

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE  
STATEWIDE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT



FEDERAL AID JOB PROGRESS REPORTS

F-20-52  
2016

MARLETTE LAKE  
WESTERN REGION



**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE, FISHERIES DIVISION  
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

Table of Contents

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY .....	1
BACKGROUND .....	1
OBJECTIVES .....	2
PROCEDURES .....	3
FINDINGS .....	4
MANAGEMENT REVIEW .....	10
RECOMMENDATIONS .....	11

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE, FISHERIES DIVISION  
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

List of Tables

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	2016 Marlette Lake Spawning Operation.....	6
2	2016 Marlette Lake Egg Totals .....	7
3	Condition Factor of Salmonids in Marlette Lake .....	7
4	Marlette Lake Spawning Station LCT Data and %Return .....	7

List of Figures

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	2016 Marlette Lake Angler Drop-Box – Species Composition .....	5
2	2016 Marlette Lake Angler Drop-Box Survey – Fish Length Frequency ....	5
3	2016 Marlette Lake Spawning – Length Frequency of LCT .....	8
4	2016 Marlette Lake Spawning – Incline Rainbow Growth Rates .....	9

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE, FISHERIES DIVISION  
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

**State:** *Nevada*  
**Project Title:** *Statewide Fisheries Program*  
**Job Title:** *Marlette Lake*  
**Period Covered:** *January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016*

**SUMMARY**

A total of 46 surveys were received from the Marlette Lake drop-box. Anglers reported fishing for 180 hrs and catching 323 fish consisting of 249 rainbow trout, 26 brook trout, 37 LCT, and 11 tui chub. Catch rates (all species included) were 8.1 fish per angler and 1.8 fish per hour. Because regulations prohibit harvest at Marlette Lake, all fish were reported as released.

The 2015, the Mail-in Angler Questionnaire Survey estimated use at 308 anglers that fished for 458 days. The estimated angler use is higher than the nine year average for the fishery while the estimated days fished is lower. The estimated fish per angler (9.3), days/angler (1.5), and fish/day (6.3) were all lower than the nine-year averages (19.5, 2.4, and 7.7, respectively).

Marlette Lake was stocked five times in 2016. From May through July, the lake received 10,513 fish consisting of 3,000 Pilot Peak strain Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT), 2,507 Pyramid Lake (contemporary) strain LCT, 4,007 Tahoe strain rainbow trout, and 999 Incline strain rainbow trout.

Beginning in late-May and concluding at the end of June, NDOW and USFWS fisheries biologists, NDOW hatchery personnel, and volunteers manned the fish spawning station. From the artificial spawning operation, 630,689 rainbow trout, 149,749 bowcutt trout, 111,902 cuttbow trout, and 46,709 LCT eggs were collected. All egg collection goals set prior to the 2016 spawning season were met. During this operation, data was collected to evaluate LCT and rainbow trout growth rates, strain evaluations, and return rates.

**BACKGROUND**

Sitting at an elevation of 7,825 ft in the Carson Range, Marlette Lake is a 381 surface acre oligotrophic reservoir that has a maximum depth of approximately 44 ft. The land surrounding Marlette Lake is dominated by high elevation conifer/aspen habitat that transitions into subalpine habitat near the top of many adjunct peaks. The reservoir is located on the east side of the Lake Tahoe Basin and is situated entirely within Lake Tahoe State Park.

Marlette Lake was constructed in 1873, when a small earth-fill dam was erected at the outlet to a broad glaciated basin. Lake water was piped to Virginia City via a series of flumes and pipes (inverted siphon) made famous by Hermann Schussler.

During the early 1880's, Marlette Lake was solely a brook trout fishery. From 1883 until 1930, the Nevada Fish Commission conducted an annual fall spawn-take. In 1963, the reservoir was purchased by the State of Nevada and the Nevada Department of Fish and Game assumed management responsibility for the fishery. Following a need for broodstock to support Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT, *Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi*) stocking in Pyramid and Walker lakes, LCT were introduced in 1964. Demand for large numbers of LCT eggs diminished in 1975 with the expiration of the Pyramid Lake Agreement.

Starting in 1984, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), hatched from eggs taken from adult spawners from Lake Tahoe, were stocked into Marlette Lake to establish another much needed wild brood stock. To date, over nine million rainbow trout eggs have been harvested from brood stock in Marlette Lake. When possible, the broodstock is enhanced with progeny from wild rainbow trout stocks collected from Lake Tahoe. The performance of the current brood stock will be assessed through the Marlette Lake Rainbow Trout Study, which was initiated in 2009.

