

Major Fish Species & Fishing Tips

Largemouth bass • Bluegill • Channel catfish • Crappie • Redear sunfish (shellcracker) • Hybrid bass

Bidd Sands Lake, the largest lake (84 acres), is over 12 ft. deep near the dam and has extensive shallow water areas for spawning fishes. The upper end of the lake is shallow and heavily vegetated, offering great opportunities for bass in the warmer months. Flooded timber offers plentiful structure in the shallows. The shoreline opposite the fishing pier has blown down trees and piled up limbs that hold fish year-round. Presentations along the shoreline vegetation and trees can produce bites. In warmer months, lily pads will cover this area and other edges of the lake offering different fishing tactics. Remember, use heavier gear to pitch weed less baits. Bass will move out to the edge of these pads after spawning, and working flukes, rattletraps, crank and spinner baits along these edges will produce bites. Rattletraps offer reaction strikes when the lake blooms due to limited site distance underwater. Fish deeper water and ledges slowly for bass in the winter and move to the shallows as weather warms.

Crappie fishing is also popular on this lake with the best catches showing up mid- November through March. Live minnows are allowed and are the preferred bait for most anglers targeting crappie. Minnows and jigs suspended under floats and drifted behind the boat in open water produces good numbers of crappie during the cooler months while fishing the shallow becomes very effective during the spring warm-up.

Hybrid striped bass are also stocked in the 84-acre lake and are often landed by anglers targeting crappie. Deep diving crankbaits and rattletraps over deep water ledges can produce hybrid strikes.

Bream (Bluegill and shellcracker) fishing on the area can be outstanding in all three lakes, to include Bidd Sands. Live worms suspended under floats generate many shellcracker, while crickets and small beetle-spins produce numerous bluegill. Mid-spring through June is the best times to target bream


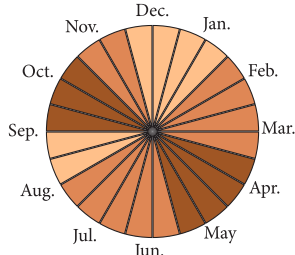

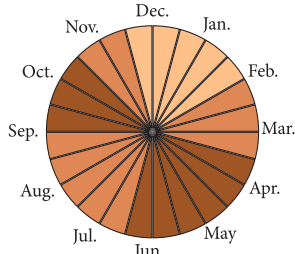

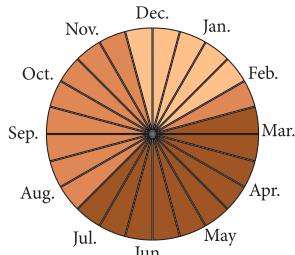

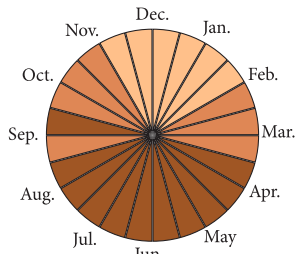

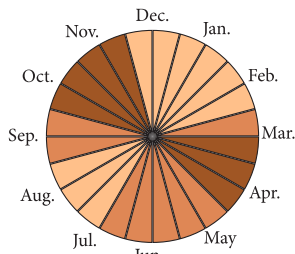
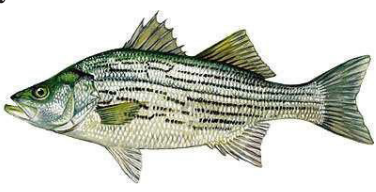
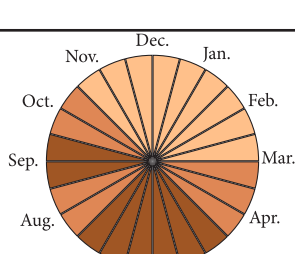
Lake Longleaf (8 acres) is now being managed for Channel Catfish. Fishing for channel catfish is productive in this lake throughout the year. Chicken livers, live worms and manufactured dough-style baits are effective. Although the pond is managed for catfish, good numbers of bream are still present in this pond. There are very few bass are in this lake as they are removed in order to maintain healthy catfish populations.

Lake Woody (30 acres) is not intensively managed for its fisheries, but does contain healthy natural populations of bluegill, catfish, red-ear sunfish and largemouth bass. A concrete boat ramp is also located on the lake. Lake Woody is also managed for waterfowl (Quota) hunts for the youth and adults during waterfowl season.

Evans County PFA Fish by Lake

Lake	Acres	Large-mouth Bass	Redear Sunfish	Bluegill	Channel Catfish	Black Crappie	Hybrid Bass
Bidd Sands	84	■	■	■	■	■	■
Woody	30	■	■	■		■	
Longleaf	8		■	■	■		

