MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS

FISHERIES DIVISION JOB PROGRESS REPORT

STATE: MONTANA PROJECT TITLE: STATEWIDE FISHERIES INVESTIGATIONS

PROJECT NO.: F-46-R-2 STUDY TITLE: SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF WARMWATER

LAKES

JOB NO.: IV-a JOB TITLE: NORTHWEST MONTANA WARMWATER LAKES

INVESTIGATIONS

PROJECT PERIOD: JULY 1, 1988 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1989

ABSTRACT

The Department provided supervision in a baseline study by Washington Water Power to minimize impacts of water level fluctuations on fisheries in Noxon Rapids and Cabinet Gorge Reservoirs (Huston 1989). Surplus largemouth bass (Micropterus salmoides) were transplanted to augment populations in Church Slough and to aid a Boy Scout habitat improvement project in McGilvray Lake. A preliminary literature search was conducted on largemouth bass cover enhancement and on smallmouth bass (Micropterus dolomieui) introduction. Illegal introductions of exotic fish continue to plague the region. Northern pike (Esox lucius) were documented in four new lakes in FY1989. A channel catfish (Ictalurus punctatus) was collected for the first time west of the continental divide in Montana in Woodland Park Pond. The Montana Fish and Game Commission (1989) adopted a policy for the introduction of walleye (Stizostedion vitreum) beyond their existing range in Montana.

ORJECTIVES AND DEGREE OF ATTAINMENT

- 1. Establish and maintain fishable populations (catch rate = 0.25 fish/hour of smallmouth bass and burbot in Noxon and Cabinet Gorge reservoirs. Objectives accomplished and submitted in special segment report: Northwest Montana Coldwater Lakes Investigations, Noxon Rapids and Cabinet Gorge Reservoirs Segment, Project No. F-46-R-1 (Huston, 1989).
- 2. Identify populations with surplus fish that can be used for transplants. Objectives accomplished using state funding.
- Attempt to acquire and develop access sites on all lakes and reservoirs with the potential for more than 500 mandays of fishing annually. First priority should be given to Lake Blaine and those lakes with adjoining Champion International or Plum Creek Timberlands property. Objectives were accomplished using state funding.
- 4. Minimize the impacts of land and water use on fisheries. Objectives were accomplished using state funding.
- 5. Define the impacts of fishermen use on specified fisheries and provide an

increased opportunity to catch large bass (>12-14 inches) and northern pike (>28 inches). Objectives were accomplished using state funding.

- 6. Address the demand for new species introductions. Define the parameters of interspecific competition, participate in a walleye introduction EIS, halt the illegal spread of northern pike. Objectives were partially accomplished. Illegal northern pike introductions continue.
- 7. Enhance fish populations through the placement of artificial habitat. Objectives were accomplished using state funding.
- 8. Define the mechanisms of predator/prey relationships in area lakes. Reduce competition with game fish and reduce overabundant populations of nongamefish. Objectives were accomplished.
- 9. Encourage increased public knowledge and participation in resource decisions. Objectives were accomplished.

PROCEDURES

Standard floating and sinking gill nets, 125-feet long by 6-feet deep were used for fish collection. Nets contained 25-foot panels of 3/4, 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, and 2-inch mesh. One-hundred foot by 6-foot beach seines were used primarily for juvenile fish collection. An 18-foot john boat with boom mounted electrodes operating on 110 volt current was also used for sampling. Collected fish were weighed, measured, and scales and stomachs extracted for future analysis. A list of waters with available species has been progressively compiled and updated.

Water quality and aquatic habitat were protected or enhanced by participation in the Lakeshore Protection Act (LPA), the Army Corps of Engineers (COE) 404 permit program, and Montana Pollution Discharge Elimination System (MPDES). Proposed projects were reviewed and mitigative measures recommended where appropriate.

