

Bowman N=4

Otokomi.

+ boll trout data

Red Eagle
Lower ^{Upper} Slide

2/19/87

Bob,

Received your note and data. We're almost there! The only missing data now are for 3 lakes in Upper Missouri Basin - - Katoya, Old Man, and Morning Star Lakes. I believe these were sampled in 1979 or 1980. All three CT populations were identified as Yellowstone CT.

The attached correspondence suggests that data for these 3 lakes were separated out in 1984 to provide posterior gill raker counts - as I recall, these data were needed to complete Table 4. Perhaps this will provide a clue on where to search.

You are correct in your recent note. All of the So. Sask. lakes in Glacier contain Yellowstone CT x rainbow hybrids, so we don't need data for Otokomi, Red Eagle, Slide, etc.

So, if you can find these last 3 data sets - Katoya, Old Man, Morning Star, we've got it.

Thanks,

Leo



Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology

Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado
80523

Posterior Gillrakers

Bowman L. N=4 : 3, 1, 2, 0
range 0-3
mean 1.5

1st L. Arch

(Note high raker count for Lewis: 19, 21, 21, 22 but only 4 spec.)

Ketoy L. N=30 : 7, 3, 12, 13, 9, 5, 8, 10, 7, 7, 8, 4, 6, 3, 8, 9, 6, 4, 5, 4, 12, 5, 4, 13, 6, 9, 3, 6, 6, 11, $\Sigma=203 \div N=30; \bar{x}=6.7666=6.8$ / Range 3-13

Old Man L. N=30 : 3, 8, 10, 7, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 2, 5, 2, 5, 4, 6, 2, 3, 6, 4, 5, 2, 6, 5, 6, 4, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5 $\Sigma=140 \div N=30; \bar{x}=4.666=4.7$ / Range 2-10

Otokomi L N=26 : 4, 4, (0^{not listed}), 5, 3, 13, 4, 14, 13, 1, 13, 12, 10, 3, 8, (0^{not listed}), 12, 5, 4, 7, 3, 7, 10, 5 (two specimens posterior raker count left blank. Considering other counts I doubt these two were zero - figure on basis of N=24) $\Sigma=163, N=22; \bar{x}=7.409, R=1-14$

Not used (predominant rainbow trout) [w/o post. rakers] Red Eagle L. N=6 : 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0
0-2 $\bar{x}=0.5$

Lower Slide L. N=~~22~~¹⁷ : 10, 10, 6, 13, 5, 5, 6, 2, 9, 5, 6, 5, 3, 5, 7, 7, 7, $\Sigma=111, N=17; \bar{x}=6.529, R=2-13$

Upper Slide L. N=5 : 5, 4, 6, 5, 5

"MSL" (= Morning Star L.) N=11 : 6, 7, 5, 7, 9, 4, 8, 7, 3, 11, 6 $\Sigma=73, N=11; \bar{x}=6.636, R=3-11$



Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology



Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado
80523

Dec. 5, 84

Dear Leo:

I found original data sheets (collection dates given are Oct. - Nov. 1980 - June 1980 for upper - lower slide lakes)

I copied the posterior gill raker counts off sheets on enclosed list. I assume you have pocket or desk calculator to get \bar{x} values so I didn't bother figuring, but looking at values it becomes apparent that Red Eagle specimens are predominantly rainbow trout the others predominant Yellowstone w/ some RB hybridization.

Sincerely,

Bob

Happy Holidays

GNP estab. 1910

1909-1911- M.S. Elrod starved - many barren lakes.

1912-1917 - Gnt. North. R.R. actively stocked particularly eastern waters of Park. - brook, rainbow, cutthroat, + kokanee

1919 - constructed Glacier substation hatch. @ Bozeman - product of hatch used solely for stocking Park waters -

~~Schwartz~~ Listed records only for 1912-1944 29,714,000 cutt fry
2,363,000 eggs, 7,600,000 rainbow, 3,363,000 brook, 51,000 Mackinac,
13,000 salmon, 5,000,000 grayling, 270,000 salmon-trout (Icelandic).
500,000 lake whitefish, 66,000 golden trout.

Park serv. 1950 "objectives" - one day anglers would catch composed only of native, wild fish, uncontaminated by introduced sp. - but believed east slope + west slope

waters had 2 diff subsp. cutt. S.C.C. + S.C.B. ^{both} wrong.

golden trout | - L. Wordeman investigated in July 13-14, 1931 - no golden trout found. - - stocked 21,000 fingerlings ^{Aug. 9,} 1928, + 49,000 eyed eggs - July 17, 1929 - letter: W.F. Thompson to Earl Wissmore, Chief Ranger G.N.P. - (Supt. Bozeman Hatch U.S. Fish.)

1915+1916 - B.S. stocking table

Belton, Avalanche ^{Crk (1915)} Lake (1916), Bowman, McDonald, Logan, Mc Dermitt and Reynolds 12 lakes

1915-16 Bozeman - egg raising O'Dell Crk } Madison
Meadow Crk }

Yellowstone L 1 - Bot. Yellowstone shipped out, net to Bozeman

* 1913 - RB eggs taken Madison 260,000 near Ennis + McAllister

Meadow Crk
1915-B5
1919-RB

* Prob. MT. fish =

1972 - S.C.R.B.C. 29: 237-241 -

QH1
C 743

1916 - source of B.S. eggs to Avalanche L.

1917-18 source RB eggs

- Prior 1916?

- 1916 Bozeman 835,000 B.S. fry

* No Yellowstone output to Bozeman Yellowstone = 1,427,000 eggs 475,000 fry

Column no mention of Yellowstone → Bozeman

- Belton, Avalanche L.

indent → Bowman, McPhee, Loren, ~
McDonnell, Reynolds

[1915 - B.S. - stocker same as 16

Bozeman 1915
sub-station

not Avalanche Crk instead of
L. Nisted

O'Pell Crk.

Meadow Crk

Yellowstone L.

1913 - 2.5 mil. grayling

260,000 rainbow - Madison R.

near Ennis & McAllister Mt.

1913 - *S. c. henschawi* - eggs not taken at Derby Dam

due to low water fr.

Agr. diversions

Cuts Fed. - Yellowstone L.
+ 89,000 Lehigh

+ Mont. - 7,000 - Lewis

+ Park waters = Lewis + ^{Boyer} _{Lehigh}
see letter Thompson - Dismal

1930 : 54,800 golden trout C. F. G. - all in
Wardman L. near Grnd. border.

1931 - all B.S. eggs for Mont. F. & G.

1923 - Rep. - 1,332,000 eggs for Yellowstone L. sent to Paul
Park water * 1,389,700 .. taken in Glacier Park
where? - c - winter logging L. ripe in Feb. - good source
early eggs.

- 1964 Anon. "Benefit Fishing" prior 1912.
Individ. w/ fish for Fed.

1912-17 fed state fish by Gen. Nathan -

First recorded plant - 1912. 90,000 brook, cutt. or rainbow

1980 -

- Impact stocks

rainbow - replaced sh

east cut

brook -

- Meade - + domestic record
- native - water - 50 - max

- Lake whitefish -

grayling

golden

* Kokanee - 1-2-3 part on

Lehigh

* RB hybrid

Glacier Park -

larger scale
1920: - Established Glacier Park substation.
Bozeman Fed. Hatch.

Prior to that stocking on smaller scale w/
fish supplied by Fed. Hatch. (Bozeman) & prob.
ST. -- * Mont. Yellowstone success - run now
in progress at Glacier -- * But some
"success" already had occurred.

1916: B.S. stocked in Avalanche, Bowman, Logan,
McDonald (what source??)

^{new source} 1917: Rainbows: 30,000 in Sunsight L.

1918: Rainbows. Boulder Crk., Sunright, St. Marys R.,
Swift Current R. * B.S. in Reg Eagle L.

* Rainbows may be hybrids -- Meadow Crk.

trib. Madison R. major egg taking site

for Bozeman Hatch. - 1918 states B.S. eggs

fm. Meadow Crk. - 1920 - 4,000,000 rainbow
eggs taken.

clear ^{statement} 1922 - Meadow Crk. Glacier substation
incubator RB eggs fm. Meadow Crk.

