SURVEY REPORT

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

FISH MANAGEMENT SURVEY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FOR

Oologah Lake

2024

SURVEY REPORT

State: Oklahoma

Project Title: Oklahoma Fisheries Management Program

Study Title: Surveys and Recommendations – Oologah Lake

Period Covered: 1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024

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Date Prepared: December 2024

Oologah Lake

ABSTRACT

Due to reports of very poor conditioned Blue Catfish, Oologah Lake was sampled in the fall of 2024 to monitor sportfish population trends for crappie, White Bass, Channel Catfish, Blue Catfish, Hybrid Striped Bass, and Walleye. Gizzard Shad were also sampled to monitor population trends as a forage base for most sportfish within Oologah Lake. As of the 2024 sampling most sport fish in Oologah are in good condition. Blue Catfish continue to be highly abundant but are maintaining decent relative weights. Walleye and Hybrid Striped Bass are in good condition and are growing well. Gizzard Shad catch rates are low for the third consecutive sample. With reports, and a few of the Blue Catfish we collected being in poor condition this is something that needs to be monitored closely. Oologah Lake will be sampled in the summer of 2025 to monitor the Blue Catfish population and may require gill netting in the fall of 2025 to monitor multiple species overall condition.

INTRODUCTION

Oologah Lake impounds the Verdigris River, 40 kilometers northeast of Tulsa in Rogers County, OK. Oologah covers 11,922 hectares (29,460 acres) and was constructed in 1963 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Oologah Reservoir has a mean depth of 18.7 feet, a maximum depth of 72.2 feet, a water exchange rate of 3.161, and a Secchi disc visibility of around 12 inches in the main pool in April; turbidity is primarily from suspended clay. Fish habitat consists primarily of rock, flooded timber, and some aquatic vegetation.

Popular sportfish species for Oologah Lake include crappie, Blue Catfish, Channel Catfish, White Bass, Hybrid Striped Bass, Walleye, Paddlefish, Largemouth Bass, and Flathead Catfish. Gizzard Shad is the dominant forage base for most sportfish.

Hybrid Striped Bass and Walleye are stocked regularly into Oologah Lake to create supplemental fishery opportunities for anglers. Stockings for these species are planned to continue as the sportfish have become popular among anglers.

Paddlefish have been stocked into the lake as a part of a reintroduction program by the USFWS to reestablish populations into historic native ranges. Recent population surveys conducted by the ODWC Paddlefish Program have shown the stocking program a success as natural reproduction seems to be maintaining and increasing the Paddlefish population within the lake. No paddlefish data will be addressed in this report as all Paddlefish sample data is handled by the Paddlefish Program staff and will be addressed in a separate report.

RESULTS

Largemouth Bass

1. Largemouth Bass were sampled by spring shoreline electrofishing five times between 1991-2019. Catch rates have been consistently low and fish difficult to find due to limited habitat availability favorable for Largemouth Bass (Table 1, Figure1).
2. Relative weights for all size groups were good to excellent.
3. Due to lack of favorable habitat and low population numbers, Oologah Lake is not considered a quality fishery for Largemouth Bass.
4. Any future sampling for Largemouth Bass in Oologah Lake will be conducted on an as needed basis based on angler interest or for specific research needs.

Crappie

1. White Crappie were sampled in 2022 by fall trap netting to determine growth rates and mortality rates in Oologah Lake.
2. Mean length at age for age 1 fish (134 mm) was below the threshold for that size class (Table 4). Age 2 and 3 fish mean length at age was well above the thresholds for those size classes (236 and 278 mm, respectively). Age 1 fish dominated the sample representing over 60% of the total catch (Figure 7).
3. Estimated mortality rates for White Crappie is 66.2% (Figure 6), where natural mortality is estimated to be 52.3% and angling mortality is estimated to be 13.9% (Table 5).
4. Crappie were sampled by fall experimental gill netting in 2024 to monitor population trends. Overall catch rates (C/f = 4.68) were similar to 2023 CPUE, but lower than previous samples (Table 2).
5. Overall relative weights (W_r) were 97, indicating the condition of this population is good. Quality and preferred fish had W_r values over 100. Catch rates of these size fish are lower than previous samples.
6. White Crappie will be sampled again in 2025 and every other year after, as weather and water conditions allow, by experimental gill netting to continue monitoring long term population trends. Since there is high angling pressure for White Crappie, trap net sampling will be conducted again once within the next five years to continue monitoring age and growth rates and mortality rates.

White Bass

1. White Bass were sampled in 2024 by fall experimental gill netting to monitor population trends. Overall catch rate (C/f = 7.91) was similar to previous other samples (Table 6).
2. Relative weights for White Bass were good for all size groups, and overall was 100.
3. White Bass continue to do well in Oologah Lake, growing well and staying in high abundance.

4. White Bass will be sampled again in 2026 and every other year after, as weather and water conditions allow, by experimental gill netting to continue monitoring long term population trends.