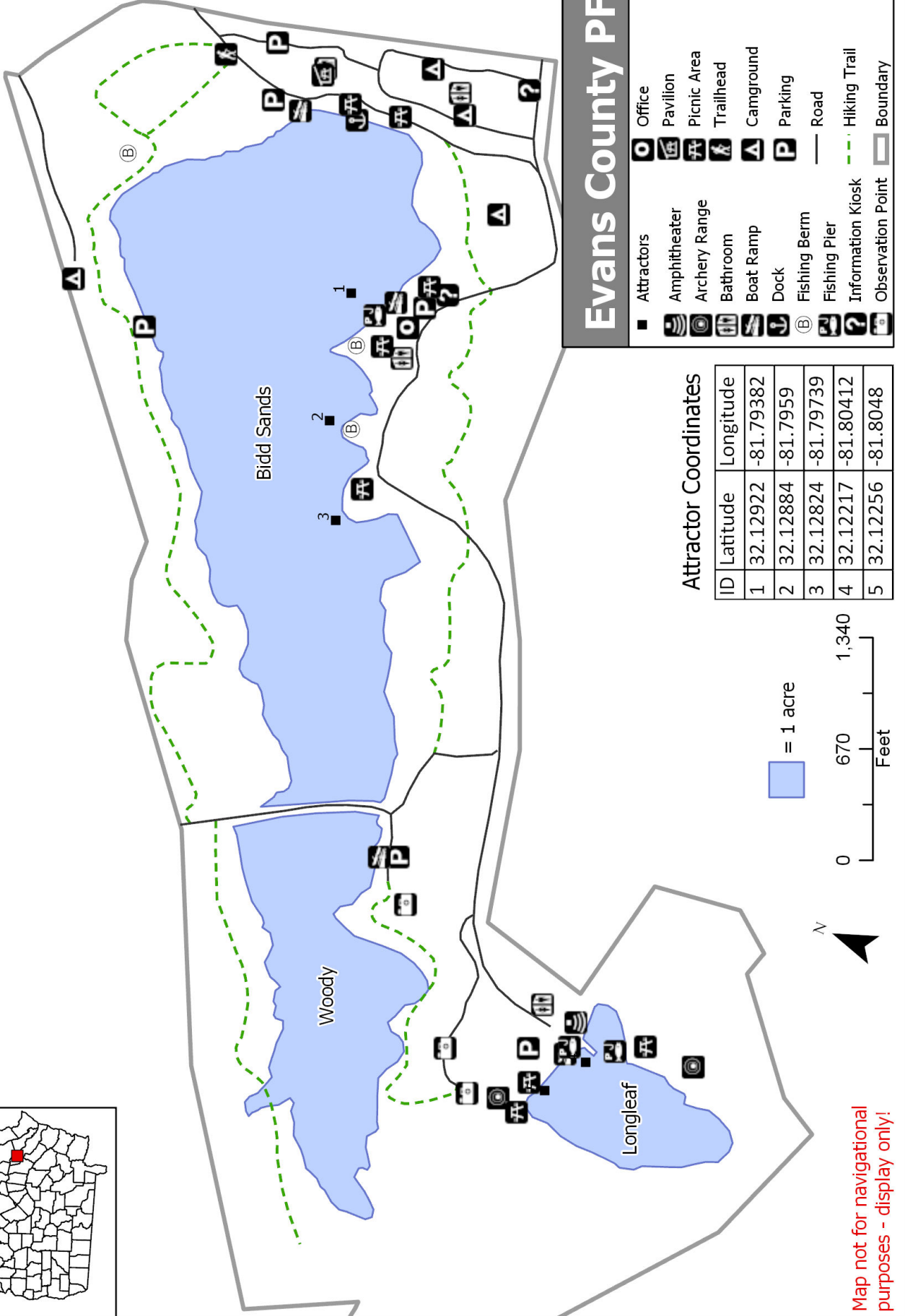
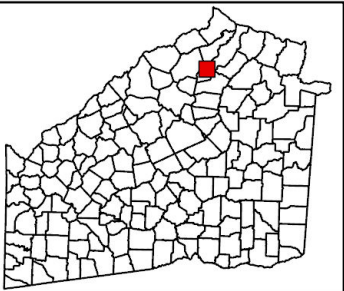
Evans County Fish Guide

Fish Species	Biology	Best Fishing Times
<p>Largemouth Bass</p> 	<p>Bass spawn from February to May. Occupy a variety of habitats in reservoirs and rivers. Feed both day and night motivated by hunger or striking. Females are typically larger and more aggressive than males. Bait: Crankbaits, plastic worms & jigs</p>	
<p>Redear Sunfish</p> 	<p>“Shellcracker” feed primarily on aquatic insects including midge larvae to snails. Unlike bluegill, shellcracker typically do not stunt. Fast growth, larger size and good flavor make these a desirable fish. Bait: Crickets, Red Wigglers & small top water lures</p>	
<p>Bluegill</p> 	<p>Most likely the first fish caught by children. They aggressively guard nest during spawns. Bluegill are hard fighters, hit a variety of baits, and are abundant in most rivers and lakes. Known as a tasty panfish. Bait: Crickets, Red Wigglers & small top water lures</p>	
<p>Channel Catfish</p> 	<p>Channel catfish are a highly adaptable and desirable fish that are easily caught. They can reach Sizes up to 20 lbs and use their barbells for taste. Larger individuals are often confused with Blue catfish. Bait: Chicken livers, worms, “stink bait” & crickets</p>	
<p>Black Crappie</p> 	<p>Has a preference of clear water, and associated with vegetation during spawns. Young prefer insects, switching to fish as it matures. Black crappie commonly reach 2 lbs in size, and the current world record is 5 lbs. An extremely popular game fish in Georgia. Bait: Minnows, jigs & red wigglers</p>	
<p>Hybrid Bass</p> 	<p>Hybrid bass grow rapidly and will aggressively attack bait in spring and early fall. When biting they are easy to catch and can be caught in large numbers. Hybrids are hard fighters and typically found in open water habitats. Bait: Minnows, deep-diving crank baits & rattletaps</p>	

Best Fishing Times Key
 Excellent
 Good
 Fair



Fish images: Duane Raver/USFWS



Map not for navigational purposes - display only!