* BS eggs - 2 sources Yellowstone L.
+ Montana F&G. + OR steelhead

- wild
rainbows

1925 Rep. photos of horse pack stocking

1926 - 1.5 mil. B.S. eggs Mont. F&G.

350,000 of which stocked in more inaccessible
headwater lakes + Parks

- Calif. golden - 1928 fm. C.F.G. 25,000.

1929 - sub. enlarged, operation expand -

* - 89,500 Nev. (exchange) - early B.S. eggs - Pyramid L.

1925 rept. 1 fish 5, 6 Glacier stockings. - horse packing

1926 - 1,486,000 B.S. eggs from Mont. F. & G.

350,000 of which planted in more inaccessible headwaters of Park

1928 - 25,000 Calif. golden trout from Cal. F. & G.

1929 - Glacier Substation hatchery. enlarged & improved.

* lot of 89,500 early B.S. eggs from exchange
w/ Nev. Fish. Comm.

1930 - 54,800 Calif. golden eggs from C. F. & G.

planted in L. Wurdeman near Canad. border,
Wurdeman

1931 - all B.S. eggs from Mont. F. & G.

→ What source
B.S.
1916

Gil. & Ever. (1895)
1893 collection - suggest all on sp. - coarctate form as S. mykiss
* - In same vol. Jordan - S. m. gairdneri
1950 S. m. irideus -

Author Index - K. Banister

- Doc. - Dept. Int., Nat. Parks Serv. - Trans. & Proc. Ser.
no. 5 vol. 1: 637-641 (Proc. first sci. conf.
res. Nat. Parks)
C-6 Gbc. Rep. stocking.

QH1 36:552-561

C143

W.
28556
L. 29
915
" "
↑ Wasserman, R., 1979. Postglacial dispersion and present
distribution of salmonid fishes in the northern Cascade Range, p. 637-641,
in: R.M. Linn (ed.) Proc. First Sci. Confer. Sci. Res. Nat. Parks
vol. 1. - Rainbow trout were absent from L. Chelan -
St. Lehekin River system until stocked in 1917.

Reps. U. S. Bur. Fish.

1919 - Leadville - Antero ^{Egg Coll. STP,} ^{Lake} Black Spotted & rainbow 1918 - Steven Lake

B.S.
Gl. Park - ST. Marys & Two Medicine rivers 105,000 each

* 1918 - Bozeman sp. - B.S. eggs from Meadow Crk. Mont. - * - (1920) Meadow Crk. = 29,000,000 rainbow
trib. Medicine eggs

1918 Glacier RB - Boulder Crk., Gunsight L., St. Marys R., Swift
Current Crk. - B.S. Roy Esple L. 7500

1917 30000 ^{Glacier} rainbows Gunsight L.

1916 B.S. [?] Auslonche, Bowman, Logan, McDonald

1920: Establishment of brook, brown, Loch Leven, lake,
rainbows in Yellowstone Park a noteworthy success - and

similar service in Glacier Park is now in progress

1920 Axillary station ^{of Bozeman} Glacier Park sp.

1922 - Glacier Substation ^{incubate} - Eggs fr. Meadow Crk. rainbows (Medicine)

Yellowstone L. cult. + ST. Montauz + steelheads on

Glacier Park Collections 1980

1. Slide Lake
2. Red Eagle Lake
3. Otokomi Lake
4. Kintla Lake
5. Bowman Lake
6. Old Man Lake X #9+10 thrown away
7. Katoya Lake X decomposed & thrown out

Glacier Park OFFICE MEMO

TO: 1923 U.S. Fish Comm. Rept. Date
y. 60

FROM:

SUBJECT:

REMARKS:

" An interesting and important feature of the work
planting blackspotted trout eggs in almost inaccessible
waters along Cont. Divide. >1,000,000 eggs planted - numerous
lakes & streams - St. Marys R. & Trib., Hidden L., L. Ellen,
Wilson, Grinnel, Belly R., Los, Margaret & Glenn's Lacs, numerous
small streams.

1920 - 200,000 eggs Yellowstone → Glacier Park.

Leadville (p. 80)

1890 - 1906 adult & yearling (Twin Lakes Greenback) distrib. Yellowstone Park

1929 Rept.

Bozeman ^{in 1928} received 505,000 Yellowstone to Mont. Comm. sent eggs.

-- p. 815 - shipment 9,000 golden trout USFS Mont.

1929 p. 763 - Rep. spawning in Feb. - Mar. in Glacier Plc. - Bozeman
people investigated Logging L. - ripe ♂ & ♀ with mature eggs found
under thick ice - Great benefit of early eggs - efforts will
be made to propagate at Logging L. -

Plumbic

	radiars	Scales	caeca	teeth
Bowman L.	*	34-41 (37)		1 no teeth
N=4	19-22 (20.8)	149-181 (165.3)	28-41 (36)	3 4-9 (5.6)

post radiars 0, 1, 2, 3

* 1 ³⁴ 149 scales, 10 pelvics, 3 post. radiars 41 caeca -- no teeth

Perhaps lacustrine specializ. in nature?

Kintla L.

N=4 large spec. 324-425 mm

1	gotted	40-49 (43.5)		
		151-189 (174.3)		

Missouri

Marion R. Davis

Old Man L.

N=30

cl. 12/25
rainbow

18-23 (20.5)	35-47 (40.9)	23-47 (34.9) ^{very poor}	
2-7 post	149-200 (169.4)	ca. 35-40	2-24 (9.3)
ca. 5 - some retubed?			

Ratoya L.

N=30

typ. yellow-stripe
pink?

19-22 (20.5)	35-45 (39.9)	31-59 (44.1)	3-27 (16.4)
3-13 post	159-194 (174.9)		
ca. 8 - 4-5 more post.			

So. Saskatchewan

St. Marys

Red Eagle

49-21 (19.5)

Rainbow

N=6

27-37 (31.5)	37-52 (44.8)	5 no teeth
125-149 (136)		1 w one

Otokomi

?
June N=26

18-21 (19.9)	42-53 (45.9)	22-39 (32.9) [?]	3-25 (13.2)
3-14	160-210 (181.4)	+ 3 35	

? lower N=17

18-21 (19.7)	40-46 (43.3)	33-58 (42.8)	1-33 (12.2)
2-10	160-185 (171.6)		

Slide - upper N=5

26-21 (20.4)	41-51 (44)	37-58 (42.8)	11-19 (15)
5-6	163-200 (177.6)		

Middle N=11

19-22 (20)	38-46 (42)	36-43 (39.5)	3-23 (10.2)
3-11	164-202 (182.7)		

GLACIER NP

Ketoya Lake

SPECIES Cottthroat LOCALITY Ketoya Lake

COLLECTED BY Marnell DATE 7/17/80

Cat. # _____ Measurements by Eric Wagner DATE 13 Nov 1980

Specimen #

	14	3	12	10	28	22
Total L.	284	249	276	298	246	273
Standard L.	242	210	230	257	210	235
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)	8/5	8/2	8/3	9/5	8/4	7/4
(lower)	13/2	13/1	13/9	12/8	14/5	12/1
(total)	21	21	21	21	22	19
Branchiostegal rays right						
(left)						
Dorsal rays						
Anal rays						
Pectoral fin rays						
Scales in lateral line						
Scales above lateral line	41	41	42	39	42	
Scales 2 rows above lat.	178	173	176	166	159	
Pelvic fin rays	9	9	9	9	9	
Pyloric caeca	42	52	40	45	49	
Dentition	27	15	12	3	14	15

SPECIES Cottthroat LOCALITY Ketoya Lake

COLLECTED BY Leo Marnell DATE 7/17/1980

Cat. # _____ Measurements by Eric Wagner DATE 11 Nov, 1980

Specimen # 9 17 30 27 15 11 8 18

Total L.	273	318	203	249	249	269	252	218
Standard L.	232	272	173	212	210	230	215	185
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)	7/4	7/5	8/3	8/2	7/2	8/2	7/3	7/2
(lower)	13/4	12/5	14/4	13/5	12/6	13/2	12/3	12/1
(total)	20	19	22	21	19	21	19	19
Branchiostegal rays right								
(left)								
Dorsal rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays	4							
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line	44	41	38	39	37	44	37	40
Scales 2 rows above lat.	185	188	188	170	171	179	165	168
Pelvic fin rays	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Pyloric caeca	48	47	56	44	38	36	42	43
Dentition	25	19	15	11	14	17	21	17
	spots							
	center							
	near							
	tail							

SPECIES Cutthroat LOCALITY Old Man Lake
 COLLECTED BY Leo Marnell DATE 1980
 Cat. # _____ Measurements by Eric Colagner DATE 30 Oct 1980

GLACIER N.P.

