
**THE STATUS OF WHITE STURGEON
IN SLOCAN LAKE, B.C.
1996 STUDY RESULTS**



RL&L

Environmental Services Ltd.

THE STATUS OF WHITE STURGEON IN SLOCAN LAKE, B.C. 1996 STUDY RESULTS

Prepared for

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Cover photo: View of the upper end of Slokan Lake (Km 36.0) at Shannon Creek with the Wragge Creek Islands to the left (capture location of sonic-tagged pre-spawning female).

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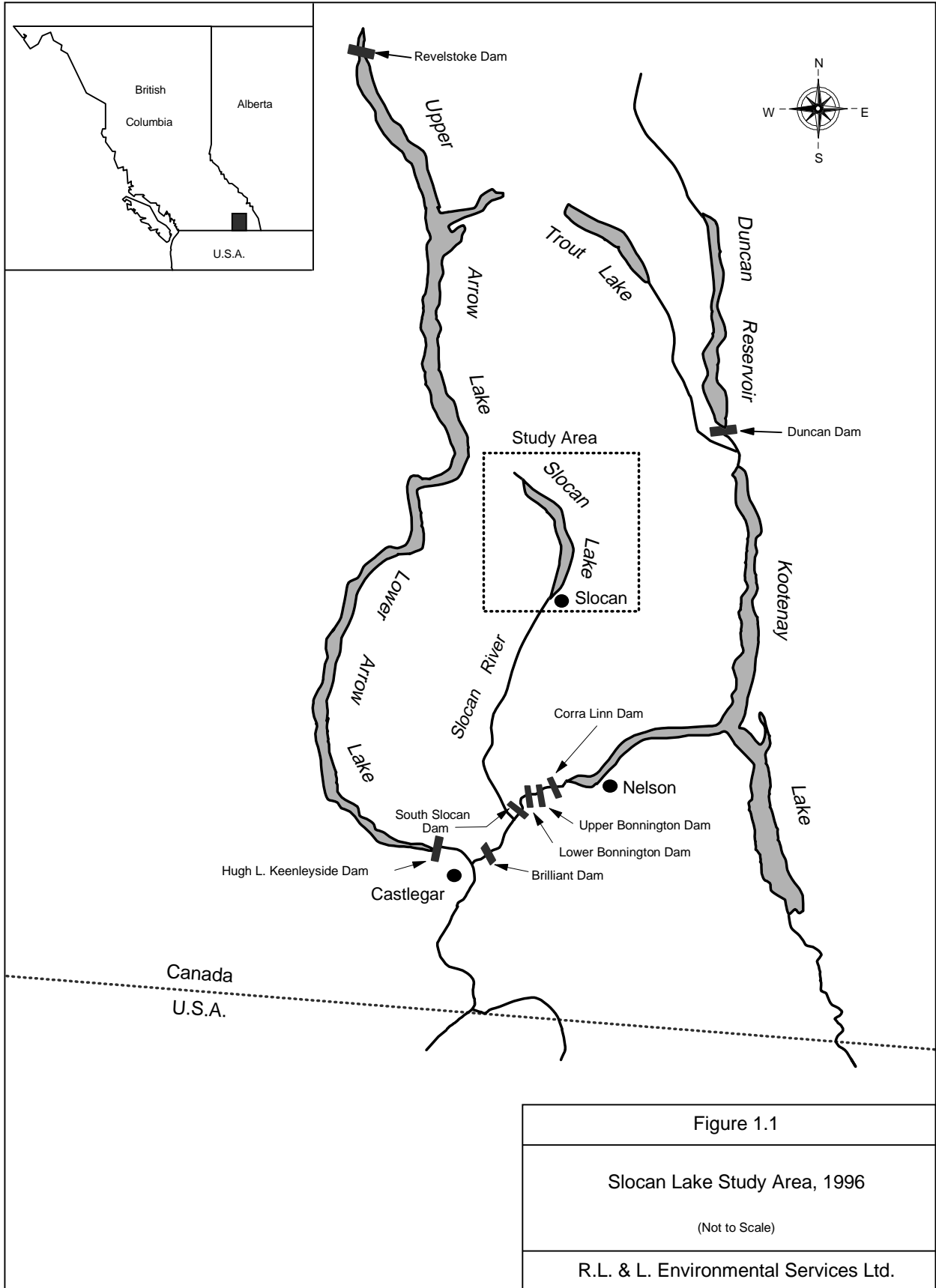
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Historically, white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*) were likely distributed throughout the Columbia River Basin, including the mainstem Columbia and Kootenay rivers in Canada and larger tributaries and lakes within these drainages. These populations would have had access to the Pacific Ocean although there is a possibility that resident sub-populations may have existed in some parts of the drainage. Since the last glaciation age approximately 10 000 years ago, a natural barrier has formed at Bonnington Falls in the lower Kootenay River between the outlet of Kootenay Lake and the Columbia River (Northcote 1973). This barrier isolated white sturgeon in Kootenay Lake and the Kootenay River (termed the Kootenay population) from populations in the Columbia River (the Columbia population). The land-locked Kootenay population reproduced intermittently with recruitment possibly decreasing from the mid-1960s to 1974 when Libby Dam commenced operations (Partridge 1983). A complete lack of recruitment since the early 1980s was attributed to alterations in the natural hydrograph, river channel alterations, and chemical pollutants (Apperson and Anders 1991).

The construction of dams on the Columbia and Kootenay rivers has resulted in additional fragmentation and isolation of white sturgeon populations. The earliest dam constructed on the Kootenay River was built over Lower Bonnington Falls in 1897 (Figure 1.1). Subsequently, three other dams, Upper Bonnington, South Slocan, and Corra Linn, were completed in 1907, 1928, and 1932, respectively. In 1944, fish movement between the Columbia and Kootenay rivers was further restricted with the completion of Brilliant Dam, located 2.8 km upstream from the Kootenay-Columbia confluence.

On the Columbia River mainstem, three dams have been constructed since the ratification of the Columbia River Treaty with the United States in 1968. These dams, Hugh L. Keenleyside, Mica, and Revelstoke, ensure that adequate storage is available to provide the hydro generation potential and flood control required by the treaty. Hugh L. Keenleyside Dam (HLK), a flow regulation facility commissioned in 1968, is the furthest downstream of the dams and is located at the south end of Arrow Lakes Reservoir. The river from HLK downstream to Roosevelt Lake is one of the few remaining free-flowing sections of the Columbia River and supports a small population of white sturgeon. This population also experiences frequent recruitment failures that are likely related to the effects of river regulation and industrial developments (R.L. & L. 1995).

Anecdotal reports of white sturgeon sightings suggest that there may be several remnant populations of white sturgeon trapped behind and/or between dams on both the Columbia and Kootenay rivers and in larger lakes and tributaries to these systems. Reconnaissance level surveys conducted by Kootenay Wildlife Services Ltd. in 1995 recorded the presence of white sturgeon in Slocan Lake. To obtain additional information on this population, Kootenay Wildlife Services Ltd. was contracted by B.C. Environment, Lands and Parks (Nelson Region) to sample



for white sturgeon in the summer and fall of 1996. Sampling was conducted in Slocan Lake from the lake outlet at Slocan (Km 0.0) to the upstream end of the lake (Km 38.6). R.L. & L. Environmental Services Ltd. was contracted to tabulate and analyse the data collected by Kootenay Wildlife Services Ltd. This report presents the data collected; however, the low number of white sturgeon captured limited analysis and interpretation.

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the 1996 white sturgeon study were:

- to identify abundance, distribution, and life history characteristics by fish size and age;
- to determine the biophysical attributes of sturgeon habitat;
- to determine if juvenile white sturgeon are present in the lake;
- to identify potential spawning areas and assess use; and
- to determine seasonal movement patterns by means of ultrasonic telemetry.

