

Cavender 78

- really clear but after long (upst) preceder  
under trout - break

disjunct M = Cloud

Upper Klamath

E 2k. Jar bridge

(Malheur R. - Big Crk)

(John Day R - several miles)

(why not above S.R. fls) ?

Fraser

Colom - Coastal drainage Bear R - Townsend 1852  
B.C. N.S. Saskatchewan (Horn Bay)

Chm 2N = 78 - concolor

S. confluentis Suckley 1852 - Puget Sound  
Puget Sound R. near Steilacoon WA

IGFA

- Max size 32 head cm = 4014 inst (Kootenay)

vertebr 24-31 combined

mandib. part 16 combined

vertebr 21-36

vent. 62-67

basibr. 6-11 <sup>2-4</sup> typically 3-5 - but 6 of 40 w/o teeth

322 specimens -

2202 - 9 samples x? - 25-30

gilvian x 10 16-18

- Long Crk. hybrids - dorsal fin (reddish mottled - clear in inst - lower fin  
tri colored -

- N 21. Mch - 80 km N.E. Klamath type locality

221 - Long

Hedich - my marking

confluentis

broad, blunt <sup>head</sup> snout -

head length  $\bar{x}$  S.L. 3.2-4.1 (3.7) same finials

gillrakers heavily denticulated

malma

branch. rays - 24-31 (27.4) N=120 confl.  
20-25 (22.8) N=31 fontinalis  
malma 19-27 (22-24)

mandib. pores:

fontinalis N=21 12-17 (14.9)

confluentis 63 12-19 (15.7)

malma 10-15 (12)

vert. confl. = 62-66 (64.7)

fontinalis 58-62 (59.5)

rakers 14-20 (16.6) confl. N=120

16-22 (17.7) fontinalis

caeca = 21-36 (27.8) confl.

28-46 (38.4) font.

Cevender

Isabel

Cracker

Whale Cnk.

brook.

	2.81 - 3.7	2.7	2.7	
- H.L.				
Branch	24.3	27.4	23.3	24.5 - 22
- M.P.	13.2 - 15.7	14.0	15.3	14.9
- rakers	16.9 - 16.6	16.5	16.5	17.7
caeca	30.3 - 27.8	25.4	26.8	38.4
basibranch	<del>5.5</del>	5.9	5.6	0
<u>pelvic rays</u>	9.6	9.6	9.6	8

rakers | branch ray | caeca | basibranch | pelvic ray | Mandib. pore

10 copies  
Invoice 500

IGFA records - Idaho - 706

- name bull - Dolly Varden - Jordan 1902  
McCloud

- Old Am. Angler

### bull trout

bull x brook hybrids - not sterile (no proof but Long Crk.)

Isabel L. - crimson color, white border of pectoral fins  
how polymorphic - no real previous basis. (Cavender - museum  
specimens - no one compared coloration, markings, variability -  
Color - cuts - in diet (reds) -

Cracker L. or Isabel L. - can regard as unique for  
mgt. ?

- Mont. Study - Proc. West. Div.

Cracker L - headwaters Canyon Crk. drainage - into  
Many Glacier Valley via Swiftcurrent Crk. - isolated by  
barriers -  
50. Saskatchewan (Hudson Bay basin)

McDonald L.  
status of homocush - evd. w/ clarki + Prosopium + Thynell.

Upper + lower Isabel L. - drain via Park Crk. +  
Mid. Fk. Flathead (Columbia?) In 1927 1800 catchable  
brook trout stocked into lower Isabel L.

- Mullan - Wenatchee - 1900 photo - now rare - for 400/2000 yr.  
large specimen vulnerable to 'specialists' - but Trout C. - not fly?  
- Alberta - Yukon Tim - hunk meat.

Wild record Pend Oreille - but Kootenay (Hart - 40)

### Whale R. N. Fk. Flathead

S.E. bull trout esp. Idaho - but Idaho 706 - to IGFA

1977 Sept. McDonald 499 <sup>specimens</sup> fish of 11 species  
bull trout (10 = 2% <sup>at</sup>: 1.8% <sup>at</sup>,  
3% <sup>at</sup>, lake trout  
73% <sup>at</sup>, white fish - 22  
- kokanee - 5%

145

SPECIES Salvelinus confluentis LOCALITY Whale Creek, N.F.K. Flathead R.  
Glacier Nat'l Park, MT

COLLECTED BY Brad Sheppard, MDFWP DATE Aug 1982

Cat. # \_\_\_\_\_ Measurements by Eric Wagner DATE Jan 23, 1982

Specimen #

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total L.	222	255	223	221	258	234	253	271
Standard L.	187	219	188	186	219	197	216	231
Body D								
Head L.	49	58	50	50	62	55	55	62
Orbit L.								
Upper Jaw L	26	26	27	27	28	28	25	27
Dors. Orig. to Snt. tip								
Dorsal fin basal L								
Dorsal fin depressed L								
Adip. fin depressed L								
Caudal peduncle D								
Caudal peduncle L								
Vertebrae								
Ist Arch gillrakers (up)	7	5	6	6	6	5	5	6
(lower)	10	10	11	12	11	10	10	10
(total)	17	15	17	18	17	15	15	16
Branchiostegal rays right	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	11
(left)	13	11	12	12	13	13	12	12
Dorsal rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line								
Scales 2 rows above lat.								
Pelvic fin rays	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	10
Pyloric caeca	27	26	20	23	24	26	20	23
Dentition	7	7	6	4	8	6	4	4
Mandibular Pores	14	12	14	14	14	15	10	15
			B+W		white			white
					black			+ black
					ventral			ventral
					fins			fins

245

SPECIES Salvelinus confluentia LOCALITY Whale Creek N.F.K. Flathead R. Glacier Natl Park, MT

