

Report of Fisheries Investigations

Basic Survey and Inventory of Fish Species in Striker Creek Reservoir

by  
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Dingell-Johnson Project F-3-R-7, Job B-12  
June 1, 1959 - May 31, 1960

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## A B S T R A C T

This report covers the third year and completes a series of investigations conducted on Lake Striker. Data was taken quarterly and where possible compared to the data taken from the first two years. Gill net collections indicate that the water quality is having no effect on the fish population as largemouth bass, channel catfish, and black crappie are maintaining a steady gain over the years. It was previously thought that the poor water quality would not support a good fish population.

Gizzard shad are the most abundant fish, while the spotted sucker made up the most weight of fish collected. There is still a good population of forage fish available and fishing has been good to excellent. The principal problems encountered were the large population of shad and suckers along with abundant growths of aquatic vegetation.

There were 56 adult white bass put in the lake in the spring of 1960 in an attempt to establish a population of this fish.

Recommendations were made to continue a heavy fishing pressure and vegetation control program.

## Job Completion Report

State of TEXAS

Project No. F-3-R-7

Name: Fisheries Investigations and Surveys of  
the Waters of Region 5-B

Job No. B-12

Title: Basic Survey and Inventory of Fish Species  
in Striker Creek Reservoir

Period Covered:

June 1, 1959 - May 31, 1960

### OBJECTIVES

To continue to study the effects of the poor water quality which exists in the lake on the species of fish present and to continue to study growth rates of major game species and existing population.

### PROCEDURE

This period covers the third year of Lake Striker's existence and completes the series.

Data were collected at quarterly intervals on the 10th of each month during this job. Water samples and temperatures were taken in the afternoon. There were six net sets made each collection month at randomly selected locations. Seining collections were also made at randomly selected locations.

#### Limnological Data

Limnological data was taken in the same manner as previously. Water samples were taken with a Foerst water sampler at five foot intervals from surface to bottom and at three locations on the lake. The locations were near the dam, midway between the Texas Power and Light Company powerhouse and Brown's Marina and toward the upper end of the open water. Temperatures were taken at the same locations as the water samples. A reversing thermometer was used to obtain this data.

Because of high winds and rough water only one series of water samples and temperatures were taken. Also, it was found during the second year that the water stabilized and varied little from time to time so it was felt that the data lost was not too important.

Other limnological conditions recorded were turbidity (Secchi disk), color of water, sky, wind, time, and air and surface water temperatures.

#### Netting Collections

Netting collections were made in the same manner as in previous years. Eight experimental type gill nets with mesh size ranging from 1 to 3 inches were set in six randomly selected locations. The nets were left out overnight. A total of 24 sets, made up of 32 nets, were made.

All fish caught in nets were saved. These fish were then separated according to species, counted and their total weight recorded. The game fish were also individually weighed and measured for both standard and total lengths. Coefficients of condition

("K" factors) were determined from this data. The average lengths, weights, and condition factors were calculated for each species each collection month. Spot checks were made on stomach contents and sexual development.

### Seining Collections

Seining collections were made in the same manner as previously. Seining collections were made with a 26 by 6 foot bag seine with 1/4-inch mesh. A total of 24 seine hauls, representing four collections were made. All specimens were preserved in 10 percent formalin solution and brought back to the laboratory for identification.

## FINDINGS

### Limnological Findings

Table 1 gives the results of the water samples and temperatures taken in August 1959. The extreme variations of other conditions over the year are as follow: surface water temperature ranged from 55 to 88 degrees, air temperature ranged from 50 to 87 degrees, turbidity (Secchi disk) ranged from 26 to 48 inches (which is a great improvement over the first two years), wind - calm to strong NW winds, sky- clear to high overcast. The water color was green each time.

In May 1960 the lake was in the process of "turning over" and the water was very odoriferous.

Except for the high chlorides still present, the waters of Lake Striker have become about normal for the East Texas area.

