

Lake Pend Oreille "State of the Lake"



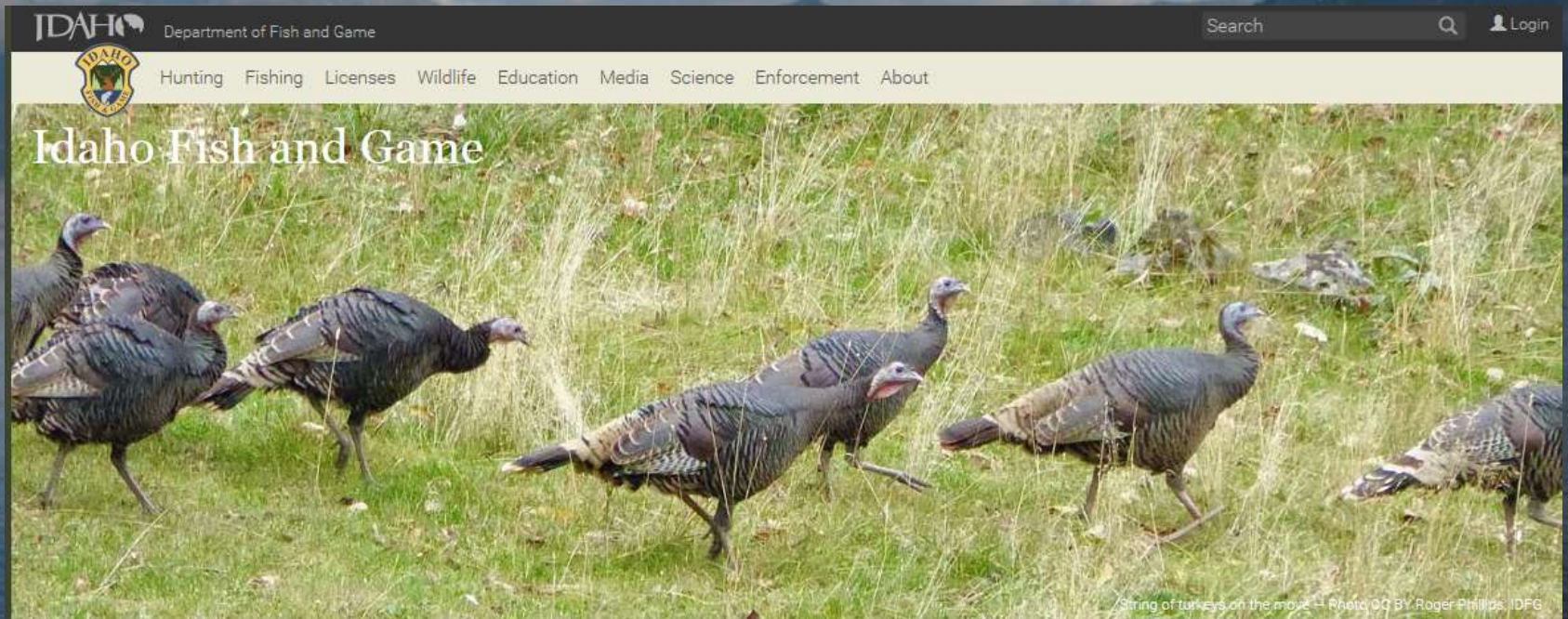
Ponderay Events
Center
April 4th, 2019

Acknowledgments

- Funding: Avista Corporation, Bonneville Power Administration
- Hickey Bros. Research, LLC
- Numerous agencies and cooperators
- Anglers and other public supporters

Public Outreach Tools

<https://idfg.idaho.gov>



Featured



HB 230 Combines Price Lock and Depredation Management / Access Fee

In the Spotlight



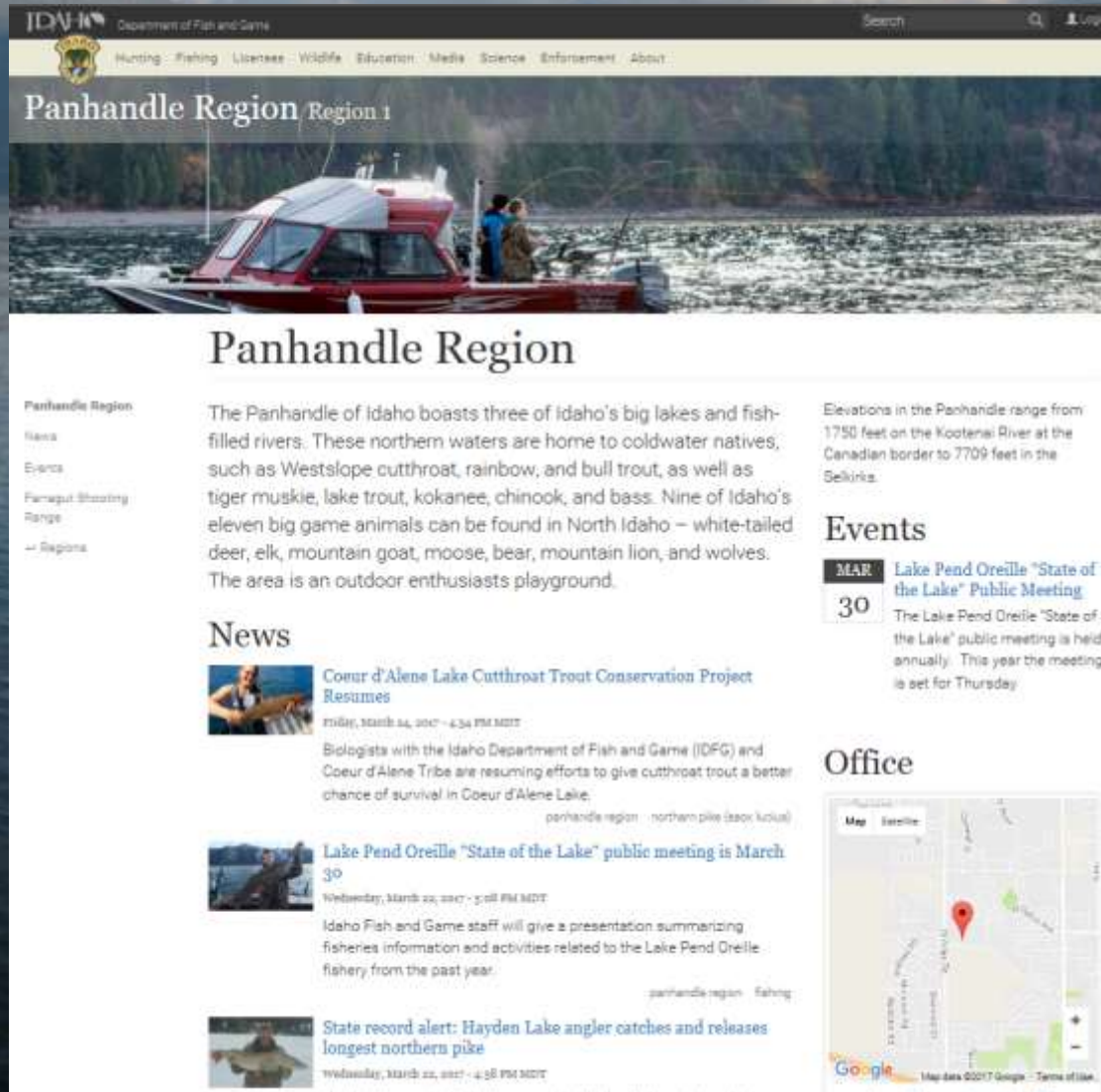
Regions



- Panhandle
- Clearwater
- Southwest
- Magic Valley
- Southeast
- Upper Snake
- Salmon

Public Outreach Tools

<https://idfg.idaho.gov/region/panhandle>



The screenshot shows the IDFG website for the Panhandle Region. The header includes the IDFG logo and navigation links for Hunting, Fishing, Licenses, Wildlife, Education, Media, Science, Enforcement, and About. The main content area features a large image of a red boat on a river. Below the image is the title "Panhandle Region" and a descriptive paragraph about the region's fisheries and wildlife. A sidebar on the left lists navigation options like News, Events, and Fishing. The main content area also includes a "News" section with three articles, an "Events" section with one event, and an "Office" section with a map.

Department of Fish and Game
Hunting · Fishing · Licenses · Wildlife · Education · Media · Science · Enforcement · About

Panhandle Region Region 1

Panhandle Region

The Panhandle of Idaho boasts three of Idaho's big lakes and fish-filled rivers. These northern waters are home to coldwater natives, such as Westslope cutthroat, rainbow, and bull trout, as well as tiger muskie, lake trout, kokanee, chinook, and bass. Nine of Idaho's eleven big game animals can be found in North Idaho – white-tailed deer, elk, mountain goat, moose, bear, mountain lion, and wolves. The area is an outdoor enthusiasts playground.


News

- Coeur d'Alene Lake Cutthroat Trout Conservation Project Resumes**
Friday, March 24, 2017 - 4:34 PM MDT
Biologists with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) and Coeur d'Alene Tribe are resuming efforts to give cutthroat trout a better chance of survival in Coeur d'Alene Lake.
[panhandle region · northern pike \(saov koiul\)](#)
- Lake Pend Oreille "State of the Lake" public meeting is March 30**
Wednesday, March 22, 2017 - 5:08 PM MDT
Idaho Fish and Game staff will give a presentation summarizing fisheries information and activities related to the Lake Pend Oreille fishery from the past year.
[panhandle region · fishing](#)
- State record alert: Hayden Lake angler catches and releases longest northern pike**
Wednesday, March 22, 2017 - 4:26 PM MDT

Events

- MAR 30 Lake Pend Oreille "State of the Lake" Public Meeting**
The Lake Pend Oreille "State of the Lake" public meeting is held annually. This year the meeting is set for Thursday.

Office



Map Satellite

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Boost

IDFG Panhandle Region
Published by Andy Dux [?] · March 22 at 3:10pm ·

Lake Pend Oreille "State of the Lake" public meeting set for March 30th. IDFG staff will give a presentation summarizing fisheries information and activities related to the Lake Pend Oreille fishery from the past year. Time will be provided afterwards for question and answer. Anyone interested in the Lake Pend Oreille fishery is welcome to attend. Hope to see you there!

When: Thursday, March 30th from 6-8pm
Where: Ponderay Events Center, 401 Bonner Mall Way, Suite E, Ponderay, ID 83852



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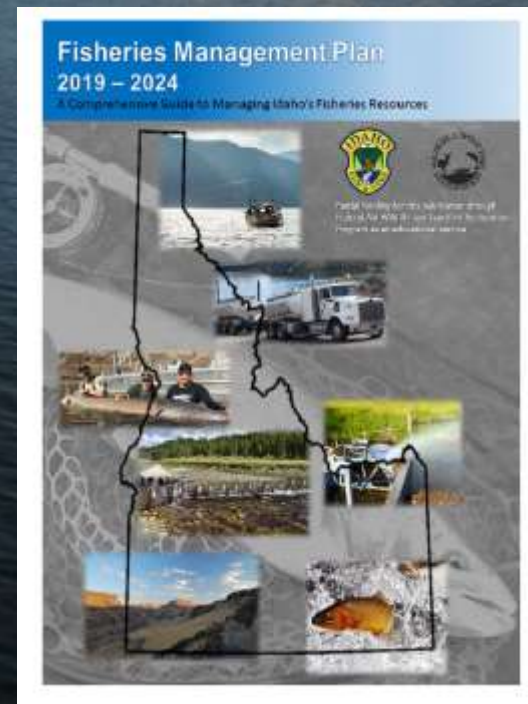
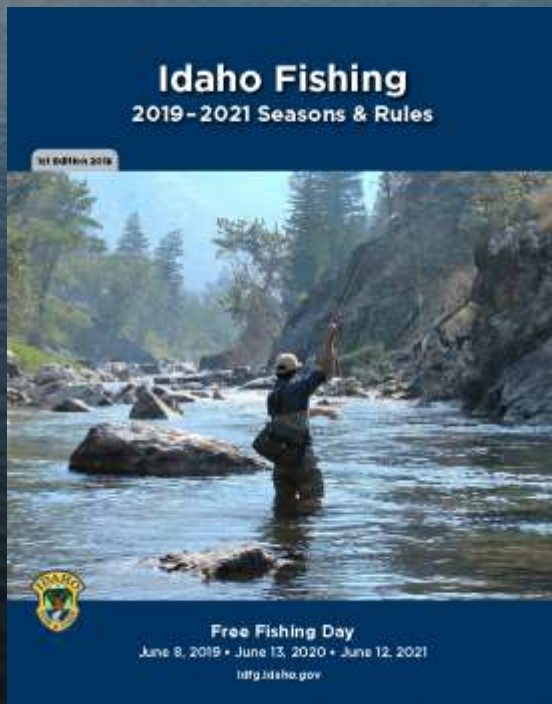
Liked by This Page

- U.S. Forest Service - Idaho Panh...**
- Coeur d'Alene Police Department**
- LPOIC**

English (US) · Español · Português (Brasil)

Fishing Rules and Fish Management Plan

- New fishing rules (2019-2021)
 - NEW: Clark Fork River mouth defined
- New Fish Management Plan (2019-2024)

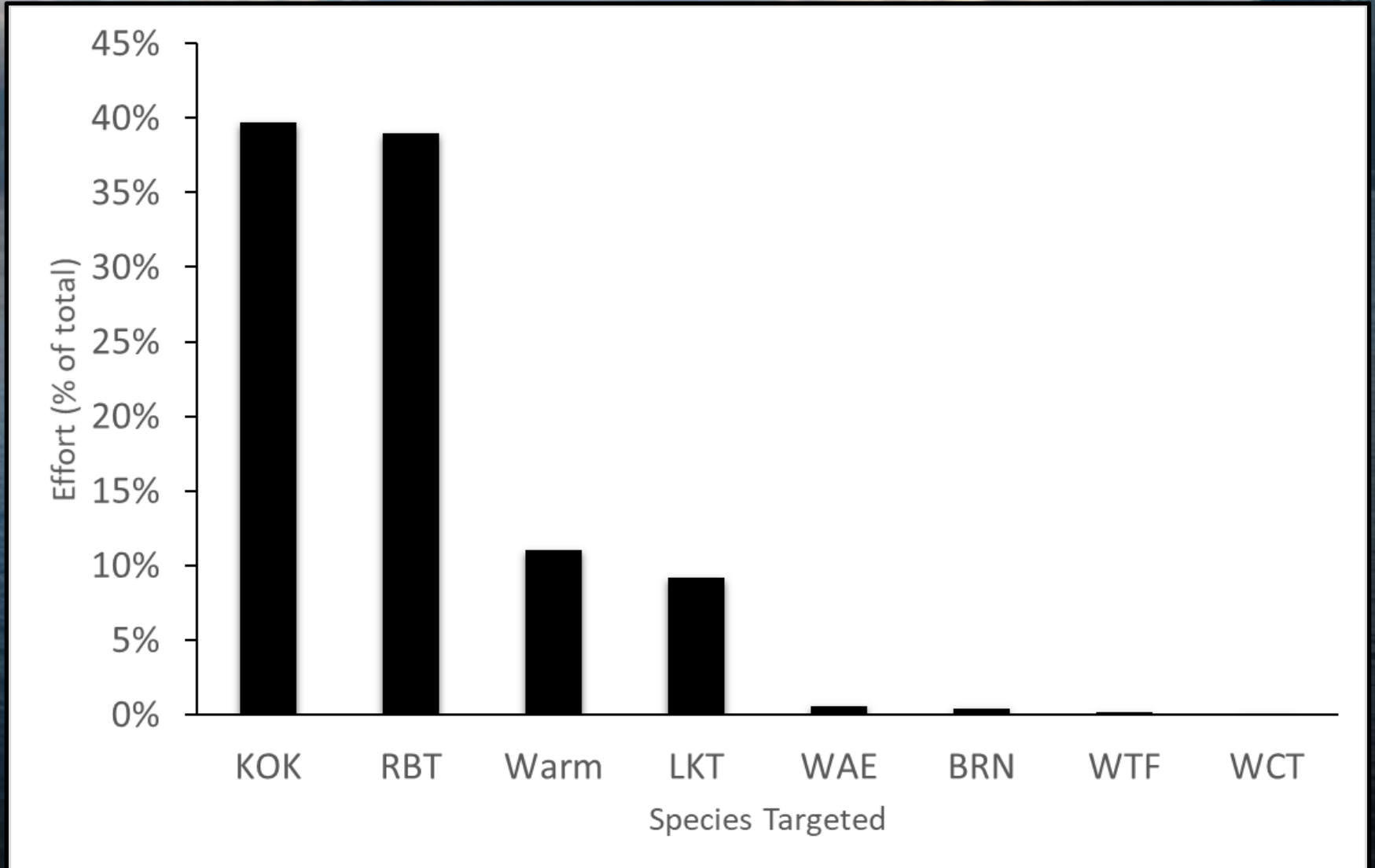


Lake Pend Oreille Fishery

Background

- Diverse, multi-species fishery
 - 13 sport fish species caught (2014-15 survey)
 - 7 coldwater, 3 coolwater, 3 warmwater
- 200,000 hours of angler effort (2014)
- \$13 million economic value (2012)

Angler Creel Survey: 2014-15



Traditional LPO Fishery

- Bull Trout - native (ESA listed)
- Westslope Cutthroat Trout - native
- Kokanee - established in 1930s
 - Historically supported most popular fishery in Idaho
 - Primary prey source for predators
- Gerrard Rainbow Trout - introduced in 1941



1949 world-record bull trout, 32 lbs.



1947 world-record rainbow, 37 lbs.



2010 derby-winning rainbow, 25 lbs.

Fishery Decline - Factors

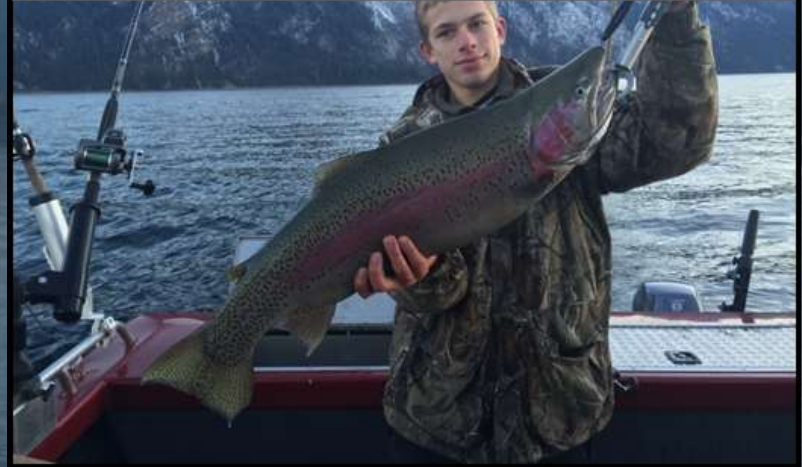
- Bull Trout and Westslope Cutthroat Trout
 - Tributary habitat loss/degradation
 - Introduced species
- Kokanee decline started in late-1960s
 - Spawning habitat loss
 - Hydropower operations
 - Introduced species
- Trophy Rainbow Trout and Bull Trout fishery
 - Low kokanee abundance

Fishery Recovery Goals

Restore kokanee population that supports consistent harvest fishery and trophy Rainbow Trout fishery



Restore consistent trophy Rainbow Trout fishery



Maintain/enhance Bull Trout population and restore harvest opportunity



Maintain/enhance Westslope Cutthroat Trout population



Non-Traditional Fishing Opportunity

- Numerous non-native species are established
- Most appear compatible with traditional fishery
 - Smallmouth Bass, Largemouth Bass, Panfish, Brown Trout, Lake Whitefish, etc.
 - Add recreational value to fishery
- Three species are a threat to traditional fishery
 - Lake Trout, Walleye, Northern Pike
 - We manage against these species

Management Actions

- Hatchery stocking
- Water management
- Kokanee spawning habitat enhancement
- Tributary habitat enhancement and protection
- Harvest management (fishing rules, enforcement)
- Fish passage
- Lake trout suppression
- Experimental walleye suppression

Lake Trout Threat Emerged

Late-1990s

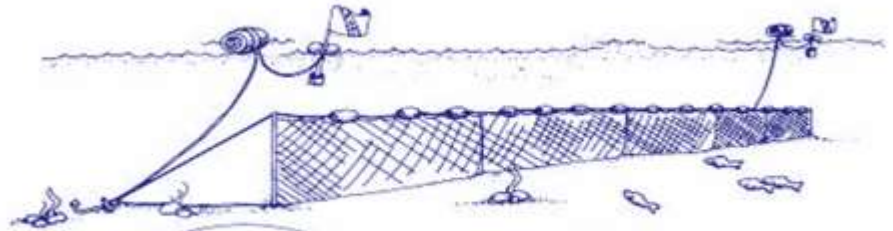
- Delayed response to mysid shrimp
- Predation limiting factor for kokanee
- Threat to Bull Trout population
- Options:
 - Suppress Lake Trout
 - Do nothing - risk fishery collapse
- Lake Trout Management Goals:
 - Reduce to late-90s abundance
 - Maintain low density population

Lake Trout Suppression

- Contracted commercial fishing company
 - Hickey Bros. Research
- Angler Incentive Program (\$15/fish) to remove LKT
- Removals began in 2006
- Funded by Avista and BPA
- Research and monitoring
 - Telemetry, population estimates, catch rates, growth, etc.



Commercial Netting



Gill Net

305 m long

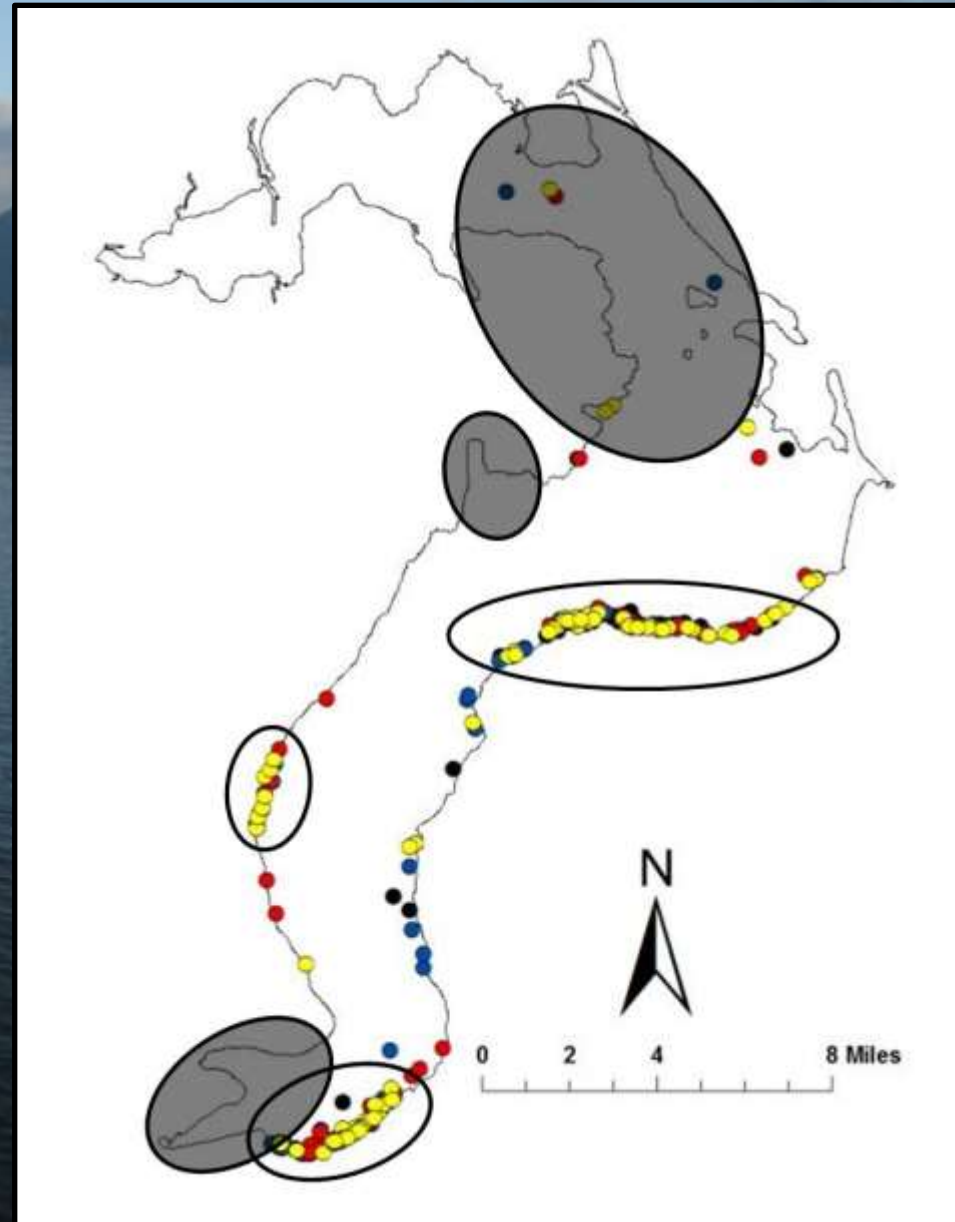
3 m high

Multiple panels of different stretch measure (2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, and 5 inch)