A scoping process to solicit public comment was employed during FY1989 to identify tentative fishing regulation issues and problems. Restrictive regulations to increase the opportunity to catch large pike and bass were discussed during public meetings in fall 1987, and approved regulations were implemented March 1, 1988.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Species Introductions

Several warmwater lakes in Region 1 have been identified as having a surplus of warmwater fish species available for transplant into other waters. Lakes with the greatest potential for procuring surplus largemouth bass are Rattlebone, Parker, Savage, and Carpenter lakes. In the past, largemouth bass transplants have been made to re-establish populations following a natural disaster or to introduce as a predator fish species in a lake inhabited by an overabundance of prey species. In most instances, warmwater lakes are self-sustaining and do not require augmentation. Surplus largemouth bass were collected from Woodland Park Pond in April and May of 1989 with cooperation from the Western Montana Bassmasters. A fishing contest and seining effort collected 52 largemouth bass ranging from 3-17.5 inches. The bass were

transplanted into Church Slough and McGilvray Lake. The bass supplemented the population in Church Slough while the bass in McGilvray Lake were utilized for a Boy Scout habitat improvement project. Approximately 500 largescale suckers and northern squawfish were also removed from Woodland Park Pond. A 7.25 pound channel catfish was also collected which was the first confirmed report of the specie west of the continental divide in Montana. During July, 1989, Western Montana Bassmasters is scheduled to collect largemouth bass from Rattlebone Lake by angling. Fish will then be transported by the Department to Murphy Lake to enhance existing populations which are depressed by yellow perch (Perca flavescens) competition.

The Department developed a policy on walleye stocking in Montana based on an environmental assessment conducted by OEA Research (Colby and Hunter, 1989). This policy was signed by the Montana Fish and Game Commission August, 1989. The policy recommends no walleye introductions west of the continental divide in Montana based on potential impacts to existing salmonid fisheries.

A literature search on smallmouth bass habitat requirements, food habits, and smallmouth bass/salmonid interactions was completed for preparation of an environmental assessment of the potential for introducing smallmouth bass beyond their currrent range in western Montana.

The region confirmed additional lakes containing illegal introductions of exotic fish. New lakes with documented northern pike populations include Lower, Middle, and Upper Thompson lakes, and Marl Lake. Channel catfish were also discovered in Woodland Park Pond which was the first occurrence west of the continental divide in Montana. There continues to be an increasing number of lakes with illegal introductions of northern pike along with other warmwater fish. Table 1 is a list of known species distribution for Region 1 lakes.

News articles were also written describing the problems of illegal fish introductions.

Access

The Department purchased fishing access sites on Lower and Upper Thompson lakes. The sites were purchased to coordinate with the current access site on Middle Thompson Lake and because Plum Creek Timberlands, the current owner, is starting to sell its lakeshore property in the area. A change from corporate to private ownership could dramatically decrease current access opportunities. Lower Thompson Lake provides fishing for largemouth bass and yellow perch as well as trout and kokanee (Oncorhynchus nerka) while upper Thompson Lake provides fishing for northern pike, largemouth bass, yellow perch, and trout. The Department has initiated negotiations with Plum Creek to purchase an access site on Loon Lake in the same area. Loon lake provides fishing for largemouth and smallmouth bass.

The Department has surveyed sites and is negotiating with Champion Timberlands for an access site on Horseshoe Lake near Kalispell. The lake provides fishing for smallmouth bass.

Habitat Proection and Enhancement

A total of 190 LPA applications, some requiring Department recommendations for mitigation, were processed through regional county agencies (Flathead 100, Lincoln 6,

and Lake 84). There were a total of 48 COE 404 permits and violations for regional lakes and streams. Approximately 25 MPDES applications were reviewed, and 23 Water Quality Bureau turbidity exemptions were processed for the region.

Fish populations were enhanced and habitat loss was mitigated by enlisting the aid of Washington Water Power, the U. S. Forest Service, the Western Montana Bassmasters, and other sportsman groups to place habitat improvement structures in Noxon Rapids Reservoir, Echo, Murphy, and Middle Thompson lakes. Additional placementd are planned during FY1990. Christmas tree clusters with cement anchors were most commonly used in Echo Lake. In Murphy Lake root wads were submerged in strategic locations and shoreline trees were felled and anchored in littoral areas of Noxon Rapids Reservoir.

Fishing Regulations

In an effort to provide increased opportunity to catch large bass, more restrictive regulations of 5 bass only 1 > 12" in length were placed on five waters in 1988 (Abbot, Peterson, and Echo lakes and Church and Fennon sloughs). In addition, Abbot, Peterson, and Echo lakes were restricted to catch-and-release bass fishing during spawning (May 1 - June 15). The standard district-wide bass regulation is 5 fish daily and in possession.

The region proposed a reduction in the standard northern pike limit from 15 fish daily to 5 fish, only 1 >28" during the fishing regulation setting process in fall, 1987. The proposal was withdrawn due to negative public comment. The majority of dissenters were trout fishermen who wished to reduce northern pike populations due to concerns over potential impacts on trout. A number of pike fishermen favored more restrictive northern pike regulations, however, they were in the minority.

