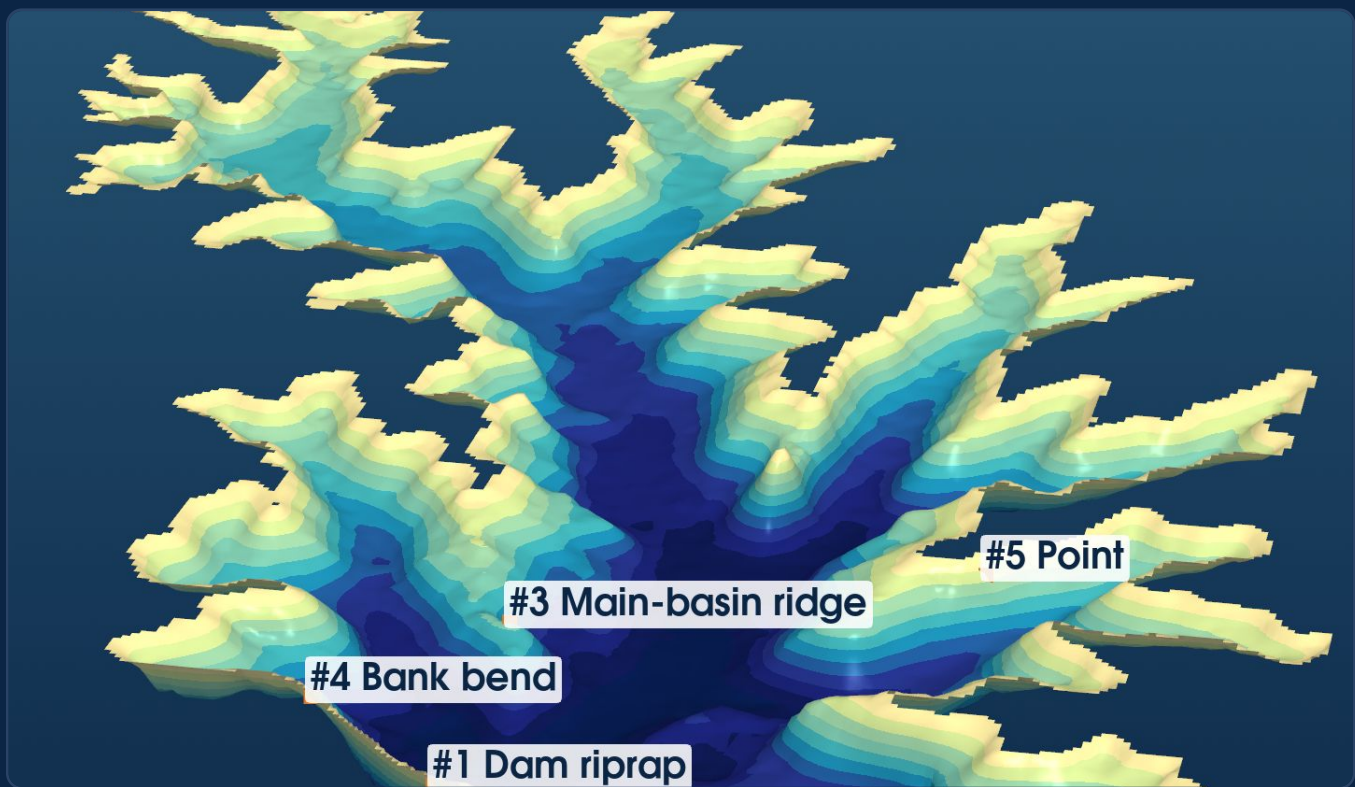


LANDING GIANTS · 8 LB AND UP · 2026 EDITION · WHOLE LAKE

# Lake Stanley Draper Big Bass Guide

Oklahoma City's deep pipeline reservoir: five areas, 40 spots ranked for giant potential, mapped from the Oklahoma Water Resources Board's 1999 sonar survey.



3-D view from above the dam looking north, from OWRB 1999 soundings, depth exaggerated 10×.

**2,519**

acres · 32 mi shore

**40**

spots ranked for giants

**93.5 ft**

deepest, at the dam

**3,495**

OWRB soundings

**Inside:** what the records and the ODWC survey really show · giant-potential score for 40 spots · ranked giant map · winter, pre-spawn, spawn, summer & fall maps · fold-out whole-lake map · 3-D view · 40 spot micro-maps with depth profiles & GPS · lures, tackle & fish care · OKC permits, hours & ramps · water source, level, clarity & wind · GPX/KML/CSV waypoints · every fact sourced.

**Prepared for Mike Damron · October 12, 2026.** Depth data: OWRB 1999 (not a navigation chart).

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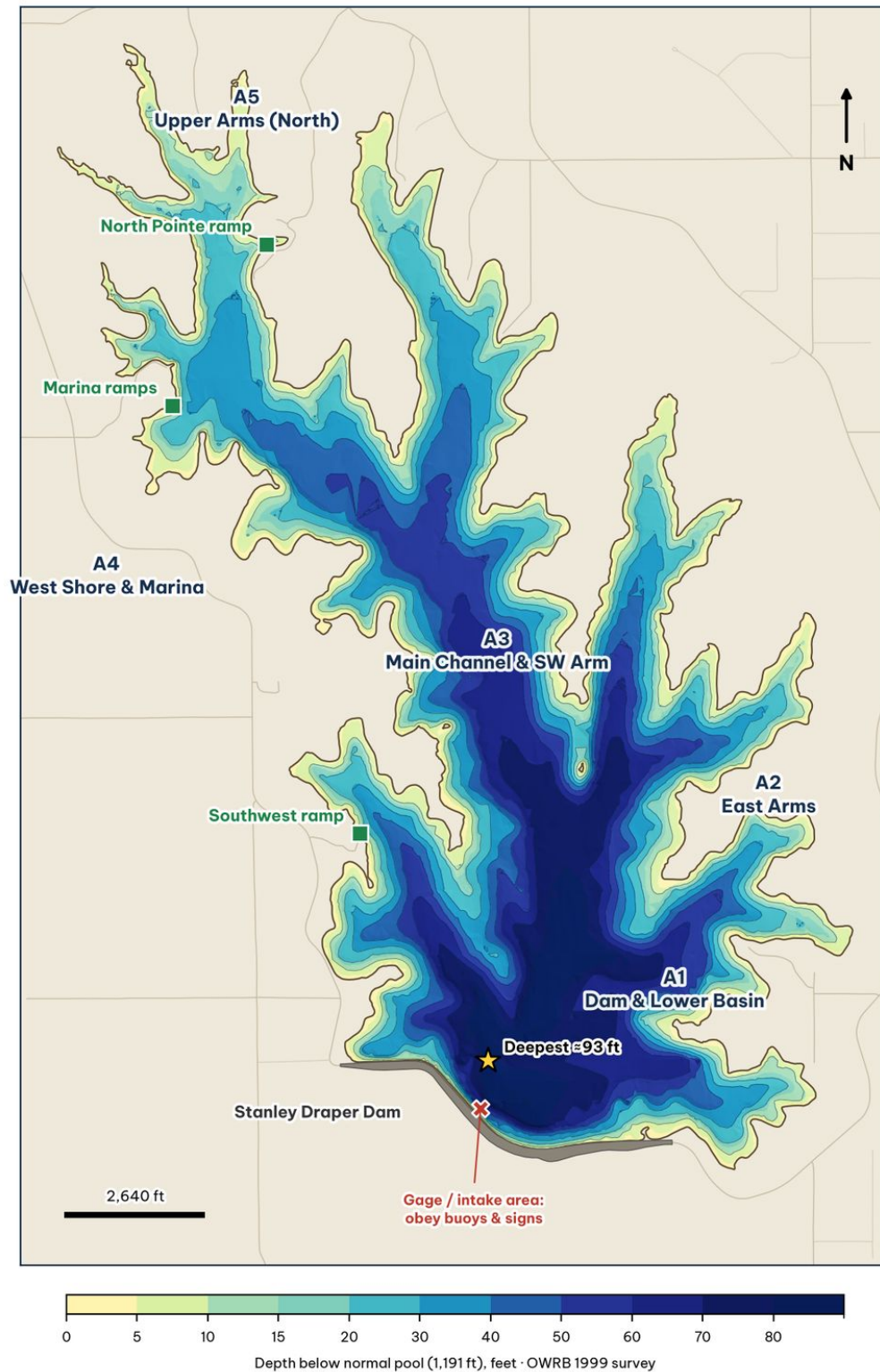
**How this guide works.** This guide covers all of Lake Stanley Draper, Oklahoma City's terminal water-storage lake on its southeast side. It has one goal: **putting a bass of 8 lb or more in the boat**. Every fact has a source link beside it. My own measurements and reasoning are tagged **ANALYSIS**, educated guesses are tagged **INFERENCE**, and anything I could not confirm is tagged **UNVERIFIED**. Times are Central (CT). Compiled October 12, 2026 for Mike Damron.

**Where the depths come from.** The Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB) surveyed the lake by sonar in **1999**. Its public download has **3,495 measured depths**, 5-ft contours and the shoreline at normal pool (1,191 ft) (**OWRB data; metadata; OWRB survey table**). I combined the soundings, the contour lines and the shoreline into a 15-ft depth grid **ANALYSIS**. The soundings run along transects, so depths between transect lines are interpolated, not measured. No depth in this guide is invented, but the survey is 27 years old.

**Words used.**

- *Giant*: a largemouth bass of 8 lb or more.
- *Break*: where the bottom drops quickly from shallow to deep. *Deep-water access*: how far a spot is from 20-, 30- and 40-ft water.
- *Normal pool*: 1,191 ft above sea level, the shoreline in the OWRB survey. All depths are below it.
- *Point*: a ridge of land running into the lake. *Arm*: a flooded creek valley.

# The Lake at a Glance



The whole lake, hillshaded from my 15-ft grid of OWRB's 1999 survey [ANALYSIS](#). Area labels A1–A5 match the area chapters. Green squares are boat ramps from OpenStreetMap. The red X marks the USGS lake gage near the dam face, where the City's intake works sit; obey any buoys and signs there **UNVERIFIED**.

## THE NUMBERS

|                      |                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Owner</b>         | City of Oklahoma City (water supply); fishing and boating permits through OKC Parks ( <a href="#">OKC Fishing</a> )                                                        |
| <b>Built</b>         | Impounded 1962 on East Elm Creek ( <a href="#">ODWC</a> )                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Size</b>          | 2,519 acres, 32 mi of shoreline, 87,296 acre-ft ( <a href="#">ODWC</a> ); the OWRB 1999 shoreline polygon measures 2,561 acres <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                    |
| <b>Depth</b>         | Max 93.5 ft ( <a href="#">ODWC</a> ; <a href="#">OWRB 1999</a> ). My grid: mean about 35 ft; 18% of the lake is under 10 ft and 28% is over 50 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a> |
| <b>Water source</b>  | Pumped ~100 miles from Atoka Lake, which is fed in turn from McGee Creek Reservoir ( <a href="#">OWRB</a> )                                                                |
| <b>Ramps / piers</b> | Ramps at the Marina, Point 1, Point 21 and North Pointe (Rec Area 1); covered fishing piers at Points 4, 6, 9, 19 and 23 ( <a href="#">OKC Fishing</a> )                   |
| <b>Lake gage</b>     | USACE / USGS station LSDO2 ( <a href="#">USACE Tulsa</a> )                                                                                                                 |

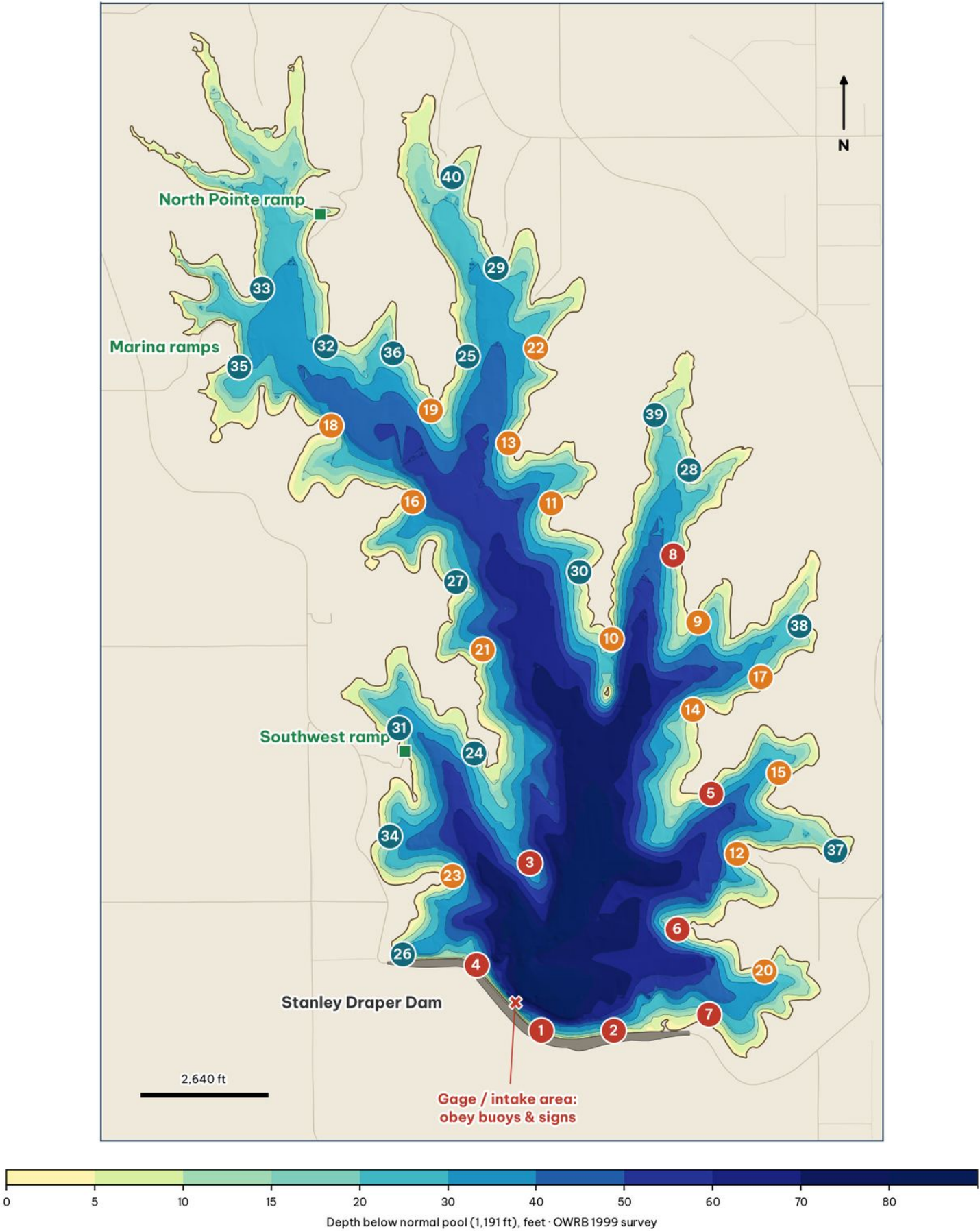
## WHAT MAKES DRAPER DIFFERENT

- 1. It is a deep, steep canyon lake for central Oklahoma.** The main channel runs to 60–93 ft, and most points drop from 10 ft to 30 ft within 150–250 ft of the bank [ANALYSIS](#). That is unusual for the OKC metro and is the main reason this guide leans so hard on deep-water access.
- 2. It is filled by pipeline, not by rain.** The watershed is small. The City pumps water from Atoka. The lake "typically fills and drains slowly over several months, generally going up from fall through spring and dropping three to six feet over the summer" ([OWRB 104\(b\)\(3\) report](#)). There are no muddy spring floods to wreck a spawn, but also no rising water pushing fish into fresh flooded cover [INFERENCE](#).
- 3. Cover is scarce.** [ODWC's](#) 1999 survey lists the habitat as "dam rip rap, submerged cut timber, and some aquatic vegetation," plus fish attractors the agency placed (fish condos, tire and pallet reefs) ([ODWC 1999](#)). On a lake this short on cover, any rock, brush or standing timber you find on your graph is worth more than the same thing on a typical lake [INFERENCE](#).
- 4. It went nearly dry for boats from 2010 to 2015.** Pipeline pump work, then drought, dropped the lake well below pool. Boating was closed, and the lake did not refill until April 2015 ([Wikipedia](#)) [UNVERIFIED](#). Bass spawned in a smaller lake, and terrestrial brush grew on the exposed banks before the refill [INFERENCE](#).

## THE AREAS

| Area                       | What it is                                                        | Spots |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| A1 · Dam & Lower Basin     | Dam riprap, the 93-ft bowl, steep points either side              | 7     |
| A2 · East Arms             | Four long, narrow east-side creek arms                            | 11    |
| A3 · Main Channel & SW Arm | Old East Elm Creek channel, the offshore ridge, the southwest arm | 12    |
| A4 · West Shore & Marina   | The busy west bank: Marina, piers, campgrounds                    | 7     |
| A5 · Upper Arms (North)    | Shallow north end; spawning and fall water                        | 3     |

FOLD-OUT: THE WHOLE LAKE WITH ALL 40 RANKED SPOTS



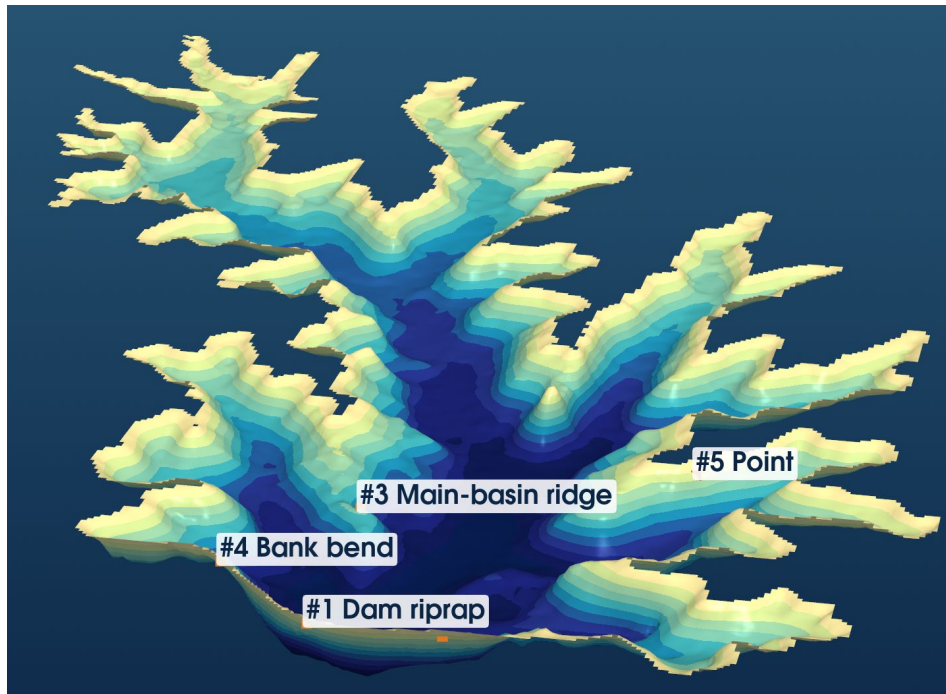
LAKE STANLEY DRAPER

Fold-out map · 40 ranked big-bass spots · OWRB 1999 sonar depths

| #  | ID    | Spot                          | Score | Lat, Lon            |
|----|-------|-------------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| 1  | A1-01 | Dam riprap (NE-facing)        | 88    | 35.32681, -97.35493 |
| 2  | A1-02 | Dam riprap (N-facing)         | 85    | 35.32679, -97.34991 |
| 3  | A3-01 | Main-basin ridge              | 82    | 35.33630, -97.35564 |
| 4  | A1-03 | Bank bend (NE-facing)         | 82    | 35.33054, -97.35938 |
| 5  | A2-01 | Point (SE-facing)             | 82    | 35.34015, -97.34311 |
| 6  | A1-04 | Point (W-facing)              | 82    | 35.33250, -97.34549 |
| 7  | A1-05 | Point (NE-facing)             | 82    | 35.32764, -97.34333 |
| 8  | A2-02 | Bank bend (W-facing)          | 81    | 35.35364, -97.34560 |
| 9  | A2-03 | Point (SE-facing)             | 80    | 35.34984, -97.34392 |
| 10 | A3-02 | Point (SE-facing)             | 79    | 35.34892, -97.34991 |
| 11 | A3-03 | Point (NW-facing)             | 78    | 35.35660, -97.35399 |
| 12 | A2-04 | Point (SW-facing)             | 78    | 35.33675, -97.34134 |
| 13 | A3-04 | Point (W-facing)              | 77    | 35.36002, -97.35689 |
| 14 | A2-05 | Point (NW-facing)             | 77    | 35.34487, -97.34431 |
| 15 | A2-06 | Point (NW-facing)             | 76    | 35.34129, -97.33842 |
| 16 | A4-01 | Point (SE-facing)             | 74    | 35.35673, -97.36357 |
| 17 | A2-07 | Bank bend (NW-facing)         | 72    | 35.34670, -97.33964 |
| 18 | A4-02 | Point (E-facing)              | 71    | 35.36107, -97.36916 |
| 19 | A3-05 | Point (SW-facing)             | 71    | 35.36191, -97.36223 |
| 20 | A1-06 | Point (SE-facing)             | 71    | 35.33010, -97.33951 |
| 21 | A3-06 | Point (NE-facing)             | 71    | 35.34835, -97.35881 |
| 22 | A3-07 | Point (NW-facing)             | 71    | 35.36538, -97.35498 |
| 23 | A3-08 | Point (NE-facing)             | 71    | 35.33557, -97.36099 |
| 24 | A3-09 | Point (S-facing)              | 70    | 35.34250, -97.35939 |
| 25 | A3-10 | Bank bend (E-facing)          | 69    | 35.36493, -97.35973 |
| 26 | A1-07 | Cove mouth (N-facing)         | 69    | 35.33117, -97.36443 |
| 27 | A3-11 | Point (NE-facing)             | 68    | 35.35222, -97.36062 |
| 28 | A2-08 | Point (W-facing)              | 68    | 35.35844, -97.34446 |
| 29 | A5-01 | Point (SW-facing)             | 67    | 35.36991, -97.35766 |
| 30 | A3-12 | Point (NW-facing)             | 67    | 35.35274, -97.35207 |
| 31 | A4-03 | Point (NE-facing)             | 66    | 35.34395, -97.36459 |
| 32 | A4-04 | Point (S-facing)              | 66    | 35.36557, -97.36946 |
| 33 | A5-02 | Point (E-facing)              | 65    | 35.36883, -97.37388 |
| 34 | A4-05 | Bank bend (E-facing)          | 62    | 35.33784, -97.36526 |
| 35 | A4-06 | Point (SE-facing)             | 61    | 35.36444, -97.37546 |
| 36 | A4-07 | Bank bend (SW-facing)         | 59    | 35.36516, -97.36485 |
| 37 | A2-09 | Cove mouth (NE-facing)        | 54    | 35.33687, -97.33453 |
| 38 | A2-10 | Bank bend (W-facing)          | 54    | 35.34957, -97.33693 |
| 39 | A2-11 | Channel-swing bank (E-facing) | 53    | 35.36156, -97.34681 |
| 40 | A5-03 | Point (SE-facing)             | 52    | 35.37506, -97.36070 |

Green squares: boat ramps (OSM). Red X: water-plant/gage area near the dam; obey buoys and signs. Depths are relative to normal pool 1,191 ft. Not a navigation chart. Prepared Oct 12, 2026.

# The Lake in 3-D



Looking north from above the dam. Built from my grid of the OWRB 1999 soundings, with depth exaggerated 10 times [ANALYSIS](#). Labels mark the top five giant spots that are visible from this angle.

The 3-D view shows why the lower lake is the giant end. Five creek valleys come together in front of the dam into a single bowl 70–93 ft deep. Every point and bank around that bowl has deep water within a long cast [ANALYSIS](#). North of the Marina, the arms flatten into broad, 10–25-ft basins: good spawning and fall water, but a long way from deep winter refuge [ANALYSIS](#) [INFERENCE](#).

# Big Bass at Draper: What the Record Shows

## THE HONEST PICTURE

Draper is **not a documented trophy lake**, and this guide won't pretend it is. Here is what the public record shows, and what it doesn't.

- **No lake record is published.** I found no lake-record largemouth for Draper from ODWC, the City or any media source **UNVERIFIED**. No Draper fish appears on ODWC's list of Oklahoma's 20 heaviest largemouth, all of which are over 13 lb 10 oz (**ODWC Top 20**).
- **The state record** is 14 lb 13.7 oz, 26½ in long, caught by Dale Miller at Cedar Lake on March 13, 2013 (**ODWC State Records**). Of the Top 20 fish, 18 were caught between Feb 27 and Mar 30 (**ODWC Top 20**) **ANALYSIS**. That pattern holds statewide, and it is the best guide to when a Draper giant is most catchable **INFERENCE**.
- **No Florida-strain stocking at Draper is documented.** ODWC says Draper is "annually stocked with channel catfish and occasionally walleye" (**ODWC**). Its 1999 stocking table lists only channel catfish (**ODWC 1999**). Oklahoma's Florida-bass program and its research stockings name other lakes (**SEAFWA**) **UNVERIFIED**. Without Florida genes, an 8-lb fish is a true giant here and a 10-lb fish is exceptional **INFERENCE**.
- **Reported catches are modest.** Public catch logs show bass in the 1–4 lb range: crankbait fish in March, and a 3.06-lb jig fish and a 4.06-lb swimbait fish in September 2015 (**Fishidy**; **Fishbrain**) **UNVERIFIED**. A Wednesday-night jackpot tournament runs on the lake, but its weights aren't posted publicly (**Fish A Tournament**).

## THE LAST PUBLIC SURVEY (ODWC, 1999)

ODWC's most recent survey report I could find online is from 1999 (**ODWC 1999**). Newer survey data may exist inside ODWC **UNVERIFIED**.

| Spring electrofishing       | 1996 | 1997 | 1999 | "Acceptable" |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|--------------|
| All bass, per hour          | 8.5  | 11.5 | 22.5 | 40+          |
| Bass 12 in and up, per hour | 0.5  | 4.5  | 10.0 | 15+          |
| Bass 14 in and up, per hour | 0.25 | 1.0  | 5.0  | 10+          |
| Body condition (Wr), 12 in+ | 63   | 87   | 90   | about 90     |

What it means in plain English **ANALYSIS** **INFERENCE**:

- Bass numbers were low but **climbing fast** through the late 1990s. The catch rate of 14-in-plus fish rose twentyfold in three years.
- ODWC called abundance and condition "unsatisfactory." It blamed low forage and low lake productivity, and found gizzard shad at the lowest level in recent samples.
- At the time, Draper had a **14-in minimum length limit** on bass. Today the **statewide** limit applies: 6 bass, only 1 over 16 in (**ODWC limits**). I found no current Draper-specific bass rule **UNVERIFIED**.
- **Inference:** a low-density, low-forage lake rarely grows many giants. But the few fish that find the best food, like shad schools in the lower basin or crawfish on the dam riprap, can grow well because they face little competition **INFERENCE**. That is the bet this guide makes: fish the few places a big fish can eat well with deep water close by.

### FROM THE SURVEY

Turbidity at Draper "is primarily from suspended clay," and habitat is "dam rip rap, submerged cut timber, and some aquatic vegetation." Fish condos and tire and pallet reefs have been placed. (**ODWC 1999**)

## IS THERE AN OKLAHOMA LUNKER PROGRAM?

Oklahoma has **no ShareLunker-style loaner program**. Texas's ShareLunker is Texas-only. ODWC tracks the heaviest fish through its state records and Top 20 list ([ODWC State Records](#); [ODWC Top 20](#)). It has also studied trophy bass through a taxidermist network ([SEAFWA](#)). If you land a possible lake record, weigh it on a certified scale, photograph it on a measuring board, and call the Central Region fisheries office at (405) 325-7288 ([ODWC](#)). ODWC also has a trophy-fish angler recognition program, but I could not confirm its current entry rules **UNVERIFIED**.

