

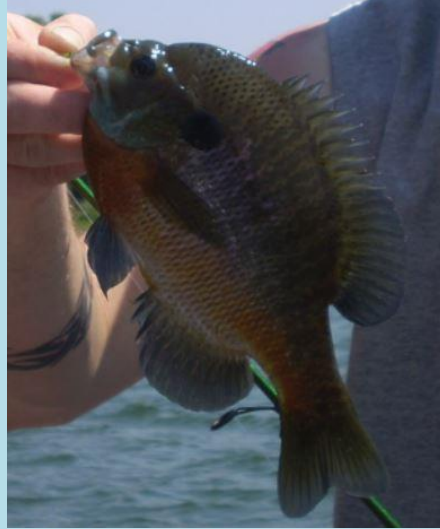
2026 Lake Arrowhead Fishing Guide

This guide will help you understand fish species, rules, regulations, and learn about fishing at beautiful Lake Arrowhead. Rules, regulations, species specific length, bag, and possession limits may change year to year due to new Nebraska Game and Parks statewide rules. Sometimes drastic changes in the Lake Arrowhead fish community may cause a new length limit or bag/possession limit change as needed. The Board of Directors and Lakeland Estates Shareholders can regulate and enforce rules that are different than some state regulations. These limits and regulations will be posted near access areas near the dam and boat ramp and will be updated if needed.

Please keep in mind a Lakeland Estates parking permit must be displayed while parking/fishing from the dam or using the boat ramp and beach access. No fishing is allowed on North and South beaches! Permits are available at the Lake Arrowhead Office. The boat ramp must be locked at all times. Any shareholder launching a boat at Lake Arrowhead must get a boat sticker for the current year and a key for the boat ramp gate. All boats must be registered at the office. Keys and sticker colors will change every year. Violators will be asked to leave and are subject to trespassing!



Lake Arrowhead is approximately 23 acres and it has good structure, habitat, forage base, and depth. The average depth is 12 feet and the deepest portion is 28 feet deep. Lake Arrowhead has an inlet that brings fresh spring fed water into the lake and an outflow/emergency spillway sending water out of the dam. Lake Arrowhead has a diverse fishery with 10 species of fish available to anglers! Hopefully you will learn some things that will help your angling experience at Lake Arrowhead be more enjoyable!



Bluegill

*NE Daily Bag Limit: 15/Possession Limit: 30 No Length Limits Apply

*Nebraska pan fish limit is one species only or may be combined with others to fill full bag limit of 15 fish. **Example:** A full daily limit would be either 15 bluegill, or 15 crappie, **not both**. Or a daily bag limit could consist of 12 crappie and 3 bluegill (Or similar combo) to reach 15 pan fish limit.

NE State Record: 2 lbs. 13oz 12"

NE Master Angler Size: Kept-1lb

Released-10"

Stocking History-None recently/Not needed

Lake Arrowhead Average Size: 6"-8"

*See available chart for Age/Length/Weight/Growth Rates

Bluegills prefer water temps in the mid to upper 70 degrees. Bluegills feed mainly on small crustaceans, plankton, fish fry, and aquatic insects. They eat more larval insects than adults, although there are times when they will take large numbers of adult insects off of the surface.

Bluegills spawn in spring when the water temperature reaches the upper 60's to low 70's. The male selects a spawning site, usually at a depth of 3 foot or less, on a sandy or gravelly bottom protected from the wind. Many beds are next to each other forming colonies that are saucer shaped light depressions in the bottom. The bluegills reproductive potential is extremely high, with a single female sometimes depositing more than 200,000 eggs! Spawning usually takes place around a full moon period. Unless there is enough predation to thin the bluegill crop, stunting (slow growth rates/small fish) is likely. As a result lakes with low bluegill populations generally produce the largest fish. This is why Lake Arrowhead needs a high predator fish population like bass, walleye, and wipers to keep our bluegills and pan fish from stunting. Our bluegills are doing well and catches of 8+inches are common. Bluegills are the backbone of our food chain here at Lake Arrowhead so please use selective harvest when keeping any bluegills from Lake Arrowhead. Releasing larger bluegills helps keep the average size of bluegills up and the population levels high.



