

PERFORMANCE REPORT

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FEDERAL AID IN FISHERIES RESTORATION ACT

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Federal Aid Project F-4-R-21

Region 2-A Fisheries Studies

Objective B-37: Fishery Management Recommendations

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PERFORMANCE REPORT

State: Texas Project Number: F-4-R-21

Project Title: Region 2-A Fisheries Studies

Project Section: Research and Surveys

Study Title: Fishery Management Recommendations

Contract Period: From January 1, 1974 To December 31, 1974

Program Narrative Objective Number: B-37

Objective: To determine the need for changes in fish harvest regulations, stocking, population control, vegetation control, and contract fishing in Region 2-A waters.

I. Segment Objective:

To determine the need for changes in fish harvest regulations, stocking, population control, vegetation control, and contract fishing in Region 2-A waters.

II. Summary of Progress:

Proposed changes in fishing regulations for the Possum Kingdom Regulatory District were presented at public hearings in each county under Regulatory Authority in Region 2-A. The results of these hearings were presented to the Commissioners of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department for consideration. The changes made in the fishing laws which affected Region 2-A are as follows:

Section 7.02 The daily bag limit on channel and blue catfish is twenty-five (25) in the aggregate and the possession limit is fifty (50) in the aggregate. The daily bag limit on flathead catfish is five (5) and the possession limit is ten (10).

Section 7.04 It shall be unlawful to remove game fish eggs from the public waters of this state.

All work accomplished this segment was in conjunction with the statewide walleye evaluation. Lakes in Region 2-A involved in the study were Lakes Diversion, Eagle Mountain, Garza Little Elm and Possum Kingdom. Procedures used were standardized throughout the state. Sampling procedures and techniques were as follows:

A. Spawning observations:

1. Frame nets were set in February and March to determine gonadal condition of all fishes captured. At least 30 of each species were examined. Length and weight measurements were made on most fishes captured. The majority of the nets were set off the dam in each lake.

B. Seine samples:

1. Seine collections were made once a month in each lake from April through October.
2. Sample stations consisted of five sites on Lake Diversion and Eagle Mountain and ten sites on Garza-Little Elm and Possum Kingdom.
3. Two 25-foot drags were made at each site using a 26-foot bag seine of 1/4" ace weave.
4. Nighttime and daytime seining efforts were alternated each month.
5. Collections from each site were kept separately and analyzed at the laboratory.

C. Cove rotenone samples:

1. Samples were taken to estimate the standing crop and species composition of fishes in each reservoir except Lake Diversion.
2. Sites were selected to represent different habitat types in the lake. Each site was surveyed using an engineer's transit with area and volume being calculated for each cove.
3. Liquid rotenone (5%) was used at the rate of 1 ppm. All coves were blocked off the night before each application with a barrier net.
4. At least 100 fishes of several species were tagged and put in each cove to measure percent recovery.
5. A two day pick up of dead fishes was made on each cove.
6. Data were compiled and tabulated to show number and pounds per acre for each fish species collected.

D. Physicochemical:

1. Monthly sampling trips were made to each reservoir. Methods used and parameters measured monthly were water temperature and dissolved oxygen (YSI dissolved oxygen meter), pH (IBC Trophy pH meter), specific conductivity (YSI S-C-T meter), secchi disc transparency, turbidity (Hach colorimeter), total alkalinity and chlorides (standard methods - A.P.H.A., 1971), and total dissolved solids (Standard Methods). In April, July and October, measurements were made on sulfate (SO_4), nitrate ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$), and phosphate ($\text{PO}_4\text{-P}$) (Standard Methods).
2. Samples were taken at two stations, one near the dam and one at the upper end of each lake. Samples were taken between 1000 and 1600 hours each day.
3. Samples were taken at surface, middle, and bottom depths for all parameters except temperature, dissolved oxygen, and pH which were measured at each meter in depth.

4. Mid-week water level readings were recorded for each lake to establish water level fluctuations.

E. Vegetation:

1. One sampling trip was made in August or September on each reservoir to categorize the major vegetative types present.
2. A vegetative checklist and reference map was made for each lake.

F. Age and Growth:

1. Samples were made in conjunction with spawning observations in February and March.
2. Scales were removed from all walleye captured for aging purposes.

G. Young-of-the-year survival:

1. Gill nets were used in September and October to determine growth of walleye in each reservoir.
2. Standard experimental gill nets (150 feet long, 6 feet deep, with varying mesh sizes in 25-foot sections, from 1 to 3 1/2 inches) and monofilament gill nets (those used in striped bass evaluations) were set in each lake.
3. Six nets were set during each month primarily in the area of the dam.

Assistance was provided hatchery personnel during stocking of walleye fry and fingerlings in Lakes Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain, Garza-Little Elm, and Possum Kingdom. All fishes were tempered and released in open water.

Table 1 is a checklist of all fishes taken in sampling efforts on all four lakes. Common and scientific names are based on American Fisheries Society Special Publication No. 6, A List of Common and Scientific Names of Fishes from the United States and Canada, (Third Edition, 1970).

Lake Diversion

Lake Diversion, impounded in 1924, is located on the Wichita River drainage in Archer County. Controlled by the Wichita County Water Improvement District No. 2 and the City of Wichita Falls, the lake serves as a source of irrigation water and as a water source for area municipalities with some recreational uses. Pertinent descriptive data on the reservoir are as follows:

Surface elevation (ft. msl)	1051
Surface area in acres	3419
Volume in acre feet	40,000
Mean depth (ft)	12
Maximum depth (ft)	35
Shoreline length (miles)	28
Growing season (frost-free days)	220

A map of Lake Diversion showing sample stations is included (Figure 2).

Water samples were taken at two stations each month unless otherwise noted (Tables 5 and 6). Readings reflect somewhat the varying lake water levels. Oxygen and temperature profiles indicated physicochemical stratification did not occur. Specific conductivity (7000 umoh/cm) and chlorides (1600 mg/l) readings were high compared to other lakes but equaled last year's findings. As was to be expected, total dissolved solids readings were high, 3423 mg/l, which reflects slightly saline conditions.

Frame nets were set in February and March to recover fishes for spawning observations and age and growth evaluations. A total of 15 nets were set with only three walleye being captured (Table 2). As in last year's surveys, game fishes far outnumbered rough fishes collected (Table 7). Bluegill and white crappie were predominant fish species collected.

Gill nets were set in September to check for walleye survival. A total of six net were set with four walleye being captured (Table 2). These fish were in much better condition than those collected in frame nets in the previous winter. Rough fishes outnumbered and outweighed game fishes collected (Table 8). Smallmouth buffalo and gizzard shad were most frequently collected in gill nets.

Making seine collections were difficult as it has been in previous years. The shoreline areas do not lend themselves well to seining. Five stations were sampled once each month from April through September. Figure 1 indicates the monthly catch per unit effort for seining. The high numbers collected in May and June reflect large numbers of very small threadfin shad. A total of 22 species was collected in seining efforts with threadfin shad, Mississippi silversides, Dorosoma sp., and red shiners being the most abundant species (Table 3).

A vegetative survey was conducted in August with a map of the major types of vegetation present being labeled on a map (Figure 6). Table 4 indicates all genera found on Lake Diversion. Potamogeton pectinatus was the predominant submergent vegetation with Typha sp. and Scirpus sp. being the most abundant emergent vegetation.

Cove rotenone samples were not taken on Lake Diversion. The lake level was being dropped in October to finish work on the dam.

Eagle Mountain Reservoir

Impounded in 1934, Eagle Mountain Reservoir is the second lake of a chain of three formed in the basin of the West Fork of the Trinity River. Due to its close proximity to Fort Worth, the recreational usage of the lake is high. Controlled by the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1, the water is used for municipal, industrial and irrigation purposes. Pertinent descriptive data on the reservoir are as follows:

Surface elevation (ft. msl)	649.1
Surface area in acres	9,000
Volume in acre feet	189,523
Mean depth (ft)	22

Maximum depth (ft)	52
Shoreline length (miles)	200
Growing season (frost-free days)	230

Figure 3 is a map showing sample stations on Eagle Mountain Reservoir.

Oxygen profiles, together with pH readings, indicated the lake chemically stratified during the summer (Tables 9 and 10). Rains in August and September interrupted this stratification. Temperature profiles do not show the classic pattern of a lake that is thermally stratified. The drop in temperature is not great enough from surface to bottom to indicate true stratification. Mean annual water level fluctuation was about 2.5 feet.

Frame nets were set in February and March to capture walleye for spawning observations. No walleye were recovered in a total of 15 net sets. Game fishes were predominant by number, 98.91%, and by weight, 98.52%, of all fishes collected. White crappie and bluegill were caught in largest numbers (Table 11).

A total of 12 gill nets were set in September and October to check walleye survival. A total of four walleye were captured in September (Table 2). All four walleye captured were from the lower lake area and were in good condition. Rough fishes were predominant by number (59.70%) and by weight (84.28%) (Table 12). Smallmouth buffalo was the predominant species collected.

Seining efforts were made once a month at five stations which exhibited varying shoreline types. Numbers of fishes collected were high in April but leveled off for the remainder of the sampling period (Figure 1). A total of 21 species were collected with Mississippi silversides, bullhead minnow, blacktail shiner, and threadfin shad being prevalent (Table 3).

A vegetative survey in September indicated nine genera to be prevalent (Table 4). Areas of largest infestations are shown on a lake map (Figure 7). Chara sp. and Scirpus sp. were the predominant vegetative types present.

Cove rotenone samples were made in July on three coves (Figures 10, 11 and 12). The field data were tabulated and are presented in Table 13. Totals for coves 1, 2 and 3 represent calculations for total number and pounds per acre. In the average column the pounds are average pounds per acre but the numbers are the actual total number of each species collected from all three coves.

The three cove sites selected represent three different lake habitat types. Cove 1 was near the dam with steep rocky banks and relatively clear water (Figure 10). In this cove sunfishes (bluegill, longear and sunfish spp.) were predominant. Cove 2 had mud shorelines and was located near the power plant heated discharge about mid-lake (Figure 11). Gizzard shad, bluegill, and largemouth bass outnumbered other species collected. Cove 3 was turbid, shallow, and located in the upper lake area (Figure 12). Gizzard and threadfin shad were the most abundant fishes collected. Marked fish recoveries were relatively good; Cove 1 - 75.7%; Cove 2 - 81.4%; and Cove 3 - 76.0%. A total of 4,066 fishes was collected from all coves with the average pounds per acre being 236.14.

Garza-Little Elm Reservoir

Garza-Little Elm, impounded in 1955, is the largest reservoir in Region 2-A. Located in Denton County, the lake draws sportsmen from a large area due to good access and fine facilities. Controlled by the Corps of Engineers, the lake is used for flood control, municipal and industrial water supply, and recreation. Additional reservoir descriptive data are as follows:

Surface elevation (ft. msl)	515
Surface area in acres	23,280
Volume in acre feet	434,000
Mean depth (ft)	25
Maximum depth (ft)	67
Shoreline length (miles)	183
Growing season (frost-free days)	226

Figure 4 is a lake map showing all sample stations.

Readings for dissolved oxygen and pH indicate the lake stratified chemically from June through September (Tables 14 and 15). Temperature readings show that thermal stratification is not completely accomplished. Readings for dissolved oxygen at the upper station were above average in January. Total alkalinity values were normal for all months except June when they were almost double the previous month's readings. Lake water level only fluctuated about two feet during the study period.

A total of 15 frame nets were set in February and March with only one walleye being captured (Table 16). The one walleye that was caught was in good condition (Table 2). White crappie accounted for about 85% by number and by weight of all fishes captured. In one net set in February, 113 white crappie weighing 90 pounds were caught.

Gill nets, totaling 12, were set in September and October near the dam area. A total of nine walleye, all in good condition, were captured (Table 2). Rough fishes dominated the catch by number (64.03%) and by weight (79.98%). Gizzard shad, smallmouth buffalo, white bass and white crappie were the most abundant fishes in the nets (Table 17).

Catch per unit effort for seining collections in Garza-Little Elm were much lower than all other lakes. A total of 20 species were captured at the ten stations from April through October. Threadfin shad and Mississippi silver-sides were caught in largest numbers. Numbers of fishes collected were not much different from month to month (Figure 1).

A vegetative survey was made in September and a vegetative type map constructed (Figure 8). The predominant emergent vegetation was Salix nigra. It was found in most all cove areas and along the majority of the other shoreline areas. Chara sp. and Potamogeton americanus were the most abundant submergent vegetation (Table 4).

Cove rotenone samples were made in August on Garza-Little Elm Reservoir on three coves (Figures 13, 14, 15). The field data were tabulated and are presented in Table 18. Totals for coves 1, 2, and 3 represent calculations for total number and pounds per acre. In the average column, the pounds are average pounds per acre but the numbers are the actual numbers of each species collected from all three coves.

The three cove sites selected represent three different locales in the lake (Figure 4). The coves differ more as to location, depth, and substrate than other features. Cove 1, though larger in surface area, had much less volume than the other coves. Gizzard shad, sunfish spp., freshwater drum, and longear sunfish were collected in largest numbers. Cove 2 was similar to Cove 1 but did not have as much shallow areas. Both had soft mud bottoms and shorelines. On Cove 2, gizzard shad, freshwater drum, and channel catfish were predominant. Cove 3 had a sandy bottom and, although about the same as the other coves in surface area, had twice the volume. Gizzard shad, threadfin shad, longear sunfish and freshwater drum were the fishes in greatest abundance. Cove 3 had three times more fishes collected and twice the pounds per acre than the other two coves. Marked fish recoveries were as follows: Cove 1 - 61%; Cove 2 - 74%; and Cove 3 - 82%. A total of 19,798 fishes were collected from all coves with the average pounds per acre being 138.68. Fourteen white bass X striped bass hybrids were also collected in Cove 3.

Possum Kingdom Reservoir

Possum Kingdom Reservoir, impounded in 1941, is one of the older lakes in Region 2-A. Controlled by the Brazos River Authority, the water is used for municipal, industrial, mining, irrigation, power, and recreational purposes. Additional lake data are as follows:

Surface elevation (ft. msl)	1,000
Surface area in acres	19,800
Volume in acre feet	724,700
Mean depth (ft)	37
Maximum depth (ft)	145
Shoreline length (miles)	310
Growing season (frost-free days)	221

Figure 5 indicates sample stations on Possum Kingdom Reservoir.

Water samples were taken monthly with data presented in Tables 19 and 20. Oxygen, temperature, pH and specific conductivity readings indicate the lake stratified both thermally and chemically from May through October. Due to the clearness of the water, the thermocline is rather deep. In May, it is about 16 to 18 meters in depth but moves up to 8 to 10 meters in depth by August. By September, it starts dropping again to the 15 to 20 meter depths. Total dissolved solids and chlorides readings are higher than other lakes indicating a more saline condition. Turbidity was quite low during most sampling at the lower station. The lake water level fluctuated about nine feet during sampling.

A total of 15 frame nets were set in February and March with no walleye being captured. Catch per unit effort was quite low compared to other lakes (Table 21). Game fishes dominated the catch by number (99.06%) and by weight (91.78%) of all fishes captured. Bluegill and redbreast sunfish were predominant.

Gill nets were set in September and October with only one walleye being caught. Gizzard shad, channel catfish and white bass were caught in largest numbers (Table 22). Game fishes were predominant by number (58.15%) but rough fishes by weight (50.60%). Again, catch per unit effort was low compared to other lakes.

Catch per unit effort for seining collections were higher on Possum Kingdom than all other lakes sampled (Table 3). The ten stations selected covered the entire lake and were at significantly different habitat types. Mississippi silversides far outnumbered other species collected. A total of 25 species were collected from April through October. Catch per unit effort was high in April and May but tapered off through October (Figure 1).

A vegetative survey was conducted in September. Figure 9 shows the areas where vegetation was found. Much of the shoreline area was steep and rocky and with very little vegetation. Eight vegetative types were found throughout the lake. Chara sp. and Nitella sp. were the dominant submergent vegetation. Eleocharis sp. was the only emergent vegetation found in any large amounts.

Cove rotenone samples were made in September on three coves, Figures 16, 17 and 18. The field data were tabulated and are presented on Table 23. Totals for coves 1, 2 and 3 represent calculations for total number and pounds per acre.