Predator/Prey Relationships

Predator/prey relationships were briefly addressed in work conducted in Noxon Rapids Reservoir (Huston 1989). Liberal northern pike limits have been maintained in the past on other lakes to reduce the competition between pike and other game fish. Anglers have also been permitted to fish through the ice with spears or up to three attended setlines (tip-ups) on Echo, Blanchard, Lion, Lower and Upper Stillwater lakes. The means of taking was also expanded on March 1, 1988, to allow the use of spears by persons submerged in water (divers in summer) on Echo, Blanchard, and Lion lakes. Seasonal gill netting for trout, salmon, and northern pike in Swan Lake will give us specific data on food habits and age and growth when completed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Collect population size structure data (Proportional Stock Density Indices) from prioritized lakes within the region. Lakes would be targeted for assessment based on the statewide creel and additional information. This type of information would strengthen our small data base on regional bass lakes. Regulations could then be evaluated and appropriate recommendations made to benefit the anglers.

Habitat enhancement structures need further evaluation. A literature search would aid in recommending the most efficient structures and local experiments could be conducted if necessary. Local bass clubs could potentially help with evaluation.

An environmental assessment on the introduction of smallmouth bass west of the continental divide will need to be completed. A preliminary literature search indicates that smallmouth bass are suitable in some regional waters. A list of locations will be developed and prioritized with emphasis on closed basin systems. Interest among regional anglers is ever increasing and a diversity of species would be very favorable.

LITERATURE CITED

- Colby, Dr. P. and Hunter C. 1989. Environmental assessment of the introduction of walleye beyond their current range in Montana. Prepared for Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.
- Huston, Joe E. 1989. Statewide fisheries investigation, Northwest Montana coldwater lakes investigations, Noxon Rapids and Cabinet Gorge reservoirs segment, F-46-R-2, Job II-a, July 1, 1988 through June 30, 1989. Montana Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Kalispell, MT, U.S.A.
- Montana Fish and Game Commission. 1989 Policy on introduction of walleye beyond their existing range in Montana. Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Helena, MT.

Prepared by: Scott Rumsey

Date: <u>July 10, 1989</u>

Waters referred to:

Abbot Lake 07-5180 Alvord Lake 11-7840

Blanchard Lake 7-5400 Cabinet Gorge Reservoir 5-8512

Carpenter Lake (a/k/a Tetrault) 11-8060

Church Slough 7-5710 Echo Lake 7-6180
Estes Lake 7-6280 Foy lake 7-6420
Glen Lake 11-8380 Horseshoe Lake 7-6800

Glen Lake 11-8380 Horseshoe Lake 7-6800 Lake Blaine 7-5380 Leon Lake 11-8760

Lion Lake 8-9140 Little McGregor Lake 5-9096
Lower Stillwater 7-7600 Lower Thompson Lake 5-9152
Murphy Lake 11-9280 Noxon Rapids Reservoir 5-9328

Parker Lake 7-8200 Rattlebone Lake (no code)

Rogers Lake 7-8400 Savage Lake 11-9480

Topless Lake 11-9830 Upper Stillwater Lake 7-9440 Upper Thompson Lake 5-9760 Woodland Park Pond 7-9575

Key Words: warmwater lakes; artificial habitat structures, burbot, smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, northern pike, exotic species introductions, water level fluctuation, fishing access acquisition

Table 1. Known species distribution list, April 1989, Montana Department of Fish, Wildife and Parks, Region 1, Kalispell, MT.

known SPECIES DISTRIBUTIONS - REGION 1
April, 1787
x = present xx = fishable population