COLLECTED BY Brad Sheppard DATE Aug 1982

Cat. # \_\_\_\_\_ Measurements by Eric Wagner DATE Jan 23, 1982

Specimen # \_\_\_\_\_

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total L.	227	237	228	264	232	220	236	222
Standard L.	192	202	194	227	193	185	197	188
Body D								
Head L.	56	53	50	57	55	52	57	49
Orbit L.								
Upper Jaw L <u>90 HL</u>	29	26	26	25	28	28	29	26
Dors. Orig. to Snt. tip								
Dorsal fin basal L								
Dorsal fin depressed L								
Adip. fin depressed L								
Caudal peduncle D								
Caudal peduncle L								
Vertebrae								
1st Arch gillrakers (up)	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	5
(lower)	10	10	11	10	10	10	11	11
(total)	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16
Branchiostegal rays right	12	11	12	12	11	11	12	12
(left)	12	12	13	13	11	10	12	13
Dorsal rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line								
Scales 2 rows above lat.								
Pelvic fin rays	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10
Pyloric caeca	25	28	28	18	26	27	27	23
Dentition	8	4	10	10	4	3	5	6
<u>Mandibular Pores</u>	13	14	14	13	12	14	16	13
	Black		B+W	B+W	B+W			
	+white		Pectorals		Ventral	B+W	B+W	
	ventral				Fins			
	Fins							

















104

SPECIES Salvelinus confluentis LOCALITY Cracker L. - St. Mary Dr. Glacier NP MT

COLLECTED BY L. Marnell DATE July 10, 1982

Cat. # \_\_\_\_\_ Measurements by E. Wagner DATE Jan 22, 1983

Specimen #

	♀							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
* Total l.	239	282	252	246	252	249	218	224
* Standard l.	203	242	215	210	209	210	182	190
Body D								
* Head l.	50	70	58	58	60	57	50	56
Orbit l.								
Upper Jaw L	25	29	27	28	29	27	27	29
Dors. Orig. to Snt. tip								
Dorsal fin basal L								
Dorsal fin depressed L								
Adip. fin depressed L								
Caudal peduncle D								
Caudal peduncle L								
Vertebrae								
- 1st Arch gillrakers (up)	6	7	6	6	6	5	7	5
- (lower)	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	10
* (total)	17	18	17	17	16	16	18	15
* Branchiostegal rays right	12	12	11	12	11	11	12	11
- (left)	12	13	13	12	12	13	12	12
Dorsal rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line								
Scales 2 rows above lat.								
Pelvic fin rays	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10
* Pyloric caeca	25	33	30	22	28	25	26	23
- Dentition	9	3	4	5	5	5	12	7
* Mandibular pores (Total R+L)	12	13	13	11	14	13	11	13









HABITAT UTILIZATION BY WESTSLOPE CUTTHROAT AND  
BULL TROUT IN THE UPPER FLATHEAD RIVER BASIN, MONTANA

BY

Stephen A. Leathe

Fisheries Biologist, Montana Dept. Fish, Wildlife and Parks

One of the goals of the Flathead River Basin Study is to predict and if need be mitigate the effects of environmental perturbation on fish populations. In order to address this problem, we must first understand the types of stream or riverine habitat required by the indigenous fish species for the purposes of spawning, rearing and migration. Consequently, this past year we began an extensive survey of stream habitat and associated fish populations in tributaries to the North and Middle Forks of the Flathead River.

Habitat evaluation

Existing stream habitat was inventoried using a modification of a system developed by the Resource Analysis Branch of the British Columbia Ministry of the Environment which has been used in the Canadian portion of the North Fork drainage. It draws upon multidisciplinary knowledge to describe the various biological and physical factors which interact to form the environment of a particular reach of stream.

Drainages were partitioned into one or more reaches. A reach is defined as a segment within the drainage having distinct associations of stream habitat components. Stream gradient was usually the overriding factor considered in reach delineation as slight gradient changes (on the order of tenths of one percent) were found to noticeably alter channel morphology and bed material composition.

Initially, reaches on Middle Fork and North Fork tributaries were identified by survey parties consisting of two or three persons traveling down the stream on foot. Two North Fork drainages were surveyed by helicopter prior to ground surveys. This method was a rapid and effective means for delineating reaches and identifying important stream features and representative portions of each reach were later checked by ground crews. Representative sections of reaches varied from one to four kilometers in length depending upon the length and uniformity of the entire reach.

A habitat inventory card was completed by survey crews for each reach or portion of reach surveyed (Figure 1). The extensive abbreviation system developed by the Canadian agency allowed a large amount of information and commentary to be effectively recorded on the compact water-resistant cards. Virtually all of the important physical and biological components of the stream were addressed. Field personnel carried a 36-page glossary of terminology published by the Resource Analysis Branch to aid in completing the cards. One significant addition by our group to the Canadian system was the pool rating scheme outlined in Table 1, which is currently being used in Forest Service stream inventories in the Kootenai National Forest.

### Fish populations and stream order relationships

A 120-150 meter section within each stream reach was selected for fish population censusing. Fish present in each section were counted by a single diver working slowly upstream wearing a diving mask, snorkel and wetsuit. This method of fish abundance estimation is well suited for streams in the Flathead drainage because of their high clarity and has been successfully used in similar areas in Idaho (Pollard and Bjornn 1973; Thurow and Bjornn 1978).

The fish species assemblage in upper Flathead tributaries was quite simple. Westslope cutthroat (*Salmo clarki lewisi*) and bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) together comprised more than 87 percent of all fish observed; the remainder consisted of mountain whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*) and two species of sculpins (*Cottus cognatus* and *C. confusus*) shown in Table 2.