Since broodstock operations at Big Springs Reservoir failed due to insufficient water supplies, then LCT were restocked into Marlette Lake for production of LCT x rainbow trout hybrids (i.e., bowcutts and cuttbows). Pyramid Lake strain and Independence Lake strain LCT were stocked between 2002 and 2007. In 2008, Pilot Peak strain LCT became available to produce bowcutt trout eggs for sport fish management. The success of Pilot Peak LCT will be assessed through the Marlette Lake Pilot Peak LCT Study, which was initiated in 2009. The fishery at Marlette Lake is currently comprised of rainbow trout, brook trout, Lahontan cutthroat trout, Tahoe suckers, speckled dace, and tui chub.

In 2006, Marlette Lake was opened as a public fishery. The lake is managed under the Quality Coldwater Fisheries Management Concept, which establishes angler success rates of 0.30-1.25 fish per hour and 2.0-3.5 fish per angler day. Fishing regulations allow angling from July 15 – September 30, one hour before sunrise until two hours after sunset. There is a zero-limit on fish and tackle is restricted to artificial lures with single barbless hooks.

## **OBJECTIVES**

- Conduct a general assessment of angler use and success through opportunistic angler contacts, return of angler drop-box surveys, and mail-in angler questionnaire data.
- Assist with the trout spawning operation during the spring to ensure fulfillment of eggs for NDOW's hatchery program.
- Install an angler drop-box and information kiosk at the western most access point to Marlette Lake.
- Monitor the performance of tagged LCT by utilizing data collected during NDOW spawning operations.
- Monitor the performance of tagged rainbow trout by utilizing data collected during NDOW spawning operations.

## PROCEDURES

**Conduct a general assessment of angler use and success through opportunistic angler contacts, return of angler drop-box surveys, and mail-in angler questionnaire data.** A single visit was made to Marlette Lake during the 2016 fishing season while completing other tasks. A single angler was contacted during this visit.

During the course of other duties, a volunteer angler survey drop-box at Marlette Lake was maintained and restocked. At the end of the calendar year, data was summarized.

Angler use and success was also assessed through the Department's Mail-in Angler Questionnaire Survey. Angler questionnaire data was derived from a survey that was mailed to 30,000 license purchasers from 2015.

**Assist with the trout spawning operation during the spring to ensure fulfillment of eggs for NDOW's hatchery program.** Beginning in late-May and concluding at the end of June, NDOW, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and volunteers staffed the fish spawning station at Marlette Lake. During this time, pre-spawn rainbow trout and LCT were captured in the fish trap along Trelease Creek, a main tributary to the reservoir. Twice daily, fish were counted and sorted by species, sex, and ripeness and placed into separate holding pens within the creek until artificially spawned. Fish caught in the creek were augmented with fish captured in frame nets set throughout the lake.

Artificial spawning activities and egg takes occurred on four occasions. During an egg take, fish were anesthetized, rinsed, hand spawned, and fertilized by mixing eggs and sperm while on station. After cleaning and water hardening, eggs were transported to Mason Valley Hatchery.

Additionally, fork lengths and weight of the first 50 fish of each species and gender were measured for each lot of fish spawned. All rainbow trout and LCT captured were examined for fin clips and/or tags. Tagged fish were subsequently measured and weighed on an electronic scale. Fin clips, tag types (Floy vs PIT), and/or tag numbers were recorded.

**Install an angler drop-box and information kiosk at the western most access point to Marlette Lake.** With the assistance of the Carson City Fly Fishers, an informational kiosk was constructed and prepared for installation at Marlette Lake. Proper authorization to install the kiosk at the lake was attained and the kiosk was installed prior to the fishing season opening in 2016. The location of the kiosk installation is at the western most access point near the dam.

**Monitor the performance of tagged LCT by utilizing data collected during NDOW spawning operations.** In cooperation with USFWS, untagged but adipose

clipped LCT caught were classified by gender and scanned electronically for a PIT tag. Fish without an existing tag were anesthetized, measured, weighed, sexed, and had a PIT tag surgically implanted. A fin clip was also taken from untagged LCT for genetic analysis.

In order to maximize genetic diversity during spawning, the USFWS maintains a comprehensive database detailing the strain, life history, and family origin of all PIT tagged LCT at Marlette Lake. Beginning in 2011, all adipose clipped Pilot Peak LCT captured during spawning operations were implanted with a PIT tag. Tagged fish captured were used to determine growth rate, longevity, and performance of that strain in Marlette Lake.

