

# FISHERY RESEARCH



## PROJECT 5—LAKE AND RESERVOIR RESEARCH

Grant F-73-R-28

Report Period July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007



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# **Annual Performance Report**

**July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007**

**Grant #F-73-R-28**

**Project 5—Lake and Reservoir Research**

**Subproject 2: Warmwater Fisheries Investigations  
Subproject 3: Angler Exploitation Investigations**

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**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT  
SUBPROJECT 3: ANGLER EXPLOITATION EVALUATIONS**

State of: Idaho

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Title: Lake and Reservoir Research

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**ABSTRACT**

In 2006, we tagged 6,913 fish in 14 water bodies across Idaho to assess angler tag reporting rates and estimate exploitation. Tags had various dollar values (\$0 to \$200) from which angler reporting rate was estimated, in order to adjust exploitation estimates according to tag reporting rates. Tagged fish primarily included crappie *Pomoxis spp.*, largemouth bass *Micropterus salmoides*, smallmouth bass *M. dolomieu*, and hatchery and wild rainbow trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss*. Through March 9, 2007, 1,233 tags have been reported by anglers, with 1,144 of these reports containing enough information to include the report in our analyses. Hatchery and wild trout were returned at the lowest rate (7.9 and 8.0%, respectively), while smallmouth bass were returned at the highest rate (28.7%). Initial estimates of angler reporting rates were higher than anticipated, and there appeared to be no difference between \$100 and \$200 rewards regarding reporting rates corrections. Site-specific angler tag reporting rates varied from 15% for smallmouth bass at Cascade Reservoir to 100% for hatchery rainbow trout at Lucky Peak Reservoir, whereas species-specific tag reporting rates ranged from 44% for largemouth bass to 79% for wild trout. Tag loss was estimated by double tagging a large proportion of fish and assessing how many of the reported fish retained both tags at the time of reporting. Tag loss ranged from 8% for crappie to 25% for hatchery rainbow trout. Correcting exploitation for tag reporting rates, tag loss, and tagging mortality (assumed to be 15%) resulted in estimates of exploitation ranging from 7.3% for hatchery rainbow trout at Cascade Reservoir to 62.1% for crappie at Mann Lake.

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## INTRODUCTION

Angler exploitation can be a critical influence on the structure of sportfish communities through the effects on recruitment, mortality, and growth. Even when it is considered negligible, knowing the exploitation rate of a fishery is often useful for fishery managers to address public concerns and to track changes over time. However, estimating exploitation can be extremely difficult and labor intensive. Furthermore, techniques to estimate exploitation include numerous assumptions that, when violated, render a great deal of uncertainty into estimates.

The most common technique of estimating exploitation consists of releasing a known number of marked fish and relying on angler returns to estimate the proportion harvested. This method requires that the actual tag reporting rate be estimated, which can be extremely problematic since the number of tags encountered by anglers and not reported is typically unknown. Thus, the willingness of an angler to report a tag from a harvested fish is often the most important facet of an exploitation study, although it is generally the variable with the highest uncertainty.

Despite making every effort to ensure recovered tags are reported, one cannot expect a 100% reporting rate in any situation. Therefore, the tag reporting rate, or the number of tags reported after a correction for non-reporting, must be estimated. There have been a number of different approaches used to estimate tag reporting rates. These include estimating the reporting rate from tagging data alone when natural mortality is assumed to be constant (Youngs 1974; Hoenig et al. 1998a), the use of high-reward tagging programs (Pollock et al. 2001), surreptitiously planted tags into the creel of anglers (Green et al. 1983), and angler surveys (Pollock et al. 1991). The most commonly used method is the use of the high-reward program, where both non-reward and high reward tags are used and the reporting rate is estimated as the relative recovery rate of non-reward tags to the recovery rate of high reward tags (Nichols et al. 1991; Pollock et al. 2001). The primary assumption of the high-reward methodology is that the high reward achieves 100% return rates.

