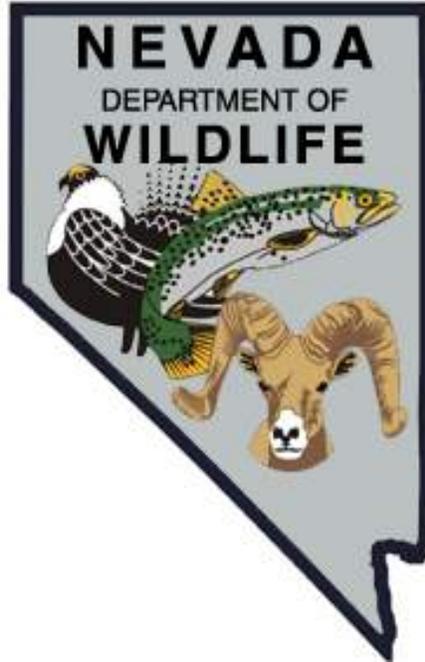


NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
STATEWIDE SPORT FISHERIES MANAGEMENT



FEDERAL AID JOB PROGRESS REPORT

F-20-53
2017

Urban Sport Fisheries
SOUTHERN REGION



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

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NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE, FISHERIES DIVISION
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

State: Nevada
Project Title: Statewide Fisheries Program
Job Title: Southern Region Urban Sport Fisheries Management
Period Covered: January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017

SUMMARY

The urban fishing ponds in the Southern Region support put-and-take fisheries of rainbow trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss* and channel catfish *Ictalurus punctatus*. Additionally, some ponds support populations of largemouth bass *Micropterus salmoides* and various sunfish species *Lepomis* spp. Current regulations allow anglers to harvest three fish of any species. In 2017, 88,223 rainbow trout were stocked in the urban ponds. These fish averaged 239 mm (9.4 in) total length (TL), and 3.0 fish per pound (fish/lb). In the warm water season, 10,978 channel catfish were stocked in the urban ponds, averaging 0.58 fish/lb and 432 mm (17.0 in) TL.

A total of 12 days of contact creel surveys were carried out at the urban ponds, with one to four ponds visited on each survey day. Surveys were conducted monthly at urban ponds, except for August and December. For the months of September and October, the ponds were sampled twice. A total of 331 anglers were contacted, reporting 180 fish caught. These fish included 93 rainbow trout, 48 channel catfish, 3 largemouth bass, 26 bluegill *L. macrochirus*, and 10 common carp *Cyprinus carpio*. Overall, catch rates were 0.5 fish/h and 0.7 fish/angler. By species, rainbow trout made up 51.7% of the catch, channel catfish 26.7%, bluegill 14.4%, largemouth bass 1.7%, and common carp 5.6% of the catch. Angler catch rates (fish/h) were in the acceptable range, though the fish/angler rates were below targeted rates of 1-1.5 fish/angler. Because of the small amount of effort put toward the creel survey, creel data may not fully reflect the amount of angler use and harvest occurring at these ponds.

BACKGROUND

There are seven urban fishing ponds in the Southern Region. They include Sunset Park Pond, Boulder City Fishing Pond, Lorenzi Park Pond, Tule Pond (Floyd Lamb Park), the Mesquite Urban Pond (Hafen Lane Park), Cold Creek Pond, and the Beatty Pond. These ponds are a popular alternative to traditional fishing and provide a nearby urban fishing environment. Ponds are managed mainly as put-and-take fisheries with stocked rainbow trout during the coldwater season and channel catfish during the warmwater season. Some ponds have naturally recruiting populations of largemouth bass and sunfish.

Sunset Park Pond

Sunset Park Pond is approximately 14 acres and located in the southeastern Las Vegas Valley. It is managed by Clark County Parks and Recreation Department. This pond has a maximum depth of 10 to 12 ft. Rainbow trout and channel catfish are stocked seasonally. Other fish that are common in Sunset Park Pond include bluegill, common carp, and largemouth bass. While not stocked by NDOW, these fish have developed reproducing populations.

Boulder City Park Pond

Boulder City Park Pond is approximately three acres with a maximum depth of 15 ft. This pond is located at the Veterans Memorial Park in Boulder City and is operated by the City of Boulder City. It is stocked seasonally with rainbow trout and channel catfish. Bluegill is occasionally stocked as well.

Lorenzi Park Pond

Lorenzi Park Pond is another small pond of approximately three acres in size. It is located in northwest Las Vegas and is operated by the City of Las Vegas. This pond has a maximum depth of 10 ft. Rainbow trout and channel catfish are stocked seasonally. Some largemouth bass and other panfish species are known to inhabit the pond, but are not stocked by NDOW.

