

FISH & GAME DEPT.
FISHERIES DIV. FILE
HELENA, MONT.

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

1950

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To the game warden force of the Montana State Fish and Game Department for their excellent cooperation in gathering creel census information.

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

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S .

	Page No.
Introduction - - - - -	1.
Creel Census in Montana- - - - -	3.
Information Gained Thus Far	
Fish Distribution Maps - - - - -	5.
Tables - - - - -	6.
The Long Range Viewpoint - - - - -	10.
Appendix A - Fish Distribution Maps- - - - -	11.
Appendix B - Tables of Creel Census Through 1949 - - - - -	16.

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:

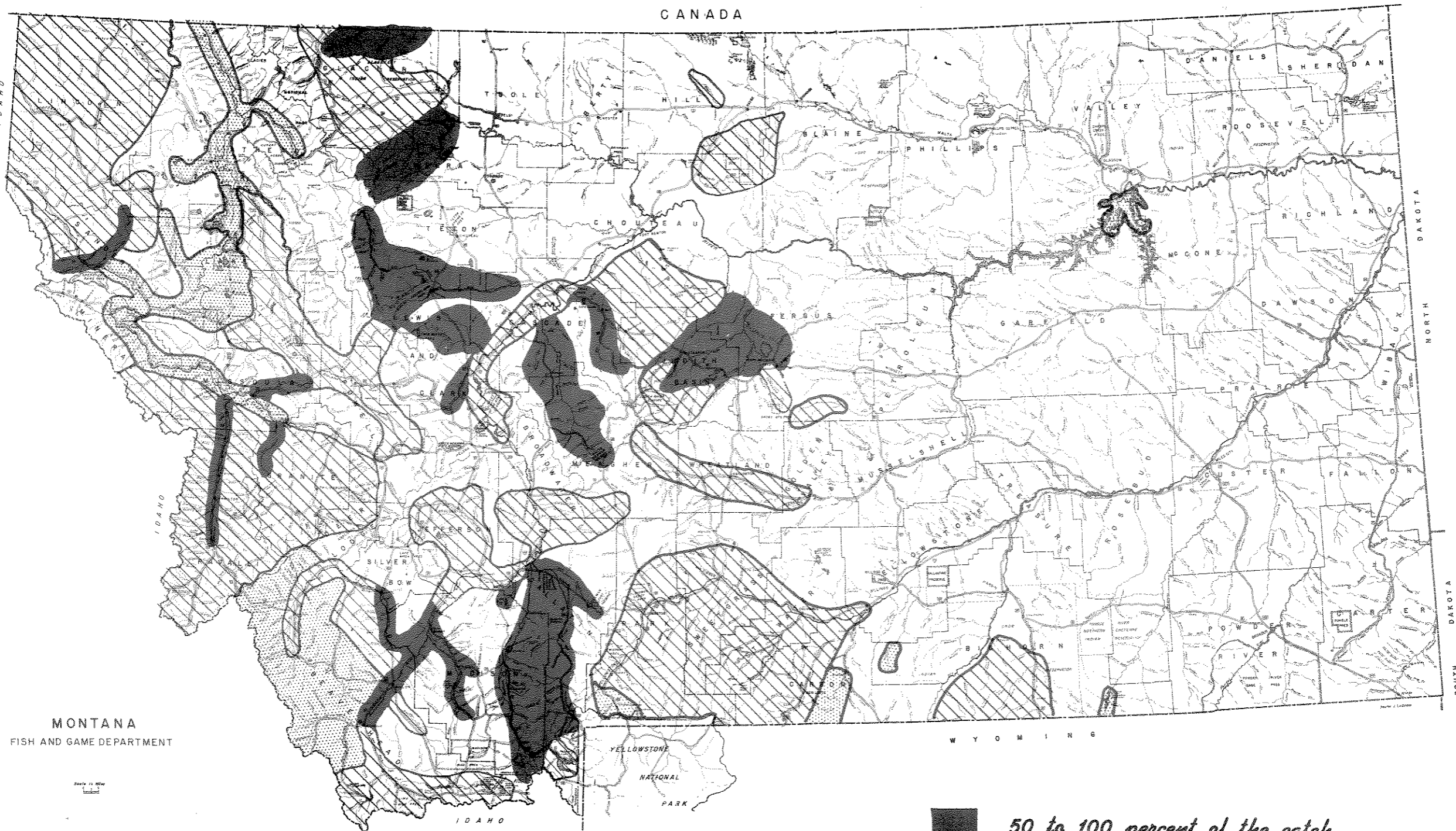
1. Hatchery fish production based on maximum return for dollars invested.
2. Flexible and completely sound fishing regulations.
3. Installation of irrigation ditch screens where need is demonstrated.
4. Carrying-capacity of waters increased to support and produce desirable fish by--
 - a. Rough fish 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.