The three coves represent two basic habitat variations. Cove 3, the uppermost cove, was more turbid than coves 1 and 2, and soft mud constituted the bottom and shorelines. The shads, gizzard and threadfin, were the most prevalent species represented from the sampling of this cove. Coves 1 and 2 were basically similar to one another, both representing the lower portion of the lake. These two coves generally have low turbidity readings. Both coves are rock lined, steep banked, and firm bottomed. Redbreast sunfish, gizzard shad and threadfin shad were the most collected species from Cove 1. Gizzard shad and redear sunfish were the most often collected from Cove 2. Cove 3 had four to five times more fishes per acre than either Cove 1 or Cove 2. Marked fish recoveries were as follows: Cove 1, 45%; Cove 2, 25%; and Cove 3, 43%. A total of 10,617 fishes were collected from all coves with the average pounds per acre being 285.89.

III. Significant Deviation:

The only deviation from the planned schedule this segment was the cancellation of cove rotenone sampling at Lake Diversion. The lake level was lowered in October for further work on the dam. October was the month cove rotenone sampling had been scheduled.

IV. Conclusions, Evaluations and Recommendations:

Data collected this year on Lake Diversion may not be comparable to the data from the other lakes in the statewide survey. From January through mid-April, the lake level was down 13 feet for repair work on the dam. The level was raised but then dropped again in October for completion of the repair work. The drastic water level fluctuations this year and limited fluctuation in previous years possibly has the fish populations in an unstable condition.

Sampling efforts this year, as in past years, yielded very few walleye from Lake Diversion. The walleye that were captured were small and much below growth rates of walleye stocked in other lakes. In the past two years, walleye have not been recovered in seining efforts. Based on seining and other netting efforts, many questions about the walleye population in the lake remain unanswered. It is recommended that walleye should not be stocked in the lake in 1975. Walleye surveys should be conducted if lake water levels remain more constant in 1975. Restoration of a more stable condition in the lake after a drastic drawdown as experienced in 1974 may produce a more catchable sport and walleye fishery.

In the past two years, Eagle Mountain Reservoir has been stocked with 4.5 million walleye fry. Based on reports from fishermen and netting results, Eagle Mountain shows promise of being one of the better walleye lakes in Region 2-A. Though only four walleye were recovered in netting efforts, all fish were in excellent condition. Graduate students at Texas Christian University have had good success collecting walleye near the heated discharge of the power plant in the winter months.

Comparing netting results with data from 1971, the numbers of game fishes collected have increased. Though numbers of game fishes have increased, pounds have remained low. Based on seining data, the forage base in Eagle Mountain is diverse and plentiful enough to support a good sport fish population.

Cove rotenone data on Eagle Mountain Reservoir indicates the lake is divided into at least three varying habitat types. The cove of the lower lake area varied considerably in species composition from the cove of the upper lake area. Although the three coves varied with respect to topography, the calculated population figures do not reflect this variation. Population estimates should not be based solely on number and pounds per surface acre. Thought should be given to depth, general topography and variable water chemistry. Estimates for the entire lake should be based on returns from the three coves and what percentage of the lake area each of the coves represent.

It is recommended that walleye be stocked one more year in Eagle Mountain Reservoir and then halted for two to three years. Due to the excellent growth of the walleye previously stocked in the lake and the location of a hatchery below the dam, the lake should be investigated for a possible source of brood fish.

Walleye stocking in Garza-Little Elm Reservoir has been pursued for three years. A total of 539,000 fingerlings have been stocked in the past two years. Recoveries have increased each year with ten walleye being captured in netting efforts this year. Although this is a small recovery when compared to other lakes, all fish were in excellent shape with the largest being 3.5 pounds. Numerous reports of fishermen catching walleye have also been received. White bass X striped bass hybrids were also stocked in the lake this year. Several of the hybrids were captured in seining and cove rotenone efforts.

Netting data from 1974 were comparable to data from previous years in Garza-Little Elm Reservoir. Game fishes netted remained about the same with white crappie and white bass populations appearing to be in good condition.

Cove rotenone data from Garza-Little Elm shows a difference in species abundance in each cove. This reflects their location in the lake rather than other biological or physical features. Coves 1 and 2 open into larger cove areas while Cove 3 opens directly into the open area by the dam. Species composition figures give an adequate picture of the populations of most of the species but is misleading on two of the most utilized fishes. White bass and white crappie are two of the most frequently caught fishes in the lake by fishermen. Figures on their abundance from cove collections are relatively small. The possible fallacy of rotenone sampling is that to represent the true pictures of species populations, samples must be taken in all habitats in each lake. For white bass and white crappie, open water samples should be taken. Walleye stocking should be terminated for two to three years to investigate the lake for a possible source of brood fish.

Possum Kingdom Reservoir has been stocked with a total of 12.5 million walleye fry in the past two years. Netting, seining and cove rotenone efforts have only yielded two walleye. This was the only lake surveyed that yielded a walleye in cove rotenone samples.

Large fluctuations in lake water level has kept the sport fish populations in good condition over the past few years. Numbers of game fishes collected have increased over 1971 and 1972 netting results. Good numbers of white bass and sunfishes reflect the usual catch by fishermen. This has also been a peak year for catches by bass fishermen.

Vegetation was not considered a problem in any of the lakes surveyed. Control of aquatic vegetation is not recommended but a close check should be made each year to check any increases in the abundance of present populations.

In 1975, surveys on these lakes will be taken over by other D-J projects. The baseline data included in this report should help the D-J personnel familiarize themselves with the new lakes not included in their area of responsibility. Surveys should also be initiated on Lake Bridgeport which was stocked with walleye for the first time this year.

V. Cost:

\$68,000.00

VI. Prepared by: Robert B. Gamble
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Date: November 7, 1974

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Approved by: David L. Pritchard
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Literature Cited

American Public Health Association 1971. Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater (13th ed.): New York, 874 pp.

Table 1. Checklist for Fish Species Collected in Region 2-A in 1974

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Spotted gar	<u>Lepisosteus oculatus</u>
Longnose gar	<u>L. osseus</u>
Shortnose gar	<u>L. platostomus</u>
Gizzard shad	<u>Dorosoma cepedianum</u>
Threadfin shad	<u>D. petenense</u>
Carp	<u>Cyprinus carpio</u>
Silvery minnow	<u>Hybognathus nuchalis</u>
Plains minnow	<u>H. placitus</u>
Silver chub	<u>Hybopsis storeriana</u>
Golden shiner	<u>Notemigonus crysoleucas</u>
Ghost shiner	<u>Notropis buchmanii</u>
Pugnose minnow	<u>N. emiliae</u>
Red shiner	<u>N. lutrensis</u>
Sharpnose shiner	<u>N. oxyrhynchus</u>
Silverband shiner	<u>N. shumardi</u>
Sand shiner	<u>N. stramineus</u>
Blacktail shiner	<u>N. venustus</u>
Bullhead minnow	<u>Pimephales vigilax</u>
River carpsucker	<u>Carpionodes carpio</u>
Smallmouth buffalo	<u>Ictiobus bubalus</u>
Spotted sucker	<u>Minytrema melanops</u>
Channel catfish	<u>Ictalurus punctatus</u>
Tadpole madtom	<u>Noturus gyrinus</u>
Flathead catfish	<u>Pylodictis olivaris</u>
Blackstripe topminnow	<u>Fundulus notatus</u>
Mosquitofish	<u>Gambusia affinis</u>
Mississippi silverside	<u>Menidia audens</u>
White bass	<u>Morone chrysops</u>
WHB x STB hybrid	<u>Morone chrysops x M. saxatilis</u>
Green sunfish	<u>Lepomis cyanellus</u>
Redbreast sunfish	<u>L. auritus</u>
Warmouth	<u>L. gulosus</u>
Orangespotted sunfish	<u>L. humilis</u>
Bluegill	<u>L. macrochirus</u>
Longear sunfish	<u>L. megalotis</u>
Redear sunfish	<u>L. microlophus</u>
Spotted bass	<u>Micripterus punctulatus</u>
Largemouth bass	<u>M. salmoides</u>
White crappie	<u>Pomoxis annularis</u>
Black crappie	<u>P. nigromaculatus</u>
Bluntnose darter	<u>Etheostoma chlorosomum</u>
Big scale logperch	<u>Percina macrolepida</u>
Walleye	<u>Stizostedion vitreum vitreum</u>
Freshwater drum	<u>Apolodinotus grunniens</u>

Table 2. Walleye Capture Data for 1974, in Region 2-A Waters

Lake	Date	Method	SL (mm)	TL (mm)	WT (gr)	Sex and Development	Stomach Contents
Lake Diversion	2-20	Frame net	177	216	93	M-2	FR
			211	252	140	M-2	FR
	3-19	Frame net	200	237	89	F-2	FR
			248	299	235	M-3	E
	9-17	Gill net	243	298	200	F-3	E
			239	290	188	M-3	E
247			299	175	F-3	E	
Eagle Mountain Reservoir	9-10	Gill net	328	411	595	M-3	FR
			310	390	510	F-2	E
			328	431	680	F-3	E
			299	372	510	M-3	E
Garza Little Elm Reservoir	2-15	Frame net	357	430	936	-	-
	9-6	Gill net	404	487	1134	M-3	E
			411	499	1219	F-3	FR
			334	404	652	F-3	E
			350	420	765	F-2	FR
	10-17	Gill net	375	455	1191	M-3	E
			390	467	1247	M-3	-
			452	545	1701	F-3	E
Possum Kingdom Reservoir	9-24	Rotenone	375	461	1049	M-3	E
			335	404	794	M-3	FR
			310	394	375	-	-
9-24	Gill net	296	360	330	F-3	E	

Stomach contents - FR - fish remains
E - empty

Table 3. Catch Per Unit Effort for Seine Samples Collected in
1974 for Region 2-A Waters

Species	Lake Diversion	Eagle Mountain Reservoir	Garza Little Elm Reservoir	Possum Kingdom Reservoir
Number of 25 foot drags	56	70	140	140
Gizzard shad	.61	.39	.98	.09
Threadfin shad	15.41	3.11	4.69	1.68
<u>Dorosoma sp.</u>	4.14	-	-	-
Carp	.11	-	-	-
Silvery minnow	-	-	-	.03
Plains minnow	.21	-	-	.07
Silver chub	-	-	-	.01
Golden shiner	.07	.04	.05	.06
Ghost shiner	-	.01	-	-
Pugnose minnow	.02	-	.01	-
Red shiner	3.16	1.57	1.58	1.02
Sharpnose shiner	.02	-	-	.06
Silverband shiner	.04	-	-	.05
Sand shiner	.04	-	-	-
Blacktail shiner	-	3.26	.03	2.98
Bullhead minnow	1.09	3.46	1.71	1.74
River carpsucker	.09	-	-	-
Smallmouth buffalo	-	.01	-	-
Channel catfish	-	.01	.31	-
Blackstriped topminnow	-	.01	-	-
Mosquitofish	-	.01	-	.07
Mississippi silversides	4.80	7.43	3.80	19.55
White bass	.63	.23	.64	.01
WHB x STB hybrid	-	-	.03	-
Redbreast sunfish	-	.04	-	2.67
Green sunfish	-	-	-	.01
Warmouth	-	-	-	.02
Orangespotted sunfish	.02	-	-	.01
Bluegill	.16	.11	.26	1.04
Longear sunfish	.04	.41	.29	.66
Redear sunfish	-	.07	.01	.18
Spotted bass	.05	.03	.07	.32
Largemouth bass	.27	.07	.02	.14
White crappie	-	-	.01	-
Black crappie	-	-	-	.01
Bluntnose darter	-	-	.01	-
Big scale logperch	.23	.17	.11	.16
Freshwater drum	.02	.14	.12	-
Total	31.23	20.58	14.73	32.64

Table 4. Vegetative Checklist for Surveys Made in August and September 1974 for Lakes Diversion, Eagle Mountain, Garza-Little Elm and Possum Kingdom

	Diversion	Eagle Mountain	Garza Little Elm	Possum Kingdom
<u>Chara sp.</u>	1	1	1	1
<u>Typha sp.</u>	2	2	2	2
<u>Eleocharis sp.</u>	3	3	3	3
<u>Scirpus sp.</u>	4	4		
<u>Cyperus sp.</u>		5		
<u>Potamogeton americanus</u>	6		6	6
<u>Potamogeton pectinatus</u>	7			7
<u>Salix nigra</u>		8	8	
<u>Polygonum sp.</u>		9		
<u>Cephalanthus occidentalis</u>		10	10	10
<u>Nelumbo lutea</u>		11		
<u>Populus deltoides</u>			12	
<u>Sagittaria sp.</u>				13
<u>Sagittaria latifolia</u>			14	
<u>Sagittaria graminea</u>			15	
<u>Nitella sp.</u>				16

Lake Diversion

No. 1, 6, & 7 - along shorelines where marked

No. 2, 3, & 4 - areas marked on map

No. 7 - over 40% of the area where marked

Table 4

(continued)

Garza Little Elm Reservoir

No. 1 - along all shoreline areas

No. 2, 3, 10, 14, & 15 - sparce, found in few areas in small amounts

No. 6 - in most cove areas

No. 8 - as shown on map

No. 12 - associated with No. 8 50% of the observations

Eagle Mountain Reservoir

No. 1 - 50% of the shoreline areas

No. 2, 4, & 11 - as shown on map

No. 3, 5, 8, 9, & 10 - sparce, found in few areas in small amounts

Possum Kingdom Reservoir

No. 1, 3, & 16 - as shown on map

No. 2, 6, 7, 10, & 13 - sparce, found in few areas in small amounts

Table 5. Water Quality Data for Lake Diversion in 1974

Station I - Dam

Date	Depth M	Temperature °C		Oxygen mg/l	pH	Total Alkalinity mg/l	Specific Conductivity umoh/cm	Turbidity JTU	TDS mg/l	Cl mg/l	SO ₄ mg/l	NO ₃ mg/l	PO ₄ mg/l
		Air	Water										
1/22	S	10.5	6.6	11.9	7.8	114	2700	20	2453				
	2 4		6.8 6.8	11.8 11.8	7.9 7.9	120 118	2700 2700	26 63	2658 2445				
2/19	S	17.2	11.0	10.1	8.2	114	3050	30	3059	1850			
	2 3		10.1 10.0	9.9 9.8	8.2 8.2	118 116	3000 2980	70 70	3029 2925	1850 1700			
3/18	S	24.4	17.0	9.8	8.0	114	3580	22	2876	1150			
	2 3		16.7 16.7	9.6 9.6	8.0 8.0	114 114	3550 3550	22 50	2966 3071	1200 1200			
4/18	S	17.8	16.5	9.5	7.9	104	4100	1	3423	1380	875	3.540	.010
	4 7		16.5 16.5	9.5 7.8	8.2 8.2	102 100	4140 4140	5 5	3272 3286	1500 1490	575 550	.288 .354	.050 .020
5/21	S	28.9	25.3	6.3	8.3	103	4600	18	2736	1600			
	3 6		24.6 24.6	6.2 6.1	8.4 8.4	102 105	4530 4510	24 41	2758 2848	1600 1600			
6/12	S	24.1	24.9	9.0	8.3	100	4550	15	2764	1000			
	3 6		25.0 25.0	8.8 7.2	8.3 8.3	100 108	4550 4500	15 23	2660 3198	1050 1050			
7/11	S	32.1	26.6	7.8	8.3	94	7000	19	2473	1183	675	.199	.028
	3 6		26.6 26.4	7.8 7.5	8.3 8.3	93 86	7000 7500	27 25	2401 3180	1183 1274	675 650	.089 .221	.041 .041
8/29	S	21.1	27.7	6.3	8.2	72	4900	10	3441	1350			
	3 5		25.8 25.8	5.8 5.8	8.2 8.2	72 74	4900 4900	10 11	3156 3367	1450 1549			
9/16	S	23.3	21.5	8.3	8.2	58	4100	15	2941	1300			
	2 4		21.5 21.2	8.0 7.5	8.3 8.3	56 54	4150 4170	18 20	2887 2992	1300 1300			