1.2 STUDY AREA AND PERIOD

Slocan Lake lies between the Selkirk and Valhalla Mountain ranges and is approximately 39 km in length. The lake drains via the Slocan River into the Kootenay River (Brilliant Reservoir) and enters the reservoir approximately 1 km downstream of South Slocan Dam (Figure 1.1). Since blockages to fish movement are not present in the Slocan River, white sturgeon can move freely between Slocan Lake and Brilliant Reservoir on the Kootenay River.

This report summarizes sampling and tracking data obtained from 16 July to 29 August 1996 (summer period) and from 20 September to 10 December 1996 (fall period).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 CAPTURE TECHNIQUES

2.1.1 Set lines

Set lines were the primary method used to capture white sturgeon. This method provides the greatest catch-rate of white sturgeon and is less selective than other sample gear (Elliot and Beamesderfer 1990). The set line configuration generally consisted of a 45.7 m line of 1.3 cm rope with 15 circle halibut hooks attached at approximately 3.0 m intervals. The hook lines consisted of a 0.64 cm swivel snap and a 0.5 m long dropper line tied between the swivel and the hook. Hook sizes used were 12/0, 14/0, and 16/0. Five sharpened hooks of each size (for a total of 15 hooks/setline) were placed in random order on each set line. Hooks were baited with kokanee flesh obtained from Meadow Creek and West Arm spawning channels. To ensure the set line remained in position and the hooks rested on the bottom, 4.5 kg anchors were attached to each end of the set line during deployment. Buoys were attached to the anchors to facilitate retrieval.

Set lines were deployed from a boat and generally set in nearshore areas of varying depths or at tributary mouths. These areas were located by visual assessments and with the aid of a depth sounder. The number of set lines deployed varied according to the number of suitable locations within an area. Catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE=no. fish/100 hook-hours) was calculated for each set line.

Lines were set overnight. Water temperature, minimum and maximum depth of set line, number of hooks, set duration, and catch were recorded. When a white sturgeon was captured, the depth at capture and hook size were recorded. Fish were kept in the water and guided into a 2.5 m long by 1.0 m wide stretcher constructed of a waterproof plastic laminate material. Fresh lake water was continuously pumped over the gills during the period the fish remained in the stretcher. Fish processing involved recording fork and total length, girth, weight, removal of a section of the first pectoral fin ray for ageing, and observations of scars or deformities. A tissue sample for DNA analysis was removed from the dorsal fin of each captured sturgeon and placed in a labelled vial filled with ethanol. The samples have been archived for future analysis. These methods were modelled after techniques used by R.L. & L. Environmental Services Ltd. to capture and sample white sturgeon in the Columbia River below HLK (R.L. & L. 1995).

All white sturgeon captured were marked with a uniquely numbered orange Floy T-anchor tag. Each tag carried the address of the B.C. Environment office in Nelson. In addition, a passive integrated transponder (PIT) tag was injected subcutaneously at a point half way between the insertion of the dorsal fin and lateral line for white sturgeon. Tags were digitally coded to allow the identification of individual sturgeon. Selected white sturgeon were tagged

with a high output sonic tag, manufactured by Sonotronics (48 month rated life span). Using a large needle, two holes were pierced through the tissue at the base of the dorsal fin. The stainless steel attachment cables were then passed through the holes and fastened against a plastic backing plate on the opposite side.

Incidental fish catches of burbot (*Lota lota*), bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), and northern squawfish (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*) also were recorded. Lengths were obtained for each fish; numbered Floy T-anchor tags were applied to burbot and bull trout that did not succumb to the capture method.

2.1.2 Gill Nets

Gill nets, 150 m long and 3 m deep, were deployed in Slocan Lake in an attempt to determine juvenile white sturgeon presence or absence; this method was unsuccessful in the capture of fish. Gill nets (bottom sets) consisted of 30 m panels of 3.2, 4.4, 5.7, 7.6, and 8.9 cm (stretched measure) mesh sizes. To reduce mortalities of sturgeon or other fish species, gill nets were set for a maximum of three hours.

2.2 SEX AND MATURITY

Sex and maturity of white sturgeon were determined using a surgical procedure that allowed visual examination of the gonads. Surgical procedures were similar to those described by R.L. & L. (1995) and used for sturgeon in the mainstem Columbia River. The description of maturity stages generally follows the qualitative histological classifications used by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and Conte et al. (1988). The following discussion presents a brief description of the surgical techniques.

The abdominal area, near the mid-ventral line and three to four ventral scutes anterior to the pelvic fin insertion, was swabbed with Germaphene™ to disinfect and a 1.5 to 2.0 cm incision was made with a sterile scalpel through the abdominal wall. An otoscope equipped with a veterinary head and speculum was inserted into the incision to locate and examine the gonads.

A small (3 to 4 g) sample of the ovary was removed from mature females using Allis tissue forceps and placed in a labelled vial containing 10% formalin. Samples were fixed for 24 to 48 hours, then transferred to a 70% ethanol solution for storage.

The incision was closed using a half circle, CR-2 reverse cutting-edge needle, swedged to a 0 (4.0 metric) chromic gut suture. The sutures were spaced approximately 1 cm apart. Once the incision was closed, the area was swabbed with Germaphene™ and dried. A surgical adhesive (Vetbond™) was sparingly applied to the sutured area to protect the area for a short period of time after the release of the fish.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 SAMPLE SITE

In total, 112 set lines were deployed in Slocan Lake during the summer (16 July to 29 August) sampling session (Figure 3.1; Appendix A, Table A1). Surface water temperatures ranged between 13.4 and 22.6°C. Depths at set line locations ranged between 5.2 and 55.0 m. Mean secchi disc visibility was 9.7 m.

During the 20 September to 24 October fall sample session, 65 set lines were deployed between Km 21 and Km 38.6. Water temperatures ranged between 12.2 and 14.2°C. Mean secchi disc visibility was 11.9 m. Depths at set line sites ranged between 5.2 and 55.0 m.