Rainbow Trout Distribution

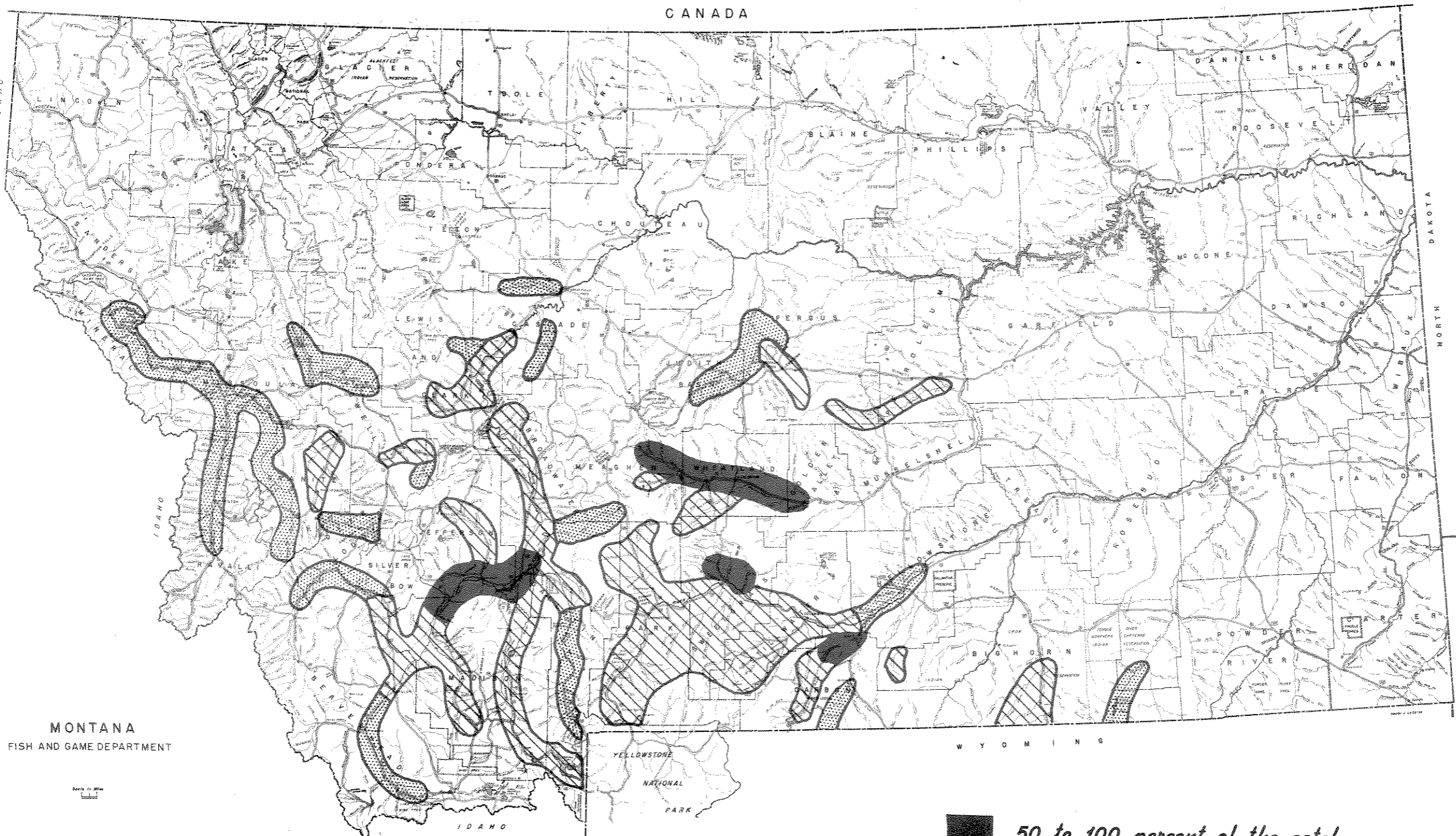


MONTANA
FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

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

Brown Trout Distribution

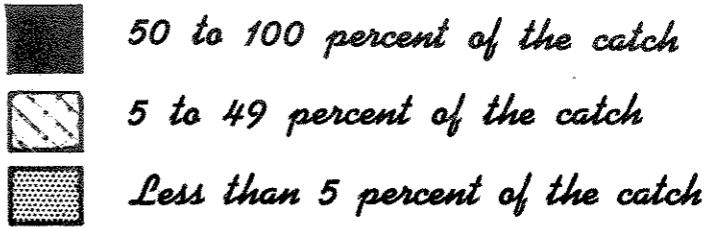
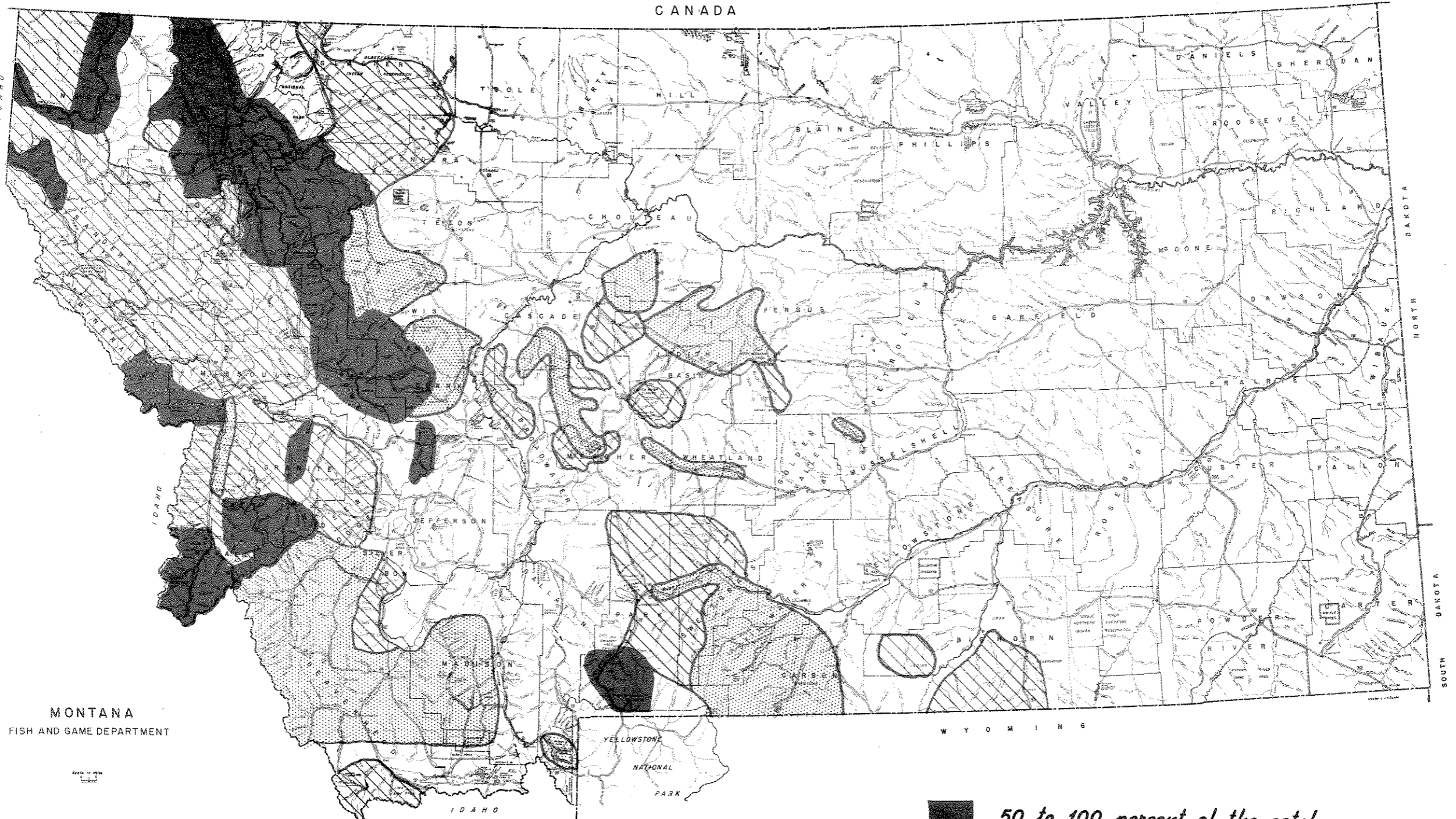