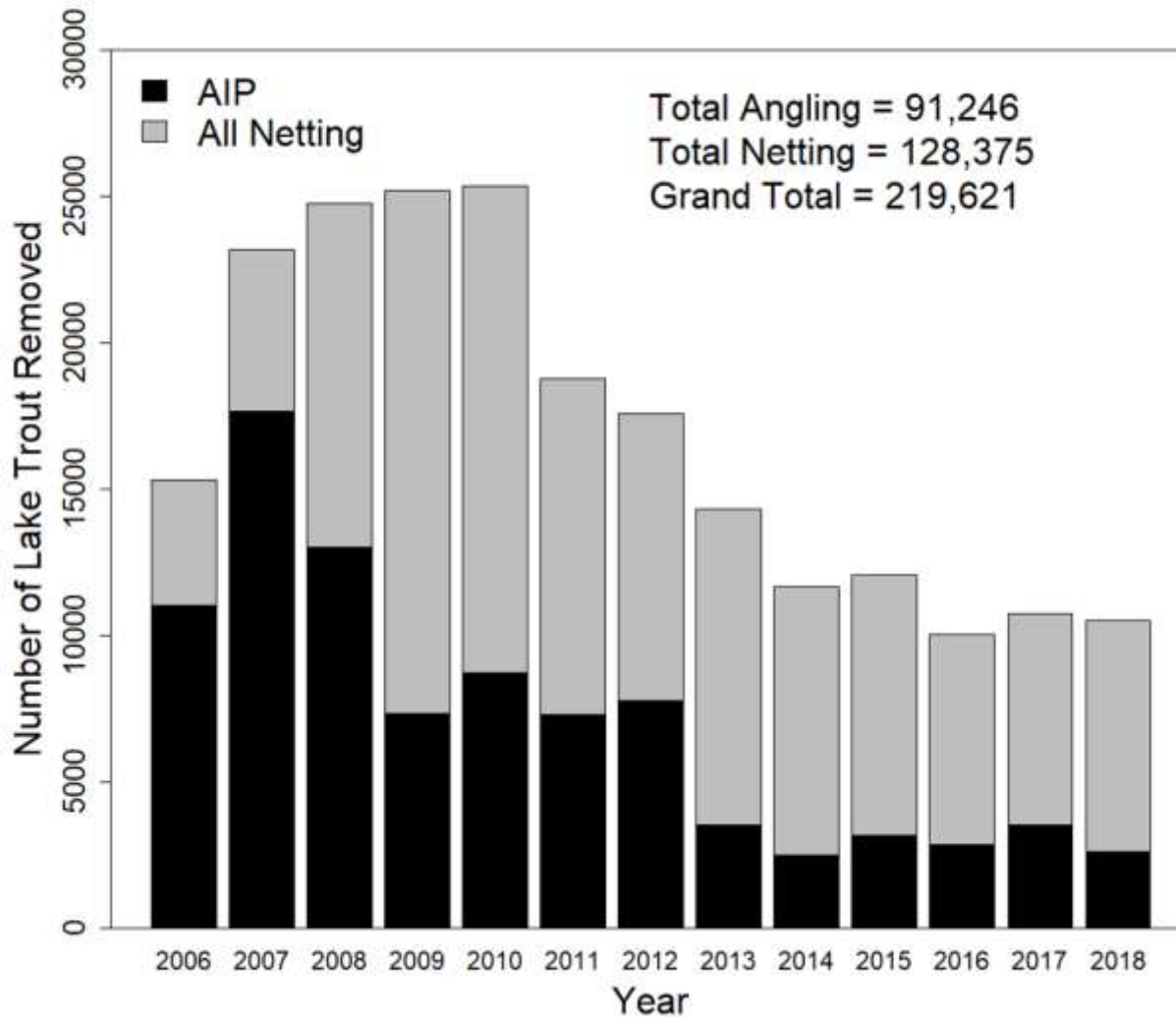


Netting Strategy

- Adult netting
 - Target spawning areas
 - Sept. - Oct.
- Juvenile netting
 - Target "nursery" areas
 - Oct. - April



Lake Trout Removed



Fish Donation

Total 2018:
~7,600 lbs Lake Trout

Nicky,
Thank you for bringing
the fish to us.

Karen Marks
Ken & Carol Cameron

Jula Hutub
E. [Signature]

Mike & Jan Chappelle
Joan Hegge
Kathy & Ron Gorder
Betty Luni Family

Claude & Rachel

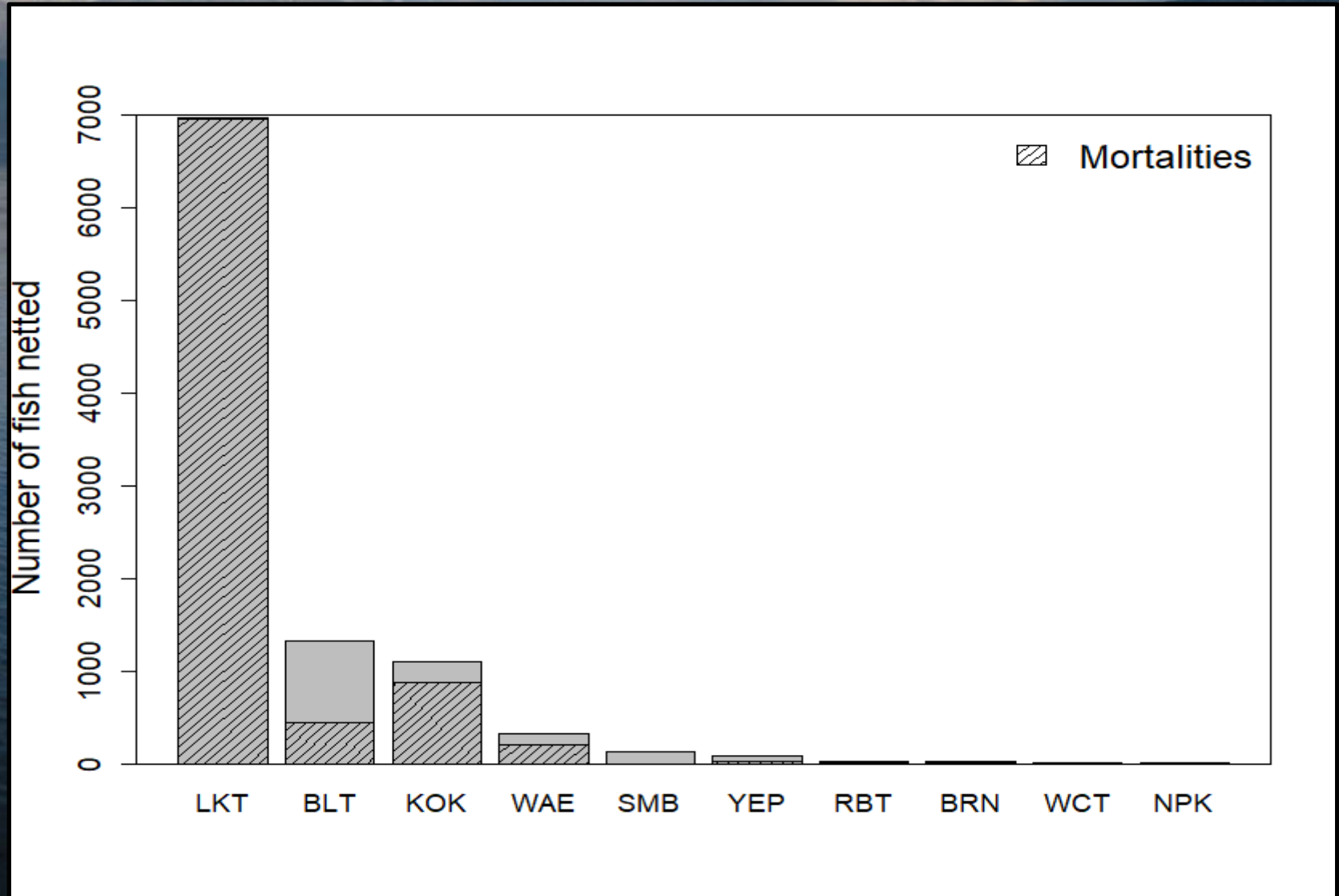
Hanna Family
[Signature]

Dore Dill
Suzanne Dyer
MS [Signature]

