

Lake Beulah

LOCATION: Approximately 5 miles south of Rosedale on Hwy. 1.

SIZE: 1,031 acres.

DEPTH: Depth varies from 6 to 20 feet.

AQUATIC VEGETATION: Duckweed.

MAJOR SPORTFISH: Largemouth bass, crappie, bream (bluegill), channel catfish.

OTHER FISH: Bowfin, buffalo, common carp, drum, green sunfish, gar.

FISH FORAGE: Shad, silversides, minnows.

VISIBLE COVER: Flooded trees, piers, boat ramps.

BOTTOM FEATURES: Man-made fish structures, drop-offs.

FISHING LICENSE: CALL 1-800-5-GO-HUNT

GUIDE SERVICES: CALL 1-800-270-DELTA



MAN-MADE FISH STRUCTURES:

Approximately 130 Christmas trees were placed in 5 different locations in Lake Beulah (see map).

1- Twenty-five trees were placed in the eastern end of the second bluehole. These trees were placed in a line running from a sunken hump to the point where the bluehole connects with the main lake. The depth runs from 12' on the hump down to 19' and then back up to 12' at the point. At the time these trees were placed, the Arkansas City gauge for the Mississippi River read 26.9'.

2- Twenty-five trees were placed between two poles which are visible in the back of the second blue hole. The depth was 21' when the Arkansas City gauge for the Mississippi River read 26.9'.

3- Forty trees were placed in a line running straight out to the main lake from the end of the poles which are located immediately west of the Fireman's Club Ramp.

4- Twenty trees were placed in a line running due north from the point located across the cove, west of the Fireman's Club.

5- Twenty trees were placed approximately 50 yards due north of the pier at the Fireman's Club Ramp.

ACCESS: There are three boat ramps located on Lake Beulah. On the north end of the lake, across the levee from the Town of Beulah, is Bolivar County Landing. South from this point and across the lake from the first blue hole is the Lake Bolivar Ramp. On the south end of the lake is the Fireman's Club Ramp. Lake Bolivar Ramp is a pay to launch

facility and the Fireman's Club Ramp is for members only.

DESCRIPTION: Lake Beulah was created in 1863 as a result of Napoleon Cutoff, which was constructed to keep Confederate soldiers from ambushing Union vessels as they rounded Beulah Bend on the Mississippi River. The cutoff changed the course of the Lower Mississippi River and the old bed of the river began to fill in and became known as Lake Beulah. During the flood of 1912, a levee at the lower end of Lake Beulah developed numerous sandboils and became the scene of a dramatic, but unsuccessful, flood fight. A sudden collapse of the weakened structure allowed flood waters to pour through the break, covering about 1 million acres of farmland and creating what is now known as the Beulah Crevasse. Although the crevasse is connected to Lake Beulah, it is not public water as it is located on private property. Lake Beulah is classified as a eutrophic lake, meaning it is rich in plant nutrient minerals and organisms, but can become deficient in oxygen during the warm summer months due to elevated surface temperatures and thermal stratification. Creel studies conducted in 1994 by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks reported spring harvest figures of 50,000 bluegill, 20,000 crappie and 2,500 largemouth bass.