### Fish Findings

Both netting and seining collections yielded 33 species of fish, representing 11 families. This includes one additional species not found before. A total of 43 species of fish have now been collected from Lake Striker over the three-year period. Two additional species, which were not collected, are known to be present in the lake from stocking, thus making a grand total of 45 species. Table 2 lists each species phylogenetically for 11 years. The names are from Hubb's, "A Checklist of Texas Freshwater Fishes," dated December 1958.

Netting Results. - Table 3 gives the tabulation of the quarterly netting on Lake Striker. This table list the number of fish of each species caught by nets each collection month, the total for the year, percentage of each species for this year, and the last two years, and the change in percentage from the other years. Also, it gives a breakdown of the numbers and percentages of rough fish and game fish for the three-year period.

There were 16 species collected by gill nets, 7 rough species and 9 game species, which includes seven species collected every trip. Again the rough fish numbers were predominant over game fish each month although game fish numbers made slight gains over the year. The average percentage of rough fish and game fish was roughly 72 percent and 28 percent respectively, compared to 74 percent and 26 percent the first two years.

A total of 700 fish were caught by gill nets over the year. This includes 198 game fish and 502 rough fish. Gizzard shad for the third year were the most commonly collected species. There were 272 shad caught which made up 38.86 percent of the total numbers. Spotted suckers were next with 121, or 17.29 percent, followed by bluegill sunfish with 95, or 13.57 percent, chub suckers with 55, or 7.86 percent, and

largemouth bass with 35 or 5.00 percent.

The greatest changes in percentage of fish caught by nets over the three years were made by the spotted sucker with a gain of 16.98 percent, black bullhead with a loss of 14.32 percent, and gizzard shad with a gain of 8.93 percent. Over all, game fish increased 3.28 percent.

Because weights of all fish were not taken the first two years, no comparison can be made on this data. Table 4 shows the weights of netted fish from Lake Striker during the third year of study. A total of 420.86 pounds of fish were collected for an average weight of 0.60 pounds. Rough fish made up 74.89 percent of the total weight. The greatest weight of rough fish is made up of spotted suckers whose weight (40.38 percent) was more than all the game fish combined (25.11 percent). Of the game fish weighed, largemouth bass and channel catfish were the highest at 12.86 percent and 5.72 percent respectively. The highest average weight of the fish netted were carp at 5.00 pounds (based on one specimen). Spotted gar were next in average weight at 2.93 pounds, followed by largemouth bass at 1.55 pounds, spotted sucker at 1.40 pounds, and channel catfish at 1.20 pounds. The least average weight was held by the bluegill sunfish at 0.09 pounds and spotted sunfish at 0.08 pounds.

Seining Results. - Table 5 gives the numbers of fish collected by the bag seine each collection month. It lists species from each year for the purpose of comparison of catches. Seining the third year yielded 18 species and a total of 1633 specimens. The most abundant species this year was Notropis lutrensis, while Labidesthes sicculus was second (it was most abundant the previous two years). There were seven species collected every time. There was one species not previously collected which was collected this year (Opsopoeodus emiliae). The most abundant game fish taken by seining was the bluegill. These seining results indicate the excellent population of food fishes available for bass and other predator species.

Growth Rates. - Table 6 shows the standard lengths of six game fish species in an attempt to indicate growth. Only three species show a continuous gain, while one species appears to be standing still and nothing definite can be said about the other two species. Largemouth bass, channel catfish, and black crappie showed good gains each month. Bluegills appeared to be at a standstill. Lengths on white crappie and war-mouth indicate no trend.

Condition of Fish. - Table 7 gives the condition of eight species of game fish with the average "K" factor and changes in average "K" factor over the three years. Again the largemouth bass and channel catfish were outstanding by their continual gains. The white crappie had a lower condition factor the second year but gained the third year. All other species lost in condition the second and third years. Even though the condition of most of these fish is falling they are still considered to be in good shape.

Food Habits. - As before, no intensive study was made of the food habits of the fish in Lake Striker. Spot checks were made on some of the game fish to get an idea of the main diets of these fish. Of all the largemouth bass checked, stomach contents were shad with the exception, one sunfish being found. As many as six shad were found in one stomach. Channel catfish stomachs contained a variety of food items including what appeared to be fingerling channel catfish remains. Other items were corn, moss, bluegills, beetles, shad, and bottom organisms. Both species of crappie were feeding exclusively on shad.