Currently, the most relied upon estimates of angler tag reporting rates are based on duck band returns from a study conducted by Nichols et al. (1991). However, the uncertainty of applying tag reporting rates from wildlife studies to fisheries exists. In addition, the high reward amount used was \$100 (1989 dollars), which based on inflation may no longer be applicable. The overall objective of this study was to develop standardized methods to estimate angling exploitation and reward-response curves for a variety of species and fisheries across a broad geographical and sociological range in Idaho.

## MANAGEMENT GOAL

1. Improve warmwater sportfishing and fisheries management in Idaho lakes and reservoirs.

## OBJECTIVES

1. Determine the exploitation rates for crappie *Pomoxis spp.*, largemouth bass *Micropterus salmoides*, smallmouth bass *M. dolomieu*, and hatchery and wild rainbow trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss* in multiple waters across Idaho.
2. Develop reward–response curves to estimate angler tag reporting rate based on the high-reward methodology for tag returns.
3. Evaluate the variation in exploitation rates and angler tag reporting rates across species, years, water types, and geographical areas to assess implications for fisheries management.

## METHODS

Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) personnel tagged 6,913 fish distributed between 14 statewide waters (Table 1) with Floy FD-68BC anchor tags between April and September 2006. Tags were fluorescent orange, 70 mm in total length with 51 mm tubing, and were treated with algaecide. Tags were labeled on two sides with one side stating “IDFG 1-866-258-0338” and the other side with a tag number and reward amount if applicable. Non-reward tags only contained the tag number. Prior to tagging, a toll-free automated hotline and website were established through which anglers could report tags. In addition, posters (Appendix A) and stickers (Appendix B) were distributed to IDFG license vendors, regional offices, and sporting goods stores that publicized the tagging efforts and explained what the information was used for and how to return the tags. Individual water bodies were not signed so that tag reporting estimates would not require this labor intensive work.

Wild fish and holdover hatchery fish were collected using electrofishing techniques, where fish were collected in small quantities, placed in a live well, tagged, and released near where the fish were captured to ensure good distribution of tags. The primary species tagged were white crappie *Pomoxis annularis* and black crappie *Pomoxis nigromaculatus*, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and hatchery and wild rainbow trout (Table 2). White crappie and black crappie often occur in sympatry in Idaho waters, and anglers generally do not distinguish between the species, so they were lumped during analysis. Hatchery rainbow trout were by far the largest sample group due to accessibility to fish. Hatchery rainbow trout were netted out of the raceway, anesthetized with CO<sub>2</sub>, and held in a pen until stocking. All species were tagged below the dorsal fin. To assess tag loss, 100% of reward-tagged fish were double tagged with a non-reward tag, as were roughly 30% of non-reward fish.

Tags consisted of five reward levels: \$0 (non-reward), \$10, \$50, \$100, and \$200, which were generally applied at rates of 77%, 7%, 8%, 4%, and 4%, respectively. The number of tags deployed for each species is noted in Table 2. These efforts resulted in IDFG deploying \$5,180 in \$10 rewards, \$26,250 in \$50 rewards, \$26,800 in \$100 rewards, and \$53,600 in \$200 rewards for a total of \$111,830. We anticipated paying out much less than this amount in reward money, as assumptions were made concerning angler encounter and return rates, tag loss, and mortality in determining reward-tag sample size.

Angler tag reporting rate ( $\lambda$ ) was estimated using the high-reward methodology, using the relative return rate of standard (non-rewards) tags to the return rate of high-reward tags (Pollock et al. 2002):

$$\lambda = R_t N_r / R_r N_t$$

where  $R_t$  is the number of standard tags returned,  $N_t$  is the number of standard tags released,  $R_r$  is the number of high-reward tags returned, and  $N_r$  is the number of high-reward tags released.