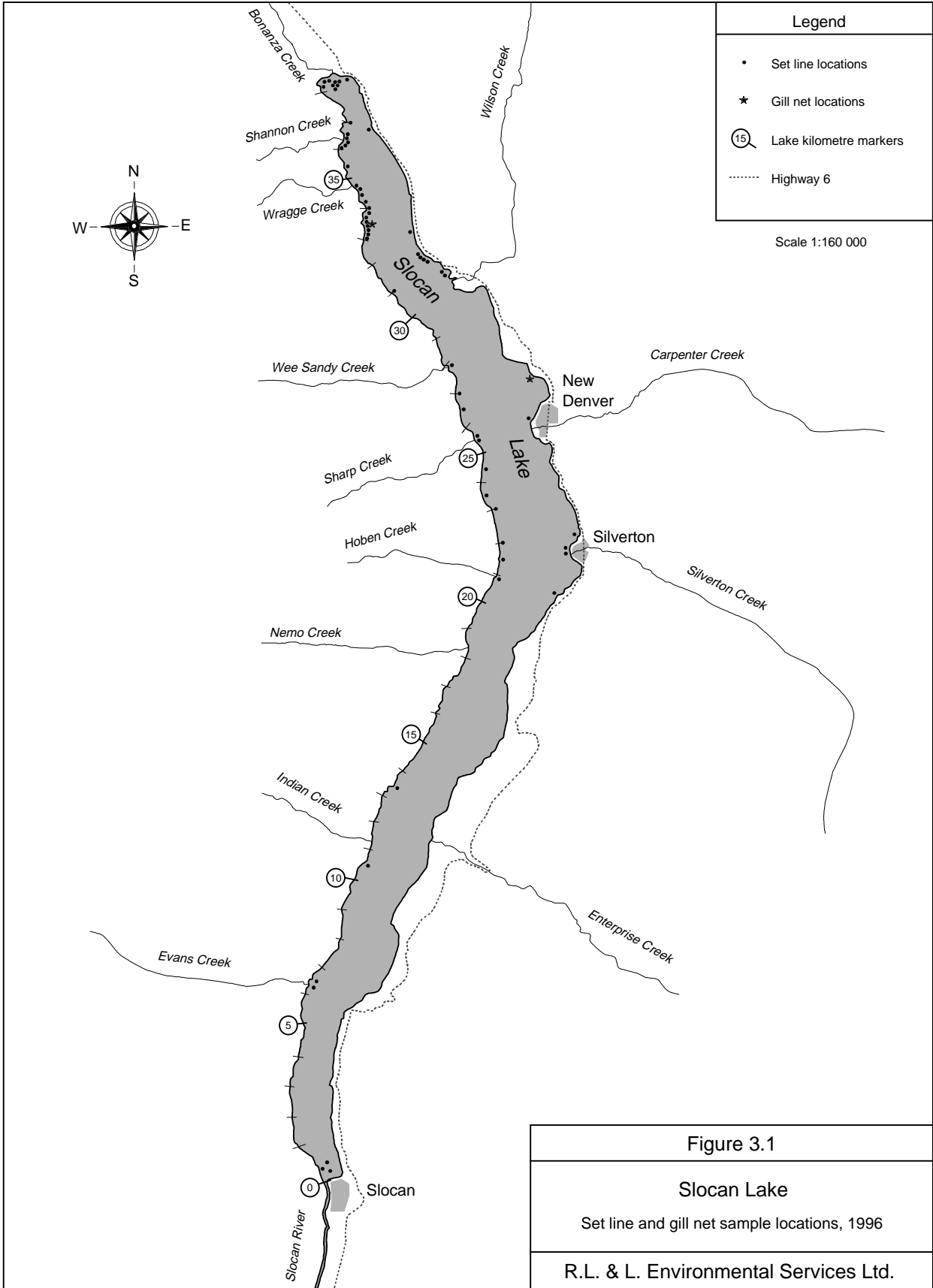
3.2 CATCH AND DISTRIBUTION

One white sturgeon (2% of the total catch of all species combined) was captured from all areas sampled. Incidental catches of other fish species included burbot, bull trout, and northern squawfish (Appendix B, Table B1). Burbot ($n=51$) were the most abundant species and contributed 88% to the total catch (Table 3.1). Northern squawfish ($n=4$) and bull trout ($n=2$) contributed 7% and 3%, respectively, to the total catch. The low numbers of fish captured precluded assessments of abundance and distribution for all species.

Table 3.1 Summary of catch and catch-rate (CPUE=no. fish caught/100 hook-hours) for fish captured by set lines in Slocan Lake during sampling from July to October 1996.

Location	Season	Hook Hours	Catch			CPUE
			Sturgeon	Burbot	Other	
Slocan Lake	Summer	38 612.5	0	42	3	0.12
	Fall	22 814.0	1	9	3	0.06
Slocan Lake Total		61 426.5	1	51	6	0.09

The one white sturgeon captured during the 1996 survey was initially captured at Km 33.5 (Figure 3.1) in 1995 (PIT tag 7F7DOCOE69) and was recaptured in the same area. In both years, the fish was captured from an area approximately 12 m deep with substrates of bedrock and silt. The lake in this area is characterized by large rocky island outcrops with sand and silt substrates. Depths off these outcrops can be up to 90 m (D. Miller, Kootenay Wildlife Services Ltd., Nelson, pers. comm., 1997). White sturgeon have previously been observed by anglers in this area.



3.3 LIFE HISTORY DATA

Life history data from the one white sturgeon captured in the present study is presented in Table 3.2. Comparisons with data collected from this fish in 1995 indicated an increase in total length and girth of 1 and 9 cm, respectively, and a weight gain of 3.2 kg. This individual was determined to be from the 1959 year-class. This fish, therefore, could not be a member of the Columbia population, since the construction of Brilliant Dam in 1944 effectively blocked access by members of this population into the lower Kootenay River. This suggests fish in Slocan Lake are either a remnant lake dwelling population, or represent individuals entrained from the Kootenay population into Brilliant Reservoir that subsequently accessed Slocan Lake via the Slocan River.

Table 3.2 Summary of life history information for the recaptured white sturgeon in Slocan Lake, 1995-1996.

Location (km) ^a	Date of Capture	Fork Length (cm)	Total Length (cm)	Girth (cm)	Weight (kg)
Wragge Cr. Delta (33.5)	6 Sep 95	170	193	80	58.2
Wragge Cr. Delta (33.5)	1 Oct 96	170	194	89	61.4

^a For location of set lines, see Figure 3.1; distance is measured upstream from Slocan.

The most striking feature of the one sturgeon captured was the dark brown, almost black colouration. The fish was a pre-spawning female expected to spawn in May or June 1997. This individual was equipped with sonic tag 760 (3-8-4) and subsequently monitored.

Length was recorded for 46 of the 51 burbot captured during the sampling program. Most burbot succumbed to the capture technique; fish that did survive were tagged with a T-anchor tag and released (Appendix B, Table B1). The size distributions of burbot recorded from all sampled areas indicated the catch consisted of reproductively mature individuals (Figure 3.2). Maturity for this species is associated more with size than age; sexual maturity generally corresponds to a minimum total length of 30 cm (Department of Fisheries and Oceans 1995). Captured burbot ranged from 42 to 71 cm in total length.

3.4 MOVEMENTS OF WHITE STURGEON

The white sturgeon equipped with sonic tag 760 (3-8-4) was monitored seven times over a three month period (Figure 3.3). This fish was consistently located in the Wragge Creek confluence area over the fall and winter period which suggested a use of this area for overwintering. Estimated water depths where the fish was located ranged from 6.1 to 66.7 m.