Table 6. Water Quality Data for Lake Diversion in 1974
Station II - Upper End

Date	Depth M	Temperature Air	Temperature Water	Oxygen mg/l	pH	Total Alkalinity mg/l	Specific Conductivity umoh/cm	Turbidity JTU	TDS mg/l	Cl mg/l	SO ₄ mg/l	NO ₃ mg/l	PO ₄ mg/l
1/23	S 1 2	6.1	7.5 7.5 7.5	11.2 10.6 10.4	7.9 7.9 7.9	126 122 120		25 35 92	2879 2561 2689				
2/19	S 1 2	17.2	11.6 11.6 11.6	9.7 9.7 9.7	8.2 8.2 8.2	114 114 118	3180 3180 3190	10 10 8	2793 3060 3071	1150 1100 1050			
3/18	S 1 2	24.4	17.7 17.7 16.5	9.8 9.8 9.6	8.0 8.0 8.0	114 114 114	3350 3350 3500	39 70 56	2636 2735 2561	1100 1100 1150			
4/18	S 3 5	18.3	16.5 16.5 16.5	9.4 9.3 9.3	8.1 8.1 8.1	98 100 96	4200 4200 4200	0 0 0	3122 3438 3319	1510 1460 1450	22 19 22	.200 .180 .200	.050 .050 .010
5/--	No data due to motor failure												
6/12	S 3 5	25.0	24.8 24.8 24.8	9.4 9.6 9.6	8.4 8.4 8.4	108 104 104	4700 4750 4750	30 33 39	3079 2909 3130	1100 1150 1200			
7/11	S 2 3	32.1	26.0 26.0 25.9	7.9 7.8 7.0	8.3 8.2 8.3	90 90 88	4900 4875 4720	25 14 14	2764 2443	1319 1410 1365	625 650 650	.288 .288 .288	.041 .062
8/29	S 2 4	21.1	26.2 26.2 26.2	7.0 7.1 7.1	8.4 8.4 8.4	75 73 75	+5000 +5000 +5000	9 12 10	3387 3339 3233	1550 1399 1549			
9/16	S 2 3	20.6	21.2 21.2 21.2	8.0 8.1 8.0	8.2 8.3 8.3	60 60 60	4325 4340 4340	21 54 30	2790 2599 2582	1350 1350 1350			

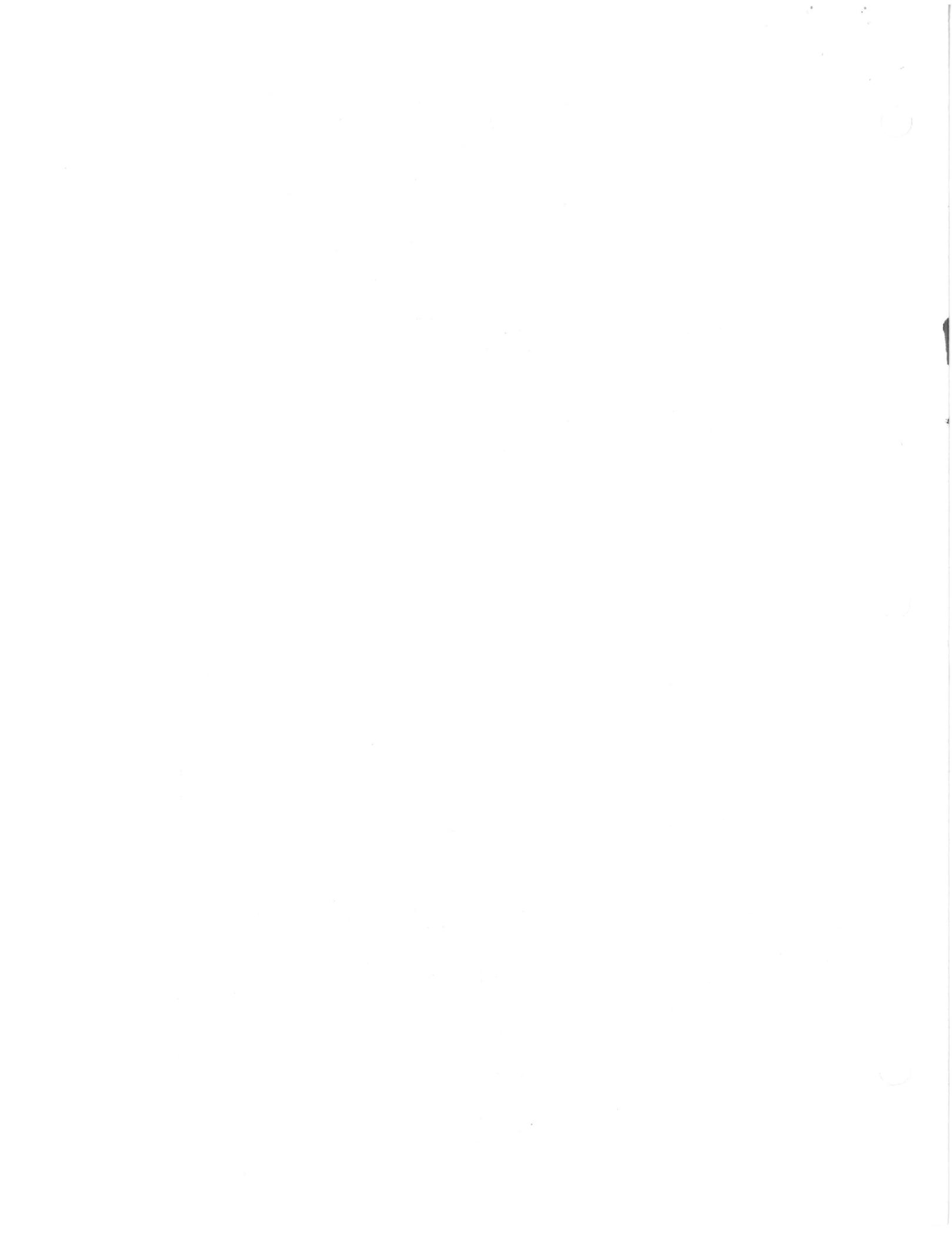


Table 7. Lake Diversion Frame Netting Results for February and March 1974
15 Nets

Species	Total No.	Percent of Total	Total Weight (Pounds)	Percent of Weight	**Catch/Unit No.	Effort Weight
Longnose gar	1	.21	5.62	4.73	.07	.37
Shortnose gar	1	.21	1.50	1.26	.07	.10
River carpsucker	6	1.26	8.96	7.54	.40	.60
Smallmouth buffalo	5	1.05	6.67	5.61	.33	.45
Channel catfish*	6	1.26	.30	.25	.40	.02
White bass*	36	7.57	9.23	7.77	2.40	.62
Green sunfish*	2	.42	.25	.21	.13	.02
Bluegill*	188	39.50	5.69	4.79	12.53	.38
Longear sunfish*	4	.84	.15	.13	.27	.01
Redear sunfish*	4	.84	.51	.43	.27	.03
Largemouth bass*	1	.21	.85	.72	.07	.06
White crappie*	177	37.18	73.62	61.98	11.80	4.91
Walleye*	3	.63	.67	.56	.20	.04
Freshwater drum	42	8.82	4.78	4.02	2.80	.32
Total	476	100.00	118.80	100.00	31.74	7.93
Game fish*	421	88.45	91.27	76.83		
Rough fish	55	11.55	27.53	23.17		

**Catch/Unit Effort - catch/one frame net

Table 8. Lake Diversion Gill Netting Results for September and October 1974
6 Nets

Species	Total No.	Percent of Total	Total Weight (Pounds)	Percent of Weight	**Catch/Unit No.	Effort Weight
Longnose gar	5	7.04	6.93	7.75	.83	1.16
Shortnose gar	2	2.82	.90	1.01	.33	.15
Gizzard shad	14	19.72	6.19	6.92	2.33	1.03
Carp	1	1.41	2.81	3.14	.17	.47
River carpsucker	7	9.86	11.30	12.63	1.17	1.88
Smallmouth buffalo	18	25.35	36.22	40.50	3.00	6.04
Channel catfish*	4	5.63	7.88	8.81	.67	1.31
Flathead catfish*	2	2.82	5.50	6.15	.33	.92
White bass*	4	5.63	3.12	3.49	.67	.52
Largemouth bass*	1	1.41	1.19	1.33	.17	.20
White crappie*	9	12.68	5.64	6.31	1.50	.94
Walleye*	4	5.63	1.76	1.97	.67	.29
Total	71	100.00	89.44	100.00	11.84	14.91
Game fish*	24	33.80	25.09	28.05		
Rough fish	47	66.20	64.35	71.95		

**Catch/Unit Effort - catch/one standard gill net

Table 9. Water Quality Data for Eagle Mountain Reservoir in 1974

Station I - Dam

Date	Depth M	Temperature °C		Oxygen mg/l	pH	Total		Specific		Turbidity JTU	TDS mg/l	Cl mg/l	SO ₄ mg/l	NO ₃ mg/l	PO ₄ mg/l
		Air	Water			Alkalinity mg/l	Conductivity umoh/cm								
1/15	S	9.5	5.5	12.2	7.9	130	235	30	192						
	7 14	5.0	5.0	12.1	7.9	128	245	30	228						
2/14	S	18.3	9.0	11.3	8.1	134	269	6	177						
	5 12	8.4	8.1	11.4	8.2	132	270	7	242						
3/11	S	24.7	17.5	10.0	8.2	142	334	12	192						
	5 11	16.0	14.5	9.2	8.2	144	329	12 15	228 226						
4/15	S	20.0	19.0	9.6	8.1	140	364	10	212						
	6 11	17.0	16.7	9.1	8.3	136	353	5 45	143 219						
5/15	S	29.5	24.0	9.5	8.1	146	412	18	213						
	6 12	23.2	19.4	8.8	8.3	142	420	15 48	185 213						
6/17	S	28.9	27.3	7.5	8.1	132	430	10	229						
	6 11	27.2	24.9	7.3	8.1	134	440	10 25	252 233						
7/15	S	30.6	28.4	7.8	8.3	128	425	5	251						
	6 11	27.2	25.7	7.1	8.2	132	430	10 30	241 265						
8/13	S	31.2	28.0	7.8	8.0	126	300	3	226						
	6 11	26.5	26.0	7.2	8.0	122	320 350	2 6	212 124						

Table 10. Water Quality Data for Eagle Mountain Reservoir in 1974

Station II - Upper End

Date	Depth M	Temperature °C		Oxygen mg/l	pH	Total Alkalinity mg/l	Specific Conductivity umoh/cm	Turbidity JTU	TDS mg/l	Cl mg/l	SO ₄ mg/l	NO ₃ mg/l	PO ₄ mg/l
		Air	Water										
1/15	S 1	7.8	5.0	12.5	7.8	162	300	35	288				
	2		4.5	12.6	7.8	160	305	38	295				
2/14	S 1	16.8	10.5	11.9	8.1	160	352	21	304	49			
	2		10.3	11.8	8.1	162	351	40	296	49			
3/11	S 1	15.5	19.5	8.7	8.1	164	456	40	288	54			
	2		19.5	8.1	8.3	160	459	65	260	55			
4/15	S 1	18.9	19.1	9.4	8.3	156	480	65	182	55	27	.750	.003
	2		16.5	8.0	8.3	166	520	100	251	57	22	1.660	.003
5/15	S 1	28.3	25.5	8.2	8.2	147	400	108	242	105			
	2		25.0	8.0	8.2	150	400	120	246	105			
6/17	S 1	27.2	28.3	6.4	8.3	124	405	87	230	39			
	2		28.0	5.7	8.3	132	412	95	244	38			
7/15	S 1	29.4	29.7	6.9	8.3	126	388	65	234	30	44	.071	.075
	2		29.5	6.6	8.4	126	390	95	253	29	46	.093	.088
8/13	S 1	28.3	26.0	8.0	8.3	116	280	24	210	34			
	2		26.0	7.2	8.3	128	280	59	192	36			

Table 9
(continued)

Station I - Dam

Date	Depth M	Temperature °C		Oxygen mg/l	pH	Total Alkalinity mg/l		Specific Conductivity umoh/cm		Turbidity JTU	TDS mg/l	Cl mg/l	SO ₄ mg/l	NO ₃ mg/l	PO ₄ mg/l
		Air	Water			Alkalinity	Specific								
9/10	S	26.7	24.7	8.0	8.2	114	361	12	208	39					
	5 9		24.7 24.5	7.5 6.7	8.2 8.2	124 126	378 386	19 25	129 180	39 39					
10/10	S	23.9	21.6	8.1	8.1	115	343	10	190	38					
	5 11		20.9 20.8	6.8 2.3	8.2 8.0	113 119	348 350	15 28	191 216	39 39					

Table 10
(continued)

Station II - Upper End

Date	Depth M	Temperature °C		Oxygen mg/l	pH	Total Alkalinity mg/l		Specific Conductivity umoh/cm		Turbidity JTU	TDS mg/l	Cl mg/l	SO ₄ mg/l	NO ₃ mg/l	SO ₄ mg/l
		Air	Water			Alkalinity	Specific								
9/10	S	27.8	24.2	8.7	8.6	114	337	84	180	29					
	1		23.5	7.0	8.4	120	347	97	189	31					
10/10	S	23.9	22.7	8.5	8.5	110	320	45	197	31					
	1 2		22.4 21.7	7.4 5.4	8.5 8.5	108 109	315 315	48 56	205 209	31 31					

Table 11. Eagle Mountain Reservoir Frame Netting Results for February and March 1974
15 Nets

Species	Total No.	Percent of Total	Total Weight (Pounds)	Percent of Weight	**Catch/Unit No.	Effort Weight
Gizzard shad	1	.36	1.44	1.20	.07	.10
Channel catfish*	2	.73	.30	.25	.13	.02
Warmouth*	2	.73	.21	.18	.13	.01
Bluegill*	79	28.61	8.49	7.10	5.27	.57
Longear sunfish*	25	9.06	3.18	2.66	1.67	.21
Redear sunfish*	5	1.81	1.01	.85	.33	.07
White crappie*	160	57.97	104.64	87.50	10.67	6.98
Freshwater drum	2	.73	.31	.26	.13	.02
Total	276	100.00	119.57	100.00	18.40	7.98
Game fish*	273	98.91	117.82	98.52		
Rough fish	3	1.09	1.75	1.48		

**Catch/Unit Effort - catch/one frame net

Table 12. Eagle Mountain Reservoir Gill Netting Results for September and October 1974
12 Nets

Species	Total No.	Percent of Total	Total Weight (Pounds)	Percent of Weight	**Catch/Unit No.	Effort Weight
Spotted gar	1	.50	2.90	.82	.08	.24
Longnose gar	4	1.99	24.00	6.83	.33	2.00
Gizzard shad	19	9.44	11.05	3.14	1.58	.92
River carpsucker	15	7.46	31.94	9.08	1.25	2.66
Smallmouth buffalo	81	40.30	226.50	64.41	6.75	18.87
Channel catfish*	18	8.95	19.92	5.66	1.50	1.66
White bass*	21	10.45	16.88	4.80	1.75	1.41
Green sunfish*	1	.50	.22	.06	.08	.02
Warmouth*	1	.50	.11	.03	.08	.01
Bluegill*	9	4.48	1.06	.30	.75	.09
Longear sunfish*	5	2.49	.46	.13	.42	.04
Spotted bass*	1	.50	.23	.06	.08	.02
Largemouth bass*	5	2.49	4.89	1.39	.42	.41
White crappie*	16	7.96	6.46	1.85	1.33	.54
Walleye*	4	1.99	5.06	1.44	.33	.42
Total	201	100.00	351.68	100.00	16.73	29.31
Game fish*	81	40.30	55.29	15.72		
Rough fish	120	59.70	296.39	84.28		

**Catch/Unit Effort - catch/one standard gill net

Table 13. Eagle Mountain Reservoir Cove Rotenone Data for 1974

Species	Cove 1 .92 acres		Cove 2 1.00 acres		Cove 3 1.01 acres		Average 2.93 acres	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	*No.	lbs.
Longnose gar	-	-	1	.08	-	-	1	.03
Spotted gar	-	-	13	15.83	-	-	13	6.27
Gizzard shad	104	51.25	648	41.04	277	11.05	911	28.49
Threadfin shad	18	.08	10	.06	390	.80	411	.31
Carp	4	36.00	9	53.34	-	-	13	29.78
River carpsucker	4	7.20	4	6.30	-	-	7	4.50
Smallmouth buffalo	24	85.21	15	109.76	2	.27	49	65.08
Channel catfish	34	14.68	64	17.54	10	1.38	104	11.20
Flathead catfish	1	1.89	1	30.00	-	-	2	10.63
Yellow bullhead	-	-	1	.01	1	.15	2	2.35
Madtom sp.	7	.02	1	.01	28	.09	35	.04
White bass	-	-	9	2.05	2	.08	11	.82
Warmouth	10	.16	38	.96	6	.06	53	.39
Green sunfish	139	3.80	8	.64	2	.05	138	1.11
Orangespotted sunfish	-	-	9	.05	14	.10	23	.05
Bluegill	152	4.19	191	6.36	44	1.71	375	4.18
Longear sunfish	192	6.57	101	3.81	93	2.58	372	4.31
Redear sunfish	16	1.41	35	5.02	3	.29	53	2.25
Sunfish spp.	315	3.11	-	-	-	-	290	1.04
Largemouth bass	88	9.21	173	34.95	26	7.87	280	17.45
Spotted bass	12	2.55	-	-	-	-	11	.85
White crappie	5	.09	42	1.74	1	.09	48	.64
Freshwater drum	167	29.42	425	60.93	283	42.50	864	44.37
Totals	1292	256.84	1798	390.47	1182	69.07	4066	236.14