Tule Pond (Floyd Lamb Park)

Tule Pond is a spring-fed pond located in the Floyd Lamb Park in the northwest part of Las Vegas. This pond is approximately five acres with a maximum depth of 15 ft. The pond is currently maintained by the City of Las Vegas. Rainbow trout and channel catfish are stocked seasonally. The pond does support other species including largemouth bass, bluegill, green sunfish *L. cyanellus*, and reedear sunfish *L. microlophus*.

Mesquite Urban Pond

Mesquite Urban Pond is one of the smallest of the Southern Region urban ponds at approximately two acres. This pond is located in the town of Mesquite at Hafen Lane Park. It is stocked seasonally with rainbow trout in the coldwater season and channel catfish in the warmwater season.

Cold Creek Pond

Near Indian Springs, Cold Creek Pond is a small spring-fed pond north of Mount Charleston in Clark County. The pond is less than two acres and has a maximum depth of 8.0 ft. It is stocked with rainbow trout in the winter months.

Beatty Pond

The Beatty Pond is located in the town of Beatty in Nye County. The pond is located at Highway 95 and Vanderbilt Road and used to be part of a gravel pit operated by the Nye County Road Department. The pond is spring fed from a shallow well with cattails along its edges. It is stocked with rainbow trout during the winter months and is managed as a coldwater put-and-take fishery. This pond may also have resident bass and catfish from previous stockings sometime after its construction in 1977.

OBJECTIVES and APPROACHES

Objective: To administer an urban fisheries program, which assesses fisheries resources or potentially new fisheries resources, identifies and addresses habitat management needs, manages fish stocking to meet fishery objectives, provides information to anglers, and maintains contact with managing entities of individual fishing waters.

Approaches:

- Conduct a general fisheries assessment through direct angler contacts at least once monthly at all managed sites except Mesquite, Cold Creek, and Beatty ponds.
- Conduct a general habitat assessment through visual observations of water quantity (lake level) and water quality (clarity).
- Evaluate annual stocking recommendations based on habitat conditions and angler use.
- Coordinate rainbow trout stocking at all sites during cool-weather months (November through March).
- Manage contracts for and coordinate stocking of purchased channel catfish at all sites during warm-weather months (April through October).
- Coordinate fishery management activities with the City of Las Vegas, City of Boulder City, City of Mesquite, and Clark County, as necessary to maintain/enhance the fishery and address observed site management needs.
- Identify and/or develop additional urban fishing waters in cooperation with local government entities as opportunities arise.

PROCEDURES

General Fisheries Assessment

Creel surveys were conducted at Sunset Park Pond, Lorenzi Pond, Tule Pond, and Boulder City Pond from January through November (except August), for a total of 12 days and contacting 331 anglers. The months of September and October were sampled twice during the month. Broken down by site, Sunset Park Pond was surveyed on 11 occasions, Lorenzi on 10 occasions, Tule on 10 occasions, and Boulder City Pond on 9 occasions. No creel survey was conducted at the Mesquite Pond, Cold

Creek Pond, or Beatty Pond. Survey information collected included total catch, unit of effort, and species caught.

General Habitat assessment

General habitat assessments were made through visual observations during creel survey and stocking days. Occasionally, a YSI model 556 MPS multi-parameter meter was used to obtain water quality parameters of temperature, pH, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen.

Rainbow Trout Stocking

Rainbow trout stocking was initiated on January 10 and continued through April 12. Stocking then resumed November 15 through December 21. Rainbow trout were stocked nearly weekly at three times per month in January and three to four times in February. The smaller ponds of Lorenzi, Mesquite, Beatty, and Cold Creek were stocked less frequently. In March, only Sunset and Mesquite ponds were stocked, and in April, only Cold Creek Pond was stocked. The larger ponds were stocked nearly weekly at three times per month in both November and December. The smaller ponds were stocked at least once in November and December, except for Cold Creek Pond, which was stocked in November and not in December (Table 1). A total of 88,223 rainbow trout (28,991 lbs) were stocked to the urban ponds in 2017 (Table 2). These fish averaged 239 mm (9.4 in) TL and were 3.0 fish/lb. These fish came from Mason Valley Fish Hatchery and Spring Creek Rearing Station.

TABLE 1. Trout stocking frequency by pond and month, 2017.