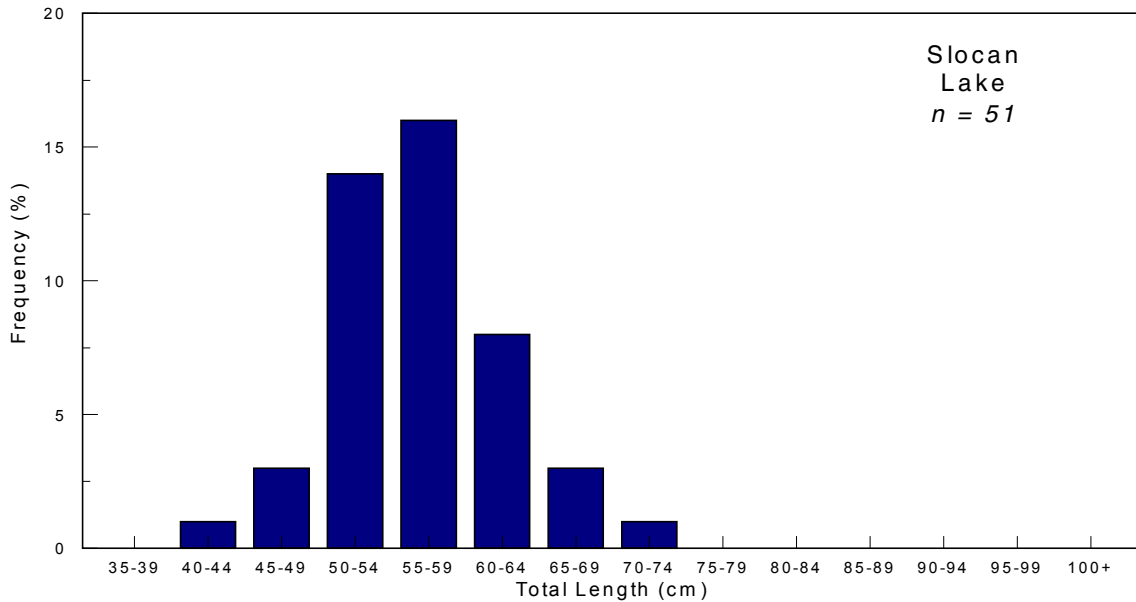
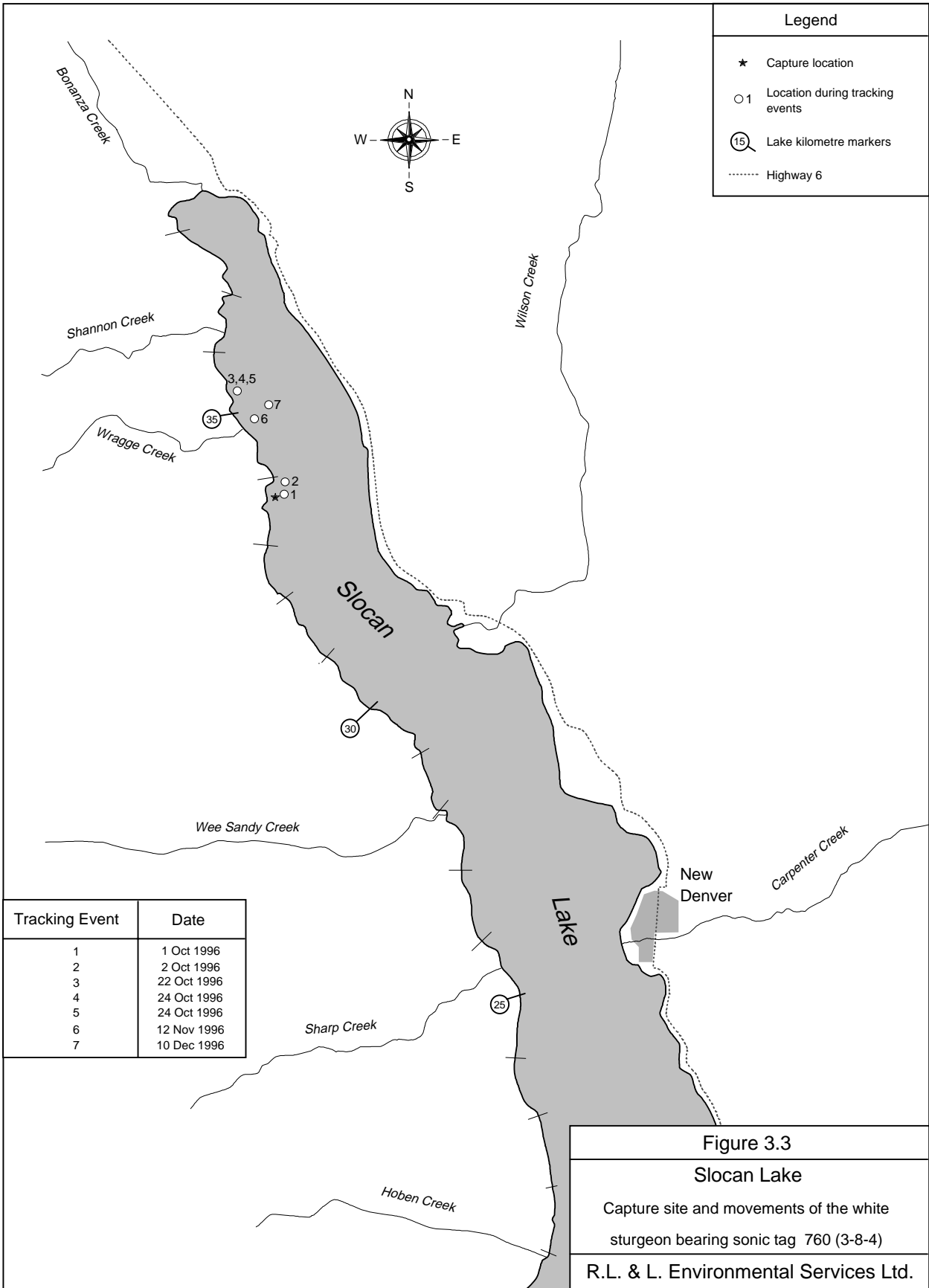


Figure 3.2 Length-frequency distribution for burbot captured in Slocan Lake, 1996.

3.5 EVALUATION OF SPAWNING HABITAT

The availability and suitability of white sturgeon spawning habitat in Slocan Lake was examined in early June 1996. White sturgeon in other areas of the Columbia River drainage typically spawn in fast flowing water. In Slocan Lake, this type of habitat is only available in the lower reaches of some inflowing tributaries and in the Slocan River. Wilson Creek is the largest of the tributaries entering Slocan Lake. Investigations of this area revealed that although the lower reaches of the creek exhibit suitable flow velocities (i.e., greater than 1.0 m/s surface velocities) and substrates (clean cobble/boulder) for spawning, stream depths of less than 1 m in many areas may limit spawner access into the stream. Examination of Carpenter, Enterprise, and Silverton creeks revealed these systems also were too shallow (i.e., depths of less than 1 m) for use by spawning sturgeon. In addition, water temperatures in these tributaries are lower than the 14 to 16°C preferred by white sturgeon that spawn in the Waneta area of the Columbia River (R.L. & L. 1995). The same depth and temperature limitations also apply to all of the other tributaries that enter the lake.

The only outflowing tributary, Slocan River, has limited potential to be used as a spawning area. Slocan River has areas with surface velocities greater than 1.0 m/s and clean cobble/boulder substrates, although depths rarely exceed 2 m. Any newly hatched larvae spawned in Slocan River would most likely be transported down into Brilliant Reservoir. To date, sampling in this reservoir has failed to capture white sturgeon.



Legend	
★	Capture location
○ 1	Location during tracking events
Ⓚ 15	Lake kilometre markers
.....	Highway 6

Tracking Event	Date
1	1 Oct 1996
2	2 Oct 1996
3	22 Oct 1996
4	24 Oct 1996
5	24 Oct 1996
6	12 Nov 1996
7	10 Dec 1996

Figure 3.3
Slocan Lake
 Capture site and movements of the white sturgeon bearing sonic tag 760 (3-8-4)
 R.L. & L. Environmental Services Ltd.

4.0 SUMMARY

The distribution and status of isolated white sturgeon populations has received an increased amount of attention in the Columbia and Kootenay basins following the listing of these populations in December 1994 as Threatened or Endangered by the B.C. Conservation Data Centre (1996). The presence of white sturgeon in Slocan Lake was initially confirmed in 1995. In an attempt to obtain additional information, further studies on the Slocan Lake sturgeon population were requested by B.C. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks in 1996. In total, 102 642 hook-hours of effort were expended in 1995 (41 216 hook-hours) and 1996 (61 426 hook-hours) to capture white sturgeon. During the 1995 sample session, two white sturgeon were captured. One white sturgeon was captured in the 1996 survey; this individual had originally been captured in 1995. The capture of only two different sturgeon in two years of study suggest a very low population abundance in Slocan Lake. Both of these sturgeon were adults; the one individual examined in 1996 was a pre-spawning female that would likely spawn in spring 1997. The limited availability of suitable spawning habitats and the absence of juveniles in the catch suggests the population is not reproducing successfully.

Sturgeon movements related to feeding activity are influenced by other factors such as water temperature and stream discharge that may influence catch-rates. Future sampling efforts in the upper Slocan Lake should include index sites that are sampled consistently across seasons. Index sites should be selected based on previous capture information and the availability of preferred white sturgeon habitat characteristics (e.g., near Wragge, Shannon, and Wilson creeks).

