

Table 1. Gillnet and angling data from most fish-bearing sites within the study area.

date	site	fish	length (mm)	weight (kg)	gape (mm)	gender	stomach contents	disposition
81000	Cliff**	brook	400	1.0	60 x 40	male	coleopterans and leeches, stomach was full	sacrificed
80900	Little Washrub**	grayling	340		20 x 20	male	some coleopterans but mostly leeches	sacrificed
81100	Moccasin	brook	257		26 x 46	female	coleoptera and bee	sacrificed
81100	Moccasin	brook	250		28 x 30	female	all caddis larvae	sacrificed
81100	Moccasin	brook	245		20 x 38	male	coleopterans and leeches	sacrificed
81100	Moccasin	brook	230		20 x 34	male	caddis larvae and coleopterans	sacrificed
81100	Moccasin	brook	217		21 x 29	female	mostly leeches but several coleopterans	sacrificed
81100	Moccasin	brook	210		22 x 29	male	predominately caddis larvae with a leech	sacrificed
81200	Sliver*	brook	No fish were caught in the gillnet, during the summer of 1999 six fish (avg 250 mm) were caught.					
71000	Weasel	cutthroat	250			female		released
71000	Weasel	cutthroat	265			female		released
	Little Moccasin*	brook	During the 1999 summer season, more than 15 fish were caught and all were sacrificed. To minimize further impact, no gillnet was set. Did see surface activity.					
71000	Stash	cutthroat	No gillnet was set, no fish caught by angling either. Did see surface activity.					
71000	Surprise	cutthroat	No gillnet was set, no fish caught by angling either. Did see surface activity.					
71000	Hunger	brook	No gillnet was set. Quite a lot of small (150-200 mm) fish were caught by fishing pole. None were sacrificed for stomach analysis.					

*Adult/juvenile frogs present, ** Breeding activity (egg masses, larvae) along with adult/juvenile presence

All sites can be found on USGS 7.5" topographical map "Fossil Lake" or on USFS map "Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness." All sites are also described completely in Pat Marcuson's "Fishing the Beartooths," as part of the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River drainage.