

LAKE MANAGEMENT STATUS REPORT

Date of Report: 2/17/2023 **Fisheries Manager:** Rob Hilsabeck
District No.: 4 **LAKE NAME:** Emiquon Preserve **County:** Fulton
Water No.:15099 **Ownership:** TNC with Public Coop **Acreage:** 4000+

1. All Fish - 2 pole and line fishing only.

| <u>Species</u> | <u>Size Limit</u> | <u>Creel Limit</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Largemouth bass | 18 inch minimum | 1 fish/day |
| Bluegill | | 25 fish/day |
| Channel catfish | NONE | 6 fish/day |
| Walleye, Sauger, Or Hybrid Walleye | 14 inch minimum | 6 fish/day |
| White & Black Crappie | 9 inch minimum | 25 fish/day |

No live minnows for fishing bait.

2.

1. IDNR spring trapnet survey was completed on 4/5 and 4/6/2022.

2. Annual fall survey Thompson/Flag lake with DC boat electrofishing on 10/11 and 10/28/2022.

3. Red spotted sunfish search and survey in main ditch on 10/26/2022 with DC boat electrofishing.

3. IDNR Spring Fish Population survey results and indices:

On 4/5/2022 and 4/6/2022 Thompson and Flagg Lakes were sampled with trapnets. A total of 48 net nights of effort was utilized with 1.5 inch mesh nets. The following number of fish and size ranges were collected:

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Largemouth bass - | 108 fish from 12.7 to 20.2 inches. |
| Bluegill - | 21 fish from 6.1 to 8.3 inches. |
| Black Crappie - | 320 fish from 6.6 to 14.1 inches. |
| White Crappie - | 60 fish from 9.2 to 12.3 inches. |
| Hybrid Crappie- | 0 fish |
| Pumpkinseed sunfish - | 0 fish |
| Bowfin - | 33 fish from 15.4 to 30.5 inches. |
| Common Carp - | 50 fish from 8.1 to 30.1 inches. |
| Gizzard Shad - | 34 fish from 7.1 to 16.7 inches. |
| Black Bullhead - | 0 fish |
| Yellow Bullhead - | 2 fish from 13.6 to 16.0 inches. |
| Brown Bullhead - | 1 fish at 15.4 inches. |
| Channel Catfish - | 84 fish from 12.2 to 30.8 inches. |
| White Bass- | 114 fish from 8.4 to 17.0 inches. |
| Yellow Bass- | 698 fish from 6.3 to 12.4 inches. |
| Carp x Goldfish hybrid- | 0 fish |
| Freshwater drum- | 117 fish from 7.8 to 14.2 inches. |
| Grass carp- | 3 fish from 36.1 to 41.3 inches. |
| Longnose gar- | 1 fish at 28.8 inches. |
| Shortnose gar- | 1 fish at 28.8 inches. |
| Spotted gar- | 7 fish from 22.4 to 30.3 inches. |
| Smallmouth Buffalo- | 0 fish |
| Bigmouth Buffalo- | 1 fish at 22.4 inches. |
| Silver Carp- | 1 fish at 37.7 inches. |
| Bighead Carp- | 0 fish |
| White Perch- | 1 fish at 9.4 inches. |

1657 Total

3. IDNR Fall Fish Population survey results and indices:

On 10/11 and 10/28/2022, five stations were sampled by two, D.C. electro fishing boats for a total on-time of 135 minutes. The following number of fish and size ranges were collected:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Largemouth bass - | 101 fish from 3.7 to 20.5 inches. |
| Bluegill - | 269 fish from .8 to 9.0 inches. |
| Black Crappie - | 255 fish from 5.9 to 13.5 inches. |
| White Crappie - | 23 fish from 8.7 to 13.0 inches. |
| Pumpkinseed sunfish - | 16 fish from 2.4 to 6.5 inches. |
| Pumpkinseed x Bluegill- | 1 fish at 5.0 inches. |
| Bowfin - | 20 fish from 20.1 to 29.6 inches. |
| Common Carp - | 29 fish from 14.5 to 28.5 inches. |
| Common Carp x Goldfish- | 0 fish |
| Warmouth - | 23 fish from 1.6 to 6.9 inches. |
| Gizzard Shad - | 165 fish from 2.4 to 15.9 inches. |
| Golden Shiner - | 0 fish |
| Smallmouth Buffalo- | 4 fish from 20.8 to 24.8 inches. |
| Bigmouth Buffalo- | 10 fish from 6.6 to 29.8 inches. |
| Black Buffalo- | 6 fish from 21.8 to 25.3 inches. |
| Yellow Bullhead- | 0 fish |
| Freshwater Drum- | 61 fish from 8.1 to 17.8 inches. |
| Yellow Bass- | 149 fish from 2.4 to 10.6 inches. |
| Channel Catfish- | 13 fish from 14.1 to 27.4 inches. |
| Flathead Catfish- | 0 fish |
| Hybrid Striped Bass- | 0 fish |
| White Bass- | 2 fish from 8.2 to 12.3 inches. |
| Brook Silverside- | 11 fish from 1.6 to 2.8 inches. |
| Starhead topminnow- | Not observed |
| Grass carp- | 0 fish |
| Silver carp- | 8 fish from 33.1 to 39.8 inches. |

1166 Total

In 2022, no starhead topminnows were observed on the western shoreline of Thompson Lake during the fall boat electrofishing survey.

| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Warmouth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | | 0 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.18 | 0.05 | 0.1 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.17 |
| lbs/hour | | 0 | 0.13 | 0.33 | 0.02 | 1.6 | 0.55 | 0.62 | 0.16 | 0.62 | 0.27 | 0.51 | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.01 | 0.07 | |
| fish/net night | | | | | 0.06 | 0.13 | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.06 | 0 | 0.04 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/net night | | | | | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.02 | 0 | | 0 | |
| O. spotted Sunfish | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| fish/net night | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/net night | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Redear Sunfish | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | | 0 | 0 | 0.16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| fish/net night | | | | | 0.02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/net night | | | | | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Redspotted Sunfish | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| fish/net night | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/net night | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Black Bullhead | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | | 0.8 | 0.57 | 0.79 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| fish/net night | | | | | 1.58 | 0 | 0.9 | 0.43 | 0.05 | 0.21 | 0.06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0.02 | 0 |
| lbs/net night | | | | | 2.18 | 0 | 1.88 | 1.04 | 0.11 | 0.45 | 0.14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0.02 | |
| Brown Bullhead | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | | 0 | 0 | 0.02 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0.03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | | 0 | 0 | 1.02 | 0 | 0.56 | 1.33 | 0.26 | 0.9 | 0.74 | 0.38 | 0 | 2.18 | 0 | | 0 | |
| fish/net night | | | | | 0.86 | 0.43 | 1.02 | 0.45 | 0 | 0.96 | 0.73 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.27 | | 0.08 | 0.02 |
| lbs/net night | | | | | 1.1 | 0.64 | 1.98 | 0.73 | 0 | 1.96 | 1.71 | 1.73 | 0.96 | 0.49 | | 0.15 | |
| Yellow Bullhead | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.02 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.28 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.18 | 0.65 | 0 | 0.14 | 0.28 | 0.02 | 0.31 | 0 | |
| fish/net night | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.21 | 0.04 | 0.2 | 0.04 | 0.23 | | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| lbs/net night | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.23 | 0.04 | 0.15 | 0.05 | 0.29 | | 0.1 | |