	Pond						
	Beatty	Boulder City	Cold Creek	Floyd Lamb	Lorenzi	Mesquite	Sunset
January	1	3		3	1	1	3
February		4	1	4	3	1	3
March						1	1
April			1				
November	1	3	1	3	2	1	3
December	1	3		3	3	1	3
Total	3	13	3	13	9	5	13

Channel Catfish Stocking

Channel catfish stocking commenced on April 19 and ended October 18. Channel catfish were stocked on a monthly basis, except for July. Due to high mortality rates in July, both NDOW and the vendor agreed to postpone stocking in July and resume in August. The June stocking occurred on May 31, due to high mortality experienced in June the previous year. Mesquite Pond was stocked every other month starting in April for a total of four stockings. A total of 10,978 channel catfish (18,454 lbs) were stocked to the urban ponds, averaging 0.58 fish/lb and 432 mm (17.0 in) TL.

Sunset Park Pond and Floyd Lamb Pond received the largest allotment of channel catfish at 4,172 and 3,903 fish each, respectively (Table 3). Boulder City Pond received 1,714 fish, Lorenzi Park Pond received 964 fish, and Mesquite Pond 225 fish due to the smaller pond sizes and the reduced amount of angling pressure exerted at these ponds. Catfish were purchased through a contract with Moody Fish located in Arkansas.

TABLE 2. Locations, numbers, pounds, and average total lengths of rainbow trout stocked, average length, average fish/lb, and number of times each urban pond was stocked in southern Nevada, 2017.

Urban Pond	Number of rainbow trout	Pounds	Average length	Fish/lb
Boulder City Pond	21,418	6,996	9.4	3.0
Sunset Pond	22,330	7,433	9.5	3.0
Lorenzi Park Pond	13,526	4,340	9.4	3.1
Floyd Lamb (Tule) Pond	22,363	7,378	9.5	3.0
Mesquite (Hafen Lane) Pond	3,510	1,102	9.2	3.3
Cold Creek Pond	2,815	917	9.4	3.1
Beatty Pond	2,259	825	9.7	2.8
Total	88,223	28,991		
Average			9.4	3.0

TABLE 3. Locations, numbers, pounds, and average total lengths of channel catfish stocked into urban ponds in southern Nevada, 2017.

Urban Pond	Number of catfish	Pounds	Average fish/lb	Average length (in)
Boulder City Pond	1,714	2,854	0.59	17.0
Sunset Pond	4,172	7,050	0.59	17.0
Lorenzi Pond	964	1,600	0.59	17.0
Floyd Lamb (Tule) Pond	3,903	6,550	0.59	17.0
Mesquite (Hafen Lane) Pond	225	400	0.56	17.1
Total	10,978	18,454		
Average			0.58	17.0

Bluegill Stocking

One stocking of bluegill was made to the Boulder City Pond in preparation for Free Fishing Day. A total of 1,000 fish (200 lbs) averaging 5.0 fish/lb were stocked in June.

Development of Additional Urban Fisheries

No additional ponds were identified in 2017.

FINDINGS

A total of 12 days of contact creel surveys were carried out at the urban ponds, contacting 331 anglers who reported catching 180 fish in over 267 total fishing hours. These fish included 93 rainbow trout, 48 channel catfish, 26 bluegill, 3 largemouth bass, and 10 common carp. Overall, catch rates were 0.5 fish/h and 0.7 fish/angler (Figure 1). By species, rainbow trout made up 51.7% of the catch, channel catfish 26.7%, bluegill 14.4%, largemouth bass 1.7%, and common carp made up 5.6% of the catch. Because of the low level of creel surveys carried out at the urban ponds, angler use and success may be higher than that observed.

