Deep Creek Lake Fisheries

Presented by Alan Klotz, Western Region Fisheries Manager Fishing and Boating Services

Freshwater Fisheries Program





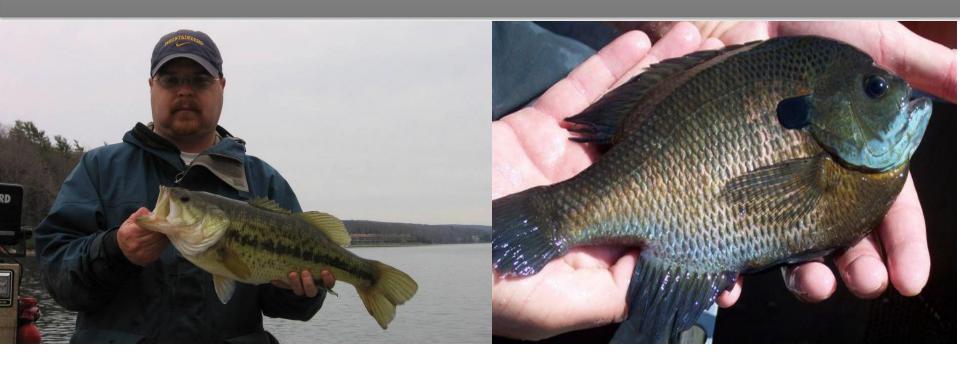
Deep Creek Lake supports a diverse fish assemblage, with warmwater, coolwater, coldwater species represented in the fisheries.

We documented 20 fish species in the lake including:

- largemouth bass and smallmouth bass
- northern pike and chain pickerel
- rainbow trout and brown trout
- rock bass, pumpkinseed, and bluegill
- yellow perch
- black crappie
- walleye

Warmwater Fishery





Warmwater Fish - group of fishes that thrive and reproduce in water temperatures warmer than 80 °F, preferred range 70-85 °F. Examples include the largemouth bass and bluegill. Warmwater fish populations in Deep Creek Lake are characterized by diverse age and size structure with a large portion of the population in the quality to preferred size range.

Shallow Spawning Habitat





Largemouth bass and bluegill exhibit parental care of spawning nests. Preferred nesting sites are within submerged aquatic vegetation beds in shallow water areas.

Monitoring Reproductive Success

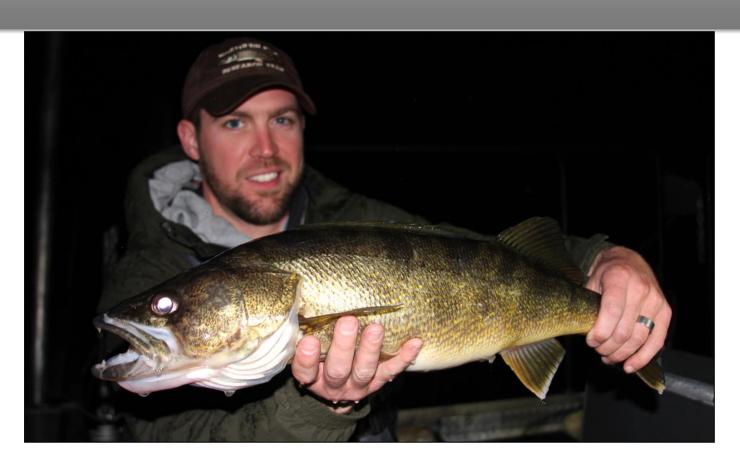




A seine net is used for reproductive success surveys for warmwater fish species in shallow water areas.

Coolwater Fishery





Coolwater Fish – group of fishes that thrive and reproduce in water temperatures less than 80°F but warmer than 60 °F, preferred range 65-70 °F. Utilize shallow water areas for reproduction earlier in the spring. Examples include northern pike, walleye, smallmouth bass, and yellow perch. Population indices indicate that these fish species are at high abundance levels, characterized by diverse age and size structures.