# The Giant Spots, Ranked

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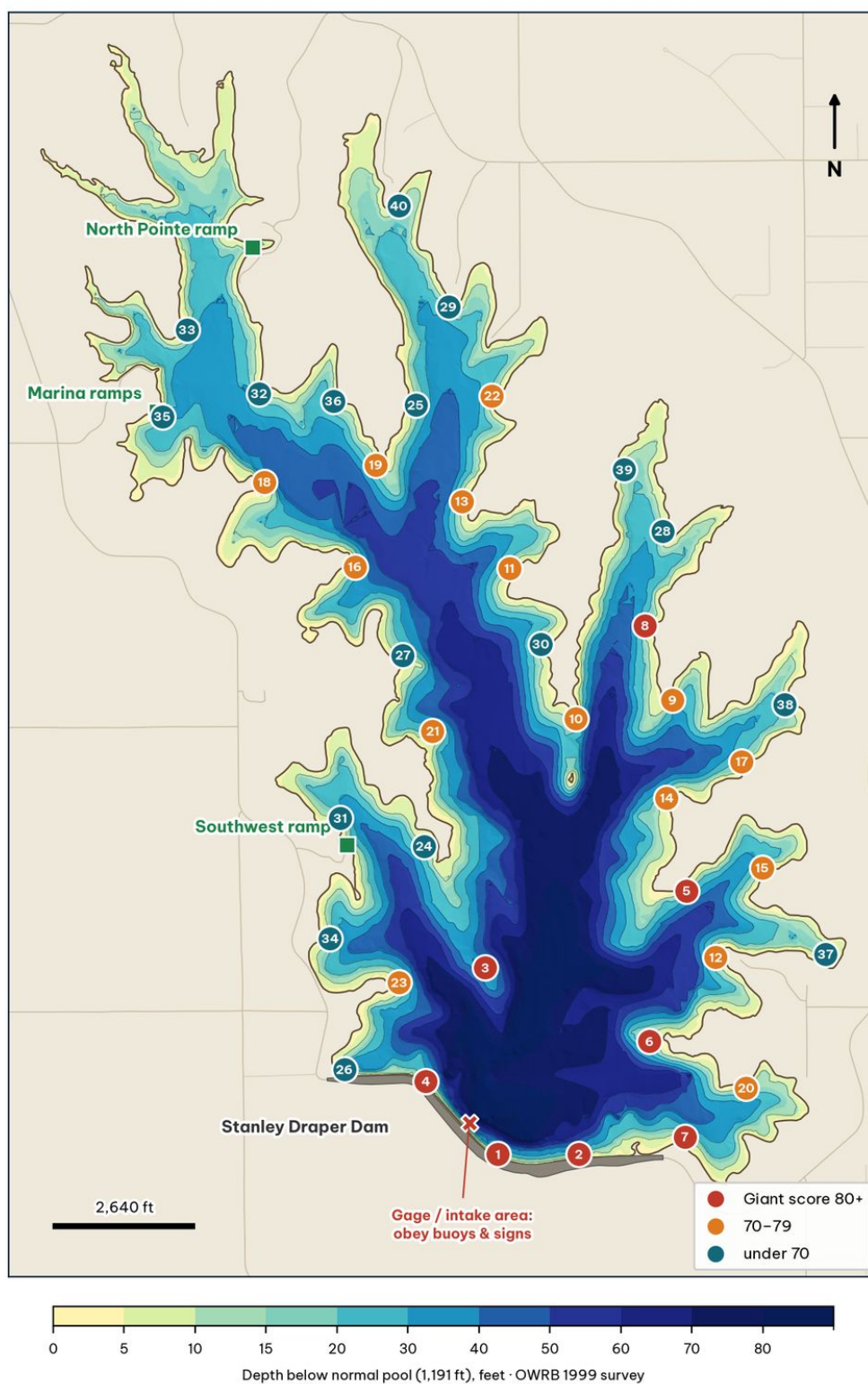
I generated candidate spots automatically from the depth grid **ANALYSIS** :

- 1,099 shoreline positions, taken every 120 ft around the lake, each moved out to 10-ft water;
- plus every offshore high spot (hump or ridge) rising 6 ft or more above the water around it.

Each candidate was scored, then thinned to the best 40, at least 1,300 ft apart. The scores rest on five factors, each scored 1–5 **ANALYSIS** **INFERENCE** :

- **Deep water (counts double)**. How far the spot is from 30-ft water, and the deepest water within 300 ft, measured on the grid **ANALYSIS** .
- **Cover**. Dam riprap scores highest, then offshore ridges, main-lake points, bends and coves **INFERENCE** .
- **Forage**. Closeness to 40-ft water, where shad suspend, and exposure to the main lake **INFERENCE** .
- **Low pressure**. Distance from the nearest ramp **INFERENCE** .
- **Data**. How many real 1999 soundings lie within 300 ft **ANALYSIS** .

Score =  $(2 \times \text{deep} + \text{cover} + \text{forage} + \text{pressure} + \text{data}) \div 30 \times 100$ . The area of the USGS gage and intake near the dam was left out (700-ft buffer) **ANALYSIS** .



All 40 spots, colored by giant score; the badge number is the lake-wide rank **ANALYSIS**.

## THE TOP FIVE, AND WHY

**#1 · A1-01 Dam riprap, center · 88/100 · 35.32681, -97.35493.** The only big rock on the lake, dropping straight into its deepest water: 30-ft water 117 ft off the bank and 74 ft within 300 ft [ANALYSIS](#). Rock warms first in late winter and holds crawfish. A big female can move from winter depth to the feeding shelf without swimming more than a cast [INFERENCE](#). Best seasons: Winter, Pre-spawn, Summer, Fall. It sits about 800 ft from the gage and intake area, so stay outside any buoys.

**#2 · A1-02 Dam riprap, east end · 85/100 · 35.32679, -97.34991.** The same riprap where the dam meets the east bank. It drops to 62 ft within 300 ft [ANALYSIS](#), and the corner where rock meets natural bank is a classic ambush edge [INFERENCE](#).

**#3 · A3-01 Main-basin ridge · 82/100 · 35.33630, -97.35564.** The only true offshore structure in the survey. A long ridge tops out near 28–30 ft between the two old creek channels, with 60–65 ft on both sides [ANALYSIS](#). Offshore, unseen from the bank, and right where shad suspend in summer and winter, it is the most likely place on Draper for a big school of quality fish [INFERENCE](#). Graph it before you fish it.

**#4 · A1-03 Bank bend, southwest corner · 82/100 · 35.33054, -97.35938.** A west-bank swing just above the dam. It drops to 58 ft within 300 ft, and the slope is one of the steepest on the lake, about 14 ft per 100 ft [ANALYSIS](#). It's a winter and pre-spawn spot [INFERENCE](#).

**#5 · A2-01 Point at the mouth of the lower east arm · 82/100 · 35.34015, -97.34311.** A main-lake point on the first big east arm. It has 30-ft water 148 ft off the bank and 50 ft within 300 ft [ANALYSIS](#). Pre-spawn fish moving into the arm use it as a staging stop, and it faces south-southeast, straight into the prevailing wind [INFERENCE](#).

## WHAT THE RANKING SAYS, IN ONE PARAGRAPH

All of the top 10 are in the lower half of the lake, below roughly the latitude of the Marina [ANALYSIS](#). Draper's deep water is concentrated in front of the dam, and on a lake short on cover, deep water within a cast is the factor that matters most for big fish [INFERENCE](#). The upper arms (Area 5) score lowest for giants. They are still the place to be during the spawn and on fall shad runs, as the seasonal maps show.

## ALL 40 SPOTS, RANKED

| #  | ID    | Spot                   | Score | Depth ft | To 30 ft (ft) | Max 300 ft | Seasons            |
|----|-------|------------------------|-------|----------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1  | A1-01 | Dam riprap (NE-facing) | 88    | 12       | 117           | 74         | Win, Pre, Sum, Fal |
| 2  | A1-02 | Dam riprap (N-facing)  | 85    | 12       | 121           | 62         | Win, Pre, Sum, Fal |
| 3  | A3-01 | Main-basin ridge       | 82    | 28       | 34            | 66         | Win, Pre, Sum      |
| 4  | A1-03 | Bank bend (NE-facing)  | 82    | 12       | 127           | 58         | Win, Pre           |
| 5  | A2-01 | Point (SE-facing)      | 82    | 12       | 148           | 50         | Win, Pre, Sum      |
| 6  | A1-04 | Point (W-facing)       | 82    | 10       | 201           | 53         | Pre, Sum           |
| 7  | A1-05 | Point (NE-facing)      | 82    | 10       | 176           | 44         | Pre, Sum           |
| 8  | A2-02 | Bank bend (W-facing)   | 81    | 10       | 142           | 45         | Win, Pre           |
| 9  | A2-03 | Point (SE-facing)      | 80    | 10       | 162           | 33         | Pre, Sum           |
| 10 | A3-02 | Point (SE-facing)      | 79    | 10       | 162           | 57         | Pre, Sum           |
| 11 | A3-03 | Point (NW-facing)      | 78    | 11       | 233           | 43         | Pre, Sum           |
| 12 | A2-04 | Point (SW-facing)      | 78    | 10       | 195           | 50         | Pre, Sum           |
| 13 | A3-04 | Point (W-facing)       | 77    | 10       | 171           | 46         | Pre, Sum           |
| 14 | A2-05 | Point (NW-facing)      | 77    | 11       | 202           | 49         | Pre, Sum           |
| 15 | A2-06 | Point (NW-facing)      | 76    | 11       | 192           | 35         | Pre, Sum           |
| 16 | A4-01 | Point (SE-facing)      | 74    | 12       | 151           | 49         | Win, Pre, Sum      |

| #  | ID    | Spot                          | Score | Depth ft | To 30 ft (ft) | Max 300 ft | Seasons            |
|----|-------|-------------------------------|-------|----------|---------------|------------|--------------------|
| 17 | A2-07 | Bank bend (NW-facing)         | 72    | 10       | 244           | 37         | Pre                |
| 18 | A4-02 | Point (E-facing)              | 71    | 10       | 117           | 46         | Win, Pre, Sum      |
| 19 | A3-05 | Point (SW-facing)             | 71    | 11       | 208           | 46         | Pre, Sum           |
| 20 | A1-06 | Point (SE-facing)             | 71    | 11       | 210           | 33         | Pre, Sum           |
| 21 | A3-06 | Point (NE-facing)             | 71    | 11       | 165           | 50         | Pre, Sum           |
| 22 | A3-07 | Point (NW-facing)             | 71    | 11       | 211           | 35         | Pre, Sum           |
| 23 | A3-08 | Point (NE-facing)             | 71    | 11       | 171           | 52         | Pre, Sum           |
| 24 | A3-09 | Point (S-facing)              | 70    | 10       | 212           | 46         | Pre, Sum           |
| 25 | A3-10 | Bank bend (E-facing)          | 69    | 10       | 244           | 40         | Pre                |
| 26 | A1-07 | Cove mouth (N-facing)         | 69    | 10       | 129           | 37         | Spa, Fal           |
| 27 | A3-11 | Point (NE-facing)             | 68    | 10       | 246           | 38         | Pre, Sum           |
| 28 | A2-08 | Point (W-facing)              | 68    | 11       | 362           | 31         | Pre                |
| 29 | A5-01 | Point (SW-facing)             | 67    | 10       | 223           | 34         | Pre, Spa, Sum, Fal |
| 30 | A3-12 | Point (NW-facing)             | 67    | 10       | 299           | 35         | Pre                |
| 31 | A4-03 | Point (NE-facing)             | 66    | 10       | 170           | 38         | Pre, Sum           |
| 32 | A4-04 | Point (S-facing)              | 66    | 10       | 223           | 36         | Pre, Sum           |
| 33 | A5-02 | Point (E-facing)              | 65    | 11       | 208           | 32         | Pre, Spa, Sum, Fal |
| 34 | A4-05 | Bank bend (E-facing)          | 62    | 11       | 210           | 37         | Pre                |
| 35 | A4-06 | Point (SE-facing)             | 61    | 10       | 195           | 32         | Pre, Sum           |
| 36 | A4-07 | Bank bend (SW-facing)         | 59    | 10       | 356           | 30         | Pre                |
| 37 | A2-09 | Cove mouth (NE-facing)        | 54    | 11       | 1424          | 18         | Spa, Fal           |
| 38 | A2-10 | Bank bend (W-facing)          | 54    | 11       | 510           | 26         | Pre                |
| 39 | A2-11 | Channel-swing bank (E-facing) | 53    | 11       | 1310          | 21         | Spa, Fal           |
| 40 | A5-03 | Point (SE-facing)             | 52    | 10       | 1728          | 20         | Pre, Spa, Fal      |

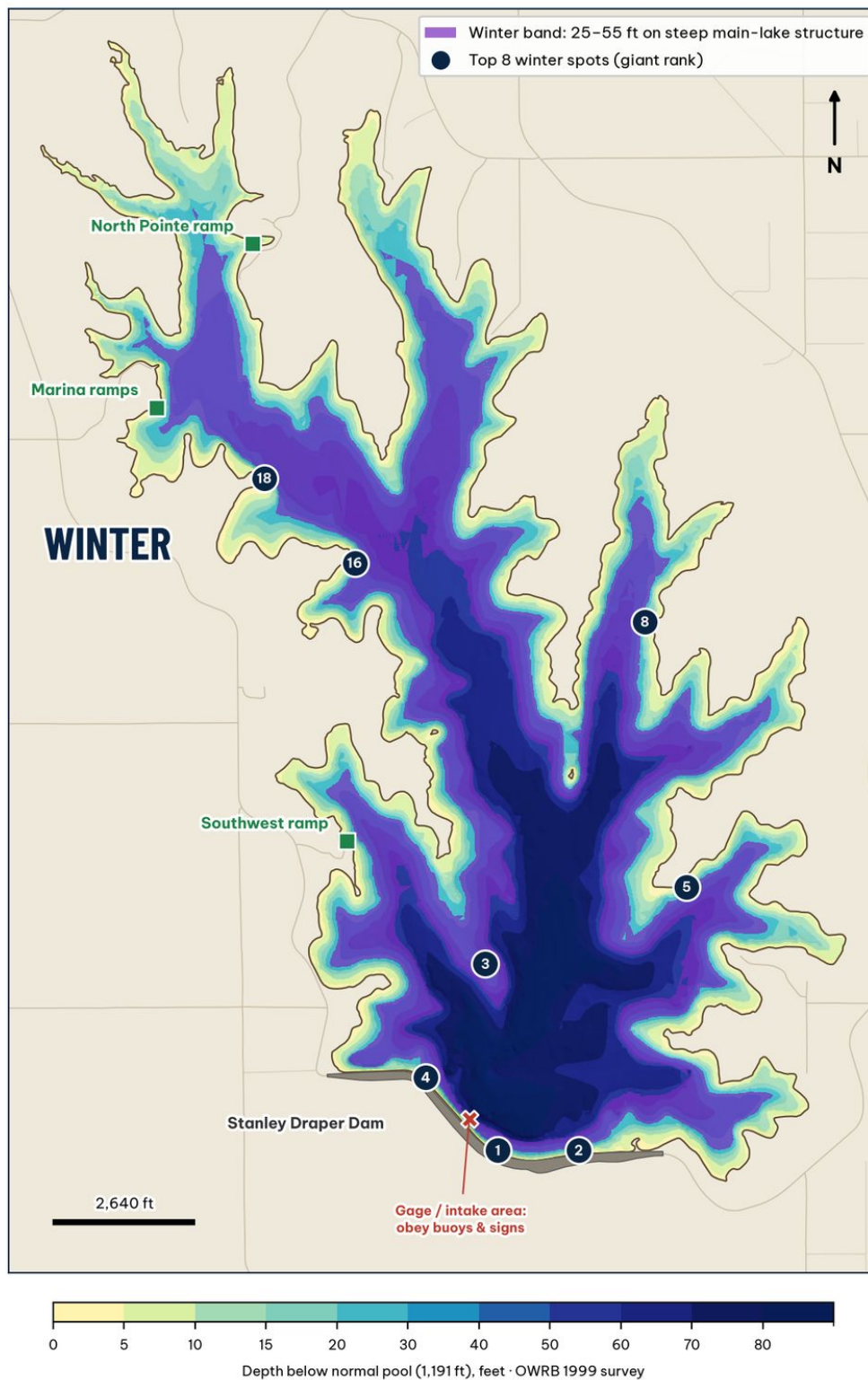
# Where the Giants Are, Season by Season

The seasonal maps below combine two things. The colored bands come from the depth grid [ANALYSIS](#). The timing, and the idea of where bass go in each season, come from general largemouth behavior and Oklahoma's record-fish dates [INFERENCE](#). Water temperatures are rules of thumb; check the gage before you go (station LSDO2 reports water temperature hourly: [USACE Tulsa](#)).

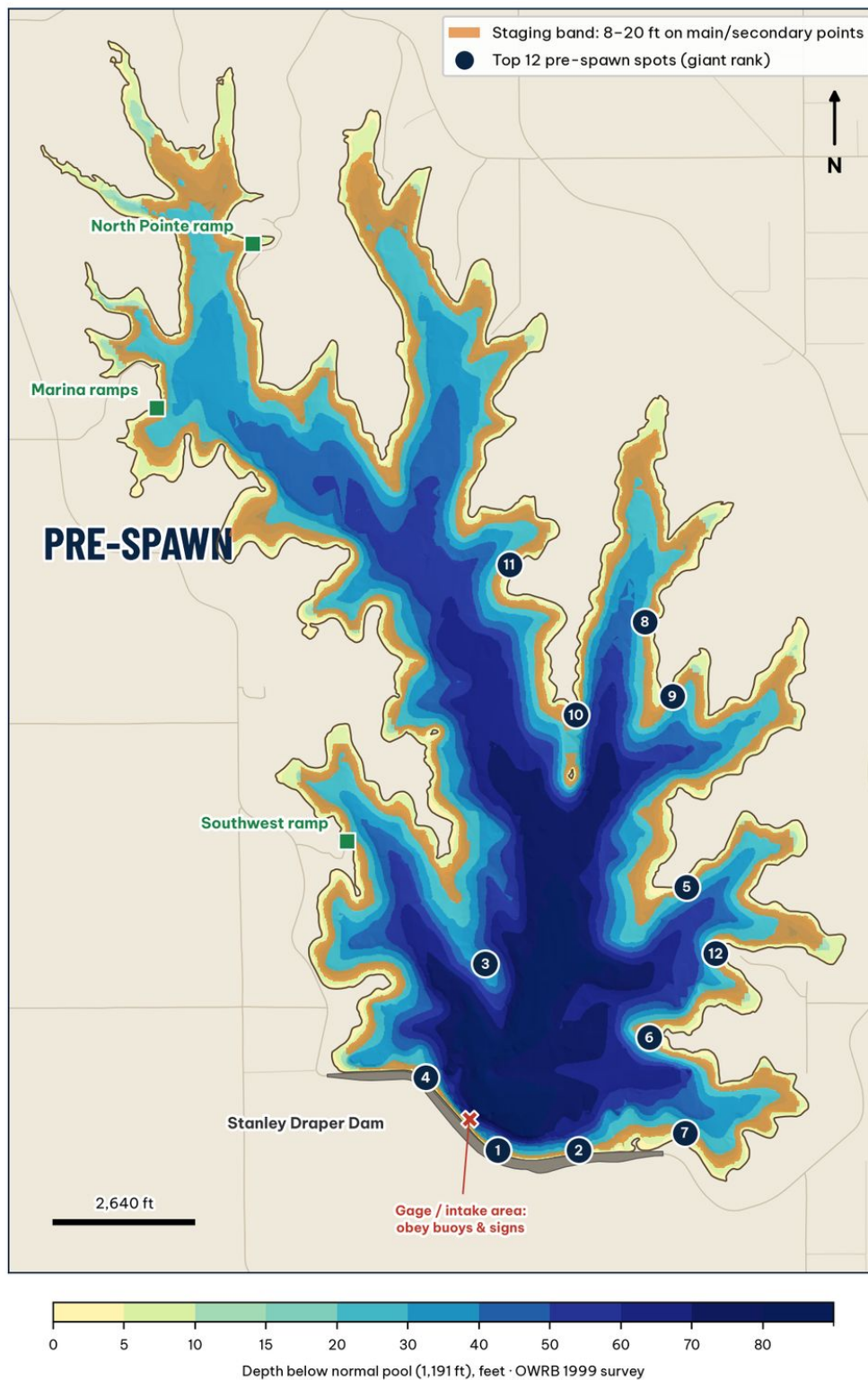
| Season    | Water temp (rule of thumb) | Months (typical) | Where                                 | Top spots          |
|-----------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Winter    | under 50°F                 | Dec–Feb          | 25–55 ft on steep main-lake structure | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5      |
| Pre-spawn | 50–60°F                    | late Feb–Mar     | 8–20 ft on points and riprap          | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5      |
| Spawn     | 60–70°F                    | Apr–early May    | 1–7 ft in protected coves             | 26, 29, 33, 37, 39 |
| Summer    | 75°F+                      | Jun–Sep          | 15–30 ft ledges, the ridge, the dam   | 1, 2, 3, 5, 6      |
| Fall      | cooling from 75°F          | Oct–Nov          | creek arms and coves, following shad  | 1, 2, 26, 29, 33   |

## SUMMER THERMOCLINE

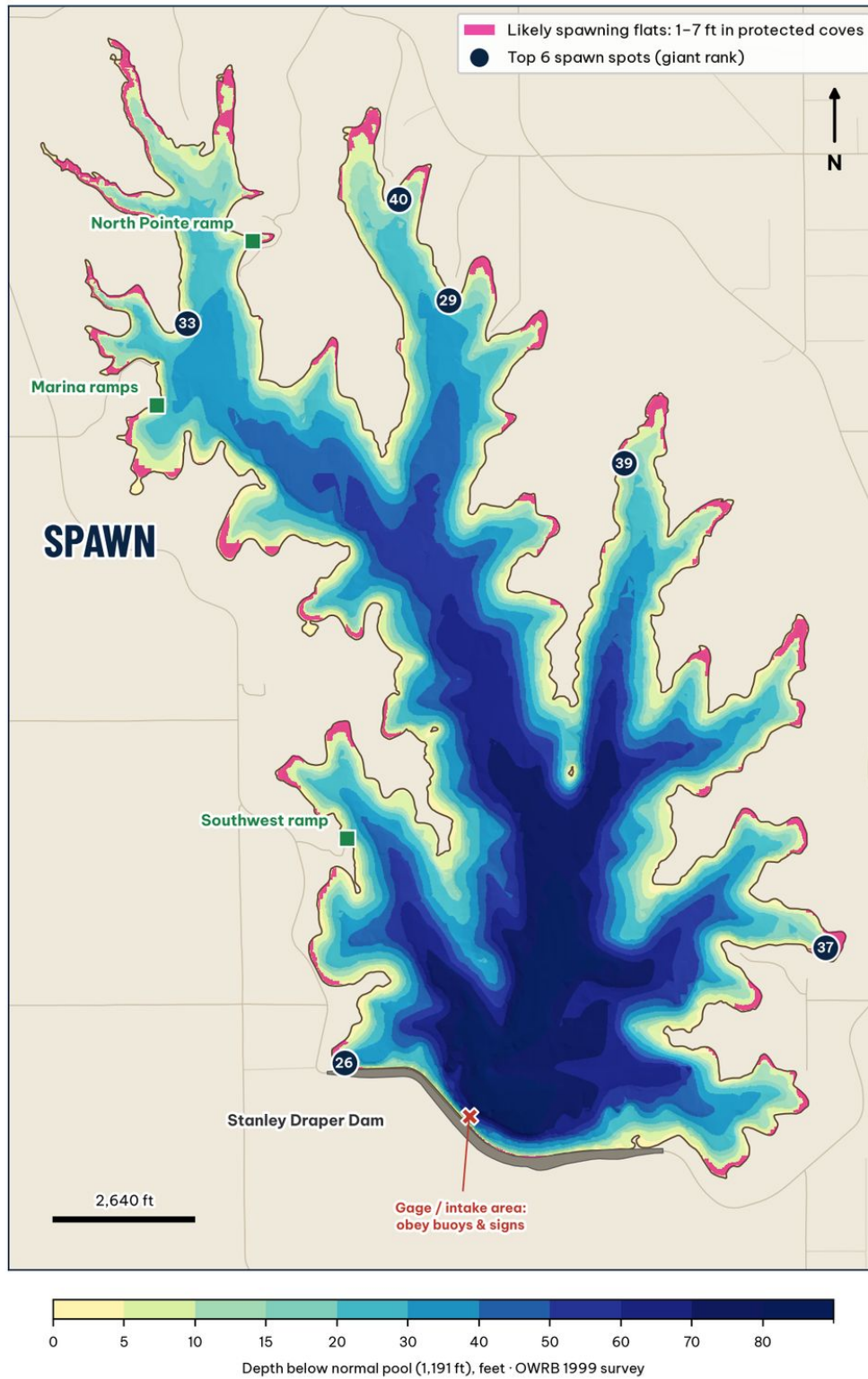
A 90-ft lake almost certainly stratifies in summer, and the water below the thermocline (often 20–30 ft by August) can be too low in oxygen for bass [INFERENCE](#). Set your graph's sensitivity high and look for the band of clutter where shad and bass stop. Fish at or above it.



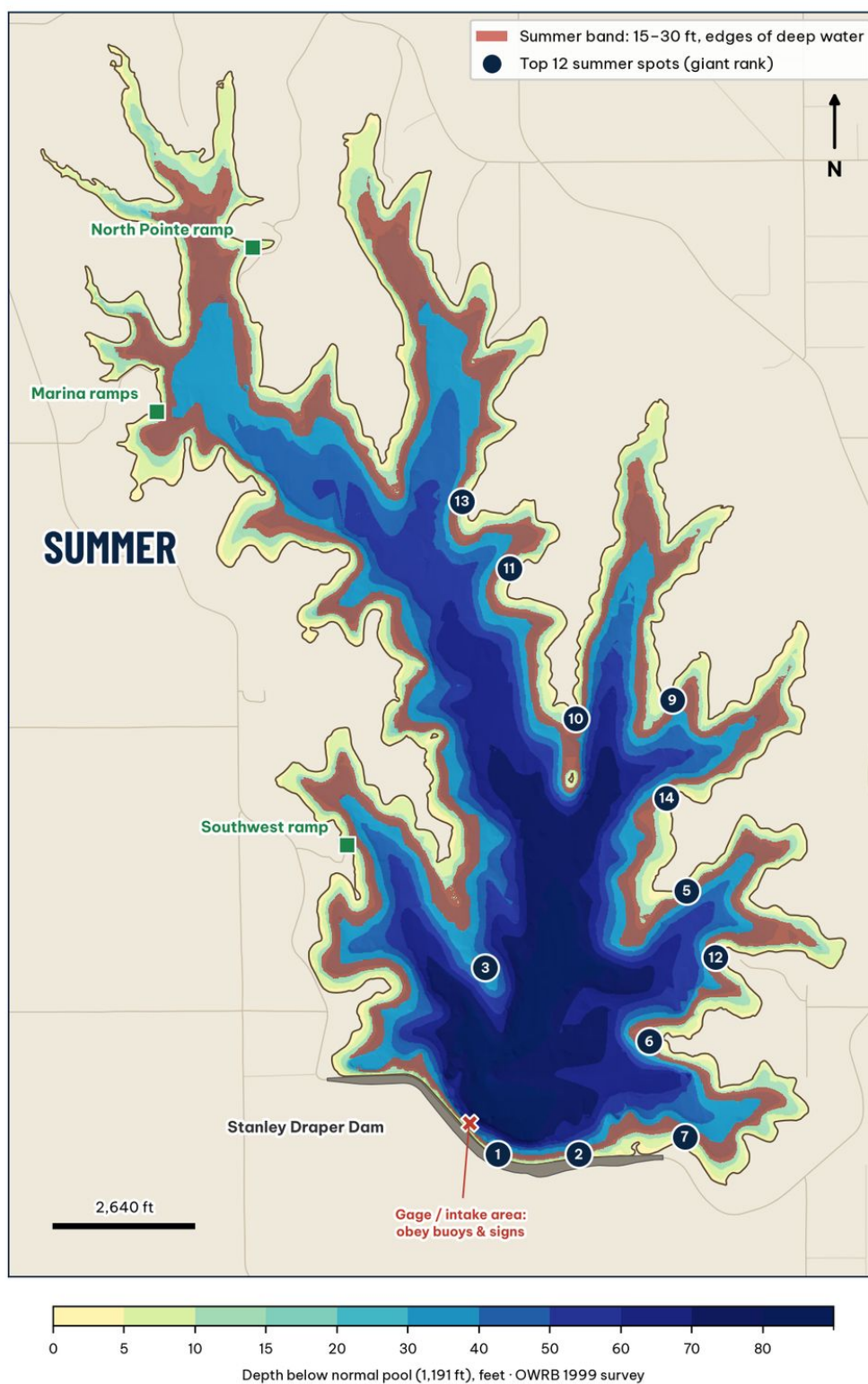
Winter: the purple band is 25-55 ft of water. Badges are the top winter spots by giant rank [ANALYSIS](#).