Monica Sheffer

Thank You
So Much
Rondle Bund

Netting Bycatch



Kokanee Population Status



Kokanee Monitoring

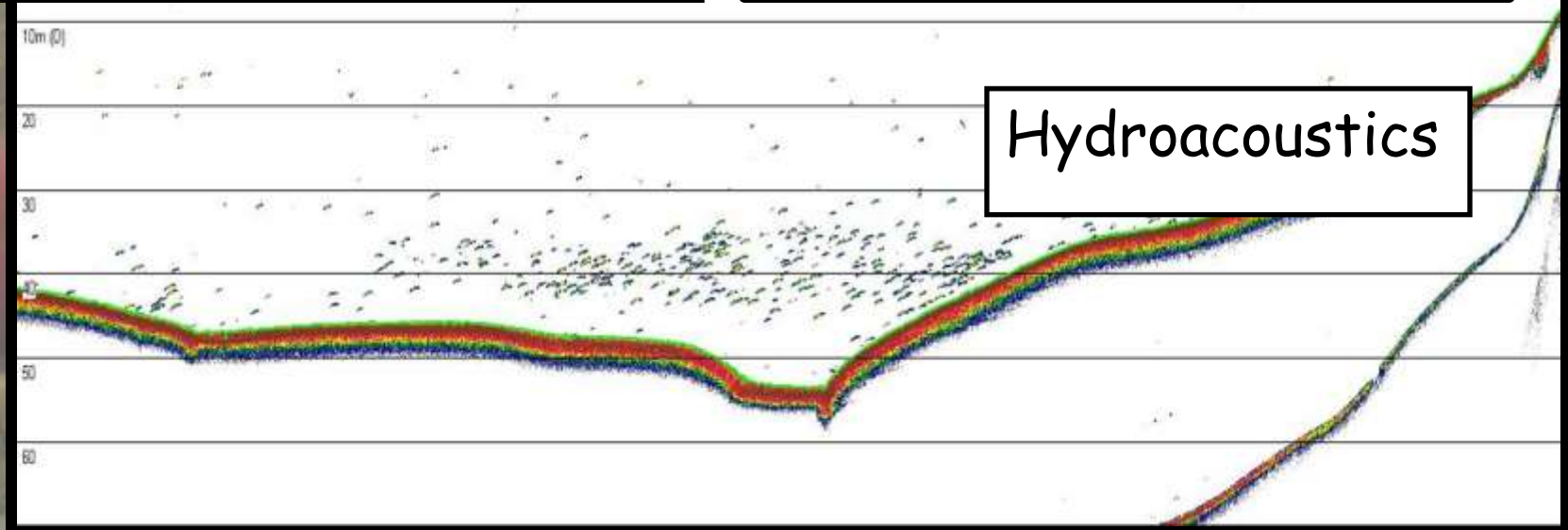
Midwater trawling



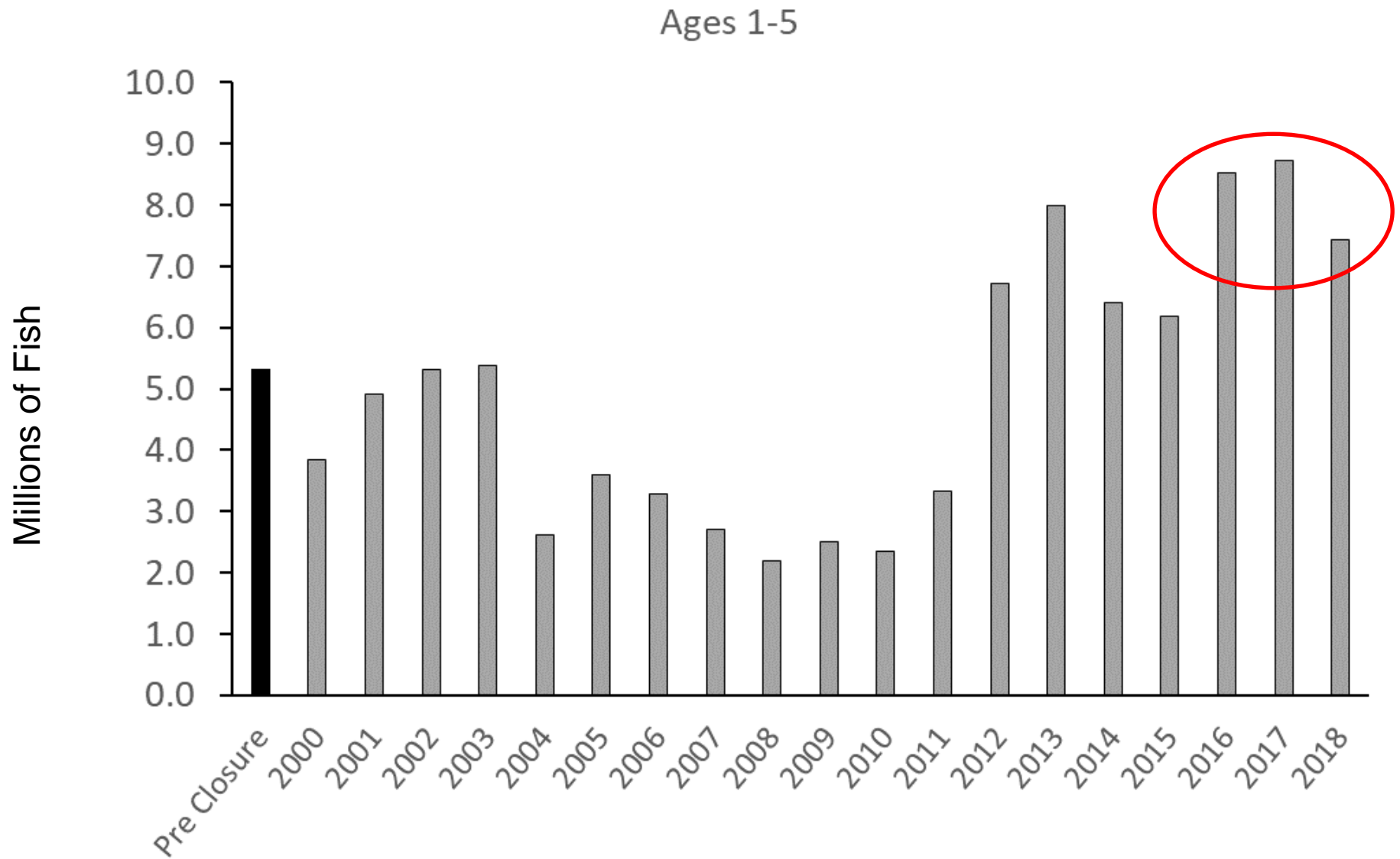
Age and Growth



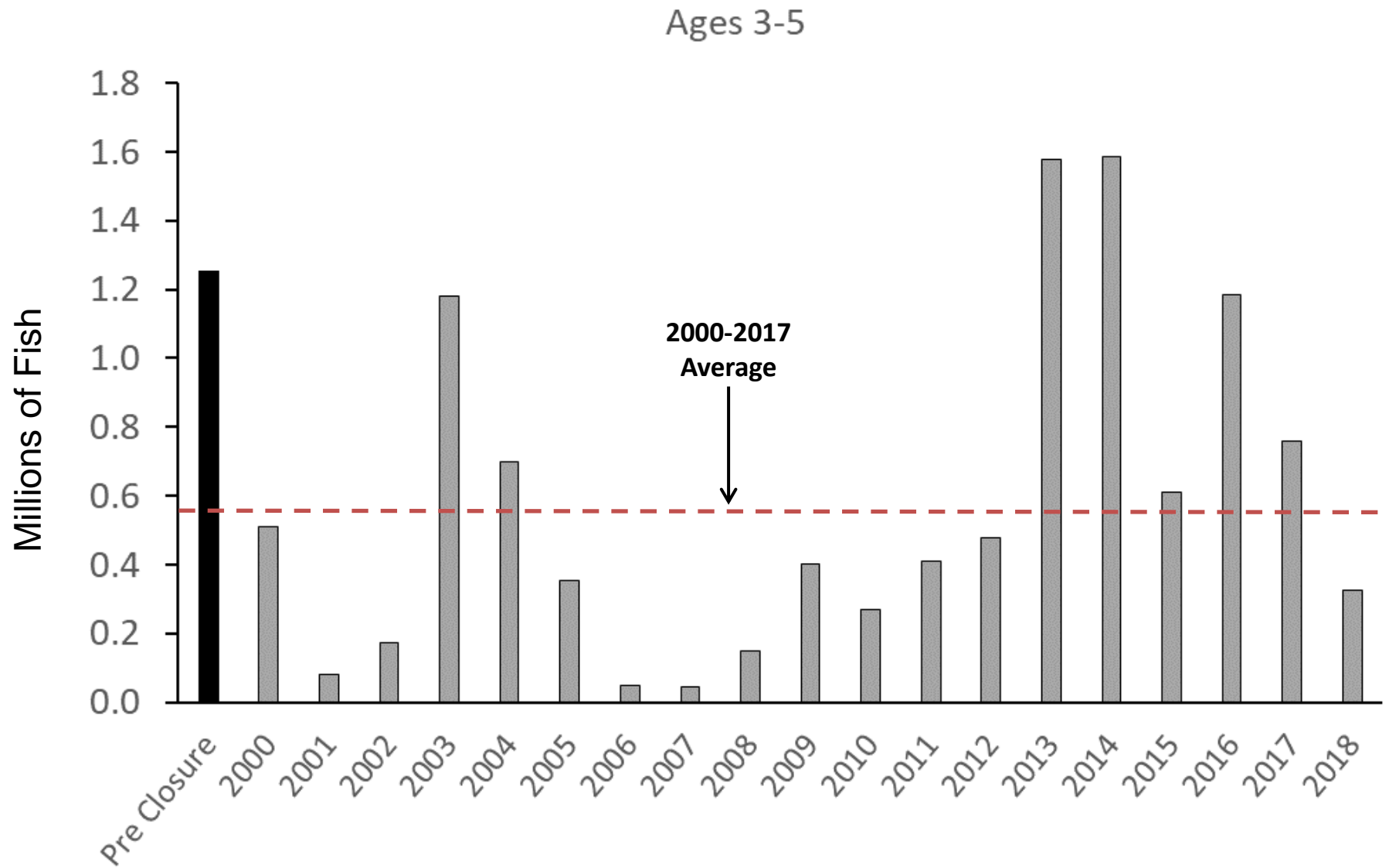
Hydroacoustics



KOK Abundance Trend

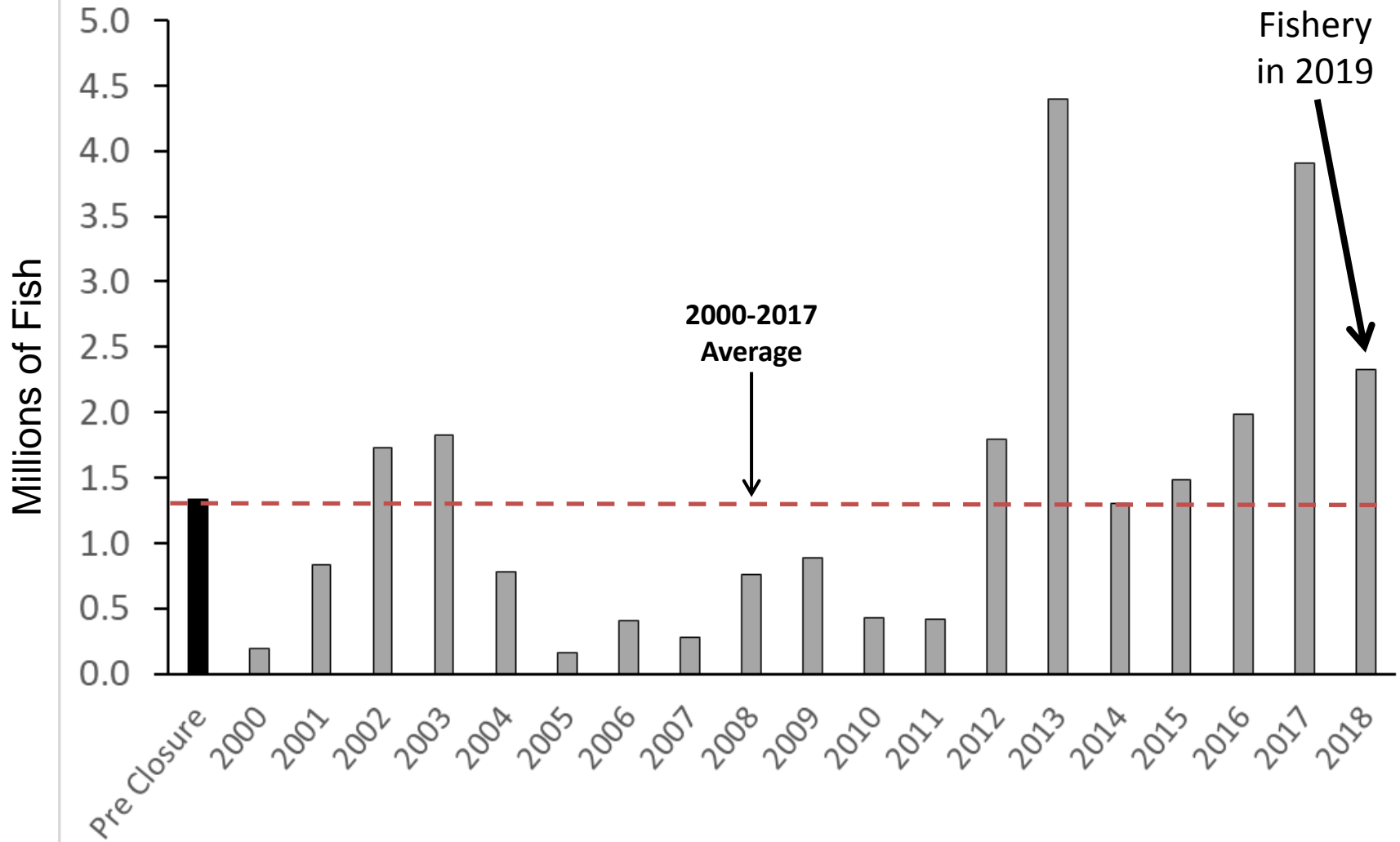


KOK Abundance Trend

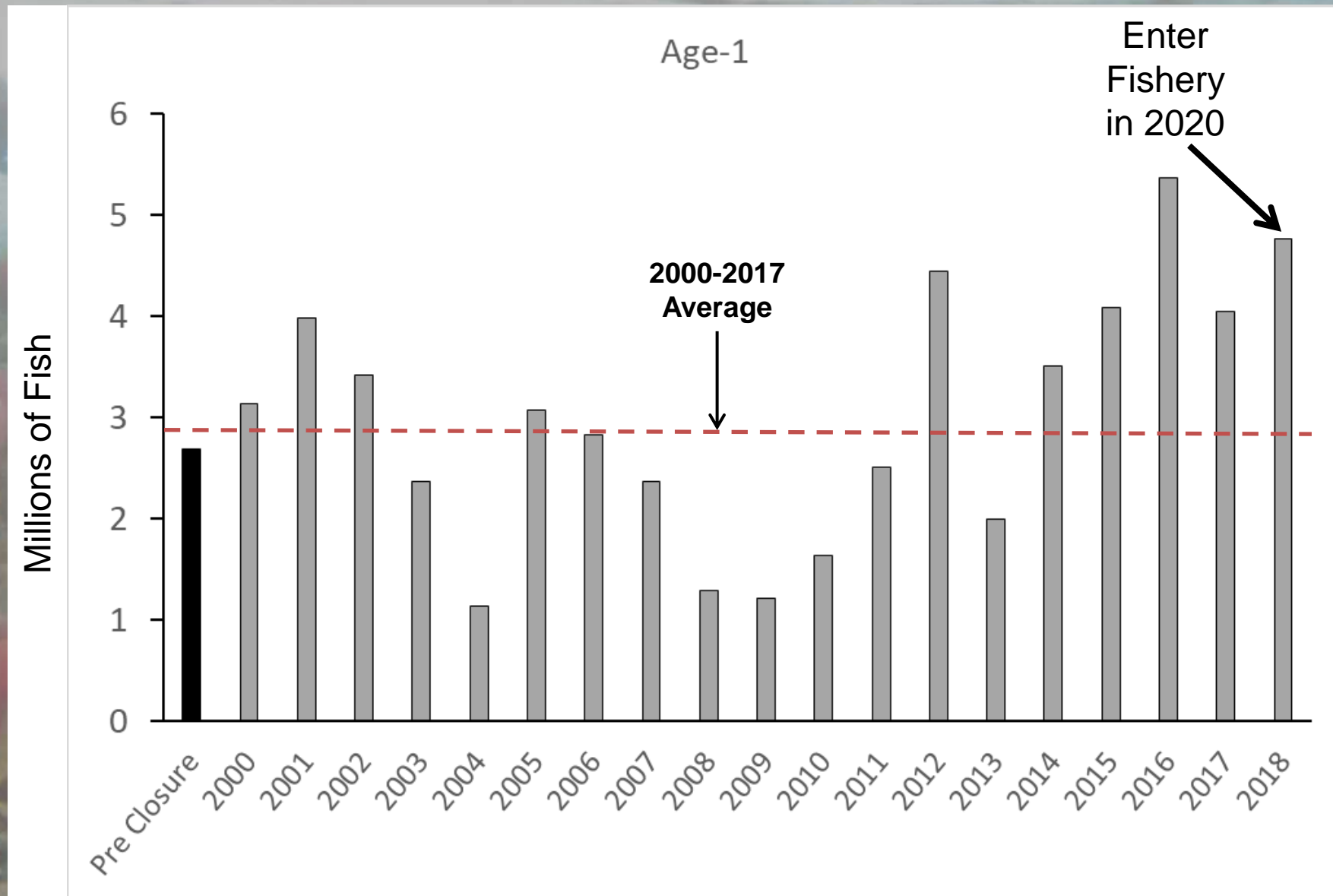


KOK Abundance Trend

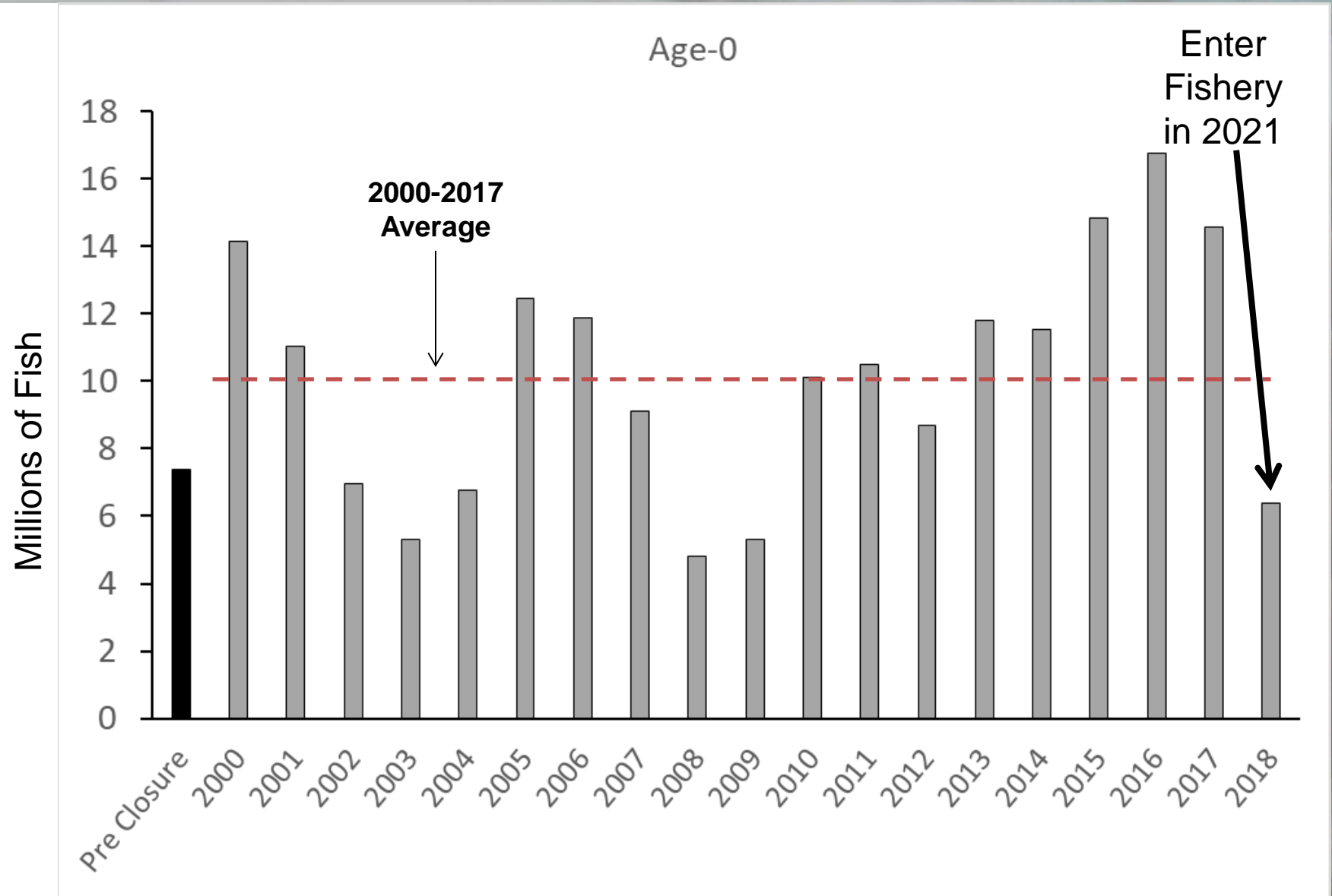
Age-2



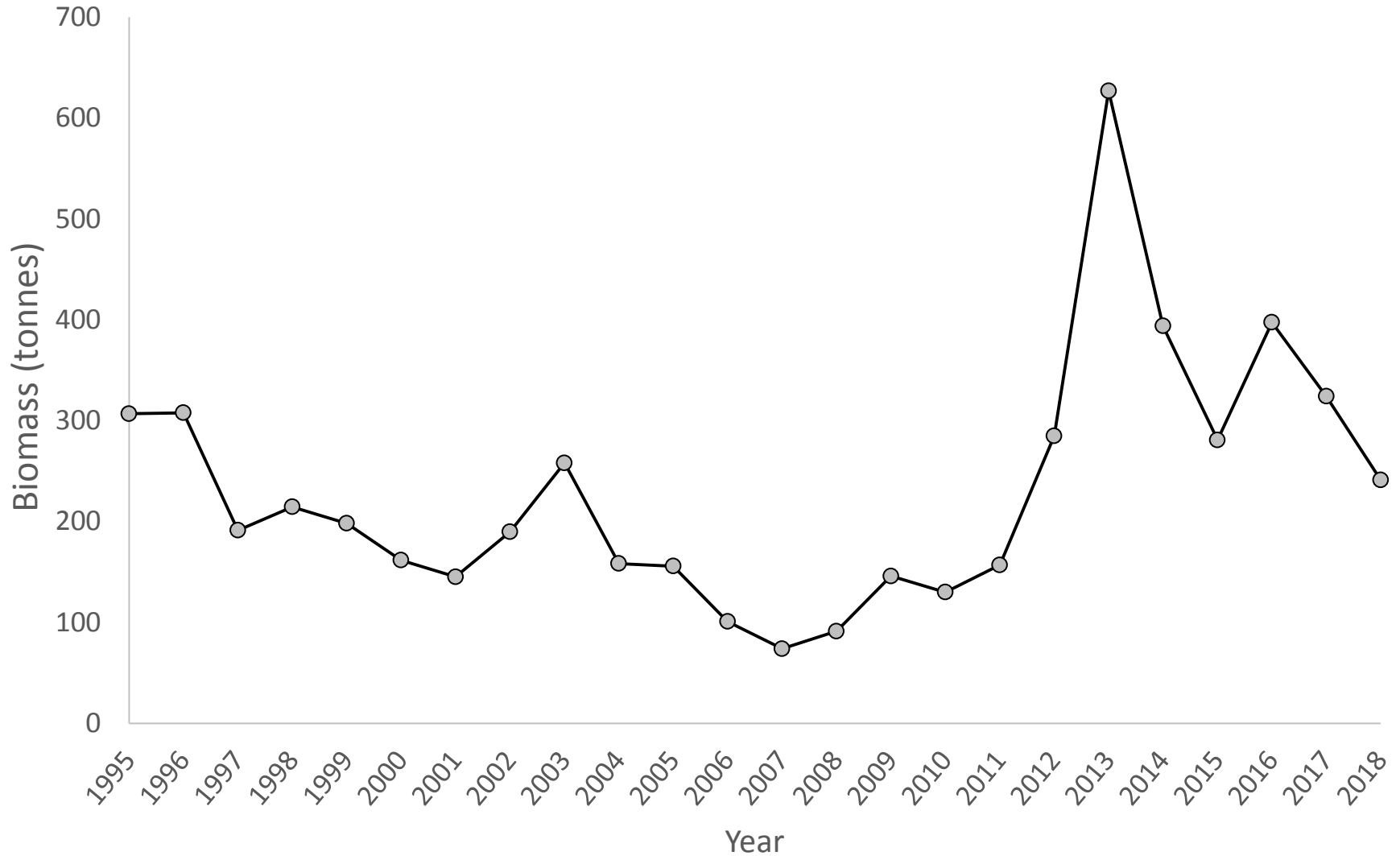
KOK Abundance Trend



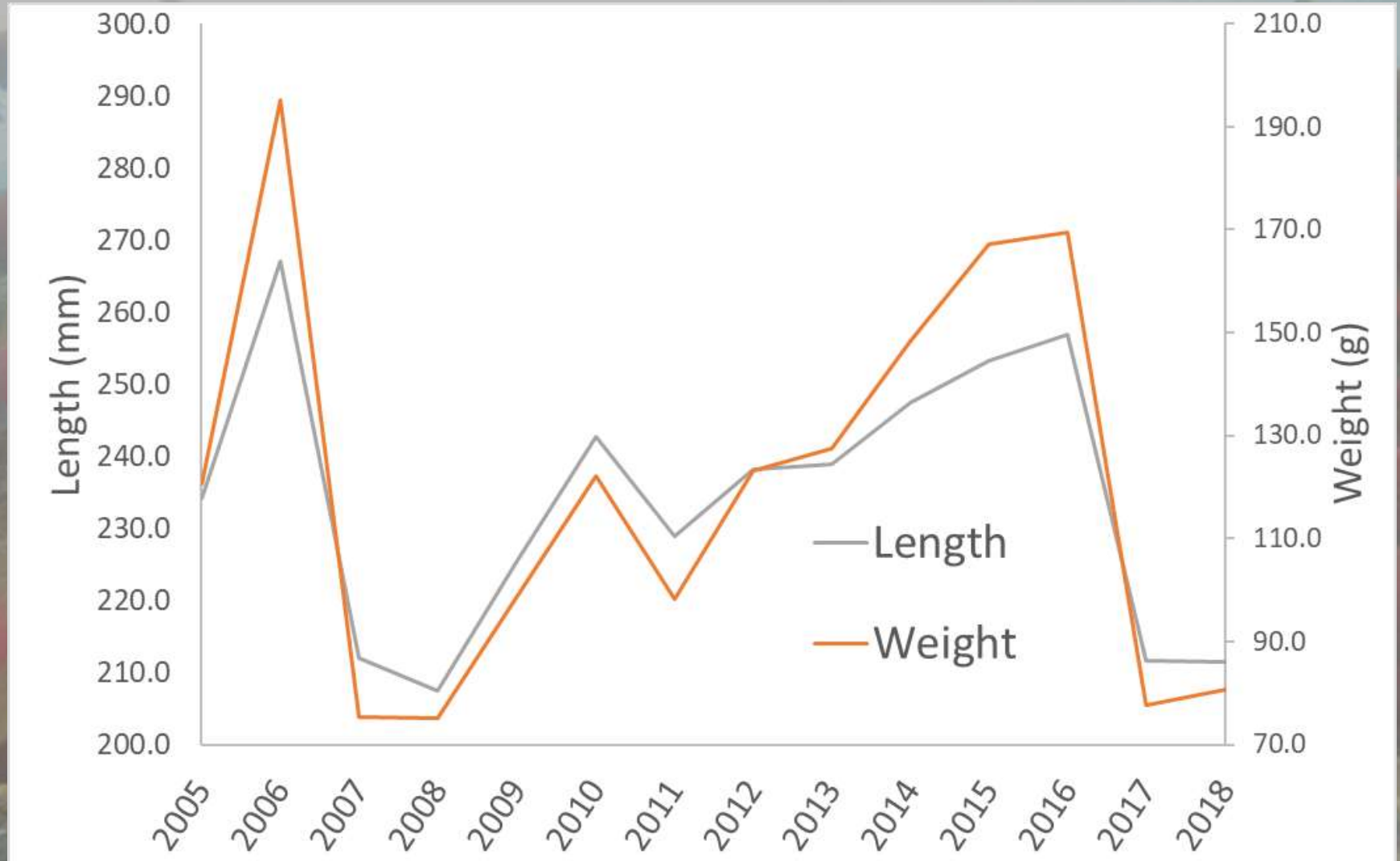
KOK Abundance Trend



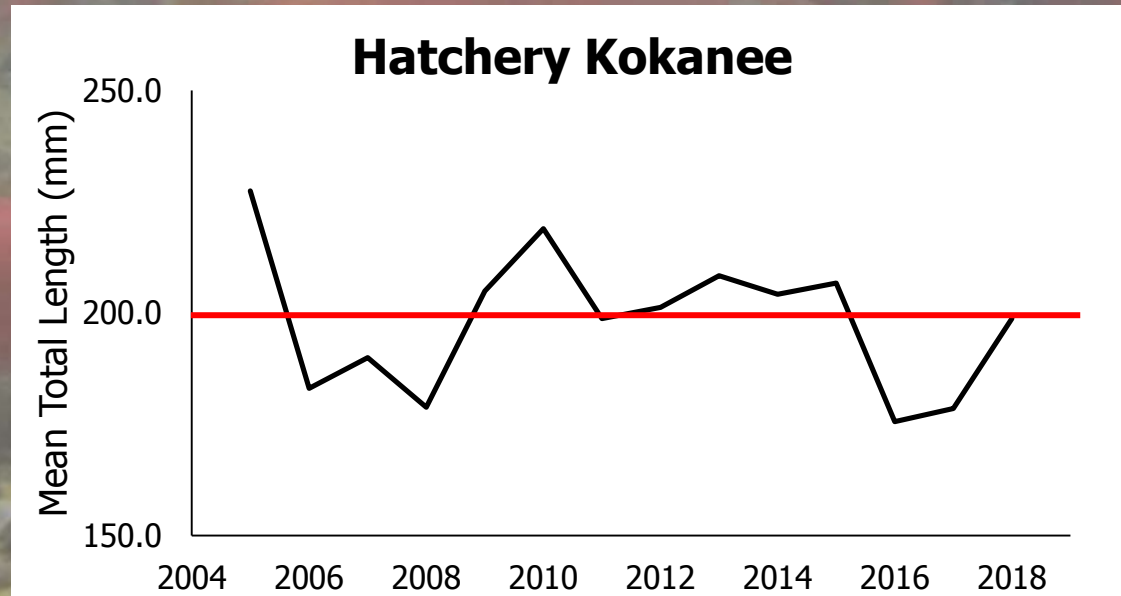
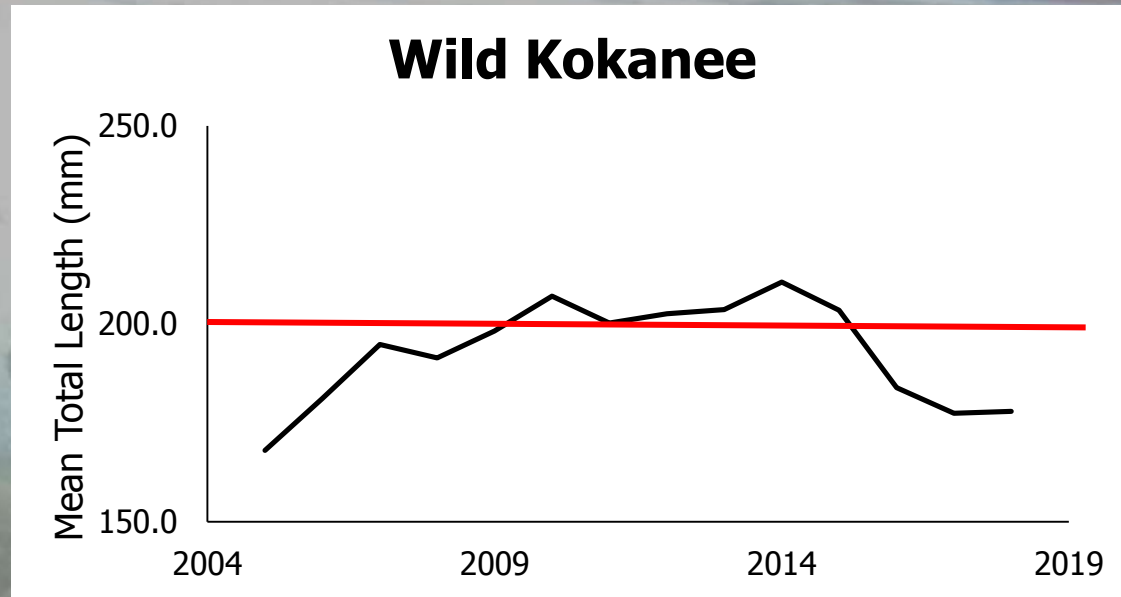
Kokanee Biomass Trend



Age-3 Kokanee Length and Weight

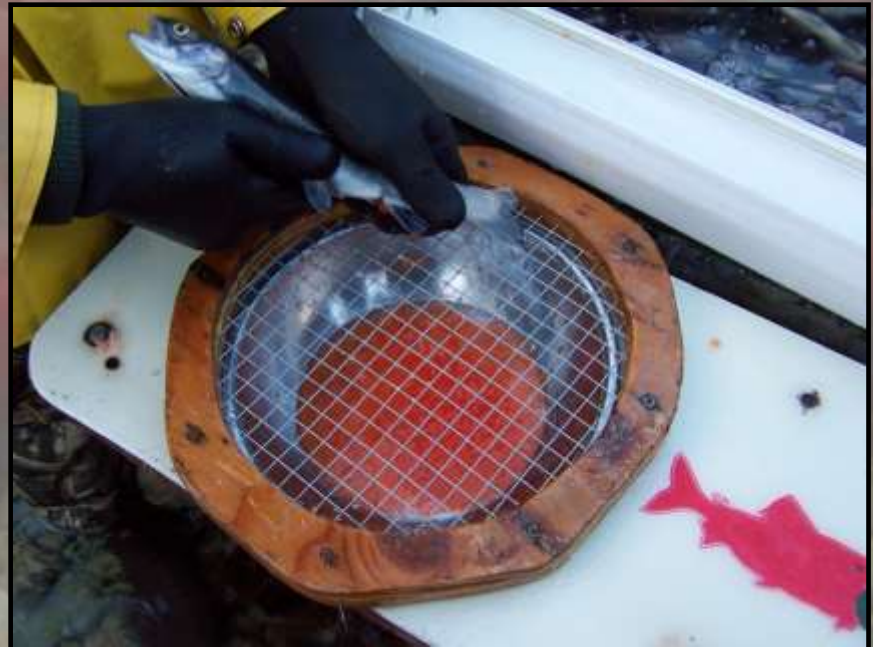


KOK Age 2 Size



Hatchery Kokanee

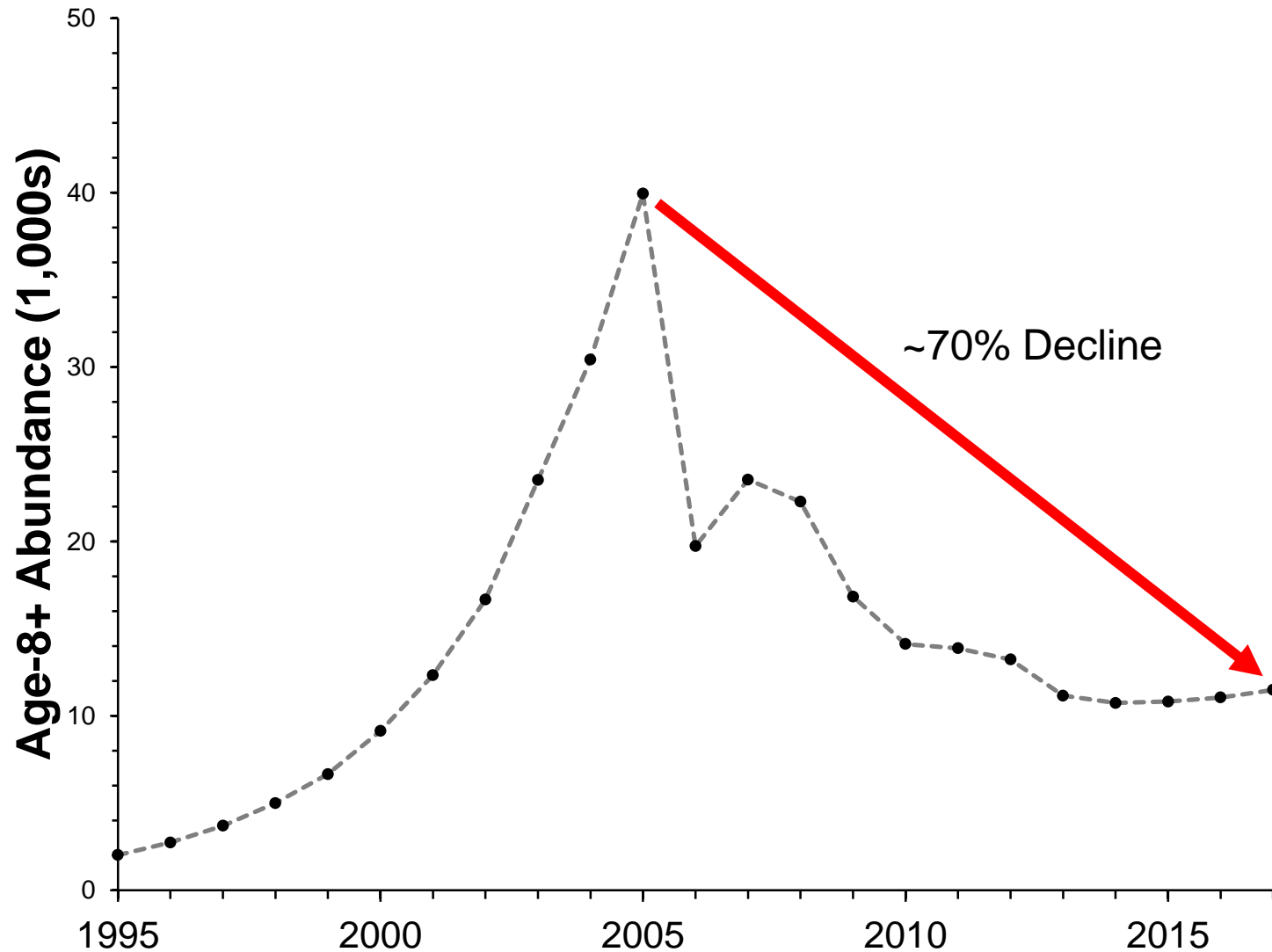
- Egg take
 - 6.0 million late-run
- 4.6 Million kokanee fry
to be released in LPO



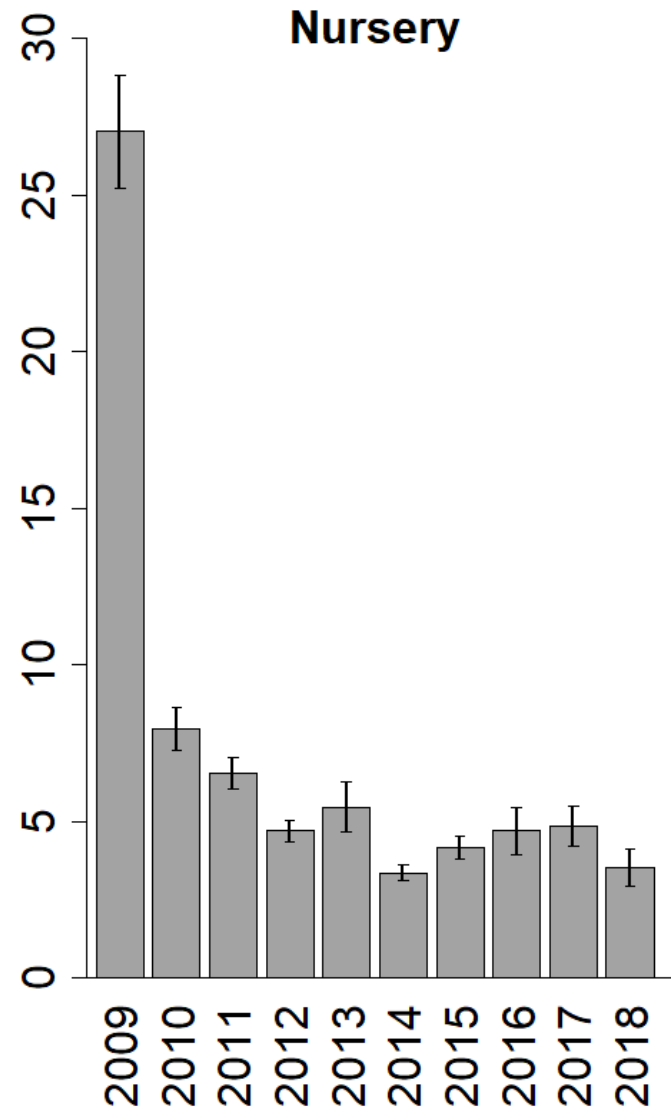
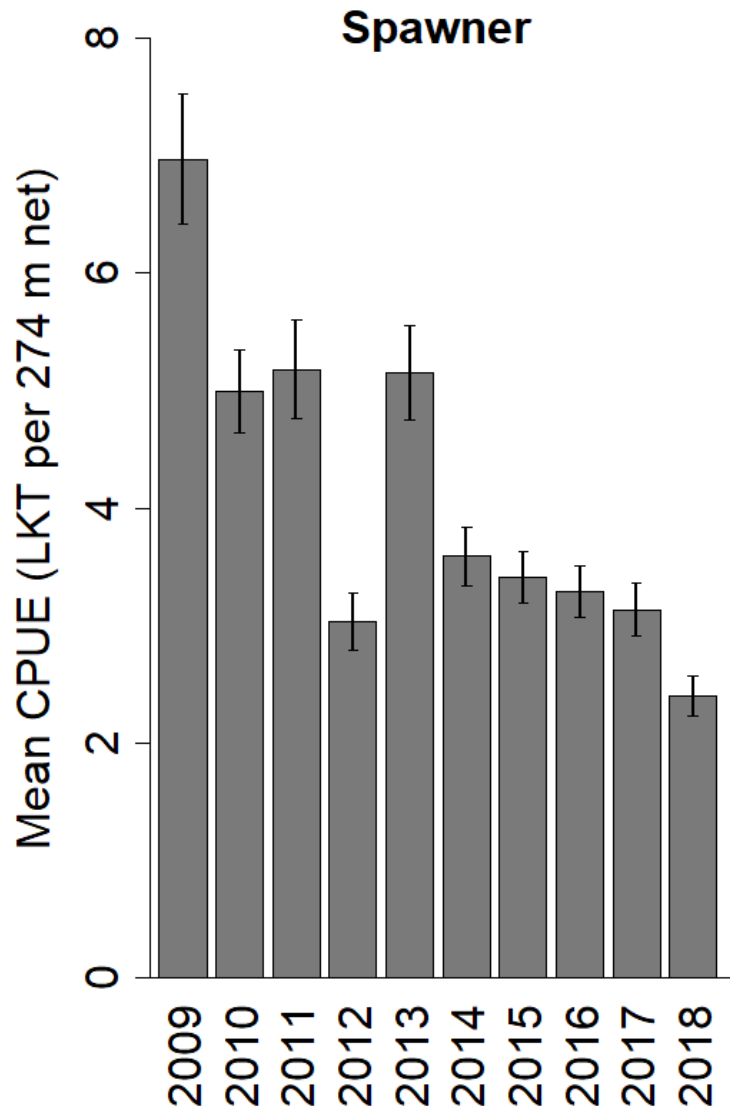
Lake Trout Population Status