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Channel Catfish | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.24 | 0.41 | 0.1 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49.5 | 62.4 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 1.25 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.54 | 1.4 | | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.86 | 4.17 | 2.98 | 5.01 | 4.6 | 8.48 | | 11.9 | |
| Flathead Catfish | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1.9 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 0.41 | 0 | 0.55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Spotted Gar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.02 | 0 | 0 | 0.06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | 0.12 | 0.43 | 0 | 0 | 0.05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.05 | | 0 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.73 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 1.38 | 0.06 | 0 | 0.75 | 0.69 | | 0.04 | 0.15 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0.54 | 0.04 | 1.39 | 2.49 | 2.57 | 5.78 | 0.11 | 0 | 1.64 | 4.48 | | 0.3 | |
| Shortnose Gar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0.02 | 0 | 0.25 | 0.67 | 0.02 | 0 | 0.13 | 0.29 | | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.46 | 1.35 | 0.05 | 0 | 0.37 | 0.68 | | 0.5 | |
| Longnose Gar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0.06 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | 0.02 | | 0 | 0.02 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0.13 | 0 | 0 | 0.07 | 0 | 0 | 0.14 | 0.06 | | 0 | |
| Bowfin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.25 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.19 | 0.28 | 0.57 | 0.34 | 0.17 | 0.77 | 0.21 | 0.15 |
| lbs/hour | 2.26 | 5.49 | 9.07 | 5.65 | 7.55 | 65.9 | 51.6 | 37.7 | 29.9 | 59.5 | 140 | 70.9 | 40 | 96.5 | 47.5 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.65 | 0.18 | 1.78 | 3.75 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 3.79 | 3.4 | | 4.3 | 0.69 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0.76 | 3.14 | 2.91 | 0.96 | 6.71 | 19.7 | 9.57 | 12.7 | 16.6 | 20 | | 27.3 | |
| Gizzard Shad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.54 | 3.69 | 1.47 | 1.53 | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.91 | 0.8 | 1.01 | 4.27 | 0.53 | 0.64 | 1.22 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0.02 | 0.84 | 21.3 | 9.62 | 20.7 | 32.1 | 13.5 | 6.2 | 24.3 | 26.4 | 20.3 | 7.8 | 10.1 | 28.9 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0.8 | 2.77 | 2.68 | 1.48 | 8.92 | 4.42 | 2.9 | 1.83 | 0.17 | | 0.63 | 0.71 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 1.18 | 1.45 | 1.92 | 1.3 | 7.67 | 4.8 | 3.24 | 1.54 | 0.15 | | 0.8 | |

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Lake Chubsucker | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0.02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Golden Shiner | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.23 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.13 | 0.23 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | T | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.46 | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.23 | 0.54 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.24 | 0.2 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0.02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Starhead tminnow | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.09 | P | P | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | T | T | 0 | 0 | T | T | T | T | T | T | 0 | T | T | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Mosquito Fish | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0.09 | 0.92 | P | P | 0.05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | T | T | 0 | 0 | T | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Brook Silverside | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.22 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.08 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.07 | T | T | |
| fish/net night | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/net night | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Smallmouth Buffalo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.74 | 0 | 2.6 | 0 | | 7.4 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.08 | 0.04 | | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | 0.47 | | 0 | |
| Bigmouth Buffalo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.19 | 0.08 | 0.07 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.08 | 8.62 | 0 | 14.2 | 55.5 | 27.5 | 3.5 | 64.9 | 21.2 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.02 | 0 | 0 | 0.02 | | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.05 | | 0.12 | |

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Sauger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.93 | 0 | | 0 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Grass Pike | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | | 0 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0.03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Freshwater Drum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.14 | 0.57 | 0.38 | 0.14 | 0.45 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.52 | 9.09 | 11.5 | 7.73 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | 0 | 0.54 | 0.23 | | 0.29 | 2.44 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | 0 | 0.31 | 0.14 | | 0.28 | |
| White Perch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.15 | 0 | | 0 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0.02 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Yellow bass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.49 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.7 | 13.3 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.25 | 5.79 | | 26.2 | 14.5 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.16 | 1.88 | | 16.3 | |
| Hybrid Striped Bass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| fish/minute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0 |
| lbs/hour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1.3 | |
| fish/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| lbs/net night | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |
| TotalE minutes | 166 | 268 | 260 | 218 | 180 | 106 | 216 | 234 | 225 | 243 | 120 | 120 | 205 | 128 | 140 | 135 |
| Total Trapnet nights | | | | 50 | 40 | 48 | 40 | 40 | 24 | 48 | 24 | 24 | 48 | 0 | 48 | 48 |

LAKE MANAGEMENT STATUS REPORT

EMIQUON

Sportfish Indices:

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Largemouth Bass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock Number | 130 | 658 | 628 | 386 | 1086 | 580 | 443 | 538 | 238 | 350 | 462 | 211 | 180 | 316 | 195 | 90 |
| PSD | 20 | 1 | 91 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 94 | 82 | 91 | 91 | 95 | 95 | 48 | 84 | 92 | 86 |
| RSD13 | | | 48 | 84 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 79 | 77 | 86 | 91 | 93 | 48 | 64 | 91 | 81 |
| RSD14 | 19 | 0.2 | 6 | 28 | 79 | 84 | 90 | 77 | 62 | 76 | 83 | 83 | 46 | 55 | 67 | 71 |
| RSD15 | | | 2 | 9 | 43 | 62 | 76 | 72 | 55 | 67 | 76 | 69 | 44 | 53 | 43 | 49 |
| RSD16 | 15 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 31 | 47 | 35 | 42 | 45 | 36 | 30 | 48 | 36 | 36 |
| RSD17 | | | 0.2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 18 | 27 | 31 | 21 | 17 | 34 | 24 | 26 |
| RSD18 | 7 | 0 | 0.2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 17 |
| RSD19 | | | | 1 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Wr < 8" | 102 | 106 | 102 | 120 | 99 | 133 | 114 | 101 | 90 | 110 | 105 | 128 | 105 | 107 | 115 | 106 |
| Wr > 8" | 114 | 103 | 100 | 102 | 106 | 101 | 101 | 95 | 96 | 98 | 99 | 95 | 107 | 99 | 98 | 100 |
| YAR | 83 | 7 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| CPUE Stock | 0.78 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 6 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 0.88 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.67 |
| CPUE All | 13 | 3 | 2.8 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.75 |
| Effort Min | 166 | 268 | 260 | 63 | 64 | 106 | 160 | 170 | 225 | 243 | 120 | 120 | 205 | 128 | 140 | 135 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Bluegill | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock # | 26 | 30 | 344 | 81 | 348 | 860 | 151 | 142 | 133 | 162 | 68 | 85 | 69 | 453 | 294 | 193 |
| PSD | 50 | 43 | 39 | 59 | 70 | 85 | 46 | 28 | 40 | 37 | 57 | 67 | 10 | 68 | 76 | 49 |
| RSD7 | 50 | 23 | 6 | 41 | 55 | 68 | 27 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 35 | 51 | 6 | 21 | 46 | 22 |
| RSD7.5 | 50 | 10 | 2 | 27 | 49 | 59 | 21 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 29 | 46 | 3 | 13 | 25 | 8 |
| RSD8 | 39 | 0 | 0.6 | 19 | 31 | 43 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 22 | 29 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 3 |
| Wr > 5" | 107 | 119 | 103 | 110 | 103 | 106 | 94 | 93 | 95 | 97 | 94 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 102 | 100 |
| YAR | 1 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2 | 2 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 16.7 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 0.4 |
| CPUE Stock | 0.16 | 0.11 | 1.3 | 0.37 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.61 | 0.59 | 0.67 | 0.57 | 0.71 | 0.33 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| CPUE All | 0.16 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.49 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 0.65 | 0.74 | 1.1 | 0.83 | 0.81 | 0.79 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 2 |
| Effort | 166 | 268 | 260 | 218 | 180 | 106 | 216 | 234 | 225 | 243 | 120 | 120 | 205 | 128 | 140 | 135 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Pumpkinseed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock# | 10 | 41 | 64 | 294 | 44 | 55 | 44 | 31 | 59 | 57 | 11 | 50 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 13 |
| PSD | 0 | 12 | 45 | 99 | 86 | 73 | 77 | 81 | 49 | 70 | 73 | 84 | 13 | 36 | 0 | 15 |
| RSD7 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 20 | 68 | 53 | 48 | 55 | 41 | 56 | 64 | 70 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| RSD7.5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 59 | 42 | 34 | 39 | 37 | 39 | 55 | 58 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| RSD8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 43 | 36 | 21 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wr > 4" | 101 | 113 | 104 | 118 | 109 | 102 | 95 | 100 | 102 | 99 | 103 | 100 | 85 | 93 | 108 | 93 |
| YAR | | 12 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 12 | 2 | | 0.2 |
| ECPU Stock | 0.06 | 0.16 | 0.25 | 0.02 | 0.16 | 0.28 | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.2 | 0.26 | 0.17 | 0.2 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.02 | 0.1 |
| Trap CPUE | | | | 5.8 | 0.36 | 0.52 | 0.48 | 0.58 | 0.88 | 0.38 | 0.29 | 1.5 | 0.04 | | 0 | 0 |

| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|----------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Black Crappie | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock# | | 92 | 16 | 4 | 841 | 330 | 752 | 472 | 497 | 390 | 415 | 479 | 980 | 973 | 281 | 314 | 225 |
| PSD | | 28 | 81 | 100 | 97 | 85 | 92 | 95 | 99 | 96 | 98 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 95 | 97 | 99 |
| RSD9 | | 24 | 19 | 100 | 83 | 57 | 81 | 82 | 96 | 83 | 94 | 99 | 93 | 95 | 93 | 91 | 98 |
| RSD10 | | 12 | 19 | 100 | 83 | 56 | 75 | 65 | 78 | 71 | 87 | 97 | 89 | 86 | 84 | 81 | 82 |
| RSD11 | | 2 | 6 | 50 | 34 | 52 | 59 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 56 | 80 | 75 | 63 | 59 | 62 | 51 |
| Wr < 8" | | 108 | 114 | 107 | 104 | 100 | 102 | | 96 | 90 | 98 | | 100 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 100 |
| Wr > 8" | | 89 | 110 | 108 | | 109 | 102 | 97 | 94 | 91 | 97 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 103 | 103 | 107 |
| YAR | | 12 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0 |
| ECPUE all | | 2.1 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.52 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 0.35 | 0.42 | 0.15 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 0.69 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Trap CPUE | | | | | 16.6 | 5.5 | 9.7 | 7.3 | 11 | 12.5 | 7.9 | 10.9 | 21.4 | 17.9 | | 7.8 | 6.7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| White Crappie | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock # | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 63 | 51 | 108 | 41 | 19 | 29 | 9 | 26 | 23 |
| PSD | | | | | | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| RSD9 | | | | | | | 100 | 100 | 77 | 88 | 99 | 95 | 90 | 93 | 78 | 96 | 96 |
| RSD10 | | | | | | | 63 | 100 | 19 | 73 | 97 | 71 | 68 | 76 | 67 | 89 | 74 |
| RSD11 | | | | | | | 25 | 100 | 5 | 45 | 91 | 56 | 68 | 69 | 67 | 81 | 61 |
| Wr | | | | | | | 105 | 100 | 101 | 98 | 108 | 105 | 105 | 100 | 113 | 116 | 107 |
| YAR | | | | | | | 0.2 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ECPUE | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.19 | 0.17 |
| Trap CPUE | | | | | | | 0.03 | | 1.6 | 2 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 0.71 | 0.42 | | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Channel Catfish | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock# | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 30 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 67 | 29 | 92 | 84 |
| PSD | | | | | 100 | | | | 25 | 93 | 95 | 80 | 100 | 99 | 66 | 92 | 89 |
| RSD18 | | | | | 100 | | | | 25 | 100 | 95 | 80 | 100 | 96 | 62 | 89 | 69 |
| Wr | | | | | 120 | | | | 114 | 113 | 122 | 112 | 110 | 103 | 95 | 95 | 88 |
| Trap CPUE | | | | | 0.35 | | | | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.63 | 0.54 | 1.4 | | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total E minutes | | 166 | 268 | 260 | 218 | 180 | 106 | 216 | 234 | 225 | 243 | 120 | 120 | 205 | 128 | 140 | 135 |
| Total Trapnet nights | | | | | 50 | 40 | 48 | 40 | 40 | 24 | 48 | 24 | 24 | 48 | 0 | 48 | 48 |

4. In 2022, the water level in Emiquon was below 2,400 surface acres.

The Nature Conservancy and research partners documented the readings for depth, temperature and turbidity with YSI stations and hand held units on the site. The water clarity has continued to decrease and has been a detriment for submerged rooted aquatic plant growth. The shift in the fish population with the introduction of non-native carp has promoted this vegetation and clarity reduction.

On 4/2/2007, the fish rehabilitation of the water bodies at the Emiquon Preserve was initiated. 440 gallons of Rotenone Synprenfish was applied from 4/2 through 4/4/2007. The application was accomplished using drip stations, motorized sprayers, backpack sprayers and boat bailer. A minimum total of 21 IDNR personnel and 6 TNC personnel were utilized to accomplish the rehabilitation over the 3 days. The fish species that were observed in the fish kill count included: common carp, grass carp, goldfish, black bullheads, bluegill, gizzard shad, freshwater drum, shortnose gar, buffalo sp., river carpsucker, largemouth bass, green sunfish, orange spotted sunfish and crappie sp. The majority of the fish biomass was composed of common carp, grass carp, buffalo sp. and freshwater drum.