Other means to increase capture success could include:

- additional sampling of areas associated with potential spawning habitats during spring freshet;
- establishing index sites, and recording the sites using UTM coordinates, at known use areas and sampling consistently across sample sessions to provide information regarding seasonal distribution;
- sonic tagging of additional white sturgeon and weekly monitoring of movements to obtain information on the locations of important habitats for feeding, overwintering, and possibly spawning; and
- monitoring areas of high sturgeon use with remote underwater video cameras or SCUBA divers to more accurately assess habitat conditions in these areas.

Incidental catches of other fish species in 1996 included 51 burbot, 2 bull trout, and 4 northern squawfish. The length-frequency distribution indicated that all burbot captured were adults (i.e., greater than 30 cm in length). In total, 19 burbot were Floy tagged and released.

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APPENDIX A
CAPTURE LOCATIONS AND CATCH DATA

Table A1 Summary of catch and catch-rate (CPUE=no. caught/100 hook-hours) for fish captured by set line in Slocan Lake, July to October 1996.

Survey Session	Location ^a (km)	Set		Pulled		Duration (h)	Visibility (m)	Water Temp (°C)	Water depth (m)		No. Hooks	Hook Hours	Catch			CPUE
		Date	Time	Date	Time				Min.	Max.			Sturgeon	Burbot	Other	
Summer	33.5	16-Jul	16:40	17-Jul	14:30	21.8	4.7	17.7	11.8	13.4	15	327.5				0.00
	33.5	16-Jul	16:20	17-Jul	14:20	22.0	4.7	18.1	10.5	12.3	15	330.0		1		0.30
	33.5	16-Jul	16:36	17-Jul	14:36	22.0	4.7	18.1	13.5	14.3	15	330.0				0.00
	33.5	16-Jul	16:43	17-Jul	14:43	22.0	4.7	18.1	16.5	21.5	15	330.0				0.00
	34.5	16-Jul	17:35	17-Jul	15:06	21.5	4.7	18.1	11.5	17.0	15	322.7				0.00
	33.5	16-Jul	17:20	17-Jul	15:20	22.0	4.7	18.0	22.4	26.0	15	330.0				0.00
	33.5	16-Jul	17:10	17-Jul	15:00	21.8	4.7	18.0	22.4	26.0	15	327.5				0.00
	33.5	17-Jul	14:45	18-Jul	12:50	22.1	4.7	17.4	11.8	13.4	15	331.2				0.00
	33.5	17-Jul	14:25	18-Jul	12:55	22.5	4.7	17.4	10.5	12.3	15	337.5				0.00
	33.5	17-Jul	14:45	18-Jul	13:06	22.3	4.7	17.4	10.5	12.3	15	335.2				0.00
	33.5	17-Jul	14:56	18-Jul	13:15	22.3	4.7	17.4	16.5	21.5	15	334.8				0.00
	33.5	17-Jul	15:36	18-Jul	13:21	21.8	4.7	17.4	15.0	27.0	15	326.3				0.00
	33.5	17-Jul	15:54	18-Jul	13:27	21.6	4.7	17.4	13.6	14.0	15	323.3				0.00
	33.5	17-Jul	16:00	18-Jul	13:38	21.6	4.7	17.4	14.0	27.0	15	324.5		1		0.31
	33.5	18-Jul	12:54	19-Jul	11:31	22.6	4.7	15.7	11.8	13.4	15	339.3				0.00
	33.5	18-Jul	13:04	19-Jul	11:40	22.6	4.7	15.7	10.5	12.3	15	339.0				0.00
	33.5	18-Jul	13:10	19-Jul	11:48	22.6	4.7	15.1	13.5	14.3	15	339.5				0.00
	38.5	18-Jul	13:43	19-Jul	12:00	22.3	4.7	15.0	21.1	25.4	15	334.2				0.00
	38.5	18-Jul	13:50	19-Jul	12:10	22.3	4.7	15.0	8.0	10.0	15	335.0				0.00
	38.5	18-Jul	14:00	19-Jul	12:30	22.5	4.7	15.0	23.8	27.0	15	337.5		1	1	0.59
	31.4	18-Jul	14:30	19-Jul	13:20	22.8	4.7	14.8	16.3	16.8	15	342.5		1		0.29
	31.4	18-Jul	14:38	19-Jul	13:30	22.9	4.7	14.8	22.1	27.0	15	343.0		1		0.29
	31.4	18-Jul	14:43	19-Jul	13:42	23.0	4.7	13.4	16.9	18.9	15	344.8		2		0.58
	33.5	19-Jul	11:40	20-Jul	11:31	23.9	4.7	14.9	13.0	13.0	15	357.8				0.00
	33.5	19-Jul	11:50	20-Jul	11:40	23.8	4.7	15.5	12.5	12.5	15	357.5				0.00
	33.5	19-Jul	12:00	20-Jul	11:48	23.8	4.7	15.5	11.0	11.0	15	357.0				0.00
	38.5	19-Jul	12:20	20-Jul	12:00	23.7	4.7	15.5	15.0	16.0	15	355.0		1		0.28
	38.5	19-Jul	12:30	20-Jul	12:13	23.7	4.7	15.5	16.0	17.0	15	355.7				0.00
	38.5	19-Jul	12:40	20-Jul	12:24	23.7	4.7	15.5	19.0	20.0	15	356.0		2		0.56
	31.4	19-Jul	13:00	20-Jul	11:20	22.3	6.9	14.9	15.0	20.0	15	335.0		2		0.60
	31.4	19-Jul	13:10	20-Jul	11:08	22.0	6.9	14.9	20.0	26.0	15	329.5				0.00
	31.4	19-Jul	13:20	20-Jul	11:00	21.7	6.9	14.9	23.0	27.0	15	325.0		3		0.92
	27.0	6-Aug	12:56	7-Aug	10:18	21.4	7.8	15.9	22.0	27.0	15	320.5				0.00
	30.4	6-Aug	13:08	7-Aug	10:30	21.4	7.8	15.9	20.0	21.0	15	320.5		2		0.62
	31.2	6-Aug	13:16	7-Aug	10:36	21.3	7.8	15.5	20.0	24.0	15	320.0				0.00

Continued...

^a Distance upstream from Slocan River inlet. For locations of sturgeon set lines see Figure 3.1.

Table A1 Continued.