Fish densities in upper Flathead tributaries were low. Cutthroat densities in tributaries to the North and Middle Forks averaged 16 fish per 100 m (Table 3), which translates to approximately 48 fish per 1000 feet of stream.

A total of 33 transects were snorkeled during 1979 in tributaries to the North and Middle Forks. Using a stream ordering procedure described by Platts (1979) it was found that a total of 6 second order, 15 third order and 12 fourth order stream sections were snorkeled. No first order sections were examined since these streams were ephemeral and typically dry during low water periods. Cutthroat were the dominant species in second and third order reaches where they comprised 71 percent of the trout observed with bull trout accounting for the remaining 29 percent. The converse was true for fourth order reaches which were dominated by bull trout (65 percent) with cutthroat comprising the remaining 35 percent.

REACH

Reach No. \_\_\_\_\_

BED MATERIAL				CHANNEL COVER			SYSTEM NAME (or Alias)					
Ice Scouring	Y ? N	Texture %		Level	% Area	Distr.	SYSTEM NO. _____					
Imbric	Nil L M H	Organic		Crown			Crew _____ Agency _____ Date _____ Time _____					
Compac	Nil L M H	Clay		Overhang			Air Temp. _____ Water temp _____					
Log	Nil L M H	Silt		RIPARIAN VEG.			Access _____ Weather _____					
D <sub>90</sub> (cm)		Sand		Storey	Sp	Distr.	Field Photo Init. _____ Photo Nos _____					
HYDRAULICS			S. Grav.	Coniferous			Photo Interp Init. _____ NTS Sheets _____					
Valley Flat W/m	Meth	L. Grav.		Deciduous			Air Photo (s) _____ Yr _____ Sta _____					
Chan Width (m)		Cobble		Understorey								
Wet Width (m)		Boulder		Ground								
Slope (%)		Bedrock		DEBRIS			Channel Nil L M H					
Max Depth (cm)				Stable %			BIOTA					
Avg Depth (cm)				Floodplain Nil L M H			Aquatic Veg. _____ Sp Abun _____					
Wet X sec area		POOLS %						Invertebrates _____				
Velocity (m/sec)		C1					Algae _____					
Flow (m <sup>3</sup> /sec)		C2					FISH SUMMARY					
Bank		C3					C Species Use Ref Msp					
Flood Signs HI	Type	C4										
Scour	Nil L M H	C5										
Stage			FEATURE %			BANK						
Dry L M H Fid			Pool			Form						
Flow Char. P S R B T			Riffle			Genetic Mat.						
Valley Chan 0-2 2-5 5-10 10+ N/A			Run			Texture %						
Confinement Ent Conf Fr Oc Un N/A						Organic						
Pattern St Sin Ir Im Rm Tm						Clay .004						
Vert Stab Deg ? Agr N/A						Silt .062						
Side Chan Nil L M H						Sand 2						
Turbidity Nil L M H						S. Grav. 16						
						L. Grav. 64						
						Cobble 256						
						Boulder						
						Bedrock						

Figure 1. Reach card employed in habitat surveys of triutaries to the North and Middle Forks of the Flathead River

Table 1. Pool rating system used in habitat inventories conducted on North and Middle Fork Flathead River tributaries during 1979.

Parameter	Description	Points
Area	The length or width of the pool is much larger than the average stream width	3
	The length or width of the pool is nearly equal to average stream width	2
	The length or width of the pool is much smaller than the average stream width	1
Depth	The deepest part of the pool is greater than three feet deep	3
	The deepest part of the pool is two to three feet deep	2
	The deepest part of the pool is less than two feet deep	1
Cover	Abundant cover	3
	Partial cover	2
	Exposed	1

<u>Total points</u>	=	<u>Pool class</u>
8 - 9	=	1
7	=	2
5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 6	=	3
4 - 5	=	4
3	=	5

<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> The total of five points for class 3 pools must include two points for depth and two points for cover.

Table 2. Species composition by numbers and percent of fish observed in 33 underwater fish census transects in tributaries to the North and Middle Forks of the Flathead River during 1979.

	Cutthroat	Bull Trout	Mountain Whitefish	Sculpins	Total
Number observed	740	397	115	48	1,300
Percent of total	56.9	30.5	8.8	3.7	--

Table 3. Average density (fish per 100 m stream length) of the three principal fish species in upper Flathead tributaries.

	Westslope cutthroat	Bull trout	Mountain whitefish	total
Middle Fork tributaries	14.9	12.6	3.1	30.6
North Fork tributaries	17.1	6.6	1.9	25.6

We suspect that the apparent segregation of the two trout species by stream order reflects their respective spawning habitat preferences. Spring spawning cutthroat apparently utilize small tributaries which were frequently inaccessible to the much larger fall spawning bull trout. As will be pointed out later, the highest quality bull trout spawning reaches in North Fork drainages were characteristically wider and deeper than reaches utilized to a lesser extent. Hartman and Gill (1967) proposed a similar hypothesis to explain segregation of cutthroat trout and anadromous steelhead trout in coastal British Columbia drainages.

Fish species composition and densities were markedly different in twelve Middle Fork River pools snorkeled in the late summer as compared to tributaries. Cutthroat densities in second and third order tributaries were approximately three times larger than numbers found in fourth order reaches or in the river (Table 4). The trend for mountain whitefish was exactly opposite of that observed for cutthroat (Table 4). This species achieved largest densities in river pools (an average of 325 per 100 m) which was nearly three orders of magnitude larger than the mean density in second and third order reaches (0.4 fish per 100 m). Whitefish densities were also markedly larger in fourth order reaches (8.3 per 100 m) than in upstream reaches. Fish trapping information on several North Fork tributaries suggests that mountain whitefish move into the tributaries during spring runoff and return to the river by late July. Similar movements were documented by Davies and Thompson (1976) in an Alberta watershed.