Specimen #	28	3	4	27	13	19	9	26
Total L.	199	410	215	225	381	222	233	209
Standard L.	166	350	184	193	327	190	197	179
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)	8/3	10/4	7/2	8/2	8/2	8/2	7/3	7/3
(lower)	14/2	13/2	12/2	13/0	14/1	13/1	12/1	11/2
(total)	22	23	19	21	22	21	19	18
Branchiostegal rays right								
(left)								
Dorsal rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line	41	41	39	41	40	46	43	39
Scales 2 rows above lat.	152	172	168	167	166	182	150	159
Pelvic fin rays	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	9
Pyloric caeca	+5	23	33	30	24	45	(35)	(33)
Dentition	7	2	6 tiny	5	9	3	0	7

GLACIER NP

Otokomi Lake

SPECIES Cutthroat

LOCALITY

COLLECTED BY Leo Marnell

DATE 1980

Cat. # _____ Measurements by Eric Wagner

DATE 29 Oct 1980

Specimen #

	13	20	7	8	25	23	21	22
Total L.	207	228	216	230	262	201	213	216
Standard L.	178	199	187	196	224	173	182	187
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)	8/2	8/3	8/1	7/4	7/1	8/5	7/2	9/5
(lower)	13/2	13/1	12/1	14/4	11/2	12/8	12/2	12/9
(total)	21	21	20	21	18	20	19	21
Branchiostegal rays right								
(left)								
Dorsal rays	9B	8B	9B	9B	8B	9B	9B	10B
Anal rays	9B	9B	9B	9B	9B	9B	9B	9B
Pectoral fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line	53	45	51	44	50	45	42	44
Scales 2 rows above lat.	200	177	172	173	187	160	180	160
Pelvic fin rays	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9
Pyloric caeca ±3	30	33	35	33	38	29	32	31
Dentition	12	7	25	10	3	0	14	7
					caeca	hyb		
					short	spotting		
					cat			
					many specimens with orange caeca +			
					good fat reserves			

SPECIES Cutthroat LOCALITY GLACIER NP Otakomi Lake

COLLECTED BY Marnell DATE 1980

Cat. # Measurements by Eric Wagner DATE 13 Nov 1980

Specimen # 311 12

Total L.	374	228			
Standard L.	320	194			
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	8	2	3	
(lower)	12	12	6	4	
(total)	20	20			
Branchiostegal rays right					
(left)					
Dorsal rays					
Anal rays					
Pectoral fin rays					
Scales in lateral line					
Scales above lateral line	47	43			
Scales 2 rows above lat.	178	190			
Pelvic fin rays	9	9			
Pyloric caeca	34	37			
Dentition	17	13			

caeca
short
stubby
blobs

SPECIES Cutthroat LOCALITY GLACIER NP lower Slide Lake

COLLECTED BY Leo Marnell, Eberly DATE June 26, 1980

Cat. # Measurements by Eric J Wagner DATE 4 Nov 1980

Specimen # Lower Slide L. Upper Slide L.

	13	8	15	9	6	4	7	5
Total L.	485	420	371	406	265	254	255	233
Standard L.	430	355	320	350	227	219	218	199
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)	7/6	8/4	7/3	8/4	7/2	7/3	8/2	8/2
(lower)	12/4	12/6	10/3	12/9	13/3	12/2	12/4	12/8
(total)	19	20	18	20	20	19	20	20
Branchiostegal rays right								
(left)								
Dorsal rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line	-		45	44	44	43	42	43
Scales 2 rows above lat.	176	172	164	166	168	166	178	167
Pelvic fin rays	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9
Pyloric caeca	45	47	38	38	40	51	41	33
Dentition	11	13	12	11	8	4	13	6
		8						

GLACIER NP

Lower Slide Lake

SPECIES Cottthroat LOCALITY _____

COLLECTED BY Ferberly (Leo Mandl) DATE June 26, 1980

Cat. # _____ Measurements by Eric Wagner DATE 8 Nov 1980

Specimen #

	1	16	10	12	2	11	18	14	17
Total L.	268	253	325	324	261	235	240	168	175
Standard L.	226	220	282	286	222	198	203	139	148
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)	8/3	7/2	8/2	9/1	8/2	8/3	7/4	7/3	7/4
(lower)	11/6	12/3	12/4	12/4	13/1	12/2	13/3	13/4	12/3
(total)	19	19	20	21	21	20	20	20	19
Branchiostegal rays right									
(left)									
Dorsal rays									
Anal rays									
Pectoral fin rays									
Scales in lateral line									
Scales above lateral line	46	44	44	41	40	45	44	40	45
Scales 2 rows above lat.	180	176	182	172	169	160	182	154	185
Pelvic fin rays	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9
Pyloric caeca	58	45	35	47	34	44	45	43	43
Dentition	1	42	21	14	33	4	15	4	26
					scattered				scattered

CHARACTER ANALYSIS SHEET - COLORADO COOPERATIVE FISHERY UNIT

GLACIER NP

Upper Slide Lake

SPECIES Cutthroat LOCALITY _____

COLLECTED BY Ferberly (Leo Maxwell) DATE June 26, 1980

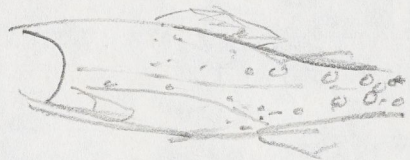
Cat. # _____ Measurements by Eric Wagner DATE 4 Nov 1980

Specimen #

9 10 ^{Lower Slide L.} 3 4 2

Total L.	446	477	389	415	485		
Standard L.	385	413	335	355	422		
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)	8/3	8/2	8/2	8/2	8/3		
(lower)	12/2	13/2	12/4	13/3	12/2		
(total)	20	21	20	21	20		
Branchiostegal rays right							
(left)							
Dorsal rays							
Anal rays							
Pectoral fin rays							
Scales in lateral line							
Scales above lateral line	44	41	51	42	42		
Scales 2 rows above lat.	166	176	200	163	183		
Pelvic fin rays	9	9	9	10	10		
Pyloric caeca	41	37	58	38	40		
Dentition	12	11	19	15	18		
				♀			

1



② SPECIES Cutthroat LOCALITY MSL GLACIER NP

COLLECTED BY Leo Murrell DATE 1980

Cat. # _____ Measurements by Eric Colagrosso DATE 29 Oct 1980

Specimen # 2 9 3

Total L.	250	195	206				
Standard L.	213	166	175				
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)	8/2	8/5	9/2				
(lower)	13/1	12/6	13/4				
(total)	21	20	22				
Branchiostegal rays right							
(left)							
Dorsal rays	10B	9B	10B				
Anal rays	10B	9B	9B				
Pectoral fin rays							
Scales in lateral line							
Scales above lateral line	45	41	42				
Scales 2 rows above lat.	193	164	202				
Pelvic fin rays	9	9	9				
Pyloric caeca	38	43	36				
Dentition	14	10	9				
						spots	
						above	
						below	

Upper Slide Lake	Total	L	H	M
1 st Arch gillrakers	102	20	21	20.4
Scales above lat line	20	41	51	44
Scales 2 rows above	1 st 888 214	163	200	177.6
Pyloric caeca	214	37	58	42.8
Dentition	75	11	19	15

M 5 L	Total	L	H	M
1 st Arch gillrakers	220	17	22	20
Scales above lat line	462	38	46	42
Scales 2 rows above	2010	164	202	182.73
Pyloric caeca	434	36	43	39.45
Dentition	112	3	23	10.18