On 4/16/2007, the fish restocking for the Emiquon Preserve was initiated. The species of fish that were stocked into the connected water areas as brood fish included: largemouth bass, white crappie, black crappie, bluegill, bowfin, spotted gar, channel catfish, brown bullhead, warmouth, orangespotted sunfish, pumpkinseed sunfish, golden shiner, brook silverside, and blackstripe topminnow. Walleye and largemouth bass were also stocked at the fry size into the main water area. Other fish species that were stocked into semi-connected water areas included: tadpole madtom, mud darter, log perch, blackside darter, spottail shiner, starhead topminnow, central mudminnow, lake chubsucker and pirate perch. A total of 24 fish species were introduced to the site in 2007. The attached stocking record provides a detailed description of the history of the fish stocking.

In 2008, the main lake was stocked with brood fish from the following species: spotted gar, longnose gar, orangespotted sunfish, brown bullhead, tadpole madtom, logperch, Johnny darter, slenderhead darter, central mudminnow, blackstripe topminnow, emerald shiner, mud darter, golden shiner, warmouth sunfish, lake chubsucker, pirate perch, black crappie, white crappie, sauger, channel catfish, grass pike, bluegill and starhead topminnow. A total of 23 fish species were introduced

to the site in 2008.

In 2008, the main lake was stocked with brood fish from the following species: spotted gar, longnose gar, orangespotted sunfish, brown bullhead, tadpole madtom, logperch, Johnny darter, slenderhead darter, central mudminnow, blackstripe topminnow, emerald shiner, mud darter, golden shiner, warmouth sunfish, lake chubsucker, pirate perch, black crappie, white crappie, sauger, channel catfish, grass pike, bluegill and starhead topminnow. A total of 23 fish species were introduced to the site in 2008.

In 2009, limited fish stocking occurred with the addition of 76 brown bullhead in March from North and South Spring Lake State Fish and Wildlife Area.

In 2010, Flathead catfish and red spotted sunfish were stocked into Thompson Lake.

In 2011, Red spotted sunfish were stocked into Thompson Lake.

In 2012 to 2019, no intentional fish stockings occurred into Thompson or Flag Lakes.

In 2020, 45 alligator gar were stocked by the IDNR.

From 2021 thru 2022, no intentional fish stockings occurred into Thompson or Flag Lakes.

The five years of stockings (33 species) and surveys (19 additional species) have resulted in a potential of at least 52 fish species now present in the preserve in 2023.

An additional group of fish species was potentially introduced with the flood waters that overtopped the levee in late April of 2013. The staff with the Nature Conservancy completed a report with the following observations: "we observed numerous nonnative, invasive adult common carp and a few native shortnose gar being swept in over the north Coal Creek levee Wednesday through Saturday (24-27 April 2013). Some shortnose gar and abundant common carp were seen immediately downstream of the inflows, apparently trying to get back over the levees.

Two dying silver carp also were identified. We assume the fish in this area inside the levees had been swept in over the levees, but it is also possible they were from the lake or associated wetlands and had been attracted to the area near the overtopping by flows and/or constituents in the waters flowing in over the levees.

On Monday 29 April 2013, staff seined for 10 minutes the small area where water was flowing north over the north Coal Creek levee; they collected only 11 mosquito fish. Hundreds of dead and dying fish were evident in the shallow waters near the

interior toes of the levees at the north Coal Creek and south Thompson levees, possibly because they couldn't make it to the lakes through the very shallow water as it spread out across the prairie. By casual observation, we estimate well over 95% of the dead fish were common carp, but with additional seining and inspection near the toe of the north Coal Creek and south Thompson levees, we also collected or saw a few individuals the following species: emerald shiner, red shiner, silver chub, grass carp, silver carp, black bullhead, bigmouth and smallmouth buffalo, gizzard shad, and largemouth bass. As above, we assume these fish came in with floodwaters, but it's also possible they were lake fish that were attracted from the lake to these areas of inflowing water and its associated constituents."

IDNR fisheries completed an hour electrofishing run on May 6, 2013 in an attempt to document any new fish species that may have been introduced with the flood event. The collection of 1 bigmouth buffalo and 1 shortnose gar indicated that some new fish species were most likely introduced with the flood waters.

In 2022, spring trap netting was completed from 4/5 to 4/6/2021 with 48 net nights of effort.

In October of 2022, five separate electrofishing runs were sampled on 10/11 and 10/28 with 2 D.C. electro fishing boats.

The following narrative is based on the annual IDNR surveys from 2007 through 2022.

In 2022, the largemouth bass population was sampled by 101 fish by electrofishing. The largemouth bass population was defined by an average year of recruitment with 11 fish sampled from 3.7 to 8.0 inches.

The fall 2022 electrofishing survey indicated that the largemouth bass population density has begun to drop. The collection rate of stock size bass (over 8 inches) dropped from 1.4 fish per minute in 2021 at 155 pounds per hour, to .67 fish per minute at 87 pounds per hour in 2022. This was a decline from the 2.5 fish per minute and 246 pounds per hour collected in 2020.

The bass population structure is currently skewed high due to the limited number of fish under 12 inches in length. The PSD value of 86 is above the typical objective of a PSD index rating of from 40 to 60. In other words, 86% of the Emiquon bass population was over 12 inches in length. The RSD15 value of 49, RSD18 value of 17 and RSD19 value of 7 were also very high. The body condition rating (Wr) did remain in the good level at an

average of 100 in 2022. The previous 5 years had shown a trend of lower body condition values into the 80's for the bass from 16 to 19 inches. In 2021 and 2022 the largemouth bass data was much improved for this size group of fish.

Overall, the largemouth bass population appears to be declining in overall density. The population appears to be in balance with the current forage and water conditions available in the Emiquon Preserve. The main concern will be the need for stronger year class production and recruitment over the next several years.

The goal of the initial 18 inch minimum size limit was to create a high density bass population. The predation exerted by this population is necessary to control the exotic and invasive fish reproduction and recruitment that may occur. This predation is also the key to maintain the native species balance within the habitat.

In 2022 the bluegill population was sampled by 193 fish by electrofishing. The survey samples represent a bluegill population with a good distribution from .8 to 9.0 inches long. The bluegill recruitment was on the low side again in 2022. The last high recruitment year for bluegill was in 2019. The body condition remained good with an average W_r of 100 for the fish over 5 inches. The bluegill electrofishing collection rate for stock size fish (over 3.1 inches) was 1.4 fish per minute in 2022. This is a decrease from 2.1 fish per minute in 2021 and from the 3.4 fish per minute collected in 2020. This density trend will be evaluated in the future.

The bluegill PSD value of 49 for electrofishing was close to the objective range of 20 to 40 in 2022. And it is a reflection of the population being well distributed over the length range. The bluegill RSD7 was at 22 which is just above the objective range of 5 to 20, and near the 5 year average of 26. The RSD8 value of 3 is low and is reflected in the lower numbers of quality bluegill that has existed at Emiquon since 2019.