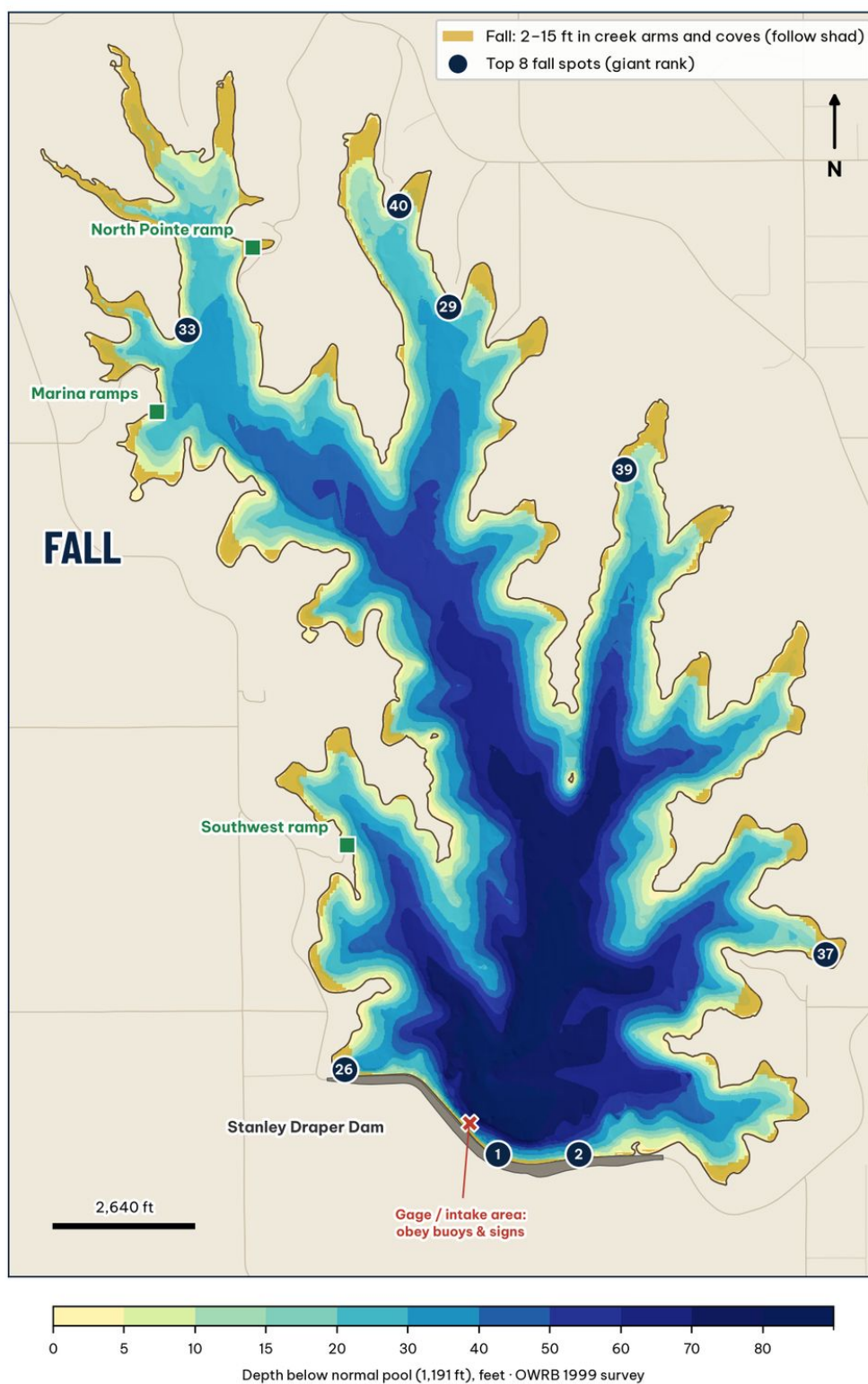
*Pre-spawn: the orange band is 8–20 ft on main-lake and secondary points. Oklahoma's heaviest bass have come from late February to the end of March (ODWC Top 20).*



Spawn: pink marks 1–7 ft flats in protected coves, from the grid [ANALYSIS](#). Whether those flats are hard sandy clay or soft mud isn't in the survey [UNVERIFIED](#). OWRB describes the lake bottom as "generally sandy clay" (OWRB 104(b)(3)).



Summer: the red band is 15-30 ft at the edge of deep water. Summer drawdown of 3-6 ft makes every depth on the map shallower (OWRB).



Fall: gold marks 2–15 ft water in the arms and coves, where shad move as the water cools **INFERENCE**.

# Lures and Techniques for Big Fish

Everything here is **INFERENCE** : standard big-bass methods matched to Draper's steep, clay-stained, cover-poor structure. No Draper-specific lure data exists beyond a few public catch logs: crankbaits in March, and a jig and a swimbait in September (**Fishidy**).

| Technique                                                 | When                                              | Where on Draper                                   | Notes                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Football jig, ¾–1 oz</b> (brown/orange, green pumpkin) | Winter, pre-spawn, summer                         | Dam riprap (#1, #2), the ridge (#3), steep points | Drag it, don't hop it. Rock holds crawfish                 |
| <b>Suspending jerkbait</b>                                | Pre-spawn, 45–55°F                                | Points at the mouths of the east arms (#5, #9)    | Long pauses in cold water; best on windy, sunny days       |
| <b>Flat-sided and deep crankbaits</b>                     | Pre-spawn, fall, summer                           | Riprap and points, 8–20 ft                        | Bounce off rock; chartreuse and red in stained water       |
| <b>10-in worm, Texas rig or Carolina rig</b>              | Summer                                            | Ledges 15–30 ft, the ridge                        | Slow; 3/8–1½ oz                                            |
| <b>Big swimbait (6–8 in) or glide</b>                     | Fall, pre-spawn, windy days                       | Wind-blown points, the dam corners                | Shad-colored; the bait size that tells big fish from small |
| <b>Flutter spoon</b>                                      | Summer and winter, when schools show on the graph | Over the ridge and the 40–60-ft channel edges     | Drop it on fish you see on the graph                       |
| <b>Weightless stick worm / soft jerkbait</b>              | Spawn                                             | Protected coves (pink on the spawn map)           | Sight-fish when the clay settles                           |
| <b>Spinnerbait / swim jig</b>                             | Fall, windy pre-spawn                             | Back halves of the arms, wind-blown banks         | Brown water: gold willow blades, heavier thump             |

## NIGHT FISHING

City permits allow boating and fishing outside the 5 a.m.–11 p.m. lake hours (**OKC**). On hot, busy summer weekends with skiers and personal watercraft, the riprap and the main-lake points fish best after dark: a black ¾-oz jig, a big Colorado-blade spinnerbait, or a black 10-in worm **INFERENCE** .

## ELECTRONICS ON A STRUCTURE LAKE

On a lake with so little visible cover, your graph is the most important tool you have **INFERENCE** :

- Idle the ridge (#3) and the 20–40-ft contours around the lower basin looking for brush, ODWC fish attractors, cut timber and shad schools.
- Save every brush pile as a waypoint. Fish attractors were placed at some piers and points in the past, but their locations aren't published (**ODWC 1999**) **UNVERIFIED** .

# Tackle and Landing a Giant

| Setup           | Rod                            | Line                                          | For                             |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Jig / worm      | 7'3"–7'6" heavy, fast          | 17–20 lb fluorocarbon                         | Riprap, football jig, Texas rig |
| Deep crank      | 7'6" medium-heavy, moderate    | 12–15 lb fluorocarbon                         | 10–20-ft cranking on rock       |
| Swimbait        | 7'6"–8' heavy / XH             | 20–25 lb fluorocarbon or 65-lb braid + leader | 6–8-in swimbaits and glides     |
| Jerkbait        | 6'10"–7' medium, moderate-fast | 10–12 lb fluorocarbon                         | Pre-spawn points                |
| Spoon / finesse | 7' medium-heavy                | 15-lb braid + 12-lb leader                    | Ridge and deep schools          |

These are my recommendations **INFERENCE**.

**Landing near riprap.** Riprap cuts line. After a hookset on the dam, swing the boat out away from the rock, keep the rod tip high, and steer the fish into open water before you net it. Check the last 3 ft of line after every fish **INFERENCE**.

**Fishing deep.** A big fish pulled up fast from 30 ft or more can get barotrauma (a swollen swim bladder). Bring deep fish up slowly. If one floats belly-up, ask ODWC about fizzing or descending devices before you use one **INFERENCE**.

# Fish Care and Recording a Big One

---

- **Have the net, scale, board and camera ready before you start fishing.** Keep a giant out of the water for less than 30 seconds at a time **INFERENCE**.
- **Support the belly** when you hold a heavy fish horizontally. Don't hang a big bass vertically by the jaw **INFERENCE**.
- **Hot-water handling.** In summer, Draper's surface water is warm, so cool the livewell with lake water from depth, or release the fish right away **INFERENCE**.
- **Record it.** For a possible lake or state record, weigh it on a certified scale with a witness, and contact ODWC: Central Region fisheries, (405) 325-7288 ([ODWC](#)). State-record rules are on the [ODWC State Records page](#).
- **Limits.** Statewide: 6 largemouth and/or smallmouth combined per day, only 1 over 16 in ([ODWC](#)). On a low-density lake like Draper, releasing every big female is the single biggest thing anglers can do for future giants **INFERENCE**.

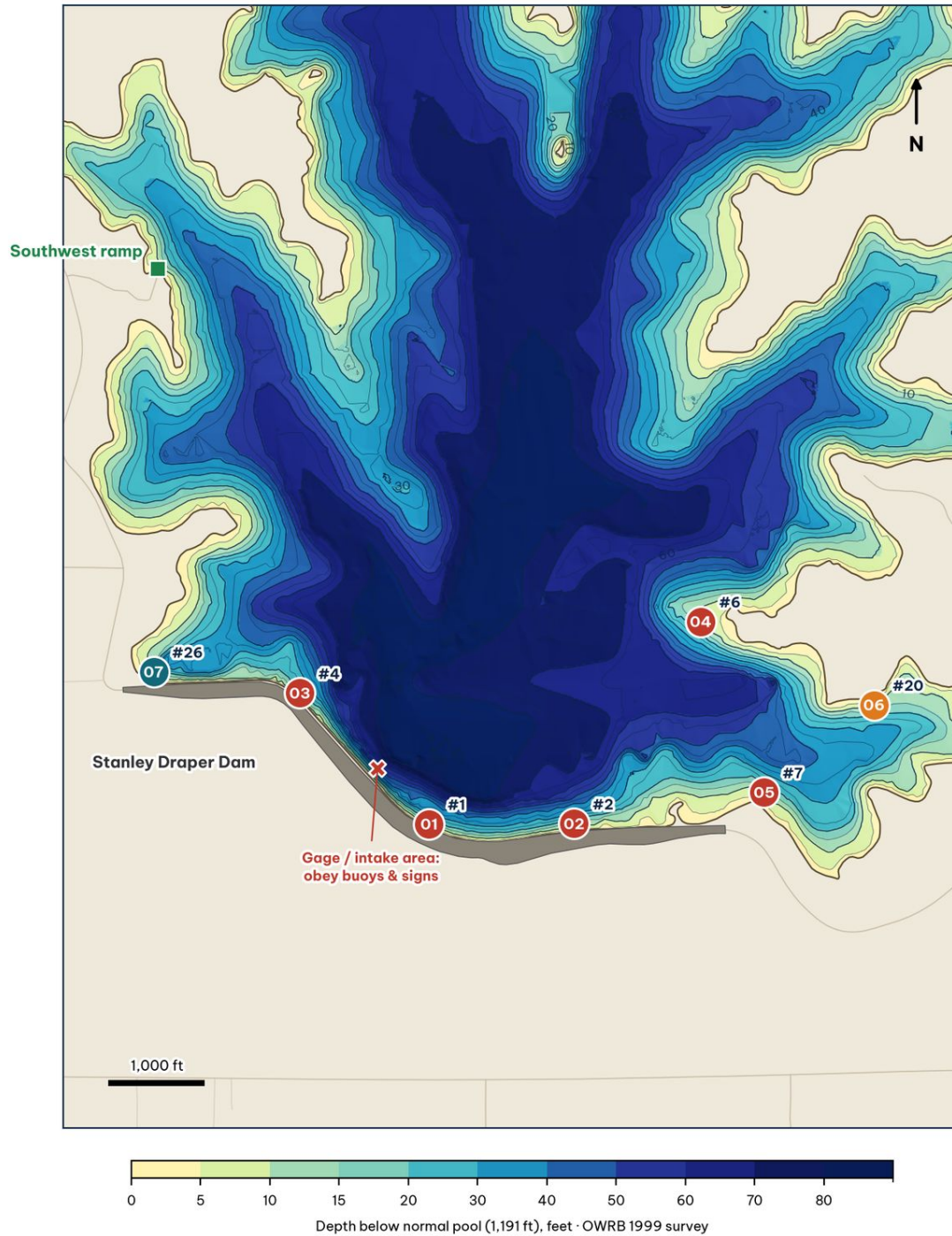
# Area 1 · Dam & Lower Basin

7 spots

**Best:** A1-01 (#1), A1-02 (#2), A1-03 (#4)

**Deepest within 300 ft of a spot:** 74 ft

The deepest third of the lake: the dam face, the bowl in front of it (to about 93 ft), and the steep points on both sides. [ANALYSIS](#)



Area 1. Badge number = spot ID within the area; "#" = lake-wide giant rank. Red = score 80+, orange = 70–79, teal = under 70. Contours every 10 ft (labeled) from the OWRB 1999 survey grid.

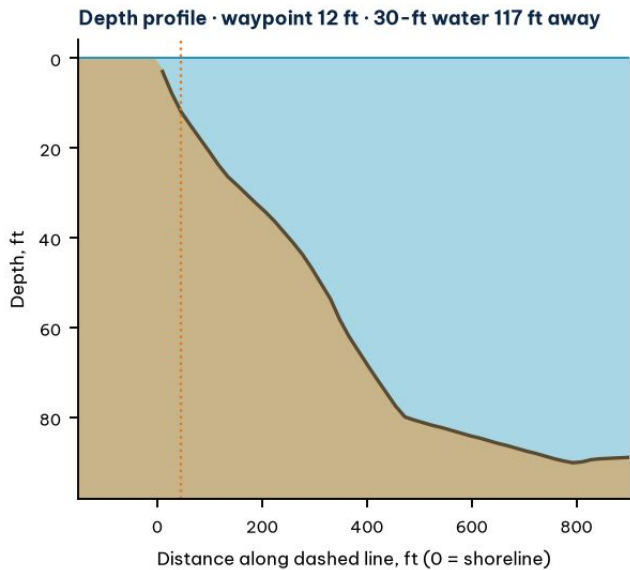
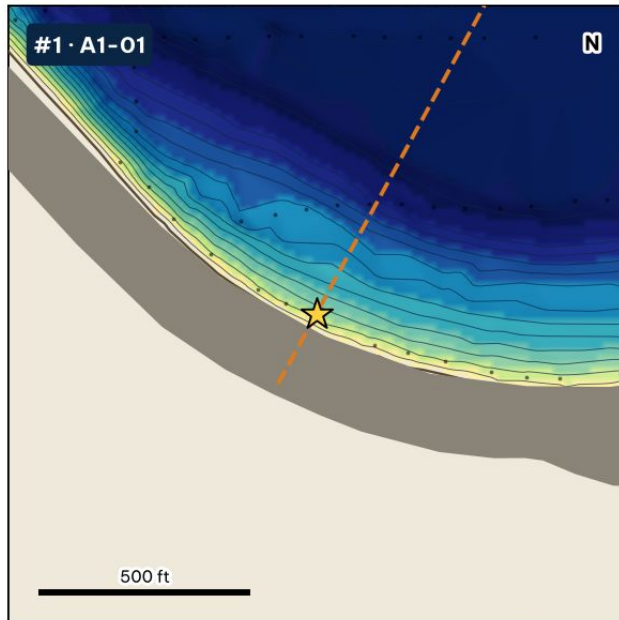
# Area 1 Spots: Dam & Lower Basin

7 spots: A1-01, A1-02, A1-03, A1-04, A1-05, A1-06, A1-07. Close-up maps from the OWRB 1999 survey; scores from the giant ranking.

## A1-01 · DAM RIPRAP (NE-FACING)

|                   |                                   |                            |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Dam riprap</b> | Target <b>35.32681, -97.35493</b> | Nearest ramp <b>1.2 mi</b> |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|

**88** / 100
 GIANT RANK #1 OF 40
DEEP WATER
COVER
FORAGE
LOW PRESSURE
DATA
Best: Winter · Pre-spawn · Summer · Fall



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 12 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 47 ft away · 30-ft 117 ft · 40-ft 201 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 74 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a> |
| Slope                 | 16.1 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                 |
| Data support          | 11 soundings within 300 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                          |

**Why a giant would use it.** Riprap on the dam face is the only big rock on this lake, which the 1999 ODWC survey lists, along with cut timber, as the main fish habitat. Rock holds crawfish and warms first in late winter. Here it drops into the deepest water in the lake, so a big fish can move up and down a few yards instead of a few hundred. [INFERENCE](#)

**How to fish it.** Crankbait (flat-sided in cold water) and football jig along the rock; in summer, a 10-in worm or deep crankbait at 15–25 ft [INFERENCE](#). Best wind: from the **NE** (blowing onto the spot) [ANALYSIS](#). Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often ([OCS](#)).

A1-02 · DAM RIPRAP (N-FACING)

Dam riprap

Target 35.32679, -97.34991

Nearest ramp 1.4 mi

85/100

GIANT RANK  
#2 OF 40

DEEP WATER

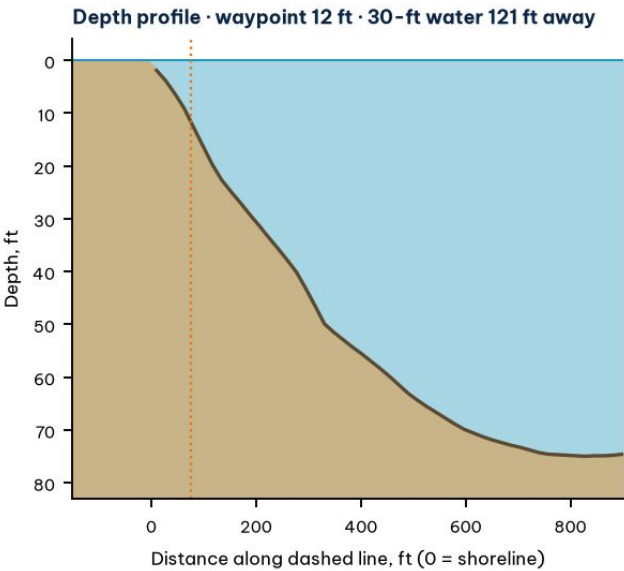
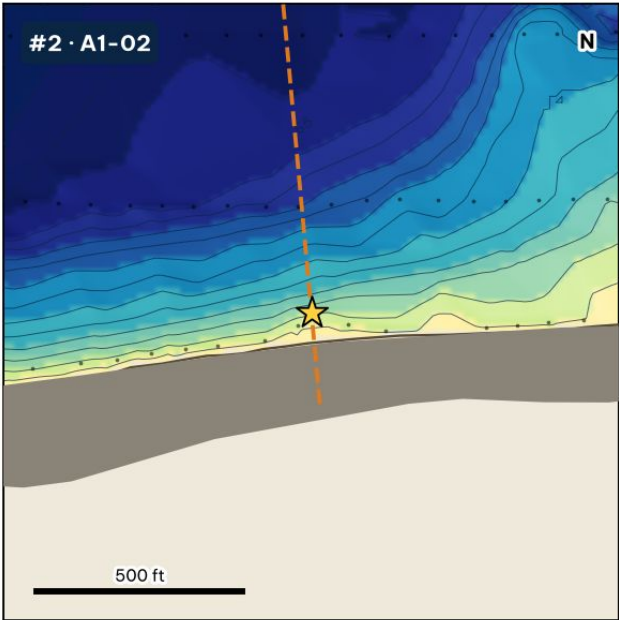
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Winter · Pre-spawn · Summer · Fall



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 12 ft ANALYSIS                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 45 ft away · 30-ft 121 ft · 40-ft 195 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 62 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 16.1 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                 |
| Data support          | 8 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                           |

**Why a giant would use it.** Riprap on the dam face is the only big rock on this lake, which the 1999 ODWC survey lists, along with cut timber, as the main fish habitat. Rock holds crawfish and warms first in late winter. Here it drops into the deepest water in the lake, so a big fish can move up and down a few yards instead of a few hundred. **INFERENCE**

**How to fish it.** Crankbait (flat-sided in cold water) and football jig along the rock; in summer, a 10-in worm or deep crankbait at 15–25 ft **INFERENCE**. Best wind: from the **N** (blowing onto the spot) **ANALYSIS**. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A1-03 · BANK BEND (NE-FACING)

Secondary point / bank bend

Target 35.33054, -97.35938

Nearest ramp 0.9 mi

82/100

GIANT RANK  
#4 OF 40

DEEP WATER

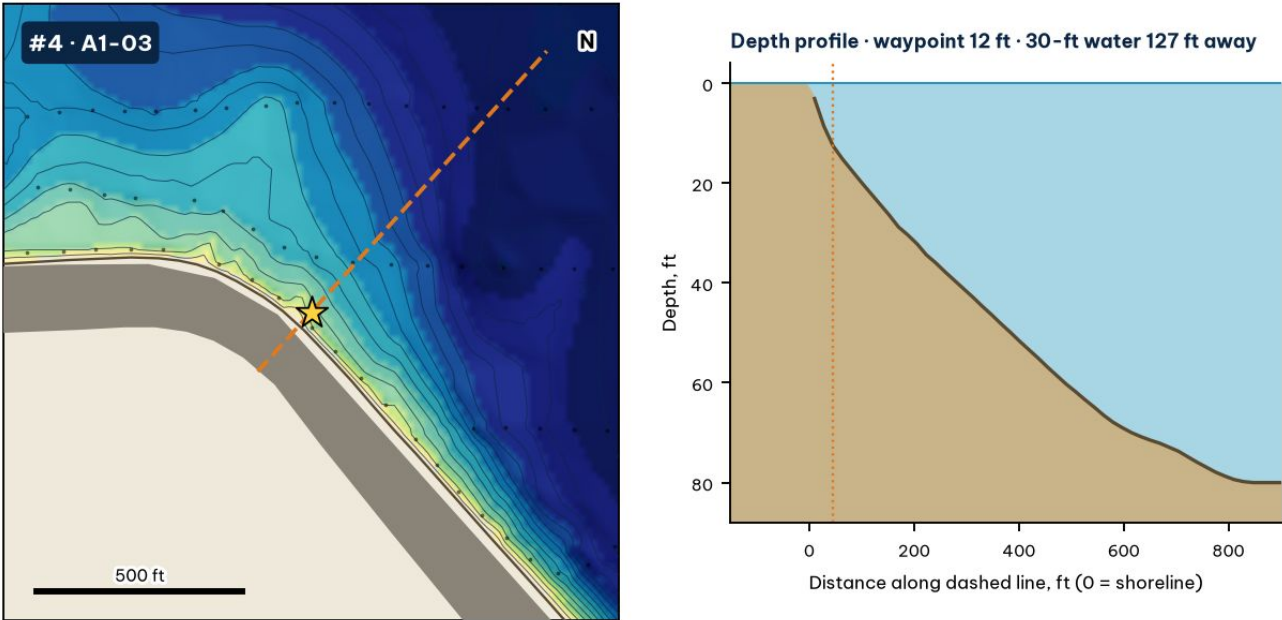
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Winter · Pre-spawn



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 12 ft ANALYSIS                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 47 ft away · 30-ft 127 ft · 40-ft 229 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 58 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 14.0 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                 |
| Data support          | 12 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                          |

**Why a giant would use it.** A bend or secondary point where the bank swings toward the channel. The break tightens here, which concentrates fish moving along the bank. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jig, shaky head or Texas rig worked down the break; squarebill over the top at dawn INFERENCE . Best wind: from the NE (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS . Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A1-04 · POINT (W-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target 35.33250, -97.34549

Nearest ramp 1.3 mi

82/100

GIANT RANK  
#6 OF 40

DEEP WATER

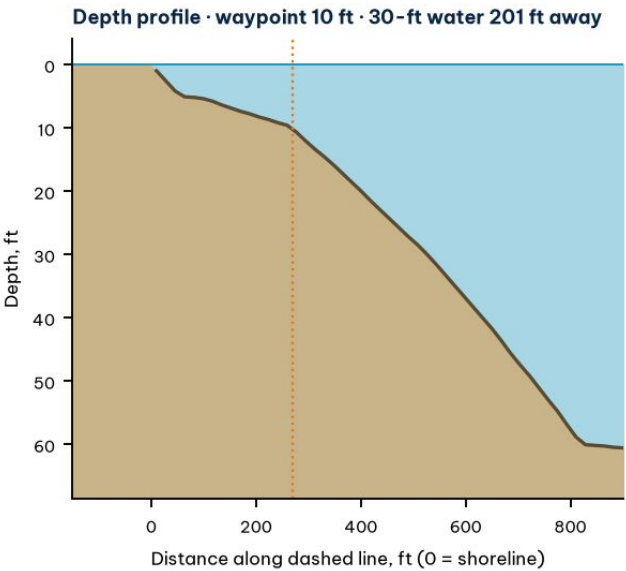
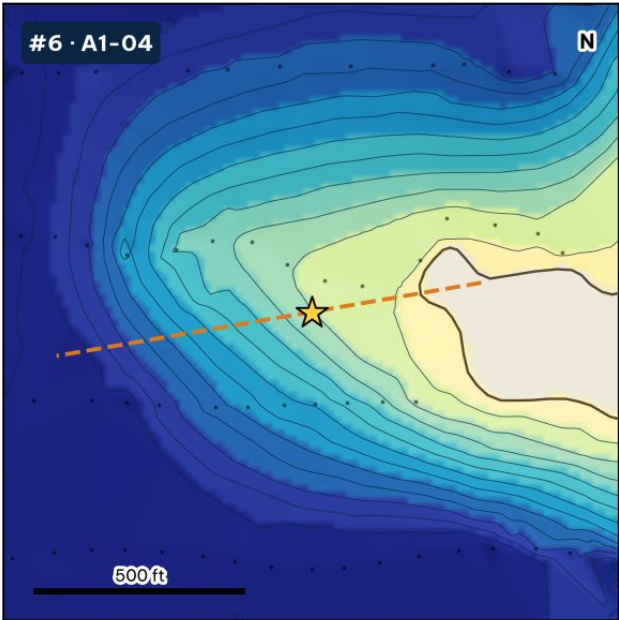
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft ANALYSIS                                                                                |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 106 ft away · 30-ft 201 ft · 40-ft 296 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 53 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 8.0 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                   |
| Data support          | 11 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                           |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days INFERENCE. Best wind: from the W (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

## A1-05 · POINT (NE-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target **35.32764, -97.34333**Nearest ramp **1.6 mi****82**/100GIANT RANK  
**#7** OF 40

DEEP WATER

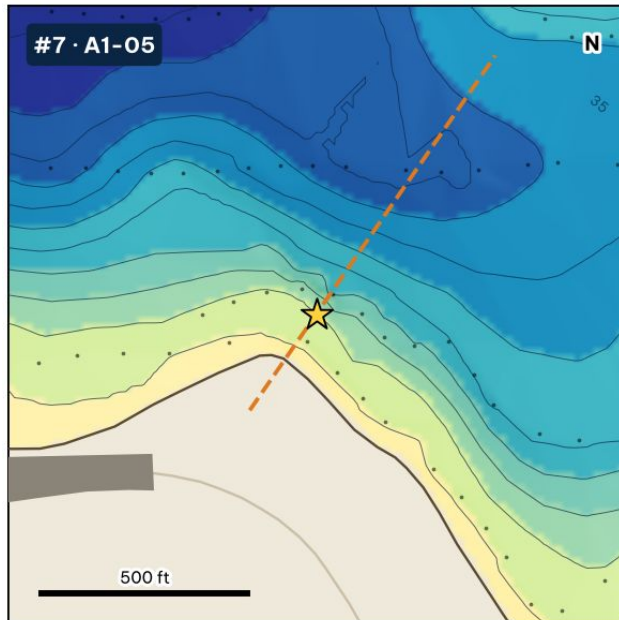
COVER

FORAGE

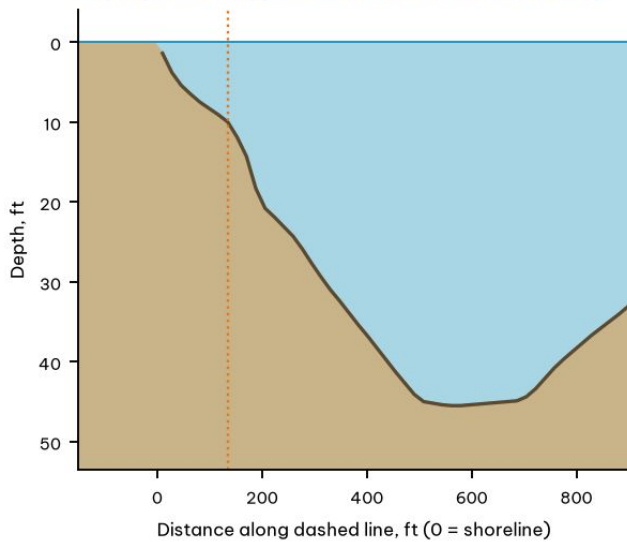
LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Depth profile · waypoint 10 ft · 30-ft water 176 ft away



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 54 ft away · 30-ft 176 ft · 40-ft 285 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 44 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a> |
| Slope                 | 10.2 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                 |
| Data support          | 12 soundings within 300 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                          |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. [INFERENCE](#)

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days [INFERENCE](#). Best wind: from the **NE** (blowing onto the spot) [ANALYSIS](#). Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often ([OCS](#)).