Channel Catfish

1. Channel catfish were sampled in 2024 by fall experimental gill netting to monitor population trends. Overall catch rate (C/f = 2.69) was lower than the threshold for a quality fishery (Table 7) and lower than recent samples.
2. Overall relative weight was 92. Relative weights (W_r) for fish greater than stock size was good. Quality and Preferred size relative weights were 95 and 93 respectively. Stock sized fish had the lowest relative weight (87). Due to low catch of Channel Catfish few large or small individuals can drastically change relative weight estimates.
3. Channel Catfish will be sampled again in 2026 and every other year after, as weather and water conditions allow, by experimental gill netting to continue monitoring long term population trends.

Blue Catfish

1. Blue catfish were sampled in 2024 by fall experimental gill netting to monitor population trends. Blue Catfish were the most abundant species collected in the sample. Overall catch rate (C/f = 13.82) was well above the threshold for a quality fishery and higher than the previous sample (Table 8). Blue Catfish remain the dominant catfish species for Oologah Lake.
2. Recruitment of Blue Catfish in Oologah Lake is very high, and many individuals less than 10 inches are present. It appears many individuals reach maximum size below 20 inches, and very few fish are growing over 30 inches.
3. Overall relative weight (W_r) was 89, stock and quality had the lowest relative weights of 88 and 84.
4. Due to reports of poor condition of Blue Catfish as well as increasing catch rates, we must continue to monitor this population to ensure the number of blue catfish doesn't get overly high, or that condition does not get to low.
5. Blue Catfish will be sampled in the summer of 2025 with low frequency electrofishing, and age data will be collected to better understand growth and recruitment patterns. Blue Catfish will be sampled again in 2026 and every other year after, as weather and water conditions allow, by experimental gill netting to continue monitoring long term population trends.

Hybrid Striped Bass

1. Hybrid Striped Bass were sampled in 2024 by fall experimental gill netting to monitor population trends. Overall catch rate (C/f = .85, Table 11) is lower than the previous several samples.
2. No Hybrid Striped Bass were stocked in Oologah in 2024, leading to no fish less than 15 inches being collected which is likely the reason for decreased catch rates in 2024. All the Hybrid Striped Bass that were collected were in very good condition. Overall relative weight was 100.
3. Hybrid Striped Bass will be sampled again by experimental gill netting in 2026 and every other year after, as weather and water conditions allow, to continue monitoring long term population trends.

Walleye

1. Walleye were sampled in 2024 by fall experimental gill netting to monitor population trends. Overall catch rate (C/f = .54) is consistent with previous samples (Table 10).
2. Relative weights were excellent for all size groups of Walleye sampled and consistent with previous samples.
3. Walleye will be sampled again in 2026 and every other year after by experimental gill netting, as weather and water conditions allow, to continue monitoring long term population trends.

Shad

1. Shad were sampled in 2024 by fall experimental gill netting to monitor population trends as the primary forage base for most sportfish. Overall catch rate (C/f = 1.72) slightly lower than the previous sample and significantly lower than 2019 and before (Table 12).
2. Random gill net sampling may be a factor in the highly variable catch rates for shad, however, Gizzard Shad populations are known to fluctuate dramatically within reservoirs and usually not a concern unless there are multiple consecutive samples with below acceptable catch rates.
3. Multiple consecutive gill net samples have yielded low catch rates of gizzard shad.
4. Shad will be sampled again in 2026 and every other year after, as weather and water conditions allow, by experimental gill netting to continue monitoring long term population trends.

Non-game Fish

Non-game fish species represented in the most recent sample include Bluegill Sunfish, Common Carp, Freshwater Drum, River Carpsucker, River Redhorse, and Smallmouth Buffalo.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Fish Attractor Structures

1. The USACE and ODWC cooperatively conduct an annual habitat project where cedar trees are placed at various locations throughout the lake.
2. In 2024, ODWC and USACE placed multiple brush piles consisting of cedar trees at various locations near Hawthorne Bluff campground.
3. It is recommended that ODWC continue to cooperate with the USACE to place cedar tree brush pile habitat within the lake annually. Also, locations will be determined for placing additional Shelbyville Cubes.

Fish Stockings

1. Oologah lake receives Hybrid Striped Bass stockings on an every-other-year basis to maintain a popular hybrid fishery within the lake. It is recommended those stockings continue for the foreseeable future.
2. Oologah Lake receives Walleye stockings on an every-other-year basis to maintain a popular Walleye fishery within the lake and it is recommended those stockings continue for the foreseeable future.

Fish Surveys

1. Due to the limited habitat availability and overall low population, it is recommended that no additional spring electrofishing surveys for Largemouth Bass be conducted in the next five years unless there is a research need or if there is enough public concern to justify doing a survey.
2. Due to reports and gill net catch of several poor conditioned Blue Catfish Oologah Lake with be Low Frequency Electrofished in the summer of 2025
3. Experimental gill net surveys should be conducted in 2026, and every other year after as water levels and conditions allow, to continue long-term monitoring of sportfish populations such as White Crappie, Blue Catfish, Channel Catfish, White Bass, Hybrid Striped Bass, and Walleye.

Fishing Regulations

1. Current regulations are statewide regulations for all species as defined in Title 800 and the Oklahoma Fishing and Hunting Regulations book.
2. It is recommended that all current regulations for all species be maintained.

Table 1. Total number (No.), catch rates (C/f), and relative weights (W_r) by size groups of **Largemouth Bass** collected by spring electrofishing from Oologah Lake. Numbers in parentheses represent acceptable C/f values for a quality fishery. Acceptable W_r are ≥ 90.