#### Bull trout spawning habitat

Bull trout redds were counted in a total of five major North Fork and seven Middle Fork drainages during October of 1979. These counts serve to monitor the spawning adult bull trout population in the system and also aid in elucidating the spawning habitat requirements of this species.

Data presented in Figure 2 indicate that bull trout spawning occurs primarily in third and fourth order stream reaches. The following analysis includes only North Fork data since habitat surveys were not completed on half of the six high quality bull trout spawning reaches in Middle Fork tributaries.

Three classes of bull trout spawning reach quality were assigned to North Fork tributaries (Table 5). Five North Fork reaches provided medium-high quality bull trout spawning habitat and supported an average of 28 redds. Seven reaches provided low quality spawning habitat and had only four redds present on the average. Ten reaches supported a nil amount of spawning.

Table 4. Average cutthroat and mountain whitefish densities (fish per 100 m) in Middle Fork River pools and in tributaries to the Middle Fork Flathead River.

	Tributaries		River pools
	Second and Third order	Fourth order	
Westslope cutthroat	19.5	6.6	7.5
Mountain whitefish	0.4	8.3	325.0

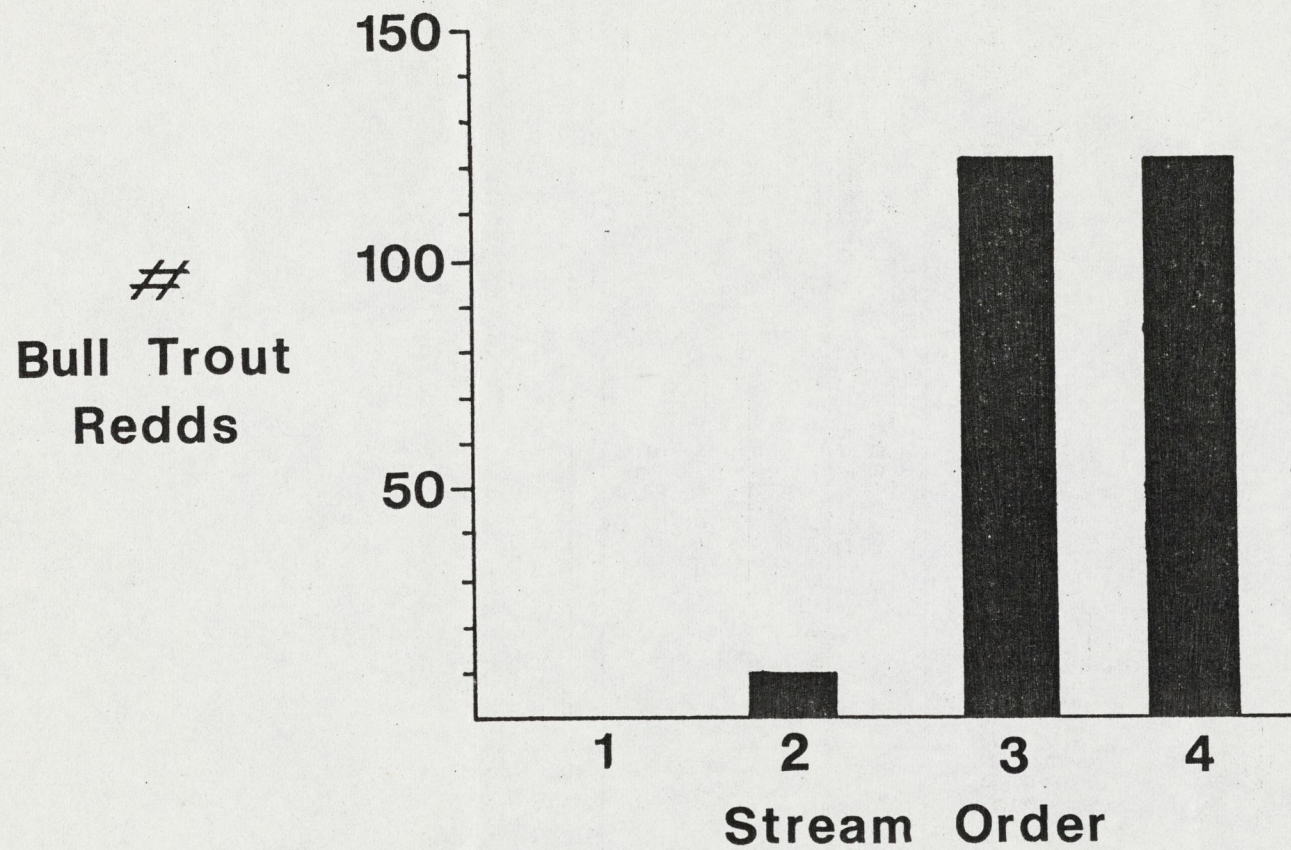


Figure 2. Numbers of bull trout redds observed in reaches of various order in tributaries to the North and Middle Forks of the Flathead River.



Table 5. Sample size and mean number of bull trout redds in reaches of various spawning habitat quality in tributaries to the North Fork of the Flathead River.

	Reach quality		
	Nil	Low	Medium-high
Number of reaches	10	7	5
Mean number of redds	0	4	28

Table 6. Relationships between bull trout spawning habitat quality and mean stream gradient, flow, width, and depth of reaches in tributaries to North Fork Flathead River.

	Reach quality		
	Nil	Low	Medium-high
Gradient (%)	6.3	2.5	1.5
Late summer flow (cfs)	11	12	31
Wetted width (m)	5.5	6.5	16.5
Mean depth (cm)	20	21	30

Relationships between bull trout spawning reach quality and stream size and gradient were apparent (Table 6). Reaches providing high quality spawning habitat typically had a low gradient (1.5 percent) and were characterized as having large late summer flows (31 cfs), wetted widths (16.5 m) and mean depths (30 cm).