Black Crappie

NE Daily Bag Limit: 15/Possession Limit 30 No Length Limits Apply

*NE pan fish limit is one species only or may be combined with others to fill full bag limit of 15 fish.

Example: A full daily bag limit would be 15 crappie or 15 bluegill, **not both**. Or a daily bag limit could consist of 12 crappie and 3 bluegill (Or similar combo) to reach 15 pan fish limit.

NE State Record: Black Crappie 4 lbs. 8oz 19"/ White Crappie 4 lbs. 1oz 20"

NE Master Angler Size Kept-2lbs Released-15"

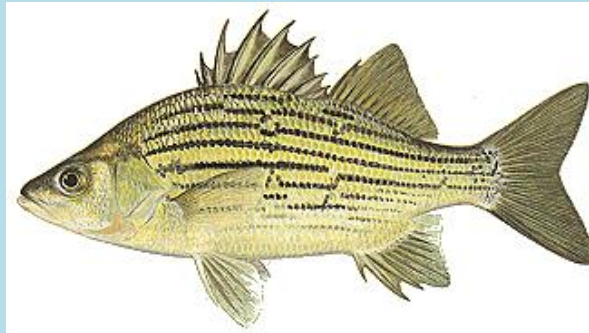
Stocking History- (2013) 450/4"-6" (2014) 400/4"-6" (2019) 147/6"+

Occasional stocking as needed due to competition with yellow bass population.

Lake Arrowhead Average Size: 9"-12" *See available chart for Age/Length/Weight/Growth Rates

Black crappies are most active when water temps are in the low 70's. Important foods include small fish, immature aquatic insects, and zooplankton. In summer black crappies spend a good deal of their time foraging for zooplankton suspended over open water areas of lakes. They also find manmade cover such as sunken brush piles ideal for foraging on small fish. Our brush piles and artificial Mossback Fish Attractors at Lake Arrowhead are scattered around the lake at various depths from 6 to 15 feet deep. Crappies spawn usually about mid-May. Males begin making nests at water temps in the low 60's around a full or new moon phase, often in brushy cover or near vegetation. Nests are in colonies similar to bluegill.

Our crappie numbers were down the last few years due to competition from yellow bass and having a large population of largemouth bass, so supplemental stocking will be needed to maintain a healthy population for the future. Catches of 10"-12" are common with an occasional fish over 13+ inches. In the fall of 2019 we stocked more 6+ inch crappie. In 2025, there was a large year class of 6 inch crappie being caught, which should provide good fishing in the next few years. To maintain higher numbers of crappie in Lake Arrowhead please harvest the smaller 9-11 inch crappie and release the larger 12+ inch fish.



Yellow Bass*Invasive/Species*

NE Daily Bag Limit: None/NE Possession Limit: None/ No Length Limits Apply

NE State Record: 1lb 7oz. 13.5" No stocking done/This is an illegal or accidentally introduced fish to L. Arrowhead

Lake Arrowhead Average Size: 7"-12" *See available chart for Age/Length/Weight/Growth Rates

Yellow Bass are an undesirable harmful invasive species of fish not native to Lake Arrowhead. They were illegally or accidentally introduced to our lake in 2005. They are often confused with white bass or hybrids called wipers. Yellow bass have yellow sides with a white belly, solid lines down their body. Wipers have an all silver body with a white belly and lines are broken up above and below the lateral line. Wipers are much longer and broader than yellow bass and have bigger mouths. Yellows only top out around a 1lbs. or 12".

Yellow bass have prolific spawns and grow quickly (* See available chart for size/growth rates.) reaching 10" in only 3-4 years. Yellow bass directly compete with crappies and even bluegills. As a result our crappie populations have declined because of them. **Harvest of all yellow bass is encouraged! Please do not throw them back into the lake alive!** Yellow bass are very good to eat and small ones make fine cut bait for catfish. Information signs about these fish are posted at the dam and the boat ramp area with picture identification.