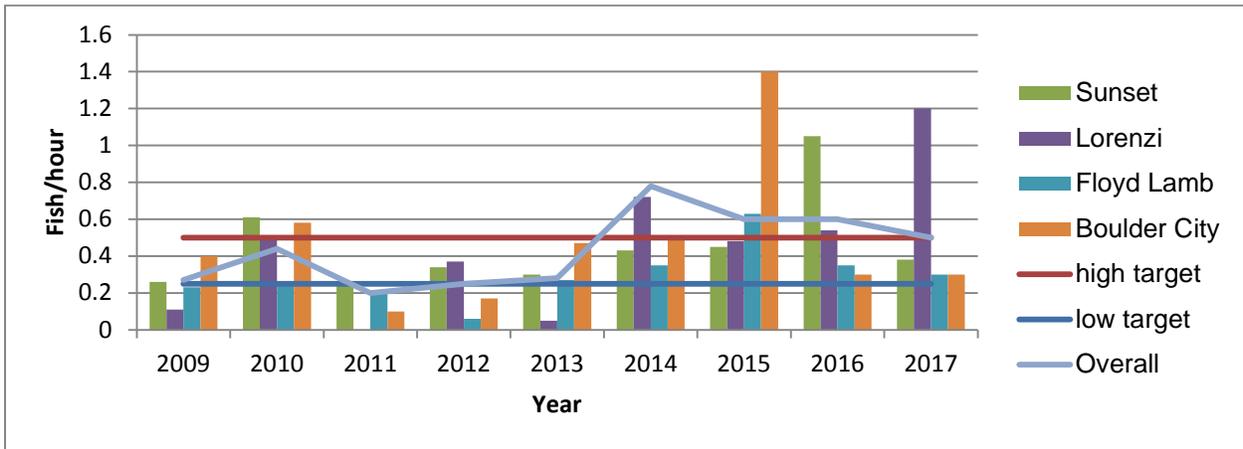


FIGURE 1. Catch rates (fish/h) with target angler success rates (horizontal lines) identified by the Urban Fishery Management Concept, 2009-2017.

The overall observed angler success (fish/h) was at the upper recommended target (0.5 fish/h) for an urban fishery as defined in NDOWs Urban Fishery Management Concepts (NDOW) as seen in Figure 1. Individually, all of the surveyed urban ponds had hourly catch rates within the target values (Figure 1). The overall fish caught per angler rates were quite different and were below the recommended (Figure 2) target values of 1 to 1.5 fish/angler. Lorenzi Park Pond was an exception in terms of both fish/h and fish/angler rates in that both rates far exceeded the target rates. During the trout-stocking season, many anglers complained of double crested cormorants *Phalacrocorax auritus* eating large numbers of stocked trout. The only exception was at Lorenzi Pond. Cormorants are not usually observed at Lorenzi Pond. Boulder City, Sunset, and Floyd Lamb ponds all have mature trees for cormorants to roost, while Lorenzi Pond has fewer and younger trees that may not provide adequate roosting areas for the bird. This may have contributed to higher angler catch rates at Lorenzi Pond.

In addition to monthly surveys, the Mail-in, Angler Questionnaire Survey was used to assess angler use and success at the ponds. Each year, the previous year's angler questionnaire data becomes available, so the most current angler questionnaire data is from 2016. Typically, Sunset Park and Floyd Lamb ponds receive the highest number of anglers with Floyd Lamb Pond exceeding Sunset Park Pond (Figure 3). In

2016, however, the number of anglers at Sunset Pond exceeded Floyd Lamb Pond, and number of anglers at Boulder City Pond increased and was comparable to that of the Floyd Lamb Pond. Lorenzi Pond continued a trend of decreasing number of anglers, while Cold Creek and Beatty ponds had the least amount of anglers, and no data was available for Mesquite Pond.

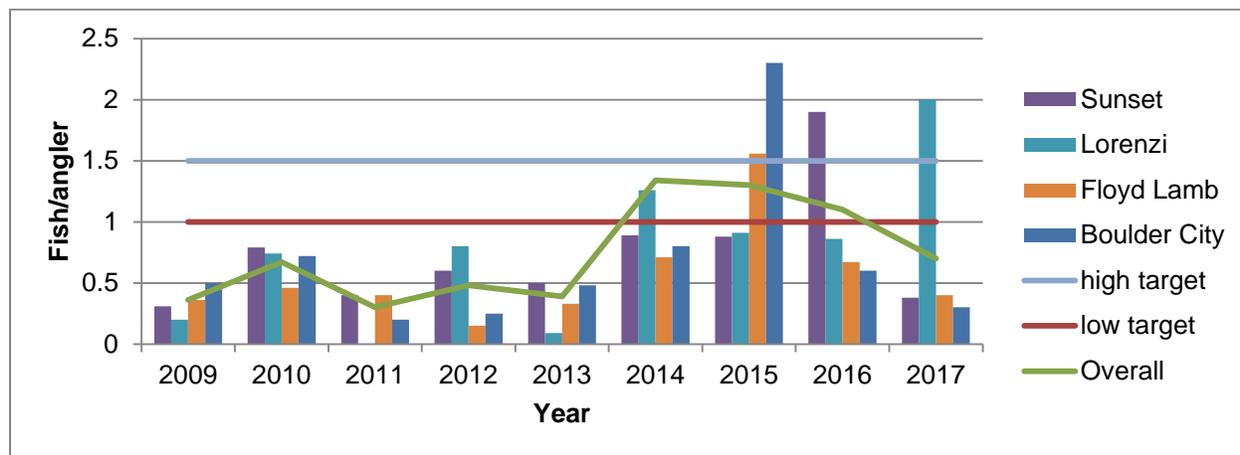


FIGURE 2. Urban pond catch rates (fish/angler), with target angler success rates (horizontal lines) identified in NDOW’s Urban Fishery Management Concept, 2009 - 2017.