Coldwater Fishery



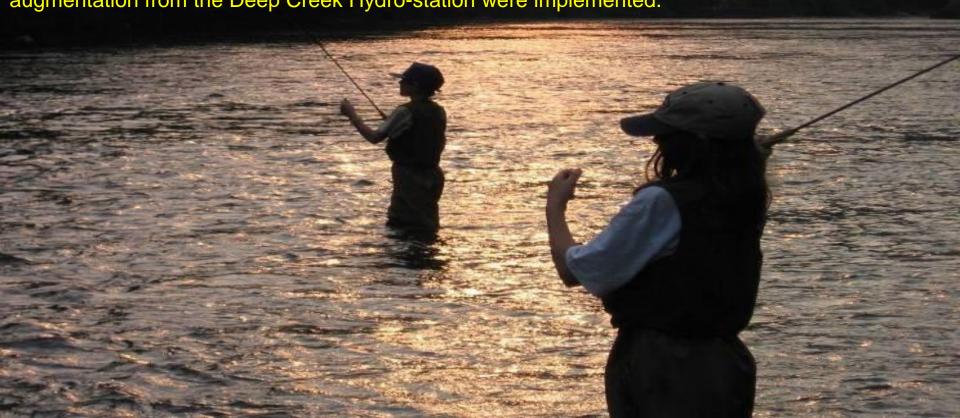


About 4,350 rainbow trout and brown trout are stocked in Deep Creek Lake each year by DNR's Fishing and Boating Services. These fish are able to survive year-round due to the coldwater layer of the lake during summer. These fish provide a unique fishing opportunity using the down-rigging method during the summer period.



The History Youghiogheny River Catch and Return Trout Fishery

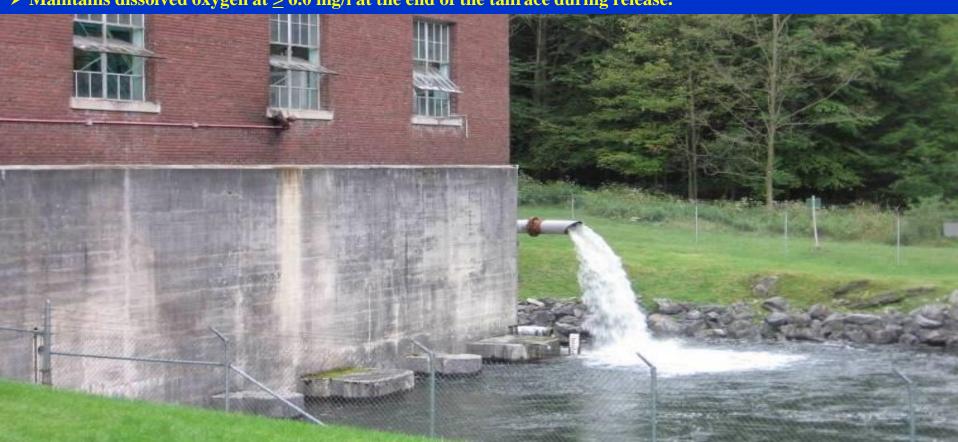
- 1987 Trout Unlimited Proposal for a Special Trout Fishing Management Area.
- 1993 Catch and Return Trout Fishing Area established between Hoyes and Sang Run (3.7 miles).
- 1995 Temperature Enhancement Releases, Minimum Flows, and Dissolved Oxygen augmentation from the Deep Creek Hydro-station were implemented.



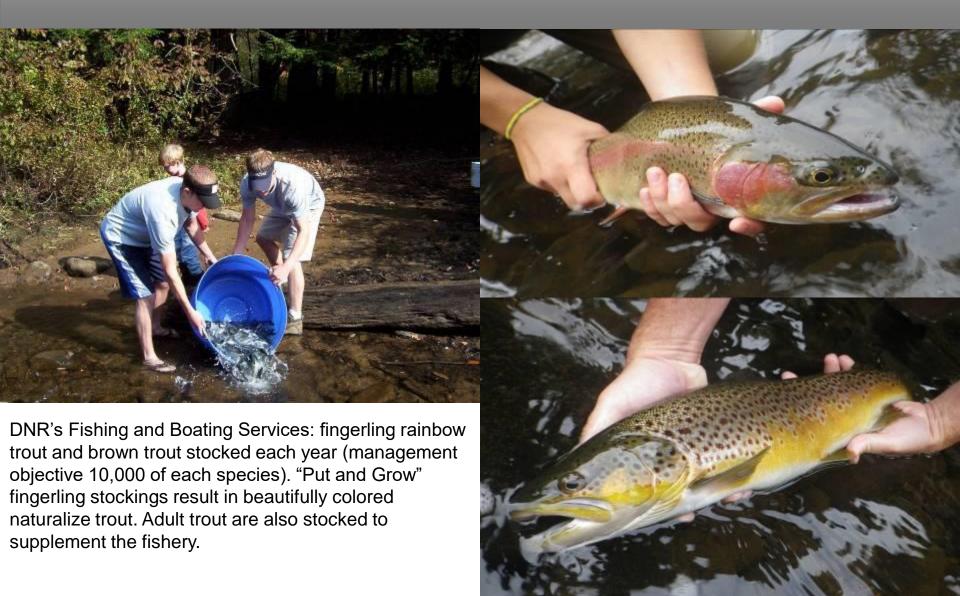


Deep Creek Lake Hydro-Electric Power Station's Water Appropriation Permit Conditions to enhance the trout fishery:

- ➤ Maintains water temperatures in the river <77 °F (25 °C) Fat the lower boundary Sang Run Bridge (< 4 miles downstream) through temperature enhancement releases (TER) during the critical summer period.
- > Maintains minimum river flow of 40 cubic foot per second at Hoyes Run.
- \triangleright Maintains dissolved oxygen at \ge 6.0 mg/l at the end of the tailrace during release.









Great public access:

- Parking areas at Hoyes and Sang Run.
- Angler trail along public lands bordering river.
- Paddle craft float fishing opportunities between Hoyes and Sang Run.





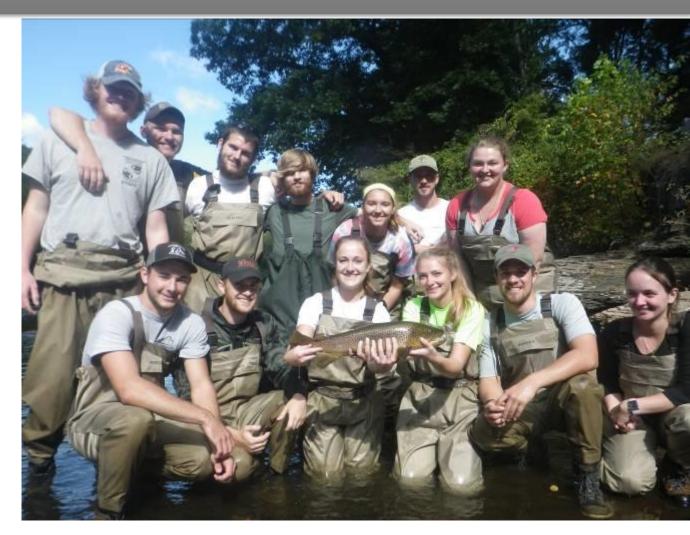


The Youghiogheny River along with the Savage River are the most popular trout fishing destinations in Garrett County (Knoche 2017).



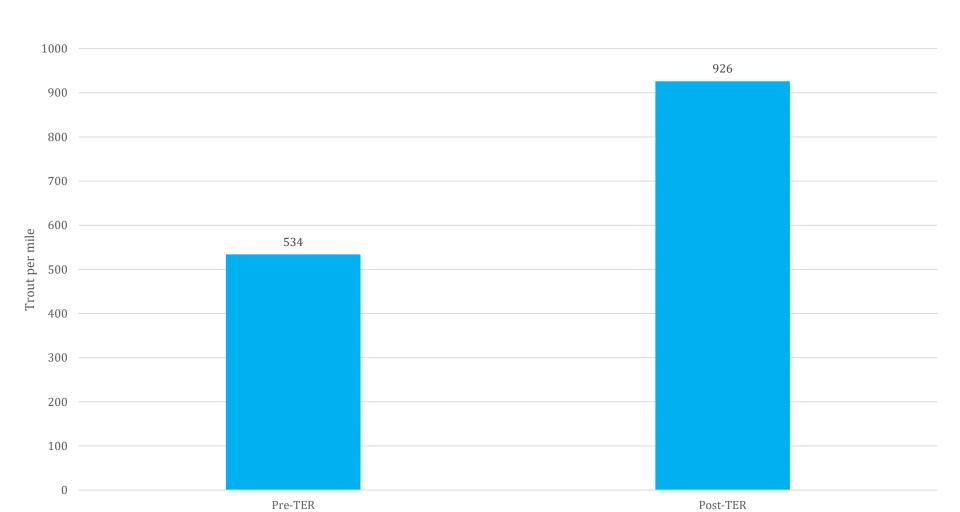
Two sample stations are monitored annually (Hoyes and Sang Run Areas) to estimate the trout populations using standardized methods. These field surveys are part of Garrett College's Fisheries Management Class curriculum.

The Fishing and Boating
Service invests about ~
\$55,200 annually to manage
the Youghiogheny River C&R
Trout Fishing Area including
trout stocking, temperature
monitoring, trout population
sampling, routine maintenance,
and report writing.