Like white bass, yellow bass are pack feeders and get in large schools, but are much less inclined to feed on the surface. When you catch one there are probably more around, fish thoroughly thru the area. They feed most often in mid water or near bottom, adjust your presentation accordingly, small jigs 1/16oz to 1/32oz and a small worm or minnow with a slip bobber is all you need most days. The windblown side of the lake is where the fish will be most active. Besides small fish, their diet includes zooplankton and immature aquatic insects. Yellow bass feed most heavily around dawn and dusk, but sporadic feeding continues thru the day. They spawn when water temps are in the upper 50's to low 60's. They scatter eggs over gravelly or sandy shoals, and are very aggressive at this time and are an easy catch. **Remember catch and kill for this species. Fry 'em up!**



Yellow Perch

***Catch and release only until population is established.**

NE Daily Bag Limit: 15/Possession Limit 30-No Length Limits Apply

*NE pan fish limit is one species only or may be combined with others to fill full bag limit of 15 fish.

Example: A full daily bag limit would be 15 crappie or 15 bluegill, **not both**. Or a daily bag limit could consist of 12 crappie and 3 bluegill (Or similar combo) to reach 15 pan fish limit.

NE State Record: 2lbs. 10.75 oz. 16.25"

NE Master Angler Size Kept-1 lbs. 4 oz. Released-13"

Stocking History- (2022) 200/6"-8" (2023) 350/6"-8"

Lake Arrowhead Average Size: TBD *See available chart for Age/Length/Weight/Growth Rates

Yellow Perch were first stocked into Lake Arrowhead in fall of 2022, a second stocking occurred in 2023. These initial stockings of perch were 6-8 inches. Small schools of yellow perch 3"-4" were observed in April 2024, some natural reproduction seemed to take place, it is unknown if this will continue and build a sustainable population of yellow perch in Lake Arrowhead. Occasional stocking of perch may be necessary to sustain the population, due to high abundance of predator fish in Lake Arrowhead. Yellow perch are among the tastiest of freshwater fish and they also provide good forage for gamefish such as walleye and largemouth bass. Similar to walleyes, perch are a cool water fish, preferring water temperatures from the mid 60's to low 70's. They feed throughout the year and are a favorite of ice fisherman. Yellow perch spawn soon after the ice goes out in spring when water temps reach the mid 40 degree range, usually around April 1-15 here in Nebraska. They lay their eggs in jelly like bands that cling to rocks, plants, and debris on the bottom. Large numbers of young are hatched benefitting predators like bass, walleye, and tiger musky.

Yellow perch eat mostly immature aquatic insects, crayfish, snails, small fish and some fish eggs. Adult perch do most of their feeding on or near the bottom and are not as likely to suspend as sunfish or crappies. Because of their poor night vision they feed mostly during the daytime. Use small jigs with live bait such as small worms, small leeches, and minnows fished near the bottom. Small plastic grubs, crankbaits, and spoons can also catch perch if they are more aggressive and actively feeding.



Largemouth Bass

NE Daily Bag Limit: 5/NE Possession Limit 10 15 inch Minimum Length Limit

NE State Record: 10 lbs. 11oz NE Master Angler Size: Kept-5 lbs. Released-20"

Stocking History: Population reproduces well, stocking not needed

Lake Arrowhead Average Size: 12"-17" *See available chart for Age/Length/Weight/Growth Rate

Largemouth bass preferred water temperature range is 68 to 78 degrees. Their diet varies greatly depending upon prey available. They will eat small fish, crayfish, larval aquatic insects, small mammals, frogs, worms, leeches, turtles, even snakes. Feeding slows when water temperature drop below 50 degrees. Largemouth bass start spawning in spring when the water temperature is near 60 to 65 degrees, especially near a full or new moon period. Normally nests are in bays or coves in areas sheltered from the wind, usually around weedy or woody cover. Bass can be very aggressive during this time and are an easy catch. Catch and release is crucial during this time period so bass are returned to guard their eggs/fry from predators like pan fish. Releasing the larger bass 15" and over is critical for keeping pan fish numbers down to prevent stunting from occurring.