Sexual Development and Spawning Activity. - Some of the bass checked in August of 1959 were spent, while most of them were approaching ripeness in the February 1960 collection. The bluegills were all approaching ripeness in February while all suckers were ripe and flowing at this time. Channel catfish were evidently spawning successfully as evidenced by the fingerling catfish found in the stomach study.

## Annotated Checklist of Fish Species (all years): -

1. Lepisosteus productus (spotted gar) - their numbers in the collections dropped greatly percentage wise. Only five were collected in August.
2. Amia calva (bowfin) - none was collected the third year.
3. Dorosoma cepedianum (gizzard shad) - this is the most commonly collected fish in the lake and was again on the increase in numbers.
4. Esox americanus (grass pickerel) - none was collected the third year.
5. Carpionodes carpio (river carpsucker) - none was collected the third year.
6. Moxostoma poecilurum (blacktail redhorse) - none was collected the third year.
7. Minytrema melanops (spotted sucker) - one of the fastest increasing fish in the lake and also the highest percentage of weight of fish in netting collections.
8. Erimyzon sucetta (chubsucker) - this population is remaining fairly stable and numerous.
9. Cyprinus carpio (carp) - only one five-pound specimen was collected.
10. Notemigonus crysoleucas (golden shiner) - only a few were found by seining.
11. Opsopoeodus emiliae (pugnose minnow) - two specimens were seined in February and is a new species to the list for the lake.
12. Notropis fumeus (ribbon shiner) taken in small numbers in all seine collections.
13. N. umbratilis (redfin shiner) - none was collected the third year.
14. N. brazosensis (Brazos River shiner) - none was collected the third year.
15. N. roseus (weed shiner) - none was collected the third year.
16. N. blennius (river shiner) - none was collected the third year.
17. N. venustus (spottail shiner) - one of the more common species of minnows in the lake.
18. N. lutrensis (redhorse shiner) - the most commonly collected fish by seining.
19. N. stramineus (sand shiner) - though formerly quite common, only two were collected the third year.
20. N. atrocaudalis (blackspot shiner) - none was collected the third year.
21. N. volucellus (mimic shiner) - not found the second year, three were collected in May.
22. Pimephales vigilax (parrot minnow) - quite common in the lake.
23. Hybognathus nuchalis (silvery minnow) - none was found the third year.
24. Ictalurus punctatus (channel catfish) - a popular game fish, this species is increasing in numbers.
25. I. melas (black bullhead) - the black bullhead is gradually decreasing in numbers.
26. I. natalis (yellow bullhead) - this species is also declining.
27. Pylodictus olivaris (flathead catfish) - though not collected, this fish has been stocked in the lake.
28. Fundulus chrysotus (redspot topminnow) - only two specimens were collected.
29. F. notatus (blackstripe topminnow) not too common in Lake Striker.
30. Gambusia affinis (common mosquitofish) - fairly common in the lake.
31. Labidesthes sicculus (brook silversides) - the second most commonly collected fish by seining.
32. Roccus chrysops (white bass) - fifty-six adults were stocked in the spring of 1960.
33. Micropterus salmoides (largemouth bass) - this species is doing well in the lake and many are caught by fishermen.
34. M. punctulatus (spotted bass) - only two were collected during the year.
35. Chaenobryttus gulosus (warmouth) - this species is apparently on the decline.
36. Lepomis cyanellus (green sunfish) - only two specimens were collected.
37. L. punctatus (spotted sunfish) - fairly common in the lake.
38. L. microlophus (redeer) - only four were taken by seining.
39. L. macrochirus (bluegill) - one of the most common species in the lake.
40. L. auritus (yellowbelly) - none was collected the third year.
41. L. megalotis (longear) - none was collected the third year.

42. Pomoxis annularis (white crappie) though not too common, most of the crappie are of a good size.
43. P. nigromaculatus (black crappie) less common than the white crappie but of a larger average size.
44. Ammocrypta vivax (Arkansas sand darter) - none was collected the third year.
45. Etheostoma gracilie (slough darter) - only one specimen was collected.