	Total (≥ 40)		< 8 inches (15-45)		8-12 inches (15-30)		≥ 12 inches (≥ 15)		≥ 14 inches (≥ 10)	
Year	No.	C/f	C/f	W_r	C/f	W_r	C/f	W_r	C/f	W_r
1991	149	12.68	4.0	-	4.43	98	4.255	97	2.723	97
1996	210	56.0	7.73	-	9.87	105	38.40	104	31.47	103
1997	117	26.00	2.0	-	3.33	99	20.66	100	16.67	100
2016	153	24.81	5.03	90	9.41	94	13.78	101	8.11	104
2019	136	31.38	13.85	92	7.15	97	11.54	110	9.23	111

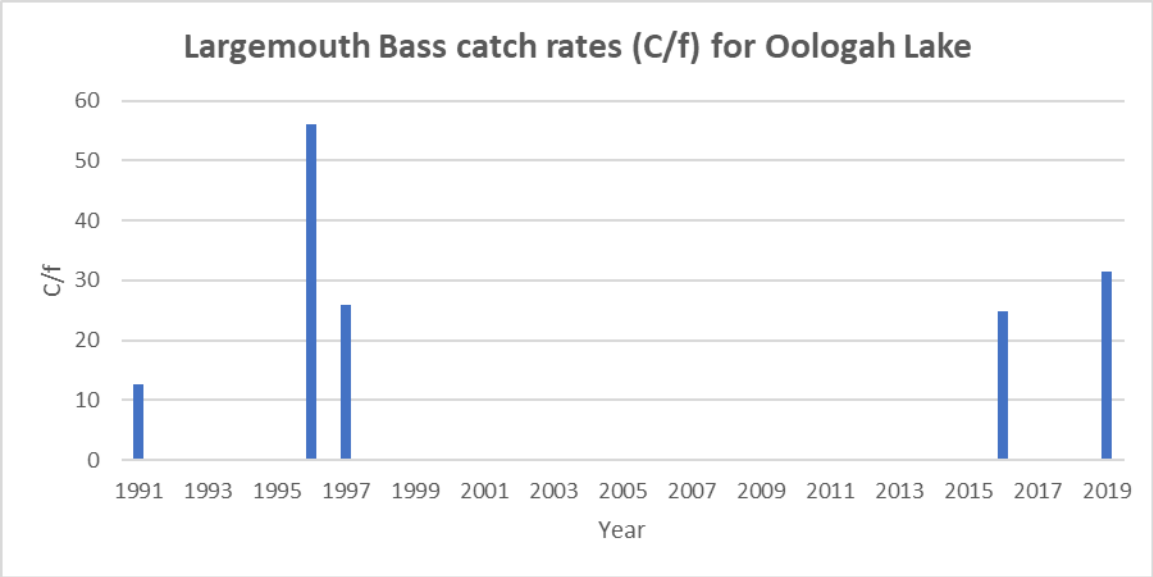

Figure 1. Total catch per unit effort (CPUE; C/f) for Largemouth Bass in Oologah Lake from spring electrofishing surveys from 1991-2019.

Table 2. Total number (No.), catch rates (C/f), and relative weights (W_r) by size groups of **Crappie** collected by fall gill netting from Oologah Lake. Acceptable W_r values are ≥90.

	Total			Stock		Quality		Preferred or larger	
Year	**No.**	**C/f**	**W_r**	**C/f**	**W_r**	**C/f**	**W_r**	**C/f**	**W_r**
2010	87	6.95	103	.39	74	2.25	105	1.95	104
2011	38	3.06	89	.81	78	.48	87	.88	94
2013	93	6.79	90	4.11	86	.28	100	.82	93
2015	113	8.78	92	1.30	87	1.74	85	2.13	97
2017	143	10.77	98	2.37	85	1.95	97	3.03	103
2019	119	8.52	99	2.51	97	.56	84	1.90	106
2021	133	10.13	103	.39	93	4.02	102	2.74	105
2023	72	4.55	97	.87	86	1.63	98	1.02	101
2024	61	4.68	97	1.46	87	1.30	102	.92	100