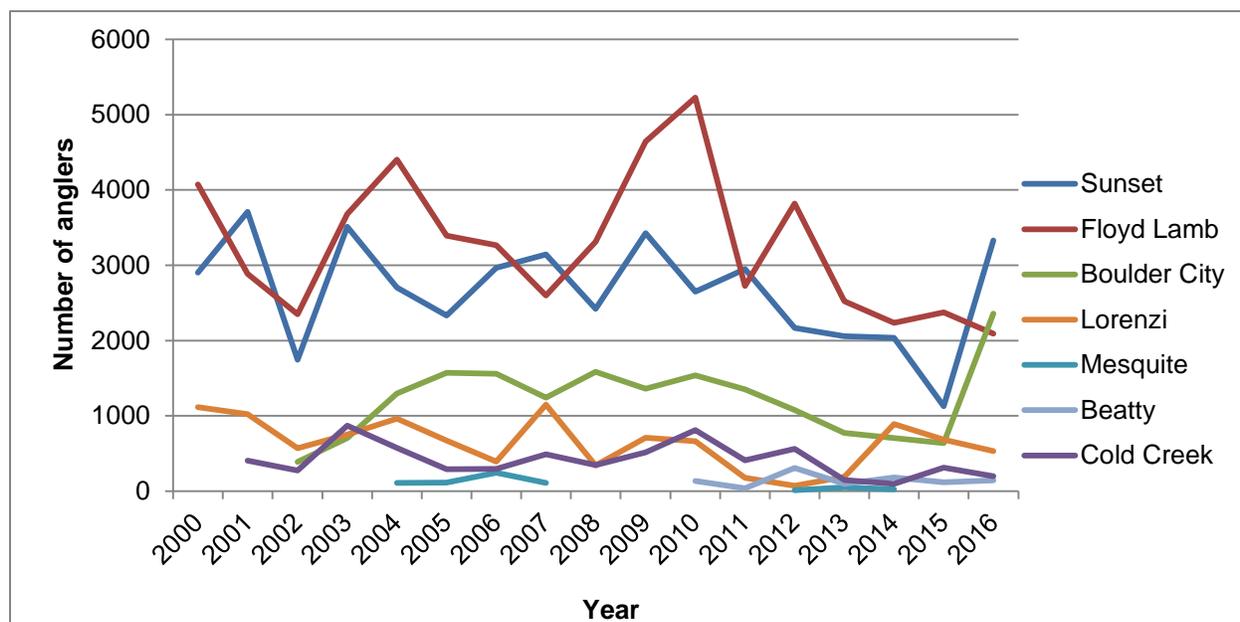


FIGURE 3. Expanded anglers from the 10% angler questionnaire data for urban ponds in southern Nevada, 2000 - 2016.

The fishing days at each pond followed a similar pattern with Sunset and Floyd Lamb ponds having the highest amount of angler fishing days followed by Boulder City, Lorenzi, Cold Creek, and Beatty ponds. No data was available for Mesquite Pond (Figure 4). Sunset had an increase of nearly 5,000 angler fishing days, while the Floyd

Lamb Pond angler fishing days remained similar to 2015 (Figure 4). Lorenzi Pond also had a slight decline in number of anglers while Boulder City Pond anglers had a slight increase. Beatty and Cold Creek ponds continue to have low levels of angling pressure similar to 2015 (Figure 4).