*No. - the actual total number of each species that were recovered from all coves

No. & lbs. - per acre calculated totals for each cove

Table 14. Water Quality Data for Garza-Little Elm Reservoir in 1974

Station I - Dam

Date	Depth M	Temperature °C		Oxygen mg/l	pH	Total Alkalinity mg/l	Specific Conductivity umoh/cm	Turbidity JTU	TDS mg/l	Cl mg/l	SO ₄ mg/l	NO ₃ mg/l	PO ₄ mg/l
		Air	Water										
1/15	5	13.3	6.0	12.1	7.8	104	200	40	195	21			
	7		5.0	12.3	7.9	108	205	35	180	20			
	13		4.5	11.5	7.9	104	205	60	202	23			
2/14	5	16.7	8.7	11.6	8.0	195	225	10	195	21			
	6		8.2	11.9	8.0	180	229	12	180	20			
	12		8.0	11.8	8.0	202	235	15	202	23			
3/--		No data due to bad weather											
4/16	5	21.1	16.7	11.0	7.9	114	288	22	203	26	19	5.230	.040
	6		16.4	11.0	8.1	118	295	22	188	26	19	.350	.030
	11		16.2	10.9	8.1	118	302	24	204	27	72	3.100	.050
5/13	5	28.3	21.0	9.6	8.0	116	330	15	213	40			
	6		19.5	8.8	8.0	116	325	12	205	38			
	11		18.6	8.4	7.8	118	321	22	199	39			
6/20	5	27.8	26.4	7.9	8.1	198	365	2	198	30			
	6		25.7	7.3	8.1	225	371	2	225	30			
	13		24.5	5.2	7.6	272	380	25	272	28			
7/16	5	33.3	30.5	8.3	8.2	105	360	14	310	23	33	.177	.028
	6		27.0	5.8	8.0	110	365	11	267	24	42	1.061	.056
	12		24.9	0.8	7.6	116	372	32	244	24	48	2.390	.062
8/20	5	31.1	27.4	8.1	8.2	104	355	94	310	27			
	7		26.0	4.3	7.7	108	364	95	337	26			
	12		25.4	3.2	7.6	108	359	83	300	26			

Table 15. Water Quality Data for Garza-Little Elm Reservoir in 1974

Station II - Upper End

Date	Depth M	Temperature °C		Oxygen mg/l	pH	Total Alkalinity mg/l		Specific Conductivity umoh/cm		Turbidity JTU	TDS mg/l	Cl mg/l	SO ₄ mg/l	NO ₃ mg/l	PO ₄ mg/l
		Air	Water			mg/l	mg/l	umoh/cm	umoh/cm						
1/15	S	10.0	4.0	13.8	8.4	150	150	260	260	68					
	1		3.5	14.2	8.4	144	144	260	260	70					
2/14	S	18.3	11.6	12.6	8.4	150	150	352	352	85	284	46			
	1		11.4	12.4	8.4	148	148	352	352	95	281	45			
	2		11.2	12.4	8.4	128	128	360	360	95	313	46			
3/--		No data due to bad weather													
4/16	S	16.7	17.5	8.6	8.3	142	142	425	425	145	213	54	49	1.110	.230
	1		17.5	8.6	8.3	142	142	430	430	132	273	54	55	2.260	.230
	2		17.4	8.4	8.3	146	146	433	433	95	280	52	150	1.950	.190
5/13	S	28.9	25.5	9.6	8.0	118	118	380	380	115	222	51			
	1		25.2	9.2	8.0	120	120	380	380	117	220	51			
	2		25.0	8.0	8.0	114	114	375	375	122	238	51			
6/20	S	25.6	27.2	6.3	7.7	100	100	337	337	120	189				
	1		27.1	6.2	7.6	104	104	340	340	135	199				
	2		27.1	6.2	7.6	108	108	342	342	135	208				
7/16	S	31.1	31.0	8.5	8.8	107	107	380	380	39	251	30	44	.354	.162
	1		30.5	7.9	8.7	107	107	385	385	51	256	31	47	.177	.088
	2		30.1	6.8	8.7			390	390						
8/20	S	32.2	30.0	7.4	8.5	102	102	390	390	48	355	34			
	1		30.0	7.4	8.5	106	106	392	392	50	357	33			
	2		29.5	5.8	8.5	104	104	398	398	66	319	33			

Table 14
(continued)
Station I - Dam

Date	Depth M	Temperature Air	Temperature Water	Oxygen mg/l	pH	Total	Specific	Turbidity JTU	TDS mg/l	Cl mg/l	SO ₄ mg/l	NO ₃ mg/l	PO ₄ mg/l
						Alkalinity mg/l	Conductivity umoh/cm						
9/5	S	26.7	26.5	7.4	8.2	98	336	17	211	23	23		
	6		24.7	6.2	8.2	103	335	19	217	23	23		
	11		24.7	5.9	8.2	106	343	35	221	23	23		
10/16	S	26.7	21.2	8.7	8.0	104	305	5	184	12	36		
	6		20.0	7.9	8.2	104	307	8	188	10	33		
	12		20.0	7.6	8.2	104	316	15	151	9	35		

Table 15
(continued)

Station II - Upper End

Date	Depth M	Temperature Air	Temperature Water	Oxygen mg/l	pH	Total	Specific	Turbidity JTU	TDS mg/l	Cl mg/l	SO ₄ mg/l	NO ₃ mg/l	SO ₄ mg/l
						Alkalinity mg/l	Conductivity umoh/cm						
9/5	S	26.7	26.4	10.8	8.9	70	348	48	303	30	30		
	1		23.0	7.6	8.9	102	325	60	304	30	30		
	2		22.4	4.4	8.8	102	308	79	318	30	30		
10/16	S	26.1	19.8	7.9	8.0	108	290	92	146	26	52		
	1		18.6	7.2	8.2	106	290	93	106	25	36		
	2		18.4	6.2	8.2	106	288	110	190	25	34		

Table 16. Garza-Little Elm Reservoir Frame Netting Results for February and March 1974
15 Nets

Species	Total No.	Percent of Total	Total Weight (Pounds)	Percent of Weight	**Catch/Unit No.	Effort Weight
Gizzard shad	3	.69	1.21	.39	.20	.08
Threadfin shad	4	.92	.23	.01	.27	.02
River carpsucker	6	1.38	13.23	4.14	.40	.88
Smallmouth buffalo	6	1.38	15.87	4.96	.40	1.06
Spotted sucker	2	.46	2.00	.62	.13	.13
White bass*	1	.23	.04	.01	.07	.01
Green sunfish*	4	.92	1.61	.50	.27	.11
Bluegill*	32	7.37	4.02	1.26	2.13	.27
Longear sunfish*	13	3.00	1.05	.34	.87	.07
White crappie*	361	83.19	278.77	86.95	24.07	18.59
Walleye*	1	.23	2.10	.66	.07	.14
Freshwater drum	1	.23	.52	.16	.07	.04
Total	434	100.00	320.65	100.00	28.95	21.40
Game fish*	412	94.94	287.59	89.72		
Rough fish	22	5.06	33.06	10.28		

**Catch/Unit Effort - catch/one frame net

Table 17. Garza-Little Elm Reservoir Gill Netting Results for September and October 1974
12 Nets

Species	Total No.	Percent of Total	Total Weight (Pounds)	Percent of Weight	**Catch/Unit No.	Effort Weight
Spotted gar	2	.54	3.42	.60	.17	.28
Longnose gar	11	3.01	69.02	12.17	.92	5.75
Gizzard shad	89	24.25	31.84	5.61	7.45	2.65
Carp	14	3.81	34.43	6.07	1.17	2.89
River carpsucker	48	13.09	96.48	17.01	4.00	8.04
Smallmouth buffalo	65	17.71	214.99	37.91	5.42	17.92
Channel catfish*	6	1.63	12.99	2.29	.50	1.08
White bass*	51	13.91	54.63	9.63	4.25	4.55
WHB X STB Hybrid*	1	.27	.35	.06	.08	.03
Armourmouth*	4	1.09	.49	.09	.33	.04
Bluegill*	6	1.63	.54	.09	.50	.05
Longear sunfish*	1	.27	.18	.03	.08	.01
Spotted bass*	2	.54	.85	.15	.17	.07
Largemouth bass*	2	.54	2.12	.37	.17	.18
White crappie*	50	13.63	19.91	3.52	4.17	1.66
Walleye*	9	2.45	21.49	3.79	.75	1.79
Freshwater drum	6	1.63	3.46	.61	.50	.29
Total	367	100.00	567.19	100.00	30.63	47.28
Game fish*	132	35.97	113.55	20.02		
Rough fish	235	64.03	453.64	79.98		

**Catch/Unit Effort - catch/one standard gill net

Table 18. Garza-Little Elm Reservoir Cove Rotenone Data for 1974

Species	Cove 1 4.30 acres		Cove 2 3.25 acres		Cove 3 3.70 acres		Average 11.25 acres	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	*No.	lbs.
Spotted gar	4	5.58	1	.48	2	3.06	23	3.04
Gizzard shad	390	18.17	132	9.88	2018	121.33	9575	49.79
Threadfin shad	29	.21	27	.14	1004	8.73	3928	3.03
Carp	18	31.20	8	17.36	4	6.24	116	18.27
Spotted sucker	-	-	-	-	1	.28	2	.09
River carpsucker	2	2.69	22	20.83	4	9.01	96	10.84
Smallmouth buffalo	4	7.13	4	9.60	5	4.93	52	7.22
Channel catfish	41	8.33	79	11.18	61	10.25	659	9.92
Flathead catfish	1	.45	-	-	1	1.74	5	.73
Black bullhead	1	.01	-	-	-	-	1	.01
Yellow bullhead	1	.04	-	-	-	-	1	.01
Madtom sp.	1	.01	-	-	1	.01	5	.01
White bass	2	.28	4	.67	57	6.10	232	2.35
WHB X STB hybrid	-	-	-	-	4	.32	14	.11
Warmouth	4	.11	1	.01	7	.36	45	.16
Green sunfish	1	.01	-	-	1	.06	5	.02
Orangespotted sunfish	3	.02	7	.04	2	.02	42	.03
Bluegill	27	.87	1	.09	89	1.48	449	.81
Longear sunfish	122	4.18	57	1.57	181	3.94	1382	3.23
Redear sunfish	1	.03	1	.03	-	-	2	.02
Sunfish spp.	202	2.24	-	-	-	-	868	.75
Largemouth bass	48	7.10	7	1.02	36	11.68	361	6.60
Spotted bass	1	.01	-	-	2	.25	10	.08
White crappie	5	.74	1	.09	5	1.47	43	.77
Big scale logperch	49	.25	8	.03	35	.35	366	.21
Freshwater drum	134	19.65	144	22.73	128	19.40	1516	20.59
Totals	1088	109.29	503	95.75	3648	211.00	19798	138.68

*No. - the actual total number of each species that were recovered from all coves
 No. & lbs. - per acre calculated totals for each cove

Table 19
(continued)

Station I - Dam

Date	Depth M	Temperature Air	Temperature Water	Oxygen mg/l	pH	Total	Specific	Turbidity JTU	TDS mg/l	Cl mg/l	SO ₄ mg/l	NO ₃ mg/l	PO ₄ mg/l
						Alkalinity mg/l	Conductivity umoh/cm						
9/30	5	24.4	22.0	6.8	7.9	104	3250	10	1997	1000			
	13		21.5	6.4	7.9	102	3360	5	2017	1000			
	26		16.5	2.0	7.5	120	2980	5	2110	950			
10/7	5	19.4	21.7	7.8	8.0	66	3400	8	2100	1249			
	13		21.3	6.5	8.2	94	3420	10	2065	1299			
	25		18.7	1.2	7.4	130	3100	4	2192	949			

Table 20
(continued)

Station II - Upper End

Date	Depth M	Temperature Air	Temperature Water	Oxygen mg/l	pH	Total	Specific	Turbidity JTU	TDS mg/l	Cl mg/l	SO ₄ mg/l	NO ₃ mg/l	PO ₄ mg/l
						Alkalinity mg/l	Conductivity umoh/cm						
9/30	5	29.4	22.4	9.3	8.1	74	1500	12	292	350			
	4		18.5	7.5	7.9	78	1380	26	786	350			
	7		18.5	7.3	7.8	90	1720	24	1218	350			
10/7	5	17.8	20.8	8.8	8.6	84	1580	14	986	420			
	4		20.3	7.4	8.5	86	1750	10	1113	450			
	7		20.2	6.1	8.4	82	2050	6	1098	460			

Table 20. Water Quality Data for Possum Kingdom Reservoir in 1974
Station II - Upper End

Date	Depth M	Temperature Air	Temperature Water °C	Oxygen mg/l	pH	Total Alkalinity mg/l	Specific Conductivity umoh/cm	Turbidity JTU	TDS mg/l	Cl mg/l	SO ₄ mg/l	NO ₃ mg/l	SO ₄ mg/l
1/22	S	10.0	7.1	11.8	7.8	106	2600	32	2283				
	4		7.0	12.0	7.9	106	2600	33	2282				
	8		7.0	12.0	8.0	104	2610	33	2768				
2/20	S	24.4	11.2	10.2	8.0	110	2900	5	2724	1150			
	4		11.2	10.3	8.1	100	2900	10	2670	1200			
	7		10.7	9.3	8.1	110	2950	10	3098	1250			
3/20	S	11.1	17.2	8.3	7.8	110	3450	15	2561	2099			
	4		17.2	8.1	7.8	110	3450	25	2655	2199			
	8		16.4	4.0	7.6	110	3300	90	2457	2199			
4/17	S	23.3	17.6	9.1	8.1	108	3500	5	2607	1140	325	.310	.020
	4		17.4	8.9	8.1	110	3500	15	2633	1270	325	.120	.020
	7		16.9	8.1	8.1	110	4050	35	2505	1200	550	.310	.060
5/20	S	28.9	25.4	10.3	8.0	106	3900	5	2419	1450			
	4		25.2	9.9	8.0	114	3890	7	2461	1450			
	7		25.1	9.6	8.0	106	3890	10	2507	1450			
6/11	S	28.9	26.7	9.4	8.4	90	3680	17	2084	850			
	4		25.7	5.8	8.2	94	3870	17	2077	850			
	8		26.3	3.0	8.2	92	5600	75	3497	1400			
7/12	S	33.9	28.4	8.8	8.3	82	4150	45	2092	955	575	.199	.041
	4		28.0	8.6	8.3	82	4100	23	2357	955	575	.199	.034
	7		27.3	6.1	8.3	86	4090	43	2474	955	575	.288	.041
8/29	S	30.0	29.0	7.8	8.2	84	4150	11	2568	1200			
	4		26.0	6.0	8.0	80	4000	12	2523	1150			
	7		27.0	5.6	8.0	82	4050	17	2791	1250			

Table 21. Possum Kingdom Reservoir Frame Netting Results for February and March 1974
15 Nets

Species	Total No.	Percent of Total	Total Weight (Pounds)	Percent of Weight	**Catch/Unit No.	Effort Weight
Gizzard shad	1	.94	.75	8.22	.10	.08
Redbreast sunfish*	32	30.19	2.75	30.15	3.20	.27
Green sunfish*	2	1.89	.40	4.28	.20	.04
Warmouth*	1	.94	.33	3.62	.10	.03
Bluegill*	68	64.15	4.72	51.75	6.80	.43
Redear sunfish*	1	.94	.05	.55	.10	.01
Largemouth bass*	1	.94	.13	1.43	.10	.01
Total	106	100.00	9.12	100.00	10.60	.91
Game fish*	105	99.06	8.37	91.78		
Rough fish	1	.94	.75	8.22		

**Catch/Unit Effort - catch/one frame net

Table 22. Possum Kingdom Reservoir Gill Netting Results for September and October 1974
12 Nets

Species	Total No.	Percent of Total	Total Weight (Pounds)	Percent of Weight	**Catch/Unit No.	Effort Weight
Longnose gar	2	1.55	4.87	2.46	.17	.41
Gizzard shad	24	18.60	15.26	7.73	2.00	1.27
Carp	6	4.65	21.68	10.99	.50	1.81
Golden shiner	2	1.55	.36	.18	.17	.03
River carpsucker	15	11.63	33.38	16.91	1.25	2.78
Smallmouth buffalo	4	3.10	23.17	11.74	.33	1.93
Channel catfish*	20	15.50	36.92	18.71	1.67	3.08
Flathead catfish*	3	2.33	15.11	7.66	.25	1.26
White bass*	19	14.73	19.63	9.95	1.58	1.64
Redbreast sunfish*	5	3.88	1.21	.61	.42	.10
Green sunfish*	2	1.55	.10	.05	.17	.01
Bluegill*	2	1.55	.40	.20	.17	.03
Spotted bass*	16	12.40	18.59	9.42	1.33	1.55
Largemouth bass*	7	5.53	4.80	2.43	.58	.40
Walleye*	1	.77	.73	.37	.08	.06
Freshwater drum	1	.77	1.16	.59	.08	.10
Total	129	100.00	197.36	100.00	10.75	16.46
Game fish*	75	58.15	97.48	49.40		
Rough fish	54	41.85	99.88	50.60		