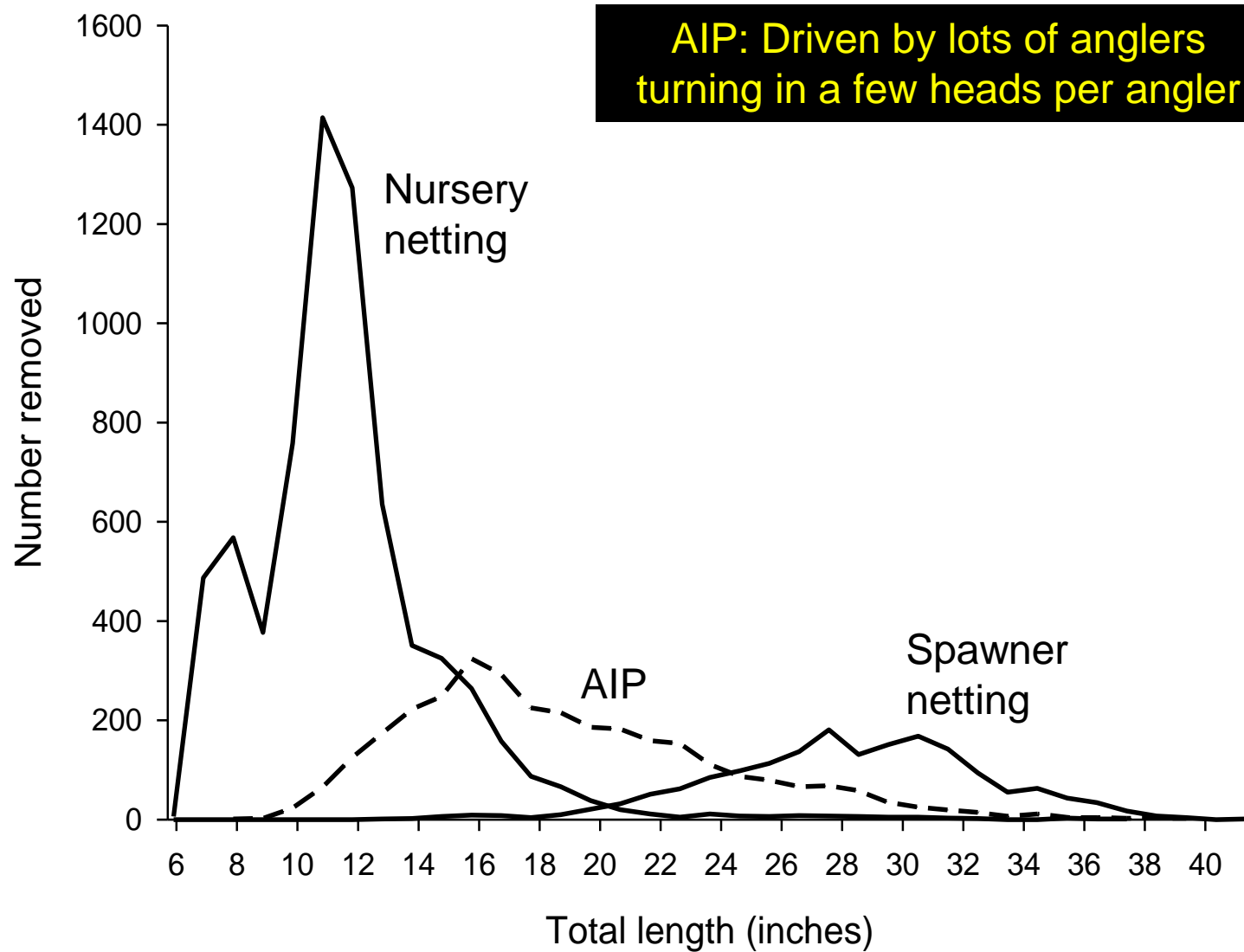
Lake Trout Abundance



Lake Trout Catch Rates



Size structure of 3 main components



Rainbow Trout Fishery Monitoring



Rainbow Trout Fishery Monitoring

- Difficult - Off-shore fish, typical research gear doesn't work
- Continue to work with anglers
 - Gathering fin rays from tournament fish
 - New: Angler log books (catch rates/fish sizes)

Lake Pend Oreille Rainbow Trout Angler Logbook

Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) genuinely appreciates your participation in the Lake Pend Oreille Rainbow Trout angler logbook program. Data obtained from these logbooks provide valuable information for monitoring and managing the Rainbow Trout population in Lake Pend Oreille, ID.

Instructions:

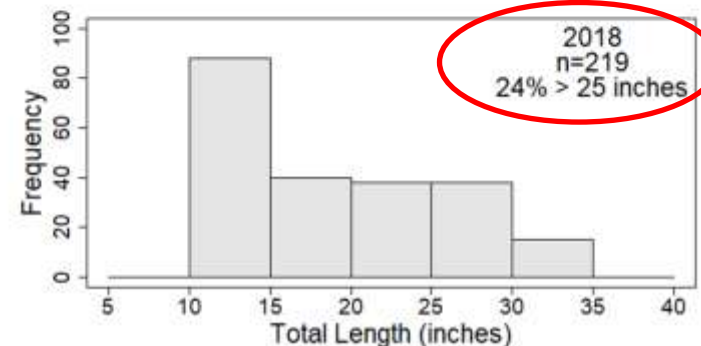
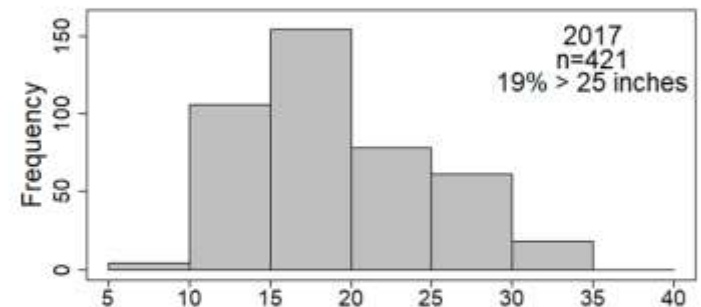
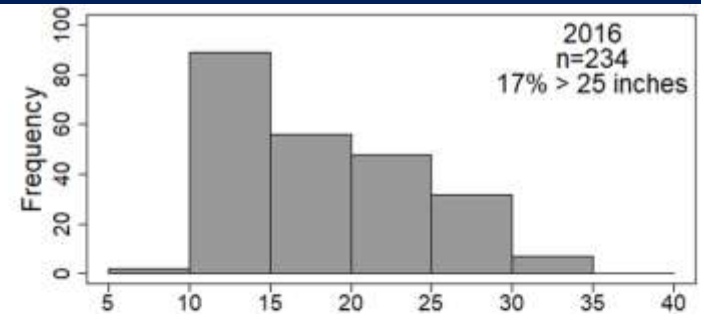
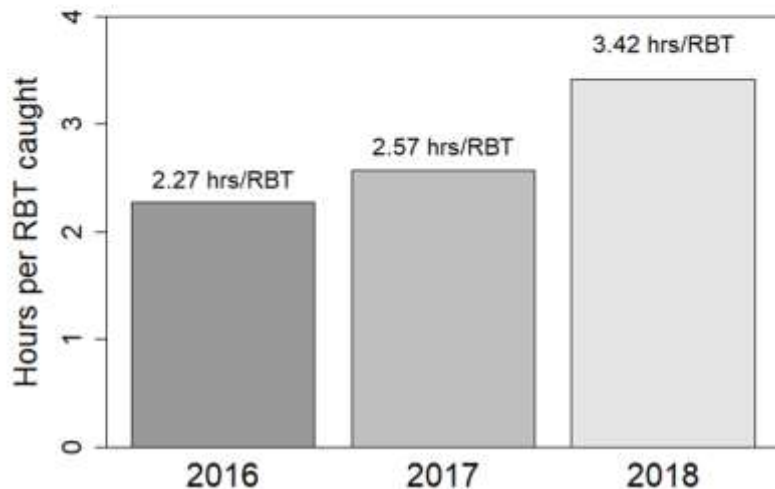
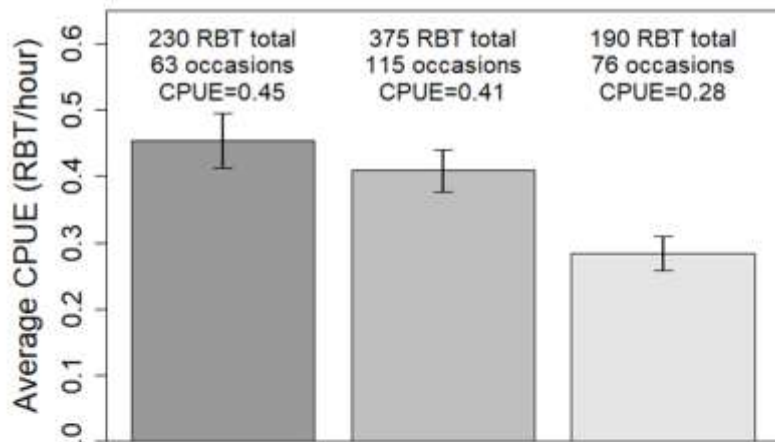
Please record the total length (to the nearest $\frac{1}{8}$ inch) for every Rainbow Trout caught on Lake Pend Oreille. When able, please also provide the weight for Rainbow Trout caught on Lake Pend Oreille. For every fishing occasion, please provide the date, number of anglers, number of rods used, total hours fished, total number of Rainbow Trout caught, and total number of Rainbow Trout kept. Please also provide the species and total length for other species caught while fishing for Rainbow Trout on Lake Pend Oreille. A fish species abbreviation chart is provided below for your convenience. **This logbook is for fish caught in Lake Pend Oreille, ID only.**

| Common Name | Abbreviation |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Rainbow Trout | RBT |
| Bull Trout | BLT |
| Lake Trout | LKT |
| kokanee | KOK |
| Westslope Cutthroat Trout | WCT |
| Brown Trout | BRN |
| Walleye | WAE |
| Smallmouth Bass | SMB |
| Largemouth Bass | LMB |
| Northern Pike | NPK |
| Yellow Perch | YEP |
| Northern Pikeminnow | NPM |
| Black Crappie | BLC |
| Lake Whitefish | LWF |

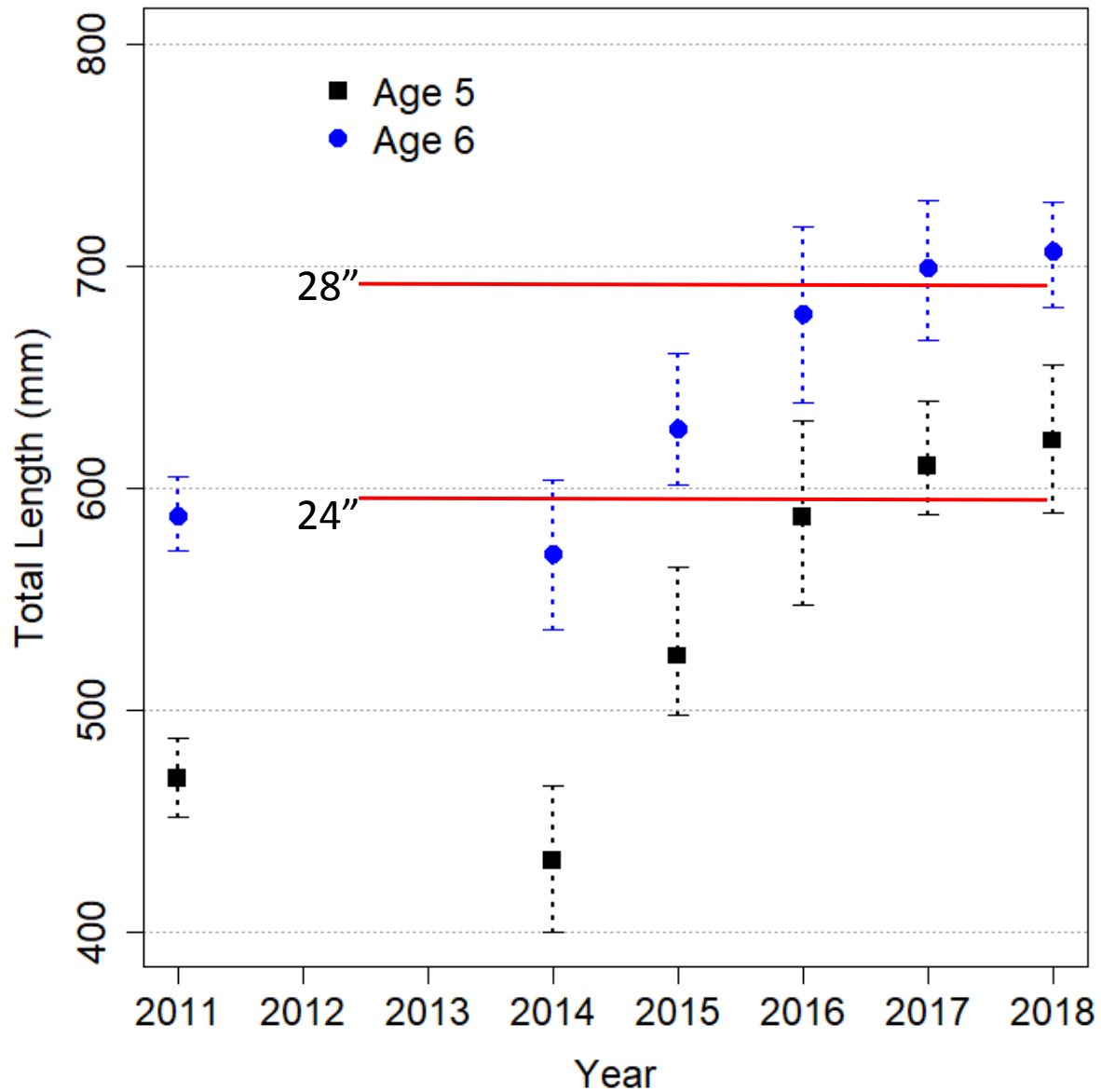
Questions? Need additional pages?

Please contact Nicky Graham (nicole.graham@idfg.idaho.gov) or Matt Corsi (matthew.corsi@idfg.idaho.gov), (208) 769-1414