The dense stands of submerged aquatic vegetation is the key to allow the current bluegill population the potential for an excellent spawn and recruitment. These large areas of vegetated habitat would also provide a preferred niche for the *Lepomis sp.* in competition with the expanding gizzard shad and common carp population. However, these vegetation areas have not been present at high levels in the last 3 years.

The current bluegill (Lepomis sp.) regulation is a maximum harvest of 25 fish per day per angler. The main scope of this regulation is to prevent wanton waste by anglers.

The black crappie population was sampled by 225 stock sized fish by electrofishing in 2022. The black crappie electrofishing collection rate was 1.9 fish per minute for all sizes in 2022. This rate was above the 5 year average of 1.7 fish per minute of electrofishing.

The black crappie sample shows a low number fish in the YOY class from 2.4 to 5.9 inches long and multiple year classes from 7.9 to 14.0 inches long. The body condition was still a very good Wr of 107 for the fish over 8 inches.

The white crappie population was again sampled at a low density at .17 fish per minute. The size range was from 8.7 to 13.0 inches in length. The body condition average was very good at a Wr of 107.

This dense crappie population with larger fish present, will feed on the gizzard shad population and also provide additional predation upon potential exotic and invasive fish species reproduction. The future emergence of the white crappie population to a common occurrence will probably depend upon the water clarity. In a lake habitat with both species of crappie, the black crappie tend to dominate in clearer water, while the white crappie tend to succeed with more turbid conditions.

The current crappie regulation is a 9 inch minimum size limit and a maximum harvest of 25 fish per day per angler. The goal of this regulation is to maintain a dense crappie population and allow a sustainable high, yearly harvest.

13 channel catfish were sampled in 2022 by electrofishing and 84 in trapnets. This continues the upward density trend since their consistent sampling that started in 2014. In 2022, the size ranged from 12.2 to 30.8 inches in length. The body condition was only average in 2022 with a Wr value of 88 in the spring and a Wr value of 86 in the fall. If turbid water conditions exist in the future, channel catfish recruitment should continue at a high level.

The current channel catfish regulation is a maximum harvest of 6 fish per day per angler. The main scope of this regulation is to prevent wanton waste by anglers.

In 2022 the pumpkinseed population was sampled by 16 fish by electrofishing. These fish ranged from 2.4 to 6.5 inches in length. The body condition was a good at an average Wr of 93. The pumpkinseed electrofishing collection rate for stock size fish (over 3.1 inches) was .1 fish per minute. This is an improvement over the last 4 years. Our electrofishing effort in the large rip rap in front of the control gate in the main ditch held all of the fish sampled in 2022.

Dense stands of submerged aquatic vegetation will be a key to allow the current pumpkinseed population the potential for an improved spawn and recruitment in the future.

On 10/26/2022, IDNR Fisheries completed a targeted DC boat electrofishing sampling effort to try to document the presence of Red Spotted Sunfish in the Thompson-Flagg lake complex. No Red Spotted Sunfish were collected in 90 minutes of sampling the dense, woody debris of beaver lodges and the large rip-rap present in the main ditch section. Red Spotted Sunfish were stocked into the complex in 2010 and 2011, and only 1 fish has been resampled by IDNR in the fall 2011 electrofishing survey. Other Red Spotted Sunfish introduction efforts have been successful over this same time period in Banner Marsh SFWA, Snakeden Hollow SFWA and the Hennepin-Hopper TWI lake complex. The key to the Red Spotted Sunfish population establishment and continued recruitment into these sites, appears to be directly attributed to dense submerged rooted aquatic plant beds.

In 2022, the warmouth sunfish population was sampled by 23 fish that ranged from 1.6 to 6.9 inches in length. This population appears to be present in a very low density.

The bowfin population was sampled by a total of 53 fish from 15.4 to 30.5 inches in 2022. Several year classes appear to be present. The body condition of many of these fish was average to poor in 2022. I have no easy explanation for this, and it will be evaluated going forward. The bowfin population has seen an increase in density and biomass in the sampling over the past 10 years. In 2022 the electrofishing rates were .15 fish per minute. This is consistent with the 5 year average collection rate for the Emiquon Preserve.

Seven spotted gar, 1 shortnose gar and 1 longnose gar were sampled in 2022. These populations appear to be present in low density populations in the Emiquon Preserve.

Brook Silversides were sampled in very low density in Thompson Lake in 2022. In 2022, no golden shiners were sampled, and the starhead topminnows were not observed on the western shoreline of Thompson Lake in the limited submerged aquatic vegetation near the boat ramp during the fall boat electrofishing survey. Submerged aquatic vegetation will be the key to maintain both the golden shiner and starhead topminnow populations in the Emiquon Preserve.

In 2022, 0 black bullhead, 1 brown bullheads and 2 yellow bullheads were sampled in the spring trapnets. The bullheads should maintain low density populations with high water clarity and dense submerged aquatic plant habitat conditions. However, with increased turbidity, these populations will have the potential for increased recruitment to adult size fish.

No goldfish were sampled in 2012 thru 2022. 2 goldfish x common carp hybrids were sampled in 2021, but none in 2022. The goldfish population will remain very low with good water quality and clarity.

In 2022, the gizzard shad population continued to be present at a stable level. In the fall of 2022, the population ranged from 2.5 to 15.9 inches in length.

Since 2012, the gizzard shad population has maintained a stable and numerous population density. It appears this dense shad population may continue to grow at a slow rate each year with the average relative weight values in the upper 80's. This helps the predatory fish by keeping the gizzard shad year classes in small enough size ranges for a longer time.

This expanding gizzard population will likely continue to impact the food web dynamics and water clarity in the Emiquon Preserve. Food and space competition may increase with *Lepomis sp.* While the largemouth bass and black crappie populations may benefit from a much larger size selection of gizzard shad to meet the optimum forage size for the different sizes of predators present in the population.

Common carp were sampled by 50 fish in the spring trap nets, and 29 fish from the fall electro fishing in 2022. These fish ranged from 8.1 to 30.1 inches long. The catch rate and poundage rate for the trap nets was consistent for 2021, while the catch rate and poundage for the electrofishing declined from 2021. The electrofishing catch per minute rate went down to .21 and 60 lb per hour from the 2021 rate of .62 fish per minute and 165 pounds per hour. While the 2022 trap net CPUE went from 1.04 fish per net night and 5.5 lbs per net night compared to the .9

fish per net night and 8.2 lbs per net night in 2021. The 2020 and 2021 catch rate and pounds per hour for common carp had shown a dramatic increase in the Emiquon Preserve. This increase in catch rate may partly be due to the lower water level during the fall 2020 and 2021 sampling time frame. And maybe the commercial fishing harvest is having an effect on the density by the 2022 survey numbers? The body condition on the carp in 2022 was an average Wr of 100. The future common carp population dynamics may continue to have severe effects on the aquatic habitat in the Emiquon Preserve.