Survey Session	Location ^a (km)	Set		Pulled		Duration (h)	Visibility (m)	Water Temp (°C)	Water depth (m)		No. Hooks	Hook Hours	Catch			CPUE
		Date	Time	Date	Time				Min.	Max.			Sturgeon	Burbot	Other	
Summer	31.4	6-Aug	13:23	7-Aug	10:59	21.6	7.8	15.4	20.0	45.0	15	324.0		3		0.93
	31.5	6-Aug	13:30	7-Aug	10:50	21.3	7.8	15.2	13.0	15.0	15	320.0		6		1.87
	33.5	6-Aug	13:40	7-Aug	13:00	23.3	7.8	16.1	12.0	26.0	15	350.0				0.00
	33.5	6-Aug	13:45	7-Aug	13:05	23.3	7.8	16.0	16.0	25.0	15	350.0				0.00
	33.5	6-Aug	13:50	7-Aug	13:10	23.3	7.8	16.0	16.0	25.0	15	350.0				0.00
	33.5	6-Aug	13:55	7-Aug	13:20	23.4	7.8	16.0	12.9	13.0	15	351.3				0.00
	33.5	6-Aug	14:02	7-Aug	12:40	22.6	7.8	15.9	38.0	55.0	15	339.5		1		0.29
	34.5	7-Aug	11:50	8-Aug	12:42	24.9	9.9	15.9	24.0	40.0	15	373.0				0.00
	34.3	7-Aug	12:00	8-Aug	12:46	24.8	9.9	16.4	17.0	18.0	15	371.5				0.00
	34.1	7-Aug	12:07	8-Aug	12:50	24.7	9.9	16.4	12.0	22.0	15	370.7				0.00
	33.9	7-Aug	12:17	8-Aug	12:55	24.6	9.9	16.0	18.0	22.0	15	369.5				0.00
	33.6	7-Aug	12:27	8-Aug	11:20	22.9	9.9	16.3	25.0	27.0	15	343.2				0.00
	34.5	7-Aug	12:50	8-Aug	13:00	24.2	9.9	16.8	32.0	42.0	15	362.5				0.00
	33.5	7-Aug	13:00	8-Aug	10:55	21.9	9.9	16.8	9.0	12.0	15	328.8				0.00
	33.5	7-Aug	13:08	8-Aug	11:02	21.9	9.9	16.4	12.0	12.0	15	328.5				0.00
	33.5	7-Aug	13:18	8-Aug	11:08	21.8	9.9	16.6	12.0	12.2	15	327.5				0.00
	33.5	7-Aug	13:24	8-Aug	11:14	21.8	9.9	16.7	11.0	12.0	15	327.5				0.00
	36.5	8-Aug	11:44	9-Aug	10:54	23.2	9.9	17.7	23.5	26.5	15	347.5				0.00
	38.5	8-Aug	11:55	9-Aug	11:02	23.1	9.9	17.7	22.0	23.0	15	346.7				0.00
	38.5	8-Aug	12:04	9-Aug	11:09	23.1	9.9	16.9	17.3	20.9	15	346.2				0.00
	38.5	8-Aug	12:10	9-Aug	11:20	23.2	9.9	16.7	10.0	12.0	15	347.5				0.00
	36.5	8-Aug	12:18	9-Aug	11:30	23.2	9.9	16.6	13.4	19.9	15	348.0				0.00
	31.0	8-Aug	13:25	9-Aug	11:48	22.4	9.9	16.9	26.8	38.8	15	335.7				0.00
	25.5	8-Aug	13:33	9-Aug	11:57	22.4	9.9	16.9	24.0	26.5	15	336.0				0.00
	26.0	8-Aug	13:40	9-Aug	12:10	22.5	9.9	17.8	14.5	15.8	15	337.5				0.00
	21.0	8-Aug	13:48	9-Aug	12:20	22.5	9.9	19.5	16.0	24.0	15	338.0				0.00
	26.0	8-Aug	14:00	9-Aug	12:30	22.5	9.9	17.7	20.0	42.0	15	337.5				0.00
	21.5	9-Aug	13:45	10-Aug	14:23	24.6	9.9	20.4	26.0	26.5	15	369.5		1		0.27
	23.5	9-Aug	13:54	10-Aug	14:15	24.3	9.9	20.8	25.2	27.0	15	365.2				0.00
	20.9	9-Aug	14:00	10-Aug	14:03	24.0	9.9	21.0	16.0	16.6	15	360.7		1		0.28
	13.5	9-Aug	14:07	10-Aug	13:29	23.4	9.9	21.8	17.0	23.8	15	350.5				0.00
	11.5	9-Aug	14:13	10-Aug	13:11	23.0	9.9	20.9	17.3	17.8	15	344.5			1	0.29
	6.5	9-Aug	14:18	10-Aug	13:02	22.7	9.9	19.9	5.2	14.3	15	341.0				0.00
	6.4	9-Aug	14:26	10-Aug	12:43	22.3	9.9	16.1	17.0	23.0	15	334.2		1		0.30
	0.3	9-Aug	14:33	10-Aug	12:27	21.9	9.9	18.8	12.1	20.5	15	328.5				0.00

Continued...

^a Distance upstream from Slocan River inlet. For locations of sturgeon set lines see Figure 3.1.

Table A1 Continued.

Survey Session	Location ^a (km)	Set		Pulled		Duration (h)	Visibility (m)	Water Temp (°C)	Water depth (m)		No. Hooks	Hook Hours	Catch			CPUE
		Date	Time	Date	Time				Min.	Max.			Sturgeon	Burbot	Other	
Summer	0.2	9-Aug	14:40	10-Aug	12:15	21.6	9.9	18.8	12.0	20.0	15	323.7				0.00
	0.4	9-Aug	14:48	10-Aug	11:58	21.2	9.9	18.8	38.0	54.0	15	317.5				0.00
	33.5	26-Aug	11:08	27-Aug	10:20	23.2	11.1	18.7	12.0	13.0	15	348.0				0.00
	33.5	26-Aug	11:13	27-Aug	10:26	23.2	11.1	18.7	11.0	13.0	15	348.2				0.00
	33.5	26-Aug	11:21	27-Aug	10:32	23.2	11.1	18.7	22.0	27.0	15	347.7				0.00
	33.5	26-Aug	11:30	27-Aug	10:40	23.2	11.1	18.7	12.0	27.0	15	347.5				0.00
	34.5	26-Aug	11:43	27-Aug	10:55	23.2	11.1	18.3	14.0	23.0	15	348.0				0.00
	27.9	26-Aug	11:53	27-Aug	11:04	23.2	11.1	18.3	22.0	26.0	15	347.7				0.00
	38.5	26-Aug	12:06	27-Aug	11:11	23.1	7.5	17.3	26.0	27.0	15	346.2		3		0.87
	38.5	26-Aug	12:11	27-Aug	11:20	23.1	7.5	17.3	19.0	26.0	15	347.2		1		0.29
	38.5	26-Aug	12:18	27-Aug	11:30	23.2	7.5	17.3	19.0	26.0	15	348.0		3		0.86
	33.6	26-Aug	12:30	27-Aug	10:46	22.3	11.1	18.1	16.0	18.0	15	334.0				0.00
	33.5	27-Aug	10:25	28-Aug	15:10	28.7	11.1	18.4	12.0	13.0	15	431.2				0.00
	33.5	27-Aug	10:30	28-Aug	15:20	28.8	11.1	18.9	12.0	13.0	15	432.5		1		0.23
	33.5	27-Aug	10:36	28-Aug	15:30	28.9	11.1	18.9	22.0	27.0	15	433.5				0.00
	33.5	27-Aug	10:44	28-Aug	15:37	28.9	11.1	18.4	12.0	27.0	15	433.2		1		0.23
	33.5	27-Aug	11:00	28-Aug	15:43	28.7	11.1	18.4	20.0	24.0	15	430.8				0.00
	36.5	27-Aug	10:52	28-Aug	15:56	29.1	11.1	18.9	20.0	27.0	15.0	436.0		1	1	0.46
	26.5	27-Aug	11:53	28-Aug	16:32	28.6	11.1	18.9	26.4	27.0	15	429.7				0.00
	27.0	27-Aug	12:00	28-Aug	16:34	28.6	11.1	18.1	26.5	42.0	15	428.5				0.00
	25.5	27-Aug	12:30	28-Aug	16:41	28.2	11.1	18.0	17.1	24.6	15	422.8				0.00
	24.4	27-Aug	11:08	28-Aug	15:51	28.7	11.1	18.1	24.0	26.0	15	430.8				0.00
	33.5	28-Aug	15:18	29-Aug	13:23	22.1	11.4	20.8	13.3	13.3	15	331.3		1		0.30
	33.5	28-Aug	15:25	29-Aug	13:32	22.1	11.4	21.0	13.7	14.3	15	331.7				0.00
	33.5	28-Aug	15:35	29-Aug	13:37	22.0	11.4	20.4	24.1	25.8	15	330.5				0.00
	33.5	28-Aug	16:10	29-Aug	14:10	22.0	11.4	19.3	11.5	24.1	15	330.0				0.00
	31.4	28-Aug	16:23	29-Aug	14:20	21.9	11.4	18.6	10.0	30.0	15	329.2				0.00
	31.4	28-Aug	16:23	29-Aug	14:23	22.0	11.4	18.6	30.0	51.3	15	330.0				0.00
	31.3	28-Aug	16:38	29-Aug	14:50	22.2	11.4	21.1	19.0	20.1	15	333.0				0.00
	25.5	28-Aug	16:45	29-Aug	14:55	22.2	11.4	20.2	25.0	42.0	15	332.5				0.00
	22.0	28-Aug	16:53	29-Aug	15:00	22.1	11.4	21.3	12.5	20.0	15	331.7				0.00
	23.0	28-Aug	16:58	29-Aug	15:05	22.1	11.4	21.1	17.0	22.0	15	331.7				0.00
	33.5	29-Aug	13:30	30-Aug	10:05	20.6	11.4	19.8	11.5	12.4	15	308.8				0.00
	33.5	29-Aug	13:35	30-Aug	10:14	20.7	11.4	19.8	13.9	17.9	15	309.8				0.00
	33.5	29-Aug	14:10	30-Aug	10:25	20.3	11.4	21.6	19.5	20.6	15	303.8				0.00
	26.0	29-Aug	14:40	30-Aug	10:35	19.9	11.4	21.8	25.0	30.0	15	298.7		1		0.33

