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Why Creel Census ?

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MONTANA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

W H Y C R E E L C E N S U S ?

By

CHARLES K. PHENICIE, Fishery Biologist
and
CLINTON G. BISHOP, Ass't Fishery Biologist

Bulletin No. 4

Supervising Personnel
R. H. LAMBETH, State Game Warden
W. M. ALLEN, Superintendent of State Fisheries

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To the fishermen, guides, dude ranchers, and boathouse operators who furnished the Fish and Game Department with much catch information.

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INTRODUCTION

Now fishing is fine sport, but when you get my age, even the lightest rod gets heavy after whipping a stream with a dry fly for hours. And anyway, I can catch just about as many fish during the hottest afternoon when I'm snoozing under a cottonwood. I really wasn't asleep but was in deep thought when I was startled by three intruders. Perhaps it wasn't proper for me to listen in, but I just didn't have the energy to move.

"Say, Bill, Joe and I've been talkin' over this creel census program of the Fish and Game Department. We think it's about the craziest thing we've heard of. Why, heck, here they're spendin' sportsmen's hard earned cash to count fish when I could tell 'em all there is to know about this stream and a dozen others like it. They could do a lot better with the money buyin' more fish food to raise more fish in the hatcheries."

Bill looked to me to be a man about my age, seventy or so, and the level-headed, cool type. He did get a bit flushed and irritated at this young fellow's criticism.

"Now wait a minute, Tom," Bill drawled as he leaned back on a boulder ready for a long verbal battle, "You sound just like I did when I first heard about creel census. I've given it a lot of thought. You and Joe should, too, before you condemn it. When I first came to Montana, my family lived on fish 'n' game 'till the ranch was started, and the crops started comin' in. At that time there was buffalo by the thousands on the range, and all other big game was plentiful. If anyone had said the buffalo 'd disappear 'cept on reserves, that badland's mountain sheep'd become extinct, and that it'd become a lot harder to catch a mess of fish, I'd a thought he'd lost his mind. 'Memberin' this, I've learned to go slow drawin' conclusions. Don't just condemn somethin' you don't understand." You know us old-timers. Once we get going we can ramble on and on. Finally Joe stopped him.

"That's all interesting, but what's it got to do with creel census?"

"Well, it's this way." Bill had cooled off a bit and leaned forward to talk in earnest. "Since I been here, our fish 'n' game has dwindled as more and more people moved in. Regulations and bag limits helped some, but Montana kept gettin' more and more people so's there just ain't the fish and game to go 'round. Somethin' else's got to be done! We need to know how to take care of fish 'n' game so we can all get our share of sport and yet have enough left for breedin' and spawnin'. It looks to me like creel census is one step toward gettin' this done."

"I'll agree on the need for somethin', but how can countin' fish help?" Tom inquired. "Can't we fishermen tell whether a lake or stream is producin' fish?"

"Tom, you're raisin' cattle, ain't you?"

"You know dang well I am."

"When you started, there were lotsa ideas as to how and what kinda cattle to raise, right?"

"Yes, and there still are."

"Why did you pick a certain breed of cattle and use certain methods to raise them?"

"I just picked the breed that gave me the highest quality beef and raised them by methods that gave me the heaviest cattle for market."

"How do you figure your beef production? Do you take Joe's estimate, or do you just guess how much you'll have?"

"I use actual production."

"You feed your stock hay, Tom, but don't raise much yourself. You've been feedin' hay for years. Does that qualify you to tell Joe what his final estimate on his hay crop'll be, so he can plan his future farmin' activities?"

"Damn it, Bill, you know as well as I do that ranchers have to know their exact production per acre. Guessin' just don't pay," snapped Tom.

"You're right, and that's the way I got this creel census figured," responded the old-timer. "The Department can't prepare a better plan until it knows as accurately as possible the yield of our streams and lakes. They can't go on hunches, and they can hardly 'spect accurate information from guesses by people busy at other jobs. This is a job that requires careful examination of catches. There's a lot of this wildlife work that's easy to criticize, but let's give the Department a chance before rantin' and ravin' too much."

Tom spoke up, "What if creel census does come through with accurate figures on size, kind, and numbers of fish caught?"

Now old Bill let fly. "Can't you see that fish work needs basic information for operation as much as your ranch does?"

"I get it now! From the creel census, they can tell better how and where to stock the trout raised in hatcheries," replied Tom.

"Yes, and that information can help in lotsa other ways. It can show the size fish to plant and the best kind for any particular stream. It'll also be a good check on the results of stream improvements, closin' streams durin' spawnin' seasons, or any other thing they do to improve fishin' for the sportsmen. The more help we can give in this creel census, the easier the job'll be and the better the information gathered. It'll take years collecting this stuff to measure the effects of different management measures. This is just the start."

My peace and quiet had been interrupted for a few minutes, but I knew Joe, Tom, and Bill had left with greater peace of mind. No use in me fishing then. I knew the fish had all been spooked by this argument. I relaxed again and thought about the big one I'd catch later in the afternoon.

- - - - -

This story is not improbable, and the justification for extensive efforts on creel census should be clear. It is an entirely logical approach. No one would consider operating a business on production figures alone without thought of demand, durability, type of product needed, cost, and profit. Creel census is one of the major links in the chain leading to sound operation for Montana's fishery management.

CREEL CENSUS IN MONTANA

Montana's first attempt at gathering systematic catch records on a state-wide basis was made during the years 1941, 1942, and 1943 when the deputy game wardens included in their monthly reports the number of persons checked for law enforcement purposes and the number and kinds of fish taken. These incomplete reports were not analyzed until 1947. The catch figures taken in sufficient quantity to warrant consideration are included in the tables of Appendix B.

After 1943, no catch information was gathered until the end of July, 1947, when the present concentrated effort to establish a state-wide creel census was begun. During the latter part of the summer of 1947, a few census forms were distributed to boathouse operators and dude ranchers on Hebgen Lake and the Gallatin River.