MONTANA
FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

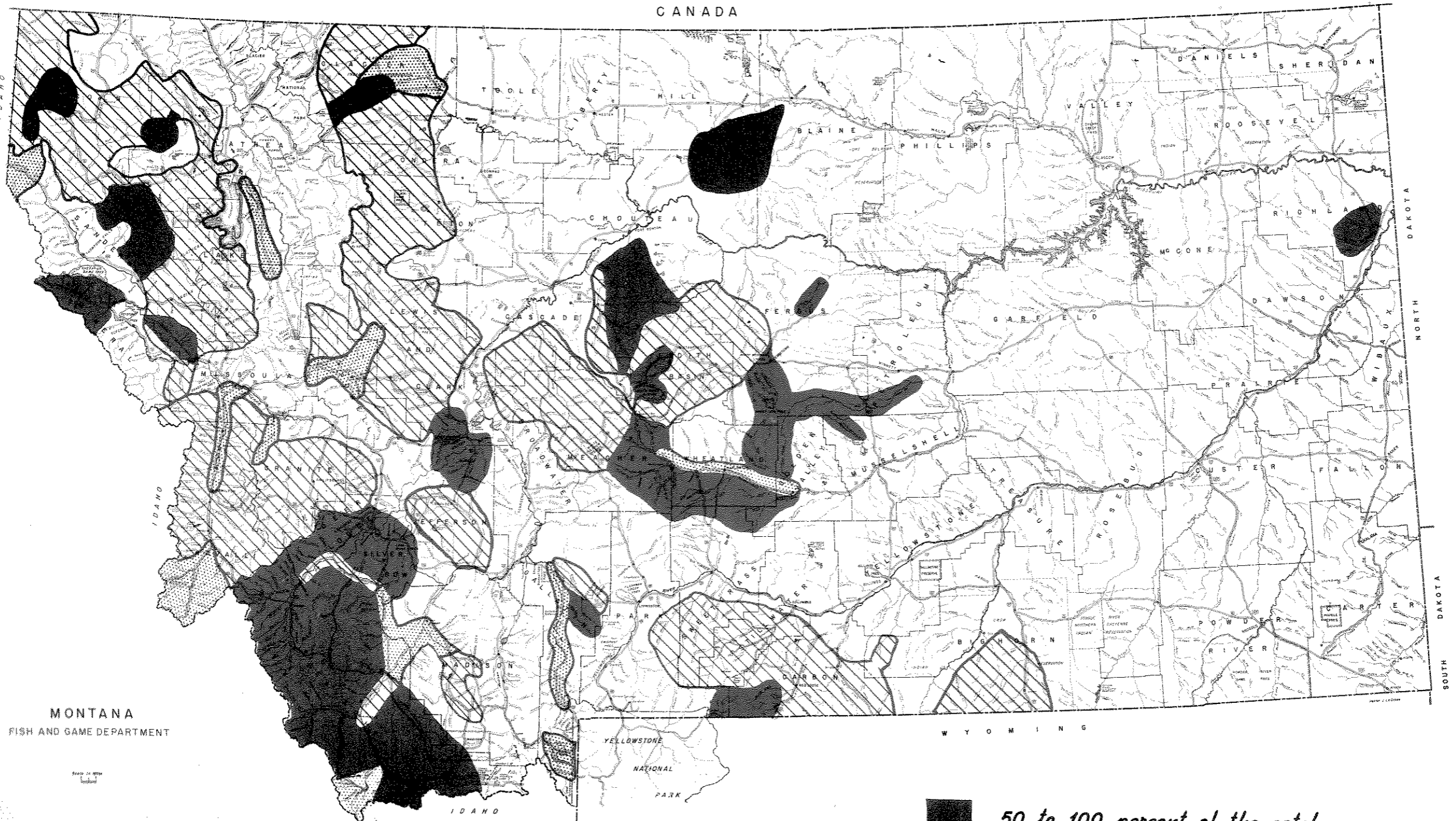
Scale 1:100,000

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

Cutthroat Trout Distribution






Eastern Brook Trout Distribution



MONTANA
FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

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

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).

Big Hole River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Fishing	Hours per Fishing	Catch per Hour	Rainbow Trout		Cutthroat Trout		B. Brook Trout		Brown Trout		Crawling						
						No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size					
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	134	25.7	11.0			
	1949	Beaverhead	75	313	1.8	112	19.8	13.7	16	2.8	11.5	377	66.5	9.9	62	10.9	10.0			
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	90	17.8	9.8			
	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	18	7.9	14.4	42	18.5	9.8
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	273	45.2	14.7			
	1949	Silver Bow and Madison	499	1086	1.1	733	59.2	12.0	5	0.4	12.6	501	40.4	12.9						
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						
	1949	Deer Lodge	14	50	1.6	9	11.1	12.2	7	8.6	12.0	65	80.3	10.4						
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	20	11.9	10.0			
	1949	Beaverhead	17	49	2.3				7	6.1	10.0	108	93.9	8.8						
Ruby Creek	1949	Beaverhead	28	100	2.0	3	1.4	12.0	23	11.3	9.2	174	85.3	9.0	4	2.0	10.0			
	1949	Beaverhead	9	36	2.8				18	18.2	11.5	80	80.8	11.3	1	1.0	12.0			
Trail Creek	1949	Beaverhead	121	318	4.4	13	1.0	14.0							9	0.7	14.0	1370	98.3	9.2

Bitterroot River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Fishing	Hours per Fishing	Catch per Hour	Rainbow Trout		Cutthroat Trout		B. Brook Trout		Brown Trout		Crawling						
						No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size					
Bitterroot River	1941	Ravalli	124	---	---	16	6.7	---	211	88.3	---	12	5.0	---						
	1948	Ravalli	217	1029	0.3	210	79.6	13.2	36	13.6	13.3	9	3.4	14.2						
	1949	Ravalli	38	127	0.7	74	86.1	11.6	5	5.8	11.0	5	5.8	10.5	9	3.4	14.5	2	2.3	16.0
Burnt Fork Bitterroot	1949	Ravalli	20	83	1.2				72	75.0	7.7	8	8.3	8.6	16	16.7	8.0			
East Fork Bitterroot	1941	Ravalli	43	---	---	48	42.5	---	48	42.5	---	17	15.0	---						
	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						
	1949	Ravalli	123	516	---	153	43.4	12.2	136	38.9	9.2	57	16.3	7.7						
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	1	0.8	8.0			
	1949	Ravalli	51	190	0.8	44	28.6	9.3	109	70.8	8.5	1	0.6	9.0						

Dolly Varden

Number and Kind Planted
 1948
 Sp. No. Sp. No. Sp. No. Sp. No.
 1949
 Sp. No. Sp. No. Sp. No. Sp. No.