#### Additional Stocking

In the initial report covering Lake Striker's first year, it was recommended that white bass (Roccus chrysops) could possibly be stocked at a later date. It was felt during the latter stages of the third year that conditions were such that it would be advantageous to stock white bass in the lake to help the shad population and also to provide an additional sports fish species. On March 29th and April 1st, a total of 56 adult white bass were transferred from Caddo Lake and put in Lake Striker at the U. S. 79 bridge crossing the upper end of the lake. These fish were marked by clipping the right pectoral fin. It is hoped that this species will spawn and soon establish itself in the lake. Approximately one month later it was reported that one of the original fish had been taken by a fisherman about one mile from the area of release.

#### Vegetation

Aquatic vegetation is one of the major problems in Lake Striker. Lake personnel are carrying on a vegetation control program which is possibly helping to some extent. Because of the fallen dead timber and brush in the lake, which is worse this year, access to many areas of the lake is impossible. The principal aquatic vegetation species are as follow:

Parrot feather	<u>Myriophyllum brasiliense</u>	Very abundant
Coontail	<u>Ceratophyllum sp.</u>	Very abundant
Sawgrass	<u>Zizaniopsis miliacea</u>	Very abundant
Cattail	<u>Typha sp.</u>	Common

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It was felt that the fish population in Lake Striker would dwindle rapidly and become very poor due to the poor water quality. However, time has helped the condition of the water and the fish population has held a high standard even though many species have apparently declined. Fishing, for bass especially, has been termed as good to excellent and even "the best in Texas" by veteran fishermen. This is due largely to the fact that the lake at the beginning was never closed to fishing and that there is a good forage fish population present. Also, fishing pressure has been kept high.

Considering the above conclusions, it is therefore recommended that:

1. Sport fishing be kept high and increased.
2. An extensive vegetation control program be maintained, especially for submerged aquatics.
3. An occasional check be made to see the progress of white bass in the lake.

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Date August 1, 1960

Table 1. - Chemical Condition of the Water of Lake Striker in August 1959

	Depth	pH	Alk	Cl	DO	Temp
Lower end	0	7.2	10	163.12	6.6	88.4
	5	7.1	20	170.21	4.4	88.2
	10	6.9	22	170.21	4.6	87.8
	15	6.4	26	170.21	1.2	83.3
	20	6.8	53	163.12	1.0	81.0
Midlake						
	0	7.1	10	170.21	7.8	89.6
	5	7.0	22	177.30	5.2	88.2
	10	7.0	23	177.30	5.4	88.0
	15	6.4	40	163.12	0.6	83.1
	20	6.8	56	163.12	1.4	83.1
Upper end						
	0	7.1	10	177.30	5.2	87.1
	5	6.9	32	170.21	4.8	87.1
	10	6.7	20	170.21	4.2	85.6
	12	6.6	20	177.30	4.6	85.5