Lake Arrowhead's bass population is high and there are some big bass over 5lbs and 20"+ caught each year. Early morning and late evening are prime times to catch these fish, especially with top water lures. During daytime bass relate more to docks and drop-offs with brush piles nearby. Throw a plastic worm or crawdad into the cover and you will likely get a bite. Shade is one of the most overlooked places to fish. There are usually more aggressive fish near or in the shade of the docks or trees.

Please see the bass catch data for Lake Arrowhead from a 2014/2025 study on our Lake Info. link section. This will show detailed charts/graphs of overall size structure of bass caught from Lake Arrowhead from the last 12 years. All bass caught were measured, weighed, and recorded giving an accurate relative weight (RW) %. This is the most accurate way to see how the bass fishery is doing overall. Any bass at 90% RW is considered average condition. Bass over 100% RW is considered in excellent condition. The goal is to have a more balanced population of bass with 20+% of the bass in Lake Arrowhead over 15+ inches. Each year since a management plan has been implemented we have been making progress in the right direction towards more and larger bass in Lake Arrowhead. In 2014, the average size of largemouth bass was only 12.01 inches, and weighed .90 lbs. In 2025, the average size of Lake Arrowhead bass was 13.68 inches, and weighed 1.40 lbs. Approximately 29% of Lake Arrowhead Bass are now over 15+ inches. The more small bluegills and forage there is available to eat, the better possibility for bass to reach trophy 5+ lbs. size. More bass were caught over 17+ inches in 2022-2024 than previous years so there will be some opportunity for these bass to reach 5+ lbs. Please practice catch and release for these larger bass.



Smallmouth Bass

NE Daily Bag Limit: 5/NE Possession Limit 10 15 inch Minimum Length Limit

NE State Record: 7 lbs. 4oz NE Master Angler Size: Kept-3 lbs. Released-18"

Stocking History: (2024) 192/5"-7"

Stocking to be continued every 3-4 years to help establish the population in Lake Arrowhead.

Lake Arrowhead Average Size: TBD *See available chart for Age/Length/Weight/Growth Rate

Smallmouth bass were first stocked into Lake Arrowhead in fall of 2024. Smallmouth bass are one of the most sought after gamefish to catch around North America. Anglers frequently travel many miles to catch trophy smallmouths over 20+ inches and 5+ lbs. Smallmouth are noted as one of the hardest fighting freshwater gamefish to catch on a rod and reel! They are fun to catch and frequently jump out of the water trying to throw the hook or lure.

Smallmouth bass prefer hard bottom, usually rock or gravel and are seldom found on a soft mucky bottom. Although smallmouth are considered warm water fish, they lean slightly toward the cool water category. They prefer water in the 67-71 degree range. Smallmouth are especially fond of crayfish, but they also eat a variety of other foods including frogs, insect larvae, adult insects, and many kinds of small minnows and other fish.

Smallmouth bass spawning usually takes place in spring, when water temperatures are in the low to mid 60's. They often spawn near sand-gravel or rock bottom in a protected area often next to boulders or logs. After spawning the males will guard the nest and fry for about a week or so. Smallmouth do not compete well in lakes with a wide variety of predator fish present, especially largemouth bass. If successful reproduction is observed and smallmouth numbers increase then stocking rates can be adjusted to compensate.

Smallmouth bass strike a wide variety of lures similar to largemouth bass, however the smallmouth have a preference for smaller lures in general. Small jigs 1/8-1/4 oz. are good choices to use for jig fishing, especially with soft plastics as trailers. Senko style soft plastic baits or "wacky worms" are highly effective especially on flat calm days when fish can become spooky and lure shy. Smallmouth also strike crankbaits, such as small square bills and deeper diving lures that reach 10+ feet deep. Crawfish imitating crankbaits can be highly effective. Smallmouth also can be caught on spinners and topwater baits. Good topwaters to try are small poppers and walking baits like zara spooks. Please practice catch and release for larger smallmouth bass over 15+ inches, so this population can become established in Lake Arrowhead.



