

OKLAHOMA

Oologah Winganon Chelsea Nowata Delaware Candy Creek WMA Areas

1 North Oologah Lake Project Office U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A great little pond off of Hwy 88. Has some big walleye, catfish, bass & bluegill. Open from 8 to 4 weekdays. This is a great little double pond. Only problem is the hours.

36.43042 -95.68308

2 Goose Island area. 4 miles north of Oologah on Hwy 169, .5 miles east on EW road 35 (E0350).

36.50669 -95.62389 Good rock ledge south of road.

3 Sunnyside Ramp. Due east of Talala on E340 Rd.

36.52423 -95.63240 Paddle right up Medicine Creek.

4 Cherokee Central area. 6 miles west of Chelsea on EW road 32 (E0320, part of which is Hwy

36.52393 -95.55981 Lake bank fishing. 28), 2 miles south on NS road 419.

5 Spencer Creek Park area. 5 miles west of Chelsea on EW road 32 (E0320, part of Hwy 28),

36.52458 -95.52547 Muddy & Hard to get to. 2 miles south on NS road 420 (N4200).

6 Panther Creek area. 8 miles east of Nowata on Hwy 60, 3 miles south on Hwy 28, 1 mile west

36.62962 -95.52205 Lower Water Bridge on EW road 25 (E0250), 2 miles south on NS road 421 (N4210), 0.75 to 0.95 mile west on EW road 27 (E0270) on Oologah.

7 Lightning Creek area. 8 miles east of Nowata on Hwy 60, 3 miles south on Hwy 28, 1 mile

36.64105 -95.52374 Muddy & Hard to get to. West on EW road 25 (E0250), 1 mile south on NS road 421 (N4210) on Oologah Lake.

8 Salt Creek area. 8 miles east of Nowata on Hwy 60, 3 miles south on Hwy 28, 1¼ miles west

36.67184 -95.50371 Lower Water Bridge on EW road 25 (E0250) on Oologah Lake.

More west & north.

Above Nowata east of Hwy 169:

Overcup Bottoms WDU 2 miles east of Nowata on Hwy 60, 1 mile north on NS road 416

36.71353 -95.57594 Gate Locked. (N4160), and 1 mile east on EW road 21 (E0210).

Riley Bottoms area. 3 miles north of Nowata on Hwy 169 along Verdigris River, and 3½ miles

36.74251 -95.55365 Muddy & Hard to get to. east on EW road 19 (E0190).

Upper Verdigris River area. 1 mile north of Delaware on Hwy 169, 2 miles east on EW road

36.78577 -95.59367 Muddy & Hard to get to. 15 (E0150), 1 mile south on NS road 416.

9 Candy Creek WMA. ¾ mile east of the Avant turnoff, on State Hwy 11, go (northeast) on access road

36.49151 -96.04080 to the south tract entrance at **36.50015 -96.03619**. Matt Mattioda, Biologist at Keystone & Skiatook WMA's. Phone: (918) 629-4625.

A little farther south on Hwy 11 at **36.48318 -96.03628** is the road off Hwy 11 to the Avant water supply. It runs along Candy Creek for a little ways.

Off Hwy 11 farther north, turn east on **Ramona Rd** (CR 2300) to the bridge over Candy Creek at **36.53570 -96.04830**. This is the north tract of the WMA.

There are fishing opportunities on 2 farm ponds on the south parcel at **36.50539 -96.02484** (0.75 miles from south tract entrance with access from entrance) & **36.50247 -96.01354** (turn right at **36.49462 -96.03492** before the south tract entrance).

Candy Creek WMA is comprised of 605 acres in far eastern Osage County, just northeast of the town of Avant. In the 1970s, the US Army Corps of Engineers purchased lands along Candy Creek to be part of a flood

control reservoir. After the land was condemned & purchased, problems arose that prevented reservoir construction. After many years of the land being idle, the federal government offered the original landowners or their heirs the opportunity to repurchase their land. Eighty percent of the land was repurchased by former landowners. The remaining two tracts were deeded to the Department via the National Park Service's Lands to Parks Program.

Candy Creek WMA has a great deal of vegetative diversity. The north tract, on the north side of the county road known as "Ramona Road", just east of the Candy Creek bridge, is 74 acres of a mix of tallgrass prairie, upland timber-mainly post oak, bottomland timber-pecan dominant, & two old crop fields. Initial plans call for the crop field adjacent to the county road to be developed for dove hunting opportunities. The south tract has sandstone based soils on the west end, with post oak timber being dominant. In the low elevations that were going to be the bottom of the lake, rich bottomland soils occur. Much of this acreage was formerly introduced pasture, this acreage will be converted to habitat in the future. As you transition up in elevation, there are more areas of post oak timber with a limestone substrate. Highest elevations have very shallow limestone soils & are dominated by tallgrass prairie.