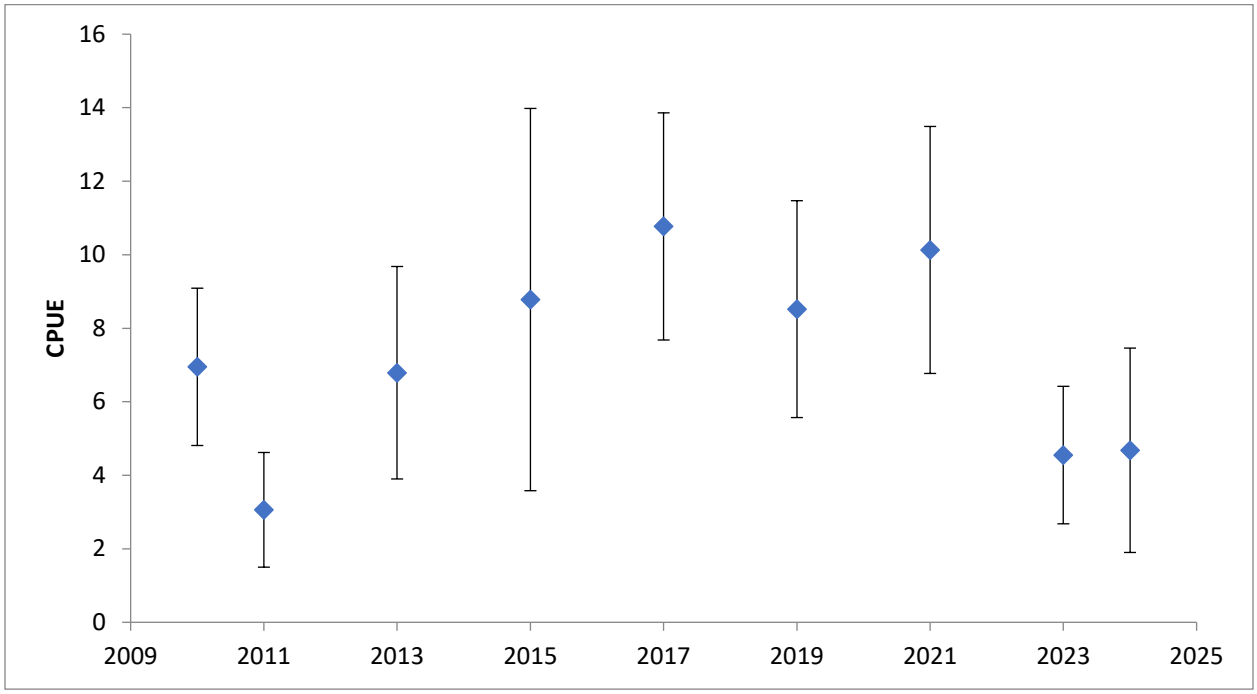

Figure 2. Total catch per unit effort (CPUE; C/f) for White Crappie in Oologah Lake from fall gill netting surveys from 2010-2024.

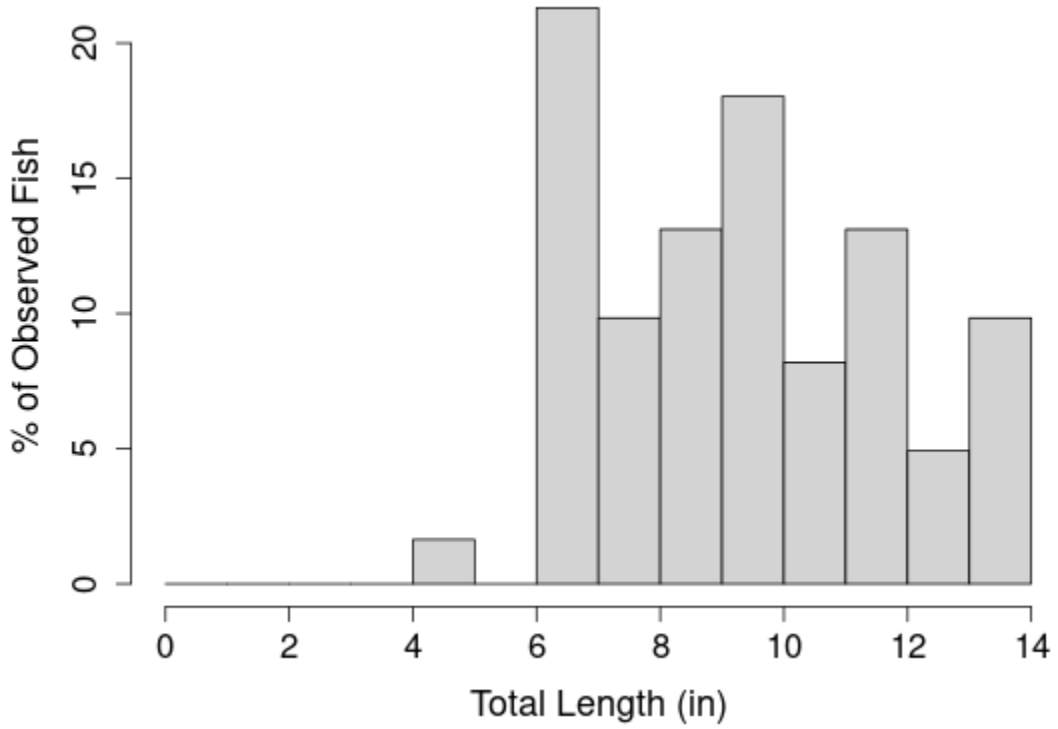

Figure 3. Length frequencies for White Crappie collected by fall experimental gill netting on Oologah Lake, 2024.

Table 3. Total number (No.), catch rates (C/f), and relative weights (W_r) by size groups of **Crappie** collected by fall trap netting from Oologah Lake. Numbers in parentheses represent acceptable C/f values for a quality fishery. Acceptable W_r values are ≥90.