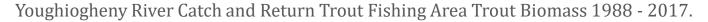


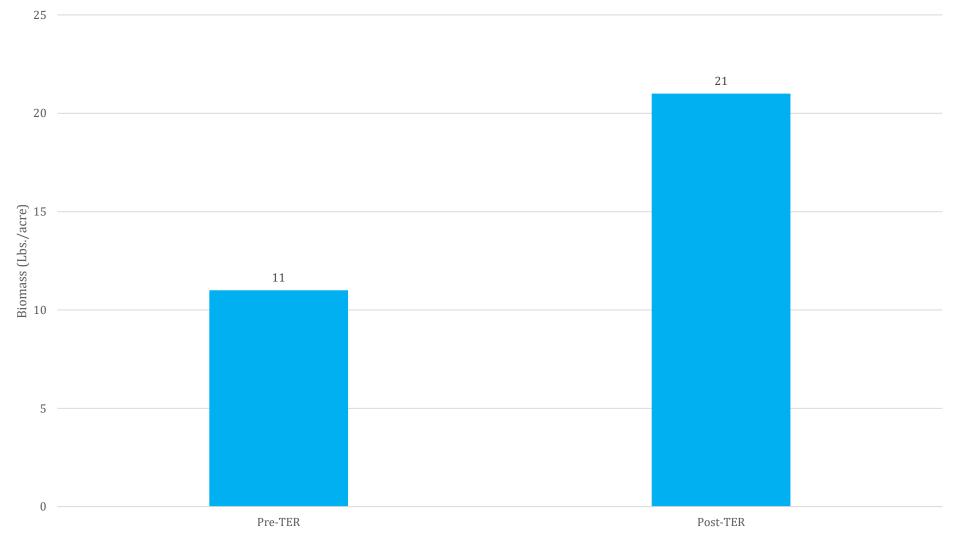


Youghiogheny River Catch and Return Trout Fishing Area Trout Densities 1988 - 2017