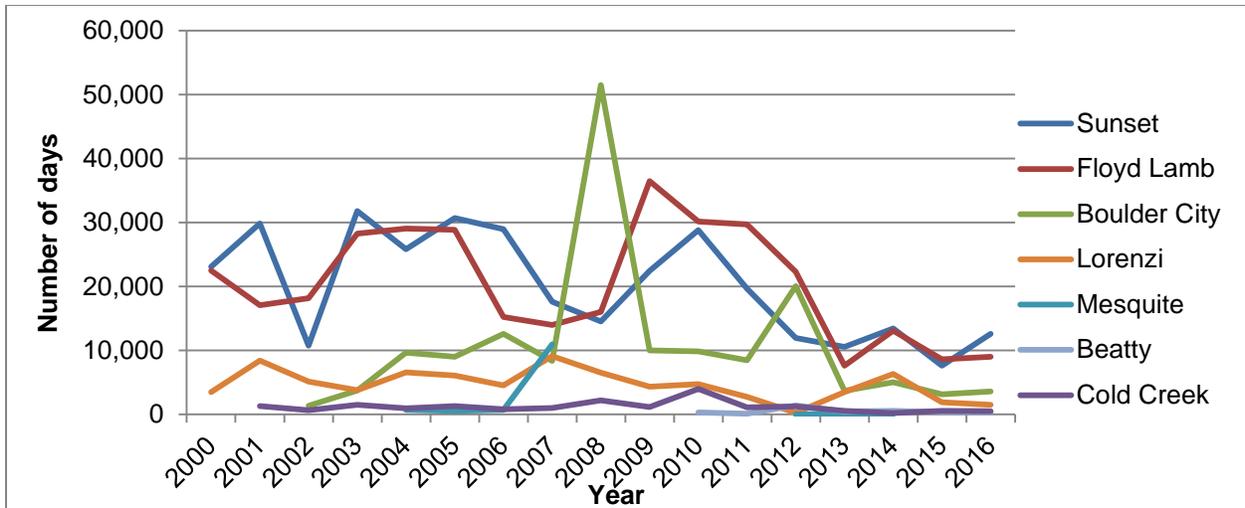


FIGURE 4. Expanded angler-fishing days from the mail-in, angler questionnaire data for urban ponds in southern Nevada, 2000 - 2016.

The smaller ponds of Cold Creek and Beatty had the highest catch rates at 6.3 and 2.7 fish/angler, respectively. Boulder City Pond catch rates were 1.69 fish/angler, and were above the upper 1.5 fish/angler target rate. Sunset and Floyd Lamb ponds were at the 1.0 fish/angler lower target rate, while Lorenzi Pond catch rates were below the lower target rate at 0.75 fish/angler (Figure 5). No data was available for Mesquite Pond.

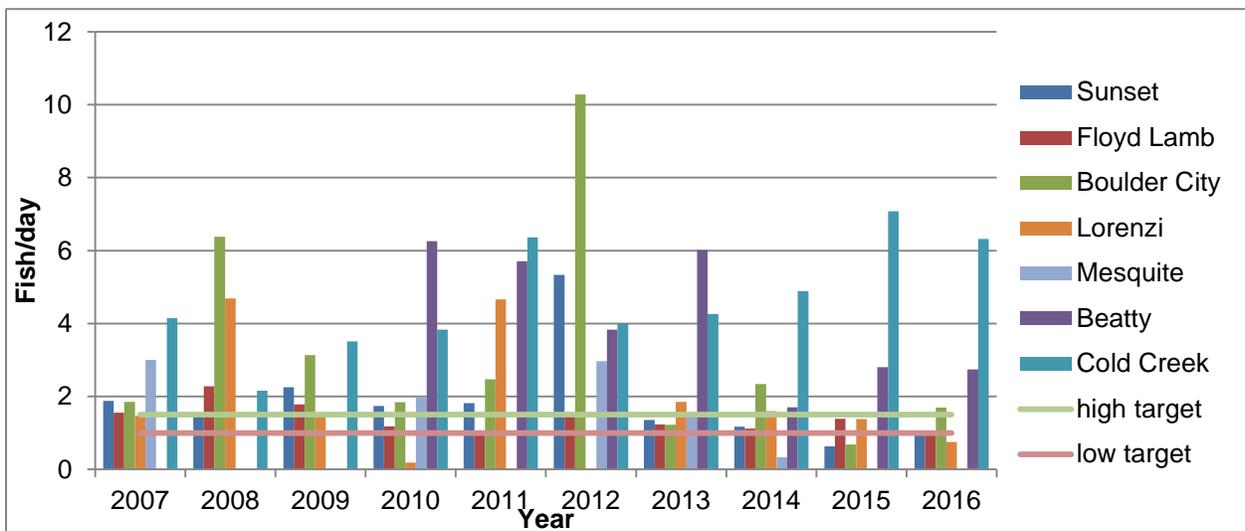


FIGURE 5. Expanded fish/day data from the mail-in, angler questionnaire data for urban ponds in southern Nevada, with high and low angler success targets according to NDOW's Urban Fishery Management Concept, 2007 - 2016.

Sunset Park Pond

Through 11 creel survey visits to the pond, 101 anglers were surveyed. A total of 14 rainbow trout, 10 channel catfish, 9 carp, and 7 bluegill were reported. These anglers reported 160 h of fishing effort, with a catch rate of 0.38 fish/h and 0.38 fish/angler. These catch rates are greatly reduced over last year's rates of 1.05 fish/h and 1.9 fish/angler.

Water quality and quantity were checked during each pond visit and appeared suitable for stocking.