	Total (≥0.2)		**<8 inches (0.05-0.3)**		**≥8 inches (0.08)**		**≥ 10 inches (>0.04)**	
Year	**No.**	**C/f**	**C/f**	**W_r**	**C/f**	**W_r**	**C/f**	**W_r**
2017	1686	83.87	62.92	94	20.95	95	13.05	98
2022	714	65.86	40.26	93	18.51	95	12.75	96

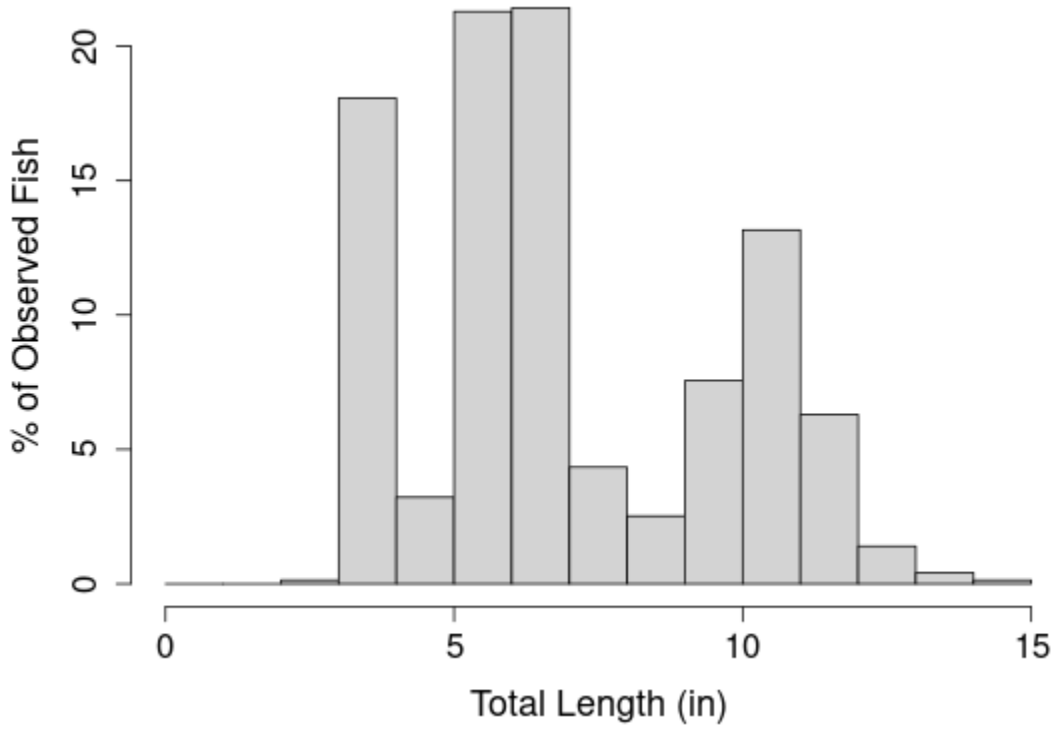

Figure 4. Length frequency of White Crappie collected from fall trap net sampling in Oologah Lake, 2022.

Table 4. Mean length at age of **Crappie** collected from Oologah Lake. Numbers in parentheses represent values for acceptable growth rates.

	Age 1	**Age 2**	**Age 3**	**Age 4**	**Age 5**
Year	**(≥160mm) (6.3 inches)**	**(≥200 mm) (8 inches)**	**(≥225 mm) (9 inches)**	**(≥250 mm) (10 inches)**	
2017	181	261	303	327	329
2022	134	236	278		349