Table 2. - A Checklist of Lake Striker Fish Species, All Years

	1958	1959	1960
I. Family: LEPISOSTEIDAE - Gars			
1. <u>Lepisosteus productus</u> - spotted gar	x	x	x
II. Family: AMIIDAE - Bowfins			
2. <u>Amia calva</u> - bowfin	x	x	
III. Family: CLUPEIDAE - Herrings			
3. <u>Dorosoma cepedianum</u> - gizzard shad	x	x	x
IV. Family: ESOCIDAE - Pickerels			
4. <u>Esox americanus</u> - grass pickerel	x	x	x
V. Family: CATOSTOMAIDAE - Suckers			
5. <u>Carpiodes carpio</u> - river carpsucker		x	
6. <u>Moxostoma poecilurum</u> - blacktail redhorse	x	x	
7. <u>Minytrema melanops</u> - spotted sucker	x	x	x
8. <u>Erimyzon sucetta</u> - lake chubsucker	x	x	x
VI. Family: CYPRINIDAE - Shiners and minnows			
9. <u>Cyprinus carpio</u> - carp	x	x	x
10. <u>Notemigonus crysoleucas</u> - golden shiner	x	x	x
11. <u>Opsopoeodus emiliae</u> - pugnose minnow			x
12. <u>Notropis fumeus</u> - ribbon shiner	x	x	x
13. <u>N. umbratilis</u> - redbfin shiner	x	x	
14. <u>N. brazosensis</u> - Brazos River shiner	x		
15. <u>N. roseus</u> - weed shiner	x		
16. <u>N. blennius</u> - river shiner	x		
17. <u>N. venustus</u> - spottail shiner	x	x	x
18. <u>N. lutrensis</u> - redhorse shiner	x	x	x
19. <u>N. stramineus</u> - sand shiner	x	x	x
20. <u>N. atrocaudalis</u> - blackspot shiner	x		
21. <u>N. volucellus</u> - mimic shiner	x		x
22. <u>Pimephales vigilax</u> - parrot minnow	x	x	x
23. <u>Hybognathus nuchalis</u> - silvery minnow		x	x
VII. Family: AMEUIRIDAE - Freshwater catfishes			
24. <u>Ictalurus punctatus</u> - channel catfish	x	x	x
25. <u>I. melas</u> - black bullhead	x	x	x
26. <u>I. natalis</u> - yellow bullhead	x	x	x
VIII. Family: CYPRINODONTIDAE - Topminnows			
27. <u>Fundulus chrysotus</u> - redspot topminnow	x		x
28. <u>F. notatus</u> - blackstripe topminnow	x	x	x

continuation

Table 2. - A Checklist of Lake Striker Fish Species, All Years

	1958	1959	1960
IX. Family: POECILIIDAE - Mosquitofishes			
29. <u>Gambusia affinis</u> - common mosquitofish	x	x	x
X. Family: ATHERINIDAE - Silversides			
30. <u>Labidesthes sicculus</u> - Brook silversides	x	x	x
XI. Family: CENTRARCHIDAE - Basses and sunfishes			
31. <u>Micropterus salmoides</u> - largemouth bass	x	x	x
32. <u>M. punctulatus</u> - spotted bass		x	x
33. <u>Chaenobryttus gulosus</u> - warmouth	x	x	x
34. <u>Lepomis cyanellus</u> - green sunfish	x	x	x
35. <u>L. punctatus</u> - spotted sunfish	x	x	x
36. <u>L. microlophus</u> - redbreast sunfish	x	x	x
37. <u>L. macrochirus</u> - bluegill sunfish	x	x	x
38. <u>L. auritus</u> - yellowbelly sunfish	x	x	
39. <u>L. megalotis</u> - longear sunfish	x	x	
40. <u>Pomoxis annularis</u> - white crappie	x	x	x
41. <u>P. nigromaculatus</u> - black crappie	x	x	x
XII. Family: PERCIDAE - Carters			
42. <u>Ammocrypta vivax</u> - Arkansas sand darter		x	x
43. <u>Etheostoma gracile</u> - slough darter	x	x	