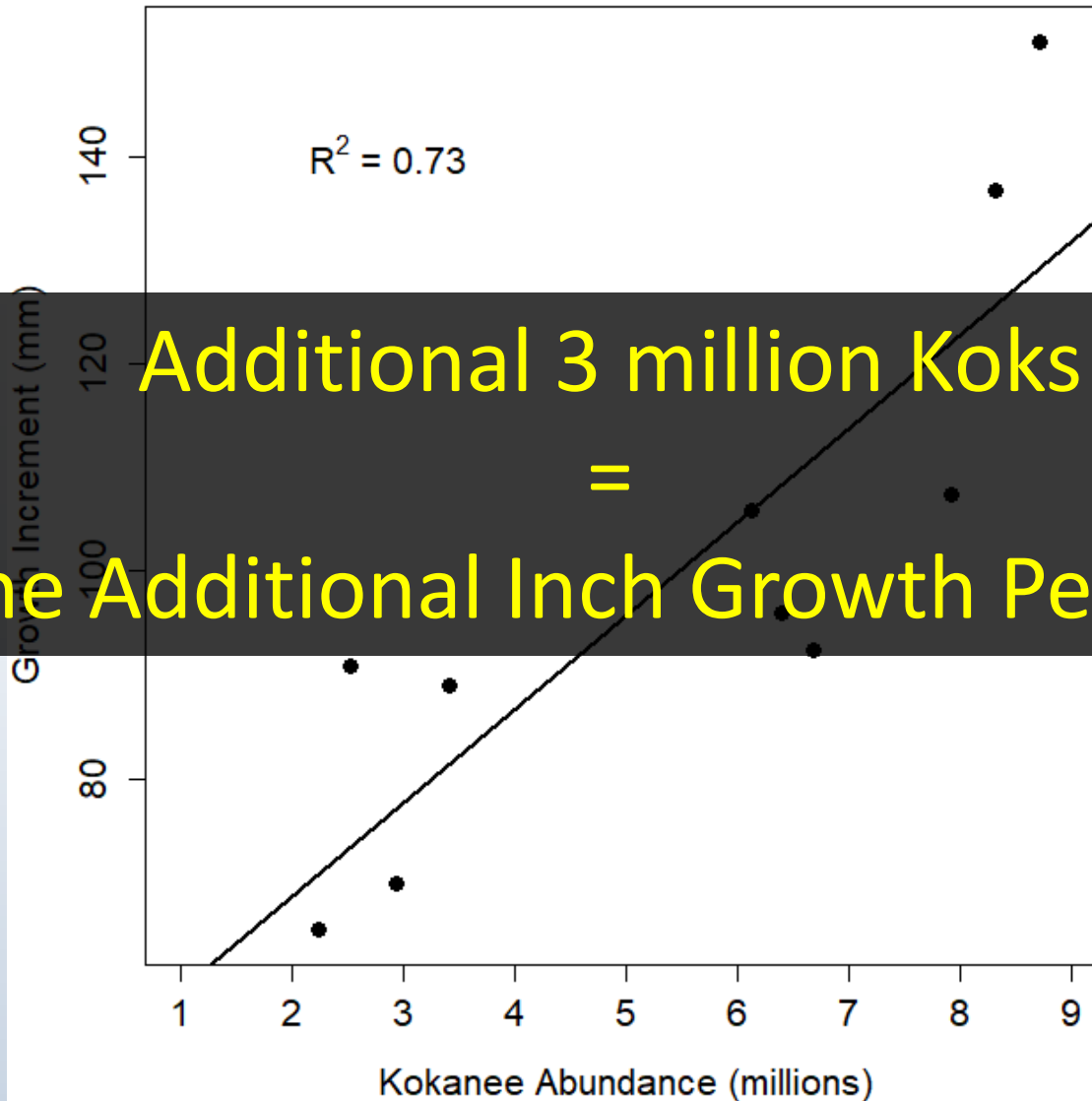
Rainbow Trout Fishery Monitoring



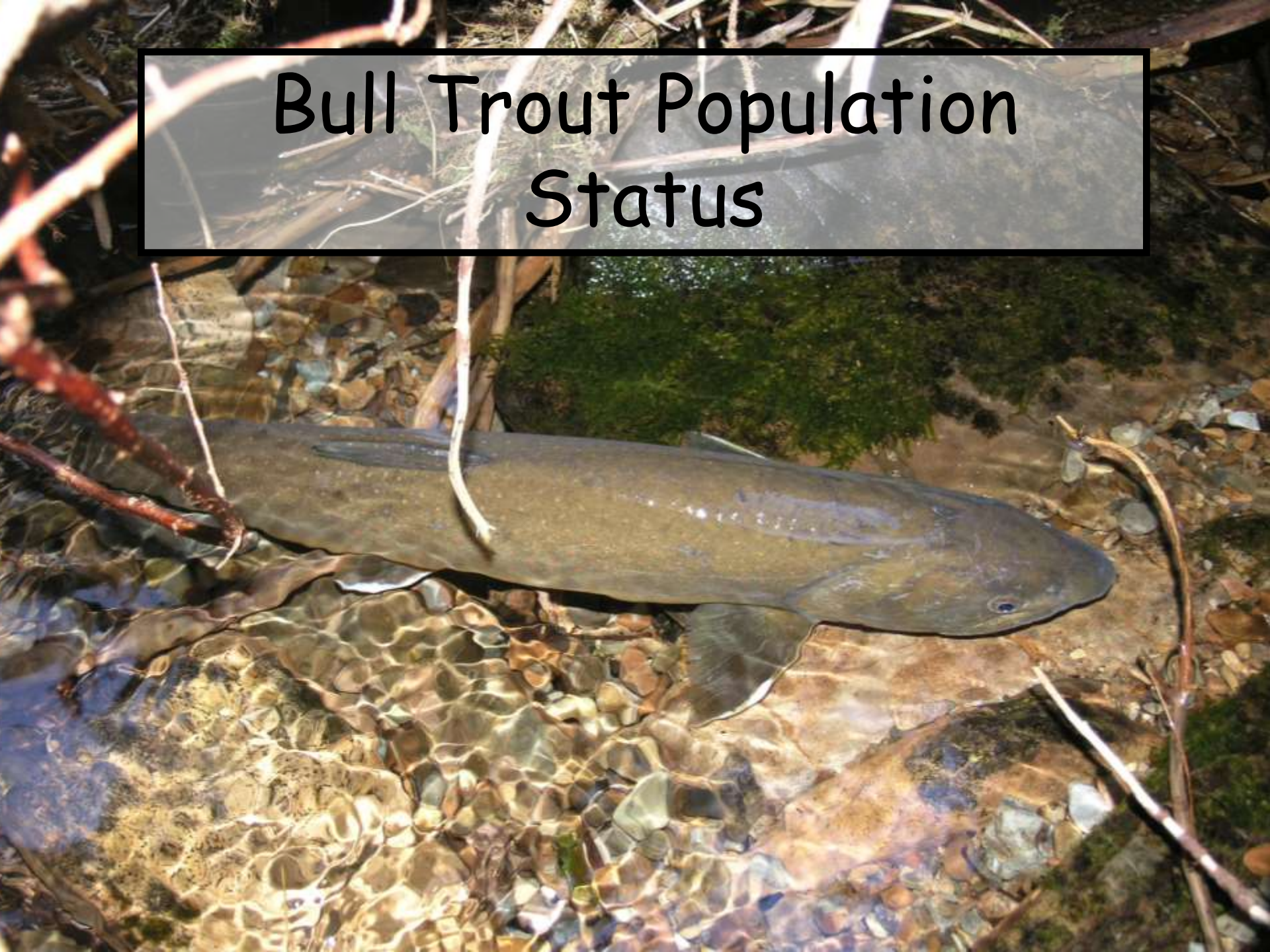
Rainbow Trout Growth



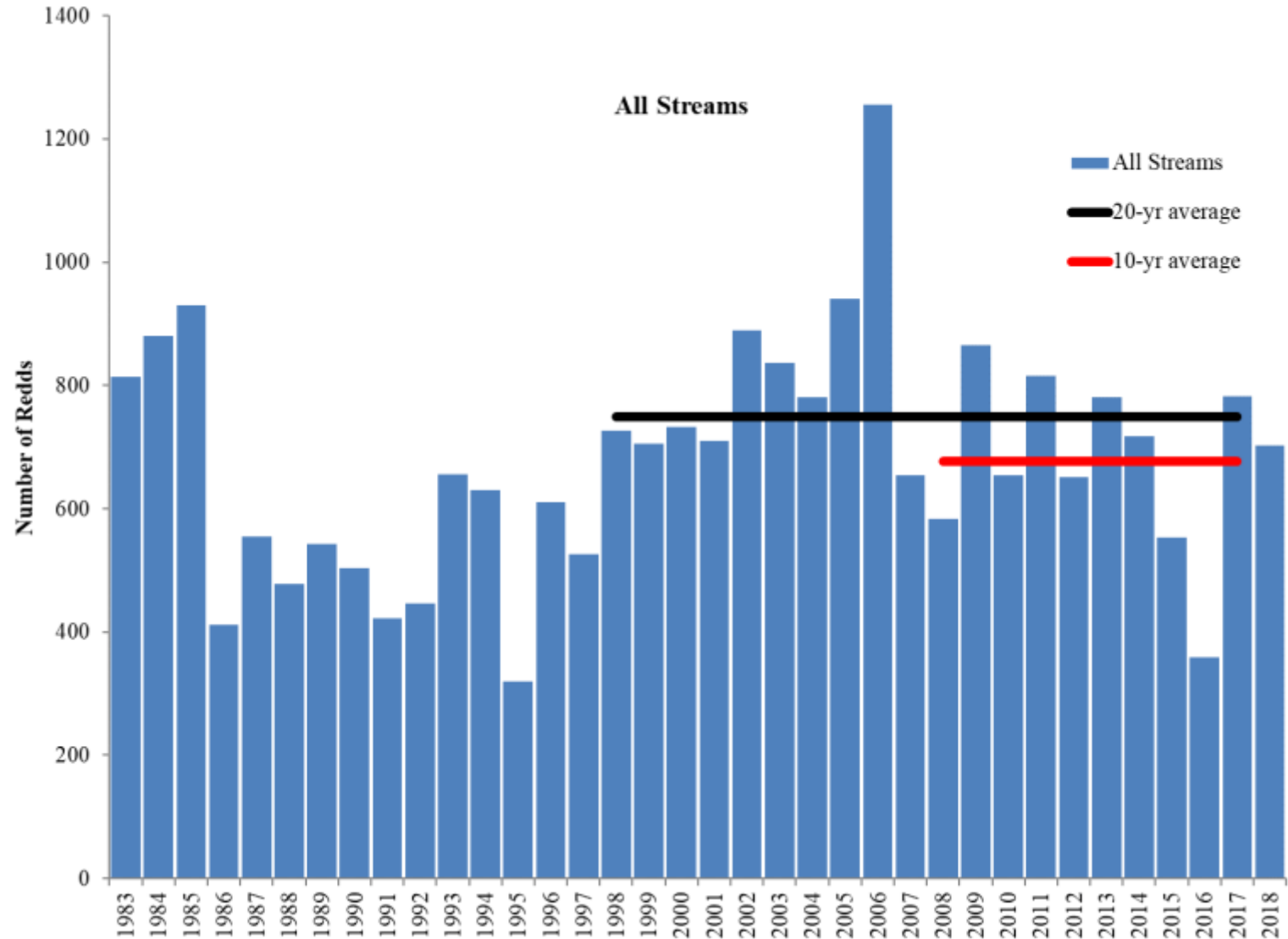
Link Growth to Kokanee Abundance



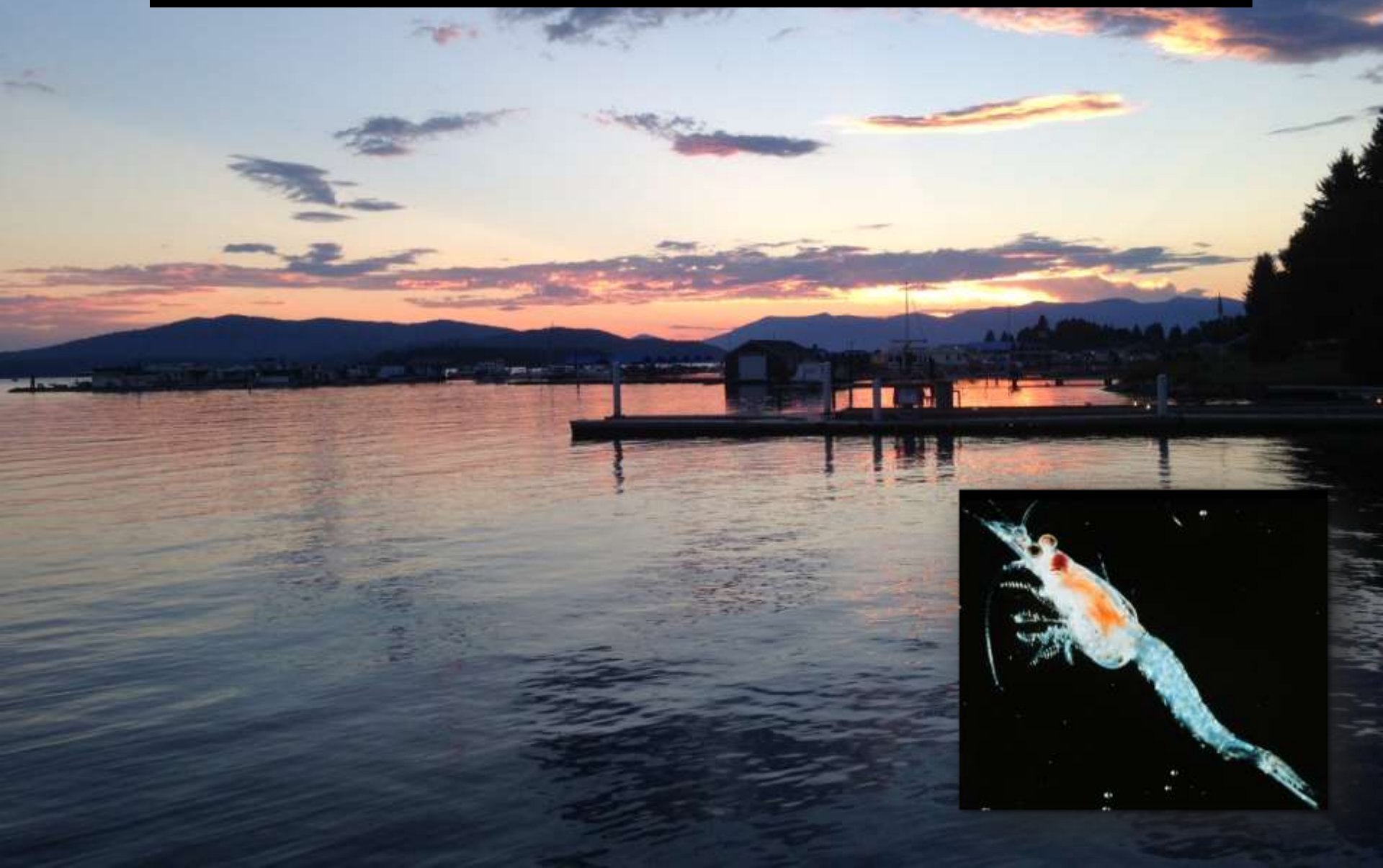
Bull Trout Population Status



Bull Trout Redd Trend

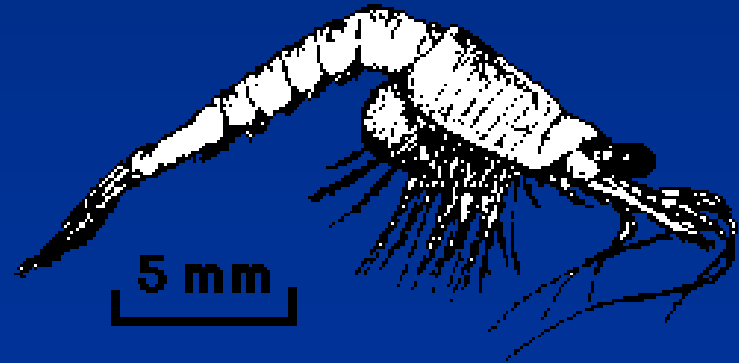


Mysid Population Status



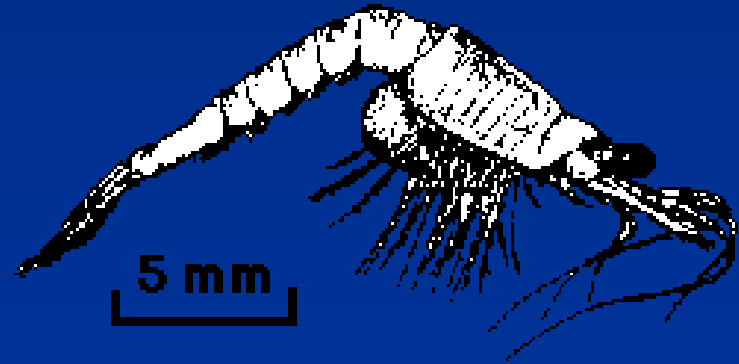
Role of Mysid Shrimp

- Introduced in LPO from 1966-1969
 - Well-established by 1975
 - High density sustained over time
- Abundant food source for juvenile lake trout
- Compete with kokanee for zooplankton



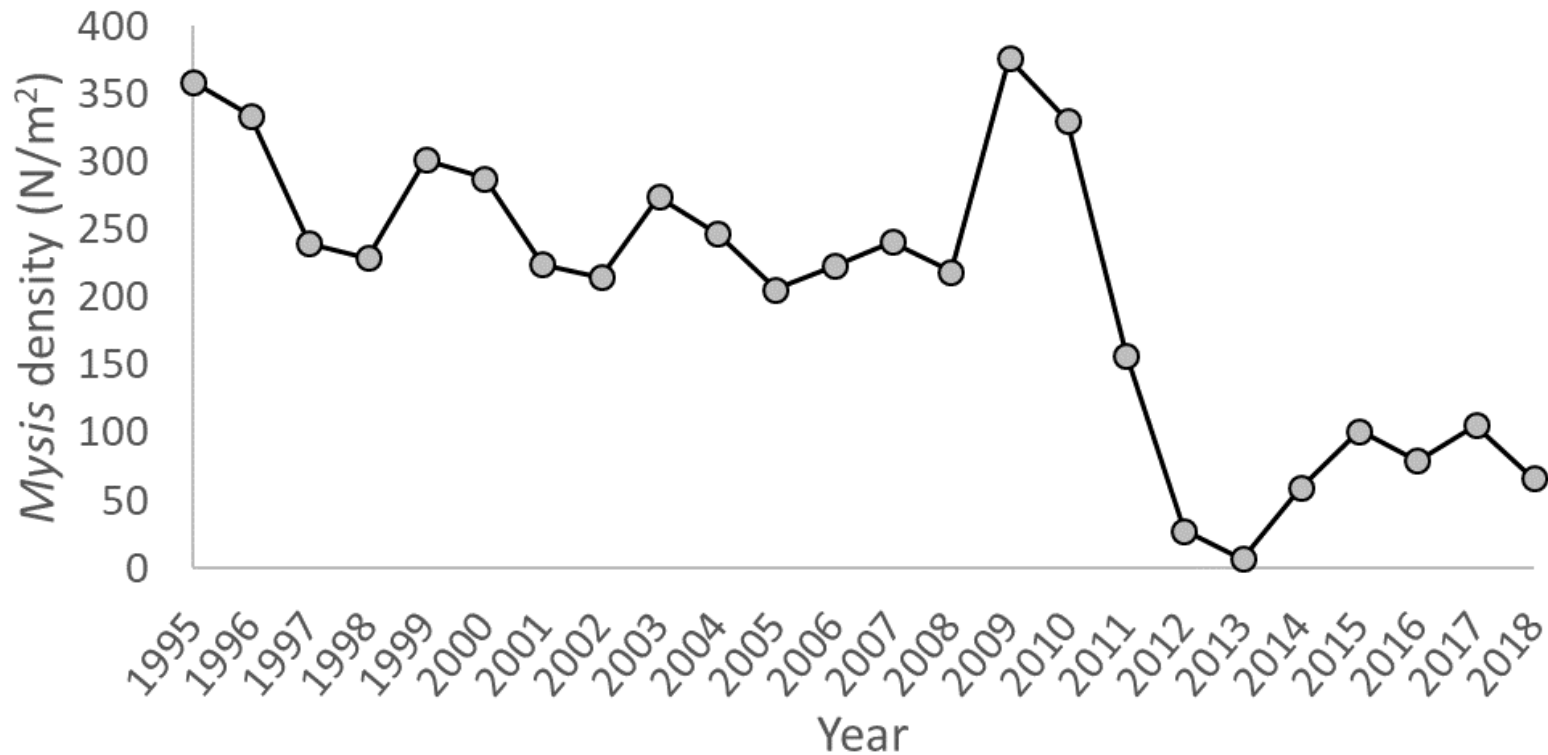
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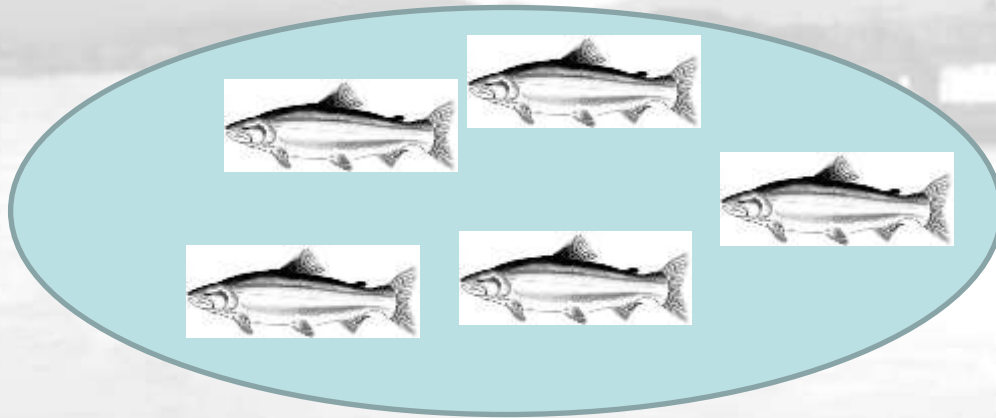
Mysid Population Trend

2018 Mysid Densities ~26% of 1995-2011 Adult/IMM Average



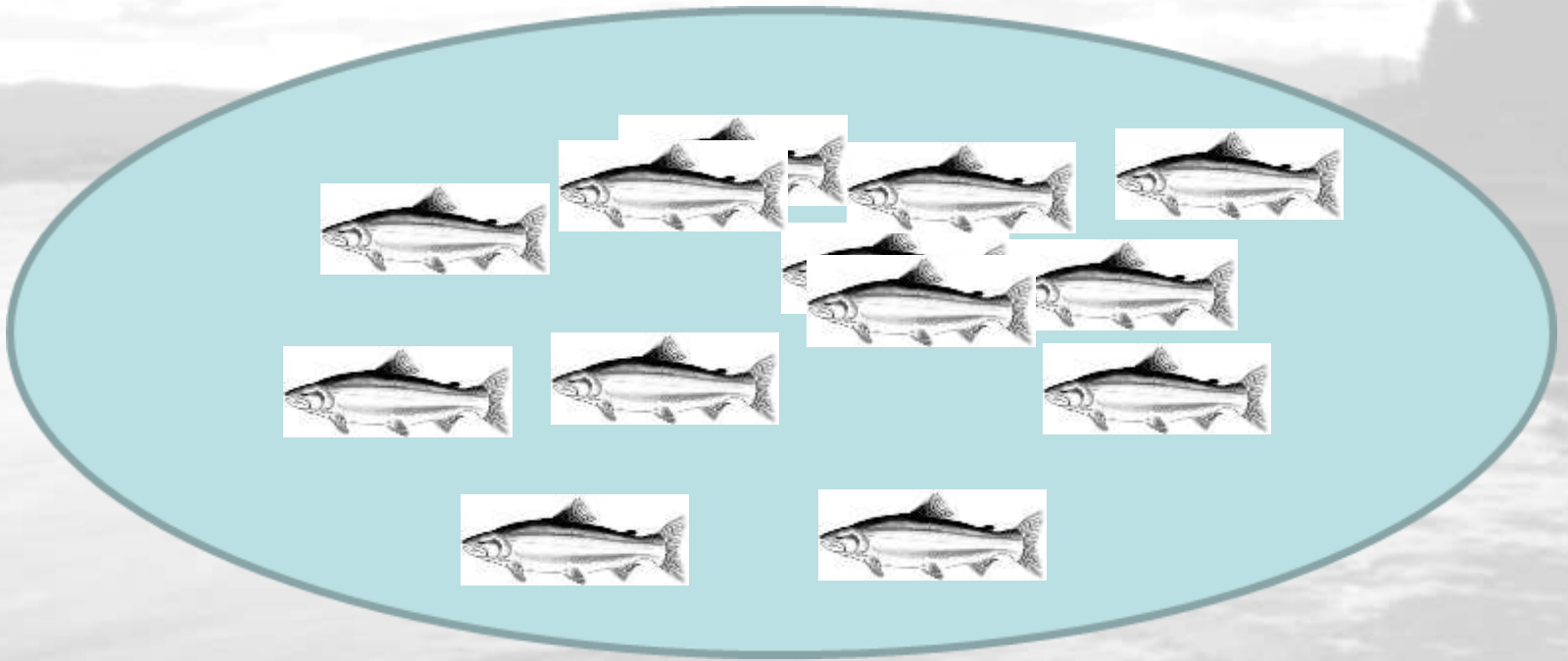
Bringing It All Together

2008



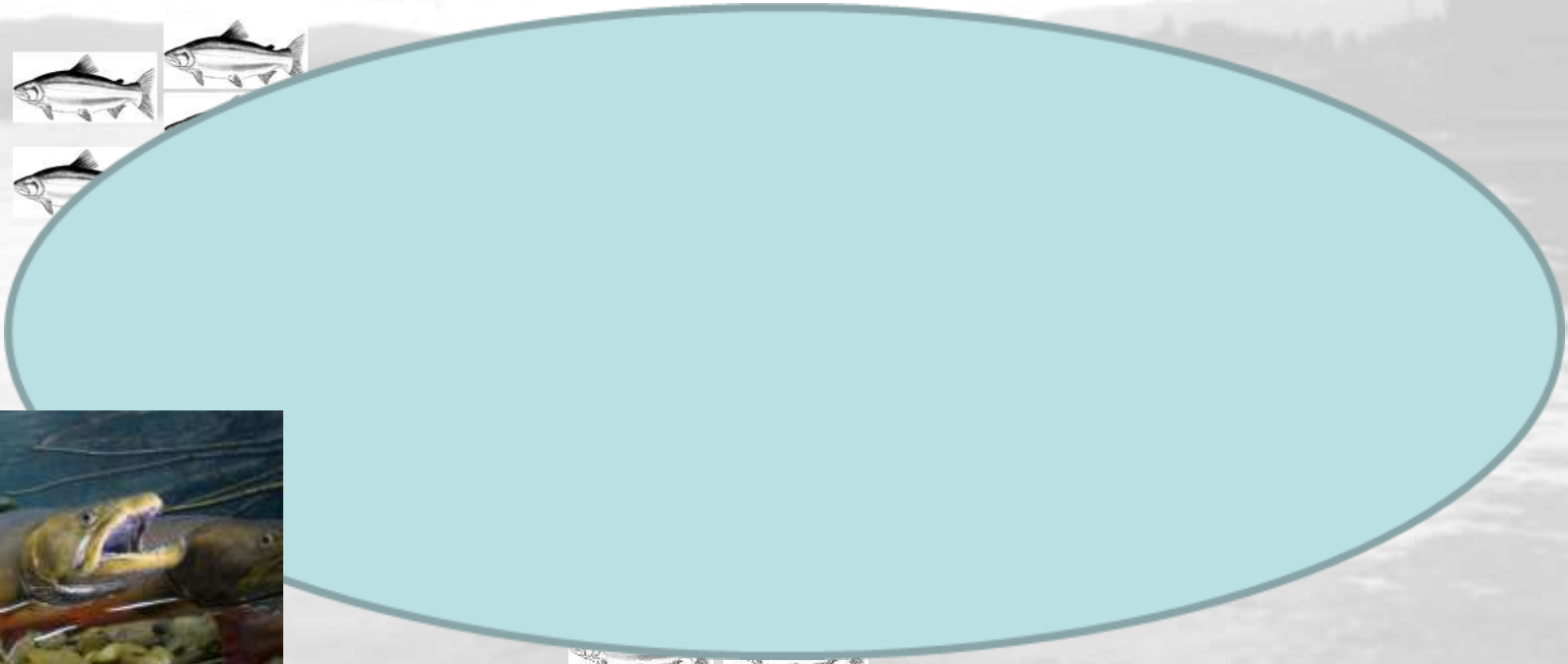
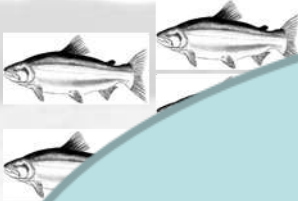
Bringing It All Together

2013



Bringing It All Together

2017



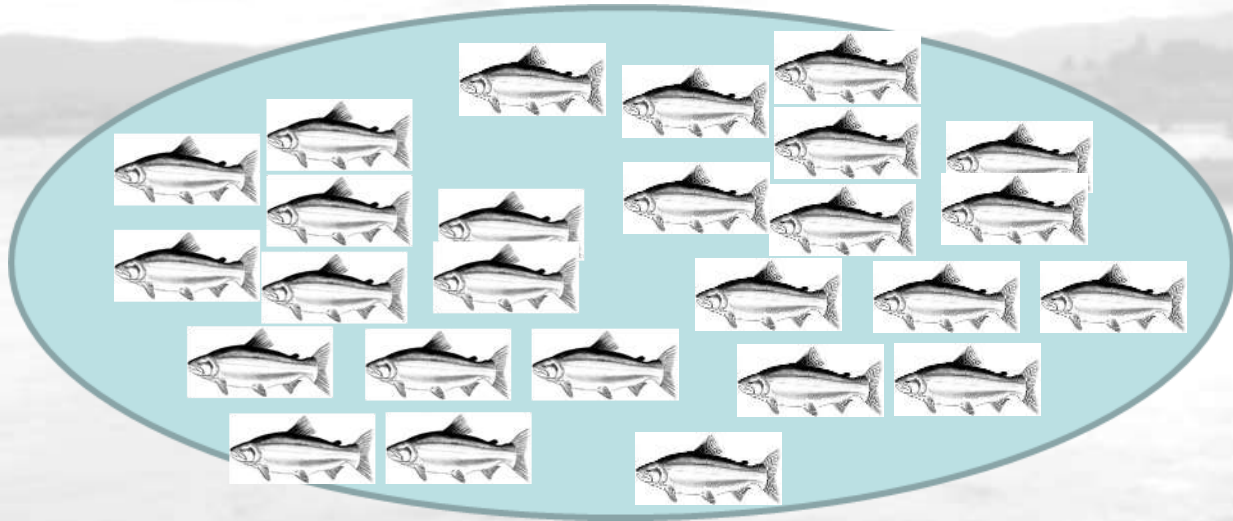
Bringing It All Together

2018



Bringing It All Together

Future

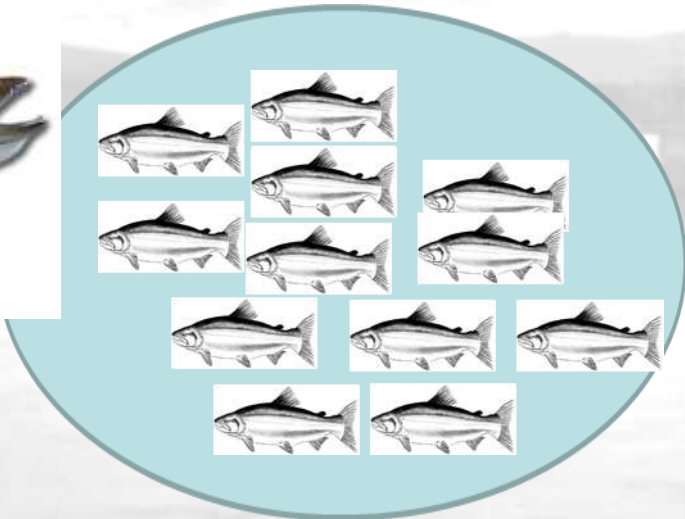


Bringing It All Together

Future Sustainability



?