## A1-06 · POINT (SE-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target **35.33010, -97.33951**Nearest ramp **1.6 mi****71**/100GIANT RANK  
**#20** OF 40

DEEP WATER

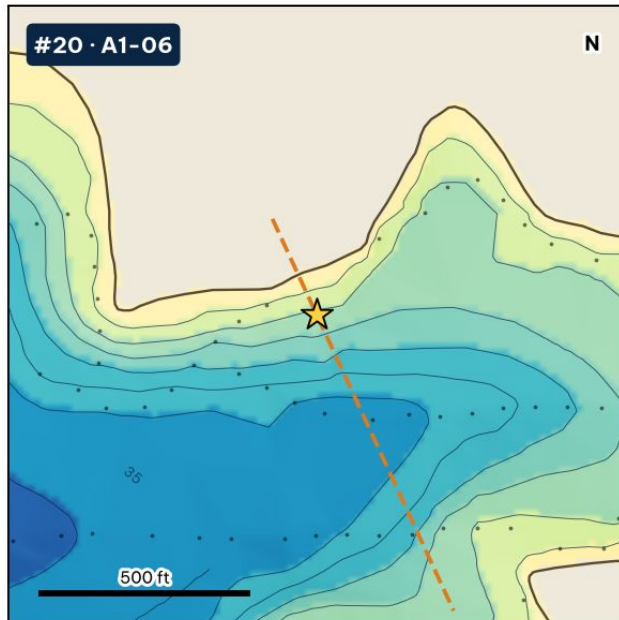
COVER

FORAGE

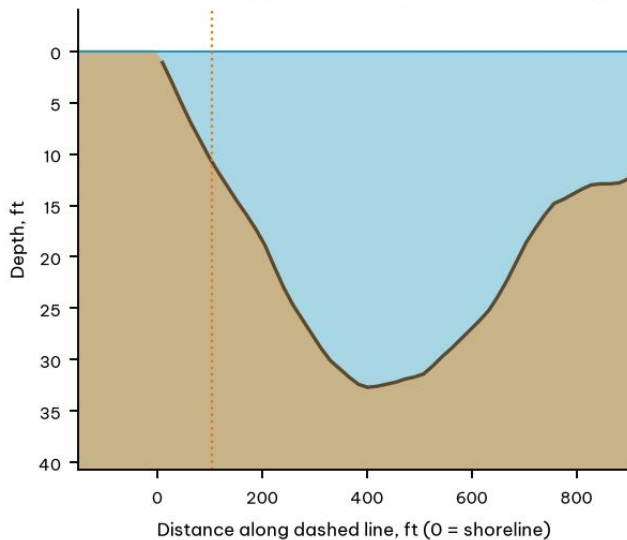
LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Depth profile · waypoint 11 ft · 30-ft water 210 ft away



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 11 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                                                |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 114 ft away · 30-ft 210 ft · 40-ft 787 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 33 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a> |
| Slope                 | 8.6 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                   |
| Data support          | 9 soundings within 300 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                            |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. [INFERENCE](#)

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days [INFERENCE](#). Best wind: from the **SE** (blowing onto the spot) [ANALYSIS](#). Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often ([OCS](#)).

A1-07 · COVE MOUTH (N-FACING)

Cove / pocket

Target 35.33117, -97.36443

Nearest ramp 0.8 mi

69/100

GIANT RANK  
#26 OF 40

DEEP WATER

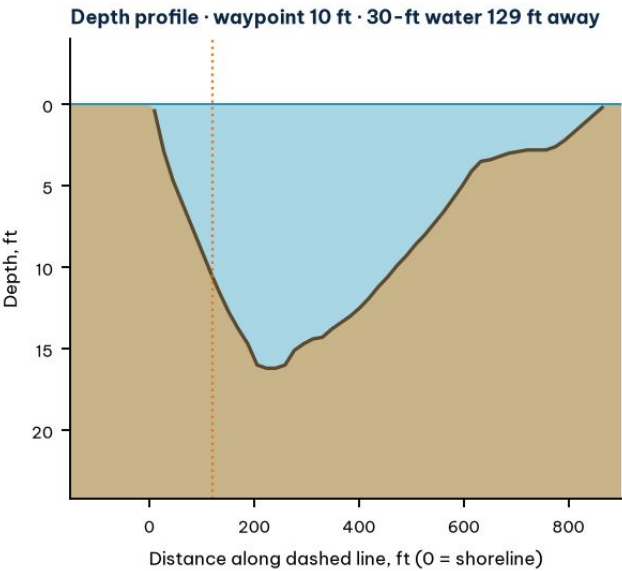
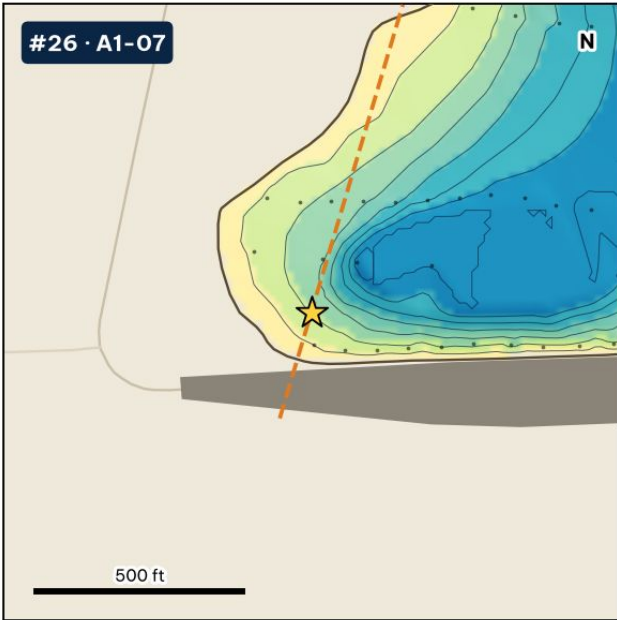
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Spawn · Fall



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft ANALYSIS                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 75 ft away · 30-ft 129 ft · 40-ft 980 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 37 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | ridge top to 60 ft within about 450 ft ANALYSIS                                              |
| Data support          | 11 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                          |

**Why a giant would use it.** A cove mouth with shallow flats behind it. It's a staging and spawning area in spring and a shad trap in fall.  
**INFERENCE**

**How to fish it.** Weightless stick worm, soft jerkbait and swim jig in spring; spinnerbait and topwater in fall **INFERENCE**. Best wind: from the **N** (blowing onto the spot) **ANALYSIS**. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (**OCS**).

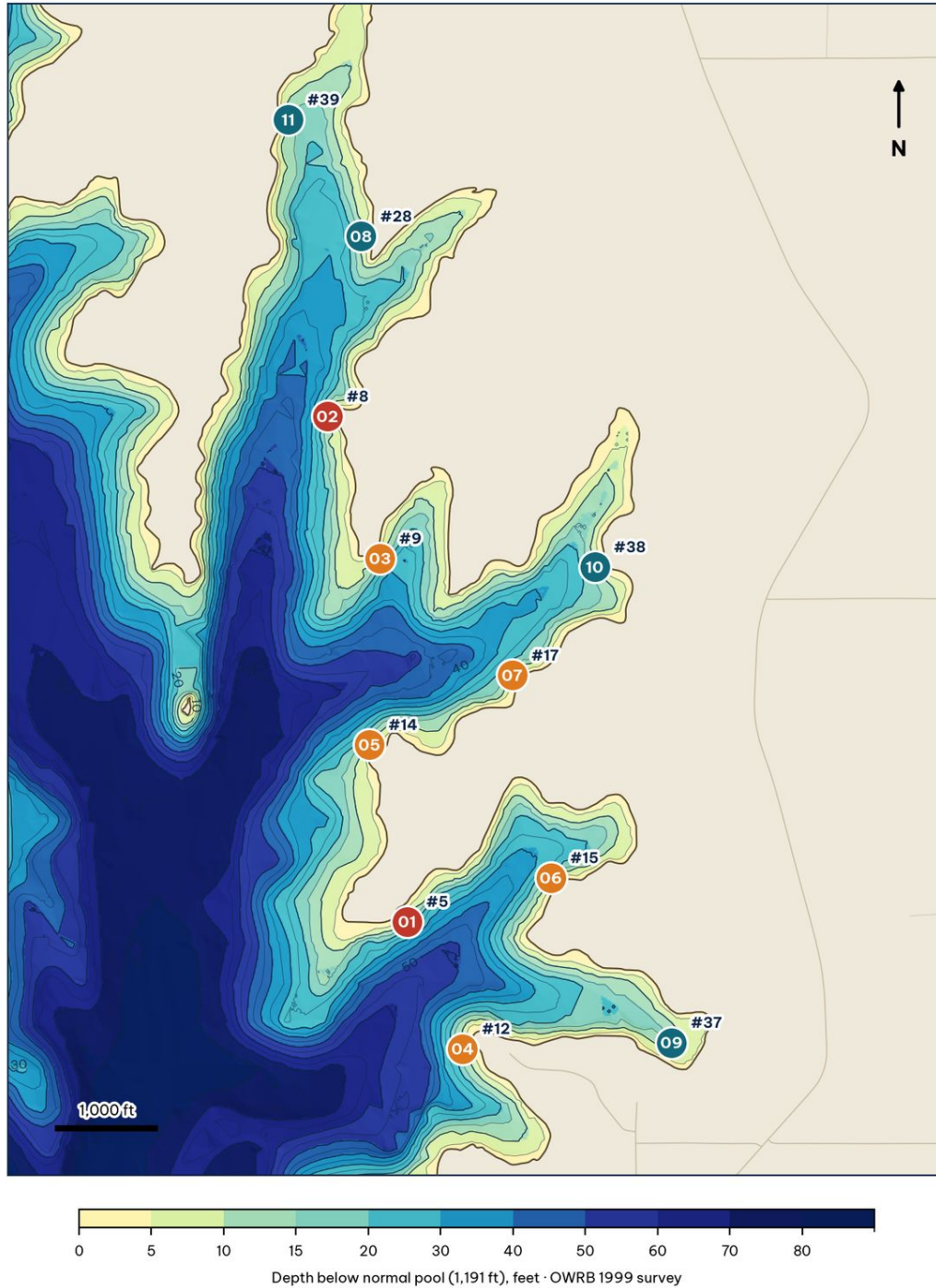
# Area 2 • East Arms

**11 spots**

**Best:** A2-01 (#5), A2-02 (#8), A2-03 (#9)

**Deepest within 300 ft of a spot:** 50 ft

Four long, narrow creek arms on the east side. Steep main-lake points at their mouths, shallow pockets at their backs. [ANALYSIS](#)



Area 2. Badge number = spot ID within the area; “#” = lake-wide giant rank. Red = score 80+, orange = 70–79, teal = under 70. Contours every 10 ft (labeled) from the OWRB 1999 survey grid.

## Area 2 Spots: East Arms

11 spots: A2-01, A2-02, A2-03, A2-04, A2-05, A2-06, A2-07, A2-08, A2-09, A2-10, A2-11. Close-up maps from the OWRB 1999 survey; scores from the giant ranking.

### A2-01 · POINT (SE-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target **35.34015, -97.34311**

Nearest ramp **1.2 mi**

82/100

GIANT RANK  
#5 OF 40

DEEP WATER

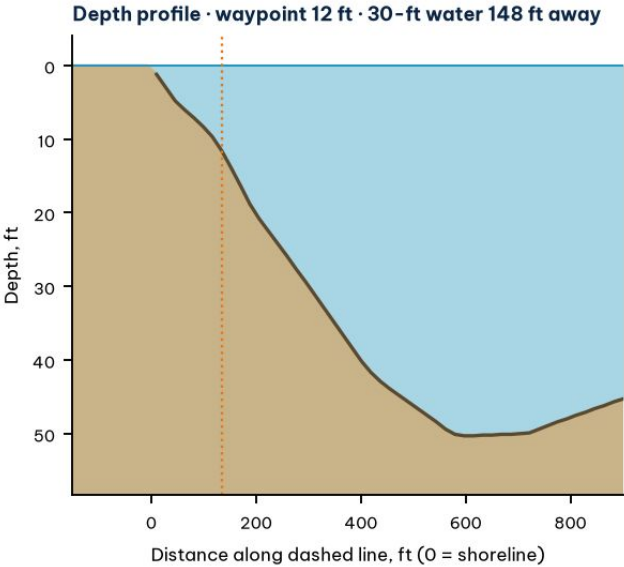
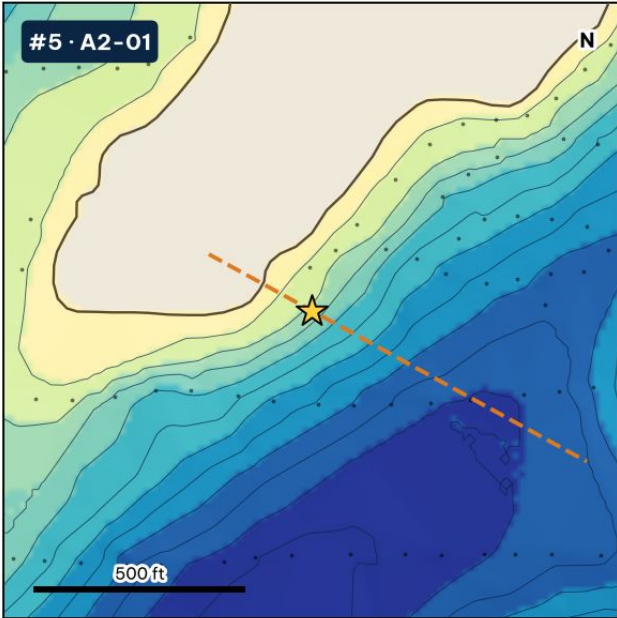
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Winter · Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 12 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 64 ft away · 30-ft 148 ft · 40-ft 237 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 50 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a> |
| Slope                 | 11.2 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                 |
| Data support          | 10 soundings within 300 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                          |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. [INFERENCE](#)

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days [INFERENCE](#). Best wind: from the **SE** (blowing onto the spot) [ANALYSIS](#). Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (**OCS**).

A2-02 · BANK BEND (W-FACING)

Secondary point / bank bend

Target 35.35364, -97.34560

Nearest ramp 1.3 mi

81/100

GIANT RANK  
#8 OF 40

DEEP WATER

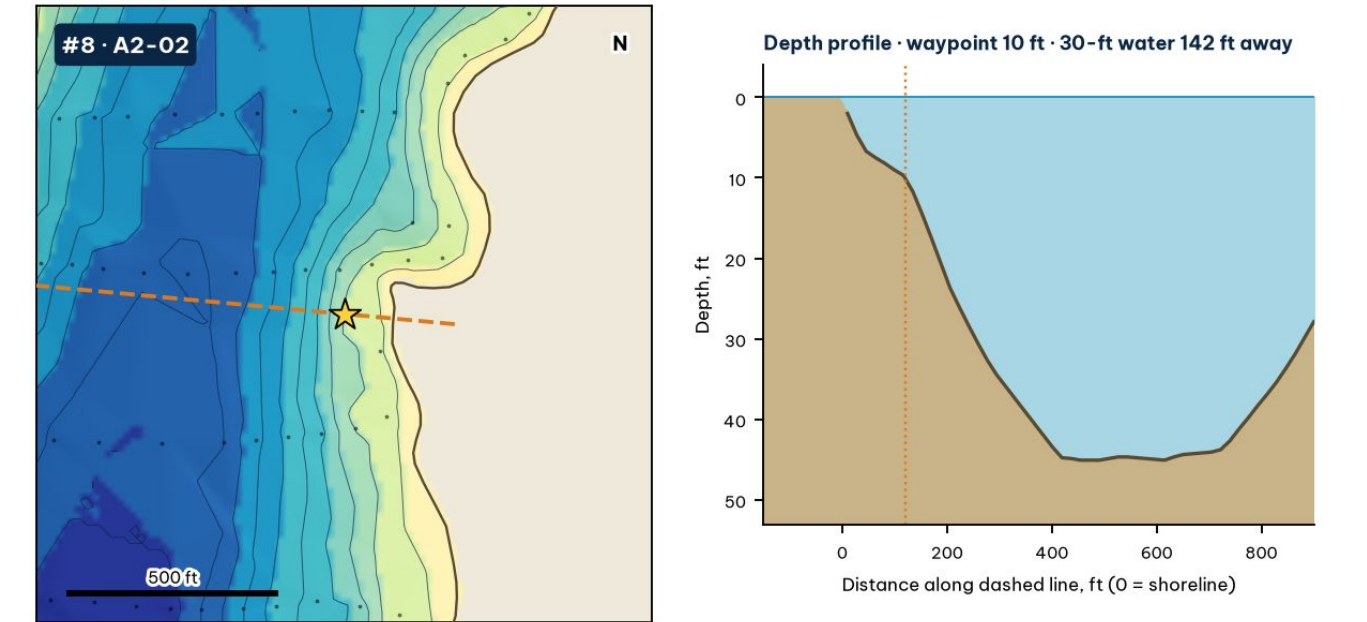
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Winter · Pre-spawn



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft ANALYSIS                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 75 ft away · 30-ft 142 ft · 40-ft 242 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 45 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 16.1 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                 |
| Data support          | 13 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                          |

**Why a giant would use it.** A bend or secondary point where the bank swings toward the channel. The break tightens here, which concentrates fish moving along the bank. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jig, shaky head or Texas rig worked down the break; squarebill over the top at dawn INFERENCE. Best wind: from the W (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

## A2-03 · POINT (SE-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target **35.34984, -97.34392**Nearest ramp **1.2 mi****80**/100GIANT RANK  
**#9** OF 40

DEEP WATER

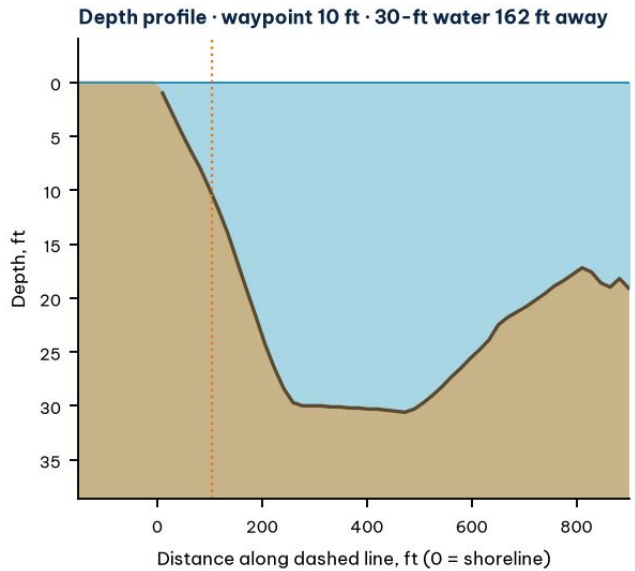
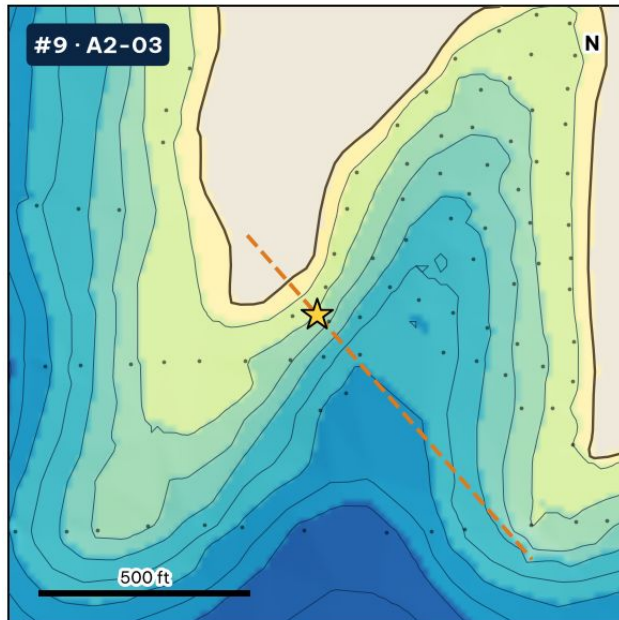
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 75 ft away · 30-ft 162 ft · 40-ft 469 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 33 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a> |
| Slope                 | 12.5 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                 |
| Data support          | 16 soundings within 300 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                          |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. [INFERENCE](#)

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days [INFERENCE](#). Best wind: from the **SE** (blowing onto the spot) [ANALYSIS](#). Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often ([OCS](#)).

A2-04 · POINT (SW-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target 35.33675, -97.34134

Nearest ramp 1.4 mi

78/100

GIANT RANK  
#12 OF 40

DEEP WATER

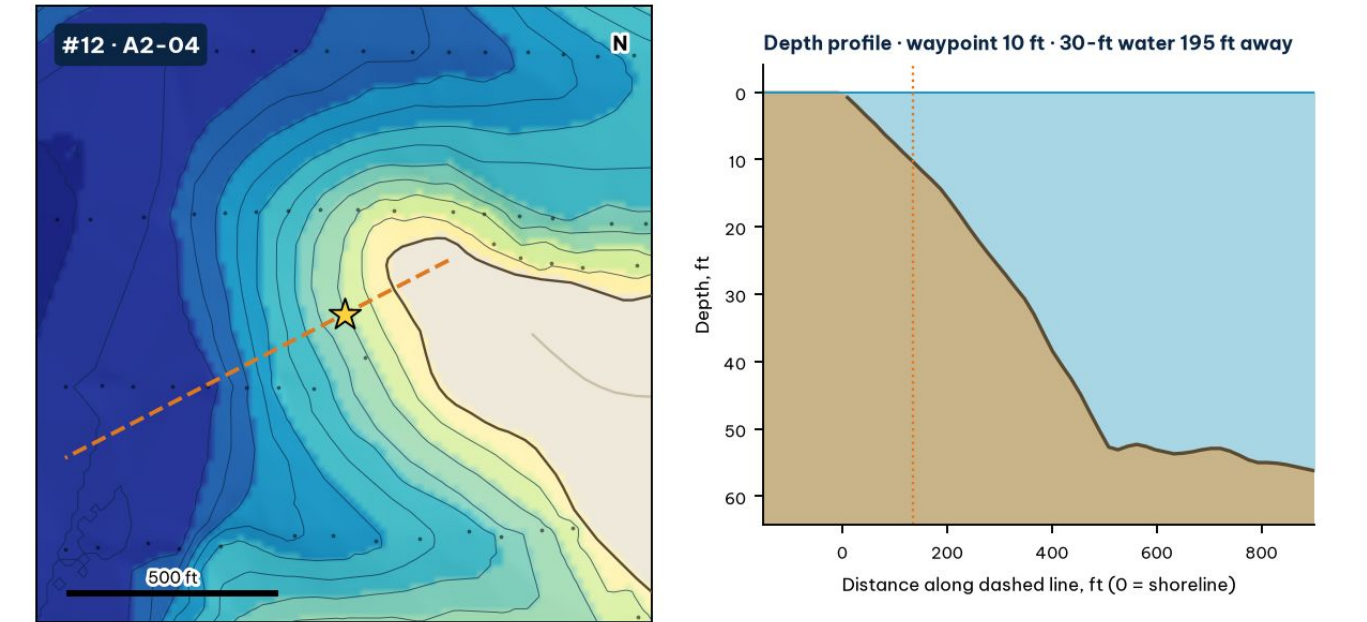
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft ANALYSIS                                                                                |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 105 ft away · 30-ft 195 ft · 40-ft 276 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 50 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 9.4 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                   |
| Data support          | 8 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                            |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. **INFERENCE**

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days **INFERENCE**. Best wind: from the **SW** (blowing onto the spot) **ANALYSIS**. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (**OCS**).

A2-05 · POINT (NW-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target **35.34487, -97.34431**

Nearest ramp **1.1 mi**

77/100

GIANT RANK  
#14 OF 40

DEEP WATER

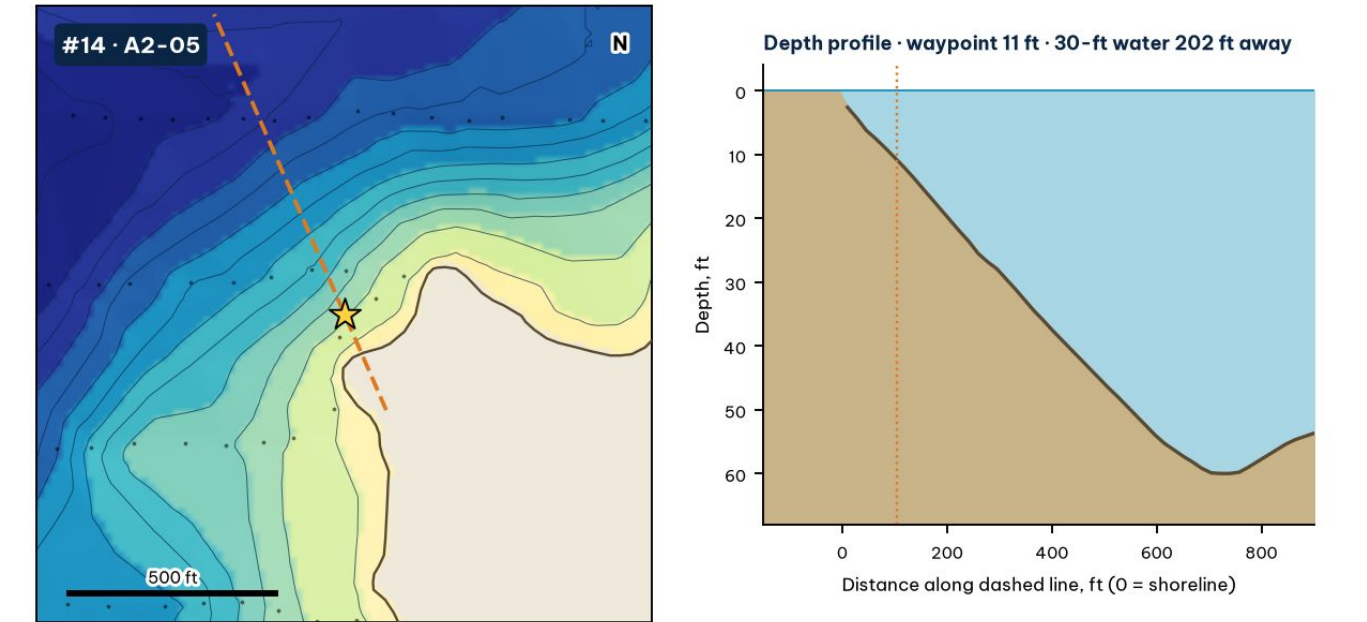
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 11 ft ANALYSIS                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 85 ft away · 30-ft 202 ft · 40-ft 312 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 49 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 8.6 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                  |
| Data support          | 8 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                           |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. **INFERENCE**

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days **INFERENCE**. Best wind: from the **NW** (blowing onto the spot) **ANALYSIS**. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (**OCS**).