**Monitor the performance of tagged rainbow trout by utilizing data collected during NDOW spawning operations.** Data (length, weight, and body condition) gathered this year from tagged rainbow trout was used to examine growth rate, longevity, and performance in Marlette Lake.

## FINDINGS

**Conduct a general assessment of angler use, success, and harvest through opportunistic angler contacts, return of angler drop-box surveys, and mail-in angler questionnaire data.** While at Marlette Lake in August to restock the angler drop-box survey forms, fisheries personnel made contact with one angler who reported having fished for 1.5 hours. The angler had caught four rainbow trout estimated to be in the 8.0 to 14.0 in range. The angler also reported catching a cutthroat trout but no size estimate was given.

A total of 46 surveys were received from the Marlette Lake drop-box. Anglers reported fishing for 180 hrs and catching 323 fish consisting of 249 rainbow trout, 26 brook trout, 37 LCT, and 11 tui chub (Figure 1). Catch rates (all species included) were 8.1 fish per angler and 1.8 fish per hour. Because regulations prohibit harvest at Marlette Lake, all fish were reported as released.

An examination of length found that all tui chub were less than 10.0 in (Figure 2) while the trout species were distributed fairly evenly throughout the size classes. The majority of Lahontan cutthroat trout reported were over 14 in with approximately 18 percent being over 20 in.

Shore anglers continue to outnumber those fishing from boats or tubes, which is to be expected at a hike-in fishery such as Marlette Lake. Angler satisfaction in 2016 was rated on a scale of -2 to +2, with -2 being unsatisfied and +2 representing satisfaction. Ratings were positive, averaging 1.8 for total fishing experience, 1.7 for size of fish, and 1.4 for number of fish. Fishing experience and size of fish were both rated higher than the 5-year average for the lake (1.5 and 1.4, respectively), while the number of fish was in line with the average (1.4). The fishery appears to be trending in a positive direction as the angler satisfaction ratings have improved for the last two years.

Figure 1.