Nearly all reward-tagged fish and about 1/3 of the non-reward-tagged fish were double tagged with an additional non-reward tag, for a total of about 48% of the tagged fish being double tagged. Tag loss ( $Tag_l$ ) was estimated as the number of double-tagged fish for which only a single tag was reported, divided by the total number of double-tagged fish reported, whether by one or both tags. Sample size was not adequate to estimate tag loss at each water body, so data was pooled to develop a tag loss rate grouped by species. Tagging mortality ( $Tag_m$ ) was unknown but was assumed from the literature to be about 15% for centrarchids (Muoneke 1992; Hayes et al. 1997; Miranda et al. 2002; Schultz and Robinson et al. 2002). Because we had no other information, we also assumed mortality for trout was 15%.

The unadjusted exploitation rate ( $u$ ) was calculated according to Ricker (1975) as the number of standard tags recovered from fish that were harvested divided by the number of fish released with standard tags. Adjustments were made to the exploitation estimates based on angler tag reporting rate, tag loss, and tag mortality, using the following formula:

$$u' = \frac{u}{\lambda(1-Tag_l)(1-Tag_m)}$$

where the terms are defined as before. Because site-specific reporting rates were often less reliable because of limited sample size, we calculate exploitation rates using site-specific reporting rates as well as mean reporting rates for each species.

## RESULTS

Through March 9, 2007, 1,233 tags have been reported by anglers, with 1,144 of these reports containing enough information to be included in our analyses. Tags were primarily returned using the tag return hotline (62%), website (20%), mail (5%), and regional offices (5%; Table 3). The method of reporting was not recorded or not retained in 8% of the returns due to clerical error. From these returns, we have awarded approximately \$26,970 as of March 9, 2007, and a few tags continue to arrive.

Of the 1,144 complete returns, 61% (694) were reported as harvested, 8% (91) were reported as released with the tag, and 31% (359) were reported as released without the tag (Table 4). Hatchery and wild trout were returned at the lowest percentage of the initial number tagged (7.9 and 8.0%, respectively). Smallmouth bass were returned at the highest rate (28.7%), followed by crappie (23.5%) and largemouth bass (23.1%) (Table 5).

Initial estimates of angler tag reporting rates were higher than anticipated using both \$100 and \$200 as the high-reward correction (Table 5). However, much of this may have been the result of small sample size, particularly for wild trout, where only nine high-reward tags were returned from all sites combined (Table 5). In general, there appeared to be no difference between \$100 and \$200 rewards regarding reporting rates, and because sample sizes were low, returns were pooled to estimate site-specific angler tag reporting rate.

Site-specific angler tag reporting rate varied from 15% for smallmouth bass at Cascade Reservoir to 100% for hatchery rainbow trout at Lucky Peak Reservoir (Table 6). In four cases, we were unable to estimate tag reporting rate because no reward tags were reported as of March 9, 2007.

Tag reporting rate was also high when rates were examined by species (Table 5). With \$100 rewards, estimated reporting rate ranged from 47% for largemouth bass to 70% for crappie. With the \$200 incentive, estimated reporting rate ranged from 44% for largemouth bass to over 100% for wild trout. Again, in the case of wild rainbow trout, reporting rates were confounded by low sample sizes. Combined by species, angler reporting rate was estimated to range from a low of 44% for largemouth bass to 79% for wild trout.

Tag loss ranged from a low of 8% for crappie to a high of 25% for hatchery rainbow trout (Table 7). Taking into account angler reporting rate, tag loss, and tagging mortality, adjusted exploitation ranged from 7.3% for hatchery rainbow trout at Cascade Reservoir to 62.1% for crappie at Mann Lake (Table 6). Adjusted exploitation averaged 38% for crappie, 31% for largemouth bass, 37% for smallmouth bass, 17% for wild rainbow trout, and 15% for hatchery rainbow trout.