Continued...

^a Distance upstream from Slocan River inlet. For locations of sturgeon set lines see Figure 3.1.

Table A1 Continued.

Survey Session	Location ^a (km)	Set		Pulled		Duration (h)	Visibility (m)	Water Temp (°C)	Water depth (m)		No. Hooks	Hook Hours	Catch			CPUE
		Date	Time	Date	Time				Min.	Max.			Sturgeon	Burbot	Other	
Summer	26.0	29-Aug	14:40	30-Aug	10:40	20.0	11.4	21.8	30.0	54.0	15	300.0				0.00
	31.3	29-Aug	14:57	30-Aug	10:55	20.0	11.4	21.5	20.0	20.0	15	299.5				0.00
	25.5	29-Aug	15:00	30-Aug	11:08	20.1	11.4	21.5	18.0	37.0	15	302.0				0.00
	25.4	29-Aug	15:08	30-Aug	11:16	20.1	11.4	22.6	12.0	14.0	15	302.0				0.00
	22.0	29-Aug	15:12	30-Aug	11:23	20.2	11.4	22.5	17.0	27.5	15	302.8				0.00
	23.0	29-Aug	15:20	30-Aug	11:33	20.2	11.4	20.2	15.4	21.9	15	303.2				0.00
Summer Subtotal												38612.5	0	42	3	0.12
Fall	33.5	30-Sep	12:05	1-Oct	11:05	23.0	12.9	14.1	11.5	12.0	15	345.0				0.00
	33.5	30-Sep	12:12	1-Oct	11:12	23.0	12.9	14.1	12.2	12.5	15	345.0				0.00
	33.5	30-Sep	12:15	1-Oct	11:19	23.1	12.9	14.1	12.5	12.7	15	346.0			1	0.29
	33.5	30-Sep	12:19	1-Oct	11:26	23.1	12.9	14.1	7.7	12.5	15	346.8				0.00
	33.5	30-Sep	12:29	1-Oct	11:36	23.1	12.9	14.1	14.1	23.3	15	346.7				0.00
	33.5	30-Sep	12:33	1-Oct	11:45	23.2	12.9	14.1	8.6	17.7	15	348.0	1			0.29
	33.6	30-Sep	12:40	1-Oct	13:20	24.7	14.1	14.1	22.2	23.7	15	370.0				0.00
	33.7	30-Sep	12:45	1-Oct	13:27	24.7	12.9	14.1	24.2	27.2	15	370.5				0.00
	34.5	30-Sep	12:50	1-Oct	13:34	24.7	12.9	14.2	17.0	21.8	15	371.0		1		0.27
	35.3	30-Sep	13:00	1-Oct	13:44	24.7	12.9	13.8	7.0	20.0	15	371.0				0.00
	36.4	30-Sep	13:05	1-Oct	13:50	24.8	12.9	13.7	13.4	15.9	15	371.3				0.00
	34.6	1-Oct	11:08	2-Oct	11:10	24.0	12.9	13.2	11.4	12.2	15	360.5				0.00
	34.5	1-Oct	11:15	2-Oct	11:25	24.2	12.9	13.2	12.2	12.3	15	362.5				0.00
	34.3	1-Oct	11:24	2-Oct	11:38	24.2	12.9	13.1	12.1	13.3	15	363.5			1	0.28
	34.0	1-Oct	11:32	2-Oct	12:00	24.5	12.9	13.1	10.0	23.0	15	367.0				0.00
	33.4	1-Oct	11:40	2-Oct	12:06	24.4	12.9	13.1	13.6	20.0	15	366.5				0.00
	33.3	1-Oct	13:12	2-Oct	12:15	23.0	12.9	13.1	11.0	28.0	15	345.7				0.00
	33.3	1-Oct	13:24	2-Oct	12:30	23.1	12.9	13.1	24.0	25.0	15	346.5				0.00
	38.3	1-Oct	14:00	2-Oct	12:44	22.7	12.5	12.3	24.0	27.0	15	341.0				0.00
	38.3	1-Oct	14:04	2-Oct	13:11	23.1	12.5	12.2	24.0	26.0	15	346.8				0.00
	38.1	1-Oct	14:15	2-Oct	13:28	23.2	12.5	12.5	39.0	40.0	15	348.3				0.00
	38.2	1-Oct	14:15	2-Oct	13:28	23.2	12.5	12.5	40.0	42.0	15	348.3				0.00
	33.4	2-Oct	11:18	3-Oct	12:05	24.8	13.0	12.8	11.0	11.2	15	371.7				0.00
	33.4	2-Oct	11:34	3-Oct	10:14	22.7	13.0	12.8	12.0	12.4	15	340.0				0.00
	33.3	2-Oct	12:20	3-Oct	10:30	22.2	13.0	12.8	10.0	15.0	15	332.5				0.00
	33.3	2-Oct	11:50	3-Oct	10:23	22.5	13.0	12.8	12.0	12.2	15	338.2				0.00
	33.1	2-Oct	12:35	3-Oct	10:43	22.1	13.0	12.8	25.1	25.8	15	332.0				0.00
	38.4	2-Oct	12:57	3-Oct	10:55	22.0	12.5	12.2	33.8	37.3	15	329.5				0.00
	38.4	2-Oct	13:25	3-Oct	11:20	21.9	12.5	12.2	28.1	29.2	15	328.7				0.00

Continued...

^a Distance upstream from Slocan River inlet. For locations of sturgeon set lines see Figure 3.1.

Table A1 Concluded.