Channel Catfish

NE Daily Bag Limit: 5 NE Possession Limit: 20 No Size Limits Apply

NE State Record: 41 lbs. 8oz 39" NE Master Angler Size: Kept-12 lbs. Released-30"

Lake Arrowhead Average Size: 2-8 lbs. *See available chart for Age/Length/Weight/Growth Rate Chart

Stocking History: (2012) 500/8"-10" (2016) 500/8"-10" (2022) 200/8'-10"

Channel catfish prefer water temps of 75-80 degrees. They like a clean sand, gravel or rubble bottom with and abundance of cover such as logs and brush piles. Of all the catfish species channels have the least selective food habits. They will eat live fish, dead fish, larval aquatic insects, terrestrial insects, crayfish, snails, clams, even some plant matter. Channel catfish tend to consume more fish as they get older, they reach their largest size in waters where fish make up the bulk of their diet. Catfish like feeding after sundown, or just before sunrise. Feeding slows after water temps drop to around 50 degrees in the fall and in the spring they bite better after water temps warm above 50 degrees.

Channel catfish spawn when water temps are about 70-75 degrees. However they spawn best with undercut banks or where hollowed logs or similar cover is available. Lake Arrowhead doesn't have the best habitat for spawning catfish so our population is maintained thru a stocking program with stocking taking place every 5 years or so. Lake Arrowhead has a history of producing large catfish. Catches of channel catfish at Lake Arrowhead of 10-15lbs. and 30+ inches or more are not uncommon! Remember the bigger catfish like fish, so live chubs, minnows or even small bluegills, often make the best bait for a trophy fish. **Harvest of all channel catfish is recommended** as these fish get very smart once they have been caught once or twice. So for better catch rates it is important to remove about 25% of them from the lake each year, which reduces biomass in the lake which frees up more food for other gamefish. Larger catfish over 5 lbs. compete with other gamefish such as bass and walleye suppressing their growth.



Walleye

NE Daily Bag Limit: 4 NE Possession Limit 8 15" Minimum Size Limit

NE State Record: 16 lbs. 2oz 33" NE Master Angler Size: Kept-8 lbs. Released-28"

Stocking History: (2013) 700/5"-7" (2015) 200/6"-8" (2018) 350/6"-8" (2021) 250/6"-8"

(2023) 200/6"-8" (2026) 250/6"-8"

Stocking to be continued every 2-3 years to maintain population.

Lakeland Average Size: 14"-20"

*See available chart for Age/Length/Weight/Growth Rate

Walleyes prefer a clean firm bottom and water temperature in the 65-75 degree range. The bulk of an adult walleye's diet is fish, but they also eat aquatic insects, various worms, leeches, crayfish, and frogs. In low clarity waters walleyes feed most heavily in midday. In clear waters they feed most heavily early or late in the day and at night.

Walleyes in Lake Arrowhead don't have suitable spawning habitat so stocking is necessary to maintain a fishable population. Catches over 20" can occur when stocking is successful. Please allow these fish to reach the 15" minimum size limit before harvesting any fish. Walleyes are a vital game fish for Lake Arrowhead as they help keep pan fish numbers such as the yellow bass from stunting. We always stock the larger sized walleye up to 8" so gamefish will not eat them immediately after stocking.

Walleyes like windblown shorelines of a lake and go there to feed on baitfish that are eating algae and plankton. If the wind is blowing and it is early or late in the day, you have a good chance to catch a walleye from Lake Arrowhead! Fishing is good right off the dam with a west wind blowing in towards the dam. Slip bobbers with a 1/16oz or 1/8oz jig head and minnows, leeches or worms are all good choices. Keep your bobber about a foot or two off the bottom. Crankbaits, jerkbaits, or swimbaits are also a good choice especially if there is a chop from the wind on the water. Ice fishing can also be good for walleye, good areas to try are out from the dam and in the north cove of the lake where the creek channel is irregular with drop-offs.