A2-06 · POINT (NW-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target 35.34129, -97.33842

Nearest ramp 1.5 mi

76/100

GIANT RANK  
#15 OF 40

DEEP WATER

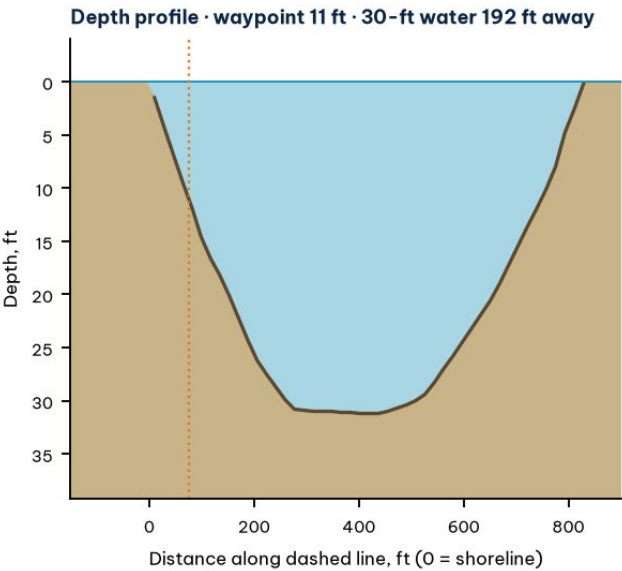
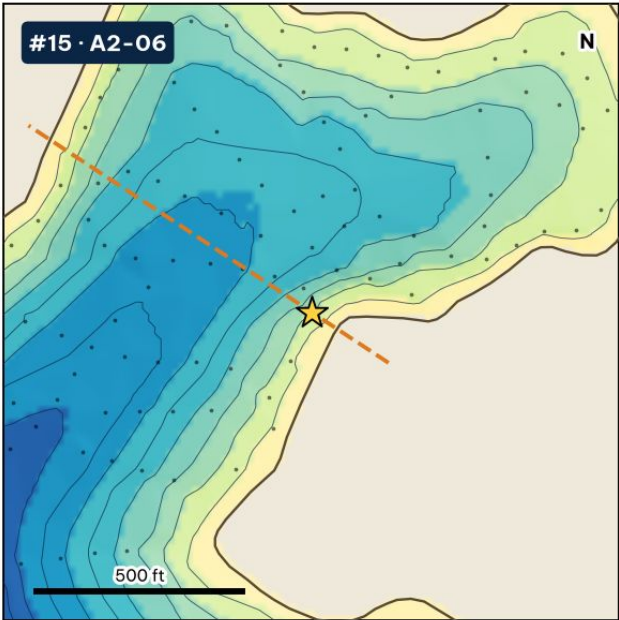
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 11 ft ANALYSIS                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 75 ft away · 30-ft 192 ft · 40-ft 646 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 35 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 10.2 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                 |
| Data support          | 19 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                          |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days INFERENCE. Best wind: from the NW (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A2-07 · BANK BEND (NW-FACING)

Secondary point / bank bend

Target 35.34670, -97.33964

Nearest ramp 1.4 mi

72/100

GIANT RANK  
#17 OF 40

DEEP WATER

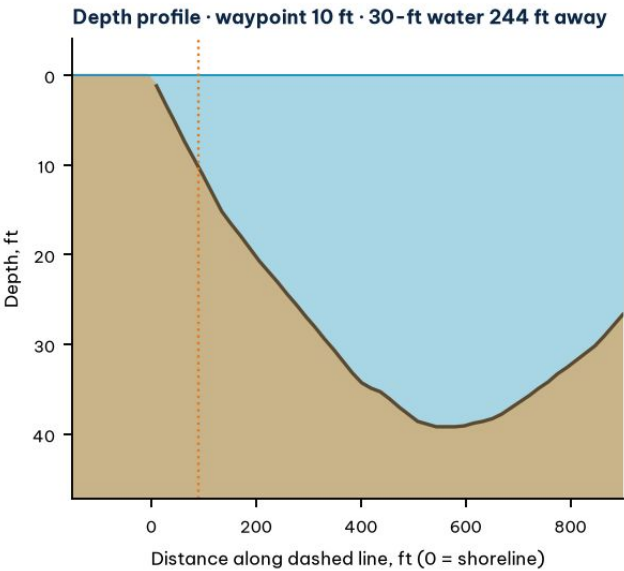
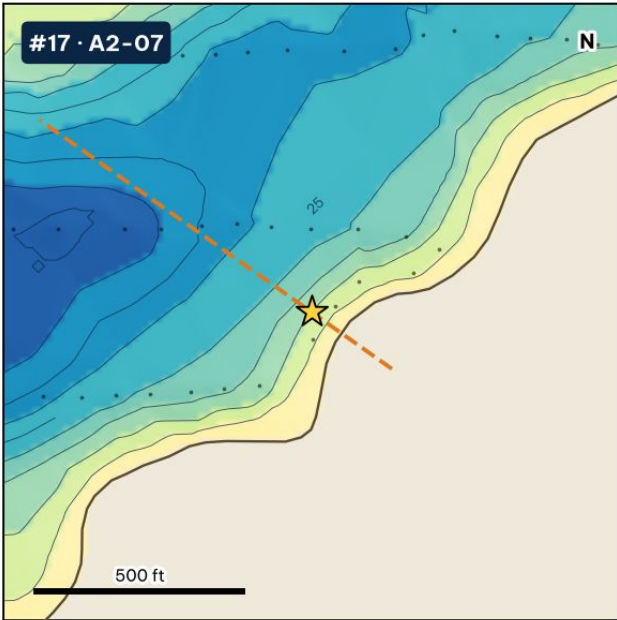
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft ANALYSIS                                                                                |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 106 ft away · 30-ft 244 ft · 40-ft 410 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 37 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 8.0 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                   |
| Data support          | 11 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                           |

**Why a giant would use it.** A bend or secondary point where the bank swings toward the channel. The break tightens here, which concentrates fish moving along the bank. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jig, shaky head or Texas rig worked down the break; squarebill over the top at dawn INFERENCE. Best wind: from the NW (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A2-08 · POINT (W-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target 35.35844, -97.34446

Nearest ramp 1.6 mi

68/100

GIANT RANK  
#28 OF 40

DEEP WATER

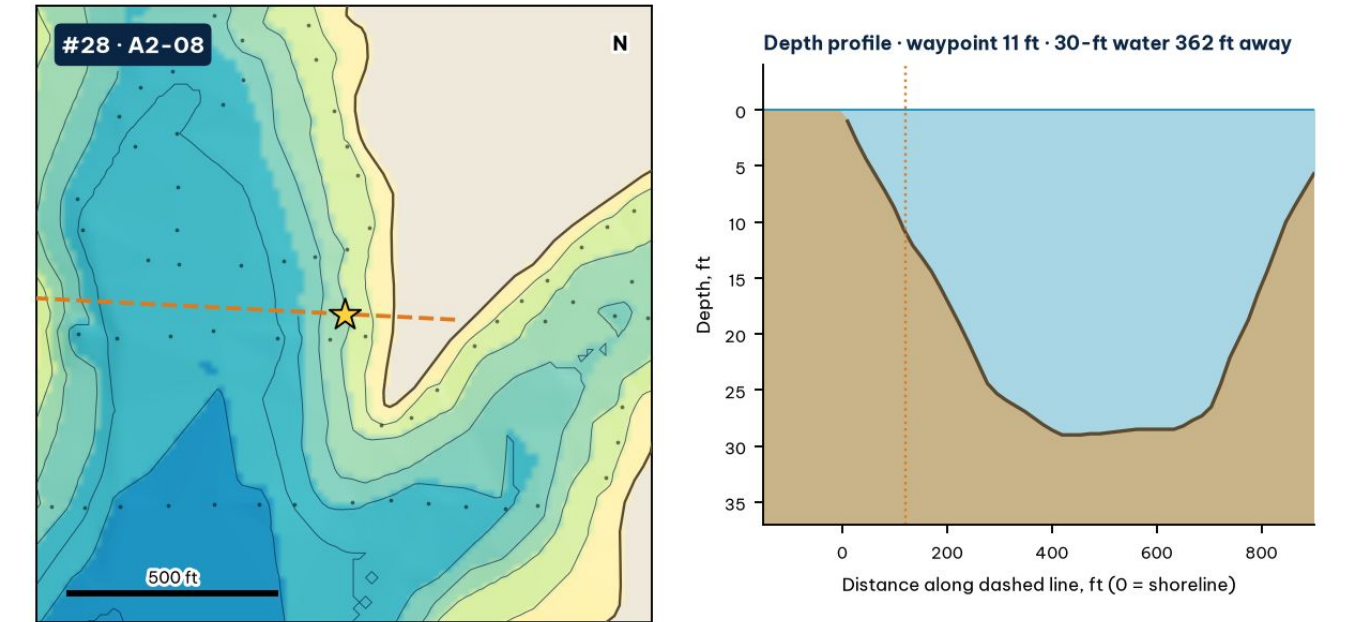
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 11 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                                                 |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 120 ft away · 30-ft 362 ft · 40-ft 1145 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 31 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a> |
| Slope                 | ridge top to 60 ft within about 450 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                |
| Data support          | 11 soundings within 300 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                            |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. [INFERENCE](#)

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days [INFERENCE](#). Best wind: from the **W** (blowing onto the spot) [ANALYSIS](#). Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often ([OCS](#)).

A2-09 · COVE MOUTH (NE-FACING)

Cove / pocket

Target 35.33687, -97.33453

Nearest ramp 1.7 mi

54/100

GIANT RANK  
#37 OF 40

DEEP WATER

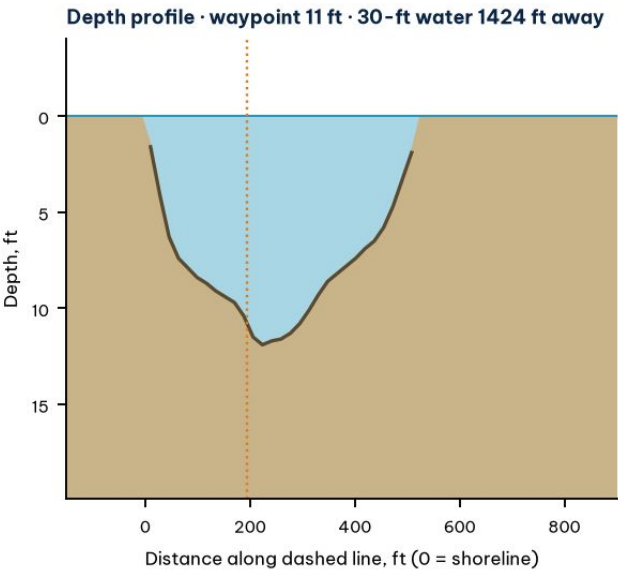
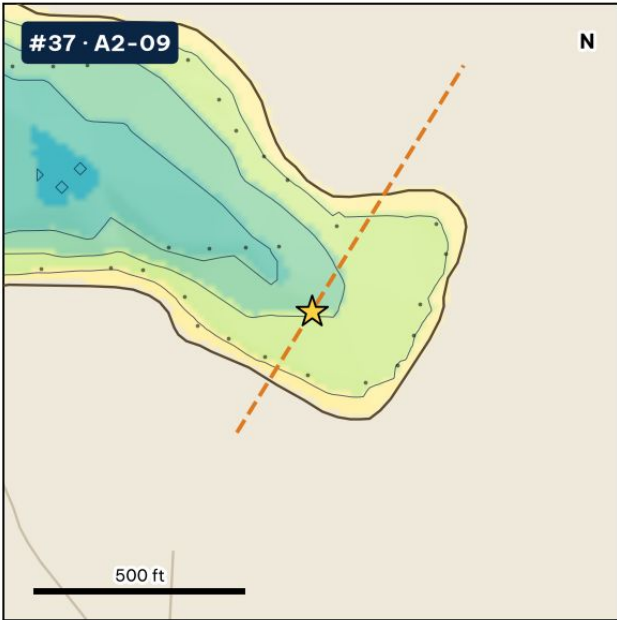
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Spawn · Fall



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                           |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 11 ft ANALYSIS                                                                                  |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 618 ft away · 30-ft 1424 ft · 40-ft 1717 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 18 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | ridge top to 60 ft within about 450 ft ANALYSIS                                                 |
| Data support          | 12 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                             |

**Why a giant would use it.** A cove mouth with shallow flats behind it. It's a staging and spawning area in spring and a shad trap in fall. **INFERENCE**

**How to fish it.** Weightless stick worm, soft jerkbait and swim jig in spring; spinnerbait and topwater in fall **INFERENCE**. Best wind: from the **NE** (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A2-10 · BANK BEND (W-FACING)

Secondary point / bank bend

Target 35.34957, -97.33693

Nearest ramp 1.6 mi

54/100

GIANT RANK  
#38 OF 40

DEEP WATER

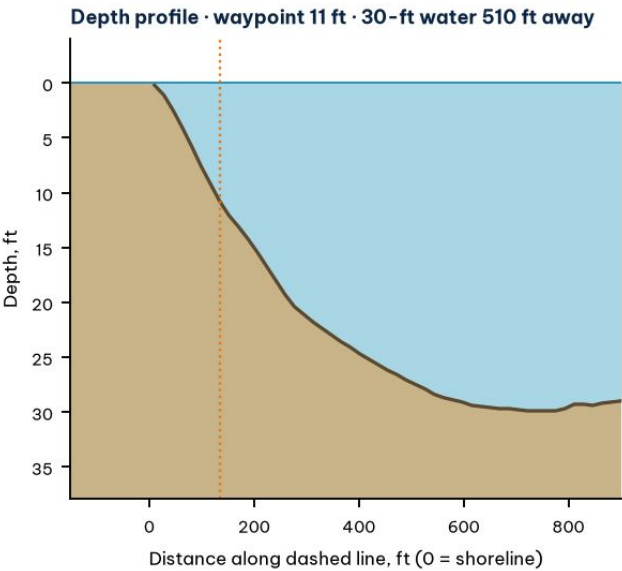
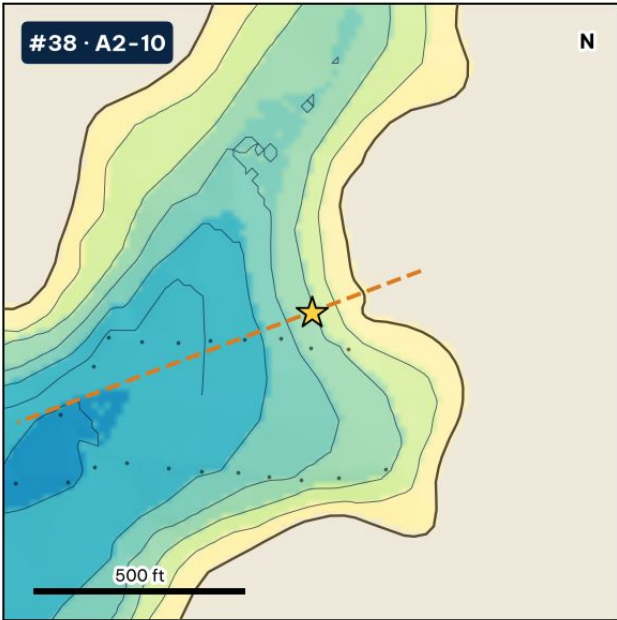
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                          |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 11 ft ANALYSIS                                                                                 |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 142 ft away · 30-ft 510 ft · 40-ft 1444 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 26 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | ridge top to 60 ft within about 450 ft ANALYSIS                                                |
| Data support          | 5 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                             |

**Why a giant would use it.** A bend or secondary point where the bank swings toward the channel. The break tightens here, which concentrates fish moving along the bank. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jig, shaky head or Texas rig worked down the break; squarebill over the top at dawn INFERENCE. Best wind: from the W (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A2-11 · CHANNEL-SWING BANK (E-FACING)

Channel-swing bank

Target 35.36156, -97.34681

Nearest ramp 1.5 mi

53/100

GIANT RANK  
#39 OF 40

DEEP WATER

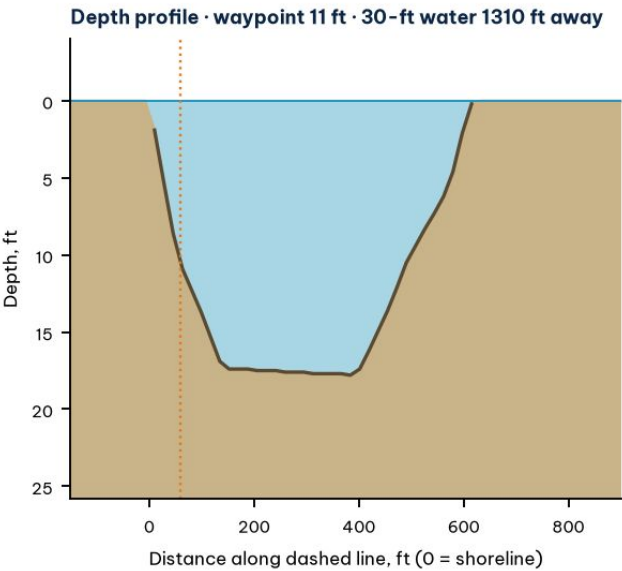
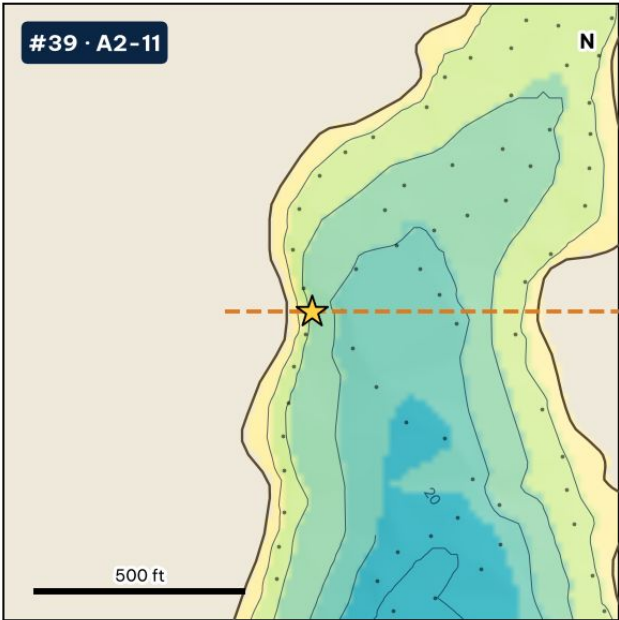
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Spawn · Fall



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                           |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 11 ft ANALYSIS                                                                                  |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 318 ft away · 30-ft 1310 ft · 40-ft 2102 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 21 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | ridge top to 60 ft within about 450 ft ANALYSIS                                                 |
| Data support          | 12 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                             |

**Why a giant would use it.** A bank where the creek channel swings in close: deep water against a shallow bank, in a protected arm.  
INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Spinnerbait and squarebill on the bank, jig in the channel edge INFERENCE . Best wind: from the E (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS . Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

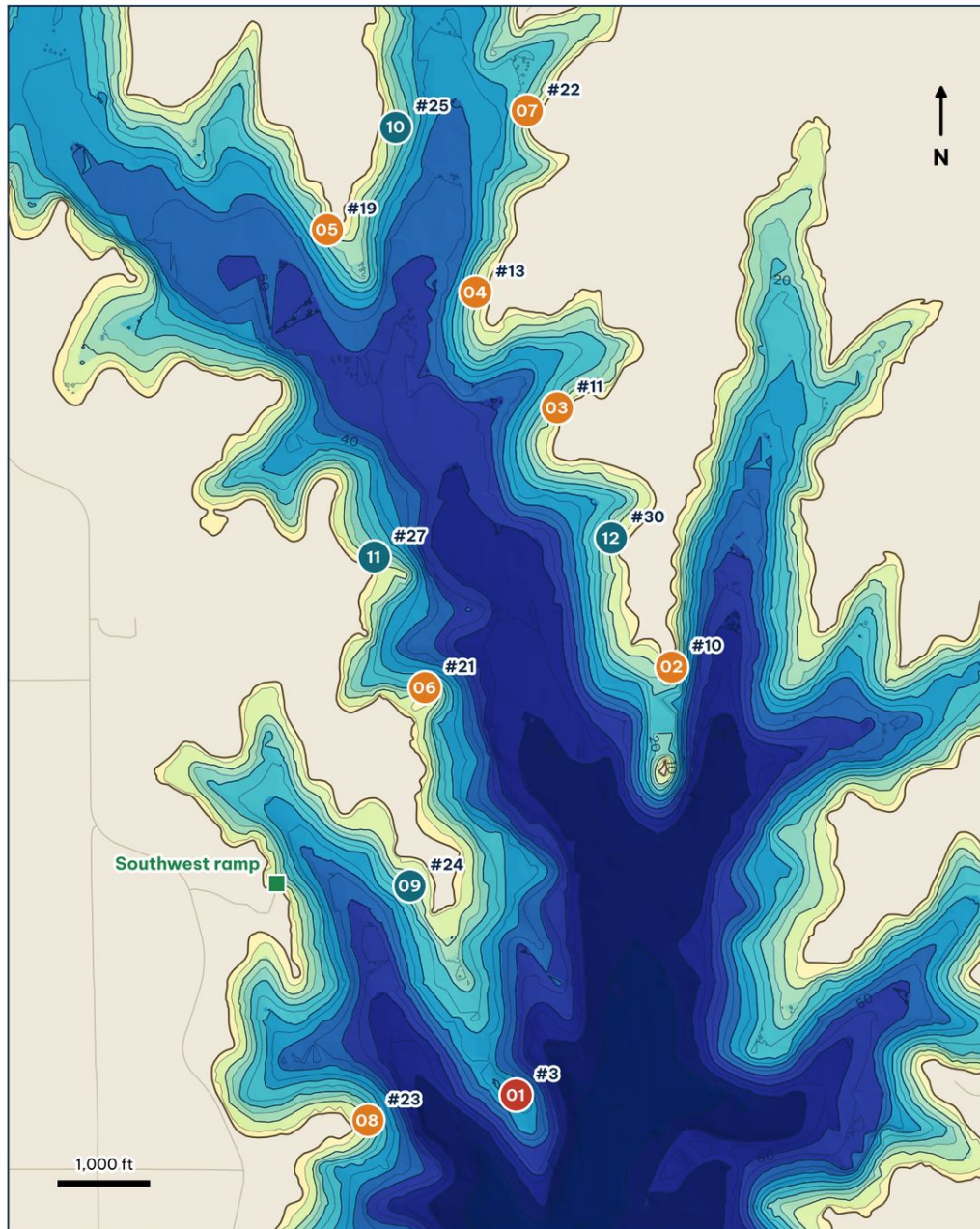
## Area 3 • Main Channel & SW Arm

12 spots

**Best:** A3-01 (#3), A3-02 (#10), A3-03 (#11)

**Deepest within 300 ft of a spot:** 66 ft

The old East Elm Creek channel up the middle of the lake, the offshore ridge where two channels meet, and the southwest arm below the Southwest ramp. [ANALYSIS](#)



Depth below normal pool (1,191 ft), feet • OWRB 1999 survey

Area 3. Badge number = spot ID within the area; “#” = lake-wide giant rank. Red = score 80+, orange = 70–79, teal = under 70. Contours every 10 ft (labeled) from the OWRB 1999 survey grid.

## Area 3 Spots: Main Channel & SW Arm

12 spots: A3-01, A3-02, A3-03, A3-04, A3-05, A3-06, A3-07, A3-08, A3-09, A3-10, A3-11, A3-12. Close-up maps from the OWRB 1999 survey; scores from the giant ranking.

### A3-01 · MAIN-BASIN RIDGE

Offshore hump / ridge

Target **35.33630, -97.35564**Nearest ramp **0.7 mi****82** / 100GIANT RANK  
**#3** OF 40

DEEP WATER

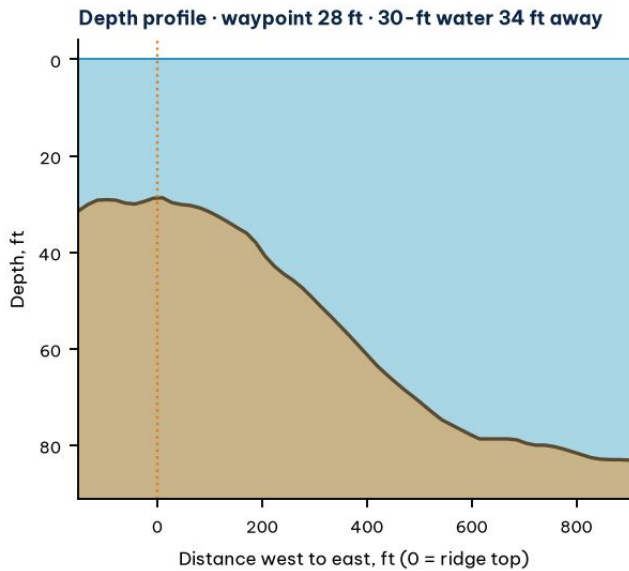
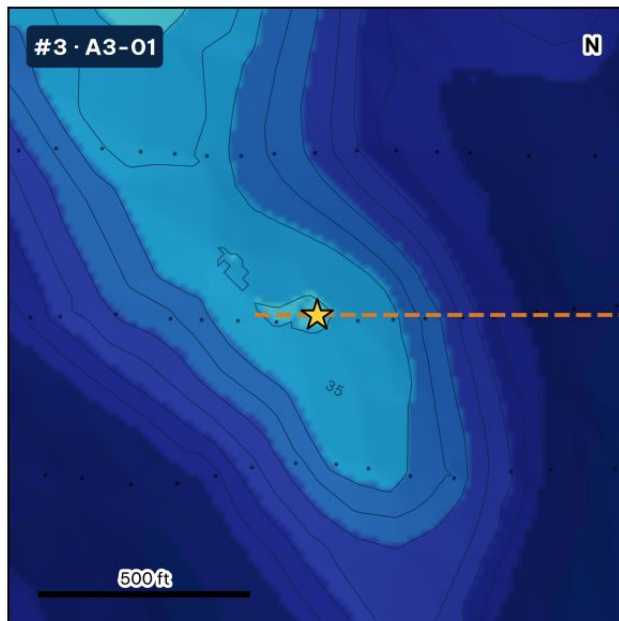
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Winter · Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 28 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                                             |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 0 ft away · 30-ft 34 ft · 40-ft 159 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 66 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a> |
| Slope                 | ridge top to 60 ft within about 450 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                            |
| Data support          | 7 soundings within 300 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                         |

**Why a giant would use it.** An offshore ridge where two old channels meet, with a top near 29 ft and 60+ ft on either side. Offshore structure like this is where big, lightly pressured bass school on shad in summer and winter. Few bank anglers can reach it. [INFERENCE](#)

**How to fish it.** Football jig or Carolina rig on top; big swimbait or flutter spoon over it when shad are on the graph [INFERENCE](#). Wind: offshore, so any wind that positions shad over the ridge helps. Use the trolling motor's spot-lock or a marker buoy [ANALYSIS](#).

A3-02 · POINT (SE-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target 35.34892, -97.34991

Nearest ramp 0.9 mi

79/100

GIANT RANK  
#10 OF 40

DEEP WATER

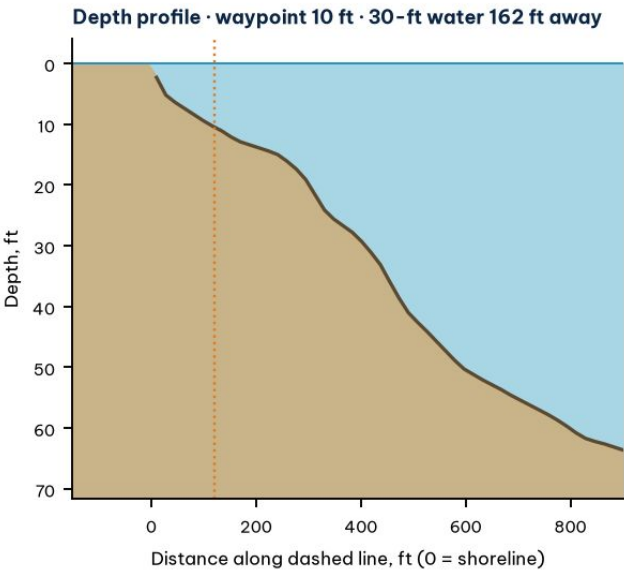
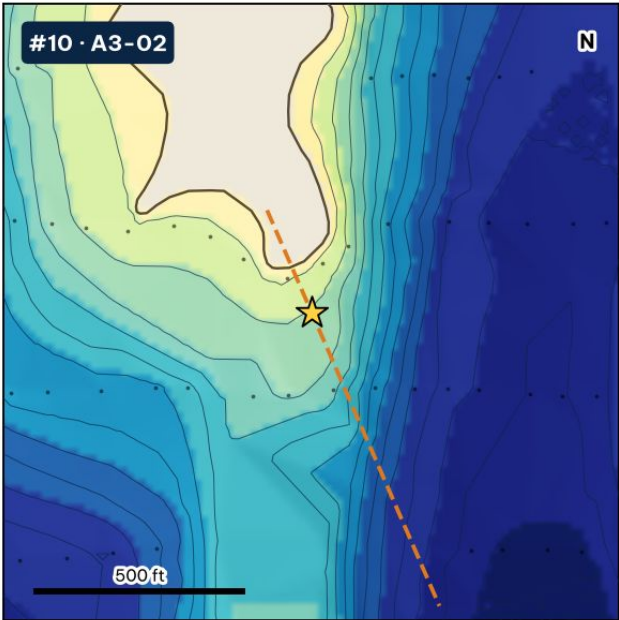
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft ANALYSIS                                                                                |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 105 ft away · 30-ft 162 ft · 40-ft 215 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 57 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 6.6 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                   |
| Data support          | 9 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                            |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days INFERENCE. Best wind: from the SE (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A3-03 · POINT (NW-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target 35.35660, -97.35399

Nearest ramp 1.1 mi

78/100

GIANT RANK  
#11 OF 40

DEEP WATER

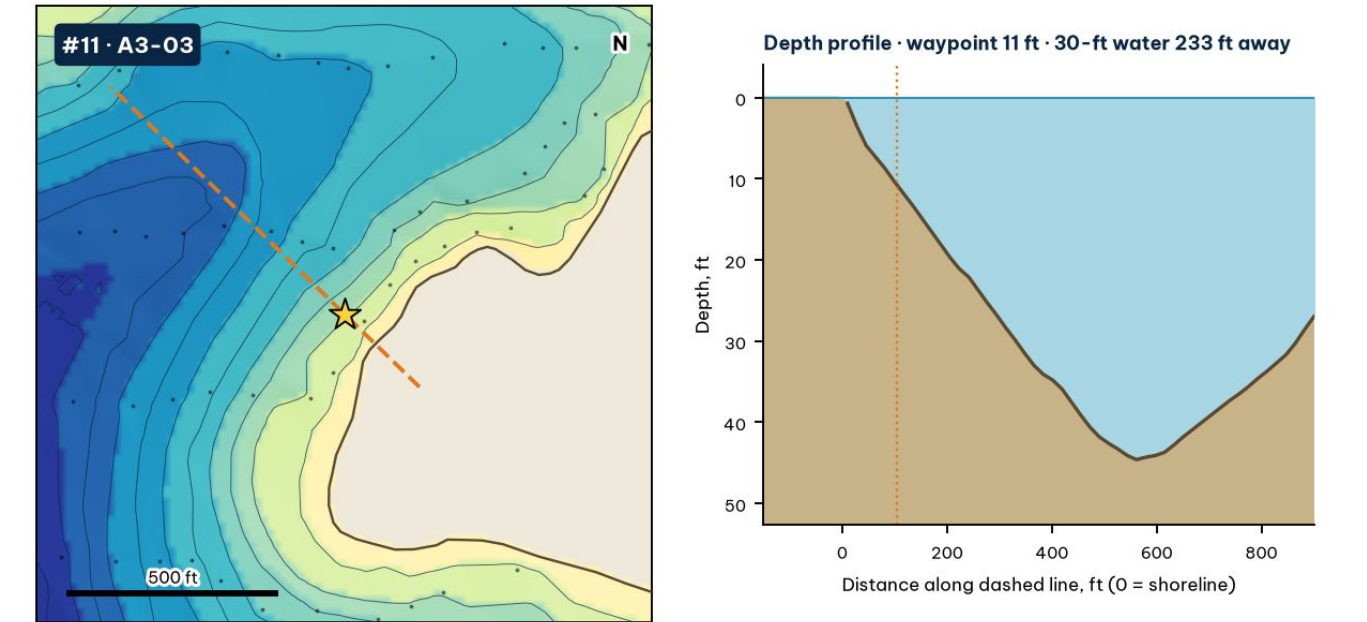
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 11 ft ANALYSIS                                                                                |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 106 ft away · 30-ft 233 ft · 40-ft 356 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 43 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 8.0 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                   |
| Data support          | 11 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                           |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days INFERENCE. Best wind: from the NW (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A3-04 · POINT (W-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target **35.36002, -97.35689**