Table 3. - Tabulation of quarterly netting on Lake Striker

No.	Species	August	November	February	May	Total	Percent	% Last Year	Change From Last Year	% First Year	Change From First Year
1	Spotted gar*	5	47	104	29	5	0.71	2.87	-2.16	2.87	-2.16
2	Gizzard shad*	92	23	76	4	272	38.86	34.68	+4.18	29.93	+8.93
3	Spotted sucker*	18	5	8	32	121	17.29	14.79	+2.50	0.31	+16.98
4	Chub sucker*	10	-	1	-	55	7.86	5.67	+2.19	7.82	+0.04
5	Carp*	-	-	1	-	1	0.14	0.26	-0.12	2.87	-2.73
6	Channel catfish	17	2	1	-	20	2.86	2.15	+0.71	0.26	+2.60
7	Black bullhead*	3	7	7	1	18	2.57	6.65	-4.08	16.89	-14.32
8	Yellow bullhead*	17	1	8	4	30	4.29	7.56	-3.27	9.12	-4.83
9	Largemouth bass	6	12	15	2	35	5.00	6.06	-1.06	7.77	-2.77
10	Spotted bass	-	-	2	-	2	0.29	0.52	-0.23	0.0	+0.29
11	Warmouth	2	-	-	1	3	0.43	1.50	-1.07	3.02	-2.59
12	Spotted sunfish	7	-	3	2	12	1.71	0.59	+1.12	2.71	-1.00
13	Bluegill sunfish	17	12	35	31	95	13.57	10.03	+3.54	6.83	+6.74
14	Green sunfish	-	-	2	-	2	0.28	0.0	+0.28	0.0	+0.28
15	White crappie	-	13	3	1	17	2.43	0.85	+1.58	0.16	+2.27
16	Black crappie	-	9	3	-	12	1.71	3.26	-1.55	2.35	-0.64
	Total	194	131	268	107	700	100.00				
	Game fish number	49	48	64	37	198					
	Rough fish number	145	83	204	70	502					
	Game fish percent	25.26	36.64	23.88	34.58		28.29	26.34	+1.95	25.65	+2.64
	Rough fish percent	74.74	63.36	76.12	65.42		71.71	73.66	-1.95	74.35	-2.64

\* - Indicates rough fish species

Table 4. - Weights of netted fish in pounds from Lake Striker

No.	Species	August	November	February	May	Total	Percent	No.	Average Weight
1	Spotted gar*	13.63				13.63	3.24	5	2.73
2	Gizzard shad*	20.44	9.25	37.06	8.06	74.81	17.78	272	0.28
3	Spotted sucker*	18.00	34.13	113.31	4.50	169.94	40.38	121	1.40
4	Chub sucker*	4.88	2.31	4.94	18.31	30.44	7.23	55	0.55
5	Carp*			5.00		5.00	1.19	1	5.00
6	Channel catfish	18.27	3.00	2.81		24.08	5.72	20	1.20
7	Black bullhead*	1.00	2.56	6.69	0.37	10.62	2.52	18	0.59
8	Yellow bullhead*	5.88	0.44	3.25	1.19	10.76	2.56	30	0.36
9	Largemouth bass	10.01	18.44	24.25	1.44	54.14	12.86	35	1.55
10	Spotted bass			0.38		0.38	0.09	2	0.19
11	Warmouth	0.40			0.13	0.53	0.13	3	0.18
12	Spotted sunfish	0.51		0.21	0.25	0.97	0.23	12	0.08
13	Bluegill sunfish	1.96	1.19	2.81	2.75	8.71	2.07	95	0.09
14	Green sunfish			0.28		0.28	0.07	2	0.14
15	White crappie		9.75	1.12	0.13	11.00	2.61	17	0.65
16	Black crappie	0.63	3.62	1.32		5.57	1.32	12	0.46
Total		95.61	84.69	203.43	37.13	420.86	100.00	700	0.60
Rough fish weight		63.83	48.69	170.25	32.43	315.20		502	0.63
Game fish weight		31.78	36.00	33.18	4.70	105.66		198	0.53
Rough fish percent		66.76	57.49	83.69	87.34		74.89		
Game fish percent		33.24	42.51	16.31	12.66		25.11		