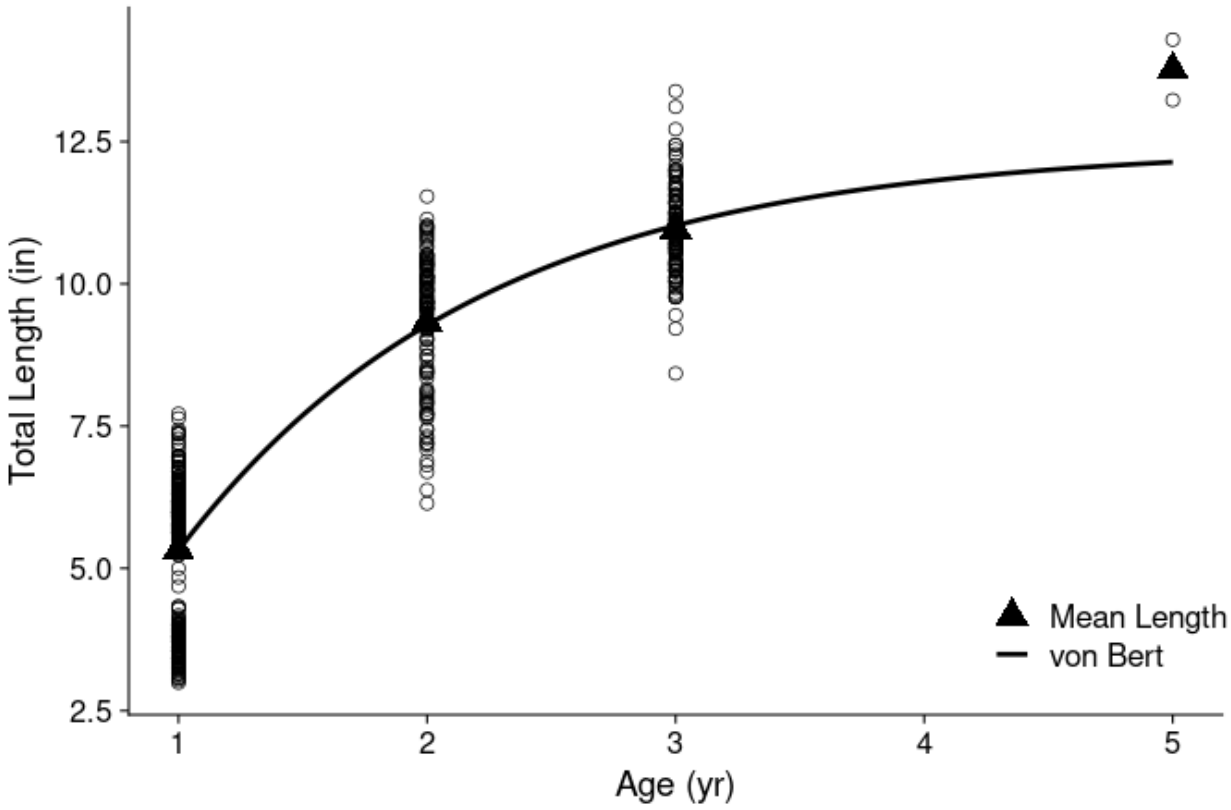

Figure 5. Von Bertalanffy plot for white crappie collected from fall trap net sampling in Oologah Lake, 2022.

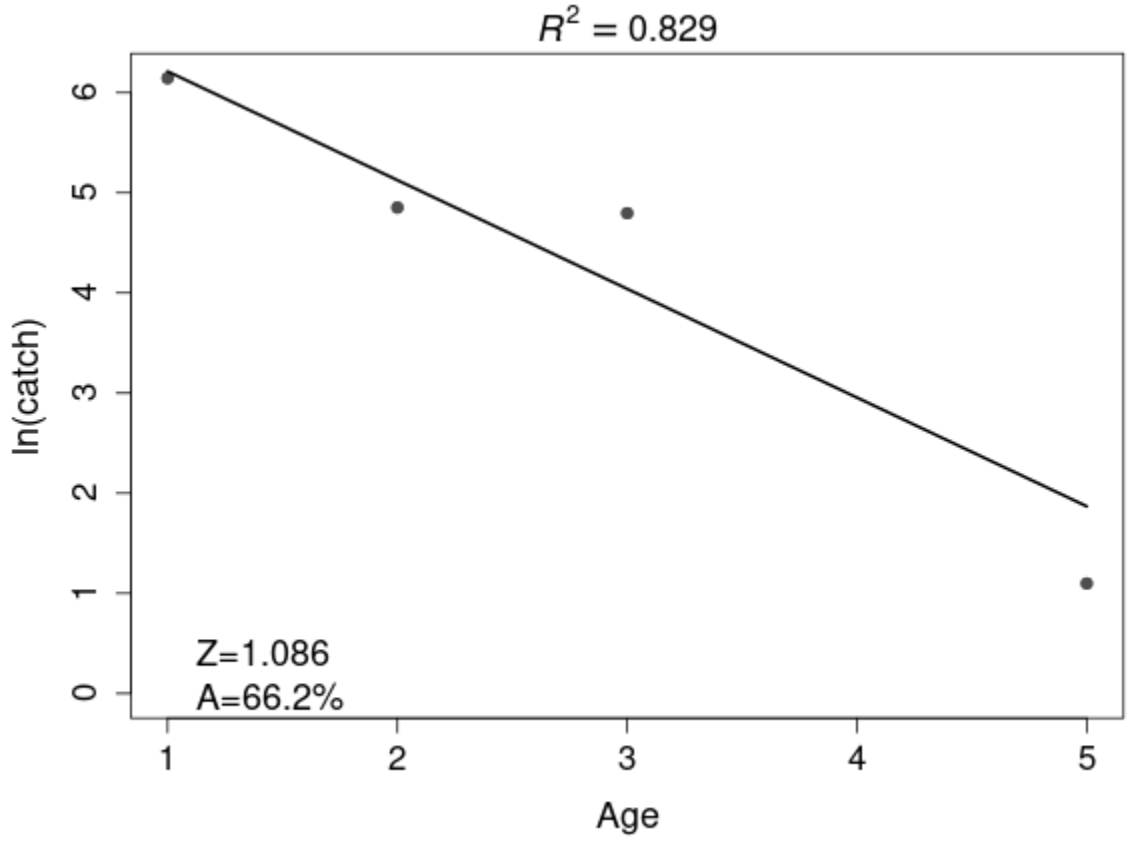

Figure 6. Catch Curve (mortality) plot for White Crappie collected by trap net sampling on Oologah Lake, 2022.

Table 5. Estimated natural mortality and angling mortality for White Crappies collected from trap net sampling on Oologah Lake, 2022.