## DISCUSSION

Exploitation studies are generally estimated on an annual basis where tag reports are compiled for an entire year from the last date that fish were tagged in a water body. Preliminary results of 2006 studies only contained reports that were valid and current as of March 9, 2007. In many instances, reporting rates were severely impacted by the low number of returns of high-reward tags. For example, at Lucky Peak Reservoir, where reporting rates were estimated at 100% for high rewards, an increase of two additional high-reward tag returns would drop the reporting rate to 67%. This is also true by species; if one additional high-reward tag had been reported by an angler for wild trout, tag reporting rate would have dropped from 79% to 70%. Clearly, estimates will be improved as more tags are reported. Many of the pending tags at the time of this writing are reward tags.

Another factor that is currently affecting our estimates of tag reporting rate is the need to follow up and attain more information from the angler regarding the tag report. In many cases, anglers have been leaving incomplete reports regarding the disposition of the fish or have not yet sent in the reward tag, which is a requirement before payment for the reward can be issued. Because of these situations, many reports have yet to be entered into the database. Since these are mostly reward tags, tag reporting rate estimates will decrease once these tags are processed, causing exploitation estimates to increase.

Another factor that may have artificially inflated estimates of angler tag reporting rate was that the assumption that the reward tagging study does not change angler behavior might have been violated. In some cases, such as Milner Reservoir, many anglers reported that people were fishing because of the reward program. In addition, reward fish were reported as having been targeted by some anglers. Finally, there appears to have been some confusion by anglers as to whether or not non-reward tags would result in a reward after the report was made. All of these factors may have artificially inflated angler reporting rates beyond that which would be normal.

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Table 1. Location, species, and initial number of fish tagged and released by Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) in 2006.

Water body	IDFG		Reward amount					Totals
	Region	Species	\$0	\$10	\$50	\$100	\$200	
Ben Ross Reservoir	3M	Largemouth bass	107	12	7	7	9	142
Brownlee Reservoir	3N	Crappie	449	34	40	19	22	564
Brownlee Reservoir	3N	Smallmouth bass	391	33	45	19	19	507
Cascade Reservoir	3M	Rainbow trout (hatchery)	747	78	79	40	38	982
Cascade Reservoir	3M	Smallmouth bass	105	2	2	1	1	111
Chesterfield Reservoir	5	Rainbow trout (holdovers)	146	12	13	8	7	186
Chesterfield Reservoir	5	Rainbow trout (hatchery)	224	24	22	12	13	295
CJ Strike Reservoir	3N	Crappie	210	22	16	9	9	266
CJ Strike Reservoir	3N	Smallmouth bass	292	31	31	15	14	383
Coeur d'Alene River	1	Cutthroat trout	14	3	2	0	1	20
Coeur d'Alene River	1	Rainbow trout and hybrids	64	6	7	5	4	86
Lucky Peak Reservoir	3N	Rainbow trout (hatchery)	380	38	38	20	20	496
Mann Lake	2	Crappie	252	24	24	12	13	325
Mann Lake	2	Rainbow trout (hatchery)	343	40	40	20	20	463
Milner Reservoir	4	Smallmouth bass	401	40	40	20	20	521
Moyie River	1	Brook trout	166	2	3	2	1	174
Moyie River	1	Rainbow trout	207	23	22	15	11	278
Pend Oreille River	1	Largemouth bass	330	37	37	17	16	437
Pend Oreille River	1	Smallmouth bass	37	5	5	3	5	55
SF Snake River	6	Rainbow trout	243	26	27	12	13	321
Williams Lake	7	Rainbow trout	226	26	25	12	12	301
Total tagged			5,334	518	525	268	268	6,913
Total reward values			\$0	\$5,180	\$26,250	\$26,800	\$53,600	\$111,830

Table 2. Total number of released tags by reward levels for each species in 2006.