Bow Lake	Total 83	L 19	H 22	M 20.75
1 st Arch gillrakers	→			M. 13.75
Pec total Fin ray	55	L 13	H 14	M 37
Scales above lat line	148	L 34	H 41	M 165.25
Scales 2 rows above lat	661	L 149	H 181	M 36
Pyloric caeca	144	L 28	H 41	M 5.4
Dentition	17	L (10) 4	H 9	M 5.4

Kincaid L

Scales above lat line	174	L 40	H 49	M 43.5
Scales 2 rows above lat line	697	L 151	H 189	M 174.25

Ketaya Lake

1 st Arch gillrakers	total	614	L 19	H 22	M 20.46
Scales — above lat line	total	1158	L 35	H 45	M 39.93
Scales 2 rows above lat line	total	5673	L 159	H 194	M 174.9
	total	1278	L 31	H 59	M 44.06
Pylovic caeca					
Pentition	total	492	L 3	H 27	M 16.4

Old Man Lake G. N.P. @

1 st Arch gillrakers	total	614	L 18	H 23	M 20.46
Scales above lat line	total	1277	L 35	H 47	M 40.9
Scales 2 rows above lat line	total	5082	L 149	H 200	M 169.4
Pylovic caeca	total	497	L 23	H 47	M 34.85
Pentition	total	259 ⁽²⁻²⁾	L 2	H 24	M 9.25

Otakomi Lake

1 st Arch gillrakers	total	517	L 18	H 21	M 19.88
Scales above lat line	total	1148	L 42	H 53	M 45.92
Scales 2 rows above line	total	4717	L 160	H 210	M 181.42
Pylovic caeca	Total	855	L 22	H 39	M 32.88
Pentition	Total	329 ⁽¹⁻⁰⁾	L 3	H 25	M 13.16

Red Eagle Lake

	total	L	H	M
1st Arch gillrakers	117	19	21	19.5
Scales above lat line	189	27	37	31.5
Scales 2 rows above 1st	816	125	149	134
Pybriic caeca	179	37	52	44.25
Dentition (5-0)	1	1	1	1

~~Upper Slide Lake (32)~~

	total	L	H	M
1st Arch gillrakers	437	156	21	19.86
Scales above lat line	870	40	51	43.5
Scales 2 rows above 1st	3805	154	200	172.95
Pybriic caeca	991	33	58	42.77
Dentition	283	1	33	12.86

Lower Slide Lake

	Total	L	H	M
1st Arch gillrakers	335	18	21	19.70
Scales above lat line	650	40	46	43.33
Scales 2 rows above 1st	2917	160	185	171.59
Pybriic caeca	727	33	58	42.76
Dentition	208	1	33	12.23

* Jim Roscoe - data from Pikes Peak trout
N. Mich. coll. - teeth (+ original)

Trappers - 39-47 (42-43)
165-220 (191)

teeth 2-10 (6.6)

caeca 35-63 (42.3)

nakers 18-22 (20.1)

- nakers
- caeca
- scales
Lake
North Mich.
specimens

Pikes Peak

teeth

caeca (35, 38, 40, 41, 43, 45, 45, 46, 47) - 57-63

nakers	17	18	19	20
	2	1	1	6

scales 41-47
169-205

	* 5	* 4	* 7	13	14
caeca	87 87	68 71	50	63	57
nakers	21	21	21	20	21
teeth	3- 4	10	0	17+	7+
scales	33-156	31-32 158	34-158		32-187-191
pelvic	9	9	9		9

31-32
(4) ~~171, 158, 152~~ 158 post nakers (1+2)

post.

* 14 taken 21 $8+13$ | $\frac{3}{9}$ |
scales 37-187-191
pelvic 9
teeth 7+
caeca 57

* 7 taken 21 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
~~teeth~~ pelvic 9
teeth - 0
caeca 50
scales 34-158

5 & 7 obvious hybrid
spotting

* 4 - probable hybrid
spotting

13-14 more typical
cutthroat

* 5 $\frac{8}{14}$ 22 | $\frac{3}{5}$ tiny
pelvic 9
teeth 0
caeca 87
teeth 3-4 small
33-156

* 13 $\frac{7}{13}$ $\frac{3}{3}$
20
scales 39-168
teeth 17+
caeca 63
3

GILL RAKERS	$N = 7$	$\bar{x} = 20.7$	$\frac{20}{2} \frac{21}{5}$
PYLORIC CAECA	$N = 7$	$\bar{x} = 58.0$	RANGE 32-87
DENTITION	$N = 7$	$\bar{x} = 6.1$	RANGE 0 ⁽⁶⁾ -17+ 2/no teeth

WITHOUT HYBRIDS

GILL RAKERS	$N = 4$	$\bar{x} = 20.5$	$\frac{20}{2} \frac{21}{2}$
PYLORIC CAECA	$N = 4$	$\bar{x} = 50.25$	32-63
DENTITION	$N = 4$	$\bar{x} = 9.75$	7-17+

1971

SPECIES S. clarki (PIKES PEAK) LOCALITY N. MICHIGAN LAKE

COLLECTED BY TROJNAR DATE 1971

Cat. # _____ Measurements by ROSCOE DATE JUNE 1972

Specimen # 95 92 235 91 83 224 221

Total L.								
Standard L.								
Body D								
Head L								
Oroit 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	7	8	8	8	7	7	9
(lower)	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13
(total)	19	19	20	20	20	19	20	22
Branchiostegal rays right								
(left)								
Dorsal rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line	44	44	49	37	37	40	41	48
Scales 2 rows above lat.	184	186	172	173	173	182	160	182
Pelvic fin rays								
Pyloric caeca	40	38	41	39	—	54	31	36
Dentition	3	4	26	8	23	15	2	9
AGE	II	III	III	II	IV	III	II	

TOTALS

GILL RAKERS	$N = 49$	$\bar{x} = 20.4$	$\frac{17}{3} \frac{18}{3} \frac{19}{8} \frac{20}{11} \frac{21}{12} \frac{22}{6} \frac{23}{5} \frac{25}{1}$
PYLORIC CAECA	$N = 48$	$\bar{x} = 44.98$	RANGE 31-68
DENTITION	$N = 49$	$\bar{x} = 9.47$	RANGE 0 ⁽¹⁾ - 35 2 / no teeth
SCALES ABOVE LAT. L.	$N = 48$	$\bar{x} = 40.56$	RANGE 30-49
SCALES 2 ROWS ABOVE LAT. L.	$N = 49$	$\bar{x} = 172.47$	RANGE 130-199

CHARACTER ANALYSIS SHEET - COLORADO COOPERATIVE FISHERY UNIT

1971

SPECIES S. clarki (PIKESPEAK) LOCALITY N. MICHIGAN LAKE

COLLECTED BY TROJNAR DATE 1971

Cat. # _____ Measurements by ROSCOE DATE JUNE 1972

Specimen # 261 157 274 281 125 14 57 120

Total L.								
Standard L.								
Body D								
Head L								
Oroit 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	8	7	9	9	7	8	8
(lower)	11	12	12	14	13	12	15	12
(total)	18	20	19	23	22	19	23	20
Branchiostegal rays right								
(left)								
Dorsal rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line	45	36	37	—	41	36	42	40
Scales 2 rows above lat.	180	155	175	169	175	180	186	184
Pelvic fin rays								
Pyloric caeca	37	58	43	38	47	59	60	49
Dentition	4	13	8	6	24	15	10	19
AGE	II	III	III	II	III	III	III	III

CHARACTER ANALYSIS SHEET - COLORADO COOPERATIVE FISHERY UNIT

1971

SPECIES S. clarki (PIKES PEAK) LOCALITY N. MICHIGAN LAKE

COLLECTED BY TROJNAR DATE 1971

Cat. # _____ Measurements by ROSCOE DATE 1972 JUNE

Specimen # 167 124 265 273 260 262 71 15 76

Total L.									
Standard L.									
Body D									
Head L									
Oroit 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)	10	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	11
(lower)	12	13	13	12	13	13	13	14	14
(total)	22	21	21	21	21	21	22	22	25
Branchiostegal rays right									
(left)									
Dorsal rays									
Anal rays									
Pectoral fin rays									
Scales in lateral line									
Scales above lateral line	38	47	46	36	42	43	32	47	40
Scales 2 rows above lat.	167	189	187	159	173	164	152	188	182
Pelvic fin rays									
Pyloric caeca	47	43	36	48	35	50	51	41	47
Dentition	4	8	4	3	6	3	0	3	35
AGE	III	III	II	III	II	II	III	II	V