Bringing It All Together

Future Sustainability

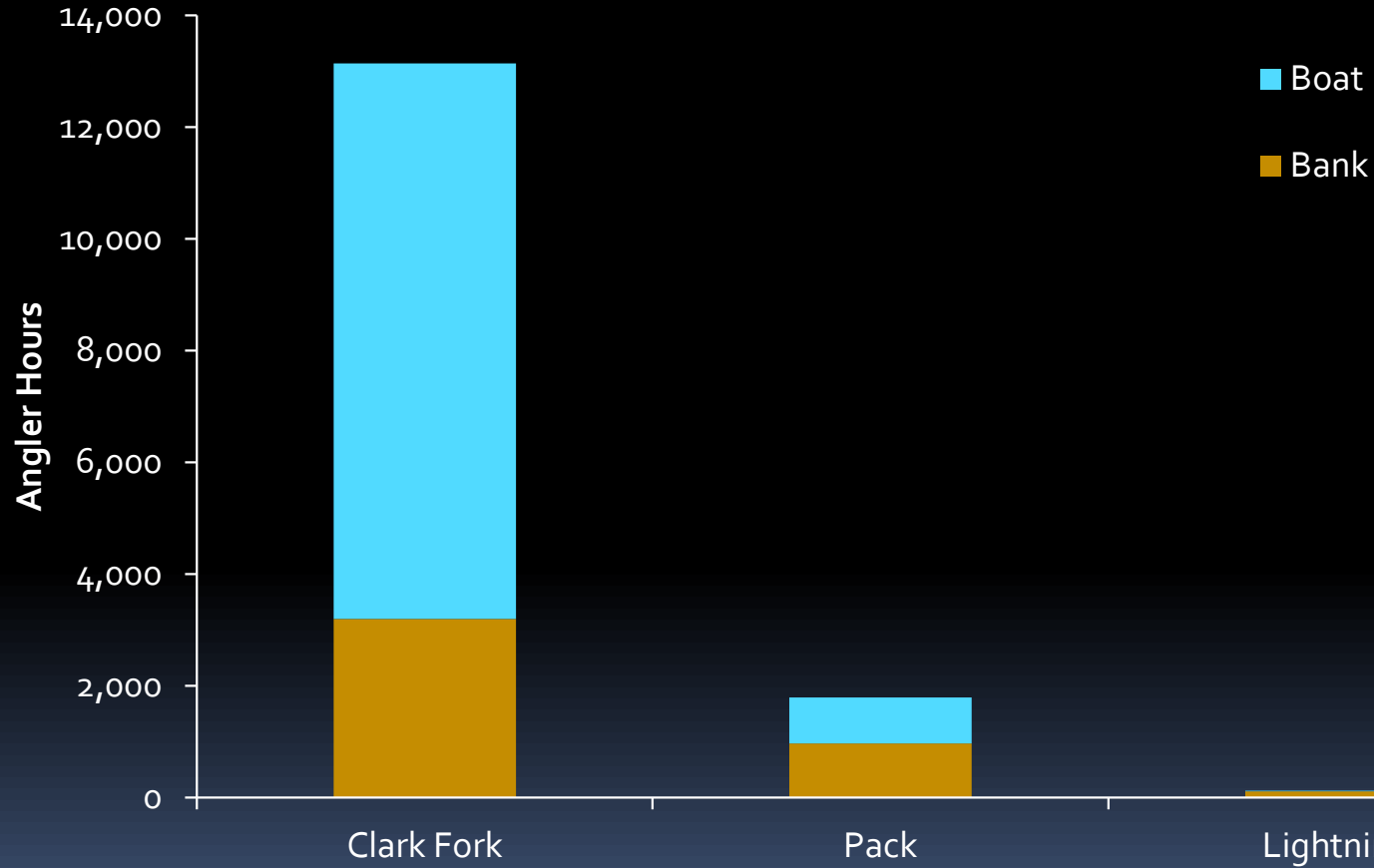


LPO Tributary Creel Survey

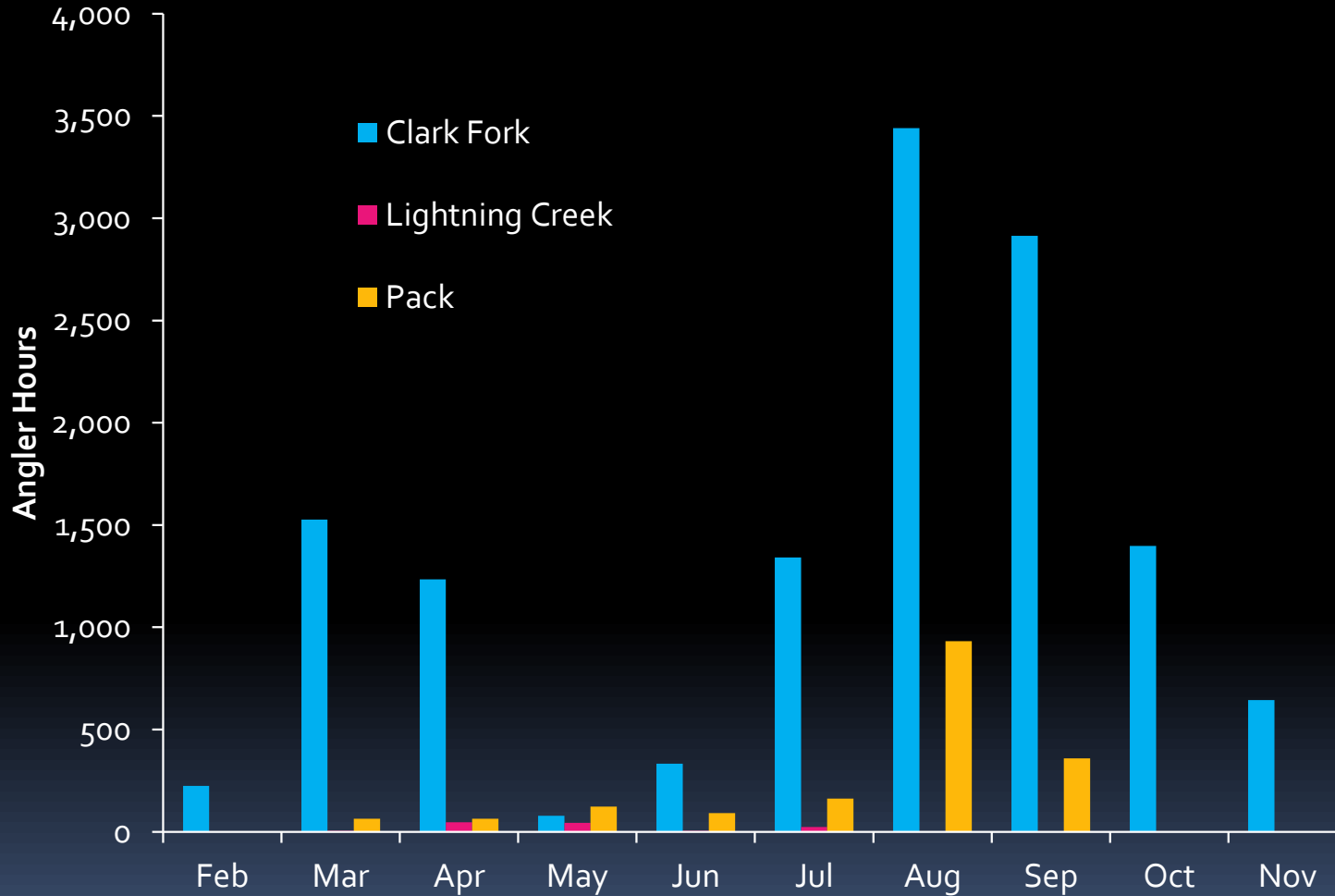
- Surveyed Clark Fork River, Lightning Creek Drainage, and Pack River Drainage
- February – November 2018
- Objectives:
 - Evaluate spring Rainbow Trout fishery
 - Better understand fishing effort and catch rates for all species
 - Baseline for future comparison



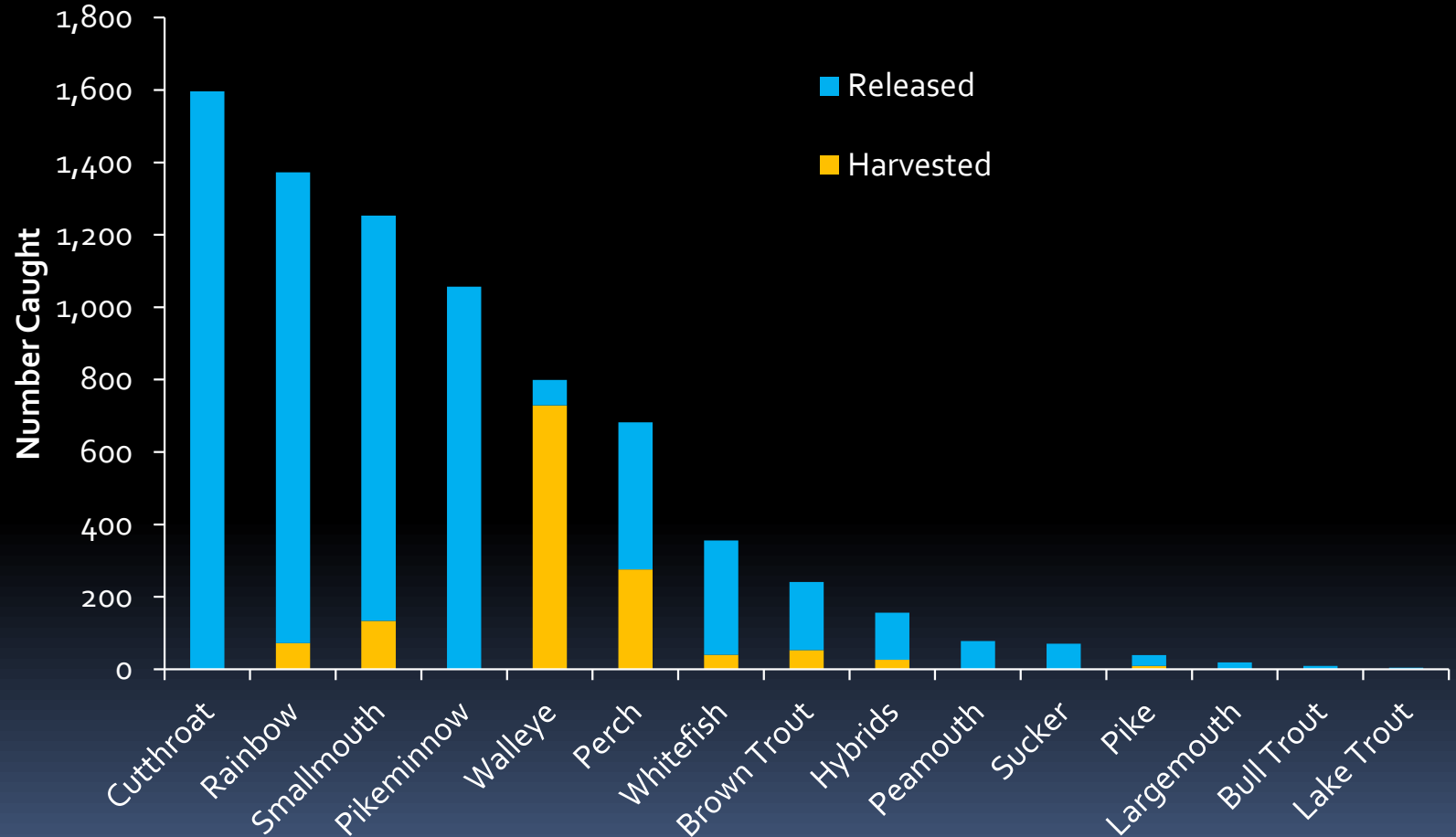
Fishing Effort



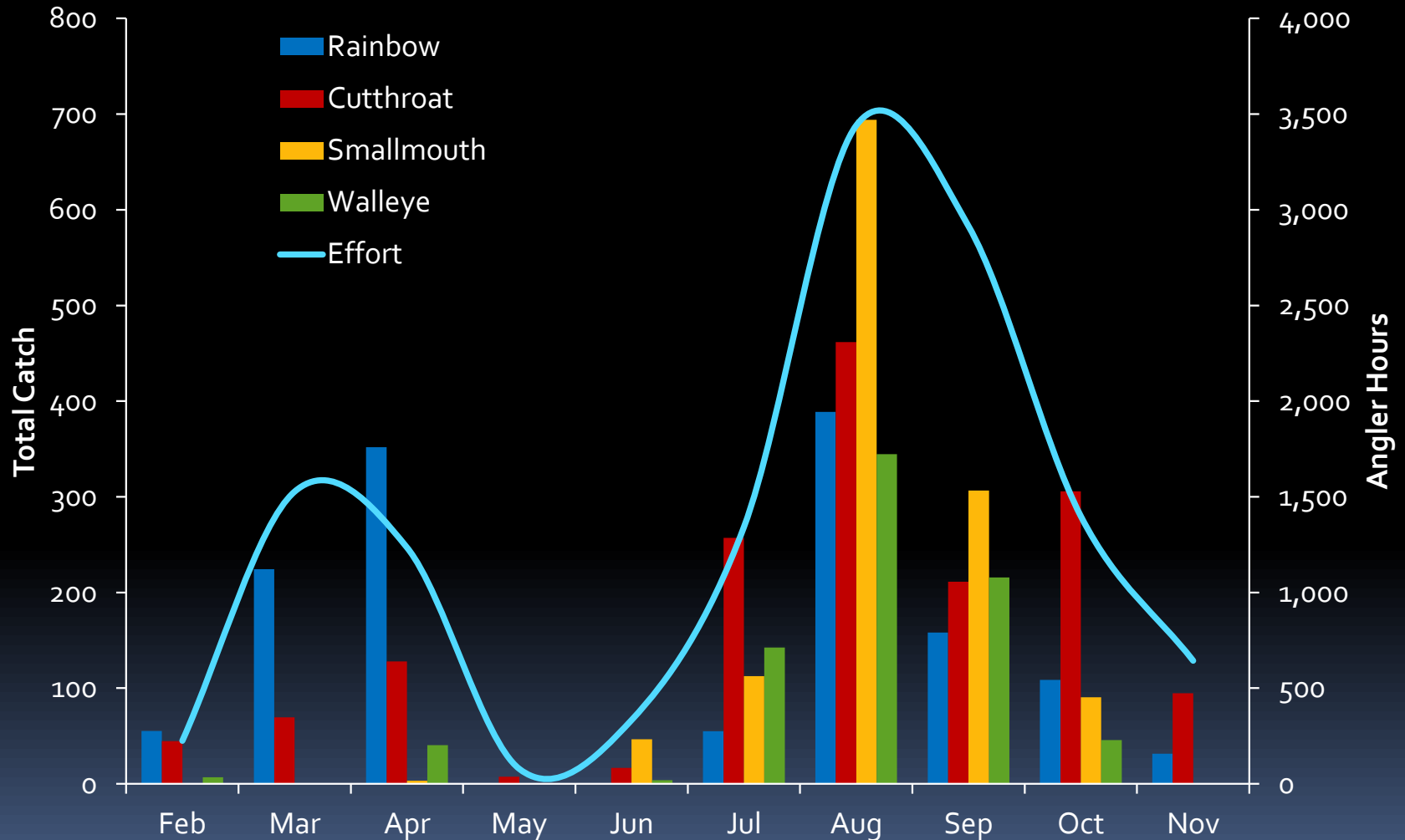
Fishing Effort



Clark Fork River – Angler Catch



Clark Fork River – Angler Catch



Creel Survey - Summary

- Very low effort in Pack River and Lightning Creek
- Clark Fork River
 - Rainbow Trout primary focus Feb-April
 - Cutthroat Trout important component all year
 - Diverse fishery in summer and fall
 - Growing Walleye fishery
- No evidence that catch-and-release Rainbow Trout fishery is problematic
- Better fishing access is needed

Sullivan Springs Spawning Channel Maintenance

- Habitat work completed in 2015
- Maintenance of gravel necessary
- Manual gravel conditioning done annually
- Thanks to LPOIC volunteers for their help!



Sullivan Springs Spawning Channel Maintenance

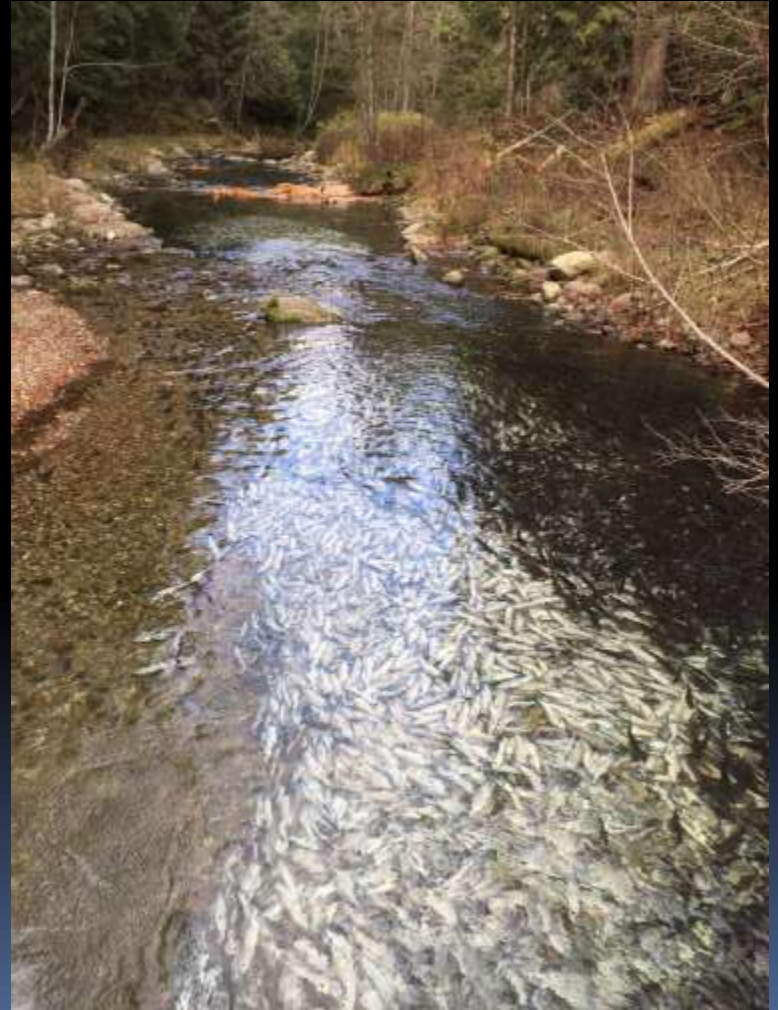


Before



After

Sullivan Springs Spawning Channel Maintenance



2019 Plans

- Lake trout suppression continued
 - AIP and gillnetting
- Annual population trend monitoring
 - Kokanee, Lake Trout, Bull Trout, Mysis shrimp
- Cutthroat Trout trend survey
- Rainbow Trout studies
 - Angler log books, growth rates, telemetry
- Bull Trout survival/abundance study
- Hatchery kokanee stocking

2019 Plans

- Tributary population surveys
- Tributary habitat improvement projects
- Improved access to Clark Fork River
- Experimental Walleye suppression continued
- Walleye research continued
 - Telemetry, diet, etc.
- Smallmouth Bass pilot study
 - Tagging, develop strategy for lakewide population survey

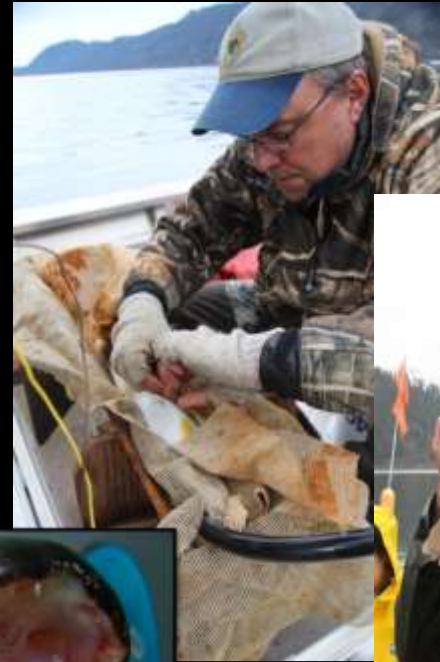
Fishery Status Summary

- Kokanee population in flux
 - Abundant food source for predators
 - Fishery suffering from small fish size
- Lake Trout remain at low density
- Rainbow Trout trophy fishery continues to improve
 - Fast growth rates = better trophy potential
 - Angler logs suggest good catch rates
- Bull Trout population strong and stable
- Cutthroat Trout prevalent
- Mysid shrimp at remain at fairly low density

Fishery Status Summary

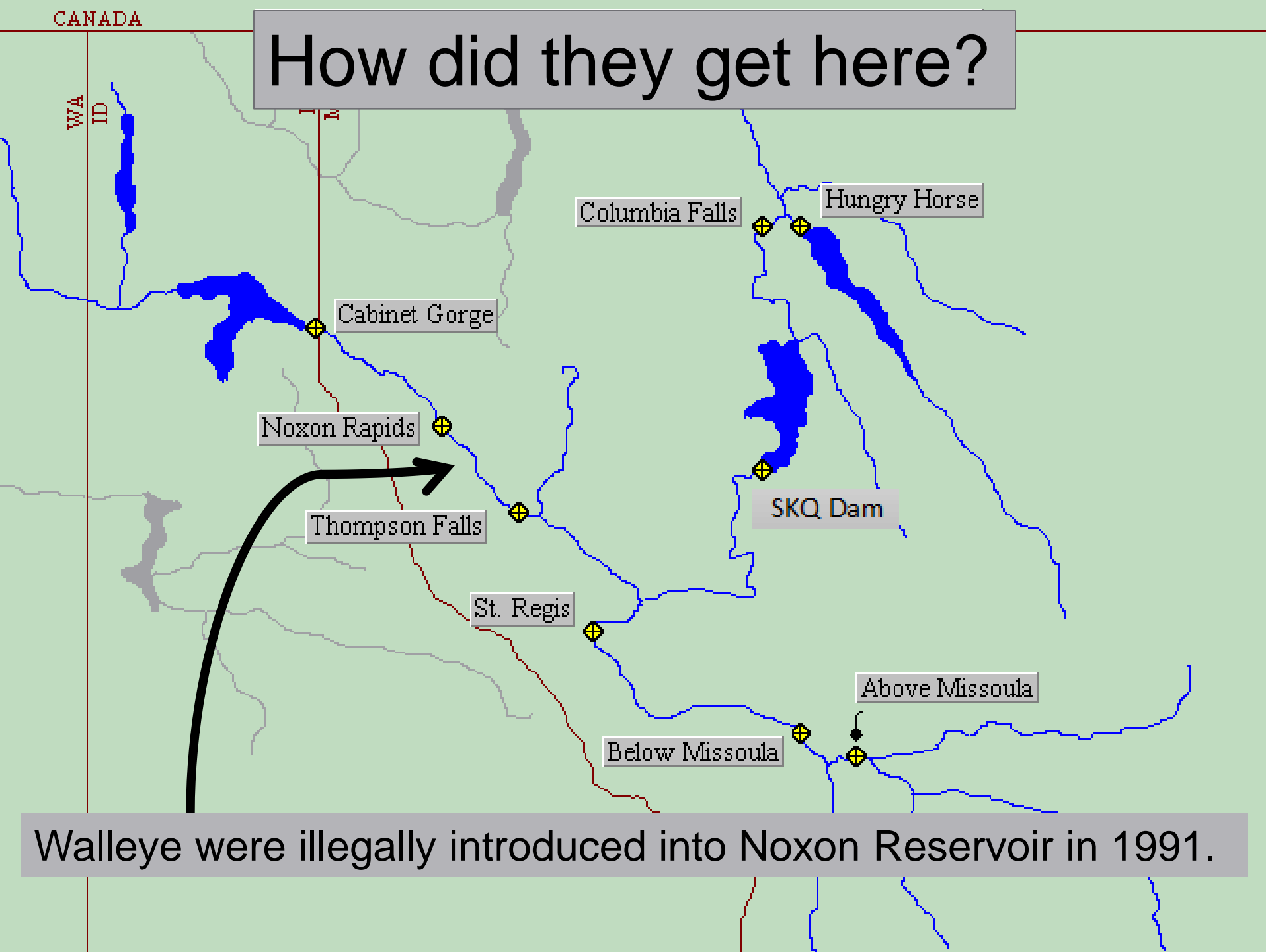
- Smallmouth Bass population strong and stable
- Variety of other species contributing to fishery
 - Yellow Perch, Largemouth Bass, Brown Trout, etc.
- Fishery is performing well
 - Diverse, good catch rates for most species
 - Kokanee the primary exception
 - Trophy potential of fishery is exceptional and still improving
- Sustainability?
 - Northern Pike appear to be increasing
 - Walleye rapidly increasing

Walleye Research and Management



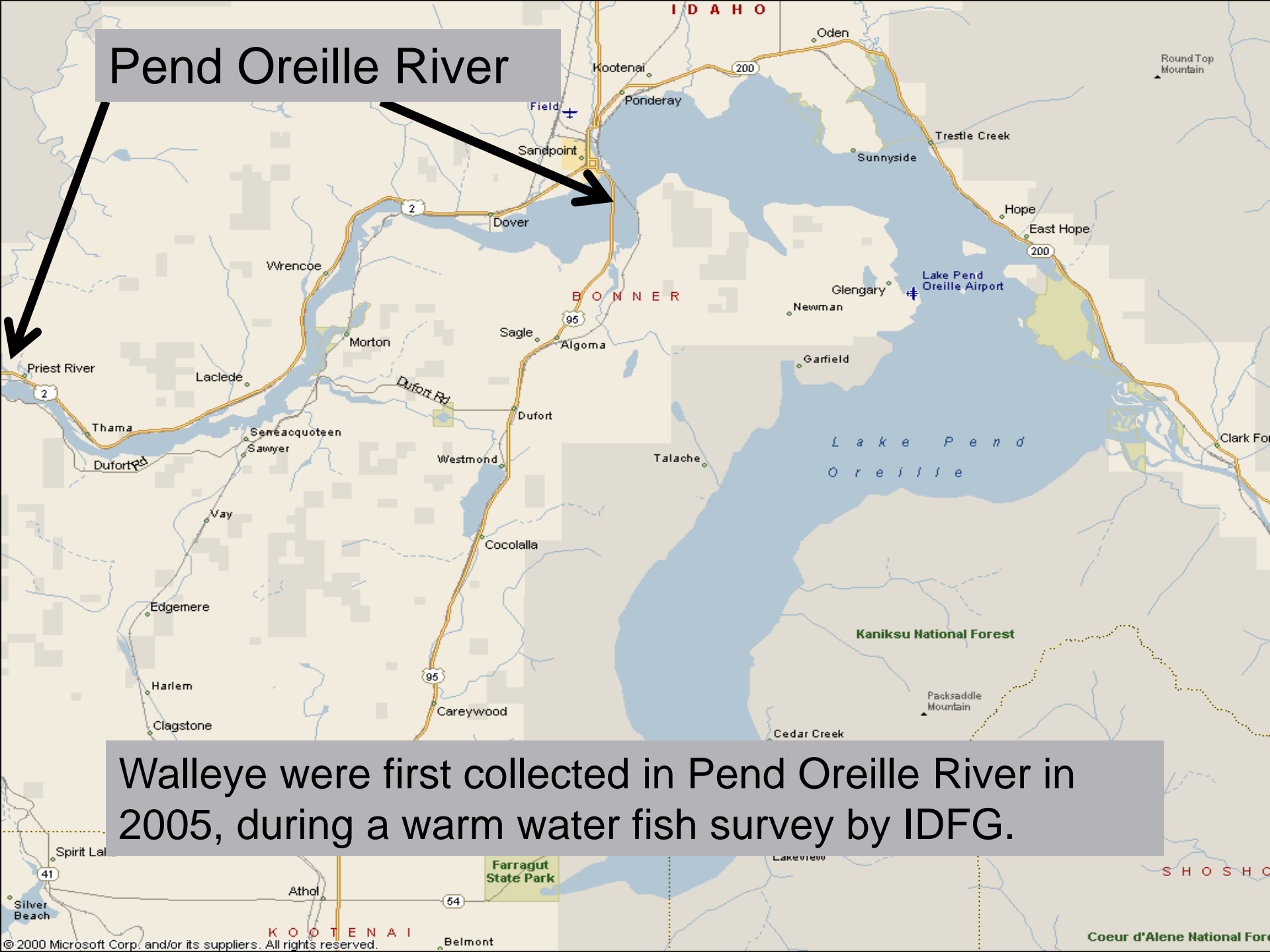
CANADA

How did they get here?