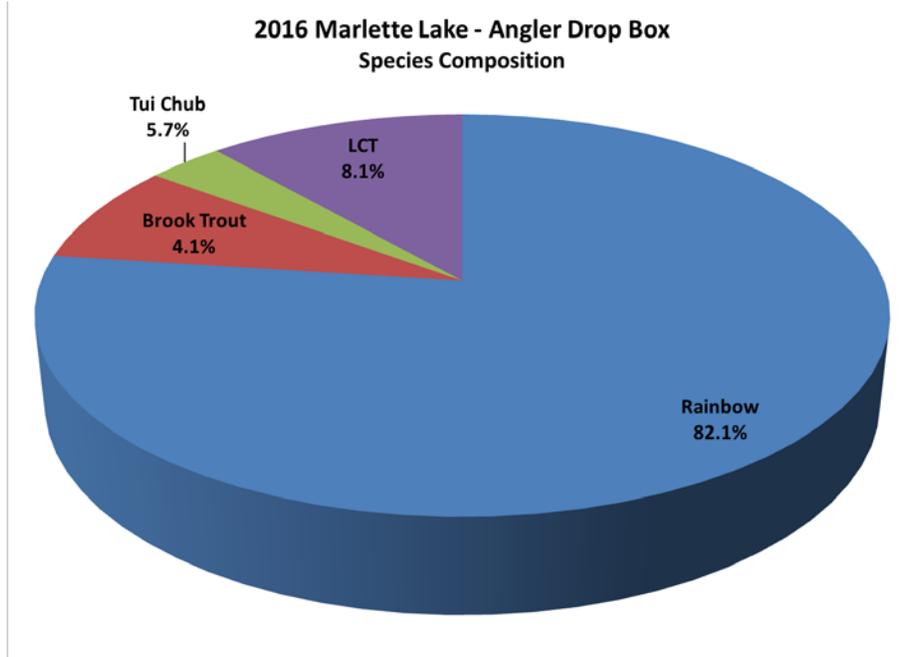
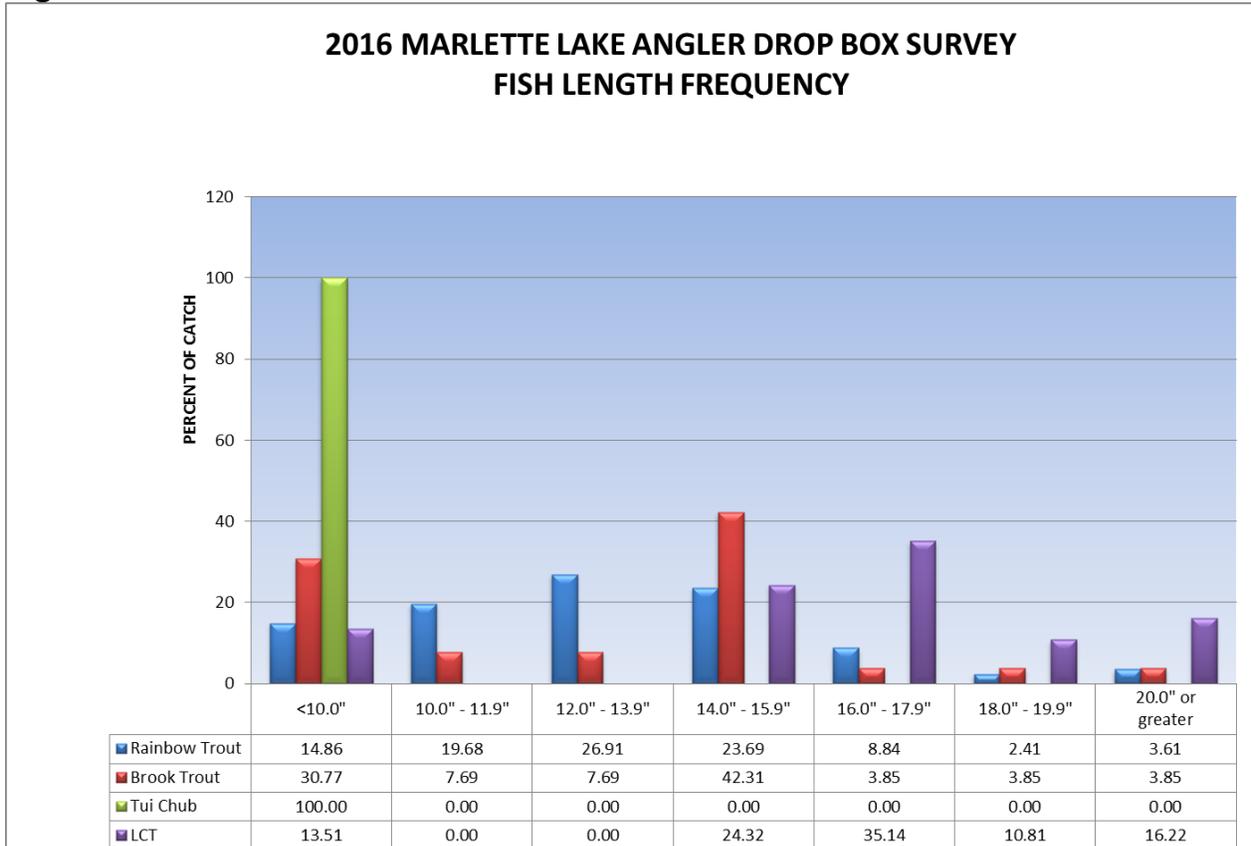


Figure 2.



The 2015 Mail-in Angler Questionnaire Survey estimated use at 308 anglers that fished for 458 days. The estimated angler use was higher than the nine year average for the fishery while the estimated days fished was lower. The estimated fish per angler (9.3), days/angler (1.5), and fish/day (6.3) were all lower than the nine-year averages (19.5, 2.4, and 7.7, respectively). The poor winter of 2014-2015 may have been responsible for this decline in angler use. In 2015, Marlette Lake was at the lowest level seen since the fishery opened to in 2006 and because of this, angling from the shore was extremely difficult due to weed beds and undesirable shoreline substrate.

## Stocking Program

Marlette Lake was stocked five times in 2016. From May through July, the lake received 10,513 fish consisting of 3,000 Pilot Peak strain LCT, 2,507 Pyramid Lake (contemporary) strain LCT, and 5,006 rainbow trout (Incline and Tahoe strains). All stocked fish were of catchable size. The seven-year stocking history is presented in Appendix 1.