CHARACTER ANALYSIS SHEET - COLORADO COOPERATIVE FISHERY UNIT

1971

SPECIES S. clarki (PIKES PEAK) LOCALITY N. MICHIGAN LAKE

COLLECTED BY TROJNAR DATE 1971

Cat. # _____ Measurements by ROSCOE DATE JUNE 1972

Specimen # 99 12 59 55[?] 58 54 62 156

Total L.								
Standard L.								
Body D								
Head L								
Oroit 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	8	7	9	7	8	8	9
(lower)	14	13	11	14	12	12	9	14
(total)	21	21	18	23	19	20	17	23
Branchiostegal rays right								
(left)								
Dorsal rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line	41	43	41	38	37	36	39	37
Scales 2 rows above lat.	148	184	161	171	166	160	162	156
Pelvic fin rays								
Pyloric caeca	44	41	37	49	46	50	43	54
Dentition	14	5	17	5	3	5	12	15
AGE	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III

damaged

GILL RAKERS

N = 25

\bar{x} = 20.9

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25
1	2	3	3	7	4	4	1

PYLORIC CAECA

N = 25

\bar{x} = 46.1 RANGE 35 - 60

DENTITION

N = 25

\bar{x} = 9.7 RANGE 0 (3) - 35
1 w/o teeth

~~vertebr.~~ on all ^{Pike/Pink}
n. Mich L.

- rest of R. Mich. big spotted - gill rakers
- caeca

①

Analysis has been completed on over 300 specimens of cutthroat trout from 28 localities comprising the area on both sides of the Continental Divide in the headwaters of the Snake River and the upper Missouri River system (Madison, Gallatin and Yellowstone drainages).

The major emphasis has been to delineate the distribution of the fine spotted cutthroat trout of the Snake River and attempt a hypothesis on the origins of the fine spotted and large spotted ~~two~~ forms of cutthroat trout in the Snake River and how they maintain a large measure of genetic integrity in a continuous environment and in the despite fish propagation practices that have favored mixing of the two forms.

Although the data are still much too meager to arrive at any definitive conclusions - such as describing new subspecies - some of the findings are ~~rather~~ were unexpected and of more than taxonomic interest. ~~The~~ My interpretation of the data and implications for management programs are summarized

Summary of data interpretation and implications for management programs.

(2)

The fine spotted form of the Snake River cutthroat trout ~~is~~ was probably historically limited to the Snake River and tributaries below Jackson Lake. All samples from Pacific Creek ~~and above~~ and above Jackson Lake are large spotted fish. This ^{distribution} pattern persists despite a long history of stocking Yellowstone lake trout throughout the Snake River and more recent stocking of the fine spotted trout in Jackson Lake and in the Snake River above.

The failure of the fine spotted trout when stocked in Jackson Lake (on top of a lake trout population) suggests that if a cutthroat trout fishery is to be established in Jackson Lake, another source of cutthroat trout should be sought. My evaluation of data indicates that the fine spotted form was not the original native cutthroat ^{trout} in Jackson Lake - but this can not be proved unless an old museum collection can be found representing the original stock.

The sample ^{of large spotted trout} from Owl Creek, a tributary to Jackson Lake, is strikingly ^{quite} distinct in its low number of pyloric caeca. All samples from above Jackson Lake (and Pacific Creek) are recognizably distinct from all samples of fine spotted trout. None of these samples represent

(3)

Yellowstone trout, although some samples (Pacific Creek, Polecat Creek, Spira Creek and Crawfish Creek) may have been influenced by previous introductions of Yellowstone stock.

The next creek censuses on Jackson Lake should pay particular attention to the cutthroat trout sampled - are they fine spotted trout from hatchery plants or are they large spotted, wild fish, ~~and~~ what are the ratios between the two groups? ~~are~~. This may provide an index of genetic fitness as related to ~~survival~~ survival in Jackson Lake and suggest new ways to approach the problem of cutthroat trout management in Jackson Lake.

Stocking of fine spotted trout from the hatchery into waters above Jackson Lake should be scrutinized. First, ~~do~~^{do} such plants add anything to the fishery and if so are they hybridizing with the native large spotted trout, perhaps eventually to trigger mass hybridization throughout the Snake River if environmental changes come about. If ~~at~~ such ~~an~~^{hybridization} event ~~had~~ between fine spotted and ~~la~~ is stimulated between distinct stocks of cutthroat trout in the Snake River, who should bear the blame?

What was the historic downstream distribution of the fine spotted Snake River cutthroat trout?

(4)

Samples of fine spotted cutthroat trout from Game Creek, Willow Creek, Crow Creek and hatchery plants (The hatchery trout from Lake of the Woods are derived from ~~various sites~~ spawners taken from various sites in the Snake River and tributaries) ~~reveal~~ strongly indicate that the fine spotted Snake River cutthroat trout is not a single, homogeneous population, but consists of ~~so~~ ~~it~~ relatively discrete subpopulations. This ~~is~~ appears evident in comparing pyloric caeca counts and the number of basibranchial teeth. The number of specimens and geographical diversity of the samples is small, but the trout from Salt River system (Crow Creek) and the Hoback River drainage (Willow Creek) have many more pyloric caeca ~~than~~ (a genetically fixed trait) than ~~at~~ the Game Creek sample (40-~~58~~⁵⁹ vs. 32-47). ~~Hatchery stock~~ from Three specimens of ¹⁹⁶⁶ hatchery stock have 51-59 caeca while 18 fine spotted hatchery stock taken from Greys River and Smith Fork (Bonneville basin) in 1969 have 32-49 caeca - indicating the genetic diversity of the fine spotted trout being propagated.

The ~~or~~ historical downstream distribution of fine spotted cutthroat trout in the Snake River is not known. The native trout of the Henry's Fork of the Snake

(5)

is a large spotted cutthroat, based on Jordan's observations at Henry's Lake in 1889 and a ¹⁹⁷⁰ sample from Falls River.

The cutthroat trout in the disrupted streams of the Snake River lava plains, probably isolated from any Snake River connections for ~~1000's~~ thousands of years, are large spotted (based on samples from Fish Creek and Irving Creek. A collection I made from Goose Creek, Nevada, the last major tributary ^{to the Snake R.} above Shoshone Falls, are very typically large-spotted. The native trout of the Bonneville basin (once exchanging fish fauna with the upper Snake River), are large spotted.

Yellowstone large sp.

A recent discussion with Dr. David Love, U.S. Geol. Surv., Univ. Wyoming, revealed some geological events that may have played a role in the origins and zoogeography of the large spotted and fine spotted cutthroat trout and the segregation of subpopulations of the fine spotted form. An early stage of glaciation moved down the Snake River through the present Palisades Reservoir site, but the Hoback River Valley and Star Valley (Salt River) were never glaciated and could have served as refuge areas. Subsequent ~~glaciated~~ glaciers came only down to just below Jackson Lake. (The present ^{covered} range area of the large spotted

(6)

cutthroat trout ^{of the upper Snake River} ~~was~~ ^{was} glaciated but ~~the~~ ^{not} that ~~of the~~ ^{the} ~~fine~~ ^{fine spotted form.} where the fine spotted form is found today)

Perhaps about 50,000 years ago a large ^{landslide} dike formed across the Snake River, below the junction with the Hoback and a large lake was formed for several thousand years - this would have separated trout above and below the dike and some ~~sp~~ incipient speciation would be expected - but were the trout, if present, large spotted, ~~small~~ small spotted, or both? One clue is that ~~after~~ ^{when} Yellowstone Lake became habitable for fishes after the glaciations, it was invaded by the large spotted form - which is still in Pacific Creek and Two Ocean Creek, indicating that the large spotted form had first access to the connections to Yellowstone Lake.

