Table 5. Length-weight statistics of fish taken with experimental gill nets, Falcon Lake, March 1961.

Standard length (millimeters)		Weight (grams)		"K" factors	
Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
505-505	505.00	992-992	992.00	0.77-0.77	0.77
408-880	702.84	246-3005	1800.69	0.17-0.56	0.41
93-166	141.28	16-75	55.28	1.33-2.14	1.88
121-287	196.85	43-447	157.75	1.27-2.45	1.94
335-455	387.66	709-3572	1849.83	1.03-4.08	3.07
210-329	277.40	225-1049	702.20	2.43-3.57	3.04
255-385	325.12	506-1531	995.37	2.68-3.05	2.81
153-289	193.87	55-358	132.12	1.37-1.72	1.58
183-477	282.03	50-1673	363.91	1.13-2.10	1.38
163-238	196.50	115-324	195.80	1.98-2.92	2.51
225-305	268.77	255-709	479.88	2.07-2.62	2.35
101-101	101.00	39-39	39.00	3.79-3.79	3.79
141-249	207.45	73-450	268.27	2.30-3.08	2.76
141-315	188.44	81-978	205.56	2.07-3.25	2.70
136-136	136.00	115-115	115.00	4.57-4.57	4.57

Table 6. Seining results, Falcon Lake, March 1961.

Species	STATIONS					Total	Per Cent of Total
	A	B	C	D	E		
Threadfin shad	0	0	0	83	0	83	4.43
Tamaulipas shiner	10	3	1	2	0	16	0.85
Red shiner	0	0	26	0	0	26	1.39
Sheepshead minnow	0	8	6	0	0	14	0.74
Tidewater silverside	47	327	402	89	868	1733	92.59
Totals	57	338	435	174	868	1872	100.00

Table 14. Results of collections with experimental gill nets, Escondido Creek Watershed Lakes, April 1961.

	Numbers of fish collected					Per Cent of Total Number	Weights of fish collected (grams)					Per Cent of Total Weight
	Lakes						Lakes					
	2	3	8	11	Total		2	3	8	11	Total	
h	2	1	9	20	32	32.66	2257	751	3188	8361	14557	51.88
	0	1	8	17	26	26.53	0	81	730	1947	2758	9.83
s	0	5	7	0	12	12.24	0	1086	6776	0	7862	28.01
	0	0	2	0	2	2.04	0	0	360	0	360	1.28
	0	0	1	1	2	2.04	0	0	205	255	460	1.64
	1	0	0	0	1	1.02	86	0	0	0	86	0.30
sh	5	10	0	0	15	15.31	397	889	0	0	1286	4.58
	8	0	0	0	8	8.16	696	0	0	0	696	2.48
	16	17	27	38	98	100.00	3436	2807	11259	10563	28065	100.00

the number of largemouth bass.

No flathead catfish were taken in the nets but the owner stated that he had stocked a number of them in past years and had been unable to catch any recently. Indications are that they are still present. The "reductions" in channel catfish, bluegills, and bullheads might be attributed to the presence of flatheads.

Seining - One seining collection, consisting of six hauls, took 35 fish of 3 species: three largemouth bass (2½ to 4 inches), 14 redear sunfish (1 to 7 inches), and 18 bluegills (½ to 2½ inches).

Lake No. 8: Netting - Two gill net collections made in this lake took 27 fish of 5 species. Channel catfish revealed about a 50 per cent reduction in numbers since the basic survey. In the two previous mentioned lakes, a similar decrease in the numbers of channel catfish was observed. This indicates that after the original stocking, their numbers diminish in these small 40-acre lakes probably because there is little or no natural reproduction. On the other hand, black bullheads show increases in numbers since the basic survey. At the time of the basic survey, black bullheads comprised 9 per cent of the netting collections as compared to 30 per cent in this reconnaissance survey. Largemouth bass showed a relative increase in numbers from 9 per cent to over 25 per cent. Of the four lakes in the Escondido Creek watershed that were checked, this lake appears to offer the best bass fishing.

Seining - One seining collection took the following species: 104 red shiners (30 to 68 mm.); 23 mosquitofish (no length recorded); and one redear sunfish (42 mm.).

Lake No. 11: Netting - A total of 38 fish of 3 species was taken in one netting collection. Channel catfish and black bullheads comprised the majority of the catch. Only one green sunfish was collected along with the catfish. The breakdown was as follows: channel catfish, 53 per cent; black bullheads, 45 per cent; and green sunfish, 2 per cent.

Seining - One seining collection took one golden shiner. Evidently this fish was stocked as forage with the channel catfish and largemouth bass from the fish hatchery.

Recommendations:

After working these lakes in April, the project leader recommended to the Work Unit Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, in Kenedy, that the existing fish populations in the four lakes be removed by chemically treating the water with rotenone and then restocked with desirable game fish species. At this time, no further interest has been shown by the landowners to apply the management recommendations. Public access is not available to any of the lakes and any developmental work would have to be done by the individuals concerned.