\* - indicates rough fish species

Table 5. - Tabulation of quarterly seining on Lake Striker

No.	Species (includes all years)	August	November	February	May	Total	Years Found		
1.	<u>Dorosoma cepedianum</u>	1	2	150	1	154	1	2	3
2.	<u>Esox americanus</u>					0	1		
3.	<u>Notemigonus crysoleucas</u>	1	9	3	1	14	1	2	3
4.	<u>Opsopoeodus emiliae</u>			2		2			3
5.	<u>Notropis fumeus</u>	2	30	2	2	36	1	2	3
6.	<u>N. umbratilis</u>					0	1	2	
7.	<u>N. brazosensis</u>					0	1		
8.	<u>N. roseus</u>					0	1		
9.	<u>N. bleenni</u>					0	1		
10.	<u>N. venustus</u>	44	46	48	16	154	1	2	3
11.	<u>N. lutrensis</u>	61	28	290	27	406	1	2	3
12.	<u>N. stramineus</u>		1	1		2	1	2	3
13.	<u>N. atrocaudalis</u>					0	1		
14.	<u>N. volucellus</u>				3	3	1		3
15.	<u>Pimephales vigilax</u>	77	23	2	17	119	1	2	3
16.	<u>Hybognathus nuchalis</u>					0		2	
17.	<u>Ictalurus melas</u>					0	1		
18.	<u>I. natalis</u>					0	1		
19.	<u>Fundulus chrysotus</u>			2		2	1		3
20.	<u>F. notatus</u>	4	2		9	15	1	2	3
21.	<u>Gambusia affinis</u>	2		123		125	1	2	3
22.	<u>Labidesthes sicculus</u>	31	331	36		398	1	2	3
23.	<u>Micropterus salmoides</u>					0	1	2	
24.	<u>Chaenobryttus gulosus</u>			2		2	1	2	3
25.	<u>Lepomis cyanellus</u>					0	1	2	
26.	<u>L. punctatus</u>	16	5			21	1	2	3
27.	<u>L. microlophus</u>			4		4	1	2	3
28.	<u>L. macrochirus</u>	30	14	123	8	175	1	2	3
29.	<u>L. megalotis</u>					0	1	2	
30.	<u>L. auritus</u>					0		2	
31.	<u>Pomoxis annularis</u>					0		2	
32.	<u>Ammocrypta vivax</u>					0		2	
33.	<u>Etheostoma gracilie</u>			1		1	1	2	3
	Total	269	491	789	84	1633			

Table 6. - Standard length in millimeters of some species showing growth

Species	May 1959	August 1959	November 1959	February 1959	May 1960
Largemouth bass	Number 16	6	12	15	2
	Range 195-352	182-376	205-369	181-337	242-250
	Average 260.12	276.00	279.00	282.60	246.00
Warmouth	Number 7	2			1
	Range 150-174	137-150			
	Average 160.14	143.50			120.00
Bluegill	Number 5	10	10	10	15
	Range 92-140	91-137	95-122	97-112	97-119
	Average 116.60	103.80	105.60	103.10	103.13
White crappie	Number 4		13	3	1
	Range 95-130		122-267	120-231	
	Average 111.25		212.15	160.33	132.00
Black crappie	Number 8	6	9	3	
	Range 96-224	108-130	115-243	128-222	
	Average 128.12	118.50	139.90	172.33	
Channel catfish	Number 9	17	2	1	
	Range 255-310	218-370	332-350	430.00	
	Average 274.44	310.17	341.00		

Table 7. - Data on condition of netted fish from Lake Striker

Species	Number	Standard Length		Average Standard Length Millimeters	Weight		Average age Grams	"K" Range		Average "K"			Change
		Range Millimeters	Standard Length Millimeters		Range Grams	Weight Grams		Year	3rd Year	1st Year	2nd Year		
Largemouth bass	35	181-376	278.14	130-1786	705.20	2.12-2.35	2.88	2.69	2.78	+			
Warmouth	3	120-150	135.66	64-113	82.33	2.72-3.70	3.26	4.73	3.90	-			
Bluegill	45	91-137	103.73	28-94	39.40	2.84-4.30	3.46	4.81	4.11	-			
Channel catfish	20	218-430	319.25	138-1276	599.00	1.29-1.98	1.65	-	1.51	+			
White crappie	17	120-267	198.29	40-709	286.94	2.09-3.72	2.88	3.29	2.76	-			
Black crappie	18	108-243	145.94	35-680	138.22	2.60-4.74	3.00	3.49	3.76	-			
Spotted bass	2	153-166	159.50	75-96	85.50	2.09-2.10	2.09	-	2.61	-			
Spotted sunfish	12	92-103	98.00	28-46	34.66	2.93-4.34	3.68	4.69	4.42	-			



Figure 1. Fallen timber in Lake Striker has caused many areas to become inaccessible which permits heavy growths of aquatic vegetation.



Figure 2. Average size white bass which was stocked in Lake Striker in the spring of 1960.  
(Photos by the author)