Lorenzi Pond

Lorenzi Pond was surveyed on ten visits. A total of 47 anglers were contacted, reporting 76 fish captured. Fishing effort was 75 angler hours and fish captured included 60 rainbow trout, 13 channel catfish, 2 bluegill, and 1 carp for a catch rate of 1.2 fish/h and 2.0 fish/angler. These rates are an improvement over last year's catch rates of 0.54 fish/h and 0.86 fish/angler.

On all visits to the pond, water quality was observed to be satisfactory for stocking. On July 19, a YSI multi-meter was used to determine temperature and dissolved oxygen levels. The temperature was 85°F and the dissolved oxygen saturation was 86.4%, with a concentration of 6.58 mg/L (Table 4). Water quantity was satisfactory for all stocking months. During the week of May 18, the pond was drawn down for pump maintenance, so catfish were stocked using an extension pipe.

Over the summer, aquatic vegetation became an issue for both Lorenzi and Floyd Lamb ponds, with Lorenzi Pond having the most vegetation, likely due to its shallow, 10 ft (3 m) maximum depth. On July 19, I met with the City of Las Vegas Park Maintenance Field Supervisor, Darnell Conway, and staff to identify the aquatic vegetation and to discuss options. Upon arrival, plants were seen on top of the water. A sample of vegetation was obtained from the pond and was identified as spiny naiad *Najas marina*, a species that comes on in the spring and summer, and dies off in the fall (around October). The maintenance staff was concerned about the appearance of the pond and the public's perception. They were also anxious to have the vegetation cleared up by November for a planned fishing tournament.

We discussed methods of reducing aquatic vegetation growth such as decreasing fertilizer runoff and the use of dye products that limit the amount of sunlight reaching the plants. The use of aquatic herbicides to kill the plants was also discussed. They were informed of a potential fish die off after an herbicidal treatment. The staff informed me that many homeless individuals that frequent the area likely bathe and drink the non-potable water from the pond, and that chemical treatment might be a problem. Following the visit, a summary of available herbicide treatment options was developed and sent to Darnell Conway. During a visit to the pond in September, the weeds had diminished with no aquatic weeds seen on the surface of the pond. The City

of Las Vegas said no treatments were made this year and that the plants had died off on their own.

TABLE 4. Water quality parameters measured at Lorenzi Pond using a YSI multi-meter.

Date	Time (hours)	Temp (°F)	Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	Dissolved oxygen (%saturation)
7/19/2017	1130	85	6.58	86.4

Tule Pond (Floyd Lamb Park)

Ten contact creel surveys were conducted at Tule Pond (Floyd Lamb Park). A total of 121 anglers were contacted, having fished 254 h with a catch rate of 0.3 fish/h and 0.7 fish/angler. These anglers caught 9 rainbow trout, 20 channel catfish, 13 bluegill, and 3 largemouth bass. Tule Pond had little change in catch rates from the 0.35 fish/h and 0.67 fish/angler observed last year, though there was a large decrease in the number of rainbow trout and an increase in channel catfish caught this year compared to last year's 46 rainbow trout and 5 channel catfish.

Over the summer, an increase in aquatic vegetation was noted along the shoreline. The vegetation was identified as spiny naiad, Sago pondweed *Stuckenia pectinata*, and filamentous algae and was limited to the shallow depth along the shore. Vegetation was not seen in the middle of the pond where the maximum depth was 15 feet (4.6 m).

During the week of December 18, the City of Las Vegas contracted out cattail (*Typha* spp.) thinning and removal at the pond. An amphibious machine with a hedge-trimmer-like attachment was used to cut tracks into the thick stands of cattail. Some brush was also removed along the shoreline. All the plant trimmings were hauled off. Trout stocking was postponed until the work was done. During the following week, water quality monitoring showed dissolved oxygen levels were low and that vegetation was left at the south end of the pond.

TABLE 5. Water quality parameters measured at Floyd Lamb Pond using a YSI multi-meter.

Date	Time (hours)	Temp (°F)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	Dissolved oxygen (%saturation)	pH
11/14/2017	1230	59	416	7.9	78	7.84

Boulder City Pond

Eight visits were made to the Boulder City Pond for creel surveys. These surveys contacted 62 anglers with 127 fishing hours. Anglers reported catching 10 rainbow trout, 5 channel catfish, and 4 bluegill. Catch rates were 0.3 fish/h and 0.3 fish/angler. Catch rates (fish/h) were the same, though fish/angler rates were half of that observed last year (0.6 fish/angler). This year, fishing pressure increased with

three times as many anglers contacted in the same number of creel visit days as last year, with three times as much fishing time as last year. The increase in fishing pressure may be the reason for the decline in catch rates. The stocking rate for Boulder City Pond may need to be increased to accommodate the increase in fishing pressure.