~~Our interests~~ In 1970, during sampling of introduced Snake River cutthroat trout, two distinct forms were found in South Gap Lake in the Snowy Range, resulting from a plant in 1968. Mr. Fred Eisenman, Wyoming Fish and Game, assured me that all cutthroat trout stocked in 1968 were from Snake River spawners (supposedly from fine spotted populations). However two perfectly distinct cutthroat trout were found

(7)

in South Gap Lake - a large spotted and a fine spotted form - there is no natural reproduction in South Gap Lake and all trout are from hatchery plants. This situation will be investigated more thoroughly, ~~about~~ because it ~~does~~ suggests that the fine spotted and large spotted populations may be sympatric in ~~the~~ some areas of the Snake River, Upper Missouri Basin.

The cutthroat trout native to the Gallatin and Madison rivers of the upper Missouri drainage probably share closest affinities with the cutthroat trout of the upper Columbia River system. There are no consistent differences, however, distinguishing these trout from the large spotted trout of the upper Snake River and ~~the~~ ^{it is} possibly that the upper Snake River ~~the~~ large spotted form were derived from headwater stream transfer from the upper Missouri after the waters of the upper Snake ~~became~~ ^{were} deglaciated. Some samples indicate some rainbow trout introgression but upper Grayling Creek, above a barrier, appear to be pure cutthroat trout, and the lower caeca count (26-35) and basebranchial teeth number (1-14) demonstrate that they are not the result of a plant of Yellowstone Lake stock. A sample from Bear Creek, tributary to Yellowstone Lake,

but ^{long} isolated from gene flow by thermal springs are not typical of the lacustrine populations in Yellowstone Lake. Baerbley (1963. Fish and Wildlife Ser. Special Sci. Rept, Fish, 460) stated Bear Creek ~~was~~ and neighboring Sedge Creek had native populations of cutthroat trout, but 50,000 Yellowstone Lake trout were stocked into Bear Creek in 1939-1940. Probably some introgression has taken place but the Bear Creek trout are still recognizably different from Yellowstone Lake trout and probably ~~are~~ close to the closely resemble the original invader of the Yellowstone basin from the upper Snake whereas the lake population has undergone more rapid evolutionary divergence due to the selective pressures ~~and~~ of a large lacustrine environment.

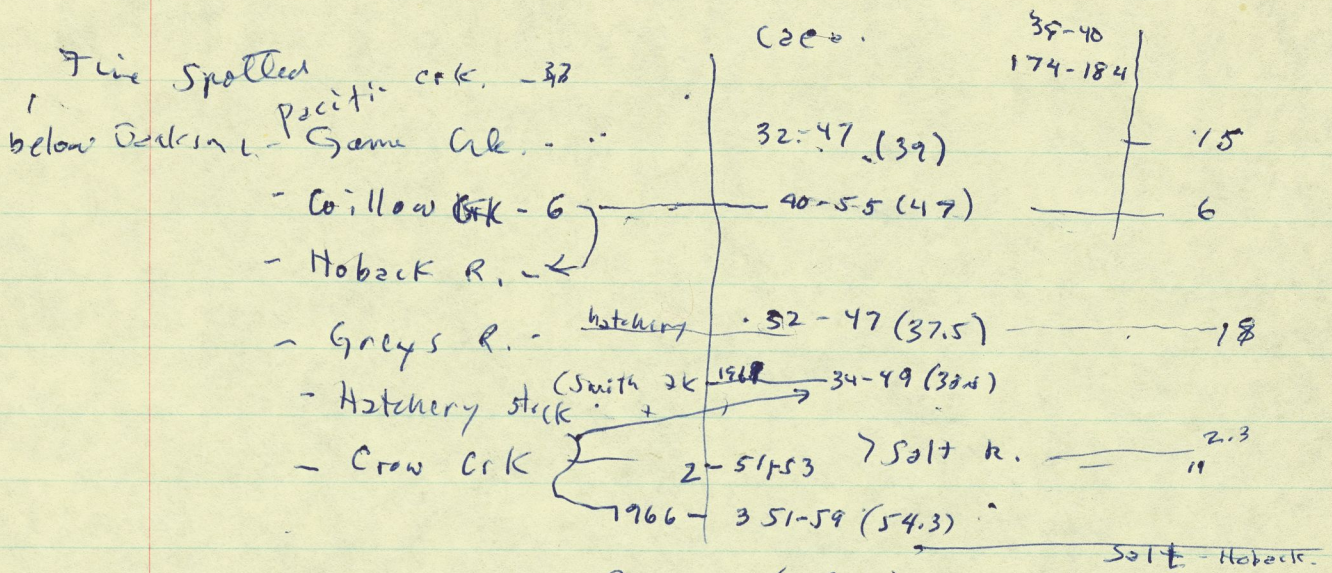
~~The ^{precise} distribution of fine spotted and large spotted populations in the Snake ^{is} yet to be established~~

The precise distributional pattern of the original range of the fine spotted and large spotted cutthroat trout of the upper Snake River is yet to be determined.

Large - small
 sympatry
 (B) Disjunct fine -

- talk w/ Love -

19-20



Big Spotted - Snake R. - $\frac{1}{2}$ km L. - above. (+ Pac.)

Pacific Crk L 4 .23-33 (26.5) - 46 11.2 10-25 (15.5)

181 11.7

* Owl Crk. -----

* Pacific Crk.

* Crawfish -

* Spirea -

* Forest Crk

* Heart L.

- other S. Trib. - Trouty - Lost re. Lower v

- Goose - Fish Crk higher vert. scale 1 fo.

- Falls R. - 340 - 38 - 9 6-2

1 20.1 160 -

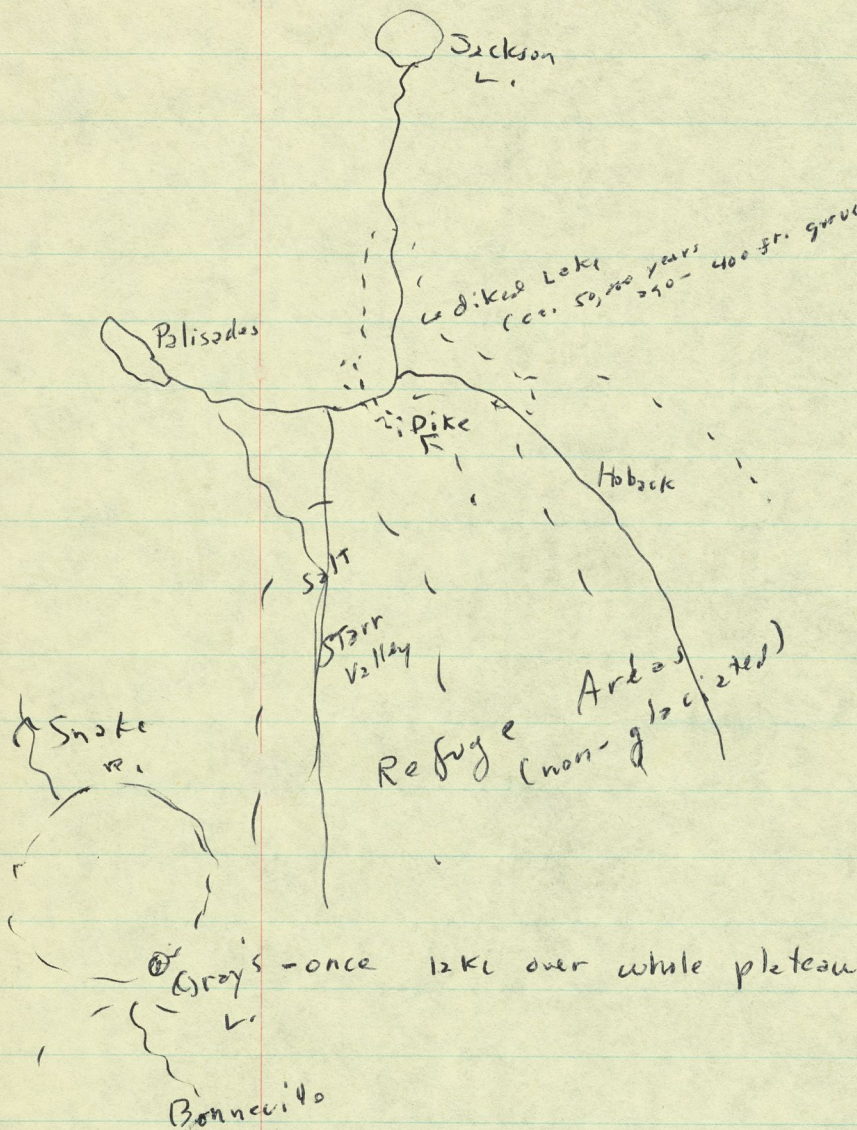
Prob some rainbow. 20+7 -

* S. Gap L.