**Assist with the trout spawning operation during the spring to ensure fulfillment of eggs for NDOW's hatchery program.** Four days in June were spent conducting spawning activities where 1,971 rainbow trout, 340 Pyramid (contemporary)strain LCT, and 59 Pilot Peak strain LCT were hand spawned and resulted in a take of 939,049 eggs. The results of the 2016 Marlette Lake spawning operation are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

**Table 1.** 2016 Marlette Lake Spawning Operation.

Species	Sex	Average Fork Length (mm)	# Spawned
Rainbow	M	301.2	924
Rainbow	F	319.2	1047
		<b>310.2</b>	<b>1971</b>
LCT (Pyramid)	M	345.6	205
LCT (Pyramid)	F	385.3	135
		<b>365.1</b>	<b>340</b>
LCT (Pilot)	M	306.5	30
LCT (Pilot)	F	299.8	29
		<b>303.2</b>	<b>59</b>

Prior to the 2016 spawning operation at Marlette Lake, it was determined that length and weight data would be recorded for all fish spawned in an effort to calculate the condition factor (K) of the fish in Marlette Lake, the results are presented in Table 3. All species spawned had condition factors on the fair to poor end of the spectrum, with rainbow trout ranking the highest and Pilot Peak strain LCT the lowest. These poor condition factors can be attributed to the oligotrophic nature of Marlette Lake and the large population of salmonids within it.

**Table 2.** 2016 Marlette Lake Egg Totals.

Species	Egg Totals
Rainbow	630,689
Bowcutt	149,749
Cuttbow	111,902
LCT (Pyramid)	30,327
LCT (Pilot)	16,382
<b>Total</b>	<b>939,049</b>

**Table 3.** Condition Factor of Salmonids in Marlette Lake

Species	K Value
RB Male	1.02
RB Female	1.14
Pilot Male	0.83
Pilot Female	0.90
Pyramid Male	0.87
Pyramid Female	1.04

**Monitor the performance of tagged LCT by utilizing data collected during NDOW spawning operations.** A total of 848 LCT consisting of 486 males and 360 females (2 unknown) were captured during spawning operations at Marlette Lake in 2016. Only one had been previously implanted with a PIT tag, which was a Pilot Peak strain LCT that was tagged and stocked in 2012. All other LCT were identified to strain by the presence (or absence) of an adipose fin clip. Fish with an adipose fin were classified as Pyramid Lake strain LCT while fish without an adipose fin were Pilot Peak strain (Lahontan National Fish Hatchery clips the adipose fin of all Pilot Peak strain LCT stocked into Marlette Lake). LCT trapping, stocking, and return data is presented in Table 4.

**Table 4.** Marlette Lake Spawning Station LCT Data and %Return.

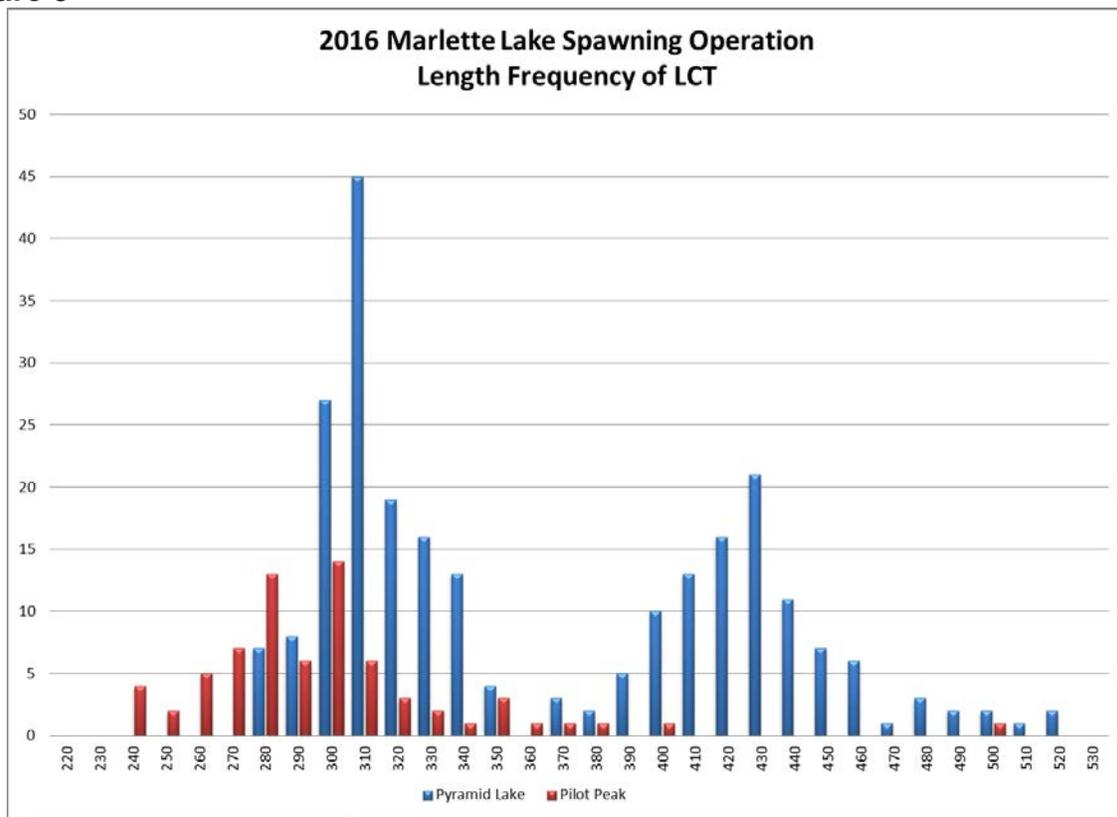
	# Trapped	Avg. length (mm)	# Stocked Since 2009	%Return
<b>Pilot Peak</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>301.4</b>	<b>17,070</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Male</b>	40	301.5	Stocked 2009 - 2015	
<b>Female</b>	31	301.3		
<b>Pyramid Lake</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>365.1</b>	<b>7,275</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>Male</b>	446	345.6	Stocked '13 and '15	
<b>Female</b>	329	385.3		
<b>Total</b>	<b>846</b>			