On all creel survey and stocking visits to Boulder City Pond, water quality in terms of clarity and water quantity was satisfactory for stocking. On November 1, 2017, a pre-stocking assessment was made using a YSI multi-meter. During this visit, temperature was 66°F, conductivity was 1,112 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, dissolved oxygen was 10.8 mg/L at 116% saturation, and the pH was 8.26. The water was still a little too warm for trout stocking, so stocking began on November 15, 2017.

TABLE 6. Water quality parameters measured at Boulder City Pond using a YSI multi-meter.

Date	Time (hours)	Temp (°F)	Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	Dissolved oxygen (% saturation)	pH
11/1/2017	1515	66	1,112	10.8	116	8.26

On April 17, 2017, a skeleton of a piranha (Family: Serrasalminidae) was observed on the shore by a Boulder City resident. This resident also reported seeing a live fish of similar appearance swimming in the pond (Rogers, 2017). Due to the possibility of additional piranha in the pond, four 150 ft (46 m) experimental gill nets were set, with two set in the upper pond, and two set in the lower pond. Five rainbow trout were caught in the upper pond, no fish were captured in the lower pond, and no piranhas were captured in either pond.

Mesquite Urban Pond (Hafen Pond)

No creel surveys were conducted at the Mesquite Pond. Water temperature, quantity, and clarity was determined during stocking visits and on two occasions, a YSI multi-meter was used to obtain temperature, pH, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen. Mesquite Pond is fed by treated wastewater and has a high conductivity. It is typically turbid and green and is subject to algal growth. In November and December, temperature, dissolved oxygen, and pH levels were within a normal range and conditions were suitable for stocking rainbow trout (Table 7).

TABLE 7. Water quality parameters measured at Mesquite Pond using a YSI multi-meter.

Date	Time (hours)	Temp (°F)	Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	Dissolved oxygen (% saturation)	pH
11/14/2017	1500	59	3,313	11.5	115	8.7
12/21/2017	1445	45	3,222	12.3	106	8.5

Cold Creek Pond

No creel surveys were conducted at Cold Creek Pond. On one visit, a YSI multi-meter was used to assess water quality. On December 13, 2017, the pond was 37°F, the conductivity was 379 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, the pH was 7.6, and the dissolved oxygen was 17.5 mg/L and 128% saturation (Table 4). Pond clarity was a clear green color, with 3.0 ft of visibility. On this visit, the pond was partially frozen and an angler was observed catching trout (Adam Stenson, personal communication).

TABLE 8. Water quality parameters measured at Cold Creek Pond using a YSI multi-meter.

Date	Time (hours)	Temp (°F)	Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	Dissolved oxygen (% saturation)	pH
12/13/2017	1200	37	379	17.5	128	7.6

Beatty Urban Pond

No creel surveys were conducted at the Beatty Pond.

MANAGEMENT REVIEW

The objectives of administering an urban fisheries program were met and approaches completed. Creel surveys found overall angler catch rates (fish/h) were within the acceptable range for an urban fishery as defined by the Department's Urban Fisheries Management Concept (NDOW); however, all of the ponds, except Lorenzi, need improvement in terms of fish/angler catch rates. Because the sampling effort at the ponds is minimal, actual catch rates may not be reflected in the survey. The 2017 stocking rates of channel catfish and rainbow trout appear to be adequate for the amount of angler use and success at the ponds, though stocking numbers could be adjusted from Floyd Lamb Pond to Sunset and Boulder City ponds due to their recent increases in fishing pressure. Additionally, the stocking of crappie and sunfish species may provide additional fishing opportunity and improve success rates as well as replenish the forage base in these ponds. The stocking of bluegill and crappie can especially be important in helping children and first-time anglers catch their first fish.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Continue with the following approaches:

- Conduct a general fisheries assessment through direct angler contacts at least monthly at all managed sites except Mesquite (Hafen Park), Cold Creek, and Beatty ponds.
- Conduct a general habitat assessment through visual observations of water quantity (lake level) and water quality (clarity).
- Evaluate annual stocking recommendations based on habitat conditions and angler use.

- Consider shifting some of the trout and catfish allotment from Floyd Lamb Pond to Sunset and Boulder City ponds to accommodate the increase in fishing pressure observed in the creel surveys and the mail-in angler questionnaire.
- Manage contracts for and coordinate stocking of purchased channel catfish at all sites during warm-weather months (April through October).
- Consider stocking crappie and sunfish species to increase fishing success and opportunity, and to replenish the forage base at the ponds.
- Identify and/or develop additional urban fishing waters in cooperation with local government entities as opportunities arise.

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