Waterbody Name	River Drainage	Location T R S	Brook Trout	Brayling	Kokanee	Largemouth Bass	Smallmouth Bass	Northern Pike	Perch
Aboott Lake	Flathead	27 19 07				ХХ		% X	X
Alvord Lake	Kosteani	38 34 36				XX			XX
Ashley take	Flathead	10 65 83			άX				XX
Blanchard Lake	Flathead	30 22 02				P.		4.8	XX
Blue Lake	Flathead	27 19 06				¥			
Bowman Lake	Glacier Pk				XX				
Bull Lake - Troy	Koctenai	29 33 15			%	XX		X	
Burke Lake (Yaak Dist.)	Kootenai	37 33 07	N X						
Burnt Lake	Flathead	33 24 17	X						
Cabinet Gorge Reservoir	Clark Fork					X		X	y X
Church Slough	Flathead	28 20 31				XX		XX	X
Clark Fork Ry (FH to ID)	Clark Fork							K	<i>(</i> ,))
Crystai Lahe	Kootenai	18 17 07			XX	N K			XX
Cyclone Lake	Flathead	34 21 15		X					
Dickey Lake	Kootenai	34 25 14			X	X		XX	
Dog Lake	Flathead	33 23 31	X					* *	
Double Lake	Flathead	28 19 23				ž.			
Duck Lake	Flathead	33 24 15	X X					47.54	23
Echo Lake	Flathead	27 17 08				XX		KK.	X
Egan Sibugh	Flathead	28 20 19						20	£
Eli Lake	Clark Fork					Ä			
Estes Lake	Flathead	26 19 20				X		XX	
Fennon Slough	Flathead	27 20 16				X		ĀĀ	
Finger Lake	Flathead	33 24 22	XX						
Fire Lake	Flathead	33 24 07	X						
Fish Lake	Kootenai	94 24 29	£ X					X	
Flathead Lake	Flathead	22 19 00			X	o n		A	XX
Flathead Lake (Poison Bay)	Flathead	22 20 00				¥		Z¥	n n
Flathead River - lower		19 85 34				Х		X	^
Flathead River -Lk to CSB	Flathead	27 20 34				A N		ž	
Flathead Rv Sinkholes-Lower		18 22 15				a.a X		XX	
Flathead Ry Sloughs-Lower	Flathead	19 23 00			u te	ñ		AA	
Slen Lake	Kootenai	36 26 21		u sa	XX				
Graves Creek	Flathead	27 17 06	-9.5	XX					
Grouse Lake	Kootenai	30 34 11	XX			X			
Half Moon Lake	Flathead	31 19 03 27 18 01		2017		Ř			
Handkerchief Lake	Flathead	22 13 19		XX				ž	
Hidden Lake	flathead	20 16 35			X			6	
Holland Lake	Flathead Flathead	26 19 15			٨	×	KX		
Horseshoe Lake - Ferndale	Kootenai	27 28 23				r S	X		
Horseshoa Lake - Hwy. 2 Hungry Horse Raservoir	Flathead	56 18 00		¥ N		**	•		
"	r.aumeau Koo te ani	29 26 30		8		XX			XX
Island Lake	Flathead	29 20 11	y.			***			
Jessup Mill Pond	Fiathead	20 19 30	r.			XX			
Kicking Horse Reservoir Kilbrennen Lake	Kootenai	33 33 28	XX						
Kintla Lake	Glacier Pk		35 PA		XX				
L.Flathead Rv Sinkholes		18 22 15			21.00	V b		X	
L.Flathead Ry Sloughs		19 23 00				Х		2.9 8.5	
Lagoni Lake	Flathead	33 24 26						94	
See the agency Till 6 . See See the to									