Walleye were illegally introduced into Noxon Reservoir in 1991.

Pend Oreille River



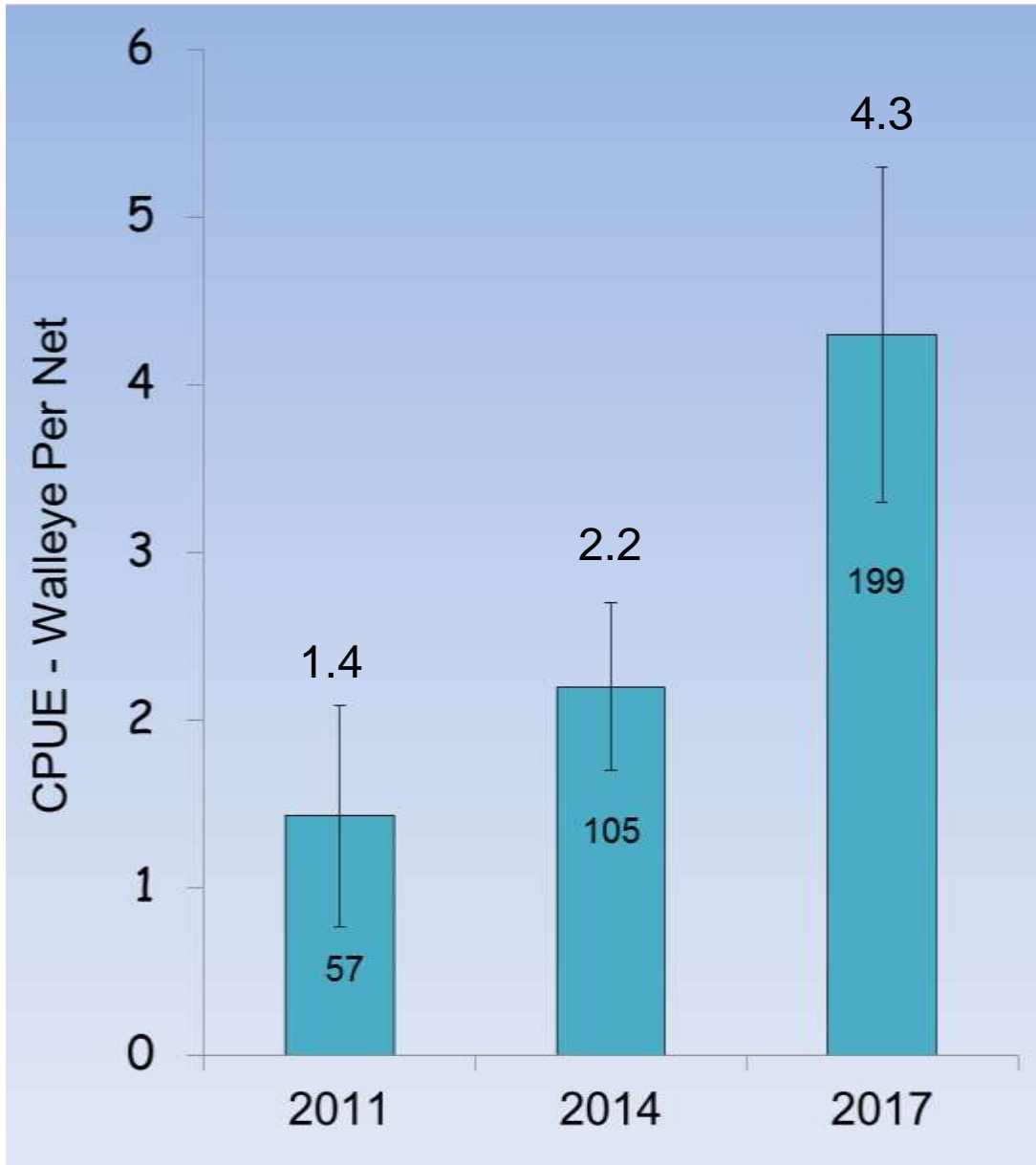
Walleye were first collected in Pend Oreille River in 2005, during a warm water fish survey by IDFG.

Lake Pend Oreille



Walleye were first collected in Lake Pend Oreille in 2006, the first year of the LKT suppression program. They were probably here earlier.

Walleye Population Trend



Why are we concerned?



Walleye Biology:

Well-suited to establishing in new environments:

- Can begin eating fish at < 2 inches
- Walleye are highly effective predators
 - Especially for trout, kokanee, and soft-rayed fish species
 - Diverse diet – can switch prey easily
- Mature at early age when growth is fast (2-4 yrs)
- High reproductive potential, ~36,000 eggs per pound body weight
- Can spawn in variety of habitat types (main lake shoals, rivers, flooded vegetation)
- Commonly live 10-20 years or more

Walleye Introduction:

MANAGEMENT

Walleye and Northern Pike: Boost or Bane to Northwest Fisheries?

By Thomas E. McMahon and David H. Bennett

ABSTRACT

Introductions of nonnative walleye (*Stizostedion vitreum*) and northern pike (*Esox lucius*) have created popular recreational fisheries in many Northwestern waters. Rising demand for expanded angling opportunities for these species, especially walleye, has been met with growing concern about long-term risks because of potential prey depletions, reductions in salmonid populations, and long-range movements of the species from the point of release. We urge a cautious approach to future introductions of these species in the northwestern United States and outline some approaches for evaluating risks and benefits. Stricter risk assessment procedures for species introductions have been adopted by many states, but illegal introductions of both species are a continuing problem. Greater efforts are needed to educate the public about the risks of illegal transplants, and stronger statutes are necessary to discourage this activity.

The popularity of nonnative walleye (*Stizostedion vitreum*) and northern pike (*Esox lucius*) as sport fishes has mushroomed in recent years in the northwestern United States

(Conover 1986). The walleye fishery in Lake Roosevelt, Washington, provides 200,000 angler-hours of fishing annually at catch rates of 0.5 fish/h with fish in the 2-kg to 5-kg size range commonly caught (Hallock and Fletcher 1991). Northern pike in Coeur d'Alene Lake, Idaho, exhibit the highest growth rates of the species in North America, and catches of fish >12 kg are common (Rich 1993). These and other trophy fisheries have received national publicity in angling magazines and television programs, thus fueling interest for similar angling opportunities elsewhere in the region. Proposed introductions are often controversial due to perceived risks to the region's prized salmonid fisheries (Conover 1986). Managing such top predators can be troublesome because potential top-down effects have been

shown to significantly alter entire fish communities, even in large waterbodies (Colby et al. 1987; Knight and Vondracek 1993). Colonization of new waters beyond the point of release is an additional concern. Some western states prohibit stocking of walleye into certain waters (Idaho Department of Fish and Game [IDFG] 1982; Colby and Hunter 1989). However, demand for angling opportunities continues to mount, especially for walleye, and Idaho (IDFG 1982) and Montana (Colby and Hunter 1989) have conducted environmental assessments to guide stocking policies. Unfortunately, while state agencies have initiated detailed environmental reviews to evaluate risks and benefits of proposed introductions, illegal introductions of both species may be rising (Vashro 1990, 1995).

Throughout North America the use of species introductions as a management tool has come under increased scrutiny (Moyle et al. 1986; Spencer et al. 1991; Bain 1993). Walleye and northern pike management

in the Northwest illustrates that weighing potential recreational and economic benefits derived from introductions against potential long-term ecosystem effects is fraught with complex biological and social considerations. In this article, we review the current distribution of walleye and northern pike in the region and summarize case studies describing how local systems have responded to pike and walleye introductions. Our aim is to outline approaches for evaluating risks and benefits of proposed introductions and for curtailing illegal ones.

Current Distribution

Walleye and northern pike were first introduced to the Northwest in the 1940s and 1950s (Brown 1971; Beamesderfer and Nigro 1989) and now occur throughout the Columbia and upper Missouri River basins (Figure 1). Their range continues to expand as they colonize and are introduced into additional waterbodies.

Walleye

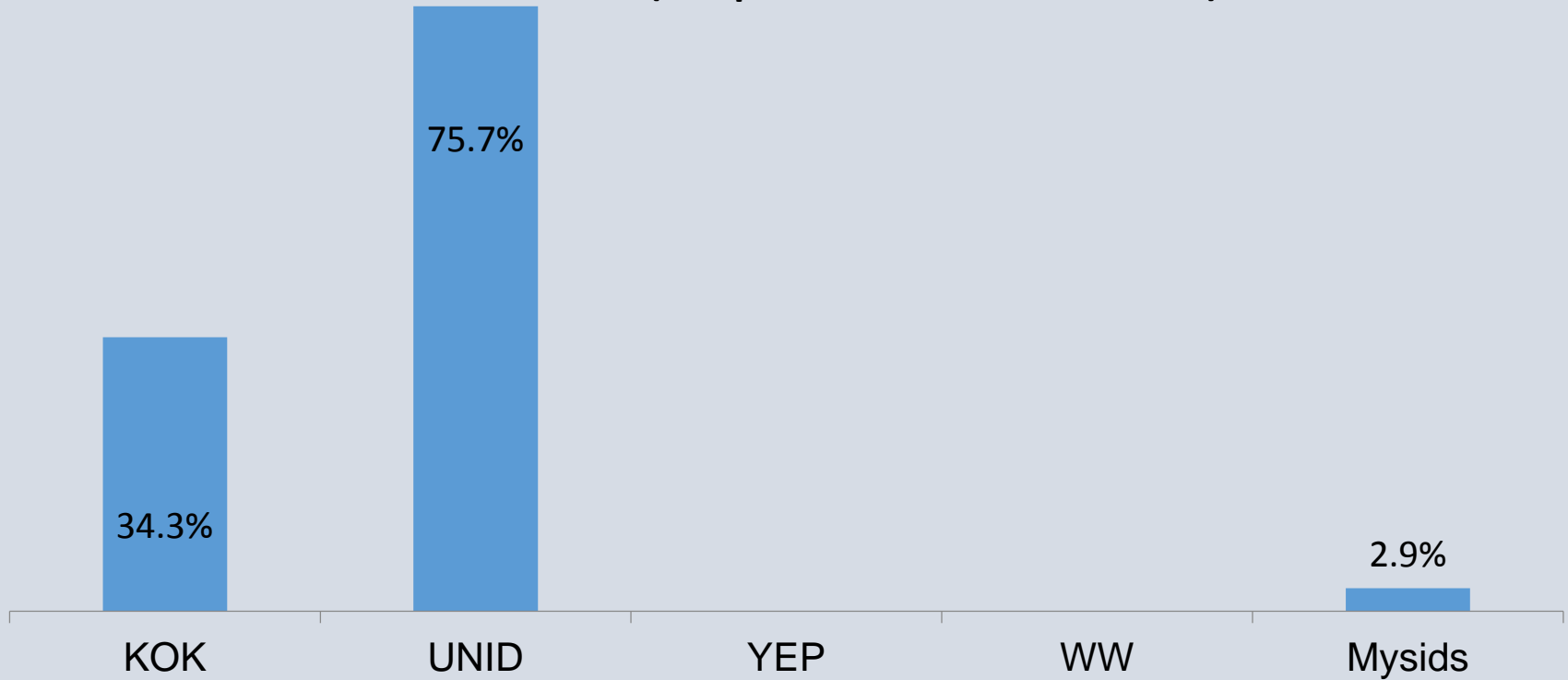
One of the more significant walleye introductions in the region was to the upper Columbia River system (Figure 1). Although the history of its introduction is unclear, a popular

Not a new issue:

- Pros:
 - Popular sportfish
 - Adds diversity of fishing opportunity
- Cons:
 - Difficult to sustain popular recreation fisheries
 - Native species impacts
 - Difficult to sustain prey base

Walleye Diet - Fall 2016

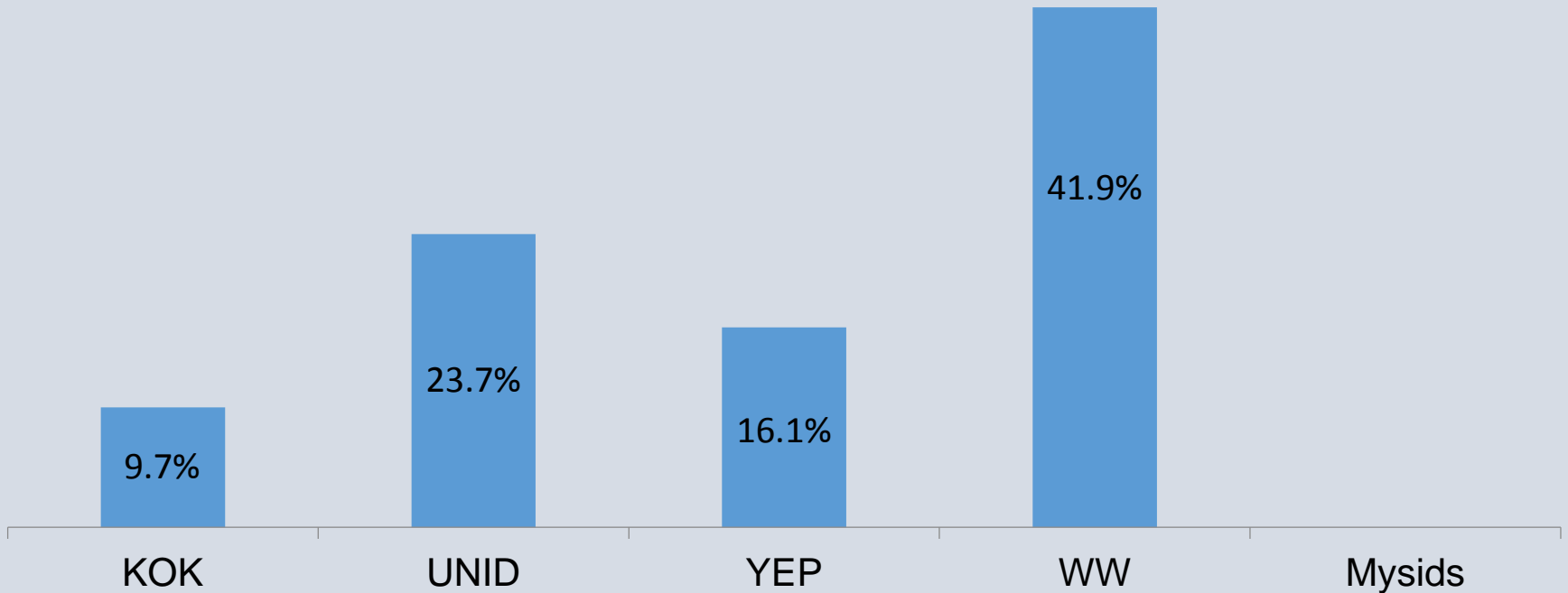
Fall 2016 (Deep Water, 70 Full Stomachs)



- Sampled in deep water (kokanee habitat)
- Kokanee most frequent item in stomachs

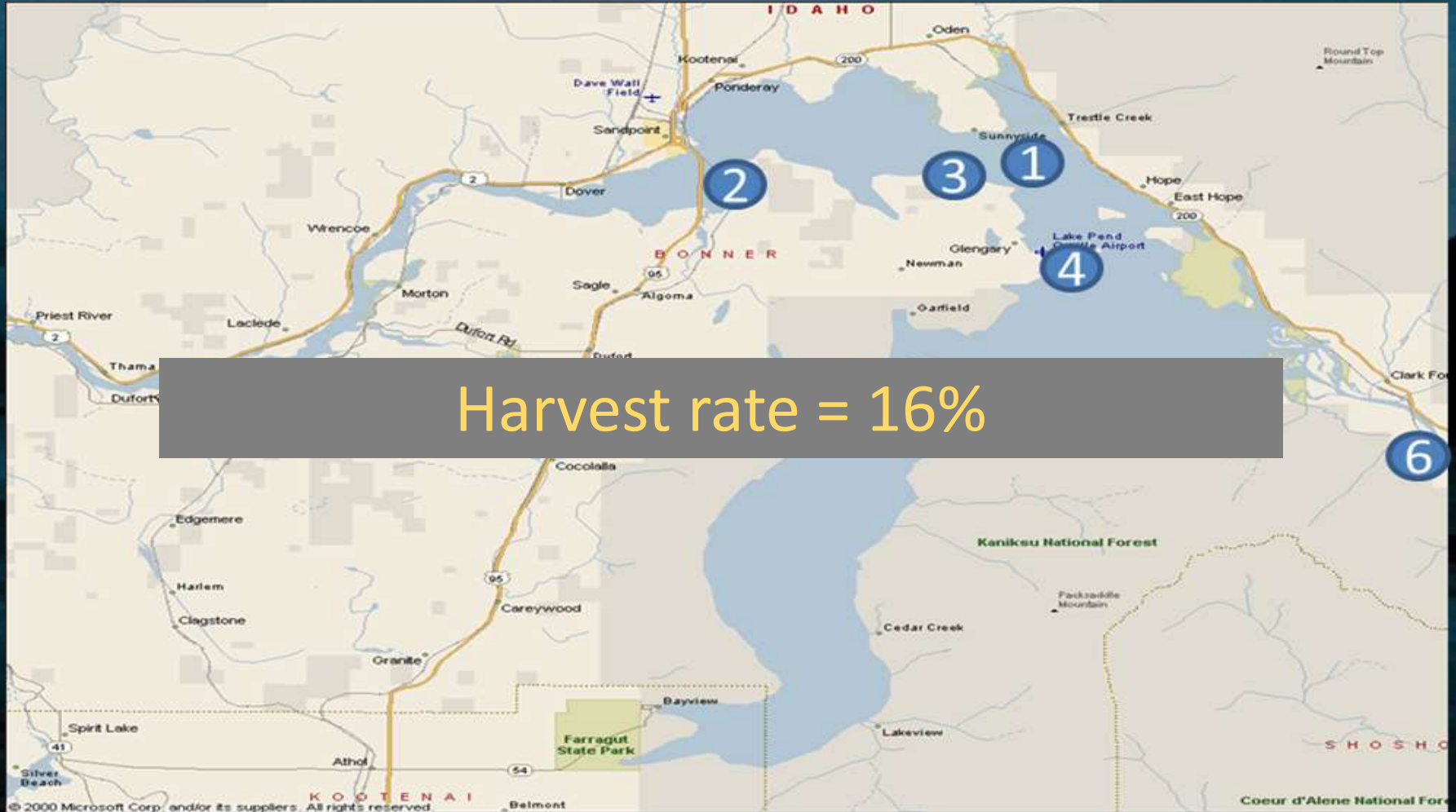
Walleye Diet - 2017 nearshore survey

FWIN 2017 (Shallow Water, 93 Full Stomachs)



- High prey diversity
- Perch and warmwater fish group most frequent
- Kokanee common (margins of kokanee habitat)

What proportion are harvested?



Harvest rate = 16%

Tagged 466 walleye for harvest rate estimate

Walleye Summit – March 2018

- Invited panel of Walleye experts to Idaho

- Dr. Nigel Lester
- Dr. Mike Hansen
- Dr. Mike Quist
- Dr. Eli Felts
- Dave Lucchesi



- Reviewed Pend Oreille situation and provided feedback

Walleye Summit – Summary

- Unanimously agreed that Walleye pose a major risk to sustainability of existing fishery
- Currently monitoring and research approach is scientifically sound
- Can Walleye population be controlled via fishing?
 - Possibly – more difficult than Lake Trout
 - Highly unlikely that angler harvest alone will be sufficient
 - Targeted suppression probably necessary

Walleye Summit – Summary

Recommendations:

- Proactive management essential to minimize risk
 - Cannot afford to wait to see if they cause fishery decline
- Transition research to focus on “fishing power”
 - Monitor angler harvest rates
 - Assess feasibility of targeted netting as a tool
- Document distribution using telemetry
- Identify sources of recruitment (MT or ID)
- Evaluate trends in diet
- Promote angler harvest

Walleye Research Questions

1. What are their current densities?

- Low to moderate, but rapidly growing

2. What proportion are harvested?

- About 16%

3. What are they eating and how do they fit in the LPO food web?

- Cool/Deep – Kokanee, Warm/Shallow - Perch

4. Where do they spawn?

5. What are distribution and movement patterns?



Walleye Telemetry Study – 2018 Results



March and April – 12 fish

- Staging at CFD and in CFR



May – 15 fish

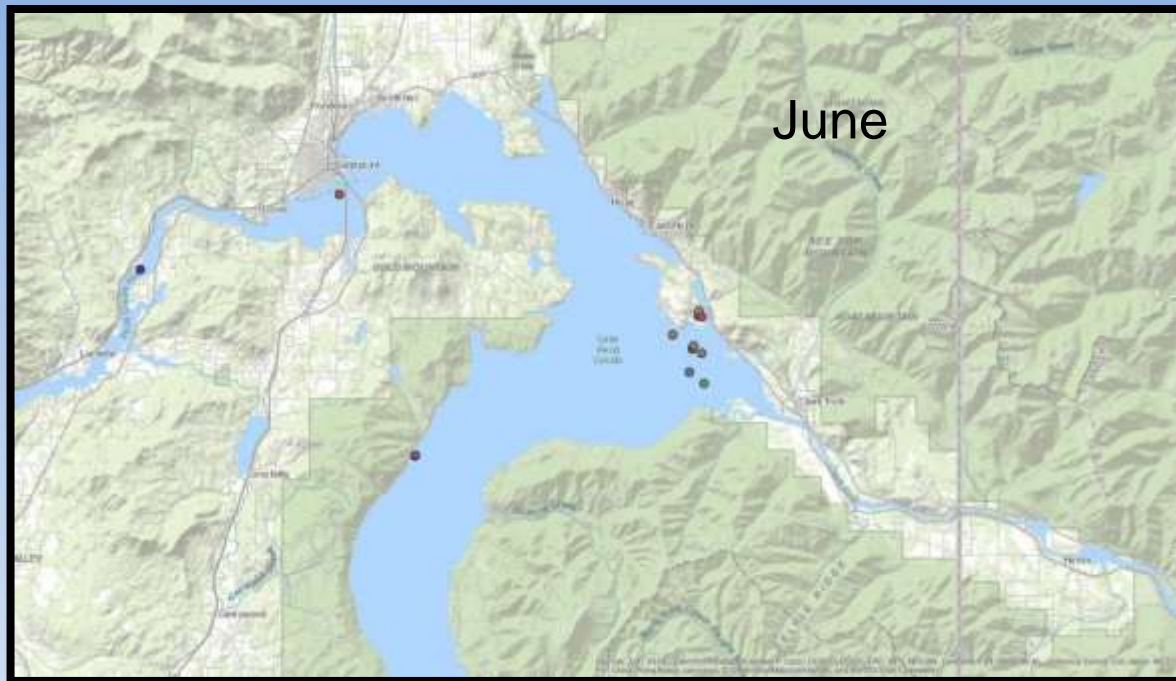
- Staging at Sandpoint, Sunnyside, CFD and in CFR, some spawning