* Hatchery procedure L. of woods stick.

* observe above Jackson L.

- Snake R. - Glaciation
- Meeting w/ Dr. Dave Love



- 1st glaciation - scoured out Snake R. down thru Palisades Res. area - Ice lake would have been present in Hoback Valley
- Subsequent glaciations not much below Jackson L.
- but landslide dike formed large lake for many 1000 years (400 ft. gravel deposit) - ca. 50,000 yrs. B.P.

* for yellowstone glaciation timetable:
 Dr. Gerald M. Richmond, U.S. Geol. Surv.
 Fed. Center, Denver, Bldg. 25 - 233-3611
 Ext. 5229

* - H. E. Molde, Bldg. 25, Denver Fed. Center

- The Catastrophic late Pleistocene Bonneville flood in the Snake River plain Idaho. Geol. Surv. Prof. paper 596 (1965)

- Steven S. Oriel - studied geology of Preston quads. - also Bldg. 25 Fed. center.

Upper Missouri

			N	low caem	- med. scale	low reat
Gallatin R.	large spot			33	43	1
Specimen Crk.		19.0	9	33	186	2
E. N. Pk.		19.4	9	3430	43 164	9 4.8
H. E. Pk.		19.7	7	39	38	7.9
Gallatin R. ?	vert N = 8 - but only 7	18.8	8	29	168 184	1 no reat, 5.5

Madison

Gnawling Crk.	each feet - long 10 pelvic rays	20	4	26-35 31	41 185	5 1 no reat 0-18 8.4
"	prob. fine hybrid	21	2	31+38	44-46 174+187	10 1 no reat 0-9
Upper Crk.		19-22 20	7	25-37 30.9	38-49-43 175 162-195	7 1-14 6.3

Yellowstone

Bear Crk.		17-22 19.8		37-50 44	41 166	1 no reat 0 3-17 -10
Bull Key	0-20 x-9.2	18.1				Yellowstone L 22 10-46

Beaver Crk. → E. side Yellowstone ch. - stocked in 1939-1940 - 50,000
cult from Yellowstone L. - but also had native pop.

* Int. between Sedge Crk. - Yellowstone
prob. more sin. to origin stream than
entirely Yellowstone basin.

FSC

G. R.	SCALES		TEETH
	ABOVE	L. S.	
17	46	—	19
19	47	171	33
20	48	162	21
20	44	156	20
19	41	155	23
19	42	176	23
20	42	174	36
20	38	146	21
20	44	186	22
21	45	173	24
21	41	165	43
20	43	151	16
19	51	167	38
19	47	181	10
21	42	158	16
19	—	—	13
19.6	44.1	165.8	23.6

FSC

COLORADO COOPERATIVE FISHERY UNIT

CAT. NO. _____

NO. SPECIMENS

SPECIES _____

LOCALITY _____

COLL. _____ DATE _____

RB

G.R.	SCALES ABOVE	L.S.	TEETH
20	-	-	0
20	29	137	0
19	33	126	0
19	26	122	0
19	31	115	0
20	30	127	0
19.5	29.8	125.4	0

RB

COLORADO COOPERATIVE FISHERY UNIT

CAT. NO. _____

NO. SPECIMENS

SPECIES _____

LOCALITY _____

COLL. _____ DATE _____

DENTITION

XI RANGE X

1. North Mich. I.

2. Big South Gap I.

1971 fish. Big-spotted

3. Big South Gap I.

1970 fish. Big Spotted

4. Big South Gap I.

1971 fish. Fine-spotted

5. Big South Gap I.

1970 fish. Fine spotted

	M	T	W	Th	F	
					12	13
14	15 (3)	16 (4)	17	18 (4)	19	20
21	22 (4)	23 (4)	24	25	26	27
28	29 (4)	30 (4)	1	2	3	4
5	6 (4)	7 (4)	8	9	10	

~~DENTITION
 PYLORIC CAECA
 GULL RAKERS~~

	DENTITION			PYLORIC CAECA			BILL RAKERS		
	N	RANGE	\bar{x}	N	RANGE	\bar{x}	N	RANGE	\bar{x}
1971 COUNTS (ROSCOE)									
N. MICHIGAN L. (1970)	25	2-60	29.16 ^{exposed mouth}	25	37-63	45.56	25	16-24	20.76
BIG SOUTH GAP L. (1970) (A) F.S.	16		28.25 ^{exposed}				16		19.63
BIG SOUTH GAP L. (1971) F.S.	25	10-39	22.44 ^(w/o exposing mouth)	29	37-57 (47.4)		26	17-22	19.97
BIG SOUTH GAP L. (1970) (B) B.S.	14 15		32.00 ^{exposed} 36.66	18	37-51 (42.6)		15		20.22
BIG SOUTH GAP L. (1971) B.S.	17	13-60+	33.9 ^{not exposed but teeth large}				17	18-21	20.16
1970 COUNTS (SCHAIKOST)									
BIG SOUTH GAP L. (1970 FISH) (A) F.S.	16 ^{fine spotted}	10-43	23.6 ^{not exposed}				16	17-21	19.6
BIG SOUTH GAP L. (1970 FISH) (B) B.S. ^{big spotted}	15	13-75	28.5 ^{not exposed}				15	18-23	20.1

Snake R. cuts

+ Yellowstone 8-10 yr old Si Group Ls

rakers	LOCATION	caeca	N	DENTITION		mouth exposed
				RANGE	\bar{X}	
16-24 (20.8)	North Michigan Lake	37-63 (45.6)	25	2-60	29.16	+
	Big South Gap Lake 1971 fish big-spotted		17	13-60+	33.9	⊙
	Big South Gap Lake 1970 fish big-spotted minus #25	37-51 (42.6)	15 14		36.66 32.00	+
17-22 (20.0)	Big South Gap Lake 1971 fish fine-spotted	37-57 (47.4)	N=29 25	10-39	22.44	○
	Big South Gap Lake 1970 fish fine-spotted		16		28.25	+

N=17
18-21
(20.2)

N=18

due to counting technique

- N. Mich. stocked 1968 fm. eggs at Jackson Hatchery - Apr. 16.

17-25 NORTH MICHIGAN LAKE (PIKES PEAK) 1971 31-68 (44.98) 49 0-35 9.47 ○

LOCATION

GILL RAKERS

VERTEBRAE

PYLORIC CAECA

DENTITION

N. MICHIGAN
LAKE 1971

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3	3	8	11	12	6	5	1	

N = 49 \bar{x} = 20.43

RANGE 31-68

N = 48 \bar{x} = 44.98

RANGE 0-35
2/NO teeth

N = 49 \bar{x} = 9.47

N. MICHIGAN
LAKE 1972

WITH HYBRIDS

20	21
2	5

N = 7 \bar{x} = 20.7

20	21
2	2

\bar{x} = 20.5

WITH HYBRIDS { RANGE 32-87
N = 7 \bar{x} = 58.0

RANGE 0⁽⁴⁾-17
2/NO teeth

N = 7 \bar{x} = 6.1

WITHOUT HYBRIDS RANGE 32-63
N = 4 \bar{x} = 50.25

RANGE 7-17+
N = 4 \bar{x} = 9.75

LAKE #5 - source for hatchery
COLORADO SPRINGS
1970

17	18	19	20	21
1	5	4	8	4

N = 22 \bar{x} = 19.4

RANGE 32-51

N = 21 \bar{x} = 41.6

RANGE 3-17

N = 22 \bar{x} = 9.0

Big spotted cutt

station
 trees
 - gull
 = Canada
 -
 -

S. G. ep. L. 1971

fine spotted

gill rakers N=26

15+26 20+

17	18	19	20	21	22
1	2	8	9	5	1

$\bar{x} = 19.97$

pyloric (2cc2)

N=25 (1 with questionable 31 not counted)

37-39	40-42	43-45	46-48	49-51	52-54	55-57
2	3	5	6	5	5	2

$\bar{x} = 47.56$ 47.41

teeth N=25

39-56

10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-40
5	5	6	3	3	3

$\bar{x} = 22.44$

large spotted

gill rakers

18	19	20	21
1	3	5	8

N=17

13+17 20+

$\bar{x} = 20.16$

16
19 | 30
19
110
95

calca

N=18

37-51

$\bar{x} = 42.6$

teeth N=17

13 - 60+ $\bar{x} = 33.9$
(5?)