KNOWN SPECIES DISTRIBUTIONS - REGION 1

Naterboov Kase		Location T R G	Brook Trout	Grayling	Kokanee	Largemouth Bass	Smallmouth Bass	Northern Pîke	Perch
Lake Blaina	Flathead	29 20 25			X	% X		XX	X
Lake Five	Flathead	31 19 09				X			XX
Lake Mary Ronan	Flathead	25 22 11			# #	87			
Lake McDonald	Glacier Pk	32 18 00			X				
Lake Monroe (L. Ashley)	Flathead	27 23 04						XX	
Lindbergh Lake	Flathead	18 17 02			X				
Lion Lake	Flathead	30 19 09				X		XX	X
Little Bitterroot River	Flathead	20 22 00						XX	
Little Loon Lake - Hwy.2	Kootenai	27 26 14				XX	X		
Little McGregor Lake	Flathead	26 25 04	X.X			X			X
Logan Creek	Flathead	31 23 29						¥	
Lone Lake (Mid.Ashley Lk)	Flathead	28 24 36			X			X	
Lonepine Reservoir	Flathead	22 24 00						ХX	X
Loon Lake - Ferndale	Flathead	26 19 10				y H	×	X	XX
Loon Lake - Hwy. 2	Kootenai	27 28 22				ă v B K	X		
Lost Coon Lake	Flathead	30 22 02				X		XX	
Lost Lake	Flathead	80 15 65	X						
Lost Lake	Clark Fork	27 27 26	X						
Lost Lake - Happy's Ion	Kootenai	27 27 07	K						
Lower Blossom Lake	Clark Fork	21 35 30	XX						
Lower Martin Lake		32 24 10						X	
Lower Stillmater Lake	Flathead	32 23 00						XX	ž.
Lower Thompson Lake	Clark Fork	26 27 11			X	XX		X	XX
Lynch Lake	Kootenai	28 26 14	X			χ			XX
Marl Lake	Flathead	34 26 03						X	
Martin Lake - Stryker	Kootenai	34 25 04	X						
McCaffery Lake		27 19 18				XX			
McWenneger Slough		20 05 85						¥	
Middle Thompson Lake	Clark Fork				8.8	F S		X	XX
Miller Lake	Kootenas	25 29 00	X						
Milnor Lake	Koetenai	31 33 28				y,		X	
Mud Lake	Flathead	27 19 10	X			X		7,	
Murphy Lake - Forting	Kootenai	34 25 05				XF		X.	X
Ninepipes Reservoir -1.R.	Flathead	19 20 02				XX			21
Noxon Rapids Reservoir	Clark Fork	26 33 00				XX	X	X	X
Pablo Reservoir	Flathead	22 20 27				8.8			
Parker Lake	Flathead	0E 0S 4S				X			
Peterson Lake	Flathead	27 19 07				88		A.X	X
Pothole Lakes	Flathead	27 19 00				XX			
Rainbow (Dog) Lake	Clark Fork	20 23 03						XX	X
Rainbow Lake - Hwy. 2	Kootenai	27 27 30				X			
Rattlebone Lake	Flathead	34 25 22				9			
Red Meadow Lake	Flathead	34 23 34		XX					
Rogers Lake	Flathead	27 23 31		XX					
Savage Lake	Kootenai	31 33 27				XX			
Skyles Lake	Flathead :	ai 22 33				\vec{r}_k^l			
Slee Laka - private	Kootenai	31 3 3 00				>			
Smiley's Slough	Clark Fork i	20 24 28				X			
Smith Lake	Fiathead	27 22 00	X						XX
Smith Lake - Whitefish	Flathead (35 55 35	X						

KNOWN SPECIES DISTRIBUTIONS - REGION 1 April, 1989

x = present xx = fishable population

Waterbody Name	River Drainage	Location T R S	Brook Trout	Brayling	Kokanee	Largemouth Bass	Smallmouth Bass	Northern Pike	Perch	
Smokey Lake	Flathead	33 24 17	X							
Sophie Lake	Kootenai	37 27 15				XX		X		
Spar Lake	Kootenai	29 34 21	X		XX					
Spill Lake	Flathead	27 19 07				¥,				
Spoon Lake	Flathead	31 50 03	X							
Stillwater River	Flathead	58 51 00						X X		
Sunrise Lake	Flathead	30 23 13						X		
Swan Lake	Flathead	25 18 14			XX	X		ХX		
Swan River - Porcupine Cr	Flathead	27 20 36						X		
Swan River - backwaters	Flathead	27 19 32				X				
Swimming Lake	Flathead	28 20 14				y s				
Swisher Lake	Kootenai	37 27 17	Ř							
Sylvan Lake	Kootenai	25 29 24	Ä							
Sylvia Lake	Falthead	30 25 20		XX						
Tally Lake	Flathead	30 23 00						X		
Tamarack Lake	Flathead	36 24 36				X				
Tetrault Lake	Koctenai	37 27 27				XX				
Thompson Falls Reservoir	Clark Fork					X		X		
Troops Lake - private	Kootenai	31 33 16				ž				
Upper Blossom Lake	Clark Fork		XX							
Upper Foys Lake	Flathead	58 55 53				X			ii A	
Upper Martin Lake	Flathead	32 24 10						X		
Upper Red Meadow Creek	Flathead	35 21 05		X						É
Upper Slee Lake - private	Kootenai	31 33 06				X				•
Upper Stillwater Lake	Flathead	33 23 00						XX	X	
Upper Sunday Lake	Flathead	33 24 07				X				
Upper Thompson Lake	Flathead	27 27 30				N N		Ä	XX	
West Lake (private)	Flathead	31 19 16				X	•			
Whitefish Lake	Flathead	31 22 00				¥		KX		
Whitefish River	Flathead	28 21 00						XX		