Nearest ramp **1.1 mi**

77/100

GIANT RANK  
#13 OF 40

DEEP WATER

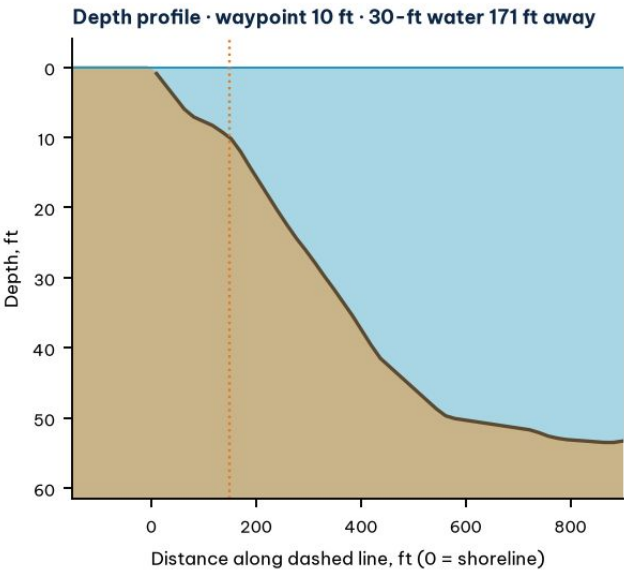
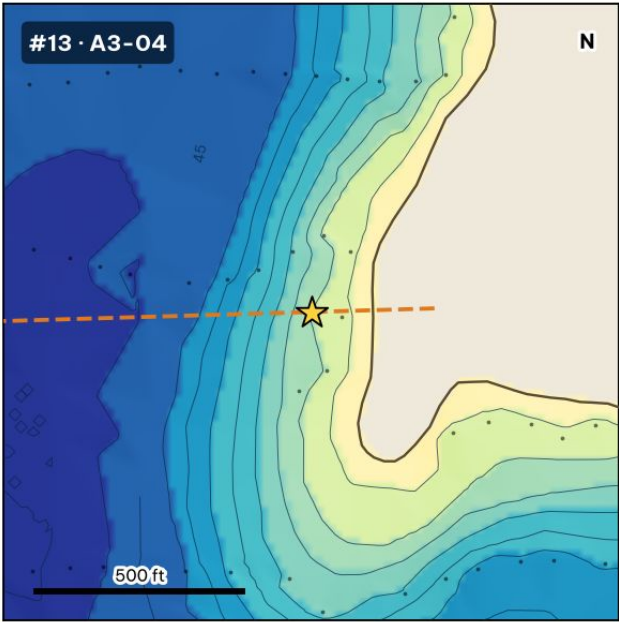
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft ANALYSIS                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 81 ft away · 30-ft 171 ft · 40-ft 248 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 46 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 10.2 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                 |
| Data support          | 8 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                           |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days INFERENCE. Best wind: from the **W** (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A3-05 · POINT (SW-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target 35.36191, -97.36223

Nearest ramp 0.8 mi

71/100

GIANT RANK  
#19 OF 40

DEEP WATER

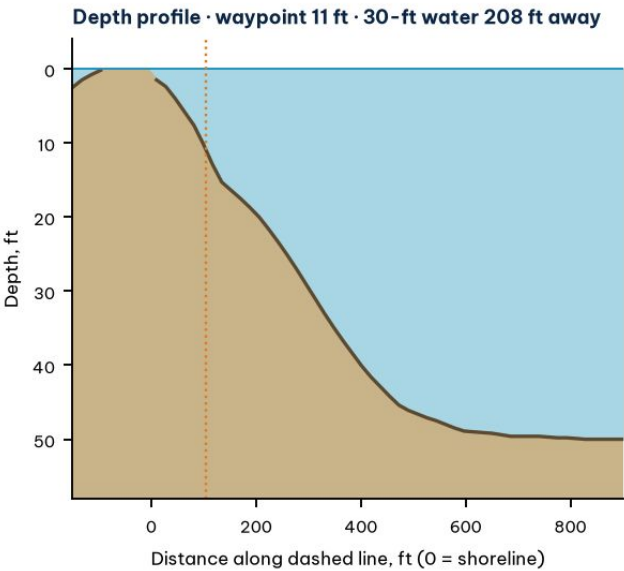
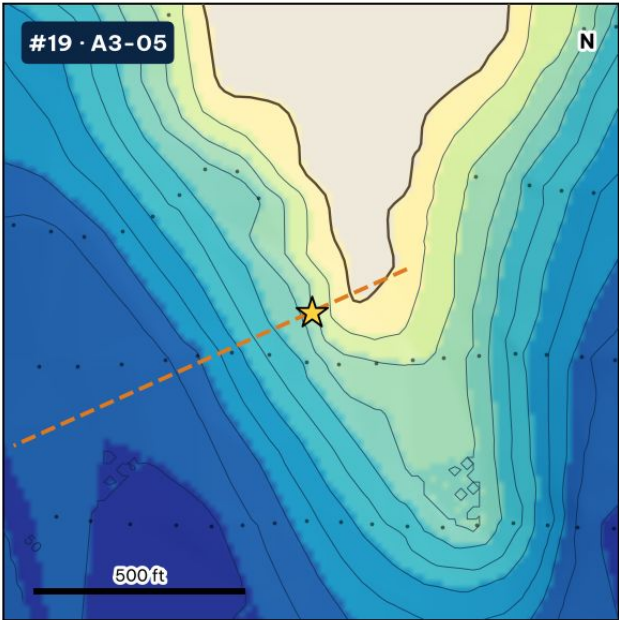
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 11 ft ANALYSIS                                                                                |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 106 ft away · 30-ft 208 ft · 40-ft 304 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 46 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 9.4 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                   |
| Data support          | 7 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                            |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days INFERENCE. Best wind: from the SW (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

## A3-06 · POINT (NE-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target **35.34835, -97.35881**Nearest ramp **0.5 mi****71**/100GIANT RANK  
**#21** OF 40

DEEP WATER

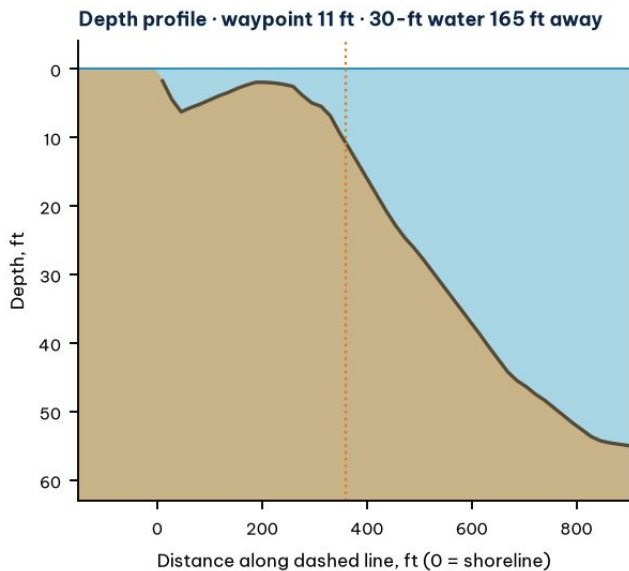
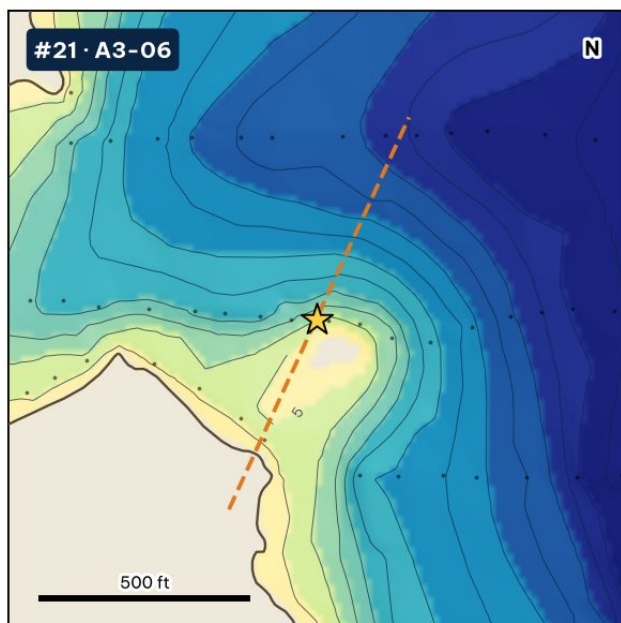
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 11 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 54 ft away · 30-ft 165 ft · 40-ft 262 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 50 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a> |
| Slope                 | 11.2 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                 |
| Data support          | 8 soundings within 300 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                           |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. [INFERENCE](#)

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days [INFERENCE](#). Best wind: from the **NE** (blowing onto the spot) [ANALYSIS](#). Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often ([OCS](#)).

A3-07 · POINT (NW-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target 35.36538, -97.35498

Nearest ramp 1.0 mi

71/100

GIANT RANK  
#22 OF 40

DEEP WATER

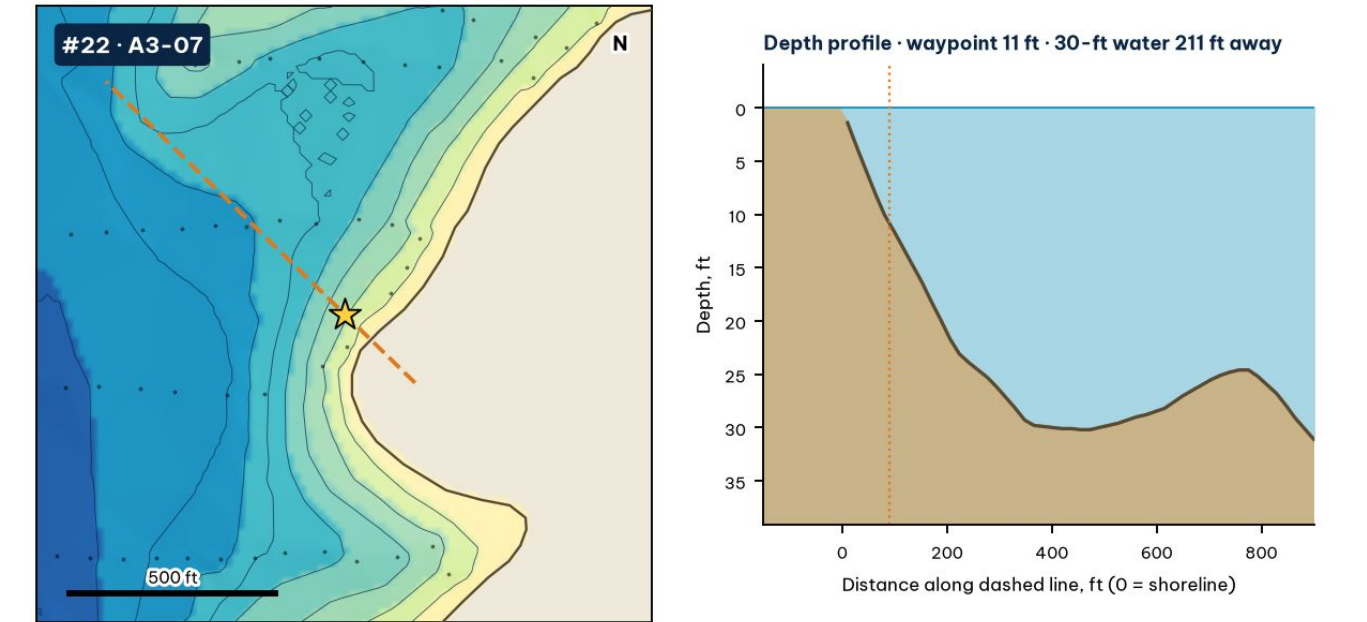
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 11 ft ANALYSIS                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 95 ft away · 30-ft 211 ft · 40-ft 648 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 35 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 6.2 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                  |
| Data support          | 10 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                          |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days INFERENCE. Best wind: from the NW (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A3-08 · POINT (NE-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target **35.33557, -97.36099**

Nearest ramp **0.5 mi**

71/100

GIANT RANK  
#23 OF 40

DEEP WATER

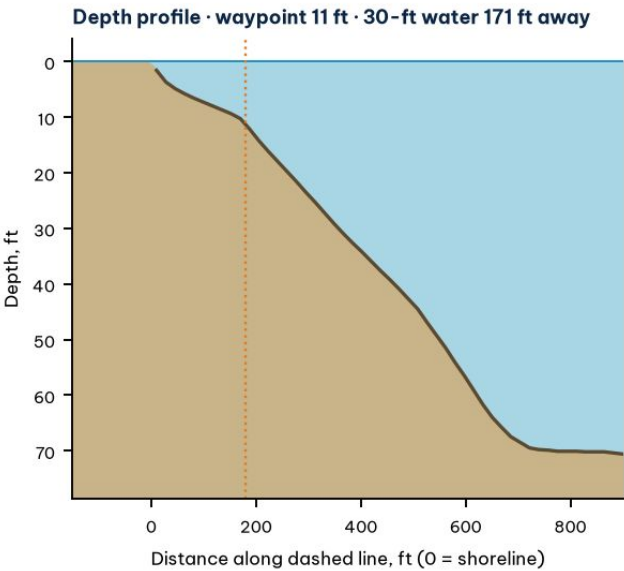
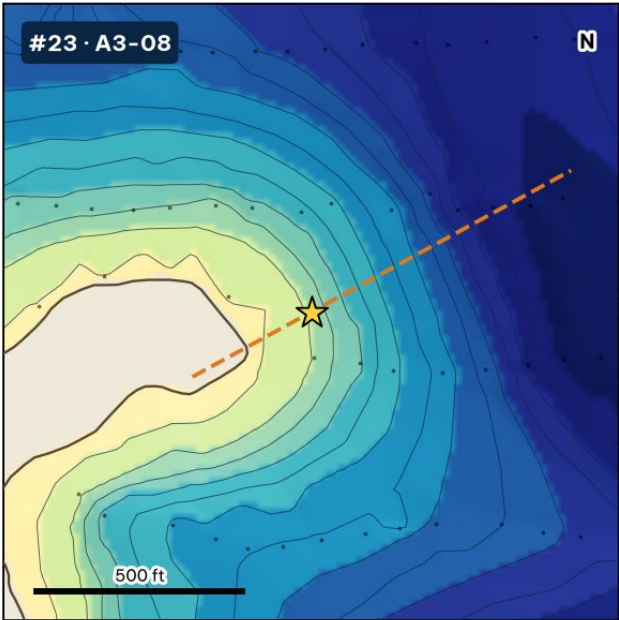
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 11 ft ANALYSIS                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 76 ft away · 30-ft 171 ft · 40-ft 280 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 52 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 10.2 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                 |
| Data support          | 7 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                           |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days INFERENCE . Best wind: from the NE (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS . Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A3-09 · POINT (S-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target 35.34250, -97.35939

Nearest ramp 0.3 mi

70/100

GIANT RANK  
#24 OF 40

DEEP WATER

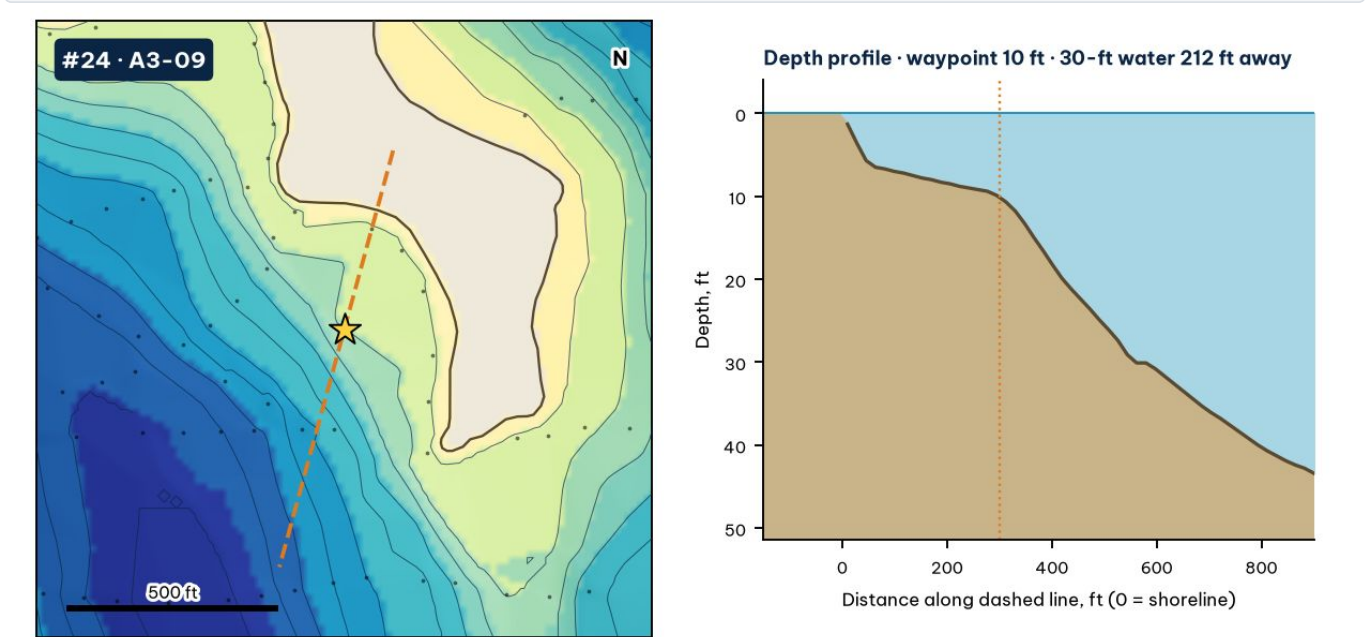
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft ANALYSIS                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 87 ft away · 30-ft 212 ft · 40-ft 318 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 46 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 8.0 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                  |
| Data support          | 11 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                          |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days INFERENCE. Best wind: from the S (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A3-10 · BANK BEND (E-FACING)

Secondary point / bank bend

Target 35.36493, -97.35973

Nearest ramp 0.8 mi

69/100

GIANT RANK  
#25 OF 40

DEEP WATER

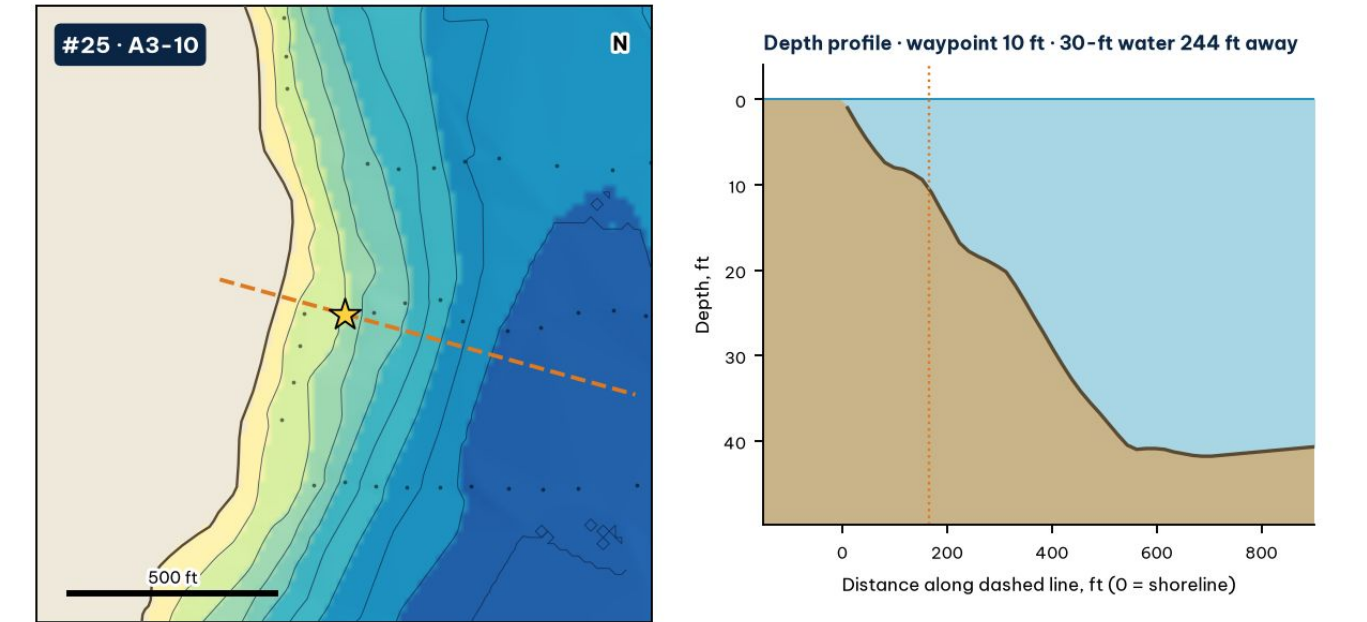
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft ANALYSIS                                                                                |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 148 ft away · 30-ft 244 ft · 40-ft 370 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 40 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 8.0 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                   |
| Data support          | 9 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                            |

**Why a giant would use it.** A bend or secondary point where the bank swings toward the channel. The break tightens here, which concentrates fish moving along the bank. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jig, shaky head or Texas rig worked down the break; squarebill over the top at dawn INFERENCE . Best wind: from the E (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS . Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A3-11 · POINT (NE-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target 35.35222, -97.36062

Nearest ramp 0.7 mi

68/100

GIANT RANK  
#27 OF 40

DEEP WATER

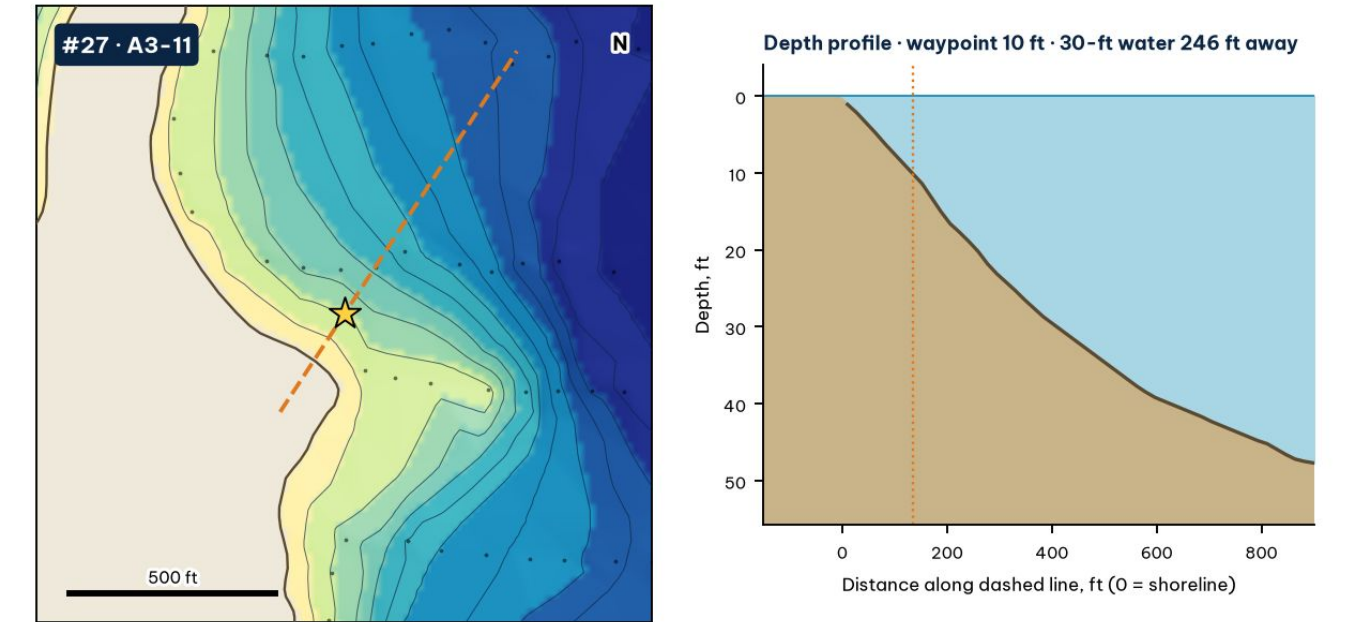
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft ANALYSIS                                                                                |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 127 ft away · 30-ft 246 ft · 40-ft 396 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 38 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 7.0 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                   |
| Data support          | 8 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                            |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days INFERENCE . Best wind: from the NE (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS . Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A3-12 · POINT (NW-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target **35.35274, -97.35207**

Nearest ramp **1.0 mi**

67/100

GIANT RANK  
#30 OF 40

DEEP WATER

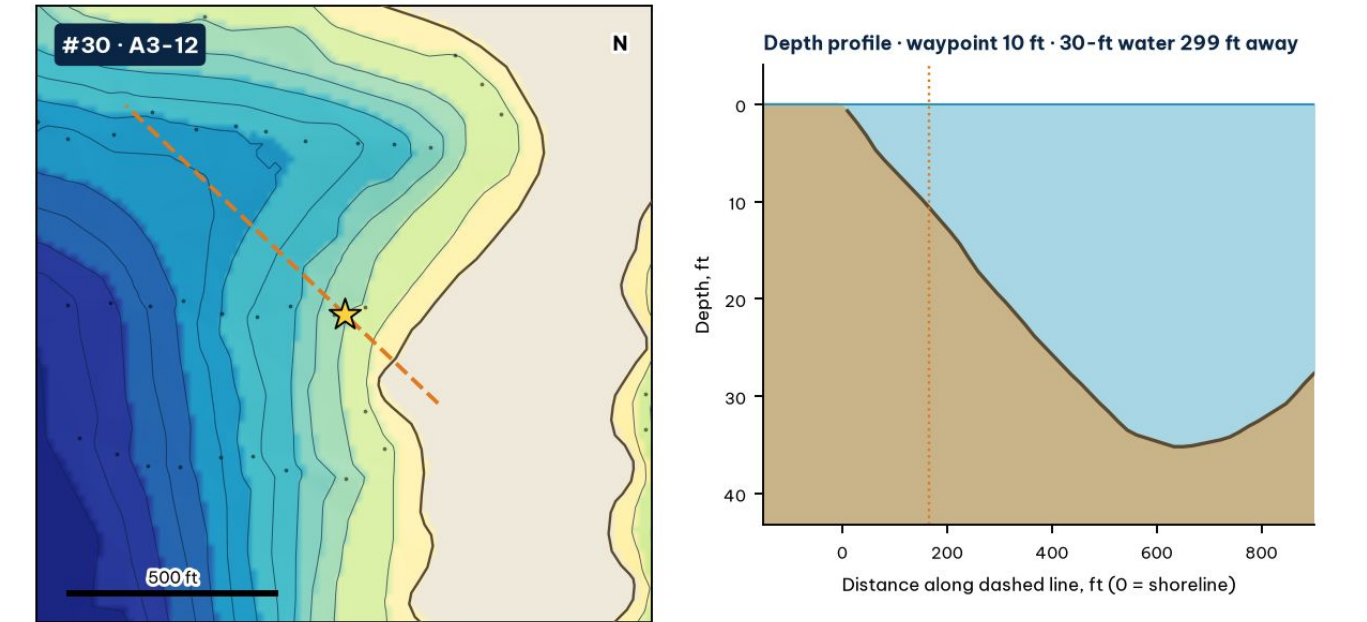
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                                |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft <b>ANALYSIS</b>                                                                                |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 114 ft away · 30-ft 299 ft · 40-ft 406 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 35 ft <b>ANALYSIS</b> |
| Slope                 | 6.2 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) <b>ANALYSIS</b>                                                   |
| Data support          | 6 soundings within 300 ft <b>ANALYSIS</b>                                                            |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. **INFERENCE**

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days **INFERENCE**. Best wind: from the **NW** (blowing onto the spot) **ANALYSIS**. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (**OCS**).