Reaches of North Fork tributaries selected by bull trout for spawning purposes had a higher percentage of run and lower percentage of riffle than did unsuitable reaches (Table 7). Medium-high quality spawning reaches characteristically displayed a higher percentage of pool (28 percent) than did low quality reaches (17 percent) or reaches which were not used (14 percent; Table 7). In addition, it was found that medium-high quality spawning reaches had a much higher percentage of large, high quality (class one and two) pools than other reaches (Table 7).

The substrate of medium-high quality bull trout spawning reaches was generally comprised of higher amounts of fine materials and gravel and lower amounts of coarse textured materials (cobbles, boulders and bedrock) than poorer quality reaches (Table 8). The D90 (average size of the largest 10 percent of substrate material in a reach) of medium-high quality reaches (35.6 cm) was much lower than that observed in non-spawning reaches (59 cm; Table 8). This supports other substrate data indicating that spawning bull trout prefer reaches having relatively small bed materials.

#### SUMMARY

An extensive pre-impact survey of fish populations and associated stream habitat was initiated during 1979 in tributaries to the North and Middle Forks of the Flathead River. Average fish density in 33 snorkel transects was approximately 28 per 100 meters and was comprised almost exclusively of westslope cutthroat trout, bull trout, mountain whitefish and sculpins. Cutthroat were the predominant trout species in second and third order stream reaches where they comprised 71 percent of the trout observed, whereas bull trout were dominant in fourth order reaches, accounting for 65 percent of observed trout. Cutthroat densities in the Middle Fork drainage were three times greater in second and third order tributaries than in fourth order reaches or in river pools, whereas the reverse was true for mountain whitefish. Bull trout redd locations indicate that spawning activity was greatest in large streams (third and fourth order) having low gradients, high percentage of high quality pools and relatively small substrates.

Table 7. Characteristics of bull trout spawning reaches of various quality in tributaries to the North Fork Flathead River.

	Reach quality		
	Nil	Low	Medium-high
Run (%)	35	47	48
Riffle (%)	42	36	30
Pool (%)	14	17	28
Class I & II pools (%)	9	13	33

Table 8. Substrate composition in bull trout spawning reaches of various quality in tributaries to the North Fork Flathead River.

	Reach quality		
	Nil	Low	Medium-high
Fines (%)	16	24	28
Gravel (%)	21	35	42
Cobble-boulder (%)	38	36	30
Bedrock (%)	24	4	trace
D90 (cm)	59.0	38.4	35.6

LITERATURE CITED

- Davies, R. W. and G. W. Thompson. 1976. Movements of mountain whitefish (Prosopium williamsoni) in the Sheep River watershed, Alberta. J. Fish. Res. Board Can. 33:2395-2401.
- Hartman, G. F. and C. A. Gill. 1968. Distributions of juvenile steelhead and cutthroat trout (Salmo gairdneri and Salmo clarki clarki) within streams in southwestern British Columbia. J. Fish. Res. Bd. Canada 25:33-48.
- Platts, W. S. 1979. Relationships among stream order, fish populations and aquatic geomorphology in an Idaho river drainage. Fisheries 4(2):5-9.
- Pollard, H. A. and T. C. Bjornn. 1973. The effects of angling and hatchery trout on the abundance of juvenile steelhead trout. Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc. 102(4):745-752.
- Thurrow, R. F. and T. C. Bjornn. 1978. Response of cutthroat trout populations to the cessation of fishing in St. Joe River tributaries. Idaho Dept. Fish and Game, Bull. No. 25.



Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology

III: 5: 54



Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, Colorado  
80523

Dear Bill:

Enclosed are original data sheets. I believe this covers all specimens used for report. I recall that many small specimens were difficult to make accurate scale counts and some were later recounted -> thus, there may be some slight discrepancies between these original data and final data, but if so, it should be slight.

Sincerely,

Bob





103

BC

CARMANAH UPSTREAM

SPECIES

cutthroat

LOCALITY

above falls

COLLECTED BY

F. Berry R. Axford

DATE

24 Sept 1980

Cat. #

Measurements by

Eric Wagner

DATE

April 10, '81

Specimen #

4 3 16 7 14 13 9 Tag missing

	4	3	16	7	14	13	9	Tail Broken
Total L.	127	136	129	122	130	124	119	
Standard L.	105	112	106	101	108	102	98	119
Body D								
Head L.								
Orbit L.								
Upper Jaw L								
Dors. Orig. to Snt. tip								
Dorsal fin basal L								
Dorsal fin depressed L								
Adip. fin depressed L								
Caudal peduncle D								
Caudal peduncle L								
Vertebrae								
Ist Arch gillrakers (up)	7/0	7/0	8/0	8/0	7/0	7/0	7/0	8/0
(lower)	12/0	12/0	13/0	12/0	13/0	12/0	11/0	13/0
(total)	19	19	21	20	20	19	18	21
Branchiostegal rays right								
(left)								
Dorsal rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line	28	30	27	30	29	27	28	31
Scales 2 rows above lat.	126	124	124	124	130	125	128	127
Pelvic fin rays	9	10	10	9	10	9	9	10
Pyloric caeca	40	40	40	41	44	42	41	46
Dentition	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
eggs in stomach	x						x	