**Catch/Unit Effort - catch/one standard gill net

Table 23. Possum Kingdom Reservoir Cove Rotenone Data for 1974

Species	Cove 1 2.10 acres		Cove 2 3.86 acres		Cove 3 3.65 acres		Average 9.61 acres	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
Longnose gar		-	.26	.40	.27	.11	2	.17
Spotted gar		-	3.64	7.16	2.46	3.44	23	3.53
Gizzard shad	96.67	27.90	102.34	13.26	356.16	90.08	1898	43.75
Threadfin shad	97.61	.98	6.73	.05	836.43	2.88	3284	1.30
Carp	2.87	13.87	19.96	94.62	36.69	229.34	216	112.61
River carpsucker		-	1.82	4.97	1.64	.56	13	1.84
Smallmouth buffalo	5.26	70.69	3.64	40.85	3.29	32.26	37	47.93
Channel catfish	14.28	15.01	29.82	15.52	91.77	22.67	480	17.73
Flathead catfish	.48	.04	.52	1.06	3.01	4.05	14	1.72
Black bullhead	-	-	-	-	1.10	+	4	+
Yellow bullhead	-	-	-	-	1.10	.02	4	.01
White bass	.96	.24	.78	.95	6.03	4.42	27	1.87
Warmouth	12.38	.25	11.66	.57	12.32	1.10	116	.64
Redbreast sunfish	117.89	5.96	20.74	.88	-	-	315	2.28
Green sunfish	19.53	.32	1.30	.06	6.57	.47	70	.28
Bluegill	71.91	2.35	39.12	1.03	129.05	4.44	538	2.61
Longear sunfish	7.14	.16	10.88	.30	65.21	1.91	295	.79
Redear sunfish	60.29	3.14	65.29	4.13	15.34	1.12	435	8.39
Sunfish spp.	-	-	-	-	142.74	5.77	1621	1.92
Largemouth bass	9.53	6.05	4.16	3.42	23.28	4.25	121	4.57
Spotted bass	2.78	1.11	.26	+	-	-	7	.37
White crappie	2.87	1.69	1.56	1.10	23.02	6.08	96	2.96
Black crappie	-	-	.26	.03	1.09	.15	5	.06
Walleye	-	-	.26	.21	-	-	1	.07
Freshwater Drum	28.09	10.14	67.11	24.36	185.19	50.96	995	28.49
Totals	550.54	159.90	392.11	214.93	1943.76	466.08	10617	285.89

*No.-the actual total number of each species that were recovered from all coves
 No. & lbs.-per acre calculated totals for each cove
 + -less than 0.01 lbs. per acre

Figure 2. LAKE DIVERSION

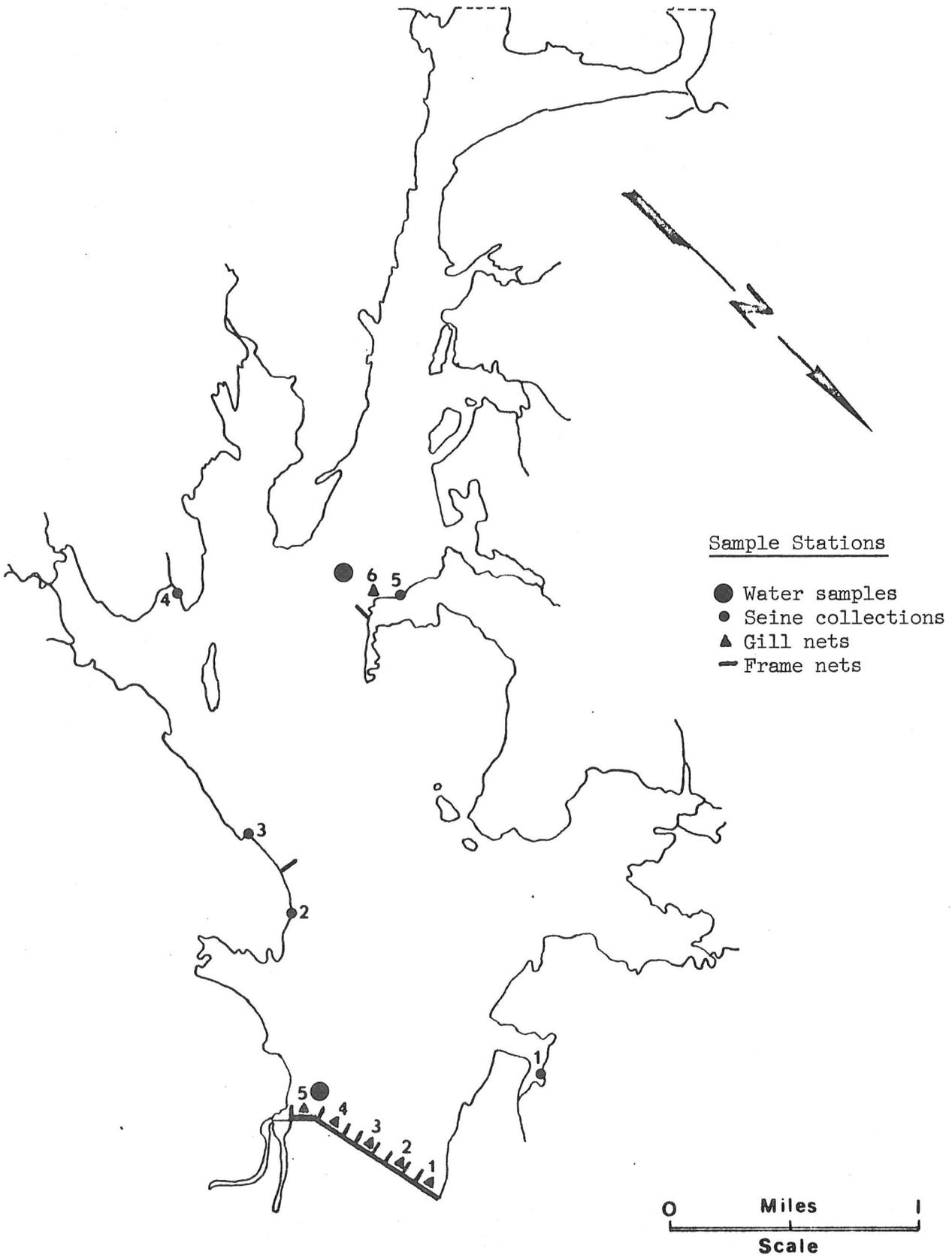


Figure 3

LAKE EAGLE MOUNTAIN



Sample Stations

- Water samples
- Seine collections
- ▲ Gill nets
- Frame nets
- Cove rotenone



Figure 4

GARZA LITTLE ELM RESERVOIR

Sample Stations

- Water samples
- Seine collections
- ▲ Gill nets
- Frame nets
- Cove rotenone

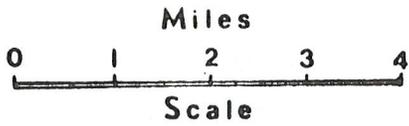
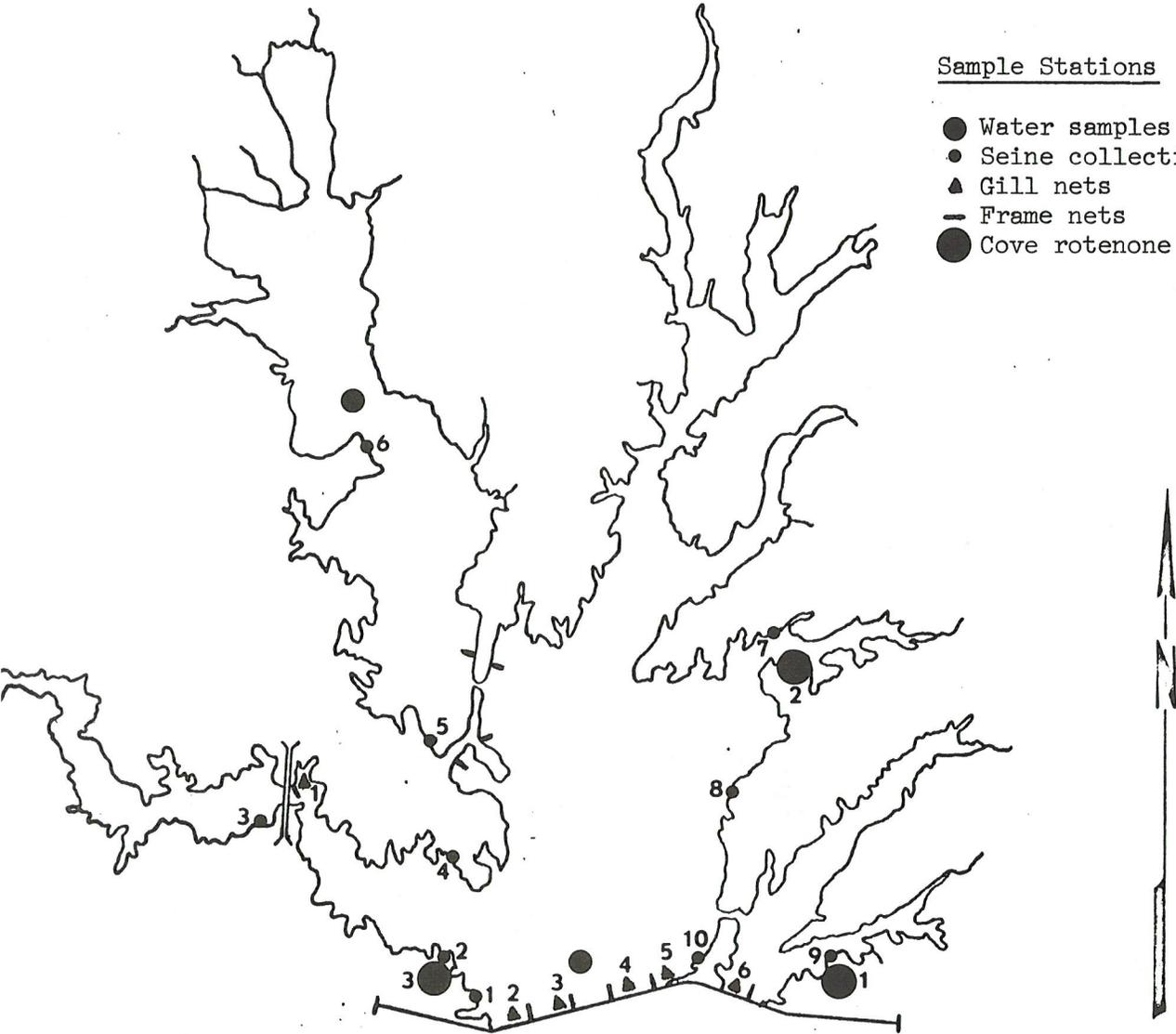


Figure 5

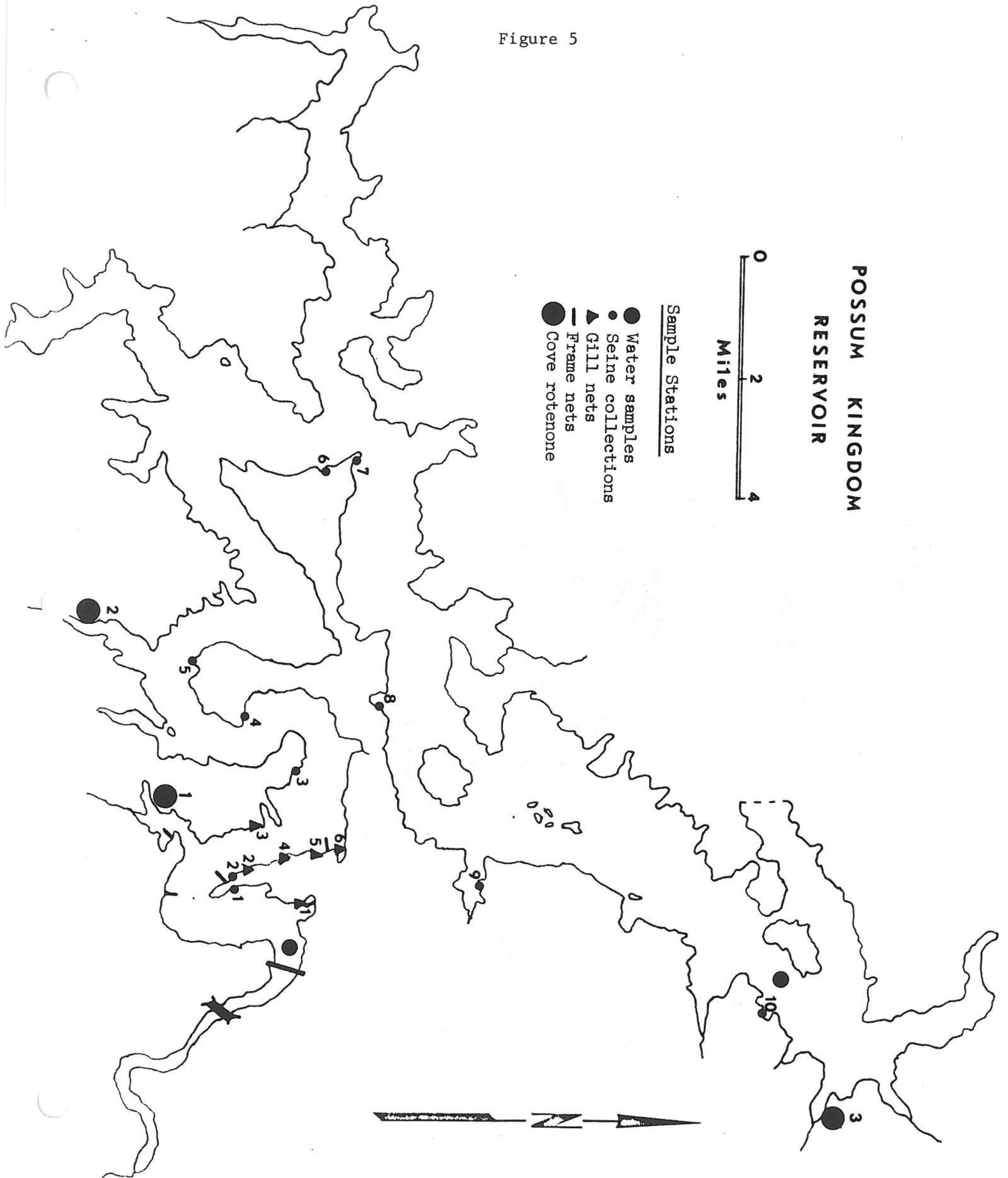


Figure 6. LAKE DIVERSION

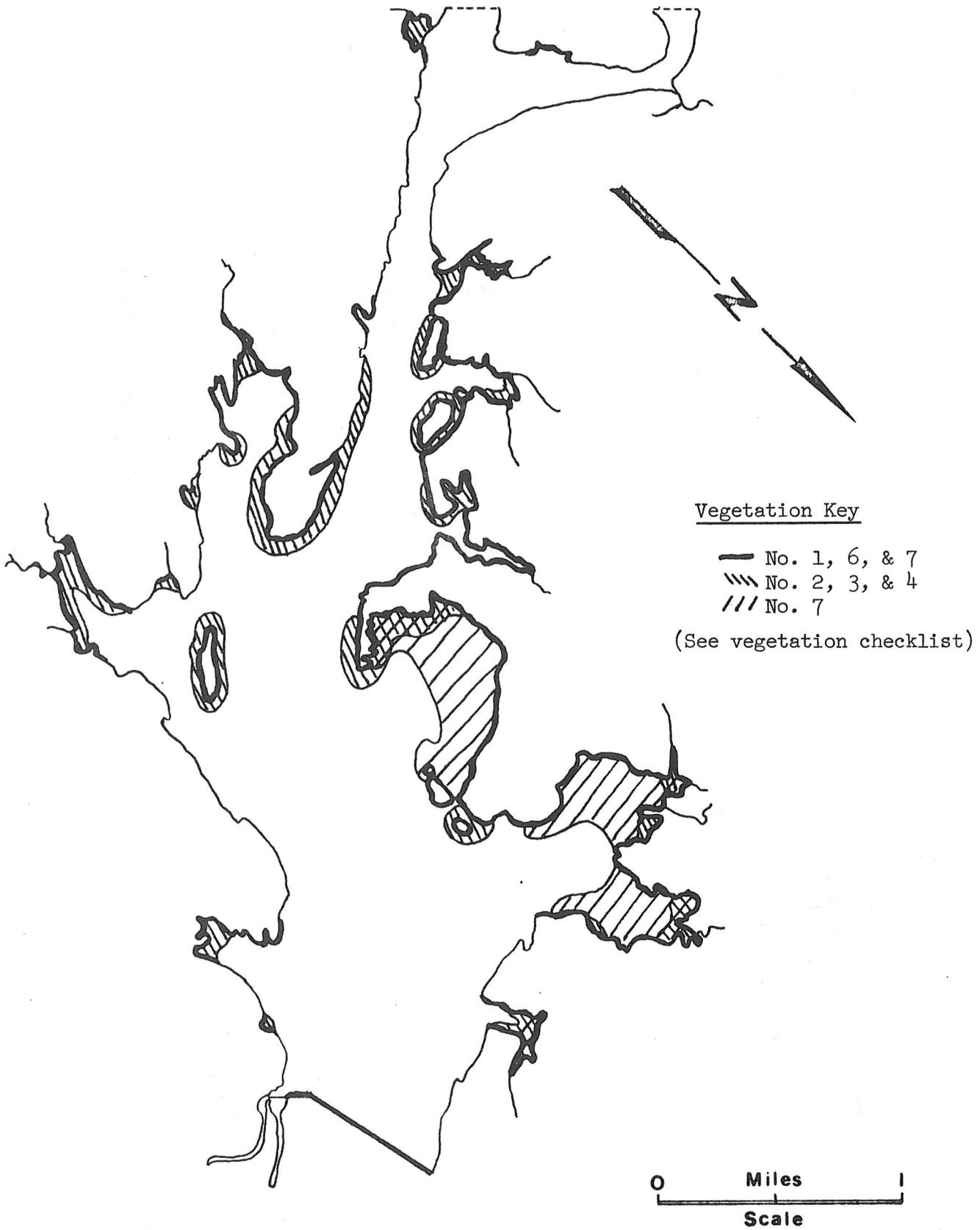


Figure 7.