By 1948, the present program was established. The figures included in this report were gathered from the following sources:

1. Deputy Game Wardens and District Supervisors. Convenient forms have been furnished each enforcement officer, so he may easily, and with little added effort, record the desired catch data from persons contacted on streams. The bulk of the data was gathered through this source.
2. Biologists. During the summer of 1948, four fisheries biologists worked in the area around the Blackfoot and Clearwater drainages, and Rock Creek (the one entering the Clark Fork River at Bonita), and in the area south of Columbus and Big Timber. In addition to their assigned duties of gathering scale samples for growth studies, these men examined a large number of creels.
3. Guides and Outfitters. Those regularly engaged in guiding or outfitting fishermen are in an excellent position to furnish the Department with creel census of those fishing under their supervision. Three different forms have been prepared for the convenient recording of catches by guides, ranch and resort owners, and boathouse operators. Nine reported during 1948 and 48 in 1949.
4. Individual Fishermen. Pocket-sized booklets, "Fishermen's Logs", were prepared for distribution to cooperative sportsmen. These are mailed to persons requesting them and become their own, personal, permanent records. The Department asks for the temporary return of the logs to Helena at the end of the fishing season for transcription of the records. They are then returned to the fishermen for the next season.

During 1947 and 1948, 408 logs were distributed. By the end of 1948, there was response from 40 percent of the logholders. Of the 336 logs out in 1948, response was received from 72 percent. Distribution of logs by various experimental methods revealed that good returns are received only from logs mailed on written request by individual anglers.

Of the four sources of creel census, it is becoming increasingly evident that the Department must rely upon its own personnel for the bulk of information. Guides and Outfitters will contribute materially to the creel census of local areas. Individual fishermen interested enough to record their catches will probably never be exceedingly numerous; however, every bit of information helps.

The most tedious part of the creel census program is the tabulation and analysis which brings the mass of data into a usable form. The final figures are not based on guess or personal opinion but are a picture of actual, angler catch, an average of dozens or hundreds of fishing trips. Since creel census information is based on the average, the more information collected, the more accurate the census will be.

INFORMATION GAINED THUS FAR

1. FISH DISTRIBUTION MAPS

To date there has been no general picture available of the distribution of fishes in Montana. The 1948 and 1949 creel census make it possible to present a preliminary picture of trout distribution in the state. As more detailed catch records are gathered, and as these are supplemented by stream and lake survey information, the distribution maps herein presented will be modified and expanded in detail.

Distribution maps for the four major species of trout constitute Appendix A. Solid red areas on the maps show that one kind of fish made up from 50 to 100 percent of the reported catch. If a species was taken in the proportion of 5 to 49 percent in a certain area, that region was cross hatched. Dotted localities yielded species in proportions less than 5 percent. These percentages were figured on the basis of all game fish * reported.

Two "don'ts" should be noted. First, don't assume that trout are not caught in unmarked areas. They may be, but our creel census did not cover that locality. Second, don't assume, using rainbow trout as an example, that since both the Madison River and Smith River are blocked in red, the rainbow in the two are equally abundant. The maps simply show relative occurrence in the catch and do not necessarily indicate abundance.

* "Game fish," as used here, includes those fish for which the anglers according to our best judgment were fishing.

These maps are not presented simply as an interesting picture. They have practical value. Looking at tables alone and their small details, one is apt to lose sight of the broad picture. Certain areas and even drainages are seen to yield predominantly one kind of trout. These maps are invaluable to those concerned with planning stocking programs, that the fish giving the greatest return to the anglers in each area will be the ones liberated.

2. TABLES

The tables in Appendix B. include only that creel census information where a fair or reasonable number of checks was made throughout the season. Also included in the tables are the kinds and numbers of fish planted from hatcheries for the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. Although incomplete, creel census information taken before 1948 has been included for the purpose of comparison.

Careful study of the tables will reveal a number of interesting points. The material contained therein is not extensive, but even the meager information presented shows that creel census can shed light on a multitude of problems. The purpose of this discussion is to point out in a general way what creel census information means, and how it can be applied to practical management.

The five year hatchery trout planting program was devised for the purpose of correlating planting efforts in Montana. The program itself was formulated from the best possible sources of information available at that time. Creel census can aid in modifying the five year plan and can demonstrate the need for making such modifications. The census reflects the response of the fish themselves to the body of water in which they are living.

Keep the five year plan in mind. A glance at the tables of Appendix B immediately reveals that the species of fish planted do not always correspond to the species appearing most often in the fisherman's creel. The predominance of eastern brook trout in catches when cutthroats or rainbows, or both, are being stocked is rather common. There are 56 cases where eastern brook trout constituted more than 50 percent of the catch; and yet in 27 of these streams, no eastern brook were planted in 1946, 1947, and 1948. Considering these 27 streams, 19 of them received plantings of other trout. Of the entire 56 streams where eastern brook trout made up more than 50 percent of the catch, 16 of them had one or more other species of fish released where these species constituted less than five percent of the catch.

For the angler to receive the most from his license dollar, careful consideration should be given two matters that become evident from these figures. First, stocking of eastern brook trout for maintenance of good brook trout fishing is not necessary in many waters. Second, it appears that stocking rainbows, cutthroats, and browns in many lakes and streams where brook trout make up the bulk of the catch is not actually contributing much to total fishing enjoyment. These plantings of other species might well be transferred to waters more suited to those species.

According to 1948 and 1949 information, 60 lakes and streams included in the census produced the popular rainbow trout in proportions greater than 50 percent. Hatchery records show that in 30 of these waters rainbows were the only trout planted in the three years. Twenty-four received other species of trout, cutthroat, brown, and eastern brook, as well as the rainbow, while eleven received no plantings of rainbow. In thirteen cases, species other than rainbow planted in these waters contributed less than five percent to the angler's catch. When a particular water is producing rainbow trout in numbers greater than 50 percent of the total catch, creel returns of the other species planted should be thoroughly examined if the maximum amount of good is to come from fish stocked.

Examining the cutthroat column for the 1948 and 1949 census, it is seen that there were 30 bodies of water wherein the cutthroat constituted more than 50 percent of the catch. Thirteen of these received no releases of hatchery-raised cutthroats in the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. In eleven instances, other species were planted in these waters. It would appear that these 30 bodies of water are well suited to Montana's native trout, and that there would be justification for encouraging the cutthroat, and planting the other species of trout where they appear in the catch to a greater degree.