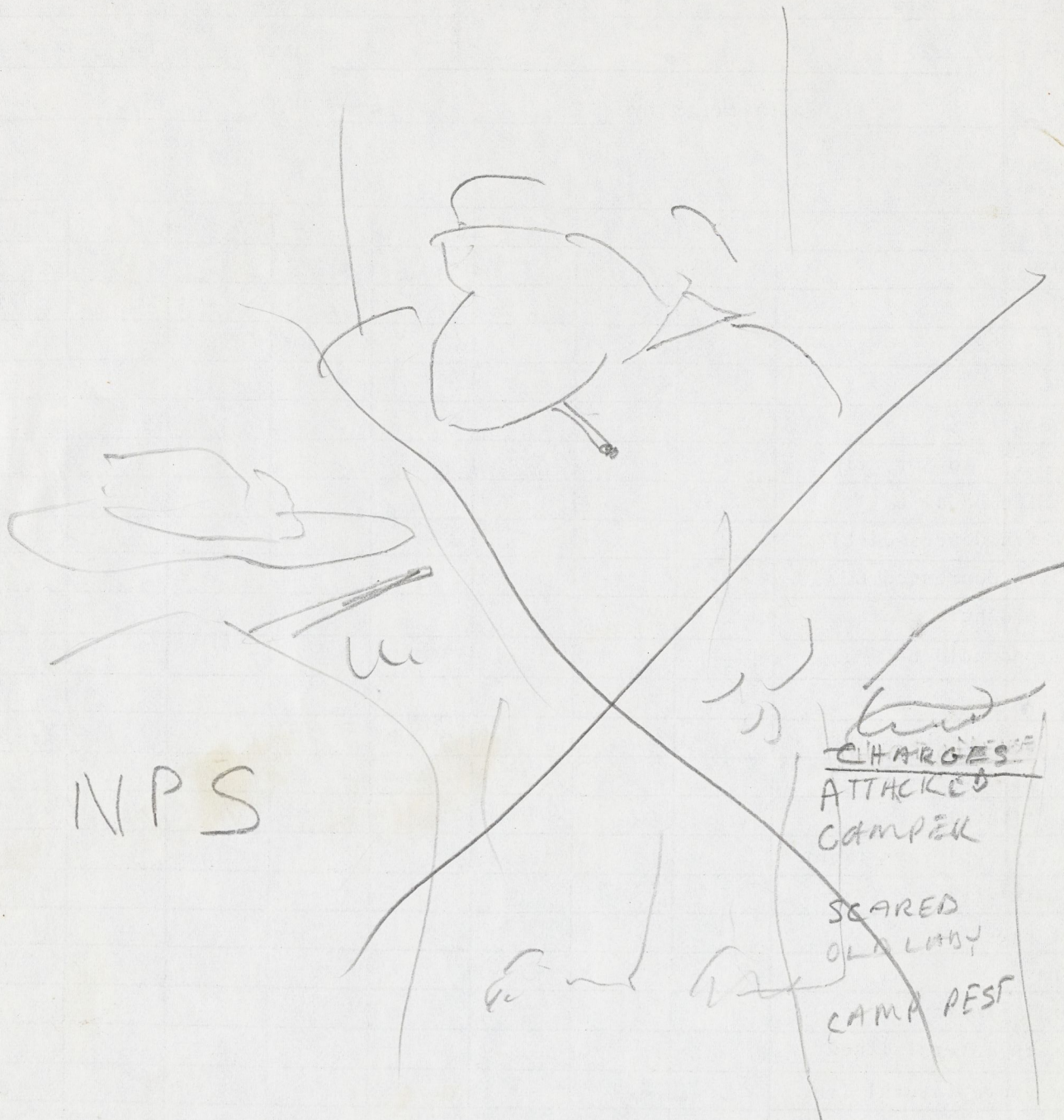
103

## CHARACTER ANALYSIS SHEET - COLORADO COOPERATIVE FISHING UNIT

SPECIES Cutthroat BC LOCALITY Walbran Creek upstreamCOLLECTED BY F. Berry R. Axford DATE 23 Sept 1980Cat. # \_\_\_\_\_ Measurements by Eric Wagner DATE 7 April 1981

Specimen #

	3	1	15	2	4	6	8	19
Total L.	143	129	124	144	127	112	136	113
Standard L.	118	107	101	118	105	93	114	94
Body D								
Head L.								
Orbit L.								
Upper Jaw L.								
Dors. Orig. to Snt. tip								
Dorsal fin basal L.								
Dorsal fin depressed L.								
Adip. fin depressed L.								
Caudal peduncle D.								
Caudal peduncle L.								
Vertebrae								
1st Arch gillrakers (up)	5/0	7/0	7/0	7/0	7/0	6/0	7/0	6/0
(lower)	13/1	12/0	12/2	12/0	12/0	11/0	12/0	12/0
(total)	18	19	19	19	19	17	19	18
Branchiostegal rays right								
(left)								
Dorsal rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line	25	27	28	32	26	23	26	28
Scales 2 rows above lat.	139	131	131	141	125	122	141	128
Pelvic fin rays	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10
Pyloric caeca	49	35	41	44	33	46	38	44
Dentition	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
eggs in stomach	x	x				x	x	x



NPS

~~CHARGES~~  
ATTACKED  
CAMPER

SCARED  
OLD LADY  
CAMA PEST

~~LEAD~~

2013

BC

Walbran Creek upstream

SPECIES Cutthroat

LOCALITY

COLLECTED BY F. Berry R. Axford

DATE 23 Sept 1986

Cat. # \_\_\_\_\_ Measurements by Eric Wagner

DATE 7 April 1981

Specimen #

14 <sup>tag missing</sup> 11 7 5 17 12 10

Total L.	143	142	137	135	116	113	125	134
Standard L.	118	117	114	112	95	93	105	109
Body D								
Head L								
Orbit L								
Upper Jaw L								
Dors. Orig. to Snt. tip								
Dorsal fin basal L								
Dorsal fin depressed L								
Adip. fin depressed L								
Caudal peduncle D								
Caudal peduncle L								
Vertebrae								
1st Arch gillrakers (up)	7/0	7/0	7/0	6/0	9/0	7/0	7/0	5/0
(lower)	11/0	12/0	12/0	11/0	13/0	11/0	11/0	10/0
(total)	18	19	19	17	21	18	18	15
Branchiostegal rays right								
(left)								
Dorsal rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line	25	28						
Scales 2 rows above lat.	139	134						
Pelvic fin rays	10	10						
Pyloric caeca	45	55						
Dentition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
eggs in stomach	x	x	?	x	x	x		