LAKE EAGLE MOUNTAIN



Vegetation Key

- No. 4
- \\ No. 2
- ∴ No. 11

(See vegetation checklist)

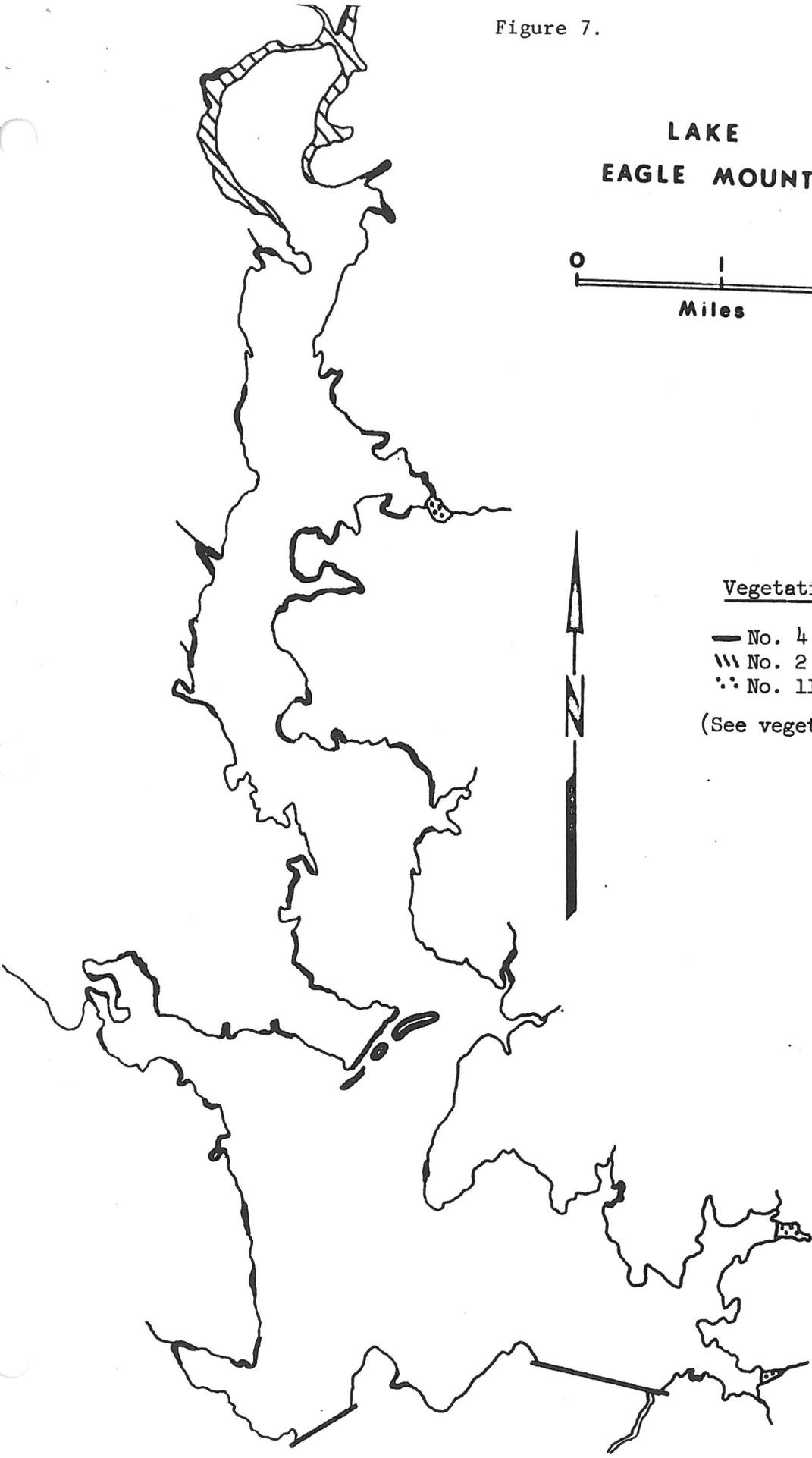


Figure 8.

**GARZA LITTLE ELM
RESERVOIR**

Vegetation Key

— No. 8

(See vegetation checklist)

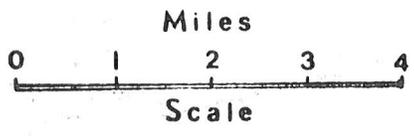
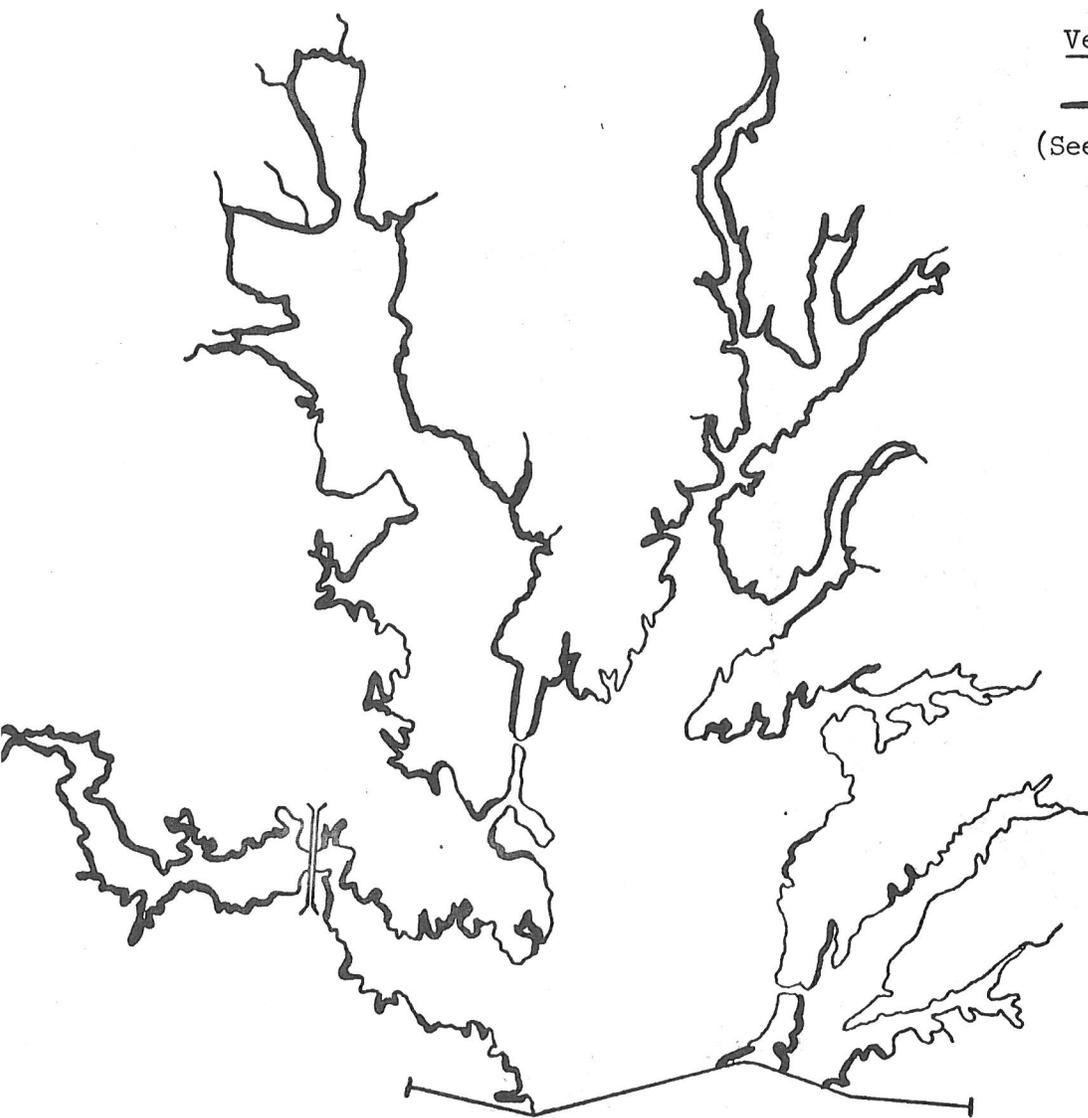


Figure 9.

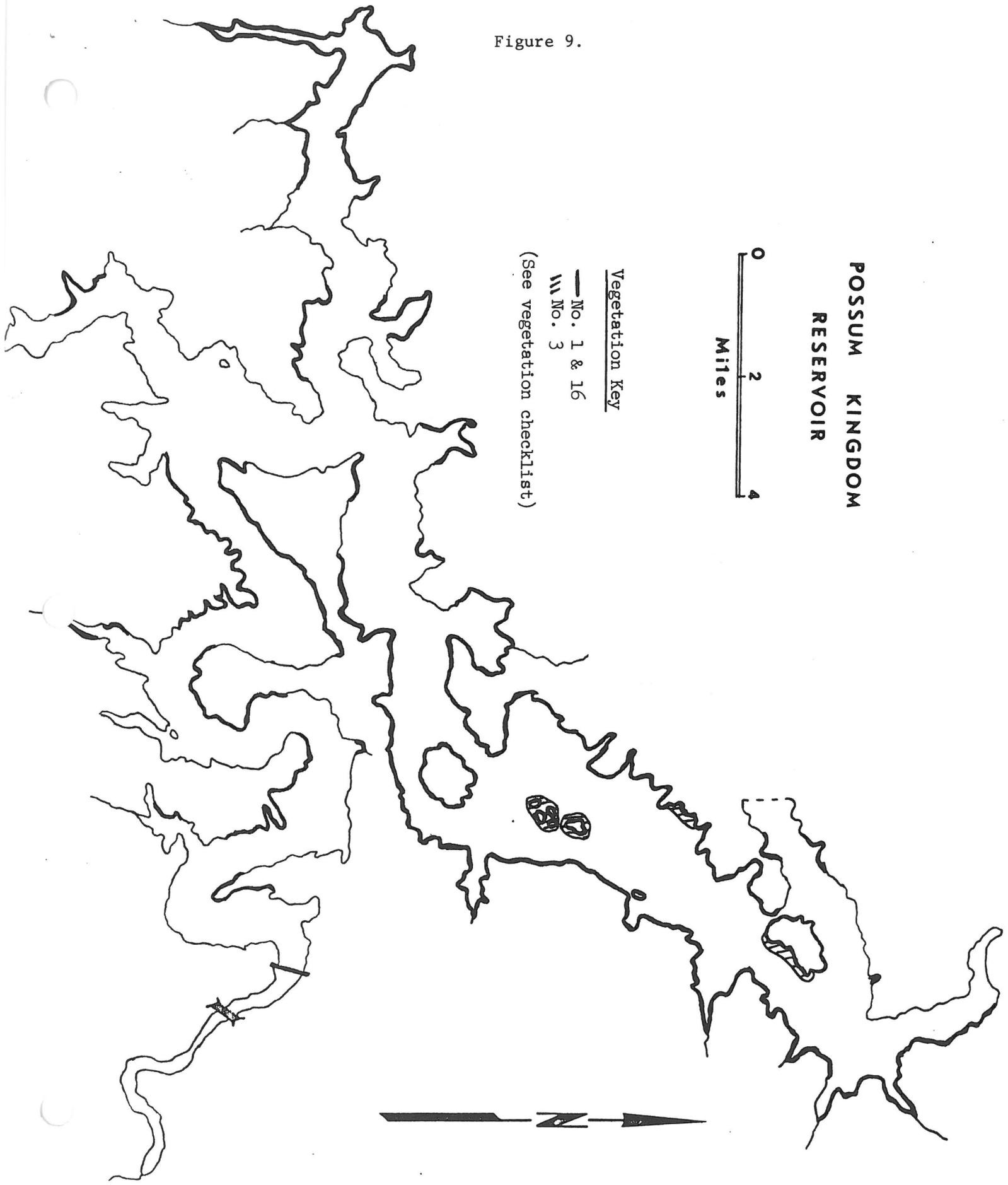


Figure 10

Eagle Mountain Reservoir

Cove # 1

Survey Data

Date: 10-10-74
Elevation: 648.92
Area: .95 surface acres
Volume: 8.87 acre feet
Maximum depth: 16 feet
Mean depth: 9.34 feet

Treatment Data

Date: 7-25-74
Elevation: 646.54
Area: .92 surface acres
Volume: 6.61 acre feet

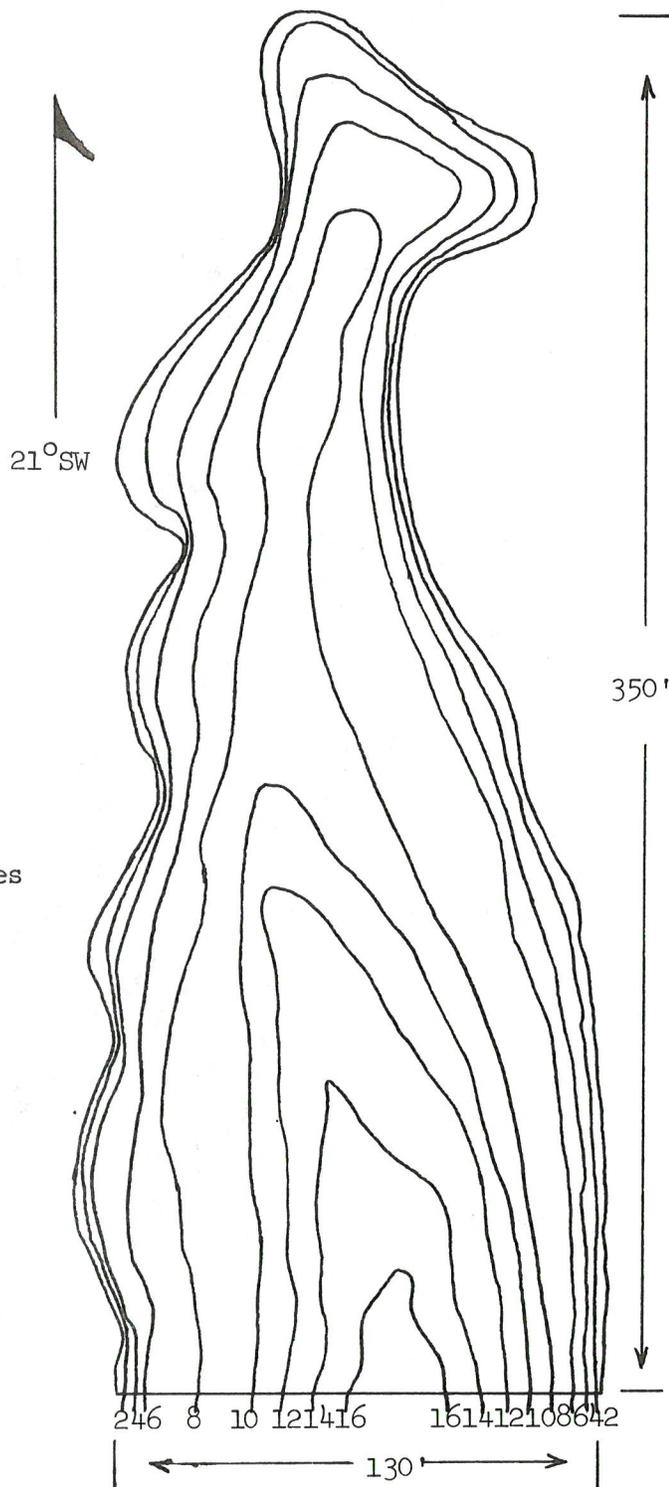


Figure 11

Eagle Mountain Reservoir

Cove # 2

Survey Data

Date: 6-18-74
Elevation: 647.14
Area: 1.16 surface acres
Volume: 5.80 acre feet
Maximum depth: 12 feet
Mean depth: 5.00 feet