Rb. 12,600 Rb. Rb. 930
 Gr. 150,000 Gr. Ct. Ct. 2,080

Rb. 62,550 Rb. Rb. 11,680
 Gr. 800,000 Gr. 180,000 Gr. 1,006,600

Rb. 8,640 Rb. 9,300 Rb. 98,000
 Br. 7,200 Br. 172,800

Rb. 3,550 Ct. Ct. 8,320
 Rb. 1,550 Ct. 20,800

Gr. 175,000 Rb. 9,900 Gr. 250,000
 Ct. 21,468 Ct. Ct. 10,400

Ct. 28,624 Ct. Ct. 4,160
 Ct. 800

Rb. 9,280 Rb. 8,080 Rb. 62,980
 Br. 68,224

Ct. 17,400 Ct. 15,000
 Rb. 2,800 Rb. 2,400

Rb. 9,200 Ct. 10,600 Rb. 17,968
 Ct. 14,730 Ct. 103,000

Rb. 14,000 Rb. Rb. 3,600
 Ct. 24,550 Ct. 16,000 Ct. 57,200

Blackfoot River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Hours Fishing	Catch per Fished Hour	Rainbow Trout		Cattthroat Trout		E. Brook Trout		Brown Trout		Dolly Varden		Number and Kind Planted				
					No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size	No.	Size	Sp.	No.	Sp.	No.	1946
Blackfoot River Sec. II (Arresta Creek to Clearwater River)	1948	Missoula	35	124 0.3	12	27.9 11.0	28	65.1 10.4	2	4.7 9.0	1	2.3 11.0			Rb.	2,000 Rb.	14,050 Rb.	6,000	
Blackfoot River Sec. III (Clearwater River to mouth)	1948	Missoula	96	---	63	63.6 ---	36	36.4 ---							Rb.	30,000 Rb.	14,825 Rb.	22,100	
	1948	Missoula	102	403 0.4	101	60.1 10.3	67	39.9 11.5					2	2.6 11.5	Ct.	4,000			
	1949	Missoula	60	277 0.3	67	87.0 10.9	8	10.4 10.9							Rb.	5,220			
Clearwater River	1948	Missoula	31	147 0.4	28	50.9 11.1	27	49.1 9.0	11	6.0 9.8	2	1.1 13.5	29	15.8 16.5	Ct.	2,100 Ct.	2,000		
	1949	Missoula	112	479 0.4	71	38.8 11.7	70	38.3 11.0											
Nevada Creek	1948	Powell	68	272 1.7	22	4.7 9.5	331	71.0 9.5	113	24.3 9.4									
N. Fork Blackfoot River	1949	Powell	38	358 1.0	70	19.0 12.0	297	80.7 10.8					1	0.3 13.0	Rb.	4,650 Rb.	6,000		
Lake Alva	1948	Missoula	16	106 0.3	1	2.9 12.0	34	97.1 11.8							Ct.	10,450 Ct.	3,000		
	1949	Missoula	10	30 0.6	1	5.9 12.5	16	94.1 11.3											
Flacaid Lake	1949	Missoula	87	310 0.5	26	17.6 13.0	119	80.4 13.3					3	2.0 12.0	Ct.	15,050 Ct.	17,500		
Salmon Lake	1948	Missoula	53	137 0.7	36	37.5 9.6	50	52.1 12.5	9	9.4 10.0	1	1.0 11.0	12	3.8 14.1	Ct.	10,000			
	1949	Missoula	72	346 0.9	68	21.9 11.0	230	74.0 11.7											
Seeley Lake	1948	Missoula	45	129 0.4	1	2.0 11.0	49	94.2 12.5					2	3.8 14.0	Ct.	19,800 Ct.	34,300		
	1949	Missoula	63	305 0.4	23	20.9 14.1	84	76.4 12.0					3	2.7 16.3					

Clark Fork River Drainage

Browns Gulch	1949	Silver Bow	15	18 1.5	26	43.3 10.1	25	41.7 10.9	1	1.7 12.0	27	100.0 8.7	8	13.3 27.9	Eb.	7,200 Eb.	1,050		
Bull River	1949	Sanders	33	99 0.6	15	62.5 10.8							9	37.5 15.3	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	41	95 0.3	40	62.5 12.5	21	32.8 11.4							Br.	21,000 Br.	190,524 Br.	107,160	
Clark Fork River IV (Flathead River to Idaho)	1949	Sanders	83	184 0.3	8	5.5 11.5	110	75.9 9.7	19	38.8 8.5	30	61.2 10.2	3	4.7 10.0					Br. 138,400
Dutchman Creek	1949	Deer Lodge	16	33 1.5											Ct.	7,120			
East Fork Rock Creek	1948	Granite	69	164 0.9	3	1.2 8.0	108	44.6 9.6	44	18.2 8.0	87	36.0 10.0			Br.	64,800 Br.	2,940		
Flint Creek Sec. II (Below Georgetown Lake)	1948	Granite	56	128 1.9	3	4.5 10.0	17	25.4 8.4	19	28.3 8.2	28	41.8 10.7			Ct.	8,000			
	1949	Granite	21	60 1.1															
Harvey Creek	1948	Granite	28	97 3.1	8	5.5 11.5	110	75.9 9.7	27	18.6 8.2			4	2.7 11.0	Eb.	11,400			
	1949	Granite	13	49 3.0															
Lost Creek	1948	Deer Lodge	73	138 0.6	36	45.6 9.5	7	8.8 10.9	36	45.6 8.0					Br.	26,400 Br.	7,200 Br.	12,330	
	1949	Deer Lodge	20	22 1.2	2	7.8 10.0	12	46.1 8.4					12	46.1 11.2					