1d2

SPECIES Salmo Clarki LOCALITY Walbran Creek below falls

COLLECTED BY F. Berry, R. Axford DATE 23 Sept. 1980

Cat. # \_\_\_\_\_ Measurements by Eric Wagner DATE 6 April 1981

Specimen # \_\_\_\_\_

	10	4	missing tag	14	13	11	5	15
Total l.	117	111	130	107	Tail broken	116	121	106
Standard l.	95	92	106	87	87	95	100	86
Body D								
Head l.								
Orbit l.								
Upper Jaw L								
Dors. Orig. to Snt. tip								
Dorsal fin basal L								
Dorsal fin depressed L								
Adip. fin depressed L								
Caudal peduncle D								
Caudal peduncle L								
Vertebrae								
1st Arch gillrakers (up)	8/0	7/0	7/0	7/0	7/0	7/0	7/0	8/0
(lower)	13/0	13/0	12/0	12/0	11/0	12/4 <sub>low</sub>	12/0	12/0
(total)	21	20	19	19	18	19	19	20
Branchiostegal rays right								
(left)								
Dorsal rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line	24	27	29	32	26	30	29	24
Scales 2 rows above lat.	131	121	125	127	119	122	125	124
Pelvic fin rays	9	9	9	11	10	10	10	10
Pyloric caeca	37	36	44	40	34	43	39	41
Dentition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
eggs in stomach		x	x	x	x	x	x	x

SPECIES

Salmo clarki

LOCALITY

Walbran Creek below Falls

COLLECTED BY

F. Berry, R. Axford

DATE

23 Sept 1980

Cat. #

Measurements by

Eric Wagner

DATE

6 April 1981

Specimen #

3      12      2      6      1 <sup>missing tag</sup>      7

Total L.	121	113	91	115	124	114	100
Standard L.	98	92	74	95	101	94	81
Body D							
Head L.							
Orbit L.							
Upper Jaw L							
Dors. Orig. to Snt. tip							
Dorsal fin basal L							
Dorsal fin depressed L							
Adip. fin depressed L							
Caudal peduncle D							
Caudal peduncle L							
Vertebrae							
Ist Arch gillrakers (up)	8/0	7/0	7/0	7/0	6/0	7/0	6/0
(lower)	12/0	12/0	11/0	11/1	11/0	12/0	13/0
(total)	20	19	18	18	17	19	19
Branchiostegal rays right							
(left)							
Dorsal rays							
Anal rays							
Pectoral fin rays							
Scales in lateral line							
Scales above lateral line	25	27	32				
Scales 2 rows above lat.	124	130	119				
Pelvic fin rays	10	9	10				
Pyloric caeca	42	41	48				
Dentition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
eggs in stomach	x		x	x	x	x	





3 of 3

## CHARACTER ANALYSIS SHEET - COLORADO COOPERATIVE FISHERY UNIT

BC

SPECIES Salmo clarki LOCALITY CCU

COLLECTED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Cat. # \_\_\_\_\_ Measurements by Cue Wagner DATE 4 April 1981

Specimen #

	16	12	7	20	21
Total L.	124	93	93	88	92
Standard L.	103	76	76	72	76
Body D					
Head L.					
Orbit L.					
Upper Jaw L.					
Dors. Orig. to Snt. tip					
Dorsal fin basal L.					
Dorsal fin depressed L.					
Adip. fin depressed L.					
Caudal peduncle D.					
Caudal peduncle L.					
Vertebrae					
1st Arch gillrakers (up)	7/0	7/0	7/0	7/0	7/0
(lower)	13/0	12/0	12/0	11/0	10/1
(total)	21	19	19	18	17
Branchiostegal rays right					
(left)					
Dorsal rays					
Anal rays					
Pectoral fin rays					
Scales in lateral line					
Scales above lateral line					
Scales 2 rows above lat.					
Pelvic fin rays					
Pyloric caeca					
Dentition	0	0	0	0	0



2 of 2

BC

SPECIES

Cothroat

LOCALITY

Campas Creek Below falls  
British Columbia

COLLECTED BY

DATE 3-17-80

Cat. #

Measurements by

Eric Wagner

DATE 23 Feb 1981

Specimen #

Numbers lost

	3	4	13	6	14	2	10	8	13	53
Total L.	124	117	104	112	100	95	105	93	111	104
Standard L.	101	97	86	93	83	78	87	77	88	85
Body D										
Head L.										
Orbit L.										
Upper Jaw L.										
Dors. Orig. to Snt. tip										
Dorsal fin basal L.										
Dorsal fin depressed L.										
Adip. fin depressed L.										
Caudal peduncle D										
Caudal peduncle L										
Vertebrae										
Ist Arch gillrakers (up)	6/1	7/0	6/0	9/0	8/0	8/0	7/0	9/6	9/0	7/0
(lower)	11/0	12/6	12/0	13/0	12/2	12/0	13/0	13/0	13/6	13/0
(total)	17	19	18	22	20	20	20	22	22	20
Branchiostegal rays right										
(left)										
Dorsal rays										
Anal rays										
Pectoral fin rays										
Scales in lateral line										
Scales above lateral line	24	26	25	24	32	21	28	31	25	29
Scales 2 rows above lat.	124	135	142	126	125	125	125	124	130	134
Pelvic fin rays	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10
Pyloric caeca	39	36	37	44	38	42	44	41	41	34
Dentition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BC