Treatment Data

Date: 7-23-74
Elevation: 646.52
Area: 1.00 surface acres
Volume: 5.02 acre feet

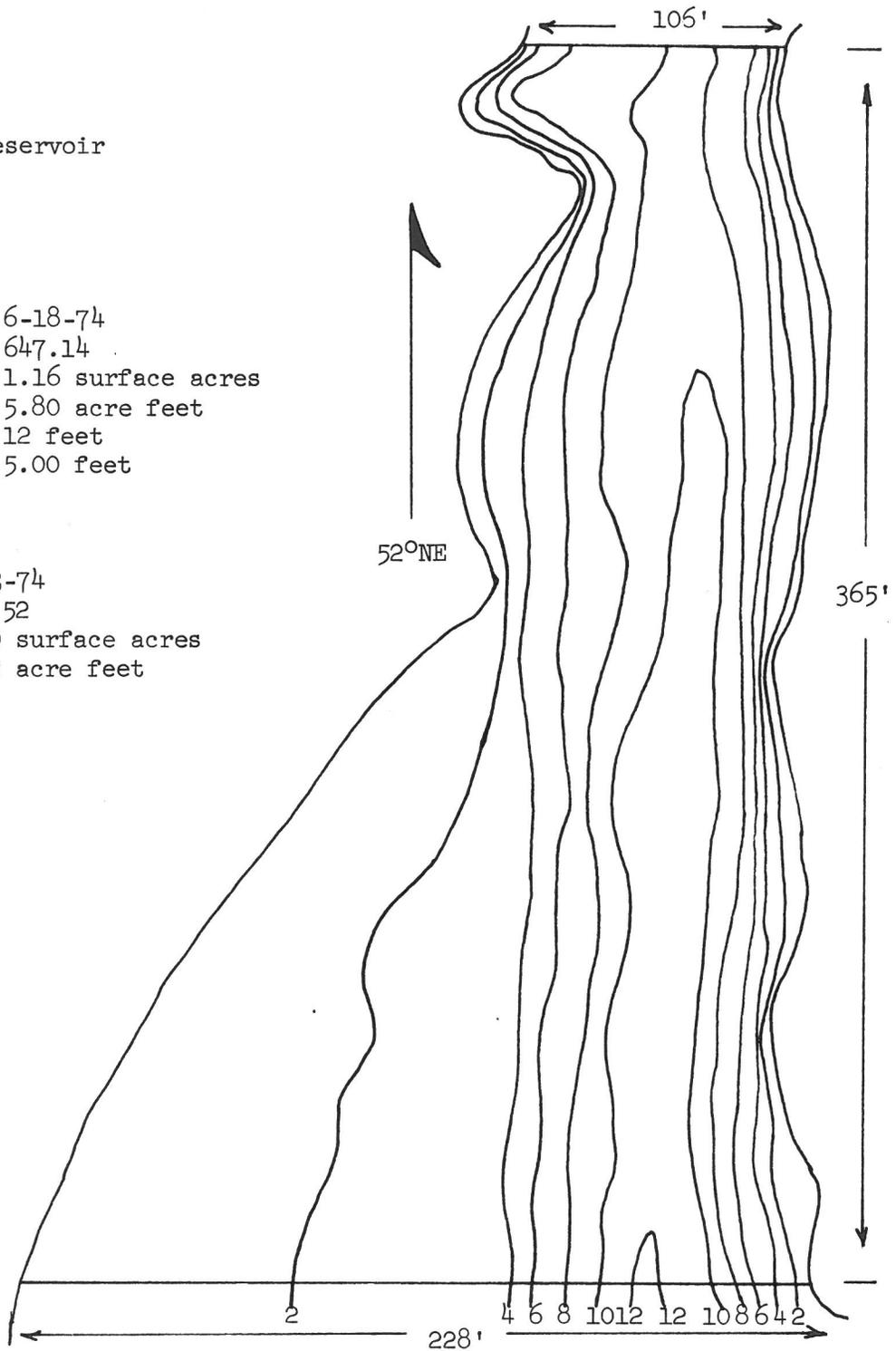


Figure 12

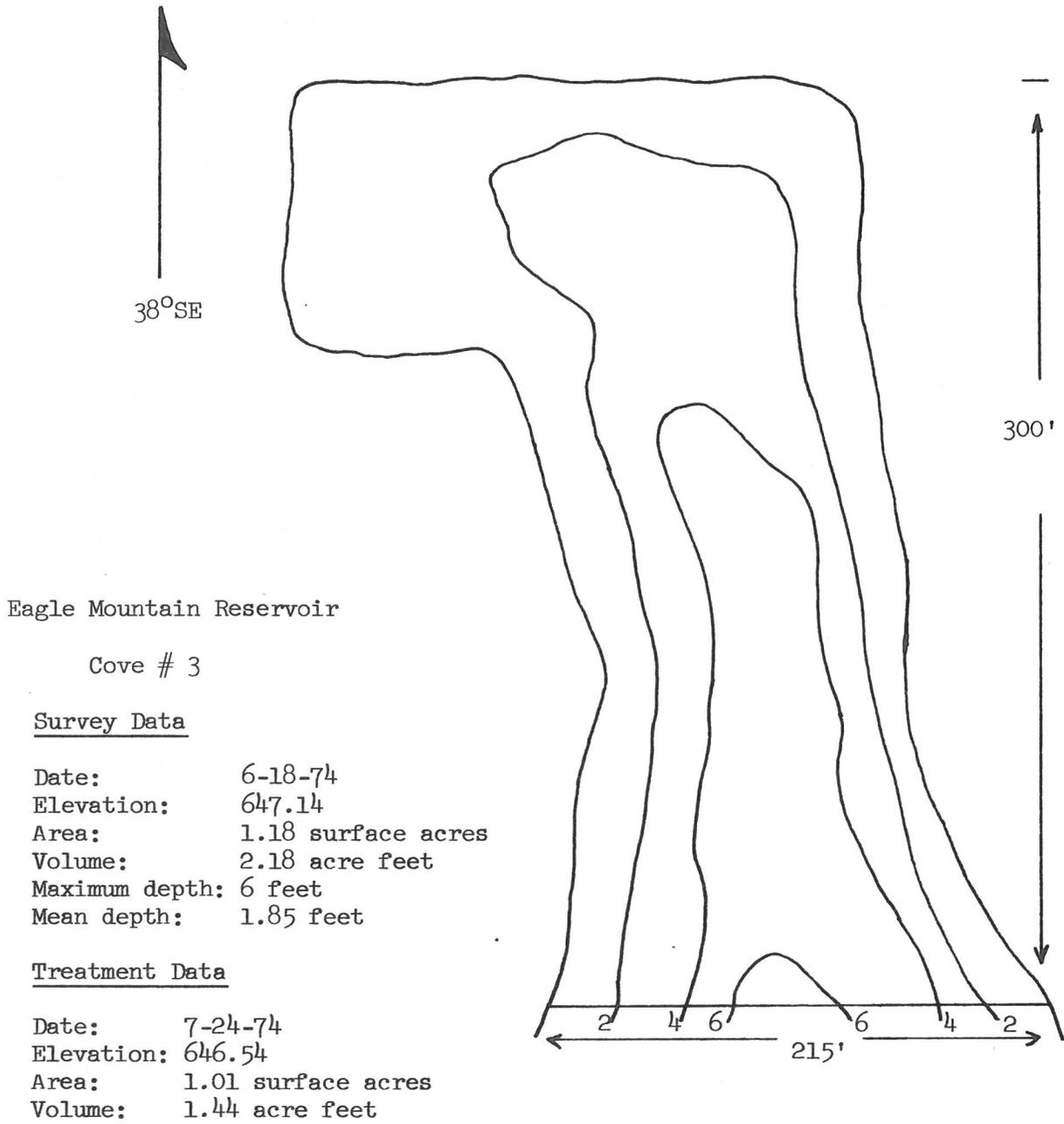
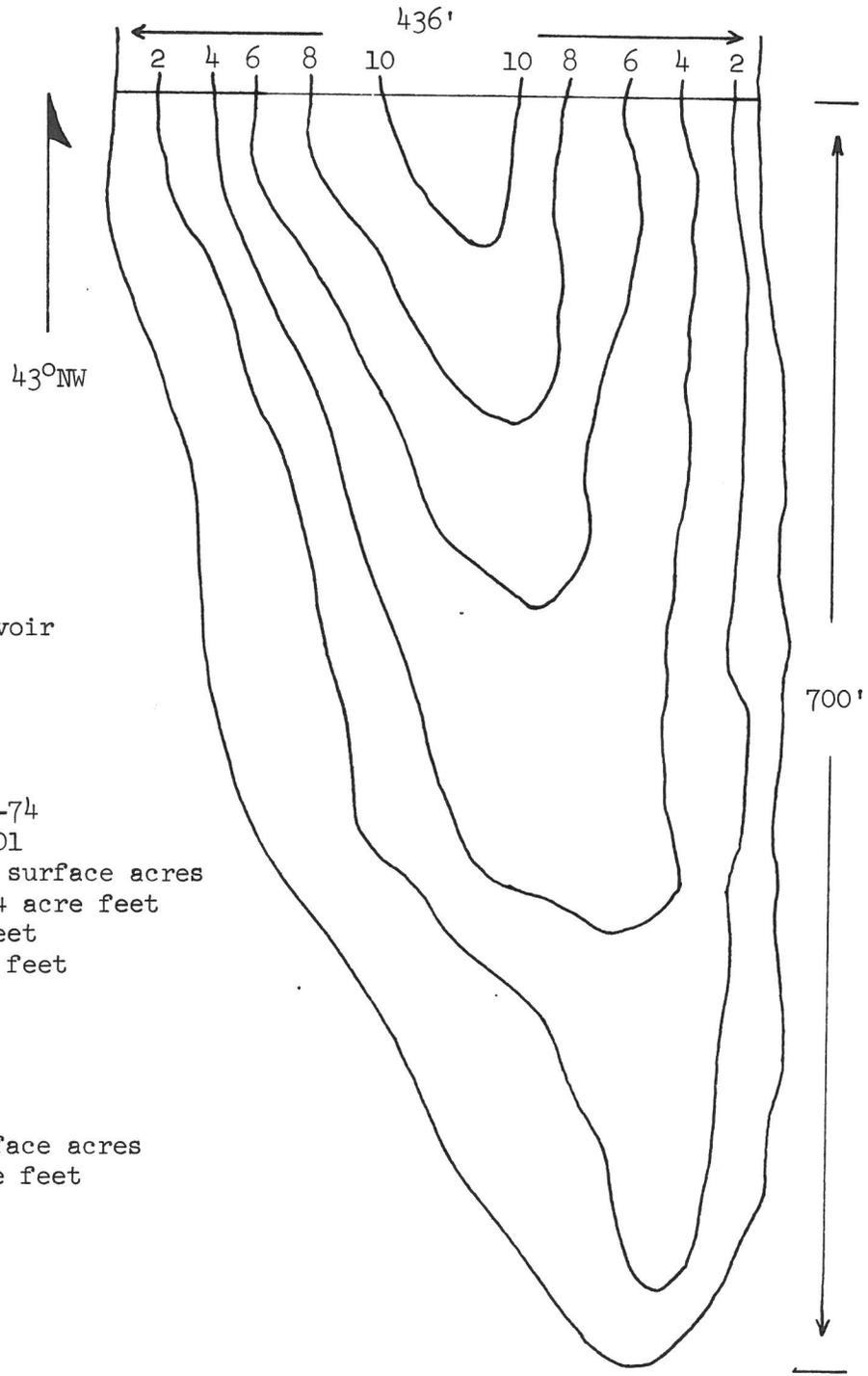


Figure 13



Garza Little Elm Reservoir

Cove # 1

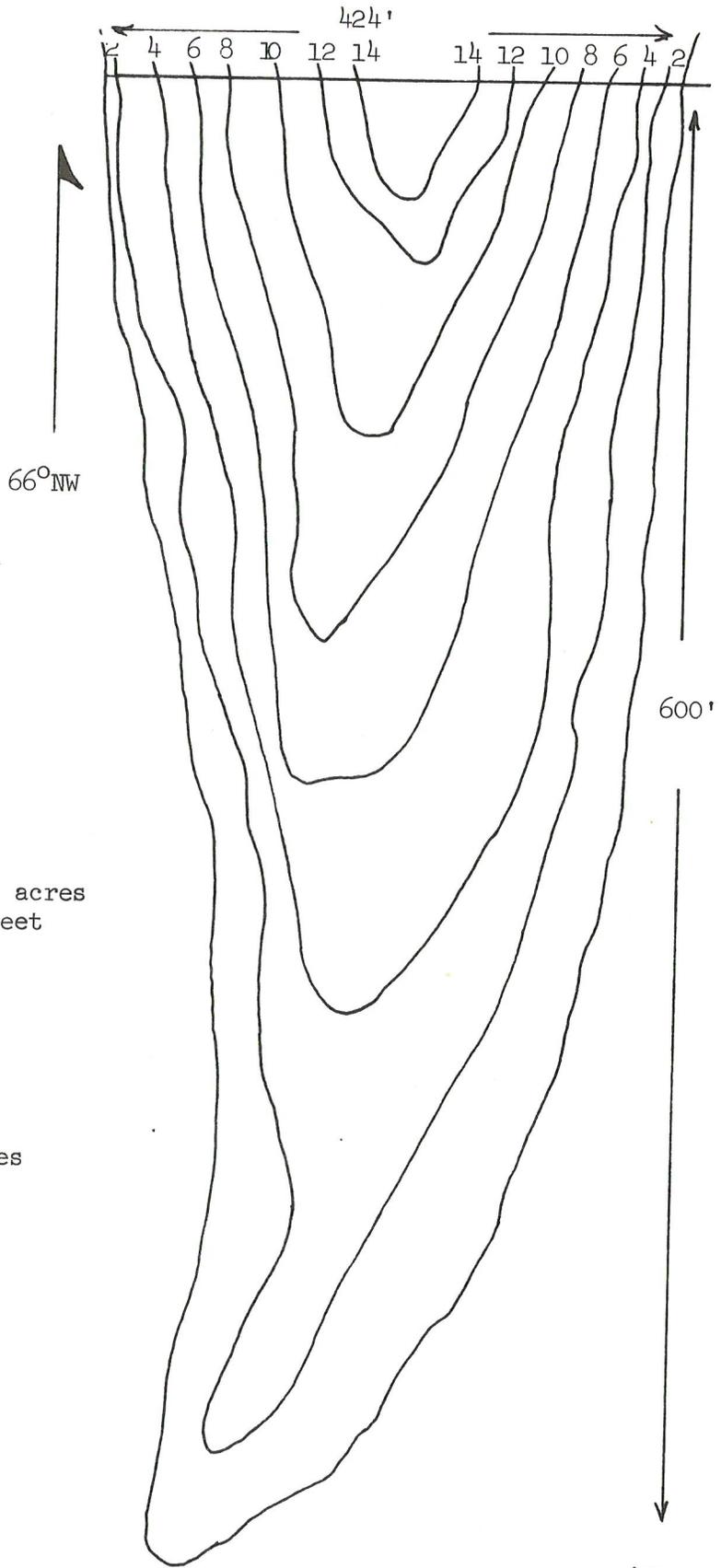
Survey Data

Date: 6-19-74
Elevation: 516.01
Area: 5.38 surface acres
Volume: 17.34 acre feet
Maximum depth: 10 feet
Mean depth: 3.22 feet