Species	Reward amount					Totals
	\$0	\$10	\$50	\$100	\$200	
Largemouth bass	437	49	44	24	25	579
Crappie	911	80	80	40	44	1,155
Smallmouth bass	1,226	111	123	58	59	1,577
Rainbow trout (hatchery)	1,840	192	192	100	98	2,422
Rainbow trout (wild and holdover)	740	81	81	44	40	986
Cutthroat trout	14	3	2	0	1	20
Brook Trout	166	2	3	2	1	174
Totals	5,334	518	525	268	268	6,913

Table 3. Summary of reporting method for the 1,144 tag reports received by Idaho Department of Fish and Game as of March 9, 2007.

Report method	Nonreward	\$10	\$50	\$100	\$200	Total	Percent
Hotline	544	54	68	42	1	709	62.0
Mail	12	12	17	9	9	59	5.2
Other	80	6	3	4	1	94	8.2
Regional Office	33	1	7	6	6	53	4.6
Website	160	20	31	11	7	229	20.0
Total	829	93	126	72	24	1,144	100.0

Table 4. Summary of 1,144 tag reports with fish disposition information in 2006 by reward, species, and water body as of March 9, 2007.

Water body	Species	Harvested						Released											
								With tag					Without tag						
		\$0	\$10	\$50	\$100	\$200	Total	\$0	\$10	\$50	\$100	\$200	Total	\$0	\$10	\$50	\$100	\$200	Total
Ben Ross Reservoir	Largemouth bass	5			1	2	8						0	2			0	0	2
Brownlee Reservoir	Crappie	69	5	10	5	3	92	2		1			3	4	3	1	0	0	8
Brownlee Reservoir	Smallmouth bass	41	6	6	5	4	62	20	3	1		1	25	25	4	9	3	5	46
Cascade Reservoir	Rainbow trout (hatchery)	20	1	5	2		28						0	2		3	2		7
Cascade Reservoir	Smallmouth bass	6		0	0		6						0	2		1	1		4
Chesterfield Reservoir	Rainbow trout (holdovers)	8	1	3	1	2	15	1					1	1					1
Chesterfield Reservoir	Rainbow trout (hatchery)	9		2		3	14	1					1	3					3
CJ Strike Reservoir	Crappie	30	6	3	1	2	42	2					2	5	0	1	1	1	8
CJ Strike Reservoir	Smallmouth bass	41	3	8	5	0	57	14	1	1	1	1	18	30	5	5	2	4	46
Coeur d'Alene River	Cutthroat trout	1					1						0	0					0
Coeur d'Alene River	Rainbow trout and hybrids	3					3	1					1	2			1	1	4
Lucky Peak Reservoir	Rainbow trout (hatchery)	36	1	4	3	1	45						0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Mann Lake	Crappie	69	10	10	4	9	102	2					2	9	1	2	1	0	13
Mann Lake	Rainbow trout (hatchery)	41	5	4	4	4	58	2					2	12	1	1	0	0	14
Milner Reservoir	Smallmouth bass	32	4	6	2	2	46	18					18	78	10	10	10	8	116
Moyie River	Brook trout	4		1			5						0	2		0			2
Moyie River	Rainbow trout	4	0	1	2		7						0	0	1	0	0		1
Pend Oreille River	Largemouth bass	38	7	6	2	3	56	9		1	1	1	12	32	3	9	6	6	56
Pend Oreille River	Smallmouth bass	2	1	0	1		4						0	2	0	1	1		4
SF Snake River	Rainbow trout	14	1	2		0	17	5	1				6	15	1	0		0	16
Williams Lake	Rainbow trout	18	2	1	3	2	26						0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Total		491	53	72	41	37	694	77	5	4	2	3	91	233	29	44	28	25	359

Table 5. Number of fish initially tagged (*N*), reported (*R*), percent returned by reward (%), and estimates of angler tag reporting rate for all species in 2006 as of March 9, 2007.