Flathead River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Hours per Fishing	Hours Fished	Catch per Hour	Rainbow Trout		Cutthroat Trout		E. Brook Trout		Dolly Varden		Sockeye Salmon		Number and Kind Planted				
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	1916	1917	1918		
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					Ct.	2,200
Coat Creek	1948	Lake	24	37	2.4				81	90.0	8.0									
	1949	Lake	8	10	4.6				40	87.0	8.2									
Jocko River	1948	Sanders	129	313	1.6	169	34.8	8.9	268	55.1	10.0	2	0.4	10.5					Rb.	40,000
	1949	Lake Missoula	75	135	1.9	44	17.5	9.6	191	76.1	8.8	5	2.0	8.6						
Mid Fork Flathead	1949	Flathead	93	481	1.3				593	95.3	9.6	10	1.6	8.0						
N. Fork Flathead River	1948	Flathead	58	214	1.7	7	1.9	8.0	349	96.2	9.6	7	1.9	25.8						
	1949	Flathead	175	586	1.8				1053	98.9	9.6	12	1.1	13.7						
S. Fork Flathead River	1948	Flathead	46	112	1.7				187	100.0	11.1								Ct.	50,000
	1949	Flathead	31	97	2.4				218	94.0	12.4									
Sunday Creek	1949	Flathead	22	64	3.6															
Swan River Sec. I (Headwaters to Swan Lake)	1948	Lake and	79	230	1.0	11	17.8	12.2	156	67.8	10.2	9	3.9	6.5						
	1949	Missoula	124	510	1.2	187	30.0	9.5	393	63.1	9.8	20	3.2	8.4						
Swan River Sec. II (Swan Lake to Mouth)	1949	Lake and	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						
Echo Lake	1948	Flathead	13	34																
	1949	Flathead	71	323																
Flathead Lake	1948	Flathead and Lake	1484	4680	1.1	19	0.4	16.0	602	12.0	12.6	2	0.04	26.0						
	1949	Flathead	29	125	2.9				362	100.0	9.7									
Huntsberger Lake	1949	Lake	86	677	0.6	81	20.8	11.0	260	66.7	9.5	33	8.5	11.2						
Swan Lake	1949	Lake	51	196	0.8				48	29.8	9.7	3	1.9	18.3						
Whitefish Lake	1949	Flathead	141	358	1.8	501	78.2	11.3	32	5.0	10.6	58	9.0	10.6						
W. Fork Callatin I (Headwaters to Spanish Cr.)	1948	Callatin	95	196	1.0	182	92.0	10.0	6	3.0	9.3	4	2.0	11.0						
	1949	Callatin	109	352	1.6	543	95.8	10.6	4	0.7	11.5	7	1.2	10.4						
W. Fork Callatin II (Spanish Creek to mouth)	1949	Callatin	141	358	1.8	501	78.2	11.3	32	5.0	10.6	58	9.0	10.6						

Gallatin River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Hours per Fishing	Hours Fished	Catch per Hour	Rainbow Trout		Cutthroat Trout		E. Brook Trout		Dolly Varden		Sockeye Salmon		Number and Kind Planted				
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	1916	1917	1918		
W. Fork Callatin I (Headwaters to Spanish Cr.)	1948	Callatin	95	196	1.0	182	92.0	10.0	6	3.0	9.3	4	2.0	11.0						
	1949	Callatin	109	352	1.6	543	95.8	10.6	4	0.7	11.5	7	1.2	10.4						
W. Fork Callatin II (Spanish Creek to mouth)	1949	Callatin	141	358	1.8	501	78.2	11.3	32	5.0	10.6	58	9.0	10.6						

Kootenai 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	
						No.	% Size	No.	% Size	No.	% Size	No.	% Size	No.	% Size
Fisher River	1949	Lincoln	20	65	1.1	58	79.5 11.1	15	20.5 9.8						
Kootenai River	1949	Lincoln	30	115	0.5	11	13.4 11.1	51	62.2 11.5						
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			223	91.7 11.5				

Madison River Drainage

Madison River Sec. II (Canyon below Heagen 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				76	25.3 14.0					
	1948	Madison	1109	3001	0.6	1275	67.9 13.0	10	3.3 8.0		601	32.0 13.5	1	0.1 10.0		Rb. 39,750 Rb. 2,100	
	1949	Madison	586	1771	0.8	947	67.6 13.3				452	32.3 14.5	1	0.1			
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	
Axlotal 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	
Heagen Lake	1947	Gallatin		3828	0.3	785	60.9 15.6	38	2.9 16.9		466	36.2 14.6					
	1948	Gallatin	1050	4362	0.7	1402	49.4 15.0	57	2.0 14.7	1	10.0	48.5 14.3	4	0.1 14.0		Rb. 4,150 Rb. 10,440 Rb. 18,932	
	1949	Gallatin	4008	16753	0.5	4332	47.9 15.6	81	0.9 15.9	12	0.1 12.4	4638	51.0 15.0	5	0.1 15.1		Br. 63,000
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 15.8										
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 630 trout			116	29.1 14.2					
Mead Lake	1949	Madison	65	220	0.4	47	52.8 16.0				42	47.2 15.7				Rb. 4,070 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					
	1949	Glacier	12	28	1.4	21	52.5 13.5			19	47.5 9.3					Rb. 6,600 Rb. 1,000 Rb. 7,680

Number and Kind Planted
 1946 1947 1948
 Sp. No. Sp. No. Sp. No. Sp. No.

Rb. 3,360 Ct. 9,000
 Ct. 4,200 Ct. 100,000

Rb. 5,600 Eb. 10,000 Ct. 50,000
 Rb. 13,400 Ct. 10,000

Rb. 6,900 Eb. 6,000 Eb. 10,000

Rb. 39,750 Rb. 17,400 Rb. 21,440
 Ct. 2,100

Rb. 36,120

Rb. 1,920

Rb. 57,780 Rb. 22,127

Rb. 4,150 Rb. 10,440 Rb. 18,932
 Br. 63,000

Rb. 14,640 Rb. 2,832

Rb. 4,070 Rb. 1,800 Rb. 11,403

Milk River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Fishing	Hours Fished	Catch per Hour	Rainbow Trout		Cutthroat Trout		E. Brook Trout		Brown Trout		Grayling Trout		Number and Kind Planted							
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Sp.	No.	Sp.	No.	Sp.	No.		
Beaver Creek	1942 Hill		119	---	---	217	35.9	---	---	388	64.1	---	---	---	---	Eb.	6,480	Eb.	6,000	Eb.	3,200		
	1943 Hill		60	---	---	54	24.0	---	---	171	76.0	---	---	---	---	Eb.	12,240						
	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	---	---	---								
Clear Creek	1942 Blaine		30	---	---	61	50.4	---	---	60	49.6	---	---	---	---								
	1943 Blaine		20	---	---	29	26.1	---	---	82	73.9	---	---	---	---								
Milk River Sec. II (Fresno Dam to Havre)	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		
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.	14,000
Fresno Lake	1942 Hill		45	---	---	38	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---								
	1943 Hill		16	---	---	29	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---								
	1948 Hill		104	290	0.2	52	100.0	14.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---								
	1949 Hill		199	422	0.1	50	100.0	14.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---								