Examination of trout from Montana's lakes and streams where both rainbow and cutthroat exist indicates that hybridization between these species is rather common. They do cross breed. It is known for many crosses between fish, that, like the mule, the offspring are sterile. While investigation is under way, there is as yet no conclusive evidence that the rainbow-cutthroat cross does or does not produce partially sterile offspring. In twelve of the 60 streams where rainbow were dominant, cutthroat were planted; and in nine of the 30 streams where cutthroat were dominant, rainbow were planted. Until conclusive evidence is available, it would seem wise to follow a safe and certain road and plant either rainbow or cutthroat and not both in one body of water.

The information in the foregoing paragraphs is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. - - Summary figures for 1948-1949 state-wide creel census.

	<u>Species constituting over 50 percent of catch</u>			
	<u>Rainbow</u>	<u>Cutthroat</u>	<u>Eastern Brook</u>	<u>Brown</u>
(1) Number of streams in census where species made up over 50 percent of catch.	60	30	56	5
(2) Number of streams in (1) not planted to dominant species.	11	13	27	2
(3) Number of streams in (2) planted with other species of trout.	5	4	19	1
(4) Number of streams in (1) planted with species of trout besides the dominant species.	24	11	29	4
(5) Number of streams in (1) planted with dominant species only	30	10	19	-
(6) Number of streams in (1) either where both rainbow and cutthroat were planted or where one was planted where the other was dominant.	12	9	8	-
(7) Number of streams in (1) where a species planted constituted less than 5 percent of the catch.	13	1	16	-

Note: Plantings refer only to years 1946, 1947, and 1948.

Practical answers to fish management questions can be gained from studying the composition of fishermen's catches. The fish composition will change in many of our streams and lakes as watershed conditions, irrigation needs, fishing pressure, and other factors change. Creel census will disclose these changes, their directions, and their magnitudes. A flexible planting program is needed that management may keep abreast of natural fluctuations. Creel census, as has been discussed, will enable the Fish and Game Department--

1. to discontinue planting species of fish that do not appear materially or do not appear at all in the catch,
2. to plant the species of fish that will give the angler the greatest return, and
3. to prohibit the introduction of new species of fish that prior knowledge shows are incompatible with resident fish.

It will be noted in the tables that catch per hour has been calculated wherever possible; that is, the Fish and Game Department is anxious to know the number of fish that the average angler catches in one hour's fishing on as many lakes and streams in the state as possible. It is a common conception of many persons that catch per hour will mean nothing since it is so variable for each person. True, a good fisherman may catch his limit on a stream in a few hours, while an inexperienced angler may catch no fish. Catch per hour, as the Department will use it, must be an average for many, many fishermen, good ones and less experienced ones. It will, then, show the fishing success of just an average fisherman, or it will show how good fishing is on the average.

A comparison of the catch per hour for one body of water year after year will show whether fishing is improving or getting poorer. If catch per hour decreases over a period of years, this will indicate trouble and will call for a change in management.

Thus it should be clear that the state-wide census is necessary for better fishery management. This comprehensive census is not a cure-all; it is an indicator. It is not a method of diagnosing troubles; it is a method of discovering them. Biological investigations have to be instigated to disclose the actual source so that corrective management measures may be taken.

THE LONG RANGE VIEWPOINT

The Montana Fish and Game Department has the tremendous responsibility of maintaining good fishing in the face of increasing fishing pressure, while a multitude of man-made factors is reducing the productivity of the waters. While the main Department effort in fishery management has been the hatchery system, numerous other management methods have been given a certain amount of emphasis. The fishermen's sole desire is to have good fishing. For this to become a reality, every available management tool must be given full attention with no bias toward one or two. These tools which are available to fishery managers include the following:

1. Hatchery fish production based on maximum return for dollars invested.
2. Flexible and completely sound fishing regulations.
3. Installation of irrigation ditch screens where need is demonstrated.
4. Carrying-capacity of waters increased to support and produce desirable fish by--
 - a. Rough fish control where practical and necessary.
 - b. Complete eradication of harmful species by poisoning certain waters.
 - c. Installation of stream and lake improvement devices.
 - d. Fertilization of certain small ponds and lakes.
5. Introduction of fish and proper management of stock-water reservoirs and other impounded waters to produce new fishing areas.

Yes, fishery managers must utilize every tool at their disposal to maintain high quality fishing. Since conditions are ever changing, there must be a constant check to indicate the need for changes in management and also to evaluate the success of such changes. Creel census is the constant check which will indicate efficient management. This basic source of information is highly essential. The angler will reap the benefit!

APPENDIX A

Distribution of rainbow trout, brown trout, cutthroat trout, and eastern brook trout as shown by the 1948 and 1949 state-wide creel census.

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Scale in Miles
0 3 6

Rainbow Trout Distribution

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MONTANA
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Scale 1:50,000

Brown Trout Distribution

MONTANA
FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

1000

MONTANA
FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

Scale in Miles

Cutthroat Trout Distribution

MONTANA
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Scale 1:50,000

- 50 to 100 percent of the catch
- 5 to 49 percent of the catch
- Less than 5 percent of the catch

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Scale 10 Miles

Eastern Brook Trout Distribution

APPENDIX B

Creel Census Summary Tables Through 1949.

Key:

Br - Brown trout.
Ct - Cutthroat trout.
Eb - Eastern brook trout.
Gr - Grayling.
Lt - Lake trout.
Rb - Rainbow trout.
SS - Sockeye salmon (kokanee).

