

Fishes in the Regional Parks



Rainbow Trout

Rainbow Trout

Identification: Trout have a forked tail, two widely spaced dorsal fins, a fleshy adipose fin, small scales, and teeth. They may have a pink band on each side of their body, a silver back with black spots, and a silver belly.

Where to fish: These colorful creatures thrive in cool, clear, oxygen-rich water. In winter, they are usually found in the open-water areas of lakes near the surface, and in deeper, cooler water in the summer.

How to fish: Use night crawlers, red worms, salmon eggs, or power bait on a #8 hook about two feet off the bottom with a sliding sinker. Also, shiny lures less than one inch long may be cast or trolled. Try wet or dry flies along lake shorelines.

Limit: five per day.



Largemouth Bass

Largemouth Bass

Identification: These fish have thick, elongated bodies with a black stripe along each side. Their jaw extends past the midpoint of their eyes. They can grow to 17 pounds or more.

Where to fish: The best time to fish for bass is during the spring. They prefer warm, shallow, shaded, weedy, or tree-covered areas.

How to fish: Use natural bait (night crawlers and crayfish) or black or purple plastic worms rigged with #1 weedless hooks and crank baits or bass plugs.

Limit: 12 inch minimum length, five per day in combination with smallmouth bass.

Smallmouth Bass

Identification: These fish have thick elongated bodies often with vertical barring along each side. Their jaws do not extend past the center of their eyes. They may grow to five plus pounds.

Where to fish: Smallmouth bass prefer cooler and deeper water than largemouth bass. They are more often found in moving water near inlets and steep, rocky areas.

How to fish: Smallmouth bass prefer plastic lures, especially those combined with a spinner. Night crawlers are also good.

Limit: 12 inch minimum length, five per day in combination with largemouth bass.



Smallmouth Bass



Striped Bass

Striped Bass

Identification: These fish have thick, elongated bodies with black lateral stripes.

Where to fish: They patrol open water, 10-40 feet below the surface. They will move into the shallows to feed on small fish.

How to fish: Use a strong rod and reel with at least 20 lb. test line. Use trolling lures resembling small fish or bait with sardines or anchovies.

Limit: 18 inch minimum length, two per day.



Channel Catfish

Channel Catfish

Identification: The head of this type of fish is flattened top to bottom. These fish have no scales. They use their whiskers as scent sensors to locate their meals. They have pointed, forked tails, spots on their olive green-blue bodies, and black whiskers. Catfish can grow to 35-plus pounds.

Where to fish: Catfish comb shallow shoreline areas near vegetation and undercut banks.

How to fish: These fish eat almost anything. Some of the best baits are worms, chicken liver, frozen anchovies, mackerel, clams, or sardines, placed on a #2 hook with a 1- to 6-ounce sinker.

Limit: five per day.

Carp

Identification: Carp and their relatives have heavy bodies with large scales, downward facing mouths, and two pairs of small barbels on the upper lip. Their dorsal and anal fins have large, serrated spines.

Where to Fish: Look for carp along shallow shorelines near vegetation. Look for them leaping during breeding season (March-May).

How to fish: These fish will take night crawlers, corn, power bait, or dough bait.

Limit: no limit.



Common Carp



Bluegill

Panfish

Bluegill, Sunfish

Identification: Typical panfish have a forked tail and a fused, spiny-soft dorsal. Their compressed, short bodies are designed for short bursts of speed in backwater areas.

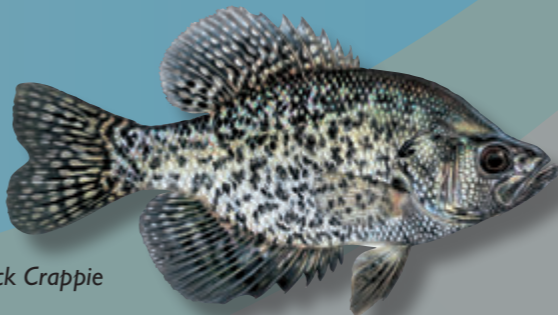
Where to fish: These fish prefer shallow, muddy shoreline areas where submerged trees and weedbeds are found. Sunfish prefer deeper areas than bluegill.

How to fish: Use a bobber to hold a #12 hook three to four feet off the bottom. Use red worms, meal worms, or grasshoppers.

Limit: 25 in combination with black crappie.



Green Sunfish



Black Crappie

Black Crappie

Identification: Black crappie have seven to eight dorsal spines with dark, random spots on their bodies and fins. Pectoral fins are round.

Where to fish: Most of the year, crappie spend their time in close-knit schools in open and deeper water than sunfish. During the spring spawning season they feed along the surface on schooling minnows. After spawning they can be found around sunken brush piles. Crappie can grow to three-plus pounds.

How to fish: Try streamer flies, jigs, grasshoppers, or grubs pulled along the surface or bobbed around brushy areas, or mid-water worm trolling.

Limit: 25 in combination with bluegills and sunfish.

Permits & Licenses	Fishing Facilities		Rainbow Trout	Largemouth Bass	Smallmouth Bass	Striped Bass	Bluegill & Sunfish	Black Crappie	Channel Catfish	White Catfish	Carp
A current California State Fishing License is required at all Regional Park facilities for anglers 16 years and older.	Antioch/Oakley Pier	Antioch		•		•	•			•	
	Big Break	Oakley		•		•	•			•	
	Eckley Pier	Crockett				•					
	Contra Loma *	Antioch	•	•		•	•	•		•	
* An East Bay Regional Park District Fishing Access Permit is required at these facilities for anglers 16 years and older.	Del Valle*	Livermore	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
	Don Castro*	Hayward	•	•			•	•	•		•
	Garin's Jordan Pond	Hayward		•			•		•		
	Ferry Point Pier	Richmond				•					
	Point Pinole Pier	Richmond				•					
Revenue generated from District Fishing Access Permits is used to stock rainbow trout and channel catfish.	Tilden's Lake Anza	Berkeley		•			•				
	Lake Chabot*	Castro Valley	•	•			•	•	•		•
	Lake Temescal*	Oakland	•	•			•		•		
	Shadow Cliffs*	Pleasanton	•	•			•		•		
	Quarry Lakes*	Fremont	•	•	•		•		•		•

How LONG is Your Catch?
Got boosting rights? Get it weighed at the marina or kiosk. Big or small we'd love to know!