Method	Est. Inst. Nat. Mort (M)	Est. Inst. Fishing Mort. (F)	Instantaneous Total Mort. (Z)	Annualized total Mort. (A)	Est. Annual. Nat. Mort. (v)	Est. Exploitation / Annual. Fish. Mort. (u)
Hoenig NLS (Then et al. 2015)	0.858	0.228	1.086	66.20%	52.30%	13.90%
Pauly NLS-T (Then et al. 2015)	1.16	-0.074	1.086	66.20%	70.80%	-4.50%

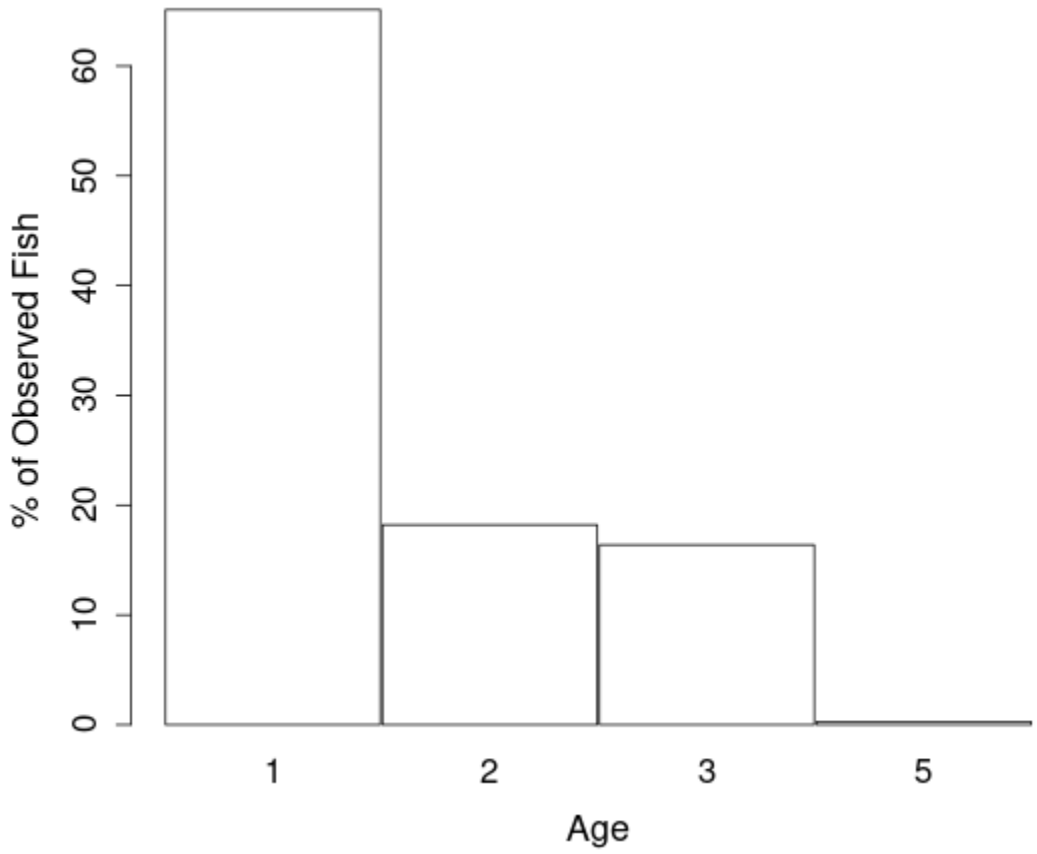

Figure 7. The age frequency of White Crappie collected from fall trap net sampling in Oologah Lake, 2022.

Table 6. Total number (No.), catch rates (C/f), and relative weights (W_r) by size groups of **White Bass** collected by fall gill netting from Oologah Lake. Acceptable W_r values are ≥90.

	Total			**Stock**		**Quality**		**Preferred or larger**	
Year	**No.**	**C/f**	**W_r**	**C/f**	**W_r**	**C/f**	**W_r**	**C/f**	**W_r**
2010	132	10.50	100	6.94	100	.69	94	1.43	103
2011	99	7.98	96	.72	91	5.80	96	.96	98
2013	106	7.74	88	.54	76	1.78	84	2.36	92
2015	188	14.86	95	1.09	99	5.83	94	3.97	95
2017	108	8.28	100	3.33	103	1.95	96	1.49	101
2019	87	6.13	103	1.05	100	1.89	100	3.20	105
2021	258	19.35	101	9.30	99	4.41	100	2.79	105
2023	154	9.94	92	2.17	93	2.85	88	2.46	94
2024	103	7.91	100	3.29	99	1.45	101	1.58	99