Missouri River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Fishing	Hours Fished	Catch per Hour	Rainbow Trout		Cutthroat Trout		E. Brook Trout		Brown Trout		Grayling Trout		Number and Kind Planted						
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Sp.	No.	Sp.	No.			
Arrow Creek	1948 Chouteau	Judith Basin	---	---	---	237	49.6	8.4	30	6.3	7.0	211	44.1	8.0	---							
	1949 and Fergus		31	94	1.6	67	44.7	8.7	---	---	---	83	55.3	9.0	---							
	1949 Meagher		30	64	4.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	283	100.0	8.5	---							
Belt Creek	1948 Cascade		---	---	---	163	86.7	10.3	---	---	25	13.3	8.4	---	---							
	1948 Fergus		132	338	2.2	486	65.7	10.3	1	0.1	10.0	22	3.0	10.8	---							
Big Spring Creek	1949 Fergus		145	389	1.5	408	69.8	10.7	1	0.2	15.0	174	29.8	11.8	---							
	1949 and Judith Basin		37	128	1.8	76	32.3	8.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---							
Cottonwood Creek (N.E. of Geyser)	1948 Chouteau		---	---	---	223	33.9	7.8	---	---	1435	66.1	7.4	---								
	1949 Fergus		32	85	2.3	25	14.5	8.0	45	22.8	8.0	152	77.2	8.4	---							
Cottonwood Creek (W. of Lewistown)	1948 Judith Basin		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---							
	1949 Judith Basin		7	16	2.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---							
Dry Wolf Creek (near Stanford)	1948 Fergus		14	30	2.9	9	22.0	8.7	14	15.7	9.0	75	84.3	8.4	---							
	1949 Fergus		11	28	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	32	78.0	8.6	---							
E. Fk. Big Spring Cr.	1948 Meagher		28	213	1.5	10	3.0	9.2	296	90.0	9.0	23	7.0	9.0	---							
	1949 Meagher		59	444	1.3	---	---	---	533	100.0	9.0	---	---	---	---							
Four Mile Creek	1948 Chouteau		---	---	---	213	37.4	8.1	9	1.6	7.0	347	61.0	7.5	---							
	1949 Cascade		48	366	1.4	125	23.8	12.5	138	35.8	10.5	212	40.4	9.7	---							
Highwood Creek	1948 Fergus		14	30	2.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---							
	1949 Fergus		11	28	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---							
Hound Creek	1948 Fergus		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---							
	1949 Fergus		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---							

Missouri River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Hours per Fishing	Catch per Fished Hour	Rainbow Trout No.	Size	Cutthroat Trout No.	Size	E. Brook Trout No.	Size	Brown Trout No.	Size	Number and Kind Planted			
													1946 Sp.	1947 Sp.	1947 No.	1948 Sp.
Jefferson River	1949	Madison Jefferson Broadwater Gallatin	63	140	0.2	4	11.4	13.5			31	88.6	13.1	Br. 55,000 Rb. 6,820	Br. 10,000 Rb. 20,811	
Judith River Sec. I (Headwaters to Flum Creek)	1948	Judith Basin	---	---	---	416	73.4	10.3	36	6.3	115	20.3	10.3	Br. 18,960 Rb. 36,400	63,950 Ct. 25,480 Rb. 11,460 Rb. 49,560 Ct.	
Lake Creek	1949	Meagher	18	78	3.0				231	100.0						
Little Belt Creek	1948	Cascade	---	---	---	33	23.1	7.5	21	14.7	89	62.2	7.4	500		
Logging Creek	1948	Cascade	---	---	---	30	17.5	7.0	20	11.7	121	70.8	7.1			
Middle Fork Judith River	1948	Judith Basin	---	---	---	65	8.9	9.9	312	42.6	355	48.5	9.4			
Newlin Creek	1949	Meagher	31	82	4.1				336	100.0						
N. Fork Bearborn Creek	1949	Lewis and Clark	28	145	0.6	85	100.0	10.5								
N. Fork Highwood Creek	1948	Chouteau	---	---	---	36	27.5	7.0	95	72.5	7.2					
Otter Creek	1948	Cascade and Judith Basin	27	67	1.1	4	5.2	7.0	73	94.8	7.0					
Prickley Pear Creek	1948	Lewis and Clark	58	180	0.9	107	63.7	11.0	2	1.2	59	35.1	13.4	Br. 34,320 Rb. 28,000	Br. 23,800	
Rock Creek (near Kingshire)	1949	Meagher	31	119	2.8	339	100.0	10.1								
Running Wolf Creek	1948	Judith Basin	---	---	---	167	61.2	8.7	106	38.8	8.5					
Sheep Creek (opposite Pryett Creek)	1948	Cascade	136	652	1.7	624	57.9	10.0	42	3.9	404	37.5	8.2	Br. 5,840 Rb. 2,340	Br. 38,420	
Sheep Creek (North of Fort Logan)	1949	Meagher	40	236	1.5	355	100.0	9.6								
Shonkin Creek	1948	Chouteau	---	---	---	84	22.3	8.6	10	2.6	283	75.1	7.0			
Sixteen Mile Creek	1948	Meagher and Gallatin	41	257	1.3	71	21.0	9.0	266	79.0	9.0					
Smith River Sec. I (Headwaters to Hound Creek)	1948	Cascade and Meagher	154	892	1.5	976	72.6	11.2	26	1.9	342	25.4	10.2	Br. 8,200 Rb. 700	Br. 2,286 Rb. 20,000	
South Fork Dearborn River	1949	Lewis and Clark	18	109	1.0	80	75.5	8.4	26	24.5	7.7					