Beaverhead River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Fishing	Hours per Fished Hour	Catch	Rainbow Trout No.	Size	Cutthroat Trout No.	Size	E. Brook Trout No.	Size	Brown Trout No.	Size	Grayling No.	Size	Number and Kind Planted					
																1946	1947	1948	1948	1948	1948
																Sp.	No.	Sp.	No.	Sp.	No.
Alder Gulch	1948	Madison	126	302	1.3	374	94.9 9.1			20	5.1 9.2					Gr.	12,800	Rb.	23,430	Rb.	12,000
	1949	Madison	109	277	0.8	209	100.0 8.7														
Beaverhead River	1941	Madison	38	---	---	52	59.1 ---			36	40.9 ---					Br.	111,720			Br.	16,470
	1942	and	76	---	---	175	77.8 ---			49	21.8 ---					Rb.	69,280	Rb.	12,840	Rb.	24,000
	1948	Beaverhead	429	1972	0.7	1250	91.4 11.3			63	4.6 9.8										
	1949		191	409	1.5	516	83.5 11.6			14	2.3 10.0										
Blacktail Creek	1941	Beaverhead	17	---	---					81	100.0 ---					Ct.	8,340	Ct.	14,259	Rb.	18,000
	1948	Beaverhead	136	206	1.9	32	8.0 10.1			366	92.0 9.5										
	1949	Beaverhead	46	96	2.7	60	22.6 9.3			205	77.4 9.5										
Bloody Dick Creek	1948	Beaverhead	159	792	2.1			17	1.0 9.1	1619	99.0 9.4					Ct.	7,645			Rb.	3,816
	1949	Beaverhead	106	363	3.0	14	1.3 12.0	7	0.7 9.0	1052	98.0 9.0										
Grasshopper Creek	1949	Beaverhead	49	117	2.4	4	1.4 9.0	7	2.5 9.0	273	96.1 10.5					Rb.	15,520	Ct.	16,980		
Nicholia Creek	1948	Beaverhead	56	204	2.0	114	28.4 10.1	288	71.6 9.6												
	1949	Beaverhead	34	158	1.6	40	15.6 10.1	217	84.4 10.1												
Red Rock River	1948	Beaverhead	89	330	1.7	92	16.3 11.5			466	82.3 8.7					Rb.	9,600			Rb.	10,000
	1949	Beaverhead	171	476	2.3	94	8.6 11.9			876	80.3 8.8										
Ruby River	1941	Madison	29	---	---	83	93.3 ---									Br.	40,000	Rb.	14,360	Rb.	23,000
	1942	Madison	52	---	---	11	36.7 ---									Ct.	12,880				
	1948	Madison	122	310	0.7	181	78.7 11.3			14	6.1 9.0					Rb.	31,140				
	1949	Madison	20	43	0.9	24	63.2 12.0														
Sheep Creek (near Dell)	1948	Beaverhead	171	759	0.9	656	100.0 9.5														
	1949	Beaverhead	132	486	1.8	847	99.3 10.4			6	0.7 9.0										
Deacons Lake	1949	Beaverhead	26	126	1.4			179	100.0 11.7												
Morrison Lake	1948	Beaverhead	18	87	0.3	13	54.2 15.6	11	45.8 15.7							Ct.	2,568				
	1949	Beaverhead	32	122	0.4	35	67.3 15.8	17	32.7 13.1							Rb.	1,080				
Ruby Lake	1949	Madison	24	181	0.9	88	55.7 13.0	12	7.6 14.0							Rb.	4,400	Rb.	2,520	Rb.	4,320

Big Hole River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Fishing	Hours per Fished Hour	Catch	Rainbow Trout			Cutthroat Trout			E. Brook Trout			Brown Trout			Grayling			Number and Kind Planted				
						No.	L	Size	No.	L	Size	No.	L	Size	No.	L	Size	No.	L	Size	Sp.	No.	Sp.	No.	Sp.
Big Hole River Sec. I (Headwaters to Pintlar Cr.)	1948	Beaverhead	68	322	1.6	33	6.3	11.9	8	1.5	11.1	347	66.5	10.2							Rb.	12,600	Rb.	930	
	1949	Beaverhead	75	313	1.8	112	19.8	13.7	16	2.8	11.5	377	66.5	9.9							Gr.	150,000	Ct.	2,080	
Big Hole River Sec. II (Pintlar Cr. to Divide)	1948	Beaverhead	88	399	1.3	290	57.4	11.1	6	1.2	9.0	104	20.6	10.4							Rb.	62,550	Rb.	11,680	
	1949	Deer Lodge and Silver Bow	72	253	0.9	112	49.3	12.2	12	5.3	9.4	43	19.0	11.0							Gr.	800,000	Gr.	180,000	
Big Hole River Sec. III (Divide to Mouth)	1948	Beaverhead	306	1336	0.5	326	54.0	13.4	1	0.2	9.0	4	0.6	11.0							Rb.	8,640	Rb.	9,300	
	1949	Silver Bow and Madison	499	1086	1.1	733	59.2	12.0				5	0.4	12.6							Br.	7,200	Br.	172,800	
Canyon Creek (Maiden Rock)	1949	Beaverhead	25	76	2.4	34	19.0	9.8	54	30.2	9.5	91	50.8	9.5									Ct.	9,320	
La Marche Creek	1949	Deer Lodge	14	50	1.6	9	11.1	12.2	7	8.6	12.0	65	80.3	10.4							Rb.	1,550	Ct.	20,800	
North Fork Big Hole River	1949	Beaverhead	22	78	2.2	9	5.3	14.1	8	4.8	13.1	131	78.0	10.5							Gr.	175,000	Gr.	9,300	
Ruby Creek	1949	Beaverhead	17	49	2.3				7	6.1	10.0	108	93.9	8.8							Ct.	21,468	Ct.	10,400	
Trail Creek	1949	Beaverhead	28	100	2.0	3	1.4	12.0	23	11.3	9.2	174	85.3	9.0							Ct.	28,624	Ct.	4,160	
Warm Springs Creek	1949	Beaverhead	9	36	2.8				18	18.2	11.5	80	80.8	11.3									800		
Lake Agnes	1949	Beaverhead	121	318	4.4	13	1.0	14.0															Gr.	40,000	
<i>Bitterroot River Drainage</i>																									
<i>Dolly Varden</i>																									
Bitterroot River	1941	Ravalli	124	—	—	16	6.7	—	211	88.3	—	12	5.0	—							Rb.	9,280	Rb.	62,980	
	1948	Ravalli	217	1029	0.3	210	79.6	13.2	36	13.6	13.3	9	3.4	14.5							Br.		Br.	68,224	
	1949	Ravalli	38	127	0.7	74	86.1	11.6	5	5.8	14.0	5	5.8	10.5											
Burnt Fork Bitterroot	1949	Ravalli	20	83	1.2				72	75.0	7.7	8	8.3	8.6							Ct.		Ct.	17,400	
East Fork Bitterroot	1941	Ravalli	43	—	—	48	42.5	—	48	42.5	—	17	15.0	—							Br.	2,800	Br.	2,400	
	1942	Ravalli	24	—	—	5	8.1	—	45	72.6	—	12	19.3	—											
	1948	Ravalli	128	383	0.7	57	21.6	9.3	190	72.0	9.0	17	6.4	7.3							Gr.	9,200	Gr.	17,968	
	1949	Ravalli	123	516	—	153	43.4	12.2	136	38.9	9.2	57	16.3	7.7							Ct.	14,730	Ct.	103,000	
West Fork Bitterroot	1941	Ravalli	31	—	—	20	12.7	—	137	87.3	—														
	1948	Ravalli	40	143	0.9	24	19.0	8.5	97	77.0	9.8	4	3.2	7.0							Gr.	9,200	Gr.	17,968	
	1949	Ravalli	51	190	0.8	44	28.6	9.3	109	70.8	8.5	1	0.8	8.0							Rb.	14,000	Rb.	3,600	

