



# Wolf Lake 2024

## REEL FACTS

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**General Information:** Wolf Lake is a 1,000 acre oxbow of the Yazoo River and is a popular destination for crappie and catfish anglers. The acreage also includes Broad Lake, which is a shallow oxbow that joins Wolf at the southern end. Wolf Lake has a long, narrow appearance and the shore is lined with large cypress trees.

**Location:** Approximately 8 miles west of Yazoo City.

**Fishery Management:** Largemouth Bass, bream, crappie, and catfish.

**Lake Depth Map:** <https://www.mdwfp.com/media/5397/wolf-lake.pdf>

**Purchase a Fishing License:** [https://www.ms.gov/mdwfp/hunting\\_fishing/](https://www.ms.gov/mdwfp/hunting_fishing/)

### Amenities

- 2 public boat ramps

### Creel and Size Limits

- Largemouth Bass: 12-inch minimum length limit and 5 bass per day per angler
- Crappie: 30 crappie per day per angler
- Bream: 100 bream per day per angler
- Catfish: no limit

### Hand Grabbing Regulations

- Hand grabbing season for catfish is open May 1 to July 15 each year.
- Only wooden containers may be placed in the lake.

### Water levels

- Water levels at Wolf Lake are influenced by the Mississippi and Yazoo River system. Flooding often occurs during the late spring and prompts the closing of the two public boat ramps. Sport fish typically benefit from moderate flooding due to an increase in available habitat.
- During 2011 the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers rose to historic levels and flooded this region. Wolf Lake was out of it's banks for several weeks and Asian carp were introduced.

### Fishing Tips

#### Crappie

- Target cypress trees along the shoreline with minnows or jigs. This is a fairly shallow lake and crappie can be found around the trees throughout the year.

#### Largemouth Bass

- Spinnerbaits and crank baits can be productive when fished around the base of cypress trees. Dark colored soft plastics are recommended due to muddy water.

#### Bream

- Try crickets and worms for bream around brush and trees.

#### Catfish

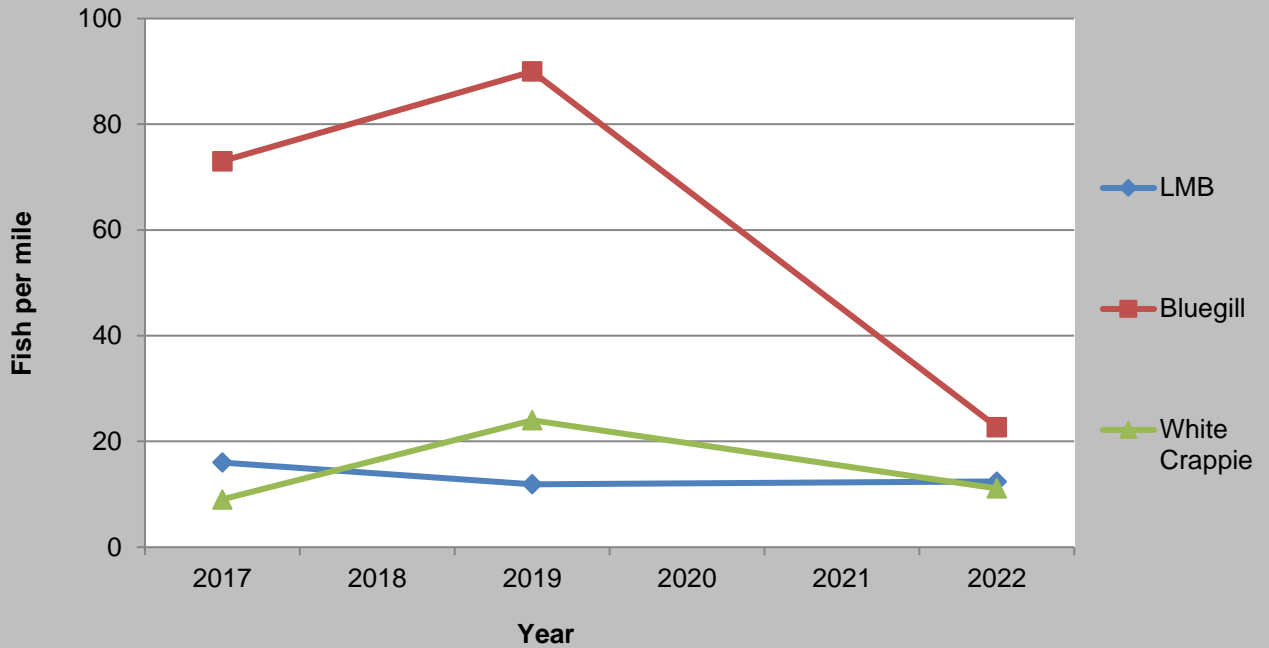
- Blues and channels can be caught with cutbait, liver, etc. Rod & reel and jugs are both popular methods. Live bait is recommended for catching flatheads.