Survey Session	Location ^a (km)	Set		Pulled		Duration (h)	Visibility (m)	Water Temp (°C)	Water depth (m)		No. Hooks	Hook Hours	Catch			CPUE
		Date	Time	Date	Time				Min.	Max.			Sturgeon	Burbot	Other	
Fall	38.0	2-Oct	13:45	3-Oct	11:12	21.5	12.5	12.2	39.0	40.2	15	321.8				0.00
	38.0	2-Oct	13:45	3-Oct	11:12	21.5	12.5	12.2	39.0	40.2	15	321.8				0.00
	31.3	2-Oct	14:05	3-Oct	12:00	21.9	13.0	12.0	17.5	24.3	15	328.8		1		0.30
	33.2	2-Oct	14:15	3-Oct	12:12	21.9	13.0	12.0	20.6	21.6	15	329.2				0.00
	33.5	3-Oct	10:12	4-Oct	10:37	24.4	13.9	12.8	12.2	12.2	15	366.2				0.00
	33.5	3-Oct	10:23	4-Oct	10:43	24.3	13.9	12.8	11.7	13.3	15	365.0				0.00
	33.4	3-Oct	10:30	4-Oct	10:51	24.3	13.9	12.8	11.7	13.3	15	365.2		1		0.27
	33.3	3-Oct	10:37	4-Oct	11:24	24.8	13.9	12.8	11.0	12.0	15	371.7				0.00
	37.0	3-Oct	10:50	4-Oct	11:38	24.8	13.5	12.6	8.0	28.0	15	372.0				0.00
	37.6	3-Oct	11:05	4-Oct	11:46	24.7	13.5	12.6	43.0	45.0	15	370.2				0.00
	21.8	3-Oct	12:30	4-Oct	12:36	24.1	13.5	13.3	8.0	20.0	15	361.5				0.00
	21.8	3-Oct	12:30	4-Oct	12:08	23.6	13.5	13.3	20.0	40.0	15	354.5				0.00
	21.7	3-Oct	12:39	4-Oct	12:36	24.0	13.5	13.3	9.5	20.0	15	359.3				0.00
	21.0	3-Oct	12:45	4-Oct	12:49	24.1	13.5	13.4	17.0	18.0	15	361.0				0.00
	26.0	3-Oct	12:52	4-Oct	13:04	24.2	13.5	13.7	14.0	40.0	15	363.0		1		0.28
	33.5	21-Oct	12:40	22-Oct	11:30	22.8	13.9	10.7	12.0	15.0	15	342.5				0.00
	33.4	21-Oct	12:50	22-Oct	11:40	22.8	13.9	10.7	11.0	12.0	15	342.5				0.00
	33.4	21-Oct	12:58	22-Oct	11:48	22.8	13.9	10.7	11.0	12.0	15	342.5				0.00
	33.4	21-Oct	13:04	22-Oct	12:00	22.9	13.9	10.7	11.0	12.0	15	344.0				0.00
	33.4	21-Oct	13:10	22-Oct	12:06	22.9	13.9	10.7	7.1	9.0	15	344.0		1		0.29
	33.3	21-Oct	13:19	22-Oct	12:14	22.9	13.9	10.7	11.0	15.0	15	343.8				0.00
	33.3	21-Oct	13:30	22-Oct	12:30	23.0	13.9	10.7	11.0	15.0	15	345.0				0.00
	33.4	22-Oct	11:35	23-Oct	11:34	24.0	13.9	10.3	13.5	13.7	15	359.7				0.00
	33.5	22-Oct	11:44	23-Oct	11:51	24.1	13.9	10.3	12.3	12.5	15	361.8				0.00
	33.4	22-Oct	13:20	23-Oct	12:20	23.0	13.9	10.3	8.0	14.0	15	345.0			1	0.29
	33.5	22-Oct	12:10	23-Oct	12:07	24.0	13.9	10.3	9.0	10.4	15	359.3				0.00
	36.3	22-Oct	13:20	23-Oct	12:20	23.0	13.9	10.4	7.0	11.0	15	345.0				0.00
	36.2	22-Oct	13:25	23-Oct	12:24	23.0	13.9	10.5	8.0	11.0	15	344.8				0.00
	36.1	22-Oct	13:30	23-Oct	12:30	23.0	13.9	10.5	8.0	14.0	15	345.0				0.00
	33.5	23-Oct	10:46	24-Oct	10:40	23.9	13.9	10.2	12.0	12.3	15	358.5				0.00
	33.5	23-Oct	11:56	24-Oct	11:00	23.1	13.9	10.2	11.9	12.0	15	346.0				0.00
	33.4	23-Oct	12:02	24-Oct	11:08	23.1	13.9	10.2	7.0	14.0	15	346.5				0.00
	33.5	23-Oct	12:02	24-Oct	11:08	23.1	13.9	10.2	7.0	14.0	15	346.5				0.00
38.3	23-Oct	12:12	24-Oct	11:16	23.1	13.5	10.2	20.0	25.0	15	346.0		1		0.29	
38.3	23-Oct	12:44	24-Oct	11:50	23.1	13.9	10.2	17.0	19.0	15	346.5				0.00	
38.3	23-Oct	12:50	24-Oct	12:00	23.2	13.5	10.3	18.0	26.0	15	347.5		3		0.86	
Fall Subtotal												22814.0	1	9	3	0.06
Total												61426.5	1	51	6	0.09

^a Distance upstream from Slocan River inlet. For locations of sturgeon set lines see Figure 3.1.

APPENDIX B
INCIDENTAL CATCH SUMMARY

Table B1 Summary of incidental catch from Slocan Lake, 1996.

Species	Location ^a (km)	Sample Date	Length (cm)	Floy Tag
Burbot	33.5	17-Jul	54	0241
Burbot	33.5	18-Jul	60	
Burbot	38.5	19-Jul	68	
Burbot	31.4	19-Jul	- ^b	
Burbot	31.4	19-Jul	-	0239
Burbot	31.4	19-Jul	-	0230
Burbot	31.4	19-Jul	-	
Burbot	38.5	20-Jul	54	0235
Burbot	38.5	20-Jul	71	
Burbot	38.5	20-Jul	49	
Burbot	31.4	20-Jul	50	
Burbot	31.4	20-Jul	54	0236
Burbot	31.4	20-Jul	67	
Burbot	31.4	20-Jul	56	
Burbot	31.4	20-Jul	-	
Burbot	30.4	7-Aug	59	
Burbot	30.4	7-Aug	59	0202
Burbot	31.4	7-Aug	59	0202
Burbot	31.4	7-Aug	42	0204
Burbot	31.4	7-Aug	58	0200
Burbot	31.5	7-Aug	59	0206
Burbot	31.5	7-Aug	58	
Burbot	31.5	7-Aug	62	
Burbot	31.5	7-Aug	62	
Burbot	31.5	7-Aug	53	
Burbot	31.5	7-Aug	60	
Burbot	33.5	7-Aug	58	0207
Burbot	21.5	10-Aug	54	
Burbot	20.9	10-Aug	53	
Burbot	6.4	10-Aug	63	
Burbot	38.5	27-Aug	51	
Burbot	38.5	27-Aug	52	
Burbot	38.5	27-Aug	59	
Burbot	38.5	27-Aug	52	
Burbot	38.5	27-Aug	58	
Burbot	38.5	27-Aug	58	
Burbot	38.5	27-Aug	67	0237
Burbot	33.5	28-Aug	58	0229
Burbot	33.5	28-Aug	48	0227
Burbot	36.5	28-Aug	55	
Burbot	33.5	29-Aug	59	0224
Burbot	26.0	30-Aug	54	0275
Burbot	34.5	1-Oct	60	
Burbot	31.3	3-Oct	52	0189
Burbot	33.4	4-Oct	60	0191
Burbot	26.0	4-Oct	51	
Burbot	33.4	22-Oct	49	
Burbot	38.3	24-Oct	60	
Burbot	38.3	24-Oct	54	
Burbot	38.3	24-Oct	56	0274
Burbot	38.3	24-Oct	58	
Total Burbot Catch				51

Species	Location ^a (km)	Sample Date	Length (cm)	Floy Tag
Bull Trout	38.5	19-Jul	51	
Bull Trout	36.5	28-Aug	39	
Total Bull Trout Catch				2
NSF	11.5	10-Aug	40	
NSF	33.5	1-Oct	35	
NSF	34.3	2-Oct	30	
NSF	33.4	23-Oct	30	
Total NSF Catch				4

^a Distance measured upstream from Slocan.

^b Data not available.

^c NSF=Northern squawfish.