Missouri River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Fishing	Hours Fished	Catch per Hour	Rainbow Trout			Cutthroat Trout			E. Brook Trout			Brown Trout			
						No.	%	Size	No.	%	Size	No.	%	Size	No.	%	Size	
South Fork Highwood Creek	1948	Chouteau	53	113	1.1	54	24.0	7.1	11	7.2	7.0	171	76.0	7.2				
South Fork Judith River	1949	Chouteau				40	26.3	7.0				101	66.5	7.0				
South Fork Judith River	1948	Judith Basin				88	48.6	7.9	15	8.3	7.5	78	43.1	8.4	Rb.	19,100		
South Fork Smith River	1948	Meagher	43	158	2.1							334	100.0	9.6	Eb.	20,000	Eb.	20,000
South Fork Smith River	1949	Meagher	26	82	3.2							264	100.0	10.1				
Tenderfoot Creek	1948	Meagher	33	211	1.2	35	24.8	10.5	65	46.1	10.3	41	29.1	8.5	Rb.	1,280		
Tenderfoot Creek	1949	Meagher	27	98	1.9	23	9.0	12.5	192	75.3	10.4	40	15.7	10.0	Ct.	34,600		
Warm Springs Creek	1948	Fergus	41	98	2.0	108	100.0	9.0	1	0.5	13.0				Rb.	30,360	Rb.	45,120
Warm Springs Creek	1949	Fergus	42	134	1.9	190	99.5	9.3							Ct.	28,200	Eb.	34,100
Wolf Creek	1948	Lewis and Clark	42	134	1.9	105	40.2	9.5	6	0.8	8.0	122	46.8	8.2			Eb.	21,000
Wolf Creek	1948	Fergus and Judith Basin				447	61.1	8.3				279	38.1	7.6				
Yogo Creek	1948	Judith Basin				30	18.1	7.0				136	81.9	7.0	Rb.	1,800	Rb.	3,600
Yogo Creek	1949	Judith Basin	26	88	1.3	10	8.7	8.0	11	9.6	7.0	94	81.7	7.5	Eb.	2,100	Eb.	2,500
Ackley Lake	1948	Judith Basin				240	96.0	12.7				4	1.6	10.0	Ct.	14,000	Ct.	20,000
Ackley Lake	1949	Judith Basin	139	370	0.3	98	93.3	13.0				1	1.0	10.0	Rb.	40,200	Rb.	17,080
Harrison Lake	1942	Madison	28	658	0.3	33	89.2		1	2.7								
Harrison Lake	1949	Madison	155	658	0.3	191	98.5	15.3				3	8.1		Rb.	1,260		
Kolar Lake	1949	Judith Basin	109	276	0.4	105	97.2	12.0	3	2.8	11.3				Rb.	7,720		
Lake Sutherland	1948	Meagher	100	550	0.6	185	58.0	14.5				134	42.0	11.5	Rb.	10,000		
Lake Sutherland	1949	Meagher	152	671	0.7	240	54.8	13.1				198	45.2	12.0	Rb.	28,200	Rb.	1,800
O'Brien Pond	1949	Judith Basin	22	46	0.8	37	100.0	9.6										

Name of Lake or Stream	Number and Kind Planted		
	1946	1947	1948
	No.	Sp.	No.
South Fork Highwood Creek			
South Fork Judith River			
South Fork Smith River			
Tenderfoot Creek			
Warm Springs Creek			
Wolf Creek			
Yogo Creek			
Ackley Lake			
Harrison Lake			
Kolar Lake			
Lake Sutherland			
O'Brien Pond			

Musselshell River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Fishing	Hours per Fishing Hour	Catch	Rainbow Trout			Cutthroat Trout			E. Brook Trout			Brown Trout			Sockeye Salmon		
						No.	%	Size	No.	%	Size	No.	%	Size	No.	%	Size	No.	%	Size
American Fork Creek	1948	Wheatland	77	369	1.4	78	6.2	11.7	385	75.0	9.2	128	25.0	12.1	7,600	Rb.	15,460	Eb.	1,050	
	1949	Sweetgrass	96	413	1.5	21	4.6	10.7	456	72.2	9.6	176	27.8	13.8						
Big Elk Creek	1948	Wheatland	167	1046	1.2	78	6.2	11.7	887	70.2	8.2	298	23.6	12.3	16,000	Br.		Br.	6,000	
	1949	Wheatland	50	225	2.0	21	4.6	10.7	405	88.0	8.7	34	7.4	13.5	2,520	Ct.	2,856			
Careless Creek	1948	Golden Valley	61	311	1.6	7	2.2	11.0	497	100.0	7.6				6,200	Eb.	4,160	Eb.	4,000	
	1949	Wheatland	110	446	1.7				763	100.0	7.7									
Chickboard Creek	1949	Meagher	30	109	2.9				312	97.5	8.9	1	0.3	14.0						
Cottonwood Creek	1948	Meagher	27	125	2.5	258	80.6	9.4	29	9.1	10.0				3,110	Ct.	350	Rb.	8,920	
	1949	Meagher	11	33	4.5	126	85.7	10.7	21	14.3	9.0									
Fish Creek	1948	Golden Valley	61	220	2.0				434	100.0	8.0				2,000	Rb.	15,460			
	1949	Wheatland Sweetgrass	84	313	2.2				685	100.0	7.7									
Musselshell River Sec. I (Headwaters to Careless Cr.)	1948	Wheatland	411	1716	1.4	405	17.4	11.1	135	5.8	8.5	1787	76.8	13.0	7,868	Rb.	51,960	Rb.	11,463	
	1949	Golden Valley	541	2285	1.2	712	25.2	12.4	1	0.1	11.0	2111	74.7	14.1	139,280	Br.	274,120	Br.	72,385	
N. Fork Flatwillow	1948	Fergus	35	105	2.0				215	100.0	8.2				1,686					
	1949	Fergus	28	75	1.7				124	100.0	8.7									
N. Fork Musselshell	1948	Meagher	45	142	2.5	89	25.1	10.8	229	64.7	8.3	36	10.2	11.7	4,050	Rb.	7,920			
	1949	Meagher	34	146	2.9	3	0.7	12.0	409	97.2	9.2	9	2.1	12.0						
S. Fork Flatwillow	1948	Fergus	39	114	1.9				179	82.1	8.4				1,680	Eb.	6,370	Ct.	8,000	
	1949	Golden Valley	89	522	1.4				712	100.0	8.1				4,400	Eb.	2,604			
Swimming Woman Creek	1948	Golden Valley	91	446	1.6				731	100.0	7.9									
	1949	Golden Valley	91	446	1.6															
Timber Creek	1948	Wheatland	80	75	2.2				167	100.0	8.1									
	1949	Wheatland	18	74	3.2				236	100.0	7.6									
Willow Creek	1948	Musselshell Fergus	15	43	1.6				67	97.1	8.3				2,400					
	1949	Wheatland	853	4196	0.2	606	71.0	15.4	3	0.4	14.0	244	28.6	16.5	20,040	Rb.	9,210	Rb.	4,640	
Deadmans Basin Lake	1948	Wheatland	1681	6299	0.1	574	61.2	16.0	1	0.1	13.0	339	36.1	18.7						
	1949	Wheatland	1681	6299	0.1															
Lake Harris	1942	Meagher	98			128	64.6		70	35.4										
	1943	Meagher	71			65	95.6		3	4.4										
Lebo Lake	1948	Meagher	107	618	0.4	157	57.7	11.6	115	42.3	11.2									
	1949	Meagher	56	204	0.7	112	58.0	12.2	81	42.0	9.6									
Martindale Lake	1942	Wheatland	81			101	90.2		11	9.8										
	1948	Wheatland	182	664	0.1	62	93.9	21.6	4	6.1	16.0									
Martindale Lake	1948	Meagher	498	2686	0.3	352	50.6	15.7	4	0.6	15.5	340	48.8	16.0	15,650	Rb.	15,760	Rb.	11,840	
	1949	Wheatland	295	1969	0.2	169	39.3	16.0	3	0.7	17.5	256	59.5	16.7						