S. G. ep. L. 1970

Fine spotted

17	18	19	20	21
1	6	6	3	

N=16 = 19.63

-2
12
10
10
10
40

teeth N=16 10-43

23.6

scales 38-51 (44.1)

146-186 (165.8)

large spotted

18	19	20	21	22	23
3	1	6	3	1	1

N=15

$\bar{x} = 20.07$

18 19 20 21 22
3 5 11 13 15

teeth N=15

13-75

$\bar{x} = 28.5$

scales 39-45 (42.0)

scales 144-193 (174.1)

1971

1970

8-10. size

h.s.

3-4 yr. s.s.

1971 COUNTS

GILL RAKERS

18	19	20	21
1	3	5	8

N = 17

$\bar{x} = 20.16$

PYLORIC CAECA

RANGE 37-51

N = 18

$\bar{x} = 42.6$

DENTITION

RANGE 13-60+ (5)

N = 17

$\bar{x} = 33.9$

VERTEBRAE

N = 9 $\bar{x} = 61.2$

60	61	62	63
3	2	3	1

1971 COUNTS

GILL RAKERS

17	18	19	20	21	22
1	2	8	9	5	1

$N = 26$
 $\bar{x} = 19.97$

PYLORIC CAECA

37-39	40-42	43-45	46-48	49-51	52-54	55-57
2	3	5	6	6	5	2

$N = 29$ $\bar{x} = 47.41$

DENTITION

10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
5	5	6	3	3	3

$N = 25$ $\bar{x} = 22.44$

VERTEBRAE

$N = 15$

$\bar{x} = 61.6$

60	61	62	63	65
1	8	4	1	1

1971 COUNTS

GILL RAKERS

N = 25

\bar{x} = 20.76

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	0	2	1	6	6	6	2	1

PYLORIC CAECA

N = 25

\bar{x} = 45.56

RANGE 37-63

DENTITION

N = 25

\bar{x} = 29.16

RANGE 2-60

BIG-SPOTTED CUTTHROAT TROUT

GILL RAKERS

18	19	20	21	22	23
3	1	6	3	1	1

$$\bar{x} = 20.1$$

DENTITION

N = 15

RANGE = 13-75

$$\bar{x} = 28.5$$

SCALES

ABOVE LL.

N = 10

RANGE = 39-45

$$\bar{x} = 42.0$$

LAT. SERIES

N = 14

RANGE = 144-193

$$\bar{x} = 174.1$$

NOTE: COUNTS BY JR. 1971 WERE DONE AFTER DISSECTION OF HEAD FOR BETTER OBSERVATION.

DENTITION

N = 15

$$\bar{x} = 36.66$$

N = 14 (minus #25)

$$\bar{x} = 32.0$$

GILL RAKERS

N = 15

$$\bar{x} = 20.22$$

FINE-SPOTTED CUTTHROAT TROUT

GILL RAKERS

17	19	20	21
1	6	6	3

$$\bar{x} = 19.6$$

DENTITION

N = 16

RANGE = 10-43

$$\bar{x} = 23.6$$

SCALES

ABOVE 2J.

N = 15

RANGE = 38-51

$$\bar{x} = 44.1$$

JAT. SERIES

N = 14

RANGE = 146-186

$$\bar{x} = 165.8$$

NOTE: COUNTS BY J.R. 1971 WERE DONE AFTER DISSECTION OF HEAD FOR BETTER OBSERVATION.

DENTITION

N = 16

$$\bar{x} = 28.25$$

GILL RAKERS

N = 16

$$\bar{x} = 19.63$$

CHARACTER ANALYSIS SHEET - COLORADO COOPERATIVE FISHERY UNIT

Species S. gairdneri - S. clarki Locality BIG SOUTH GAP LAKE

Collected by John Trojanar Date 8/21/70

Cat. # _____ Measurements by SCHAINOST Date 5/7/71

Specimen #

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Total L.	BSC	RB	BSC	BSC	BSC	BSC	BSC	RB
Standard L								
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 gill rakers (up)	8	7	7	8	7	8	9	7
(lower) (JR 1971)	12 (12)	12 (12)	11 (12)	11 (11)	11 (12)	13 (13)	14 (14)	12 (12)
(total) (JR 1971)	20 (20)	19 (19)	18 (19)	19 (19)	18 (19)	21 (21)	23 (23)	19 (19)
Branchiostegal rays right								
(left)								
Dorsal Rays								
Anal rays								
Pectoral fin rays								
Pelvic fin rays								
Scales in lateral line								
Scales above lateral line	42	26	-	43	39	-	42	31
Scales 2 rows above lat.	174	122	176	171	183	-	168	115
Scales 2 rows below lat.								
(around)								
Pyloric caeca								
Dentition	16	0	15	35	15	13	16	0
Anal fin base DENTITION JR 1971	21	0	17	47	20	17	19	0
Anal fin depressed								
Dors. Origin - caudal								
P fin - snout								
P fin caudal								
Pre orbital - Post orbital								

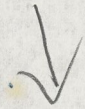
RS-58

	Markers	Scales N=15	Teeth N=16
Fine spotted	N=18 17-21 (19.6)	38-51 (44.1) 146-186 (165.8)	10-38 (23.6)
Large spotted N=15	18-23 (20.1)	39-45 (42.0) 164-193 (174.1)	13-75 (28.5)

fine spotted	N 25	caeca (47.4) 17-22 (20.0) 19.63	(28.25)
big	15	(42.6) (20.22)	(33)

Jim
Roscoe's
counts
- opening head
exposing bottom
mouth

1. SNAKE RIVER - write in ✓
2. Yellowstone River - write in ✓
3. PACIFIC CREEK - 1 ✓
4. HEART LAKE - 2 ✓
5. CRAWFISH CREEK - 3 - 2 coll. ✓
6. POLECAT CREEK - 4 - 2 coll. ✓
7. SPIREA CREEK - 5 ✓
8. FOREST CREEK - 6 - 2 coll. ✓
9. ~~GRAYS RIVER - 7 ✓~~
10. WILLOW CREEK - 8 ✓
11. GAME CREEK - 9 ✓
12. HOBACK RIVER - write in ✓
13. FALLS RIVER - 10 ✓
14. ~~BEAR CREEK~~ ←
15. OWL CREEK - 11 ✓
16. GRAYLING CREEK - 12 - 2 coll. ✓
17. GALLATIN RIVER - 13 ✓
18. SPECIMON CREEK (NORTH FORK) - 14 ✓
19. SPECIMON CREEK (EAST FORK) - 15 ✓
20. JACKSON LAKE - write in ✓
21. YELLOWSTONE LAKE - write in ✓
22. ~~SHOSHONE LAKE~~
23. ~~TURBID LAKE~~
24. BEAR CREEK - 16 - 2 coll. ✓
25. ATLANTIC CREEK - 17 ✓
26. ENOS LAKE - 18 ✓
27. TWO OCEAN CREEK - 19 ✓

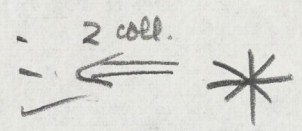


Smith Ek - 2000/10

Crow Crk.
(Salt Cr.)

Fish Crk.
Irving Crk.
Trail Lake
Goose Crk.

W



HIGH LAKE
CROW CRK. - trib Salt
FISH CRK.

- what needed -
- coll. -
- observation -