Tiger Musky from April 2016 (13 ½ Inches)



Tiger Musky from May 2017 (23 ¼ Inches)



Tiger Musky from June 2019 (37 Inches)



Tiger Musky from October 2021 (40 Inches)



Tiger Musky from October 2021 (41 Inches)

Tiger Musky (Hybrid-Male Northern Pike x Female Muskellunge)

*Catch and release only

NE State Record: 33 lbs. 5 oz. 48.5"

NE Master Angler-40 inches released

Stocking History-First introductory stocking

(2015) 40/12"-15"

(2017) 40/12"-15"

(2021) 41/12"-15"

(2026) 40/12"-15"

Stocking will be adjusted according to overall fishery status. Stocking rates are usually only 1-2 per acre, they are stocked every 3-5 years to maintain the population.

Lakeland Avg. Size: 24"-40"

*See available chart for Length to Weight conversion

Tiger musky were introduced into Lake Arrowhead in November 2015. By the fall of 2017, our tiger muskies already were 24"-25"! (3.5 lbs.). By the end of 2018 they were close to 28"-30"! In 2026, anglers should expect to catch 3 year classes of tigers, 24"-28", 36"-38" and the larger tiger muskies should be 40"-43" weighing 20+ lbs.! There were confirmed catches of multiple 40"+ inch tiger muskies in 2021 indicating a trophy fishery has developed for these species! Tiger musky help thin our abundant small bass population, helping bass growth rates and control our yellow bass numbers. Tiger musky are a hybrid sterile fish, they are offspring from a male northern pike and a female muskellunge. Tigers get their name from the unique color markings on their sides with vertical bars running up and down. Tiger musky grow quickly they can grow up to 1.5 times faster than muskellunge, they can reach 30 inches by their fourth year. Trophy specimens weigh 30 plus lbs. Their main diet consist of mostly fish but can include frogs and crayfish. Optimal growth for tigers are achieved at 68-75 degree water temps. Tigers can endure higher water temps than pike so they grow faster. Some tigers are "homebodies", they will inhabit the same areas of the lake from year to year. Tigers like shallow water 6-9 feet deep, they will travel half as much in the summer and fall than in the winter to spring when it prefers 15-30 feet of water.

Tiger musky like to hide in brush or weed beds so they can ambush prey fish. They also like quick access to deep water. Unlike pure strain muskellunge and pike, tigers can be caught during high pressure days with bright blue skies and not much wind. Contrary to popular belief tiger musky will hit any size lure, it doesn't have to be big. They will hit top waters, spinners, crank baits and swim baits, baits that are made for bass fishing. Larger lures may work better for bigger fish. One tip from guides is if you spot a musky and cast toward them, it is best to bring the lure in from behind the fish and retrieve from their tail to their head. Seeing a bait depart away quickly usually elicits an aggressive strike! Don't cast right in front of their face and bring the lure across their face, this may spook them.

Good search baits to find fish fast are single or double bladed buck tails like Mepps Giant Killers, Blue Fox Vibrax, and Musky Meyhem Double Showgirls and others. Swim baits with paddle style tails 4-6 inches long can be great in clear water, use a ¼ to ½ oz. jig head and or rig it weed less with a 5/0-6/0 swim bait hook. Some people favor braided line for musky fishing like 30-80 lbs. braid, but you can use 20 lbs. monofilament line like Berkley Big Game and be just fine. Use a 7-7 ½ foot MH to H action rod rated for ½oz-2 oz. lures and line rated 14-30lbs test. Titanium or Flourocarbon leaders 9-12 inches long and 30-50 lbs. test are a good choice to prevent breakoffs and lost lures. Stores like Cabela's, Bass Pro Shops, and Scheels have a good assortment of musky lures, tackle, rods, and other gear, you can also order online at MuskyShop.com or ThorneBros.com. Use long nose pliers and fish gloves to aid in unhooking these toothy fish, plus it's less likely you'll hurt you or the fish. **Remember to catch and release for this species! Catch them, take a quick picture, get them in the water quickly and let them go!**

Please see our tiger musky release tips section on our Lake Info link for helpful tips on how to successfully release tiger muskies so they can be caught again and avoid mortality after being released.

***Updated February 2026**