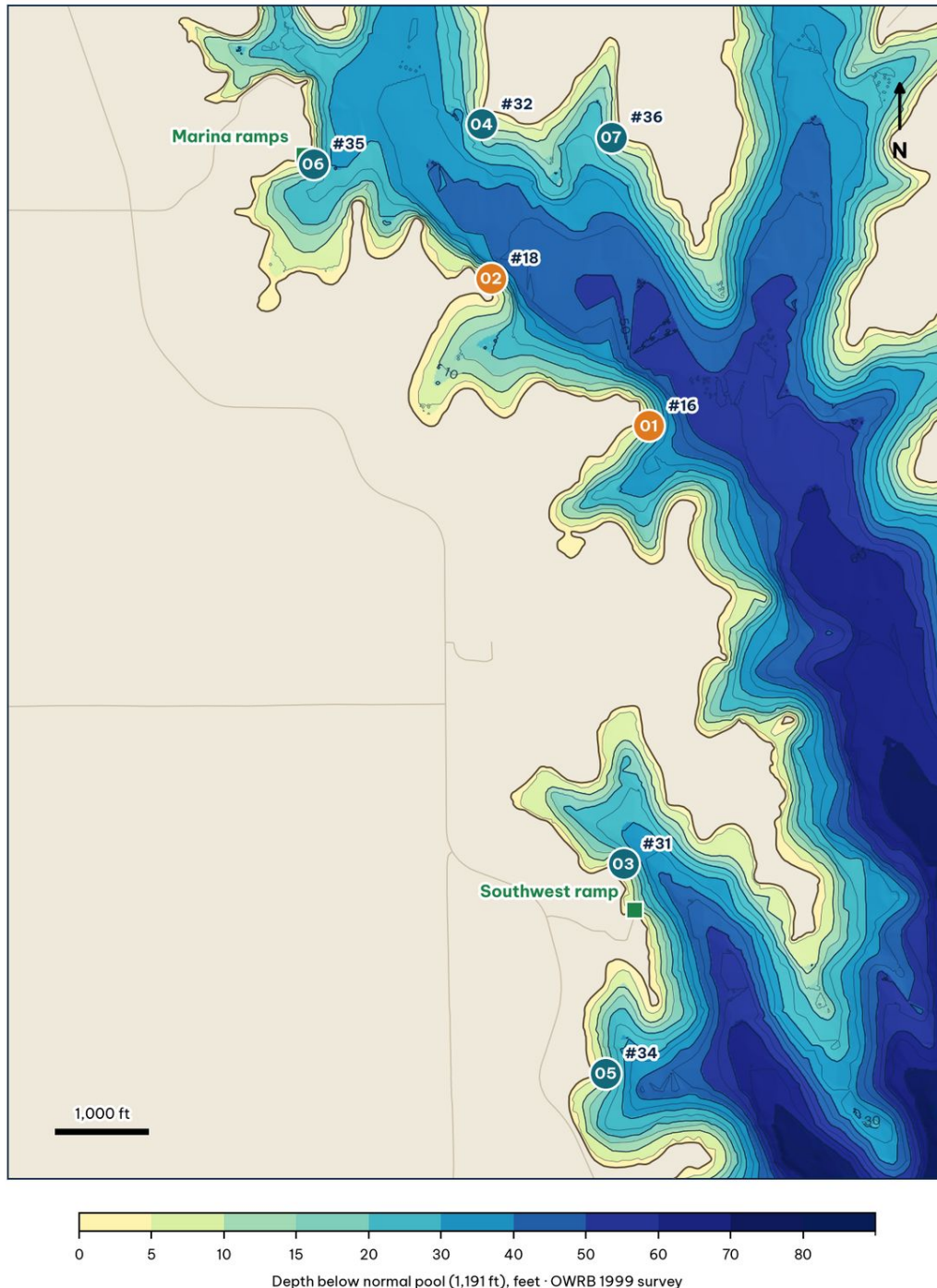
## Area 4 • West Shore & Marina

7 spots

**Best:** A4-01 (#16), A4-02 (#18), A4-03 (#31)

**Deepest within 300 ft of a spot:** 49 ft

The west bank from the Marina down past the Southwest ramp: the busiest water on the lake, with ramps, piers and campgrounds. [ANALYSIS](#)



Area 4. Badge number = spot ID within the area; "#" = lake-wide giant rank. Red = score 80+, orange = 70-79, teal = under 70. Contours every 10 ft (labeled) from the OWRB 1999 survey grid.

## Area 4 Spots: West Shore & Marina

7 spots: A4-01, A4-02, A4-03, A4-04, A4-05, A4-06, A4-07. Close-up maps from the OWRB 1999 survey; scores from the giant ranking.

### A4-01 · POINT (SE-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target **35.35673, -97.36357**Nearest ramp **0.9 mi****74**/100GIANT RANK  
**#16** OF 40

DEEP WATER

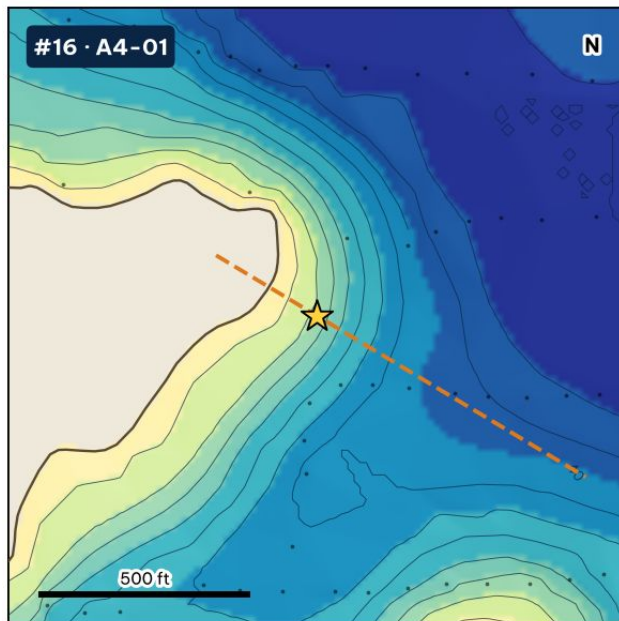
COVER

FORAGE

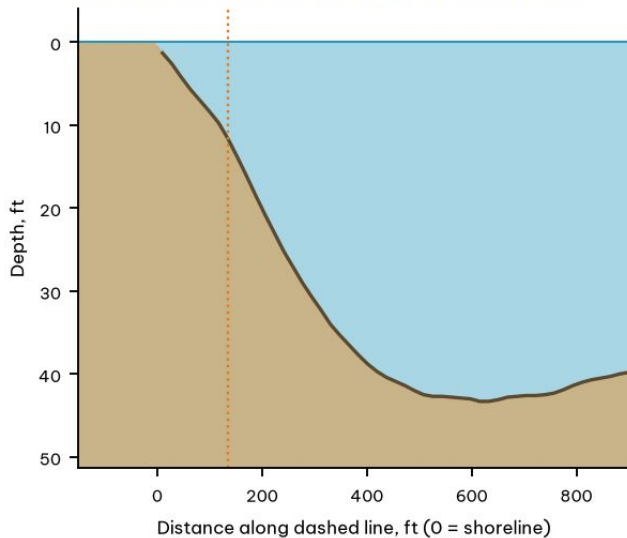
LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Winter · Pre-spawn · Summer



Depth profile · waypoint 12 ft · 30-ft water 151 ft away



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 12 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 67 ft away · 30-ft 151 ft · 40-ft 270 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 49 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a> |
| Slope                 | 12.5 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                 |
| Data support          | 6 soundings within 300 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                           |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. [INFERENCE](#)

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days [INFERENCE](#). Best wind: from the **SE** (blowing onto the spot) [ANALYSIS](#). Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (**OCS**).

A4-02 · POINT (E-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target 35.36107, -97.36916

Nearest ramp 0.5 mi

71/100

GIANT RANK  
#18 OF 40

DEEP WATER

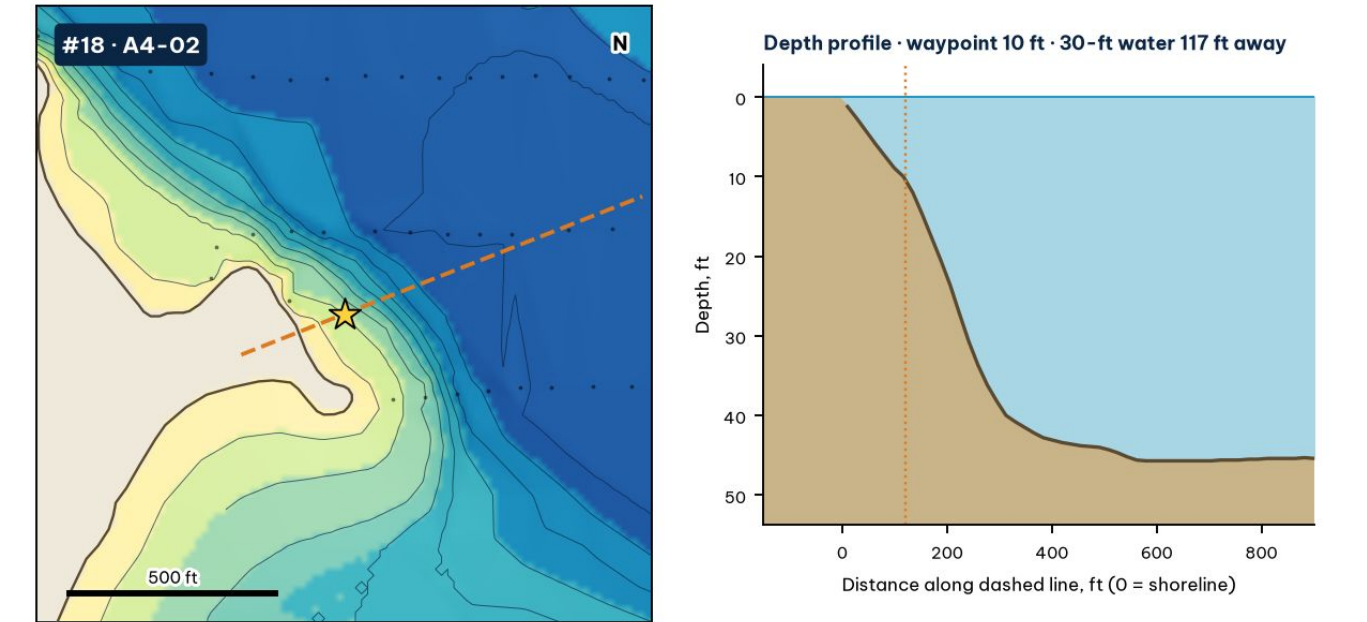
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Winter · Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft ANALYSIS                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 64 ft away · 30-ft 117 ft · 40-ft 183 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 46 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 16.1 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                 |
| Data support          | 8 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                           |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days INFERENCE . Best wind: from the E (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS . Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A4-03 · POINT (NE-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target **35.34395, -97.36459**

Nearest ramp **0.1 mi**

66/100

GIANT RANK  
#31 OF 40

DEEP WATER

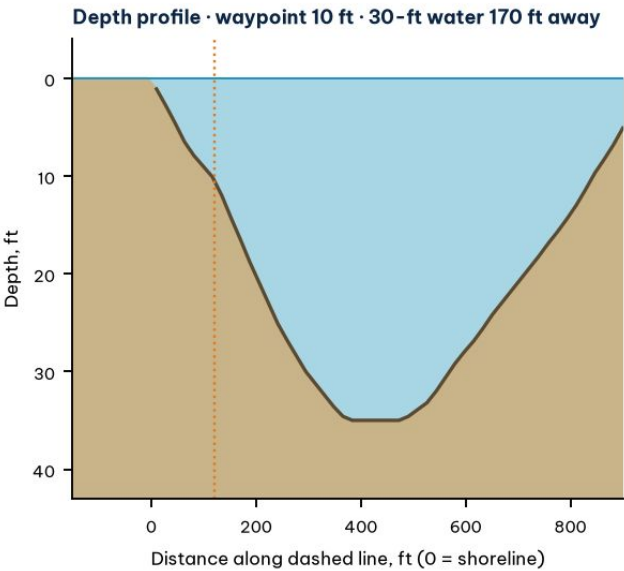
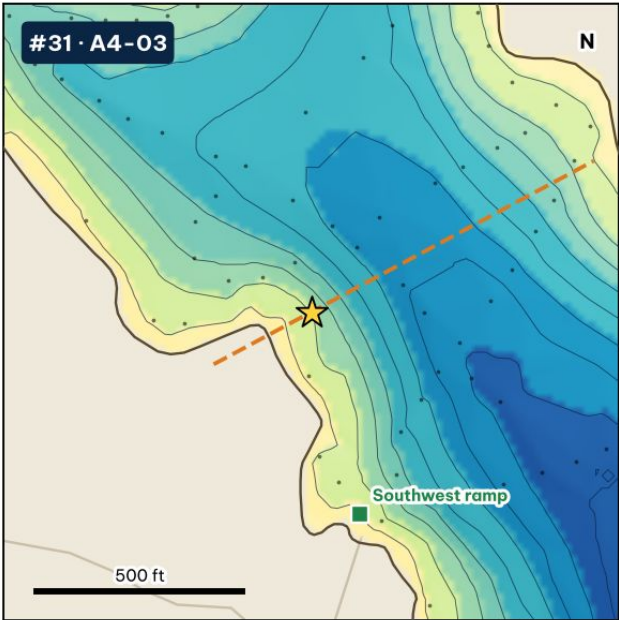
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                                               |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 75 ft away · 30-ft 170 ft · 40-ft 394 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 38 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a> |
| Slope                 | 11.2 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                 |
| Data support          | 10 soundings within 300 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                          |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. [INFERENCE](#)

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days [INFERENCE](#). Best wind: from the **NE** (blowing onto the spot) [ANALYSIS](#). Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often ([OCS](#)).

A4-04 · POINT (S-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target 35.36557, -97.36946

Nearest ramp 0.4 mi

66/100

GIANT RANK  
#32 OF 40

DEEP WATER

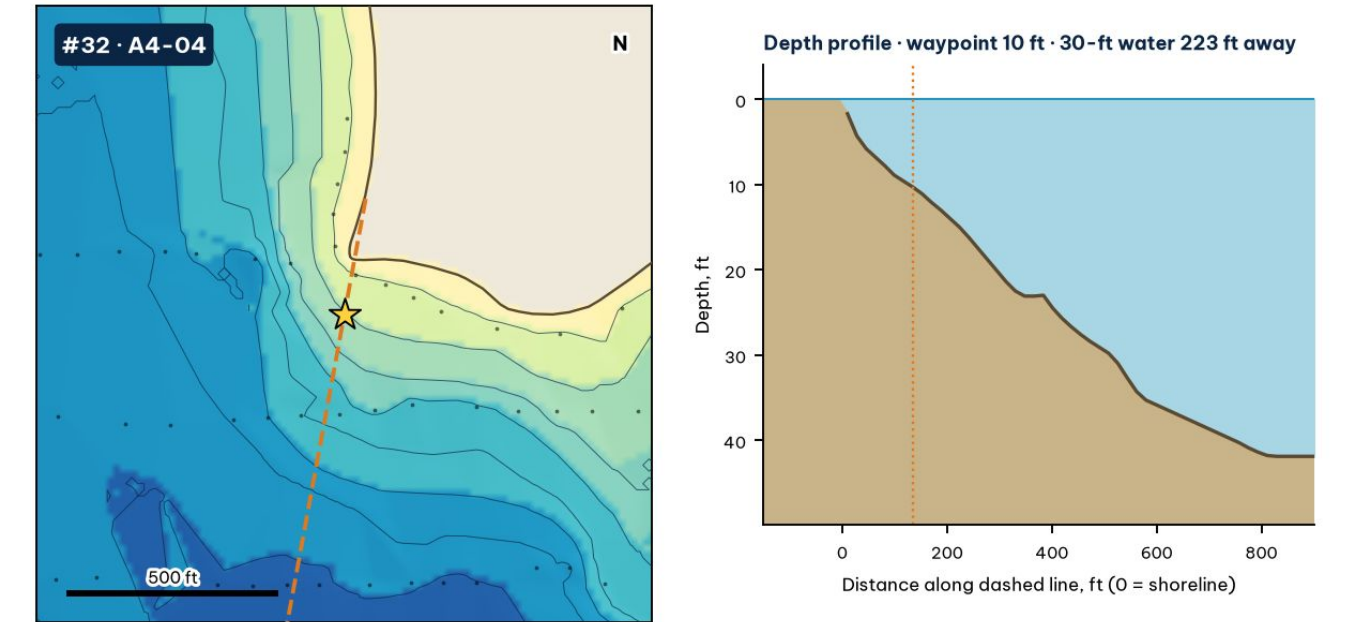
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft ANALYSIS                                                                                |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 121 ft away · 30-ft 223 ft · 40-ft 604 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 36 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 5.1 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                   |
| Data support          | 12 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                           |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days INFERENCE. Best wind: from the S (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A4-05 · BANK BEND (E-FACING)

Secondary point / bank bend

Target 35.33784, -97.36526

Nearest ramp 0.3 mi

62/100

GIANT RANK  
#34 OF 40

DEEP WATER

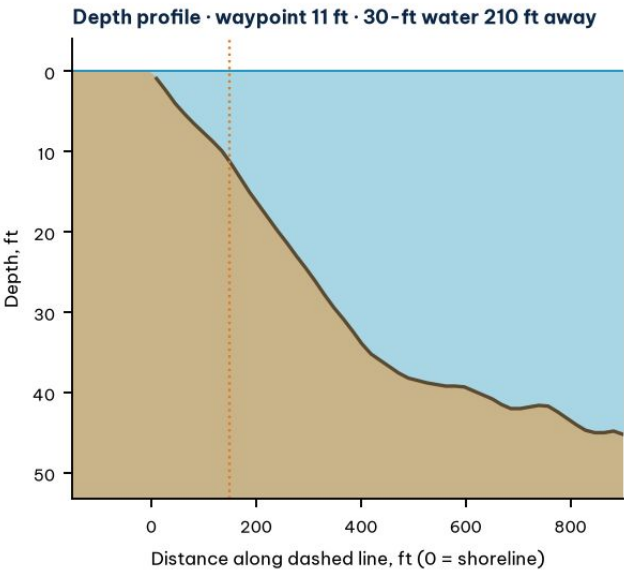
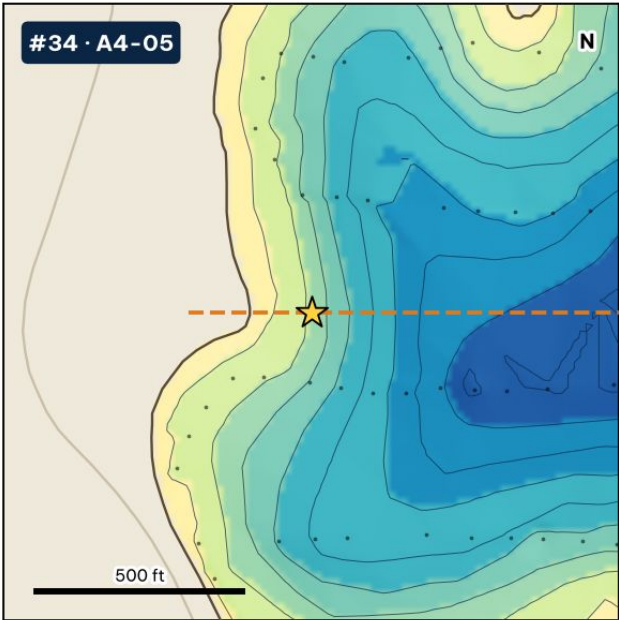
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 11 ft ANALYSIS                                                                                |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 105 ft away · 30-ft 210 ft · 40-ft 370 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 37 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 9.4 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                   |
| Data support          | 7 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                            |

**Why a giant would use it.** A bend or secondary point where the bank swings toward the channel. The break tightens here, which concentrates fish moving along the bank. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jig, shaky head or Texas rig worked down the break; squarebill over the top at dawn INFERENCE. Best wind: from the E (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS. Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A4-06 · POINT (SE-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target **35.36444, -97.37546**

Nearest ramp **0.0 mi**

61/100

GIANT RANK  
#35 OF 40

DEEP WATER

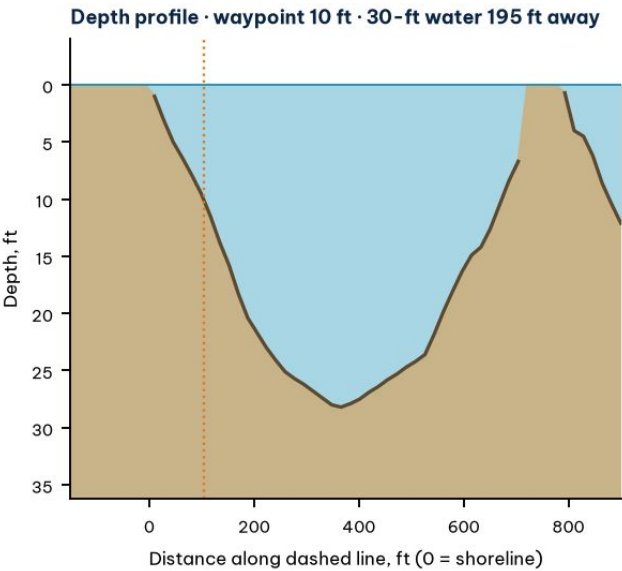
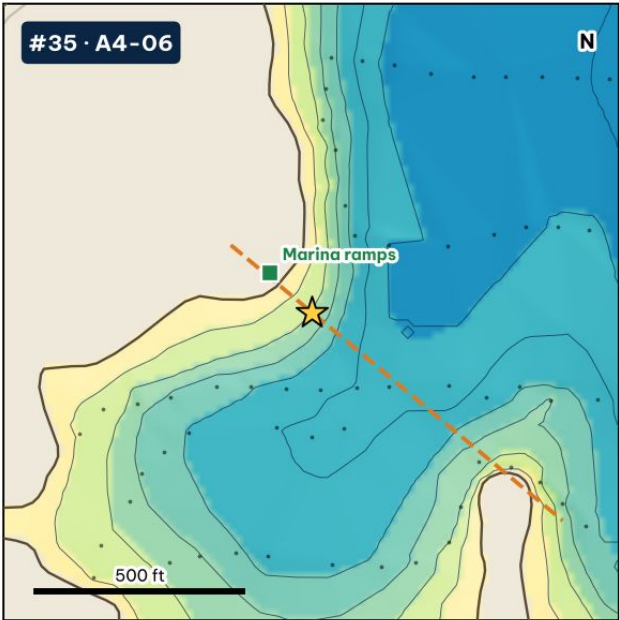
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Summer



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                                                |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 81 ft away · 30-ft 195 ft · 40-ft 1215 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 32 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a> |
| Slope                 | ridge top to 60 ft within about 450 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                               |
| Data support          | 11 soundings within 300 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                           |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. [INFERENCE](#)

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days [INFERENCE](#). Best wind: from the **SE** (blowing onto the spot) [ANALYSIS](#). Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often ([OCS](#)).

A4-07 · BANK BEND (SW-FACING)

Secondary point / bank bend

Target 35.36516, -97.36485

Nearest ramp 0.6 mi

59/100

GIANT RANK  
#36 OF 40

DEEP WATER

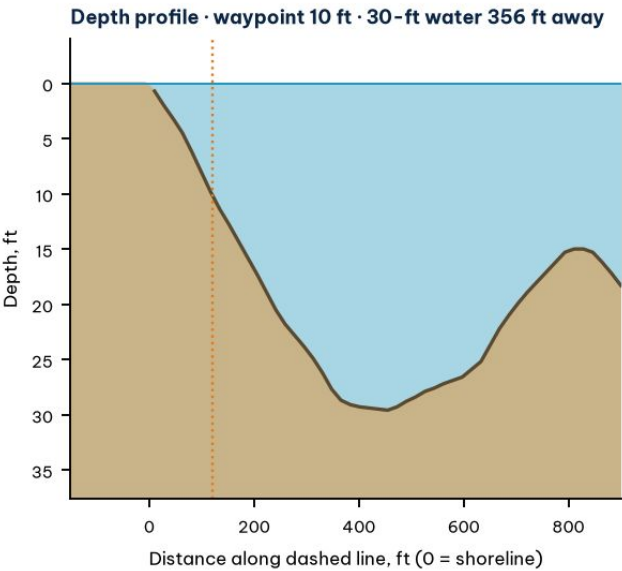
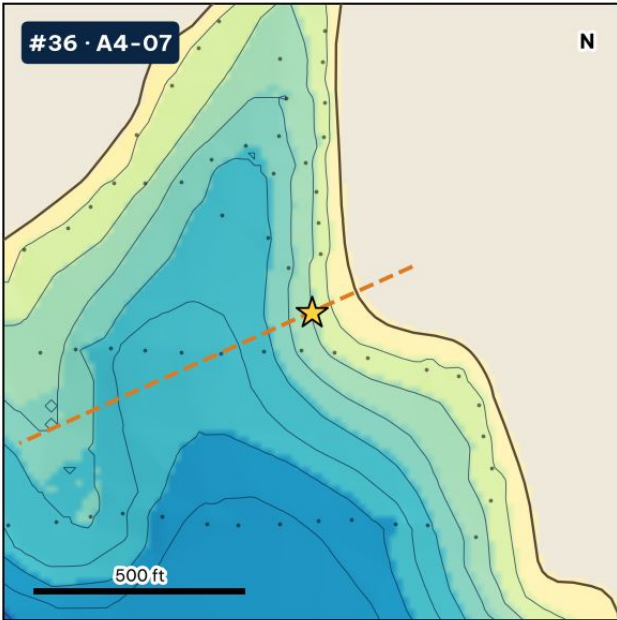
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft ANALYSIS                                                                                |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 114 ft away · 30-ft 356 ft · 40-ft 810 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 30 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | ridge top to 60 ft within about 450 ft ANALYSIS                                               |
| Data support          | 10 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                           |

**Why a giant would use it.** A bend or secondary point where the bank swings toward the channel. The break tightens here, which concentrates fish moving along the bank. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jig, shaky head or Texas rig worked down the break; squarebill over the top at dawn INFERENCE . Best wind: from the SW (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS . Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

# Area 5 • Upper Arms (North)

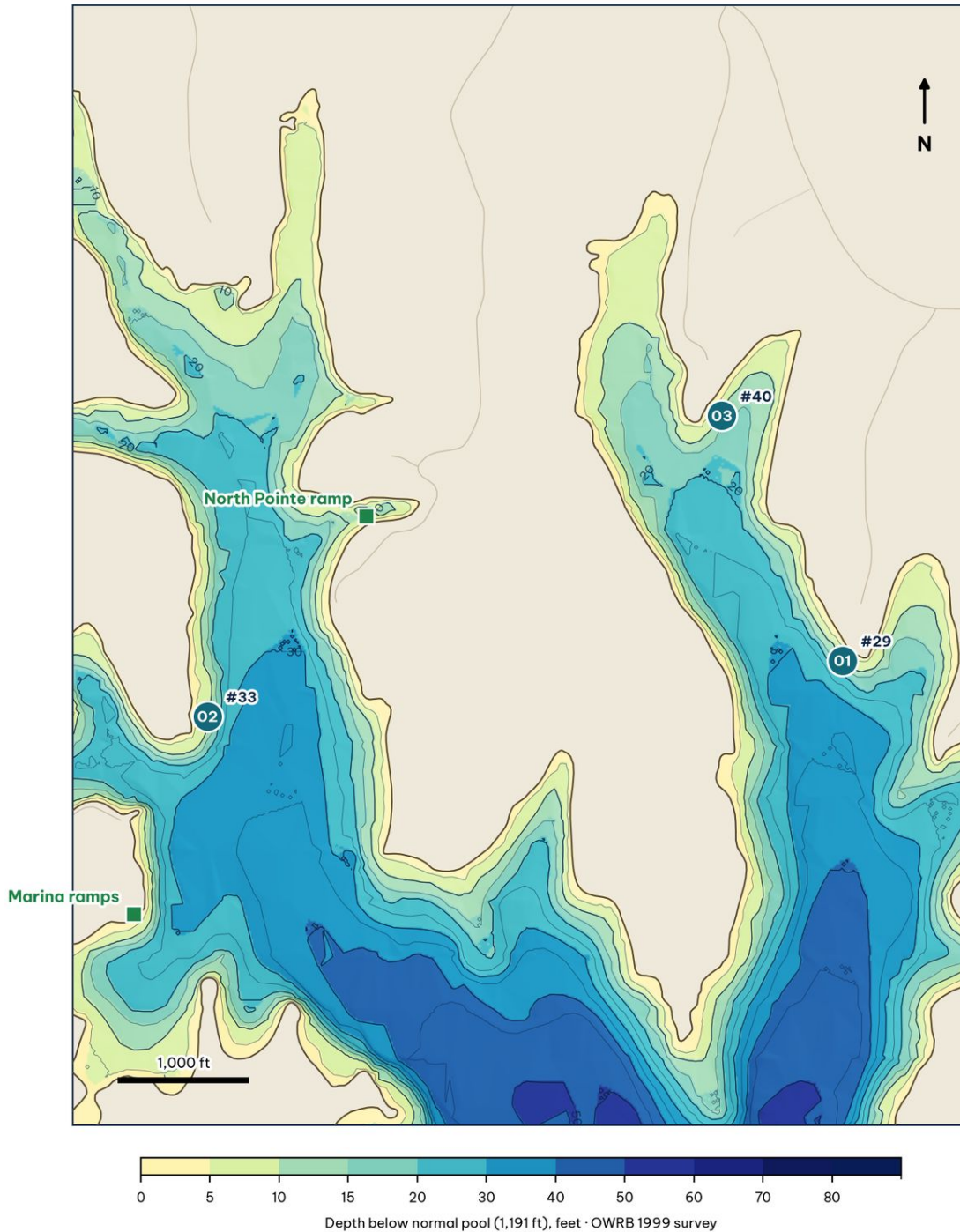
**3 spots**

**Best:** A5-01 (#29), A5-02 (#33),  
A5-03 (#40)

**Deepest within 300 ft of a spot:** 34 ft

The shallow north end above the Marina and North Pointe ramp. Mostly under 30 ft; the spawning and fall end of the lake.