The observed difference in return of Pilot Peak strain LCT compared to Pyramid Lake strain LCT is stark. Although Pyramid Lake strain fish were only stocked twice in between 2009 and 2015 and Pilot Peak strain were stocked every year in that same time period, the 2016 return of the Pyramid Lake strain was nearly 27 times more than

that of the Pilot Peak strain. Compounding this is the fact that 17,070 individual Pilot Peak strain fish have been stocked compared to just 7,275 Pyramid Lake strain.

A length frequency analyses (Figure 3) of both LCT strains shows that for the second consecutive year Pyramid Lake strain LCT made up a greater portion of the upper size classes despite the Pilot Peak strain having been present in the reservoir for a longer period of time. In analyzing the length frequencies, the expected two size classes are observed in the Pyramid Lake strain LCT; both of these correlate with their respective stocking dates. The Pilot Peak LCT shows one major size class with a few individual fish falling into larger brackets. Based off this length frequency analysis, the Pyramid Lake strain LCT exhibits a 71.1 mm (2.8 in) and 88.9 mm (3.5 in) per year growth rate in fish stocked in 2013 and 2015, respectively. Calculating the growth rate of Pilot Peak LCT is difficult as there are no clearly defined size classes that can be positively correlated to stocking dates.

**Figure 3**



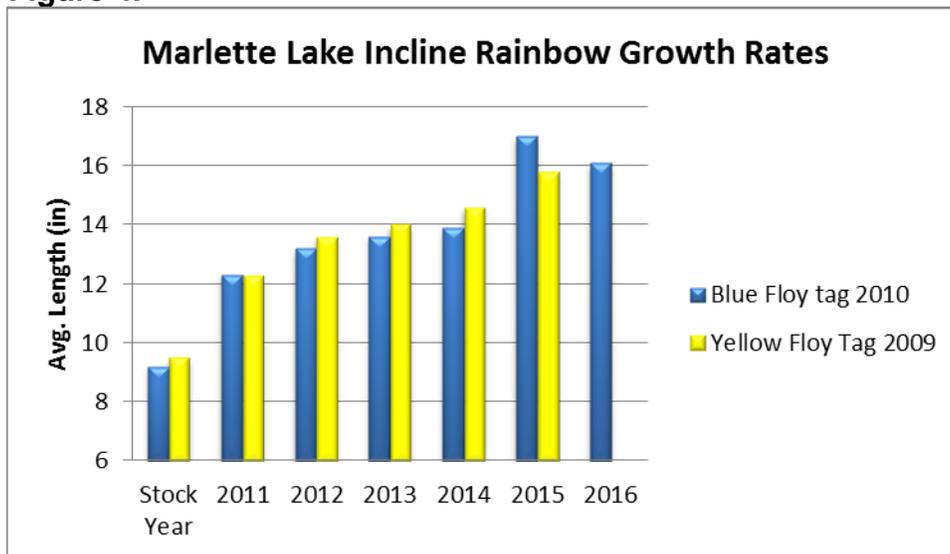
**Monitor the performance of tagged rainbow trout by utilizing data collected during NDOW spawning operations.** The return of tagged Incline strain rainbow trout in Marlette Lake in 2016 was limited to only two fish. This low return was expected as the tagged fish are nearing their life expectancy. Tagged rainbow trout represented two lots of fish that were hand-spawned from Third and Incline creeks, hatched and reared at Mason Valley Hatchery, and stocked into Marlette Lake to augment the broodstock. Yellow Floy tagged rainbow trout captured were the progeny of fish spawned in 2008 and stocked in 2009 (now eight year old fish), while blue Floy tagged rainbow trout were

spawned in 2009 and stocked at Marlette Lake in 2010 (now seven year old fish). While only two tagged fish were captured, several others that exhibited similar phenotypic characteristics were processed through the spawning station and are believed to have been Incline strain rainbow trout that shed their tags at some point.