Blackfoot River Drainage

[illegible]

Clark Fork River Drainage

Browns Gulch	1949 Silver Bow	15	18	1.5								27	100.0	8.7										
Bull River	1949 Sanders	33	99	0.6	26	43.3	10.1	25	41.7	10.9		1	1.7	12.0	8	13.3	27.9	Ct.	8,400	Ct.	4,500	Ct.	30,000	
Clark Fork River III (Mouth of Rock Creek near Bonita to mouth of Flathead)	1949 Missoula Mineral Sanders	41	95	0.3	15	62.5	10.8								9	37.5	15.3	Br.	21,000	Br.	190,524	Br.	107,160	
Clark Fork River IV Flathead River to Idaho)	1949 Sanders	83	184	0.3	40	62.5	12.5	21	32.8	11.4					3	4.7	10.0						Br.	138,400
Dutchman Creek	1949 Deer Lodge	16	33	1.5								19	38.8	8.5	30	61.2	10.2							
East Fork Rock Creek	1948 Granite	69	164	0.9	8	5.5	11.5	110	75.9	9.7		27	18.6	8.2				Ct..	7,120					
Flint Creek Sec. II (Below Georgetown Lake)	1948 Granite 1949 Granite	56 21	128 60	1.9 1.1	3 3	1.2 4.5	8.0 10.0	108 17	44.6 25.4	9.6 8.4		44 19	18.2 28.3	8.0 8.2	87 28	36.0 41.8	10.0 10.7	Br.	64,800	Br.	2,940	Ct.	8,000	
Harvey Creek	1948 Granite 1949 Granite	28 13	97 49	3.1 3.0				299 145	99.7 97.3	8.3 11.4		1	.3	—	4	2.7	11.0				Eb.	11,400		
Lost Creek	1948 Deer Lodge 1949 Deer Lodge	73 20	138 22	0.6 1.2	36 2	45.6 7.8	9.5 10.0	7 12	8.8 46.1	10.9 8.4		36	45.6	8.0	12	46.1	11.2	Br.	26,400	Br.	7,200	Br.	12,330	

Clark Fork Columbia River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Fishing	Hours per Fished Hour	Catch	Rainbow Trout			Cutthroat Trout			E. Brook Trout			Brown Trout			Dolly Varden			Number and Kind Planted					
						No.	%	Size	No.	%	Size	No.	%	Size	No.	%	Size	No.	%	Size	1946		1947		1948	
																					Sp.	No.	Sp.	No.	Sp.	No.
Mill Creek	1949	Deer Lodge	22	25	0.7	3	16.7	7.0				15	83.3	7.6				Ct.	5,000	Ct.	16,000	Ct.	10,400			
Prospect Creek	1942	Sanders	95	---	---	28	24.8	---	57	50.4	---	2	1.8	---	26	23.0	---									
	1948	Sanders	31	71	3.8	107	39.9	8.3	159	59.4	7.7	2	0.7	6.5				Ct.	6,520	Ct.	15,000					
	1949	Sanders	27	160	0.8	35	47.3	8.3	27	36.5	8.3				12	16.2	20.8									
Rock Creek (South of Bonita)	1948	Granite	415	1920	0.7	437	35.0	10.4	659	52.7	10.0	136	10.9	8.6	17	1.4	---	Rb.	8,640	Rb.	24,028	Rb.	94,772			
Rock Creek Sec. I (Above Hogsback Creek)	1949	Granite	80	382	0.9	142	43.0	9.9	148	44.9	9.8	29	8.8	10.0	9	2.7	10.0									
Rock Creek Sec. II (Below Hogsback Creek)	1949	Granite	137	823	0.3	160	69.9	10.1	20	8.7	9.6	4	1.8	9.0	3	1.3	14.0	42	18.3	12.3						
Rock Creek (N. E. of Furlong)	1949	Sanders	16	41	3.3	18	13.2	8.0	118	86.8	8.2															
St. Regis River	1949	Mineral	169	963	0.5				154	34.5	11.4	258	57.9	7.7	34	7.6	8.1	Br.	6,872	Br.	7,870	Ct.	45,920			
Thompson River II (Below Bend Ranger Station)	1949	Sanders	33	113	2.8	241	75.6	8.9	38	11.9	8.7	8	2.5	8.3	32	10.0	9.6		?	?		?				
Vermillion Creek	1949	Sanders	16	35	2.9	51	50.0	8.7	47	46.1	8.8				4	3.9	31.5				Ct.	2,000				
Warm Springs Creek	1948	Deer Lodge	49	116	1.3	23	15.4	9.5	17	11.4	8.6	97	65.1	8.5	12	8.1	10.0	Rb.	3,360	Rb.	4,560	Rb.	5,952			
																		Br.	7,200	Rb.	2,100	Ct.	420			
																		Br.				Br.	4,800			
West Fork Rock Creek	1948	Granite	17	24	1.1				31	91.2	7.5	3	8.8	7.5				Ct.	10,650		Ct.	10,000				
	1949	Granite	7	34	0.9				26	89.7	7.8				3	10.3	8.0									
Willow Creek (near Hal 1)	1949	Granite	21	60	2.4				28	19.7	8.3	90	63.4	8.2	24	16.9	9.5									
East Fork Reservoir	1948	Granite	36	151	0.3	35	74.5	15.7	1	2.1	14.0	2	4.3	12.0	9	19.1	13.5									
	1949	Granite	30	133	0.5	29	63.0	14.5	2	4.4	13.0	1	2.2	10.0	14	30.4	14.1									
Georgetown Lake	1948	Deer Lodge and Granite	566	2012	0.2	162	42.4	15.3	186	48.7	12.1	21	5.5	11.2				Rb.	94,504		Rb.	16,974				
																		Ct.	51,114	Ct.	64,636					
																		Gr.	150,000	Gr.	75,000	Gr.	16,950			
	Dec.	1949	Deer Lodge and Granite	169	283	4.2	34	2.9	13.0	12	1.0	11.5	1130	95.5	10.6	7	0.6	12.7								
Surveyor Lake	1949	Mineral	18	222	0.2	40	100.0	18.9														Rb.	12,600			