The following is the historical perspective of the common carp IDNR sampling in the Emiquon Preserve. The biomass CPUE was 5.56 pounds per hour in 2009, and had increased to 57.20 pounds per hour in 2010. In 2011 it had decreased to 35.63 pounds per hour of electrofishing. In 2012 it had jumped to 168.9 pounds per hour of electrofishing. In 2013 the fall electrofishing rate was down to .12 fish per minute and 41.2 pounds per hour. In 2014 the fall electrofishing rate was .08 fish per minute and 36.6 pounds per hour. In 2015 the fall electrofishing rate was .05 fish per minute and 27.2 pounds per hour. In 2016 the fall electrofishing rate was .03 fish per minute and 20.9 pounds per hour. In 2017 the fall electrofishing rate was .07 fish per minute and 29.8 pounds per hour. In 2018, the fall electrofishing rate was .34 fish per minute and 146 pounds per hour. In 2019, the fall electrofishing rate was .03 fish per minute and 12.4 pounds per hour. In 2020, the fall electrofishing rate was .48 fish per minute and 175 pounds per hour. This was a substantial increase from the rate since the 2012 fall survey.

On July 15, 2013 an electrofishing survey was completed and the documentation of the mortality of hundreds of carp from 10.6 to 28.7 inches in length. Live carp were collected with body ulcers and gill necrosis. These symptoms and the species specific nature of the mortality was indicative of a virus, perhaps the Koi Herpesvirus (KHV) disease. The mortality event time frame was from June through July 2013. Studies on this virus suggest that it could reoccur yearly in carp populations that have been exposed to it. In 2014 through 2021, no major carp mortality was observed or documented at the site.

The Black bullhead, yellow bullhead, goldfish, common carp and green sunfish had adult fish survive the rotenone rehabilitation and have had limited recruitment at this time. The gizzard shad may have also survived the rehabilitation, or they were an inadvertent introduction through back siphoning on a pump to the Illinois River. Each of these species will be able to maintain a population in the Preserve. The level of the density of these

populations will depend mainly upon the predation pressure of the largemouth bass and Lepomis sp. populations, and the competition factors with the habitat quality. If the aquatic habitat and water quality is compromised and degraded in the Preserve, these aggressive species will have the ability to expand in density.

The gizzard shad will cause negative food competition with the centracids and topminnows if their population density is high and the habitat structure contains a majority of open water.

In 2014, 2 black buffalo from 16.5 to 18.1 inches long and 8 bigmouth buffalo from 16.1 to 26.4 inches long were sampled in the fall electrofishing sample. These undoubtedly came into the Preserve with the flood waters in 2013. In 2016, 3 white bass from 9.4 to 14.2 inches and 1 silver carp at 20.5 inches were collected during the fall electrofishing sample. In 2017, 2 grass carp at 15.5 and 28.3 inches and 1 silver carp at 15.4 inches were collected in the fall survey. These fish were collected in the main ditch in front of the new control structure with the Illinois River. In 2018, 3 grass carp from 32.3 to 35.8 inches, 9 yellow bass from 3.1 to 11.4, 1 white perch at 8.5 inches, and 30 freshwater drum from 7.5 to 13.0 inches were collected. In 2019, the total exotic fish collected in these surveys were 209 common carp, 5 carp x goldfish hybrid, 17 silver carp, 4 bighead carp and 4 grass carp. In 2020, the total exotic fish collected in the fall electrofishing survey were 61 common carp, 6 silver carp and 2 grass carp. In 2021, the total exotic fish collected were 130 common carp, 1 silver carp and 3 grass carp. In 2022, the total exotic fish collected were 79 common carp, 9 silver carp and 3 grass carp.

These new fish species collections probably entered the Preserve from the Illinois River through the new control structure site. The size of these fish indicate that they arrived through a large passage like the control structure. The silver carp, bighead carp and the grass carp had extremely robust body conditions. Their growth rate is currently at an accelerated rate in the Preserve. No reproduction and recruitment has been documented at this time for the Asian carp species.

The presence of an expanding population of grass carp and silver carp is an ominous sign for the future aquatic habitat in the Preserve. The rapid removal of the submerged aquatic plant community through consumption by the grass carp, and decreased water clarity from algal blooms stimulated by the silver carp biomass may soon reach a critical tipping point. Then the reduced water clarity will allow the potential for the common carp to achieve very high reproduction and recruitment in the

Preserve. A rapid degradation of the aquatic habitat, submerged aquatic plant community, and native fish population is the factual, proven result from a high common carp density.

The yellow bass introduction into the Emiquon Preserve has allowed this population to expand rapidly since 2018. The catch per minute rate by electrofishing went up from .49 fish per minute in 2020 to 1.1 fish per minute in 2021. And the corresponding catch rate per trap net night hour went up from 1.1 to 14.5 fish per net night. And the freshwater drum population has shown a similar pattern of increase with a 2018 electrofishing catch rate of .14 fish per minute up to a rate of .45 per minute in 2022. And the freshwater drum trap net CPUE went from .54 fish per net night in in 2018 to 2.44 fish per net night in 2022.

From a sportfish management perspective, the large increase in the yellow bass and freshwater drum populations is considered a negative factor for food and space competition for other more important fish species like bluegill, crappie and young largemouth bass.

Recommended Lake Management Activities with Rationale for Implementation:

On 6/25/2020, 45 alligator gar at an average length of 380mm and 262 g were stocked into the Emiquon Preserve. They were measured, weighed and implanted with a PIT tag for future individual identification.

Fish Stocking (2022-2025), Alligator gar stocking of up to 2,000 fish over 10 inches annually as available.

Historical background:

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fisheries established the initial Alligator Gar Reintroduction and Management Plan for Illinois in 2009.

https://www.ifishillinois.org/programs/alligatorgar_news.html

Alligator Gar (*Atractosteus spatula*) populations have been declining within their historic range for at least the past 50 years, and are considered to be extirpated from much of the northern reaches (Nature Serve 2015). Declines have been attributed to several factors, most notably over-exploitation and loss of important backwater spawning habitats from the construction of levees and lock-and-dams beginning in the early 1900s.

The reasons for reintroducing the Alligator Gar are twofold: Bringing back an extirpated species to Illinois waters is one of the goals. In addition, the Alligator Gar is becoming a popular trophy quarry for anglers and bow fishers in the southern part of their range. From 2010 to 2019, 9,195 alligator gar have been stocked in 10 water bodies in Illinois. These young-of-the-year fish are obtained from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service through their Pvt. John Allen Hatchery in Tupelo, Mississippi. The hatchery personnel at Pvt. John Allen collect brood fish each spring from the lower Mississippi River for this propagation. The USFWS has partnered with 13 states in the historic range of the alligator gar for their management and reintroduction.

The TNC Emiquon Preserve of Thompson and Flagg Lakes provides an opportunity to reintroduce the alligator gar into a large, restored backwater habitat of the Illinois River. This 6,000 acre site is owned by The Nature Conservancy with the goal of floodplain restoration and the scientific research to guide the management of these ecosystems. The IDNR is one of many partners that is assisting the Nature Conservancy with the management and research at this site. The cooperative fish management agreement between the IDNR and TNC for Emiquon has facilitated the initial fish population rehabilitation, stocking, public fishing access and regulations.