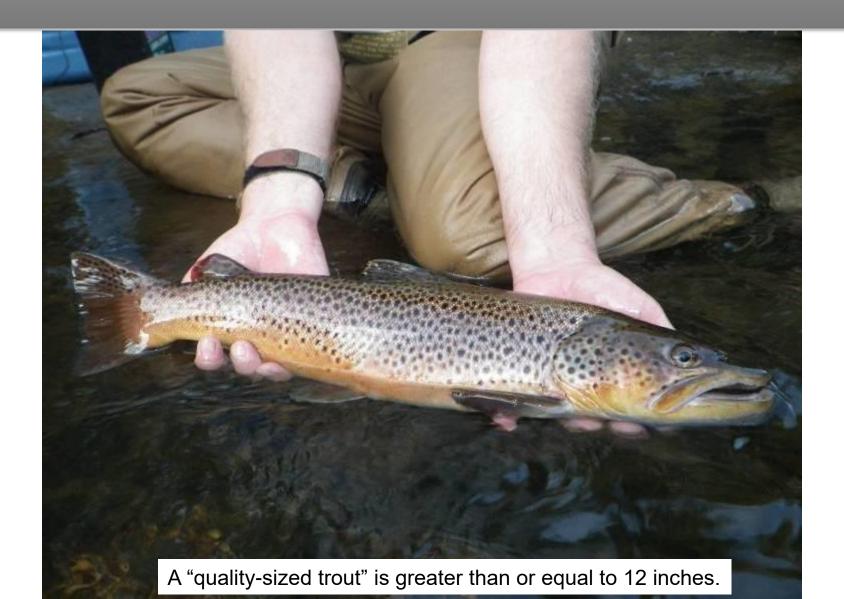






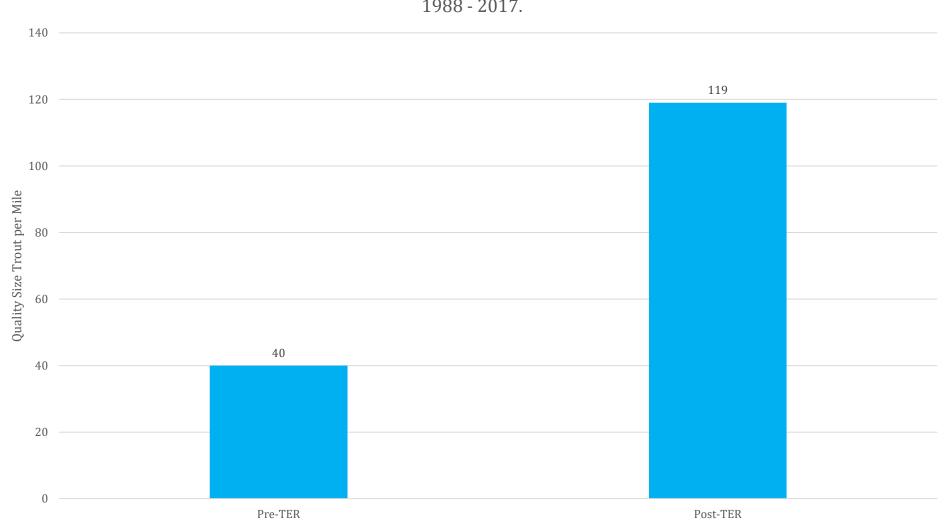








Youghiogheny River Catch and Return Trout Fishing Area Quality Size Trout Per Mile 1988 - 2017.





Summary: Catch and Return Trout Fishing regulations coupled with TERs, minimum flow maintenance, and dissolved oxygen augmentation has resulted in:

- > an increase in trout biomass.
- >an increase in trout densities.
- ➤ an increase in quality-sized trout.

➤ an expansion of trout fishing opportunities in the Sang Run to Friendsville area of the river.







Whitewater recreation also benefits from the temperature enhancement releases





Youghiogheny River Catch and Return Trout Fishery – Trophy Trout







2016 Maryland Non-Tidal Angler Survey



Scott Knoche, Director, Morgan State University PEARL (in cooperation with Maryland DNR)

Survey Objective & Development



- Objective Cost-effectively collect management-relevant information on MD non-tidal anglers, to draw scientificallydefensible, population-level conclusions while minimizing sources of error
- Worked closely with MD DNR Fishing and Boating Services personnel to develop and refine survey structure & content
- Rigorous Survey Pretesting to ensure comprehension
 - Hour-long cognitive interviews (N= 18)
 - Using screen sharing software, investigator monitored individuals taking web survey
 - Afterwards, in-depth discussion on survey comprehension
 - No major issues identified, some minor changes made

Survey Sampling & Mailing



- Random sample of 4,285 individuals
 - Sample Population: Individuals licensed to fish in non-tidal Maryland waterways during 2015
- Up to four mail contacts
 - Letter & Post Card Web Survey Solicitation (Mailings 1 – 3)
 - 1. Letter introducing survey w/ survey web address
 - 2. Reminder postcard 1 w/ survey web address
 - 3. Reminder postcard 2 w/ survey web address
 - Hard Copy Survey (Mailing 4)
 - 4. Survey booklet with Business Reply Mail envelope
- Response rate
 - 962 responses / 3829 valid addresses = 25.1%

Survey Content



General fishing effort

- For up to 6 non-tidal fishing locations 2015, asked anglers to provide:
 - Name of Waterbody, County fished, # of trips, and species targeted (multiple)

Trip-specific information

- Asked anglers to recall details about **specific** fishing trip in 2015
 - # of people, # of nights away, fishing method, satisfaction measures, expenditures...

• Trout-specific questions

- Factors influencing trout fishing site choice
 - Regulations, catch rate and size, distance from home, species preference (stocked vs. wild)

Participation question

- Changes in what factors would increase the number of fishing trips taken
 - Increased leisure time, improved access, less crowding, catch more fish,...

• Angler Demographics

Deep Creek Lake



2015 Effort: An estimated 19,400 individuals took 86,700 fishing trips to Deep Creek Lake

2015 Trip Expenditures: \$731 mean; \$300 median; Estimated Total 2015 = \$63,000,000

Trip Duration

62% overnight trips 21% weekend trips 31% extended stay (4 or more nights)

Trip Purpose

Fishing was the *primary* purpose on 52% of trips

Species Targeted (% of trips)

Bass: 42%

Yellow Perch: 42%

Walleye: 35%

Anything: 27%

Smallmouth Bass: 21%

Largemouth Bass: 19%

Bluegill/Sunfish: 16%

Crappie: 11%

Northern Pike: 10%



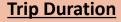
*trip calculations (expenditures, duration, purpose, species) based on n = 60 sample

Youghiogheny River



2015 Effort: An estimated 3,600 individuals took 19,800 fishing trips to Youghiogheny River

2015 Trip Expenditures: \$162 mean; \$35 median; Estimated Total 2015 = \$3,200,000



33% were overnight trips (stay > 1 night)

Trip Purpose

Fishing was the *primary* purpose on 78% of trips

Species Targeted (% of trips)

Trout (any): 89% of trips

Stocked Trout: 44%

Smallmouth Bass: 33%

Brown Trout: 22%

*Trip calculations (mean/median expenditures, duration, purpose, species targeted) based on n = 9 sample.