Flathead River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Catch		Rainbow Trout No. % Size	Cutthroat Trout No. % Size	E. Brook Trout No. % Size	Bolly Varden No. % Size	Sockeye Salmon		Number and Kind Planted			
			Number	Hours per Fishing Hour							1946 Sp. No.	1947 Sp. No.	1948 Sp. No.	1949 Sp. No.
Flathead River Sec. I (Forks to Flathead Lake)	1949	Flathead	92	356 0.9	2 0.6 7.5	282 92.2 10.0		22 7.2 18.4					Ct. 61,016 Ct. 145,572	
Flathead River Sec. II (Flathead Lake to Mouth)	1949	Flathead	59	103 1.0	1 1.0 14.0	99 97.0 12.2		2 2.0 16.5						
Goat Creek	1948 Lake 1949 Lake		24 8	37 2.4 10 4.6		81 90.0 8.0 40 87.0 8.2	9 10.0 8.0 6 13.0 7.7							Ct. 2,200
Jocko River	1948 Sanders 1949 Lake Missoula		129 75	313 1.6 135 1.9	169 34.8 8.9 44 17.5 9.6	268 55.1 10.0 191 76.1 8.8	47 9.7 8.0 5 2.0 8.6	2 0.4 10.5 11 4.4 10.1				Rb. 40,000		
Mid Fork Flathead	1949 Flathead		93	481 1.3		593 95.3 9.6	10 1.6 8.0	19 3.1 17.9						
N. Fork Flathead River	1948 Flathead 1949 Flathead		58 175	214 1.7 586 1.8	7 1.9 8.0	349 96.2 9.6 1053 98.9 9.6		7 1.9 25.8 12 1.1 13.7			?	?	Ct. 27,257	
S. Fork Flathead River	1948 Flathead 1949 Flathead		46 31	112 1.7 97 2.4		187 100.0 11.1 218 94.0 12.4		14 16.0 16.7				Ct. 50,000		
Sunday Creek	1949 Flathead		22	64 3.6		230 100.0 7.7								Eb. 10,000
Swan River Sec. I (Headwaters to Swan Lake)	1948 Lake and 1949 Missoula		79 124	230 1.0 510 1.2	41 17.8 12.2 187 30.0 9.5	156 67.8 10.2 393 63.1 9.8	9 3.9 6.5 20 3.2 8.4	24 10.5 12.0 23 3.7 12.4						Ct. 82,720 Rb. 32,600
Swan River Sec. II (Swan Lake to Mouth)	1949 Lake and Missoula		32	62 1.3	6 7.7 8.8	72 92.3 10.5								
Youngs Creek	1948 Powell		55	183 3.4	90 14.4 9.9	459 73.3 10.8	75 12.0 13.0	2 0.3 19.0						
Echo Lake	1948 Flathead 1949 Flathead		13 71	34 323	No trout reported, only warm water fish. No trout reported, only warm water fish.									Eb. 3,100 Rb. 8,750
Flathead Lake	1949 Flathead and Lake		1484	4680 1.1	19 0.4 16.0	602 12.0 12.6	Lake Trout 2 0.04 26.0	190 3.8 17.6 4203 83.8 12.2						Ct. 176,290 Ct. 155,250 Ct. 263,140 Rb. 458,200 Rb. 247,350 Rb. 569,656 SS 1,460,700 SS 2,268,800 SS 2,271,710
Huntsberger Lake	1949 Flathead		29	125 2.9		362 100.0 9.7								
Swan Lake	1949 Lake		86	677 0.6	81 20.8 11.0 4 Browns 1.04 10.2 long	260 66.7 9.5	E. Brook Trout 4 1.0 10.0	33 8.5 11.2 8 2.0 9.2						Ct. 82,720 Rb. 32,600
Whitefish Lake	1949 Flathead		51	196 0.8		48 29.8 9.7	Lake Trout 33 20.5 21.2	3 1.9 18.3 77 47.8 12.4						SS. 525,000 SS. 500,000 SS. 200,000 Ct. 70,000 Eb. 20,000 Ct. 40,000 Lf 22,400

Gallatin River Drainage

		E. Brook Trout		Brown Trout	
W. Fork Gallatin I (Headwaters to Spanish Cr.)	1948 Gallatin	196 1.0	182 92.0 10.0	6 3.0 9.3	4 2.0 11.0
	1949 Gallatin	109 352 1.6	543 95.8 10.6	4 0.7 11.5	7 1.2 10.4
W. Fork Gallatin II (Spanish Creek to mouth)	1949 Gallatin	141 358 1.8	501 78.2 11.3	32 5.0 10.6	58 9.0 10.6
					50 7.8 12.0

Kootenai River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Catch		Rainbow Trout		Cutthroat Trout		E. Brook Trout		Brown Trout		Grayling		Number and Kind Planted			
			Number Fishing	Hours per Fished Hour	No.	%	Size	No.	%	Size	No.	%	No.	%	1946	1947	1948	No.
Fisher River	1949	Lincoln	20	65	1.1	58	79.5	11.1	15	20.5	9.8				Rb.	3,360	Ct.	9,000
Kootenai River	1949	Lincoln	30	115	0.5	11	13.4	11.1	51	62.2	11.5				Ct.	4,200		100,000
Swamp Creek (near Libby)	1948	Lincoln	68	119	1.6	14	7.1	7.9	14	7.1	7.0	168	85.8	7.2				
Yaak River	1948	Lincoln	118	340	1.5	265	51.2	9.5	144	27.8	9.0	109	21.0	8.6				
	1949	Lincoln	51	145	1.9	170	56.7	9.9	26	13.3	8.0	Plus 78 trout						
Kilbrennan Lake	1948	Lincoln	13	37	1.9	22	31.0	13.2				49	69.0	10.2				
	1949	Lincoln	41	118	2.0	20	8.3	12.0	221	91.7	11.5							