The alligator gar stocked on 6/25/2020, began their journey to Illinois in July of 2019 from the USFWS, Pvt. John Allen Hatchery. They were part of a batch of 800 fish that averaged 10 inches in length. These 45 fish were initially transferred to the Illinois Cordova Exelon hatchery. These fish were reared in raceways for the remainder of 2019 and used for propagation hosts for the endangered yellow sandshell mussel in early 2020. The fish management and research at Emiquon may allow these fish to contribute to our knowledge on their reintroduction back into Illinois. They have completed their mussel host work, and now they can be free into the Emiquon Preserve!

Biological Surveys - Conduct annual surveys to measure trends in fishery population dynamics, angling regulations and progress toward management goals. In the fall, utilize by standardized methods, D.C. electrofishing to sample a target number of at least 100 stock-size largemouth bass. In the spring, assess the gar, bowfin, bullhead, black and white crappie, bluegill/sunfish, and channel catfish populations by a trap net survey.

Habitat Enhancement: Achieve desired water level for maximum potential shallow water habitat and submerged, rooted aquatic plants.

Lake Access: Public access to the water bodies on the Emiquon Preserve will be limited to registered boats. Electric trolling motors will be allowed. No gas motors will be allowed on the boats. No bank fishing will be allowed initially. In the future, limited bank fishing sites may be developed. In 2011, a new access for boats was completed with a concrete boat ramp with a gravel parking lot. The development of a boardwalk, canoe access and visitor area was completed in 2011.

The site has initially contained an inviolate refuge from public access. This refuge will attempt to serve as a limited disturbance area for all of the wildlife utilizing the Preserve. This refuge will encompass approximately the eastern half of the former Thompson Lake basin, all of the former Flag Lake basin and then to the Illinois River levee. This refuge area will be designated with marked buoys and signs. In 2019, more of Thompson Lake was opened to public access. The access time to the water bodies will be sunrise to sunset.

This access will be year round, except during the Central Zone waterfowl hunting season. During the Central Zone waterfowl hunting season, no water access will be allowed on hunting days. TNC currently anticipates waterfowl hunting will be allowed 3 days a week, thereby allowing fishing access 4 days a week. Ice fishing will be allowed when practical on the entire lake basin.

Fishing tournaments will need prior approval from TNC and the IDNR District Fisheries Biologist.

Water Level:

The major goals associated with water levels are to create a more natural hydrology and to provide shallow-water habitat over a relatively high proportion of the site. A more natural hydrograph will in general have higher water levels (for example 435 ft msl) in spring and lower and stable water levels (e.g., 428-430 ft msl) during the growing season, with a significant drawdown (e.g., 425 ft msl) every 5 to 10 years. Shallow water habitats (0-3 feet deep) are maximized over the area at water surface elevations from 430-432 feet above mean sea level, so such levels will be targeted for the growing season.

In the future, the Conservancy anticipates added water level management capabilities. Potential options include: being able to manage the level by gravity flow into the Illinois River when river levels allow, new pump station, and a managed connection with the Illinois River.

Creel Survey: A future creel survey would provide valuable information. An INHS creel survey was completed in 2009. The creel survey summary showed largemouth bass dominated the catch in 2009 for 91% of the total catch with 80.6% anglers targeting largemouth bass. Crappie species were the target species for almost 8% of the anglers while 6% of the anglers targeted bluegill. Largemouth bass comprised 97% of total pounds caught of all species in Emiquon. An estimated 124,648 bass were caught and only 40 were harvested in 2009. The catch rate was 3.5 fish per hour per angler. The total pounds caught was 137,707 for an average weight of 1.10 pounds each.

Bluegill were the most harvested species with 59% of number harvested and 44% total harvested pounds. Bluegill comprised 6% of total fish caught. An estimated 8,110 bluegill were caught and 3,455 were harvested in 2009. The catch rate was .10 fish per hour per angler. The total pounds caught was 1,773 for an average weight of .22 pounds each.

An estimated 2,770 black crappie were caught and 1,583 were harvested in 2009. The catch rate was .07 fish per hour per angler. The total pounds caught was 1,879 for an average weight of .68 pounds each.

An estimated 1,327 pumpkinseed sunfish were caught and 803 were harvested in 2009. The catch rate was .02 fish per hour per angler. The total pounds caught was 358 for an average weight of .27 pounds each.

An estimate of 18657 angler hours were spent at Emiquon in 2009. The estimated harvest was 5881 fish at 2789 total pounds for all the species. Total numbers of fish harvested amounted to only 4% of total catch for the season.

The average angler time spent per trip was 4.3 hours.
The average angler party size was 2 people.
The average miles traveled per angler was 43.6 miles.
The success rating (1-10) given by anglers for their trip was 7.6.

Contaminate Sampling: Fish flesh, composite, contaminate samples were collected for black bullhead, bluegill, black crappie and largemouth bass from Thompson Lake in May and June of 2009. The fish collected were from size ranges that represented fish reproduction from within Thompson Lake. The results for black bullhead and bluegill were received back from the IEPA lab in October of 2010. The contaminate levels from these samples for pesticides and PCBs were all below the level of concern. However the Mercury level was elevated in

largemouth bass (.21 mg/kg) and black crappie (.25 mg/kg). The largemouth bass sample averaged 245mm and 187g in size. The black crappie sample averaged 227mm and 200g in size.

In 2011, fish flesh samples were collected by the IDNR for common carp, largemouth bass, black crappie, bluegill, and black bullhead to assess the contaminate levels. The contaminate levels from these samples for pesticides and PCBs were all below the level of concern. However the Mercury level was elevated in black crappie (.18 mg/kg) and black bullhead (.076 mg/kg). The black crappie sample averaged 208mm and 154g in size. The black bullhead sample averaged 386mm and 940g in size.

And in 2015, fish flesh samples were collected by the IDNR for 2 sizes of largemouth bass, 2 sizes of bluegill, 2 sizes of black crappie and 2 sizes of carp to assess the Mercury levels. The Mercury level was elevated in largemouth bass, black crappie and common carp. The largemouth bass average sample size group of 290mm and 339g had a mercury level of .14 mg/kg. The largemouth bass average sample size group of 410mm and 907g had a mercury level of .38 mg/kg. The black crappie average sample size group of 269mm and 324g had a mercury level of .12 mg/kg. The black crappie average sample size group of 304mm and 430g had a mercury level of .084 mg/kg. The bluegill average sample size group of 142mm and 60g had a mercury level of .022 mg/kg. The bluegill average sample size group of 164mm and 103g had a mercury level of .044 mg/kg. The common carp average sample size group of 491mm and 1699g had a mercury level of .060 mg/kg. The common carp average sample size group of 651mm and 4038g had a mercury level of .073 mg/kg.

And in 2016, fish flesh samples were collected from largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie and carp. The Mercury level was elevated in largemouth bass, black crappie, common carp and bluegill. The largemouth bass average sample size group of 437mm and 1083g had a mercury level of .31 mg/kg. The black crappie average sample size group of 272mm and 308g had a mercury level of .059 mg/kg. The bluegill average sample size group of 177mm and 111g had a mercury level of .07 mg/kg. The common carp average sample size group of 611mm and 3032g had a mercury level of .04 mg/kg.

