



Georgetown Lake

FISH SURVEY AND MANAGEMENT DATA

Paul Winkle, Aquatic Biologist, Denver
paul.winkle@state.co.us / 303-291-7232

General Information: Georgetown Lake, a 55 acre reservoir, offers good fishing for wild brown trout and stocked rainbow trout.

Location: From Idaho Springs, continue west on I-70 to Georgetown exit. Go south under I-70 to second stop sign. Turn east and continue to the lake.

Recreational Management: City of Georgetown <http://www.georgetowncolorado.com/index.htm>

Fishery Management: Coldwater species

Annual Survey Data: ([see page 2](#))

Amenities and General Info.

- Handicap Fishing Pier
- Picnic Areas
- Restrooms
- Wildlife Viewing
- Local Museums
- Georgetown Loop Railroad
- Guanella Pass Scenic By-way

Fishing Regulations

- General regulations apply- Daily bag limit for trout (in aggregate) is four fish. Possession limit for trout (in aggregate) is eight fish.

Previous Stocking

2011

Rainbow Trout

2010

Rainbow Trout

2009

Rainbow Trout

2008

Rainbow Trout

2007

Rainbow Trout

2006

Rainbow Trout

2005

Rainbow Trout

Sportfishing Notes

- Good fishing for wild brown and stocked rainbow trout throughout the entire year, including winter ice fishing.
- Fish areas with current, such as near the 22nd St. bridge.

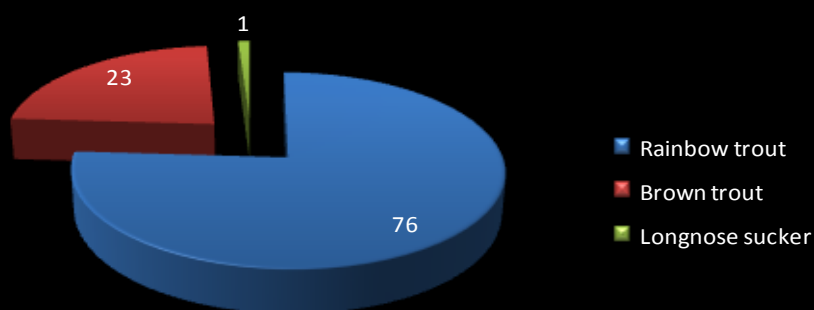


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Georgetown Lake 2009 Fish Survey



Percent Relative Abundance

The figure to the left shows the percent relative abundance of the most abundant species in Georgetown Lake. Surveys here include the use of gill nets. The 2009 results show that rainbow trout (stocked) comprised the largest percentage (76%) of the species present, followed by brown trout (23%) and a few longnose suckers.

The figure below shows the length frequencies of rainbow trout and brown trout at Georgetown Lake. The vertical bars represent the number of fish at a particular length. Rainbow trout up to 16" and brown trout up to 17" were collected in 2009. Rainbow trout are stocked annually at an average size of 10", so the larger rainbows are fish that have survived in the lake for several seasons. Brown trout are not stocked, but are naturally reproduced in Clear Creek upstream of the lake, and find their way into the lake after they hatch from the gravels. Rainbow trout may attempt to spawn in Clear Creek, but because of whirling disease, rainbows do not sustain a naturally reproducing population. The absence of smaller brown trout in the graph below is not due to their absence in the lake, but due to electrofishing not being conducted to sample small fish.

Georgetown 2009 Length Frequencies