Madison River Drainage

Madison River Sec. II (Canyon below Hebgen Dam)	1949	Gallatin and Madison	167	581	1.7	519	65.0	14.3	plus 148 trout	1	0.1	12.0	278	34.8	16.6	1	0.1	12.0	Rb.	2,820
Madison River Sec. III (Canyon to Meadow Lake)	1941	Madison	92	—	—	73	76.8	9.4					22	23.2	12.3					
	1942	Madison	174	—	—	215	71.4	12.2	10	3.3	8.0		76	25.3	14.0					
	1948	Madison	1109	3001	0.6	1275	67.9	13.0					601	32.0	13.5					
	1949	Madison	586	1771	0.8	947	67.6	13.3					452	32.3	14.5					
Madison River Sec. IV (Meadow Lake to mouth)	1949	Madison and Gallatin	40	89	0.8	52	72.2	12.5					20	27.8	13.3				Br.	36,120
Axolotal Lakes	1949	Madison	22	74	0.9	66	100.0	12.6											Rb.	1,920
Cliff Lake	1949	Madison	23	149	0.7	103	100.0	12.5											Rb.	57,780 Rb. 22,127
Hebgen Lake	1947	Gallatin	—	3828	0.3	785	60.9	15.6	38	2.9	16.9		466	36.2	14.6				Rb.	10,440 Rb. 18,972
	1948	Gallatin	1050	4362	0.7	1402	49.4	15.0	57	2.0	14.7	1	—	10.0					Br.	63,000
	1949	Gallatin	4008	16753	0.5	4332	47.9	15.6	81	0.9	15.9	12	0.1	12.4	4618	51.0	15.0			
Hidden Lake	1948	Madison	37	228	1.2	279	100.0	13.3											Rb.	14,640 Rb. 2,832
	1949	Madison	16	102	0.8	84	100.0	12.8												
Meadow Lake	1948	Madison	42	199	0.8	127	83.0	14.1					26	17.0	14.5					
	1949	Madison	503	1850	0.6	283	70.9	15.2	plus 638 trout				116	29.1	14.2					
Wade Lake	1949	Madison	65	220	0.4	47	52.8	16.0					42	47.2	15.7				Rb.	1,800 Rb. 11,403

Marias River Drainage

Lower Two Medicine Lake	1948	Glacier	17	47	0.4	16	88.9	11.0					2	11.1	—				Rb.	6,600 Rb. 1,000 Rb. 7,680
	1949	Glacier	12	28	1.4	21	52.5	13.5					19	47.5	9.3					

Milk River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Fishing	Hours per Fished Hour	Catch		Rainbow Trout	Cutthroat Trout		E. Brook Trout	Brown Trout		Grayling, Trout		Number and Kind Planted			
					No.	%	No.	%	Size	No.	%	Size	No.	%	1947	1948	Sp.	No.
Beaver Creek	1942 Hill		119	---	217	35.9	---			388	64.1	---					Eb.	6,480 Eb.
	1943 Hill		60	---	54	24.0	---			171	76.0	---						6,000 Eb.
	1948 Hill		132	304	2.2	225	34.2	8.6		432	65.8	8.1						
	1949 Hill		116	198	1.5	69	22.8	8.0		234	77.2	8.0						3,200
Clear Creek	1942 Blaine		30	---	61	50.4	---			60	49.6	---					Eb.	12,240
	1943 Blaine		20	---	29	26.1	---			82	73.9	---						
	1948 Blaine		98	341	1.9	115	17.5	8.3		543	82.5	8.1						
	1949 Hill		121	204	0.8	161	100.0	14.5									Br.	45,000
Milk River Sec. II (Fresno Dam to Havre)																		
S. Fork Milk River	1949 Glacier		49	183	1.7	140	45.2	11.2	17	5.5	10.1	153	49.3	9.2			Eb.	10,400 Rb.
Fresno Lake	1942 Hill		45	---	38	100.0	---											14,000
	1943 Hill		46	---	29	100.0	---										Eb.	14,780 Rb.
	1948 Hill		104	290	0.2	52	100.0	14.3									Rb.	16,940 Rb.
	1949 Hill		199	422	0.1	50	100.0	14.8										33,200

Missouri River Drainage

Arrow Creek	Judith Basin																	
	1948 Chouteau		---	---	237	49.6	8.4	30	6.3	7.0	211	44.1	8.0				Eb.	8,400 Rb.
	1949 and Fergus		31	94	1.6	67	44.7	8.7			83	55.3	9.0				Eb.	1,400
	1949 Meagher		30	64	4.4						283	100.0	8.5				Eb.	10,000
Belt Creek	1948 Cascade		---	---	163	86.7	10.3				25	13.3	8.4				Rb.	2,800 Rb.
Big Spring Creek	1948 Fergus		132	338	2.2	486	65.7	10.3	1	0.1	10.0	22	3.0	10.8			Rb.	47,640 Br.
	1949 Fergus		145	389	1.5	408	69.8	10.7	1	0.2	15.0	1	0.2	7.0			Ct.	14,600 Ct.
												231	31.2	11.5			Eb.	1,200
												174	29.8	11.8			Rb.	133,240
Cottonwood Creek (N.E. of Geyser)	Basin																	
	1948 Chouteau		---	---	223	33.9	7.8				435	66.1	7.4				Br.	22,960
	1949 and Judith		37	128	1.8	76	32.3	8.0			159	67.7	8.2				Eb.	3,120 Eb.
																	Ct.	1,650
Cottonwood Creek (W. of Lewistown)	1949 Fergus		32	85	2.3				45	22.8	8.0	152	77.2	8.4			Eb.	1,640 Ct.
	1948 Judith Basin		---	---	25	14.5	8.0				147	85.5	8.0				Br.	1,134 Br.
	1949 Judith Basin		7	16	2.2						35	100.0	8.0				Eb.	5,800 Br.
																		2,100
E. Fk. Big Spring Cr.	1948 Fergus		14	30	2.9				14	15.7	9.0	75	84.3	8.4			Eb.	13,080 Rb.
	1949 Fergus		11	28	1.5	9	22.0	8.7			32	78.0	8.6				Eb.	2,520
																	Ct.	19,800
																	Ct.	38,000 Ct.
Four Mile Creek	1948 Meagher		28	213	1.5	10	3.0	9.2	296	90.0	9.0	23	7.0	9.0				6,550
	1949 Meagher		59	444	1.3				533	100.0	9.0							
Hightwood Creek	1948 Chouteau		---	---	---	213	37.4	8.1	9	1.6	7.0	347	61.0	7.5			Eb.	4,500 Eb.
Hound Creek	1949 Cascade		48	366	1.4	125	23.8	12.5	138	35.8	10.5	212	40.4	9.7			Rb.	2,200 Rb.