Species	Reward amount																				
	Nonreward			\$10			\$50			\$100			\$200			Total			Angler compliance		
	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	%	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	%	\$100	\$200	Combined
Largemouth bass	437	86	19.7	49	10	20.4	44	16	36.4	24	10	41.7	25	12	48.0	579	134	23.1	0.47	0.41	0.44
Crappie	911	192	21.1	80	25	31.3	80	28	35.0	40	12	30.0	44	15	34.1	1,155	272	23.5	0.70	0.62	0.66
Smallmouth bass	1,226	311	25.4	111	37	33.3	123	48	39.0	58	31	53.4	59	25	42.4	1,577	452	28.7	0.47	0.60	0.53
Rainbow trout (hatchery and holdovers)	1,840	138	7.5	192	9	4.7	192	23	12.0	100	12	12.0	98	10	10.2	2,422	192	7.9	0.63	0.74	0.68
Wild rainbow, cutthroat, hybrids, and brook trout	920	74	8.0	86	6	7.0	86	5	5.8	46	6	13.0	42	3	7.1	1,180	94	8.0	0.62	1.13	0.79
Totals	5,334	801	15.0	518	87	16.8	525	120	22.9	268	71	26.5	268	65	24.3	6,913	1,144	16.5	0.57	0.64	0.60

Table 6. Number of tags returned and released, reporting rates, and estimates of exploitation at tagging locations in 2006.

Water body	Species	Standard tags		High reward tags		Angler compliance	Unadjusted exploitation	Adjusted exploitation using site-specific reporting rates	Adjusted exploitation using mean reporting rates
		Returned	Released	Returned	Released				
Ben Ross Reservoir	Largemouth Bass	7	107	3	16	0.35	4.7	20.0	15.9
Brownlee Reservoir	Crappie	75	449	8	41	0.86	15.4	23.1	30.1
Brownlee Reservoir	Smallmouth Bass	86	391	18	38	0.46	10.5	34.8	30.5
Cascade Reservoir	Rainbow Trout (Hatchery)	22	747	4	78	0.57	2.7	7.5	6.3
Cascade Reservoir	Smallmouth Bass	8	105	1	2	0.15	5.7	57.8	16.6
Chesterfield Reservoir	Rainbow trout (holdover)	10	146	3	15	0.34	5.5	25.6	12.9
Chesterfield Reservoir	Rainbow trout (Hatchery)	13	224	3	25	0.48	4.0	13.3	9.4
CJ Strike Reservoir	Crappie	37	210	5	18	0.63	14.3	28.9	28.0
CJ Strike Reservoir	Smallmouth Bass	85	292	13	29	0.65	14.0	33.3	40.8
Coeur d'Alene River	Cutthroat trout	1	14	0	1	-	7.1	-	12.3
Coeur d'Alene River	Rainbow Trout and hybrids	6	64	2	9	0.42	4.7	15.9	8.1
Lucky Peak Reservoir	Rainbow trout (Hatchery)	38	380	4	40	1.00	9.5	15.1	22.2
Mann Lake	Crappie	80	252	14	25	0.57	27.4	62.0	53.6
Mann Lake	Rainbow trout (Hatchery)	55	343	8	40	0.80	12.0	23.8	28.0
Milner Reservoir	Smallmouth Bass	128	401	22	40	0.58	8.0	21.2	23.2
Moyie River	Brook Trout	6	166	0	3	-	2.4	-	4.2
Moyie River	Rainbow trout	4	207	2	26	0.25	1.9	11.0	3.3
Pend Oreille River	Largemouth Bass	79	330	19	33	0.42	11.5	41.4	39.2
Pend Oreille River	Smallmouth Bass	4	37	2	8	-	5.4	-	15.7
SF Snake River	Rainbow Trout	34	243	0	25	-	5.8	-	9.9
Williams Lake	Rainbow Trout	23	226	5	24	0.49	8.0	23.3	13.7

Table 7. Tag loss for all species in 2006 as of March 9, 2007.