Yellowstone River Drainage

Name of Lake or Stream	Date	County	Number Hours per Fishing	Catch	Rainbow Trout	Outthroat Trout	E. Brook Trout		Brown Trout		Number and Kind Planted										
							No.	%	Size	No.	%	Size	No.	%	Size	1916	1917	1918			
Basin Creek	1919	Sweetgrass	12	52	3.0	147	94.2	8.3	9	5.8	16.4	Ct.	19,640								
Boulder River Sec. II (Cowles Bridge to Boulder Falls)	1918 1919	Sweetgrass	49 118	159 864	0.5 1.2	32 652	37.2 65.5	8.8 9.7	14 217	51.2 21.8	9.5 8.8	10	1.0	9.3	Rb.	11,467 Rb.	43,000 Rb.	15,400 Ct.	50,000 Br.		
Boulder River III (Boulder Falls to mouth)	1918 1919	Sweetgrass	77 27	236 143	0.8 1.3	73 59	37.8 31.1	10.6 11.3	8 1	4.2 0.5	9.0 9.0	130	68.4	11.7	112	58.0	12.0				
Brackett Creek	1919	Gallatin Park	20	39	1.7	3	4.5	9.0	23	34.9	8.0	40	60.6	8.8	16,950 Rb.	5,000 Rb.	14,950 Br.	170,670 Br.	54,200 Br.		
Clark Fork of the Yellowstone Sec. I (Headwaters to Wyoming Line)	1919	Carbon	43	174	1.6	2	0.7	7.0	273	99.3	6.8	2	28.6	9.0	19,800 Rb.	13,200 Rb.	73,000 Br.	27,150 Br.	39,300 Br.		
Clark Fork of the Yellowstone Sec. II (Wyoming Line to Bridger)	1919	Carbon	30	102	0.1	5	71.4	9.4													
E. Fork Pryor Creek	1919	Big Horn Yellowstone	10	68	2.2	151	100.0	10.4													
East Rosebud Creek	1918 1919	Carbon	71 35	325 123	0.5 1.4	73 133	44.0 76.4	7.5 8.6	18 1	10.8 0.6	8.4 8.0	31 7	18.7 4.0	8.2 7.1	44	24.5	8.8	42,840 Rb.	24,550 Rb.	29,280 Rb.	
Little Big Horn Sec. I (Headwaters to Spears Siding)	1919	Big Horn	64	187	0.9	68	42.0	9.6	22	13.6	10.0	72	44.4	9.9	18,100 Rb.	14,000 Rb.	15,500 Rb.				
Lodge Grass Creek	1918 1919	Big Horn	73 60	416 258	1.3 0.9	163 44	30.2 18.3	9.7	245 134	45.5 55.6	9.5 9.0	131 63	24.3 26.1	8.2							
Pryor Creek Sec. I (Headwaters to Pryor)	1918 1919	Big Horn Yellowstone	73 18	164 46	0.9 0.9	2 66	4.6 8.0	8.0	23	53.5	7.7	18	41.9	8.0	1,920 Rb.	2,570 Rb.	19,600 Ct.	22,400 Ct.	29,460 Ct.	29,400 Rb.	
Rock Creek Sec. II (Chrose Camp to Boyd)	1918 1919	Carbon	182 81	572 258	0.7 0.6	126 80	29.8 47.6	9.2 10.0	12	2.8	7.0	72	17.0	8.2	213	50.4	10.0				
Rotengrass Creek	1919	Big Horn	39	107	1.5	4	2.5	8.0	33	20.9	9.4	121	76.6	8.5	24,720 Ct.	19,640 Rb.	36,560 Rb.				
Stillwater Sec. II (Sioux Charlie Lake to New)	1918 1919	Stillwater	148 39	121 122	0.2 0.4	17 65.4	65.4	9.8	7	14.6	8.0	9	44.6	11.0	16,400 Ct.	14,730 Rb.	12,000 Rb.	5,000 Rb.	12,000 Rb.	67,000 Rb.	
Stillwater Sec. III (Eye to Mouth)	1918 1919	Stillwater	246 104	1130 366	0.4 0.1	242 5	49.9 12.8	10.5 10.4	11	2.3	8.8	232	47.8	10.7	31	79.5	12.6	17,120 Br.	30,375 Br.	36,000 Rb.	28,000 Rb.
Tongue River Sec. I (Wyoming Line to Tongue River Dam)	1919	Big Horn	43	114	0.1	5	71.4	18.2				2	28.6	22.0							
West Rosebud Creek	1919	Stillwater	41	199	0.4	17	22.1	9.7	6	7.8	6.3	54	70.1	9.5							
East Rosebud Lake	1918	Carbon	42	169	0.1	15	93.8	9.3	1	6.2	11.0										
Eserald Lake	1918 1919	Stillwater	50 38	166 139	0.1 0.06	13 1	68.4 12.5	8.3 12.0	6 7	31.6 87.5	11.3 13.7										
Mystic Lake	1919	Stillwater	25	98	0.3	83	100.0	10.1													
Willow Creek Reservoir	1918 1919	Big Horn	491 300	2345 1243	0.1 0.1	190 87	96.5 73.7	19.8 20.3	6 5	3.0 4.3	19.5 20.4	1	0.5	19.0							