Growth data of the two different year classes are presented in Figure 4. Of the tagged rainbow trout captured in 2016, both had blue Floy tags and averaged 790 g (1.7 lbs). Their average length was 408 mm (16.0 in). It appears that this lot of Incline strain rainbow trout has reached its growth potential in the reservoir as it is slightly smaller than last year’s average of 431 mm (17 in).

In June of 2016, 999 Incline strain and 1,000 Tahoe strain rainbow trout were tagged with red and yellow Floy tags. These fish were then stocked into Marlette Lake and will be monitored for growth rate, longevity, and fecundity as part of the Lake Tahoe Rainbow Trout Study.

**Figure 4.**



### MANAGEMENT REVIEW

Angler success rates of 1.8 fish per hour documented in the Angler Drop-box Survey and 6.3 fish per angler day from the Mail-in Angler Questionnaire Survey exceed the General Coldwater Fishery Management Concept guidelines of 0.30-1.25 fish per hour and 2.0-3.5 fish per angler day. Although angler use at Marlette Lake has declined since it was opened to angling in 2006, fishing remained good for anglers willing to make the 4.5-mile hike. Because the reservoir offers habitat not subject to dramatic fluctuations, trout populations remain stable from year to year. Marlette Lake offers a unique fishing experience and an overall rating of 1.8 (scale of -2 to 2) for fishing experience is one of the highest recorded on any Western Region water.

Artificial spawning collected 630,689 rainbow trout, 149,749 bowcutt trout, 111,902 cuttbow trout, and 46,709 LCT eggs. All egg take goals were reached and

exceeded and overall 2016 was one of the best on record for the spawning program at Marlette Lake. The winter of 2015-2016 drastically improved the flow conditions at the spawning station and the fishes' ability to navigate the spawning channel. With continued average to above average winters, the Marlette Lake fishery should continue to provide an excellent recreational fishery along with a stable brood stock for the Nevada Department of Wildlife's hatchery program. Analysis of the condition factor of all fish spawned in 2016 reveals a fair to poor rating for all species within Marlette Lake. An adjustment to the stocking practices in Marlette Lake may prove beneficial to the overall health of the fishery.

Despite being stocked at a much lower rate than the Pilot Peak strain, the Pyramid Lake strain appears to be outperforming the Pilot Peak strain in Marlette Lake in all aspects. With a return rate of 10.7 percent, compared to 0.4 percent of the Pilot Peak strain, the Pyramid Lake strain provided enough individual fish this year to meet and exceed the egg take goals set prior to the 2016 spawning season. The calculated growth rate over three years for the Pyramid Lake strain is 2.8 in per year and is extremely impressive considering the oligotrophic nature of Marlette Lake. No growth rate is able to be calculated for the Pilot Peak strain due to the absence of more than one size class. The calculated condition factor (K) for both species, 0.86 and 0.96 for Pilot Peak strain and Pyramid Lake strain, are at the lower end of the spectrum but not surprising due to the low productivity of the lake and large population inhabiting it. Moving forward, it is recommended that, for purposes of the brood stock program within Marlette Lake, that Pyramid Lake Strain be used. All data collected over the past seven years has pointed to the Pyramid strain being more suited to the habitat available within Marlette Lake. Utilizing the spawning trap and program to further understand the Pilot Peak strain and its performance in coming years will continue to be of benefit to the Nevada Department of Wildlife, but relying on this strain of LCT to provide a sufficient return for the brood stock program would be undesirable.

The numbers of tagged rainbow trout captured during the 2016 spawning season were the lowest since the project began. The limited return on these fish is expected as they are nearing their life expectancy and have provided 7-8 years of data. This initial study has shown that the Incline strain rainbow trout has the ability to persist for several years and grow to substantial sizes in Marlette Lake. This could be beneficial to both the brood stock program and the recreational fishery at Marlette Lake. Anecdotal evidence from anglers at the lake shows that while a limited number of these tagged fish are being captured in the spawning trap a fair amount are observed by the recreational anglers. The newly developed Lake Tahoe Rainbow Trout Study will help to further the understanding of this strain of rainbow trout in Marlette Lake as it compares to the traditional Tahoe strain of rainbow trout.