In 2017, fish flesh samples were collected from two sizes of brown bullheads. The Mercury level was slightly elevated in both. The brown bullhead sample size group of 366mm and 831g had a mercury level of .012 ug/g. The brown bullhead average sample size group of 415mm and 1138g had a mercury level of .016 ug/g.

From these results consumption advisories were issued for largemouth bass and black crappie from the Emiquon Preserve. The following is the mercury advisory ranges and description: (.06-.22 mg/kg)- 1 meal per week advisory for sensitive human populations, (.23-1.0 mg/kg)- 1 meal per month advisory for sensitive human populations.

The current Emiquon Preserve mercury levels put black crappie in the 1 meal per week advisory category. The largemouth bass will be in the 1 meal per month category due to the current 18 inch minimum harvest size regulation and mercury level for largemouth bass over 16 inches in length.

On 10/13 and 10/30/2020 contaminate fish flesh samples were collected for 1 size of silver carp, grass carp, bowfin, and 2 sizes of common carp and bigmouth buffalo. The results for mercury came back as .011 mg/kg for silver carp, .005 mg/kg for grass carp, .15 mg/kg for bowfin, .030 and .057 mg/kg for the 2 sizes of common carp, and .028 and .051 mg/kg for the 2 sizes of bigmouth buffalo.

From these results, only the bowfin fall into a mercury consumption advisory range of 1 meal per week for sensitive human populations (.06-.22 mg/kg).

On 4/6 and 4/7/2021 contaminate fish flesh samples were collected on 2 size groups of channel catfish and 1 size group of brown bullhead. The result for the larger channel catfish group that averaged 699mm came back at .049 mg/kg for mercury. This puts them below the advisory range for human consumption.

On April 3, 2012 flesh samples were collected for largemouth bass, black crappie, gizzard shad and bluegill for Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS) virus and pathogen testing with Southern Illinois University. No VHS was identified, but Largemouth bass virus (LMBV) was observed in 1 sample and was confirmed using PCR. LMBV is a known pathogen in largemouth bass populations in Illinois and has caused no detectable impacts to Illinois populations.

In April 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2018 flesh samples were again collected for VHS and pathogen testing. NO VHS was identified from these samples for fish in the Emiquon Preserve.

Commercial Fishing: In 2019, The Nature Conservancy requested the ability of contracting with a commercial fisherman for the targeted removal of common carp and the Asian carp now present in the Emiquon Preserve. The IDNR commercial fishing permits and paperwork were completed in time for a late start in 2019.

Commercial fishing contracts were also allowed for 2020.

The Nature Conservancy and the INHS will coordinate and document the removal effort by the contracted commercial fisherman.

Fish Stocking in 2007 IDNR

| | Total: |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <u>Largemouth Bass:</u> | 667 brood fish and 1,237,494 fry. |
| <u>White Crappie:</u> | 150 brood fish |
| <u>Black Crappie:</u> | 4,320 brood fish |
| <u>Bluegill:</u> | 1,419 brood fish |
| <u>Bowfin:</u> | 41 brood fish |
| <u>Spotted Gar:</u> | 25 brood fish |
| <u>Channel Catfish:</u> | 103 brood fish |
| <u>Brown Bullhead:</u> | 30 brood fish |
| <u>Warmouth:</u> | 71 brood fish |
| <u>Orangespotted Sunfish:</u> | 311 brood fish |
| <u>Pumpkinseed Sunfish:</u> | 300 brood fish |
| <u>Golden Shiner:</u> | 65 brood fish |
| <u>Brook Silverside:</u> | 600 brood fish |
| <u>Blackstripe Topminnow:</u> | 156 brood fish |
| <u>Tadpole Madtom:</u> | 13 brood fish |
| <u>Walleye:</u> | 410,000 fry |
| <u>Mud darter (<i>Etheostoma asprigine</i>):</u> | 50 fish |
| <u>Logperch (<i>Percina caprodes</i>):</u> | 25 fish |
| <u>Blackside darter (<i>Percina maculata</i>):</u> | 5 fish |
| <u>Spottail Shiner (<i>Notropis hudsonius</i>):</u> | 8 fish |
| Starhead topminnow | 107 fish |
| Central mudminnow | 105 fish |
| Lake chubsucker | 61 fish |
| Pirate Perch | 25 fish |

| <u>Fish Stocking in 2008 IDNR</u> | <u>Total:</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| <u>Spotted Gar:</u> | 31 brood fish |
| <u>Longnose Gar:</u> | 14 brood fish |
| <u>Orangespotted Sunfish:</u> | 511 brood fish |
| <u>Brown Bullhead:</u> | 22 brood fish |
| <u>Tadpole Madtom:</u> | 34 brood fish |
| <u>Central Mudminnow:</u> | 108 brood fish |
| <u>Blackstripe Topminnow:</u> | 212 brood fish |
| <u>Emerald Shiner:</u> | 150 brood fish |
| <u>Mud Darter:</u> | 5 brood fish |
| <u>Golden Shiner:</u> | 45 brood fish |
| <u>Warmouth Sunfish:</u> | 8 brood fish |
| <u>Lake Chubsucker:</u> | 217 brood fish |
| <u>Pirate Perch:</u> | 84 brood fish |
| <u>Black Crappie:</u> | 6 brood fish |
| <u>White Crappie:</u> | 1 brood fish |
| <u>Sauger:</u> | 20 brood fish |
| <u>Channel Catfish:</u> | 3 brood fish |
| <u>Grass Pike:</u> | 146 brood fish |
| <u>Bluegill:</u> | 803 brood fish |
| <u>Starhead Topminnow:</u> | 4942 brood fish |
| <u>Logperch:</u> | 60 brood fish |
| <u>Johnny Darter:</u> | 25 brood fish |
| <u>Slenderhead Darter:</u> | 4 brood fish |

| <u>Fish Stocking in 2009 IDNR</u> | <u>Total:</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Brown Bullhead | 76 brood fish |

| <u>Fish Stocking in 2010 IDNR</u> | <u>Total:</u> |
|--|------------------------------|
| Flathead Catfish | 3 YOY and 123 over 200mm 126 |
| Sauger | 3 Brood |
| Redspotted Sunfish (Lepomis miniatus) | 6847 YOY and brood |

| <u>Fish Stocking in 2011 IDNR</u> | <u>Total:</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Redspotted Sunfish | 206 YOY and brood |

No Fish Stocking in 2012 to 2019 by IDNR

| <u>Fish Stocking in 2020 IDNR</u> | <u>Total:</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Alligator gar | 45 at 380mm average |

Other fish species sampled since 2007 rehabilitation:

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Common carp | Bigmouth Buffalo |
| Gizzard shad | Smallmouth Buffalo |
| Black bullhead | Black Buffalo |
| Yellow bullhead | Freshwater Drum |
| Green sunfish | White Bass |
| Goldfish | Silver Carp |
| Mosquito fish | Yellow Bass |
| Redear sunfish | White Perch |
| Shortnose gar | Grass Carp |
| Hybrid Striped Bass | |