SPECIES

Cutthroat

LOCALITY

Camper Creek below Falls  
British Columbia

COLLECTED BY

DATE

3-17-80

Cat. #

Measurements by

Eric Wagner

DATE

21 Feb 1981

Specimen #

5 16 12 1 11 7 18 9

	5	16	12	1	11	7	18	9
Total L.	162	128	133	109	119	99	128	Tail Broken
Standard L.	89	103	112	90	97	82	104	98
Body D								
Head L.								
Orbit L.								
Upper Jaw L.								
Dors. Orig. to Snt. tip								
Dorsal fin basal L.								
Dorsal fin depressed L.								
Adip. fin depressed L.								
Caudal peduncle D.								
Caudal peduncle L.								
Vertebrae								
1st Arch gillrakers (up)	8/0	8/0	8/1	8/0	8/0	7/0	7/0	8/0
(lower)	14/0	13/0	14/0	13/0	13/4	13/2	11/0	13/0
(total)	22	21	22	21	21	20	18	21
Branchiostegal rays right								
(left)								
Dorsal rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line	29	32	26	26	25	25	29	24
Scales 2 rows above lat. $\pm 5$	132	130	140	118	125	134	124	115
Pelvic fin rays	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Pyloric caeca $\pm 2$	35	-	44	-	37	49	46	39
Dentition	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

1 of 3

BC

SPECIES Salmo clarki LOCALITY Escalante R below falls

COLLECTED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 16-10-80

Cat. # \_\_\_\_\_ Measurements by Eric Wagon DATE April 3, 1981

Specimen #

	24	11	18	17	21	7	4	5
Total L.	142	117	tail broken	114	133	102	122	151
Standard L.	117	96	70	93	108	84	99	126
Body D								
Head L.								
Orbit L.								
Upper Jaw L.								
Dors. Orig. to Snt. tip								
Dorsal fin basal L.								
Dorsal fin depressed L.								
Adip. fin depressed L.								
Caudal peduncle D.								
Caudal peduncle L.								
Vertebrae								
1st Arch gillrakers (up)	7/0	8/0	7/0	6/0	7/0	8/0	7/0	7/0
(lower)	12/0	13/0	12/0	11/0	12/0	11/0	13/0	12/0
(total)	19	21	19	17	19	19	20	19
Branchiostegal rays right								
(left)								
Dorsal rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line	27	32		37	27	29	30	36
Scales 2 rows above lat.	141	126		146	130	139	125	145
Pelvic fin rays	9	10		10	10	9	10	9
Pyloric caeca +3	48	40		36	40	37	48	35
Dentition	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	33
				eggs (5-7mm)				
				in				
				stomachs of several specimens				

BC

Escalante R. below falls

SPECIES Salmo clarki

LOCALITY

COLLECTED BY \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 16-10-80

Cat. # \_\_\_\_\_

Measurements by Eric Wagner

DATE 4 April 1981

Specimen #

	16	19	2	1	12	20	26	8	23	9
Total L.	113	136	Tail <sup>Broken</sup>	105	119	91	121	108	Broken tail	135
Standard L.	92	111	112	85	91	91	99	89	99	112
Body D										
Head L.										
Orbit L.										
Upper Jaw L.										
Dors. Orig. to Snt. tip										
Dorsal fin basal L.										
Dorsal fin depressed L.										
Adip. fin depressed L.										
Caudal peduncle D.										
Caudal peduncle L.										
Vertebrae										
1st Arch gillrakers (up)	7/0	7/0	9/0	8/0	6/0	6/0	7/0	5/0	6/0	9/0
(lower)	11/0	12/0	12/0	12/0	13/0	11/0	12/0	12/0	11/0	13/0
(total)	18	19	21	20	19	17	19	17	17	22
Branchiostegal rays right										
(left)										
Dorsal rays										
Anal rays										
Pectoral fin rays										
Scales in lateral line										
Scales above lateral line										
Scales 2 rows above lat.										
Pelvic fin rays										
Pyloric caeca										
Dentition	0	0	0	1	12	16	22	0	24	0

243

BC

Escalante R. below Falls

SPECIES Cottthroat

LOCALITY

COLLECTED BY

DATE 10-10-80

Cat. #

Measurements by Cue Wagner

DATE 3 April 1981

Specimen #

	15	3	14	25	13	6	22	10
Total L.	115	125	161	143	127	105	118	112
Standard L.	93	102	136	119	104	87	95	91
Body D								
Head L.								
Orbit L.								
Upper Jaw L.								
Dors. Orig. to Snt. tip								
Dorsal fin basal L.								
Dorsal fin depressed L.								
Adip. fin depressed L.								
Caudal peduncle D								
Caudal peduncle L								
Vertebrae								
1st Arch gillrakers (up)	5/0	7/0	7/0	7/0	7/0	7/0	8/0	6/0
(lower)	12/0	14/0	10/0	12/0	12/0	12/0	12/0	11/0
(total)	17	21	17	19	19	19	20	17
Branchiostegal rays right								
(left)								
Dorsal rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line	33	24	31	31	23	25	31	32
Scales 2 rows above lat.	137	122	147	140	120	124	123	141
Pelvic fin rays	9	10	9	9	9	10	10	9
Pyloric caeca	47	35	53	46	32	40	45	42
Dentition	5	0	22	19	0	0	0	19
Eggs in Stomach	x	x	x	x	x		x	x