## ANALYSIS



Area 5. Badge number = spot ID within the area; "#" = lake-wide giant rank. Red = score 80+, orange = 70–79, teal = under 70. Contours every 10 ft (labeled) from the OWRB 1999 survey grid.

## Area 5 Spots: Upper Arms (North)

3 spots: A5-01, A5-02, A5-03. Close-up maps from the OWRB 1999 survey; scores from the giant ranking.

### A5-01 · POINT (SW-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target **35.36991, -97.35766**Nearest ramp **0.7 mi****67** /100GIANT RANK  
**#29** OF 40

DEEP WATER

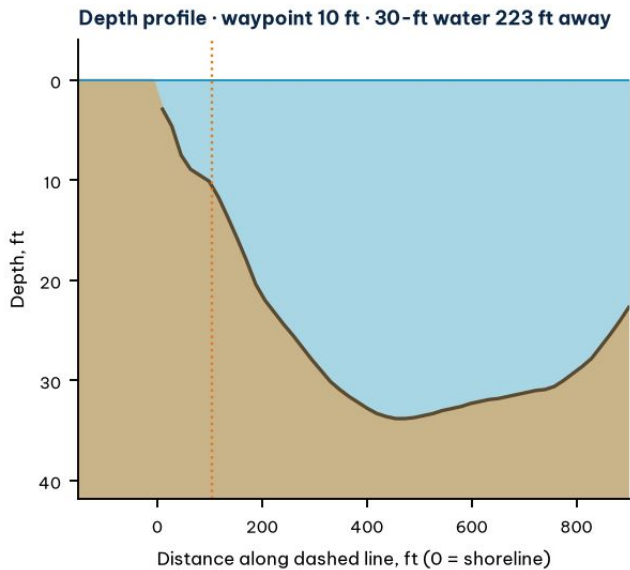
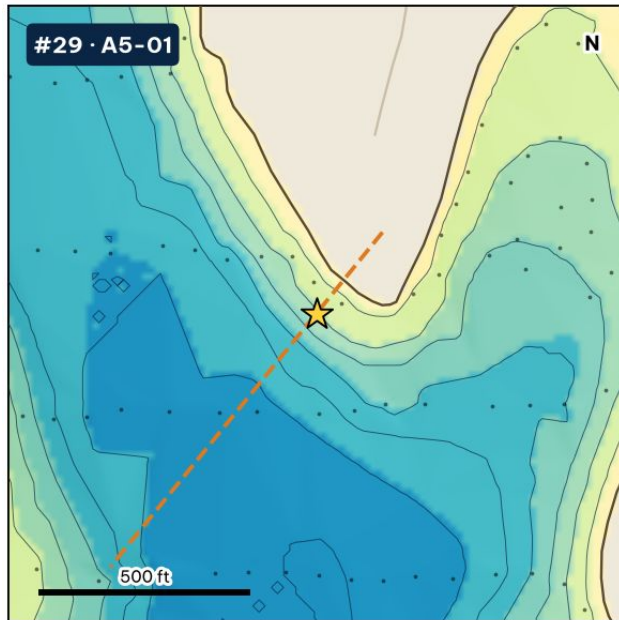
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Spawn · Summer · Fall



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                                                |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 75 ft away · 30-ft 223 ft · 40-ft 1515 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 34 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a> |
| Slope                 | 8.6 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                   |
| Data support          | 10 soundings within 300 ft <a href="#">ANALYSIS</a>                                                           |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. [INFERENCE](#)

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days [INFERENCE](#). Best wind: from the **SW** (blowing onto the spot) [ANALYSIS](#). Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A5-02 · POINT (E-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target 35.36883, -97.37388

Nearest ramp 0.3 mi

65/100

GIANT RANK  
#33 OF 40

DEEP WATER

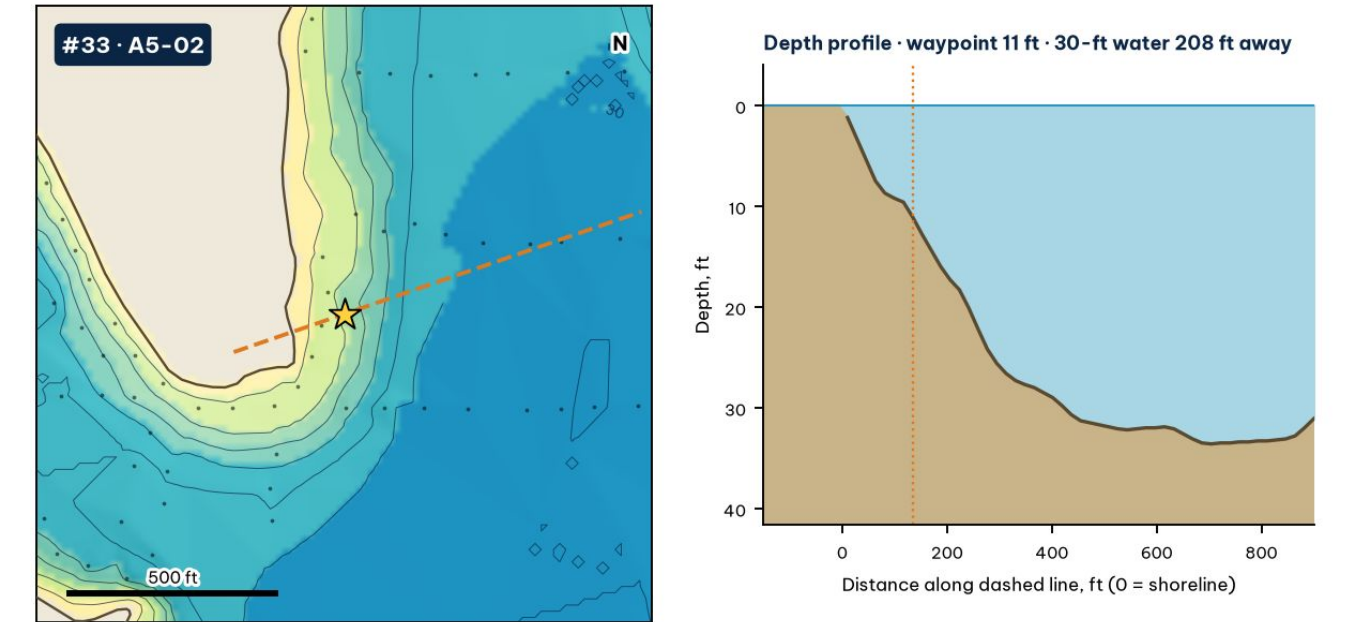
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Spawn · Summer · Fall



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 11 ft ANALYSIS                                                                                |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 95 ft away · 30-ft 208 ft · 40-ft 1737 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 32 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | 6.6 ft per 100 ft (10 ft to 30 ft) ANALYSIS                                                   |
| Data support          | 12 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                           |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days INFERENCE . Best wind: from the E (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS . Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

A5-03 · POINT (SE-FACING)

Main-lake point

Target 35.37506, -97.36070

Nearest ramp 0.5 mi

52/100

GIANT RANK  
#40 OF 40

DEEP WATER

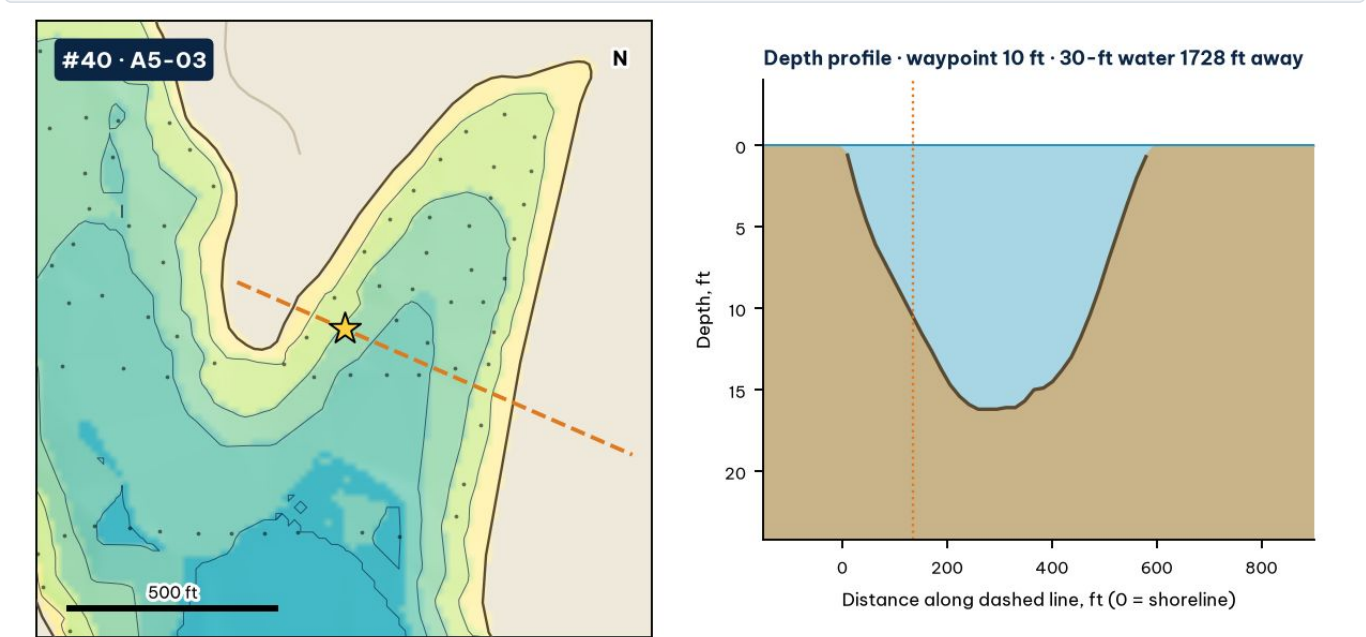
COVER

FORAGE

LOW PRESSURE

DATA

Best: Pre-spawn · Spawn · Fall



Star: target waypoint. Dashed orange line: the profile on the right. Black dots: OWRB 1999 sonar soundings. Contours every 5 ft from my grid of those soundings and OWRB's contours. Depths are below the 1,191-ft normal pool.

| Measure               | Value                                                                                           |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Depth at the waypoint | 10 ft ANALYSIS                                                                                  |
| Deep-water access     | 20-ft water 318 ft away · 30-ft 1728 ft · 40-ft 3519 ft · deepest within 300 ft: 20 ft ANALYSIS |
| Slope                 | ridge top to 60 ft within about 450 ft ANALYSIS                                                 |
| Data support          | 16 soundings within 300 ft ANALYSIS                                                             |

**Why a giant would use it.** A main-lake point with 30-ft water close to the bank. Points are the natural highways between the deep channel and the coves. Pre-spawn females stage on them, and wind-blown shad pile up on them in summer and fall. INFERENCE

**How to fish it.** Jerkbait and jig in pre-spawn; Texas-rigged worm and deep crankbait in summer; swimbait on windy days INFERENCE . Best wind: from the SE (blowing onto the spot) ANALYSIS . Oklahoma City's prevailing wind is south to southeast for most of the year, so south-facing banks get it most often (OCS).

# Rules, Permits and Access

Rules change, so check the City and ODWC pages before every trip.

| Rule                           | Detail                                                                                                                                                                                           | Source                        |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>State license</b>           | Oklahoma fishing license required (unless exempt)                                                                                                                                                | ODWC                          |
| <b>City fishing permit</b>     | Ages 16–61. \$5 for 24 hours, \$10 for 3 days, \$20 for a year. Sold online, at Bass Pro (200 Bass Pro Dr) and Cabela's                                                                          | OKC Fishing                   |
| <b>City boating permit</b>     | Every boat, including kayaks and electric-only boats. \$6.25 daily, \$33 annual; stickers on both sides near the stern. Oklahoma registration also required (except kayaks, canoes, paddleboats) | OKC Boating                   |
| <b>Hours</b>                   | Lake hours 5 a.m.–11 p.m., "except for permitted activities, such as boating and fishing. Permits allow use of the lakes any time or day."                                                       | OKC Boating                   |
| <b>Motors and boats</b>        | All watercraft permitted on Draper. It is the City's only skiing lake: skiing is allowed except in coves, counterclockwise only, not near buoyed docks or after dark                             | OKC Boating;<br>OKC Lakes     |
| <b>Tackle</b>                  | Up to 3 rods per person, 3 hooks per line (multi-hook lures OK). Bowfishing in daylight only                                                                                                     | OKC Fishing                   |
| <b>Bass limit</b>              | 6 largemouth/smallmouth combined, only 1 over 16 in; no limit on spotted bass                                                                                                                    | ODWC                          |
| <b>Swimming</b>                | Prohibited                                                                                                                                                                                       | OKC Lakes; Lake Draper Marina |
| <b>Alcohol</b>                 | Cans only, no glass. No drinking while operating a boat                                                                                                                                          | OKC Lakes                     |
| <b>Marina</b>                  | Near SE 104th and Lake Stanley Draper Dr. Sells permits and licenses, rents slips and stalls. (405) 799-0870; hours vary                                                                         | Lake Draper Marina            |
| <b>Camping</b>                 | Rustic sites Apr 1–Nov 15, \$8 per 24 h, through the Marina                                                                                                                                      | OKC Lakes                     |
| <b>Lake patrol / questions</b> | (405) 297-2422 (skiing and boating); OKC Lakes (405) 755-4014                                                                                                                                    | OKC Lakes;<br>ODWC            |

## RAMPS AND PIERS

- **Ramps with tending docks:** the Marina, Point 1 and Point 21. North Pointe in Recreation Area No. 1 has a ramp, tending dock and fishing pier (OKC Fishing).
- **Covered fishing piers:** Points 4, 6, 9, 19 and 23 (OKC Fishing).
- The ramp positions on this guide's maps come from OpenStreetMap: the Marina cluster (35.3647, -97.3758), North Pointe (35.3730, -97.3698) and a southwest ramp and pier (35.3426, -97.3642) (OSM). Matching OSM ramps to the City's "Point" numbers is my inference **INFERENCE**.

### RESTRICTED AREAS AND NO-WAKE ZONES

The City's published Draper rules don't list specific no-wake or restricted zones beyond "no skiing in coves" and near buoyed docks (OKC Boating). Draper is a drinking-water reservoir with a water plant beside the dam (shown in OSM as water works, west of the dam). **Treat any buoy line, sign or fence near the dam, the intake and the plant as closed water** **UNVERIFIED**. The City closed all boating when the lake was low in 2010–2015 (Wikipedia), so check for closures if the lake is well below pool.

## INVASIVE SPECIES

- **Zebra mussels** are confirmed in Lake Hefner, also a City lake. The City asks boaters to inspect, clean, drain and dry ([OKC Boating](#)). I found no report of zebra mussels in Draper itself **UNVERIFIED**. ODWC's McGee Creek plan says mussels haven't been found there either, and flags the Atoka / OKC water-supply link as a reason the risk is serious ([ODWC McGee Creek plan](#)). If you fish Hefner and Draper in the same week, dry your boat for five days or hot-wash it.
- **Golden algae:** I found no golden-algae fish kill reported at Draper **UNVERIFIED**.

# Water, Level, Clarity and Weather

## WHERE THE WATER COMES FROM

Draper holds water pumped about 100 miles from **Atoka Lake** through a 60-in pipeline. McGee Creek Reservoir feeds Atoka through a 72-in line ([OWRB](#)). The lake's own watershed "is not a significant contributor to its yield" (same source).

## LEVEL

- **Normal pool: 1,191 ft** in the OWRB 1999 survey ([OWRB metadata](#)). Wikipedia gives 1,187 ft ([Wikipedia](#)) [UNVERIFIED](#). Use the OWRB figure with this guide's depths.
- **Seasonal pattern:** fills slowly from fall through spring and drops 3–6 ft over summer ([OWRB 104\(b\)\(3\)](#)).
- **Live gage:** USACE station LSDO2 posts hourly stage and water temperature ([USACE Tulsa](#)). The station's "stage" is on its own datum, not feet above sea level, so watch how it changes rather than reading it as an elevation [UNVERIFIED](#). On Sept 10, 2026 it read about 85.4 ft and 48°F. A 48°F reading in September is implausible for surface water and may come from a deep sensor [UNVERIFIED](#).

## CLARITY

The sources disagree, probably because they measured in different years and places [UNVERIFIED](#):

- OWRB's water-supply report lists Draper averaging **40 NTU** (stained), above the state's 25-NTU turbidity standard ([OWRB](#)).
- OWRB's later habitat project reports a lake-wide average of **7 NTU** (fairly clear) "subsequent to road closures and other basin improvements," against 53 NTU at Atoka ([OWRB 104\(b\)\(3\)](#)).
- ODWC says turbidity comes mostly from suspended clay ([ODWC 1999](#)).

**In practice** [INFERENCE](#): expect stained water after windy days and in the backs of the arms, and clearer water in the lower basin. Brighten your colors and add vibration when the water is stained.

## PLANTS

OWRB's habitat project found scattered native plants, some probably carried in from Atoka: soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), buttonbush, spikerush and pondweed (*Potamogeton*) ([OWRB 104\(b\)\(3\)](#)). Any green weed you find is prime cover on this lake [INFERENCE](#).

## WIND AND WEATHER

| Month         | Jan  | Feb  | Mar  | Apr  | May  | Jun  | Jul | Aug | Sep  | Oct  | Nov  | Dec  |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|
| Avg wind, mph | 11.1 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 11.0 |

Source: [Weather Spark, Oklahoma City](#). Prevailing winds are south to southeast from spring through fall. Winter is split between north and south winds ([Oklahoma Climatological Survey](#)).

- **March and April are the windiest months, and also the giant months.** A south wind piles shad and warm surface water onto north-end and south-facing banks. On Draper's long north-south arms, a south wind blows straight up the arms [INFERENCE](#).
- **Cold fronts** swing the wind to the north, often 20+ mph. The day after a front, fish the north-facing, sheltered dam corners and slow down with a jig [INFERENCE](#).
- **Spring storms:** Oklahoma is in the heart of severe-weather country from April to June. Watch the radar, and get off the water at the first lightning [INFERENCE](#).

# Waypoints

All 40 spots, sorted by giant rank. Files: **waypoints/Lake\_Stanley\_Draper\_Big\_Bass\_Spots.gpx**, **.kml** and **.csv**. Names start with the rank ("01 A1-01"), so your unit lists them best-first. The three ramps are included. Coordinates are WGS84 decimal degrees.

| #  | ID    | Latitude | Longitude | Depth ft | Score |
|----|-------|----------|-----------|----------|-------|
| 1  | A1-01 | 35.32681 | -97.35493 | 12       | 88    |
| 2  | A1-02 | 35.32679 | -97.34991 | 12       | 85    |
| 3  | A3-01 | 35.33630 | -97.35564 | 28       | 82    |
| 4  | A1-03 | 35.33054 | -97.35938 | 12       | 82    |
| 5  | A2-01 | 35.34015 | -97.34311 | 12       | 82    |
| 6  | A1-04 | 35.33250 | -97.34549 | 10       | 82    |
| 7  | A1-05 | 35.32764 | -97.34333 | 10       | 82    |
| 8  | A2-02 | 35.35364 | -97.34560 | 10       | 81    |
| 9  | A2-03 | 35.34984 | -97.34392 | 10       | 80    |
| 10 | A3-02 | 35.34892 | -97.34991 | 10       | 79    |
| 11 | A3-03 | 35.35660 | -97.35399 | 11       | 78    |
| 12 | A2-04 | 35.33675 | -97.34134 | 10       | 78    |
| 13 | A3-04 | 35.36002 | -97.35689 | 10       | 77    |
| 14 | A2-05 | 35.34487 | -97.34431 | 11       | 77    |
| 15 | A2-06 | 35.34129 | -97.33842 | 11       | 76    |
| 16 | A4-01 | 35.35673 | -97.36357 | 12       | 74    |
| 17 | A2-07 | 35.34670 | -97.33964 | 10       | 72    |
| 18 | A4-02 | 35.36107 | -97.36916 | 10       | 71    |
| 19 | A3-05 | 35.36191 | -97.36223 | 11       | 71    |
| 20 | A1-06 | 35.33010 | -97.33951 | 11       | 71    |
| 21 | A3-06 | 35.34835 | -97.35881 | 11       | 71    |
| 22 | A3-07 | 35.36538 | -97.35498 | 11       | 71    |
| 23 | A3-08 | 35.33557 | -97.36099 | 11       | 71    |
| 24 | A3-09 | 35.34250 | -97.35939 | 10       | 70    |
| 25 | A3-10 | 35.36493 | -97.35973 | 10       | 69    |
| 26 | A1-07 | 35.33117 | -97.36443 | 10       | 69    |
| 27 | A3-11 | 35.35222 | -97.36062 | 10       | 68    |
| 28 | A2-08 | 35.35844 | -97.34446 | 11       | 68    |
| 29 | A5-01 | 35.36991 | -97.35766 | 10       | 67    |
| 30 | A3-12 | 35.35274 | -97.35207 | 10       | 67    |
| 31 | A4-03 | 35.34395 | -97.36459 | 10       | 66    |
| 32 | A4-04 | 35.36557 | -97.36946 | 10       | 66    |
| 33 | A5-02 | 35.36883 | -97.37388 | 11       | 65    |
| 34 | A4-05 | 35.33784 | -97.36526 | 11       | 62    |
| 35 | A4-06 | 35.36444 | -97.37546 | 10       | 61    |
| 36 | A4-07 | 35.36516 | -97.36485 | 10       | 59    |

| #  | ID                      | Latitude | Longitude | Depth ft | Score |
|----|-------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-------|
| 37 | A2-09                   | 35.33687 | -97.33453 | 11       | 54    |
| 38 | A2-10                   | 35.34957 | -97.33693 | 11       | 54    |
| 39 | A2-11                   | 35.36156 | -97.34681 | 11       | 53    |
| 40 | A5-03                   | 35.37506 | -97.36070 | 10       | 52    |
|    | Marina ramps (SE 104th) | 35.36470 | -97.37580 |          |       |
|    | North Pointe ramp       | 35.37300 | -97.36980 |          |       |
|    | Southwest ramp          | 35.34260 | -97.36420 |          |       |

**HAZARD**

Depths are from a 1999 survey and are relative to the 1,191-ft normal pool. Draper usually drops 3–6 ft over summer ([OWRB](#)), so subtract the current shortfall from every depth. This is not a navigation chart.

# Quick-Reference Card

|                      |                                                                                                  |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Deepest water</b> | 93.5 ft (ODWC/OWRB), in front of the dam; the ridge tops out at ~29 ft with 60+ ft on both sides |
| <b>Records</b>       | State: 14 lb 13.7 oz, Cedar Lake, Mar 13, 2013. Draper: no published lake record                 |
| <b>Giant months</b>  | Late Feb–Mar (18 of Oklahoma's Top 20 bass)                                                      |
| <b>Winter</b>        | Football jig / spoon: #1, #2, #3, #4, #5                                                         |
| <b>Pre-spawn</b>     | Jerkbait, crankbait, jig on points and riprap: #1–#5, #9                                         |
| <b>Spawn</b>         | Stick worm in protected coves: #26, #29, #33, #37, #39                                           |
| <b>Summer</b>        | 10-in worm, deep crank, spoon on the ridge and dam; night fishing: #1, #2, #3, #5, #6            |
| <b>Fall</b>          | Swimbait / spinnerbait, following shad into the arms: #26, #29, #33, #1, #2                      |
| <b>Permits</b>       | OK license + OKC fishing permit (\$5 day / \$20 yr) + OKC boat permit (\$6.25 day / \$33 yr)     |
| <b>Limit</b>         | 6 bass, 1 over 16 in                                                                             |
| <b>Hours</b>         | 5 a.m.–11 p.m.; permit holders any time                                                          |
| <b>Ramps</b>         | Marina (SE 104th), Point 1, Point 21, North Pointe (Rec Area 1)                                  |
| <b>Level</b>         | Fills fall–spring, drops 3–6 ft in summer; subtract the shortfall from map depths                |
| <b>Phones</b>        | Marina (405) 799-0870 • Lake patrol (405) 297-2422 • ODWC fisheries (405) 325-7288               |

# Data, Methods and Gaps

## HOW THE DEPTH GRID WAS BUILT

1. OWRB's 1999 sonar points (3,495 measured depths, referenced to the 1,191-ft pool; stated vertical accuracy  $\pm 0.1$  ft), the 5-ft contour lines (0–90 ft) and the shoreline polygon were loaded in OWRB's coordinate system (NAD83 Oklahoma North, US feet) ([OWRB](#)).
2. I sampled the shoreline as 0 ft every 40 ft and densified the contour vertices, then interpolated everything linearly onto a 15-ft grid clipped to the lake [ANALYSIS](#). Result: 2,561 acres, max 92.9 ft (the deepest single sounding is 93.5 ft), mean 34.9 ft.
3. Spot metrics (distances to 20, 30 and 40 ft, deepest within 300 ft, slope) are measured on that grid [ANALYSIS](#).

## KNOWN GAPS

- **Survey age.** 1999, 27 years ago. Sediment may have filled the coves a little since then [UNVERIFIED](#).
- **Between transects.** Depths between sounding lines are interpolated. Small humps or brush piles between lines won't show up [ANALYSIS](#).
- **Fish data.** The newest public ODWC survey I found is from 1999. There is no published lake record and no documented Florida-bass stocking [UNVERIFIED](#).
- **Restricted zones.** Specific intake or plant exclusion boundaries are not published online [UNVERIFIED](#).
- **Ramps.** OSM ramp positions are matched to the City's Point numbers by inference [INFERENCE](#).
- **Bottom type.** Not mapped; OWRB describes it as "generally sandy clay" [UNVERIFIED](#).

## SOURCES

1. **OWRB data:** [https://owrb.ok.gov/maps/data/layers/surface\\_water/bathy/StanleyDraper.zip](https://owrb.ok.gov/maps/data/layers/surface_water/bathy/StanleyDraper.zip)
2. **metadata:** [https://owrb.ok.gov/maps/data/layers/surface\\_water/bathy/StanleyDraper.htm](https://owrb.ok.gov/maps/data/layers/surface_water/bathy/StanleyDraper.htm)
3. **OWRB survey table:** <https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/owrb/csvs/bathymetric-mapping-data-table.csv>
4. **OKC Fishing:** <https://www.okc.gov/Community-Recreation/Recreation-Activities/Fishing>
5. **ODWC:** <https://www.wildlifedepartment.com/fishing/wheretofish/central/stanley-draper>
6. **OWRB:** [https://www.owrb.ok.gov/studies/pdf\\_stu/OKC\\_Report.pdf](https://www.owrb.ok.gov/studies/pdf_stu/OKC_Report.pdf)
7. **USACE Tulsa:** <https://www.swt-wc.usace.army.mil/webdata/gagedata/LSDO2.20260910.html>
8. **OWRB 104(b)(3) report:** <https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/owrb/documents/science-and-research/cooperative-technical-partnerships/StanleyDraper104b3.pdf>
9. **ODWC 1999:** <https://digitalprairie.ok.gov/digital/api/collection/stgovpub/id/13084/download>
10. **Wikipedia:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake\\_Stanley\\_Draper](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Stanley_Draper)
11. **ODWC Top 20:** <https://www.wildlifedepartment.com/oklahoma-top-20-bass>
12. **ODWC State Records:** <https://www.wildlifedepartment.com/fishing/state-records>
13. **SEAFWA:** <https://seafwa.org/sites/default/files/journal-articles/GILLILAND-487-494.pdf>
14. **Fishidy:** <https://www.fishidy.com/map/us/oklahoma/stanley-draper-lake>
15. **Fishbrain:** <https://fishbrain.com/fishing-waters/lmk5KEle/stanley-draper-lake>
16. **Fish A Tournament:** <https://fishatournament.com/tournaments/oklahoma/13848-stanley-draper-wednesday-night-jackpot/>
17. **ODWC limits:** <https://www.wildlifedepartment.com/fishing/regs/statewide-daily-size-limits>
18. **SEAFWA:** <https://seafwa.org/sites/default/files/journal-articles/HORTON-679-685.pdf>
19. **OKC:** <https://www.okc.gov/Community-Recreation/Recreation-Activities/Boating-Kayaking>
20. **OCS:** <http://www.ou.edu/ocs/oklahoma-climate.html>
21. **OKC Lakes:** <https://www.okc.gov/Community-Recreation/OKC-Parks/Lakes-Camping>
22. **Lake Draper Marina:** <http://www.lakedraper.com/marina.php>
23. **OSM:** <https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=14/35.355/-97.36>
24. **ODWC McGee Creek plan:** <https://wildlifedepartment.com/sites/default/files/2024-07/McGee%20Lake%20Management%20Plan%202023%20Update.pdf>
25. **Weather Spark, Oklahoma City:** <https://weatherspark.com/y/8231/Average-Weather-in-Oklahoma-City-Oklahoma-United-States-Year-Round>