Years of sedimentation at the confluence of Trelease Creek and Marlette Lake have led to a shallow bay that appears to be hindering the spawning operation during poor water years. The region received some relief from a four year drought and the lake level was up in 2016 to the point that fish were able to freely navigate the spawning

channel with no limitations. It is still recommended that funding sources and plans to improve the spawning channel and corresponding culvert be explored.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Conduct a general assessment of angler use, success, and harvest through opportunistic angler contacts, return of angler drop-box surveys and mail-in angler questionnaire data.
- Assist with the trout spawning operation during the spring to ensure fulfillment of eggs for the statewide hatchery program.
- Monitor performance of different strains of LCT by utilizing data collected during spawning operations.
- Monitor performance of different strains of rainbow trout by utilizing data collected during spawning operations.
- Explore the possibility of replacing the culvert at Trelease Creek and improving the spawning trap.

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Date: December 5, 2016

Appendix 1

Marlette Lake Stocking Summary 2009 - 2016

Year	Species	Number	(in.)	Clips	Comment
2009	Rainbow (Incline)	2986	9.5		Yellow Floy tagged
	LCT (Pilot Peak)	2984	9		Gray Floy Tagged
	<b>Total Rainbow</b>	<b>2986</b>			
	<b>Total LCT (Pilot Peak)</b>	<b>2984</b>			
<b>2009 Total</b>		<b>5970</b>			
2010	Rainbow (Incline)	3065	9.2		Blue Floy tagged
	LCT (Pilot Peak)	2993	9.2	Adipose	
	LCT (Pilot Peak)	500	17.3	Adipose	LNFB broodstock, Pit tagged
	<b>Total Rainbow</b>	<b>3065</b>			
	<b>Total LCT (Pilot Peak)</b>	<b>3493</b>			
<b>Total</b>		<b>6558</b>			
2011	Rainbow (Tahoe)	3001	9.2		
	LCT (Pilot Peak)	1001	9	Adipose	7/25/11
	<b>Total Rainbow</b>	<b>3001</b>			
	<b>Total LCT (Pilot Peak)</b>	<b>1001</b>			
<b>Total</b>		<b>4002</b>			
2012	N/A	0			
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>			
2013	LCT (Pyramid Lake)	2857	8.5		
	LCT (Pilot Peak)	730	12.51	Adipose	
	LCT (Pilot Peak)	1918	9.07	Adipose	
	Rainbow (Tahoe)	3000	9.5		
	Rainbow (Tahoe)	3885	9.9		
	Rainbow (Tahoe)	2150	9.9		
	<b>Total Rainbow</b>	<b>9035</b>			
	<b>Total LCT (Pyramid)</b>	<b>2857</b>			
	<b>Total LCT (Pilot Peak)</b>	<b>2648</b>			
<b>Total</b>		<b>14540</b>			
2014	LCT (Pilot Peak)	1944	8.9	Adipose	
	Rainbow (Tahoe)	7280	8.8		
	<b>Total Rainbow</b>	<b>7280</b>			
	<b>Total LCT (Pilot Peak)</b>	<b>1944</b>			
<b>Total</b>		<b>9224</b>			
2015	PILOT PEAK	2,778	8	Adipose	
	PILOT PEAK	2,222	8	Adipose	
	PYRAMID LAKE	2,028	9		
	PYRAMID LAKE	2,390	8.9		
	TAHOE	5,596	8.7		
	<b>Total Rainbow</b>	<b>5596</b>			
	<b>Total LCT (Pyramid)</b>	<b>4418</b>			
	<b>Total LCT (Pilot Peak)</b>	<b>5000</b>			
<b>Total</b>		<b>15014</b>			
2016	PILOT PEAK	1,500	9.67	Adipose	
	PILOT PEAK	1,500	9.67	Adipose	
	PYRAMID LAKE	2,507	8.3		
	INCLINE	999	8.5		Red Floy tagged
	TAHOE	4,007	8.8		1,000 yellow Floy tagged
	<b>Total Rainbow</b>	<b>5006</b>			
	<b>Total LCT (Pyramid)</b>	<b>2507</b>			
	<b>Total LCT (Pilot Peak)</b>	<b>3000</b>			
<b>Total</b>		<b>10513</b>			
<b>Total Rainbow</b>		<b>35969</b>			
<b>Total LCT (Pilot Peak)</b>		<b>20070</b>			
<b>Total LCT (Pyramid)</b>		<b>9782</b>			
<b>Total</b>		<b>65821</b>			