Treatment Data

Date: 8-15-74
Elevation: 513.84
Area: 4.30 surface acres
Volume: 6.60 acre feet

Figure 14



Garza Little Elm Reservoir

Cove # 2

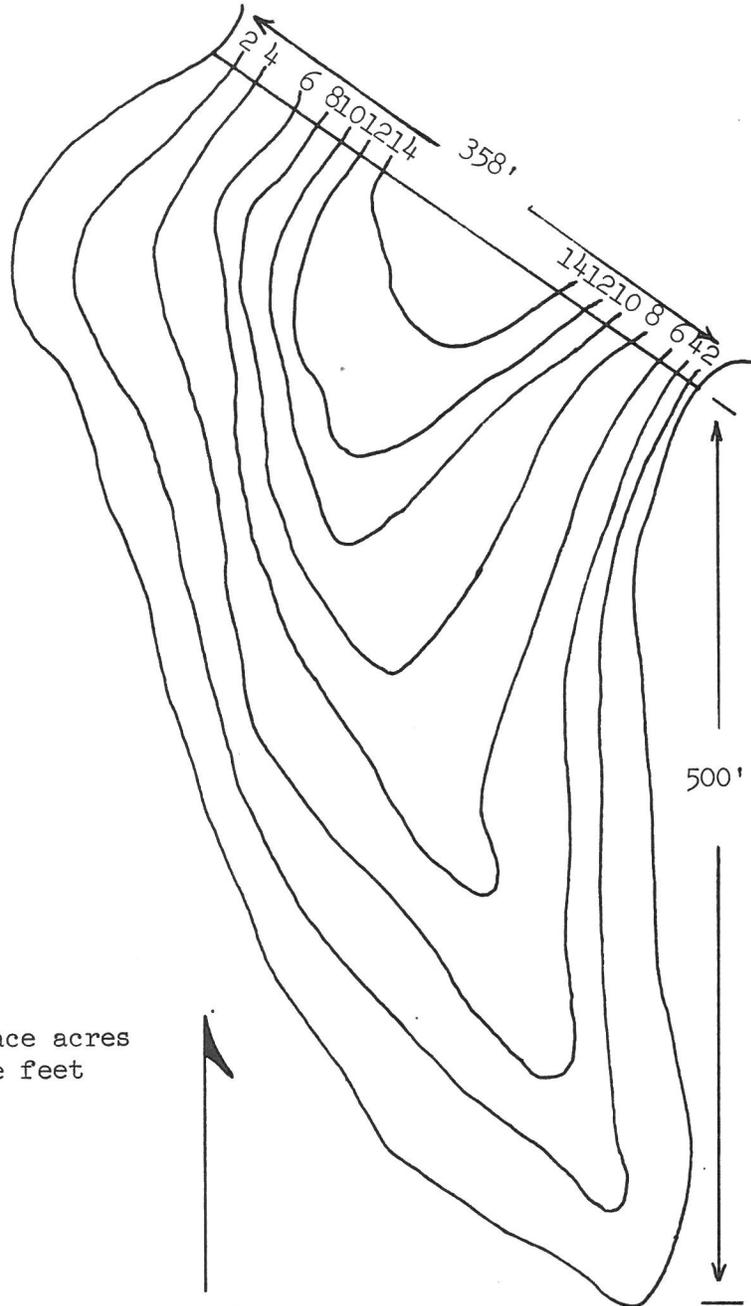
Survey Data

Date: 6-20-74
Elevation: 515.95
Area: 3.99 surface acres
Volume: 16.28 acre feet
Maximum depth: 14 feet
Mean depth: 4.08 feet

Treatment Data

Date: 8-20-74
Elevation: 513.74
Area: 3.25 surface acres
Volume: 8.53 acre feet

Figure 15



Garza Little Elm Reservoir

Cove # 3

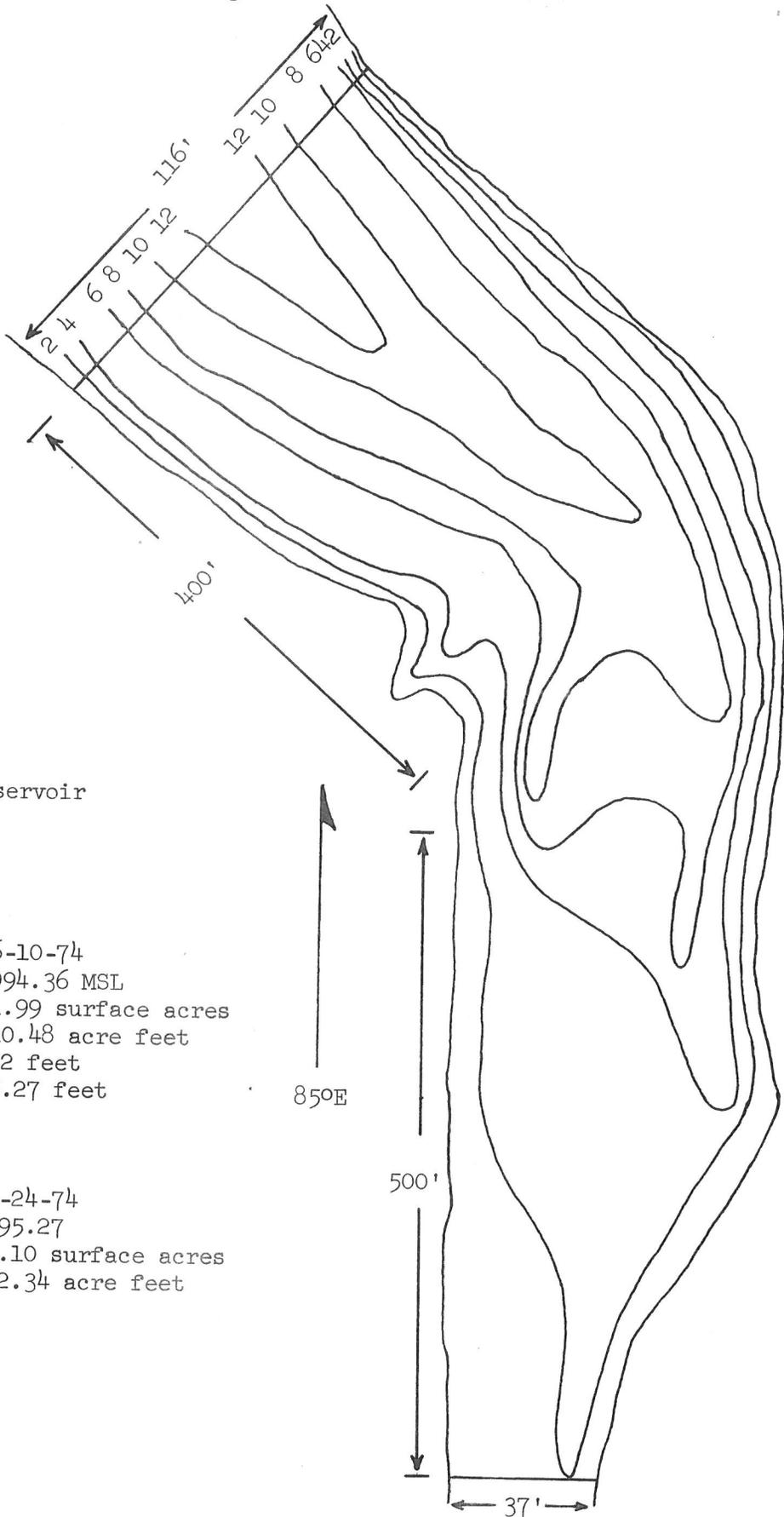
Survey Data

Date: 7-16-74
Elevation: 514.59
Area: 3.96 surface acres
Volume: 18.66 acre feet
Maximum depth: 14 feet
Mean depth: 4.71 feet

Treatment Data

Date: 8-22-74
Elevation: 513.62
Area: 3.70 surface acres
Volume: 15.19 acre feet

Figure 16



Possum Kingdom Reservoir

Cove # 1

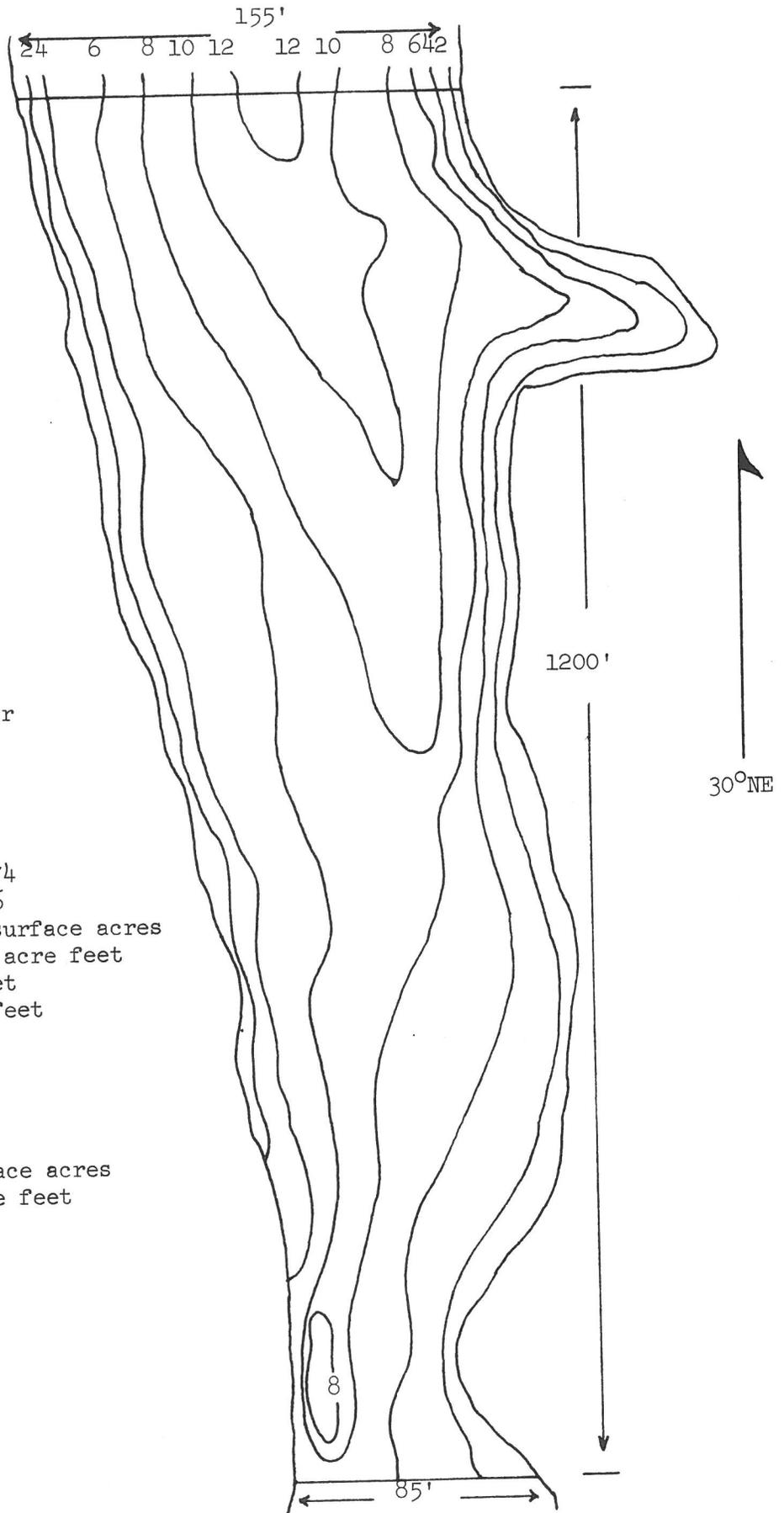
Survey Data

Date: 6-10-74
 Elevation: 994.36 MSL
 Area: 1.99 surface acres
 Volume: 10.48 acre feet
 Maximum depth: 12 feet
 Mean depth: 5.27 feet

Treatment Data

Date: 9-24-74
 Elevation: 995.27
 Area: 2.10 surface acres
 Volume: 12.34 acre feet

Figure 17



Possum Kingdom Reservoir

Cove # 2

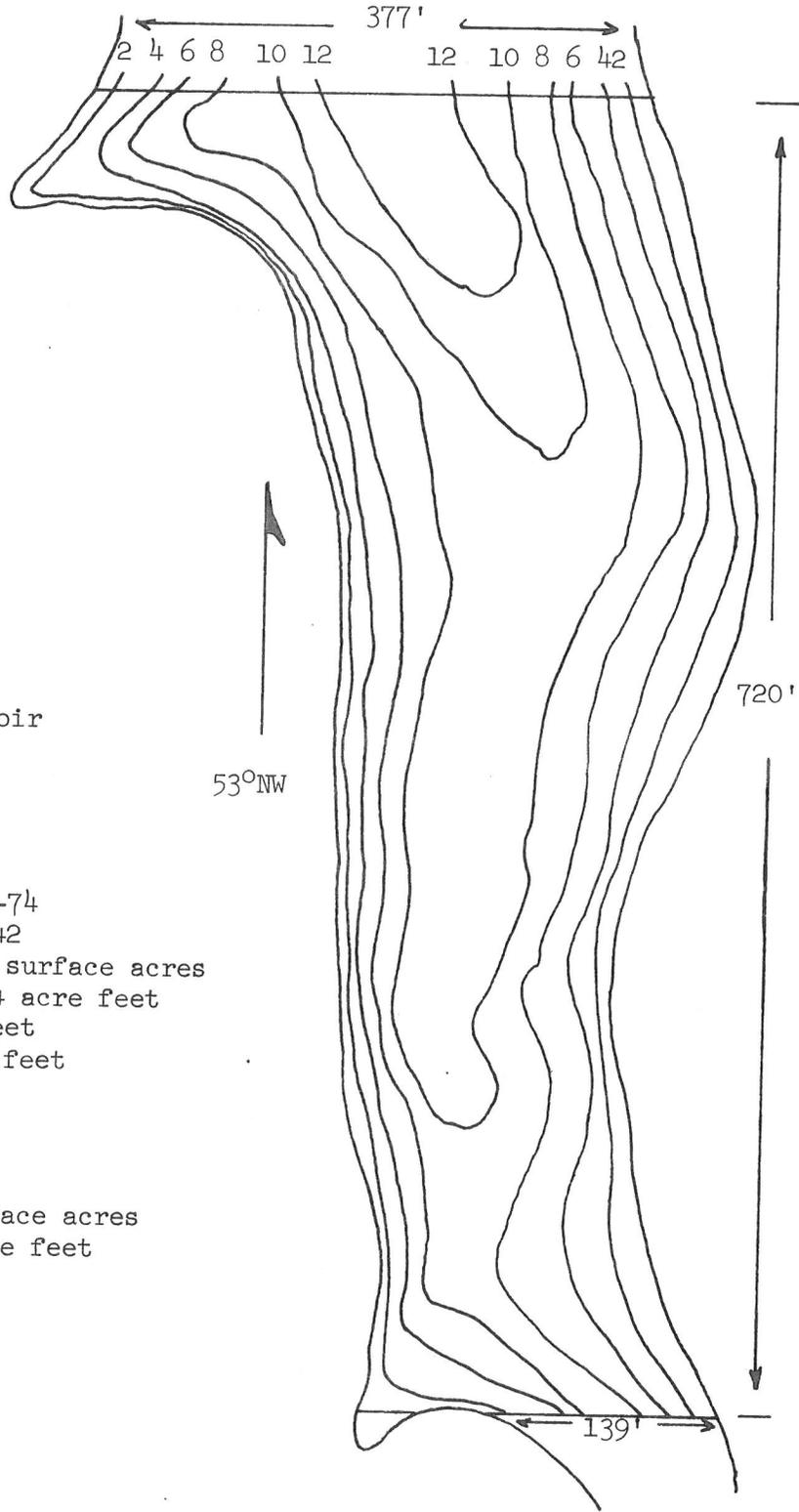
Survey Data

Date: 6-10-74
Elevation: 994.36
Area: 3.53 surface acres
Volume: 16.47 acre feet
Maximum depth: 12 feet
Mean depth: 4.67 feet

Treatment Data

Date: 9-24-74
Elevation: 995.27
Area: 3.86 surface acres
Volume: 19.86 acre feet

Figure 18



Possum Kingdom Reservoir

Cove # 3

53°NW

Survey Data

Date: 6-11-74
Elevation: 994.42
Area: 4.24 surface acres
Volume: 21.24 acre feet
Maximum depth: 12 feet
Mean depth: 5.01 feet

Treatment Data

Date: 9-18-74
Elevation: 991.70
Area: 3.65 surface acres
Volume: 10.32 acre feet