Already well distributed

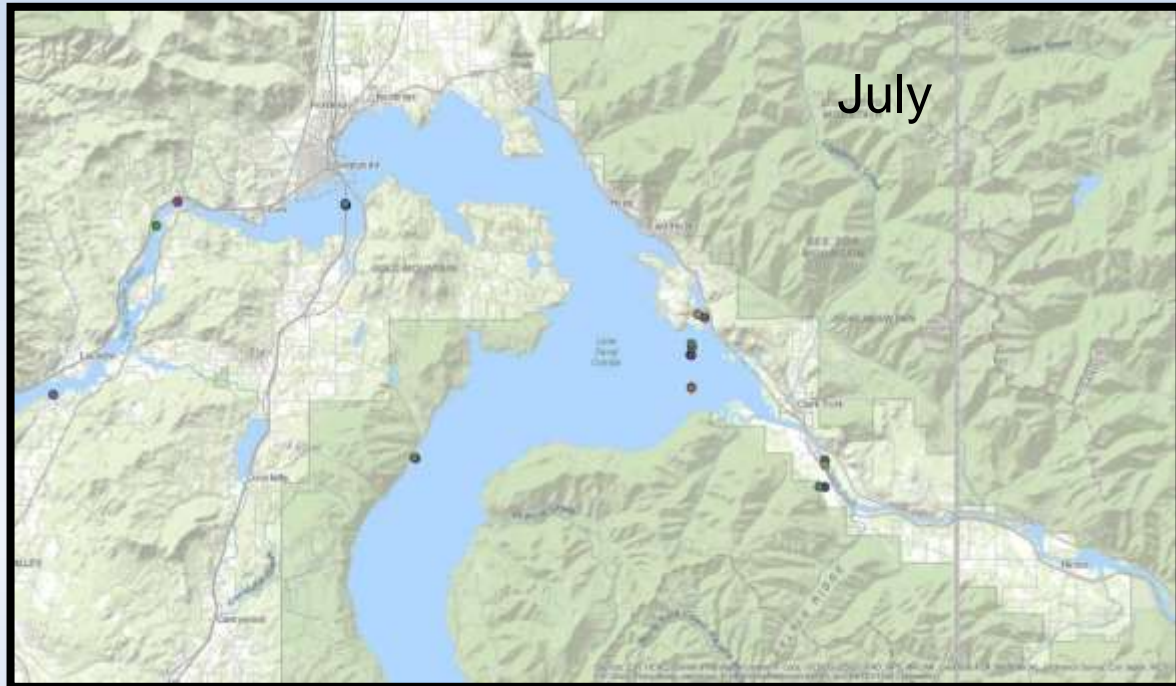
June – 9 fish

- Concentrated at CFD



July – 11 fish

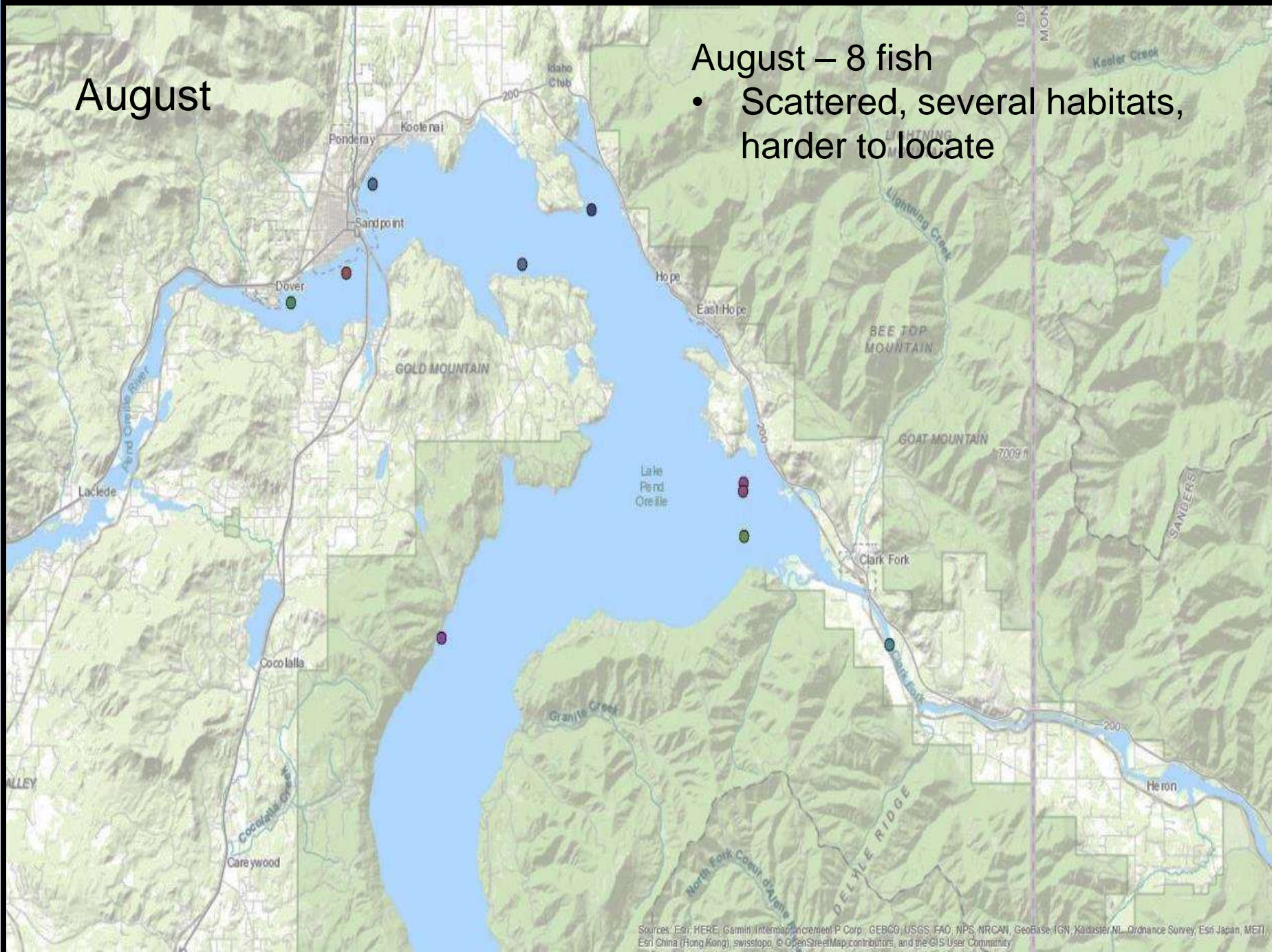
- Concentrated at CFD
- Several up toward CGD
- Moving shallow and west



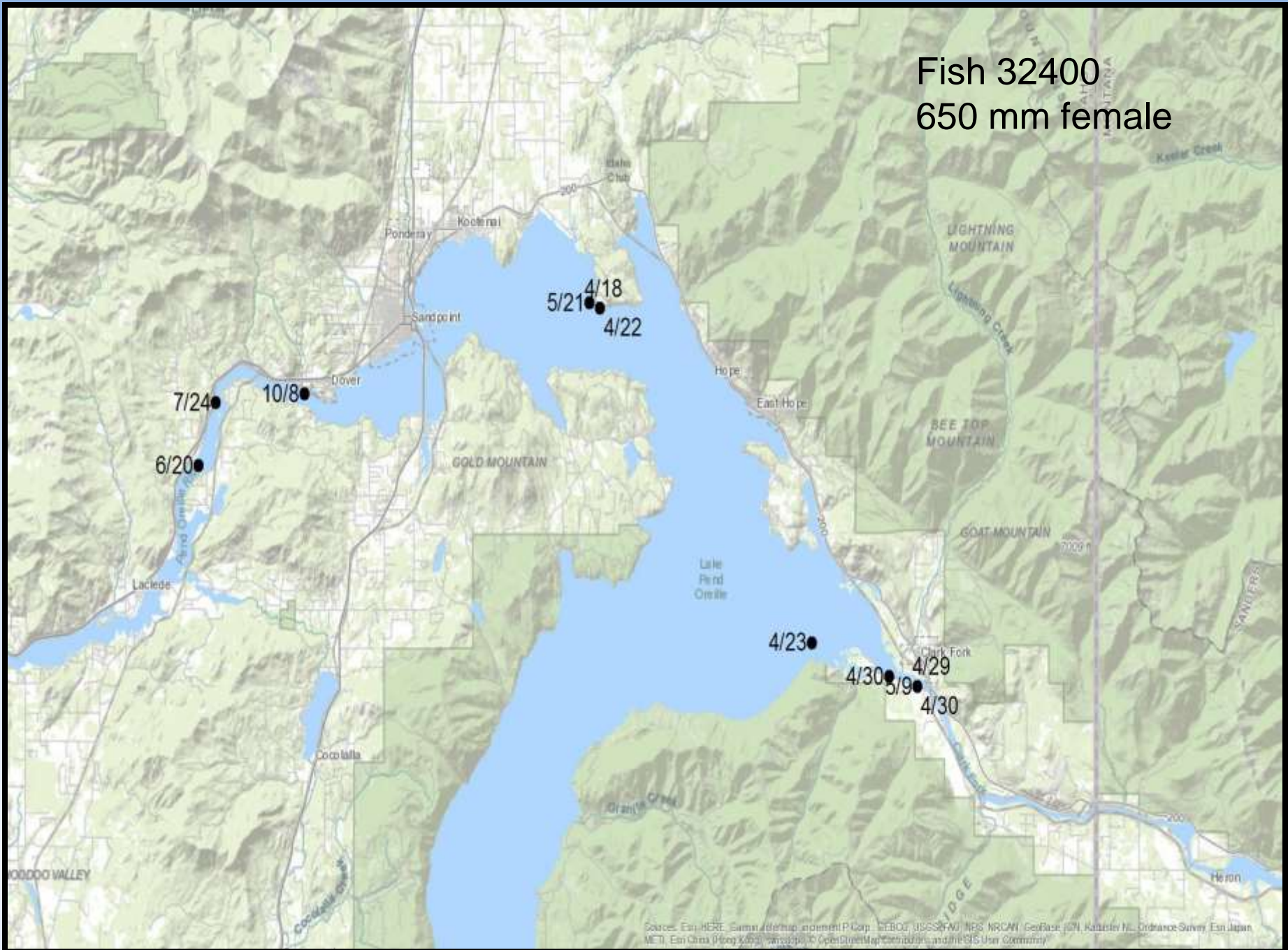
August

August – 8 fish

- Scattered, several habitats, harder to locate



Fish 32400
650 mm female



2018 Pilot Telemetry Summary

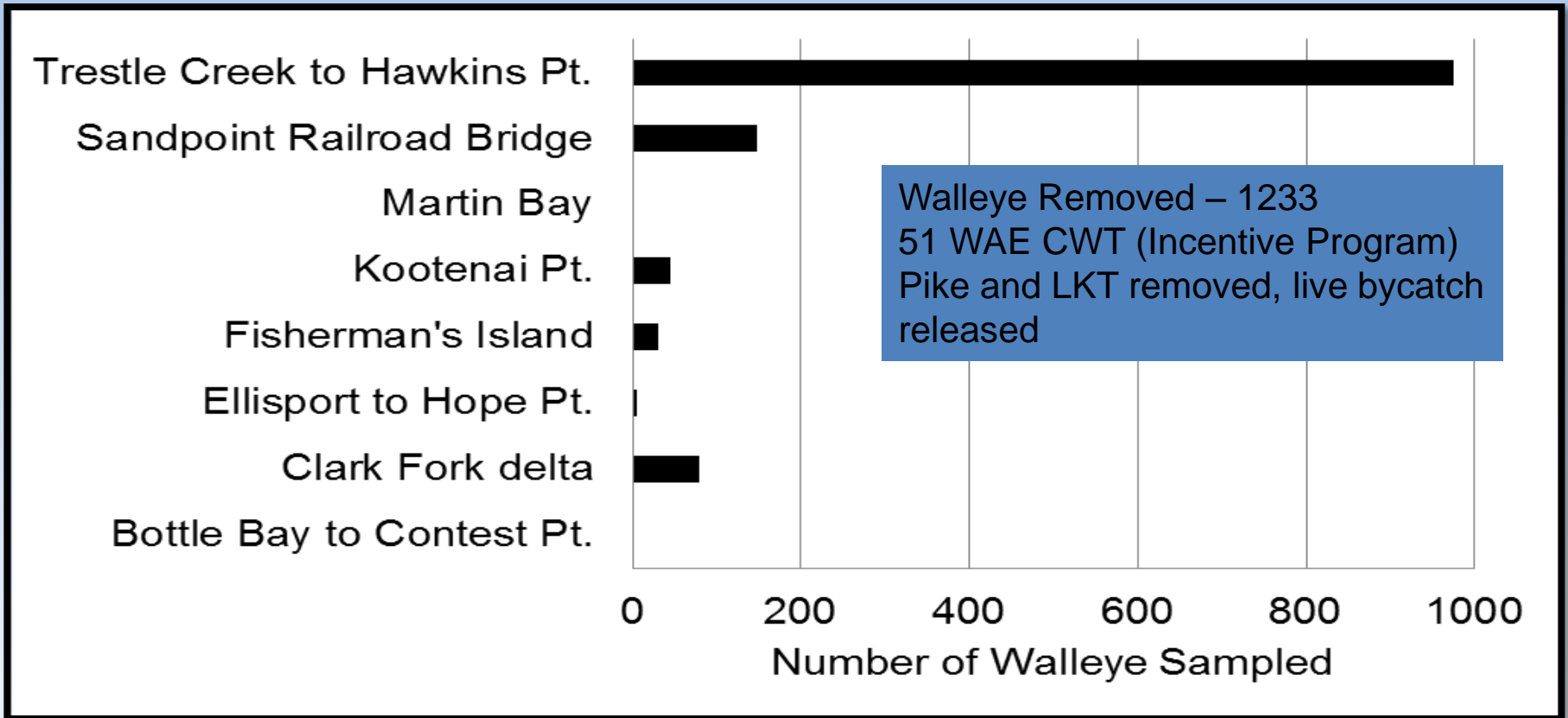
- We have identified some general habitats used by Walleye
- High use of CFR, CGD, and warm shallow basins west to Sandpoint and into POR (highly mobile)
- No movements into Pack or Priest Rivers
- Spawning areas not specifically documented, but Clark Fork, Pack River Delta assumed

Walleye Suppression Feasibility – 2018 Results



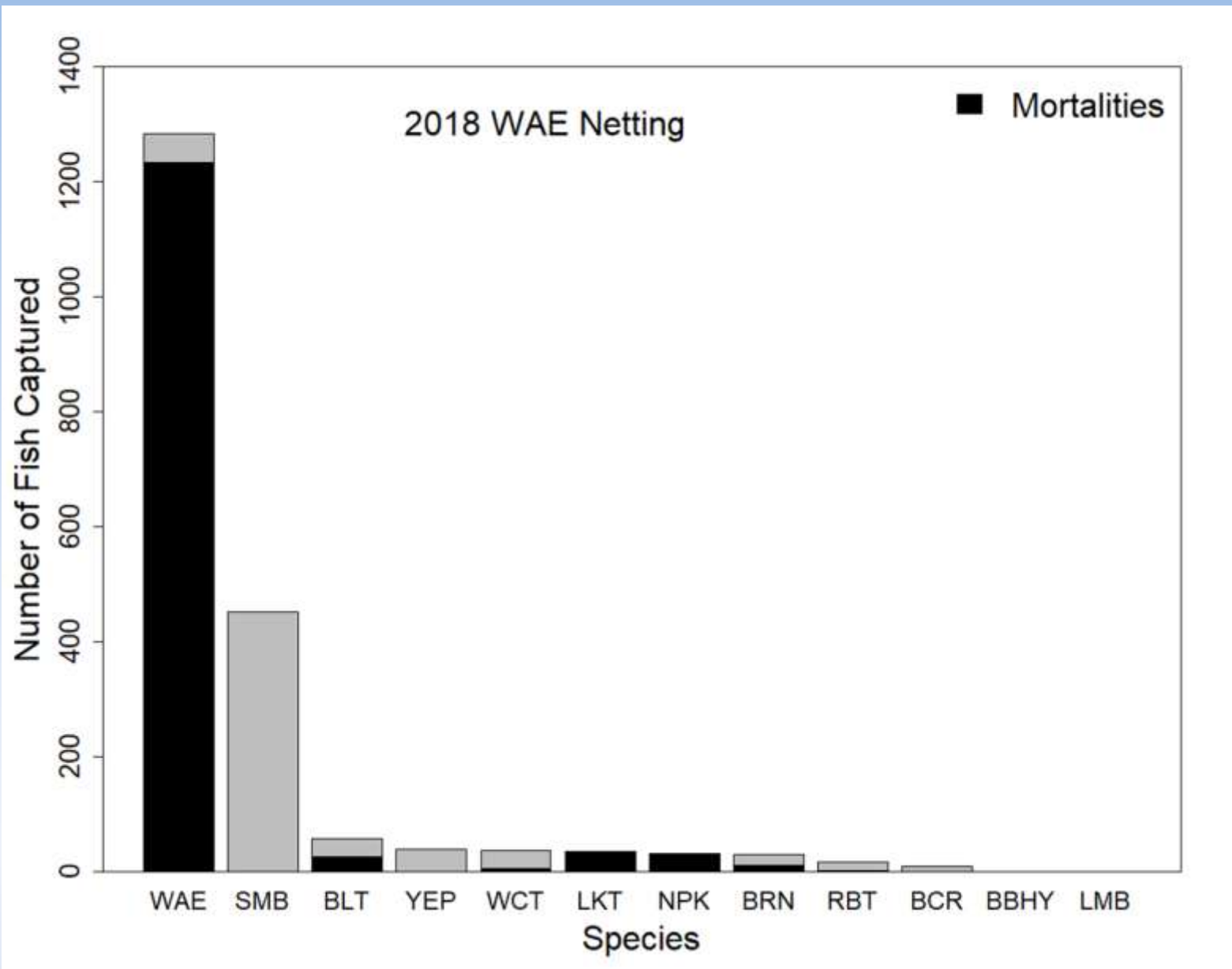
Spring 2018 Walleye Suppression Netting

Can we manage walleye densities?



Gillnetting (April 16 – May 4)

Walleye Gillnetting Bycatch – 2018

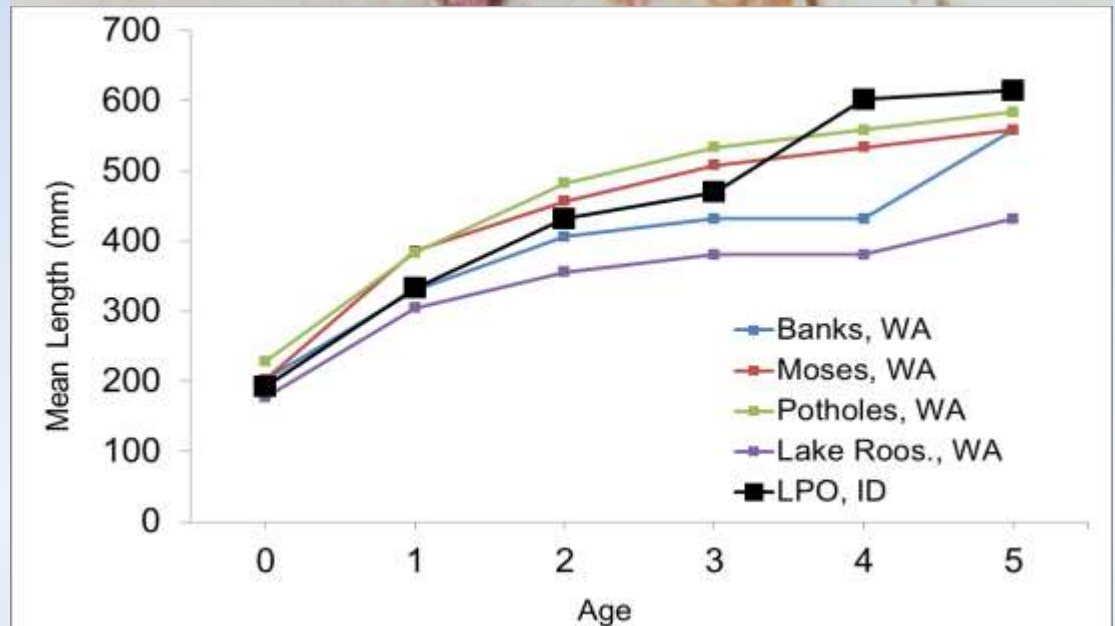


Walleye Research

Samples collected for:

- Structures for age and growth analyses
- Muscle for future food habits studies (SI)
- Ovaries for fecundity analyses, pop. modeling, spawn timing
- Water of origin analyses (Microchem.)

Spawn late April into May



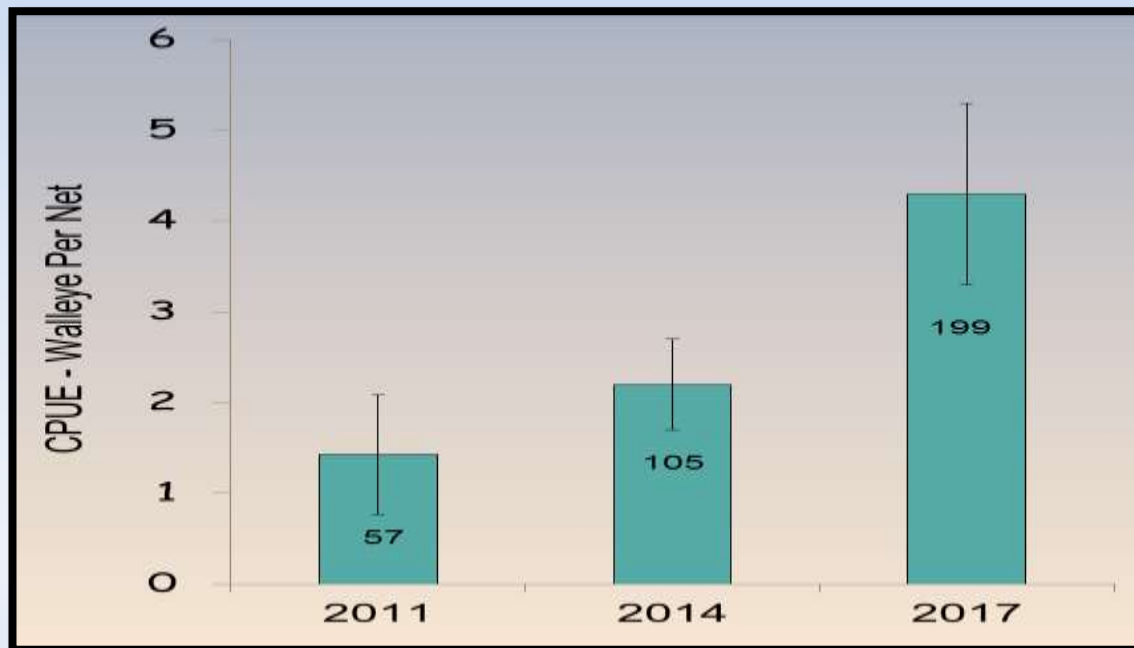
Food Bank Donations



3580 pounds of fish donated

Netting Plans 2019

- Targeted walleye netting (April 15 – May 3)
- Evaluate catch trends and size structure
- Continue collecting tissues and structures (food habits grad. project 2020)
- Did three years of suppression netting (measurably) change population structure and/or densities (FWIN 2020)?



Walleye Research Questions

1. What are their current densities?

- Survey in 2020

2. What proportion are harvested?

- Continue to learn from AIP

3. What are they eating and how do they fit in the LPO food web?

- Food habits graduate student 2020

4. Where do they spawn?

5. What are distribution and movement patterns?



Telemetry Plans for 2019

- Develop Vemco array – 30 VR2W passive receivers (listening stations)
- Will tag LKT, RBT, and WAE with multiyear tags
- We will still actively track tagged fish!
- Determine larger scale movement “patterns”
- Provide anglers more useful data



Experimental Walleye Angler Incentive Program

- Objectives:
 - Increase fishing effort
 - Encourage anglers to harvest walleye
 - Maximize potential for angling to be an effective tool for controlling walleye



Two Ways to Win



Tagged Fish

- 50 fish tagged in LPO
- Microscopic tag in fish's head
- Anglers can't tell if they are tagged
- Each worth \$1,000

Monthly Lottery

- Each head submitted = 1 entry into the lottery
- Ten \$100 awards drawn per month

Walleye AIP

Design Considerations:

- Fiscal uncertainty
- Potential for non-LPO Walleye



Data Slip



LPO Angler Incentive Program

Species (Check only one): () Lake Trout () Walleye

Angler Name: _____
Street: _____
City: _____
State: _____
Zip: _____
Phone Number: _____

Idaho Fishing License No.: _____

Month fish were caught (If fish were caught in multiple months please bag heads separately): _____

Number of heads submitted by location:

- _____ Clark Fork River downstream of Cabinet Gorge Dam
- _____ Lake Pend Oreille north of Windy Pt. (north half of lake)
- _____ Lake Pend Oreille south of Windy Pt. (south half of lake)
- _____ Pack River
- _____ Pend Oreille River downstream of the Highway 95 Bridge and upstream of Albeni Falls Dam (Walleye only)
- _____ Priest River (Walleye only)

By signing below I certify that I have read and understand the rules of this program (<https://idf.idaho.gov/lake-pend-oreille-angler-incentive-program>) and all the information above is true and correct.

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Drop-Off Locations



Freezer Locations

North 40, Ponderay

Arnie's Conoco, Kootenai

Peck Landscape Supplies & Farm Store, Sagle

Glengary Bay Boat Launch, Sagle

Garfield Bay Public Boat Launch, Sagle

Hope Marine, Hope

Holiday Shores, Hope

Bonner Park West, Priest River

MacDonald's Hudson Bay Resort, Bayview

Fish & Game Field Office, Bayview

Fish & Game Regional Office, Coeur d'Alene

Take Home Messages

- Walleye now established and rapidly increasing in Lake Pend Oreille
 - Population doubling every three years
- Walleye have diverse diet in Lake Pend Oreille
 - Kokanee are being consumed (red flag)
- Angler harvest rates currently low
- Panel of experts:
 - Walleye population growth threatens stability of fishery
 - Learn more about population
 - Assess ability of angling and netting to keep population in-check

Take Home Messages

- Walleye fishery exists
 - Fishing opportunity likely will be present into the future
- Walleye need to be managed to maintain acceptable balance in fishery
 - Harvest-oriented angling important tool
 - Other removal measures may need to be considered
 - Research and monitoring important to inform future management decisions

Questions?