**Below:** Results from 2022 fall electrofishing surveys conducted at Wolf Lake. Bluegill were the most abundant species collected. Shad were also abundant indicating a good forage base for sportfish populations.

Species	# of fish collected	% of sample	Average Length (inches)	Maximum Length (inches)	Average Weight (pounds)	Catch Rate – Adult fish (fish/hour)
Gizzard shad	62	8	4.4	7.2	0.1	15
Threadfin shad	211	26	2.3	3.1	-	51
Blue catfish	11	1	27.5	35.2	10.1	3
Channel catfish	5	1	9.9	12.1	0.5	1
Flathead catfish	2	>1	25.3	29.3	6.4	>1
White bass	5	1	9.2	12.3	0.4	1
Warmouth	38	5	2.8	5.9	0.1	9
Bluegill	281	35	3.1	7.9	0.1	67
Longear sunfish	19	2	3.0	4.1	0.0	5
Largemouth bass	70	9	12.5	18.5	1.0	17
White crappie	90	11	7.3	14.2	0.4	22
Black crappie	6	1	7.6	9.6	0.3	1

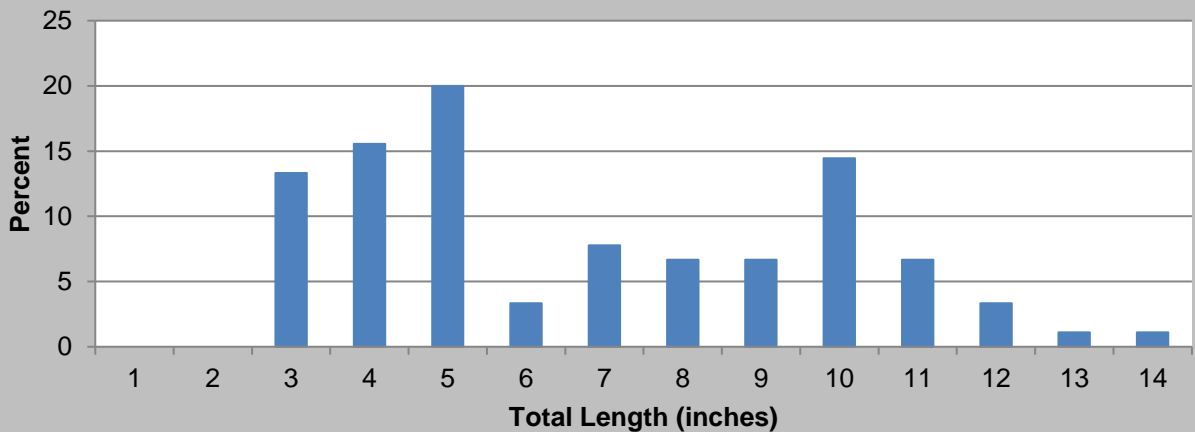


## Electrofishing Catch Rates



**Above:** A total of 16 samples were done on Wolf Lake. Each sample lasted 15 minutes and a total of 4.17 miles were traveled over the 16 samples. Bluegill catch rates have decreased from 2019 to 2022 while largemouth bass have held steady throughout the same years. White crappie catch rates have dipped also from 2019 to 2022.

## White Crappie



**Above:** Length distribution of White Crappie collected during 2022 fall electrofishing. The size range depicts a balanced population with significant numbers of quality size fish present. Crappie in the 3 to 5 inch range show that a successful spawn has occurred from 2019 to 2022.



**Above:** Cypress trees are plentiful at Wolf Lake and show high water marks from previous floods. They provide habitat for different fish species and serve as natural fish attractors for anglers. Water visibility levels are typically low at this lake throughout the year due to excessive turbidity.

**Below:** Juvenile Silver Carp were collected from Wolf Lake following the 2011 flood and have since grown to larger sizes. Research suggests that these fish require a steady current in order to reproduce, so that should limit their ability to spawn at this lake. Due to connectivity with the river system during high water events, it is possible for more carp to enter the lake.