Missouri River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Fishing	Hours per Hour	Catch	Rainbow Trout No. g Size	Cutthroat Trout No. g Size	E. Brook Trout No. g Size	Brown Trout No. g Size	Grayling Trout No. g Size	Number and Kind Planted		
											1946	1947	1948
						No. g Size	No. g Size	No. g Size	No. g Size	No. g Size	Sp. No.	Sp. No.	Sp. No.
Jefferson River	1949	Madison	63	14.0	0.2	4 11.4 13.5			31 88.6 13.1		Br. 55,000 Rb. 6,820		Rb. 10,000 Br. 20,811
Judith River Sec. I (Headwaters to Plum Creek)	1948	Judith Basin	---	---	---	416 73.4 10.3	36 6.3 9.7	115 20.3 10.3					
	1949	and Fergus	76	221 1.8		261 64.3 10.1	1 0.3 10.0	139 34.2 10.8	5 1.2 9.0		Br. 18,960 Rb. Rb. 36,400 Br. Ct. 63,950 Ct. 11,460 Rb. 9,340		25,480 49,560
Lake Creek	1949	Meagher	18	78 3.0				231 100.0 8.6					
Little Belt Creek	1948	Cascade	---	---	---	33 23.1 7.5	21 14.7 7.0	89 62.2 7.4					
	1949	Cascade	31	76 2.3		20 11.6 7.0		152 88.4 7.2			Eb. 3,600 Eb.	2,250 Rb.	500
Logging Creek	1948	Cascade	---	---	---	30 17.5 7.0	20 11.7 7.0	121 70.8 7.1					
	1948	Judith Basin	---	---	---	65 8.9 9.9	312 42.6 9.6	355 48.5 9.4			Ct. 53,940 Ct.	52,000	10,000
Middle Fork Judith River	1949	Meagher	31	82 4.1				336 100.0 9.2			Eb. 20,000 Eb.	10,000	
Newlin Creek	1949	Lewis and Clark	28	145 0.6		85 100.0 10.5							
N. Fork Dearborn Creek	1948	Chouteau	---	---	---	36 27.5 7.0		95 72.5 7.2					
	1949	Chouteau	27	67 1.1		4 5.2 7.0		73 94.8 7.0			Eb. 1,500		
N. Fork Highwood Creek	1948	Cascade and	---	---	---	191 34.3 7.5	33 5.9 7.0	333 59.8 7.4					
	1949	Judith Basin	27	58 1.8		38 37.6 7.2		63 62.4 7.3			Eb. 4,200		
Otter Creek	1948	Lewis and Clark	58	180 0.9		107 63.7 11.0		2 1.2 9.0	59 35.1 13.4		Br. 34,320 Br.	28,000 Br.	23,800
Prickley Pear Creek	1949	Meagher	31	119 2.8		339 100.0 10.1							
Rock Creek (near Lingshire)	1948	Judith Basin	---	---	---	167 61.2 8.7		106 38.8 8.5					
	1949	Judith Basin	42	148 1.7		126 50.4 8.3		124 49.6 8.0			Eb. 10,000 Rb. 3,200		
Running Wolf Creek	1948	Cascade	136	652 1.7		624 57.9 10.0	42 3.9 7.9	404 37.5 8.2	7 0.7 13.3		Eb. 5,840 Rb. 2,340 Rb.	38,420	
Sheep Creek (opposite Fryett Creek)	1949	Meagher	40	236 1.5		355 100.0 9.6							
	1948	Chouteau	---	---	---	84 22.3 8.6	10 2.6 7.0	283 75.1 7.0			Rb. 17,000 Rb.	5,000	
	1949	Chouteau	47	141 1.0		31 22.5 7.0		107 77.5 7.4			Eb. 4,500 Eb.	3,600 Eb.	5,000
Shonkin Creek	1948	Meagher and	41	257 1.3		71 21.0 9.0		266 79.0 9.0			Rb. 8,200 Rb.	700 Rb.	2,286
	1949	Gallatin	59	200 2.5		140 34.0 11.6 Plus	86 11" trout	257 63.4 9.8	17 3.6 14.6		Br. 20,000 Eb.	20,000	20,000
Sixteen Mile Creek	1948	Cascade and	154	892 1.5		976 72.6 11.2	26 1.9 9.0	342 25.4 10.2			Rb. 4,800 Eb.	2,200 Rb.	15,000
	1949	Meagher	97	867 1.8		639 75.5 10.8	11 1.3 9.8	196 23.2 9.9					
Smith River Sec. I (Headwaters to Hound Creek)	1949	Lewis and Clark	18	109 1.0		80 75.5 8.4		26 24.5 7.7					
South Fork Dearborn River	1949	Lewis and Clark	18	109 1.0		80 75.5 8.4							

[illegible]

<u>Name of Lake or Stream</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Area in Acres</u>	<u>Depth in Feet</u>	<u>Volume in Cubic Feet</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
American Fork Creek	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	
Big Elk Creek	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	
Careless Creek	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	
Chickadee Creek	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	
Cottonwood Creek	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	
Fish Creek	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	
Musselshell River (Headwaters to Canyon)	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	
N. Fork Flatwillow	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	
N. Fork Musselshell	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	
S. Fork Flatwillow	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	
Swimming Woman Creek	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	
Timber Creek	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	
Willow Creek	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	
Deadmans Basin Lake	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	
Lake Harris	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	
Lebo Lake	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	
Martinsdale Lake	Garfield	1,200	10	1,200,000	

Sun River Drainage

[illegible]

Yellowstone River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Fishing	Hours per Fishing Hour	Catch	Number and Kind Planted																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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