Species	Double tags reported	Tags lost	Percent tag loss
Crappie	167	14	8.4
Largemouth bass	80	17	21.3
Smallmouth bass	313	74	23.6
Rainbow trout (hatchery and holdovers)	140	37	26.4
Wild rainbow, cutthroat, hybrids, and brook trout	62	11	17.7

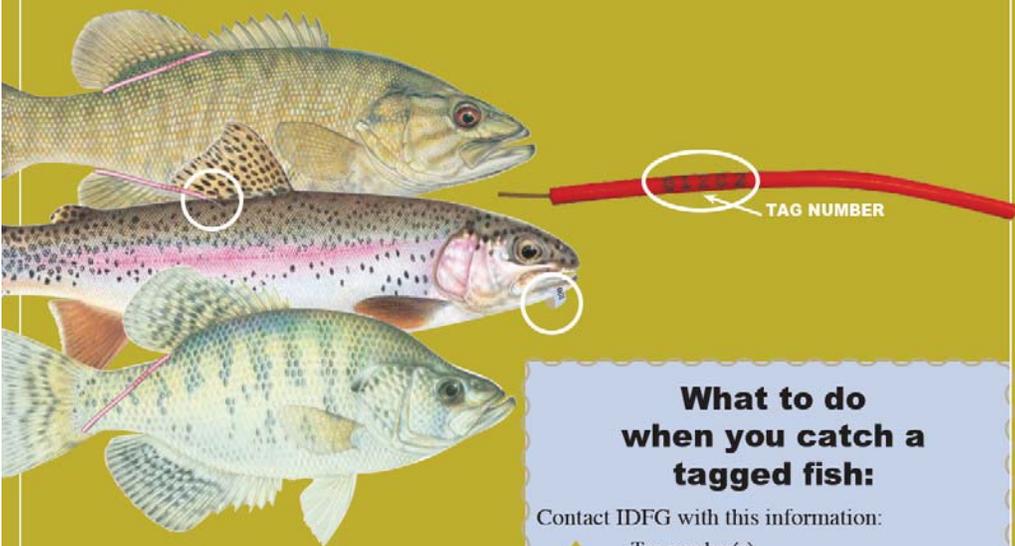
## **APPENDICES**

Appendix A. Posters distributed to IDFG regional offices, license vendors, and sporting goods shops publicizing the tagging program.

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

# TAG! YOU'RE IT!

**Fish Tag Hotline (toll free): 1-866-258-0338**  
**Website: fishandgame.idaho.gov**



**What to do when you catch a tagged fish:**

Contact IDFG with this information:

- ◆ Tag number(s)
- ◆ Where the fish was caught
- ◆ Date caught
- ◆ Species
- ◆ Length of fish
- ◆ Did you keep or release the fish?
- ◆ Did the fish have two tags?
- ◆ Would you have kept the fish if it were not tagged?
- ◆ If released, was the tag removed?
- ◆ Your name, address, and phone number.
- ◆ Do you want the tag returned to you?

**Fish Tag Hotline (toll free): 1-866-258-0338**  
**Website: fishandgame.idaho.gov**  
**Go to the Fishing Page**

**Anglers may keep or release the tagged fish.**

If you release the fish, please write down the tag number and release the fish with the tag intact. **The tag may include a reward amount; the tag must be clipped from the fish and returned to IDFG for the reward to be paid.** If two tags are with the fish, both numbers are needed.

**Why do we need this information?**

IDFG uses tag information to manage the fishery by evaluating the harvest, survival, growth, and migration of various fish species.

Aside from taking an active role in managing the resource, anglers will receive a history of the fish, including where and when it was tagged, how long it was when it was tagged, and information on whether it had previously been caught and released.

**Mail reward tags to:**

Fish Tag Returns  
1414 E. Locust Lane  
Nampa, ID 83686



3/7/06 ich

Appendix B. Business card-sized stickers distributed to IDFG regional offices, license vendors, and sporting goods shops publicizing the tagging program.



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IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

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