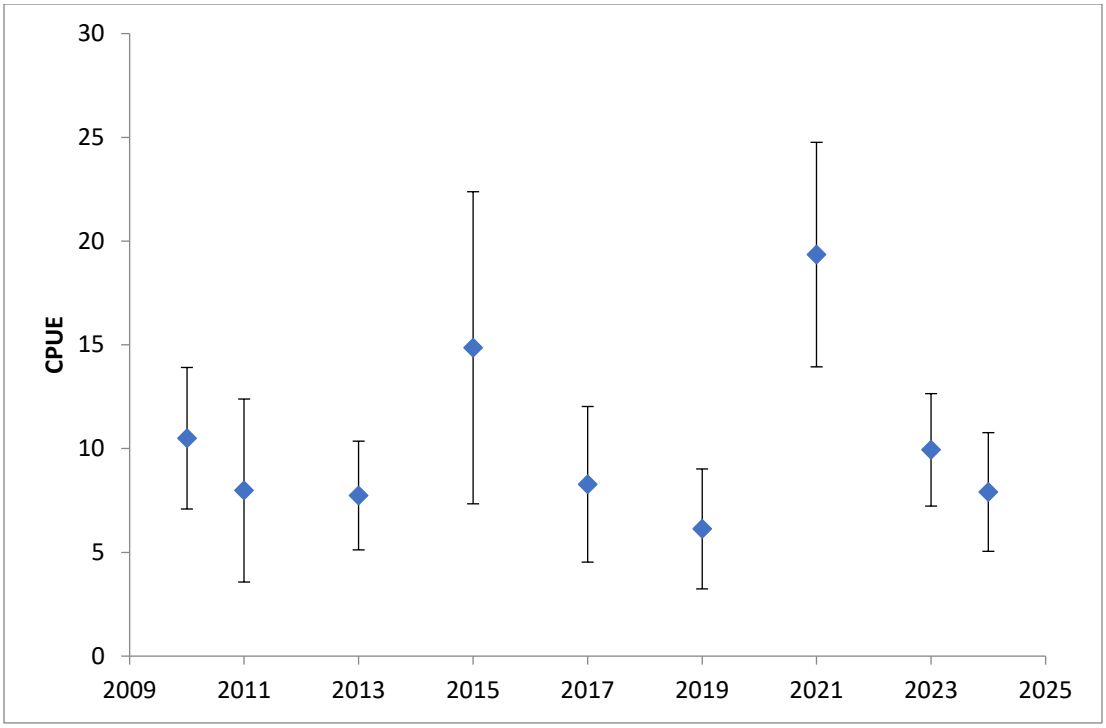

Figure 8. Total catch per unit effort (CPUE; C/f) for White Bass in Oologah Lake from fall gill netting surveys from 2010-2024.

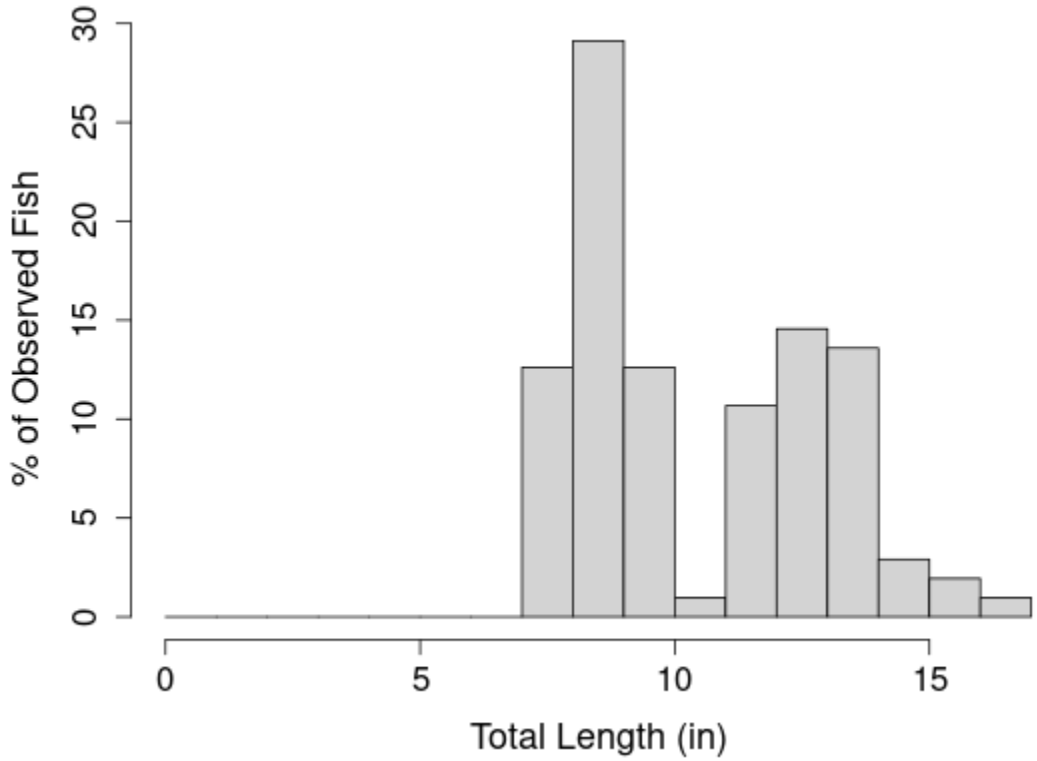

Figure 9. Length frequencies for White Bass collected by fall experimental gill netting on Oologah Lake, 2024.

Table 7. Total number (No.), catch rates (C/f), and relative weights (W_r) by size groups of **Channel Catfish** collected by fall gill netting from Oologah Lake. Acceptable W_r values are ≥90.

	Total			Stock		Quality		Preferred or larger	
Year	No.	C/f	W_r	C/f	W_r	C/f	W_r	C/f	W_r
2010	68	5.44	84	1.66	78	1.29	84	.12	90
2011	34	2.73	103	.96	121	.72	80	.08	81
2013	21	1.53	91	.48	82	.47	80	-	-
2015	53	3.92	80	1.45	75	.88	85	-	-
2017	90	6.87	93	2.31	92	1.73	87	-	-
2019	91	6.64	90	2.23	86	1.19	96	.07	99
2021	97	7.17	92	2.29	89	1.23	91	.08	103
2023	62	4.08	89	1.20	79	.92	89	.08	98
2024	34	2.69	92	.24	87	.39	95	.8	94

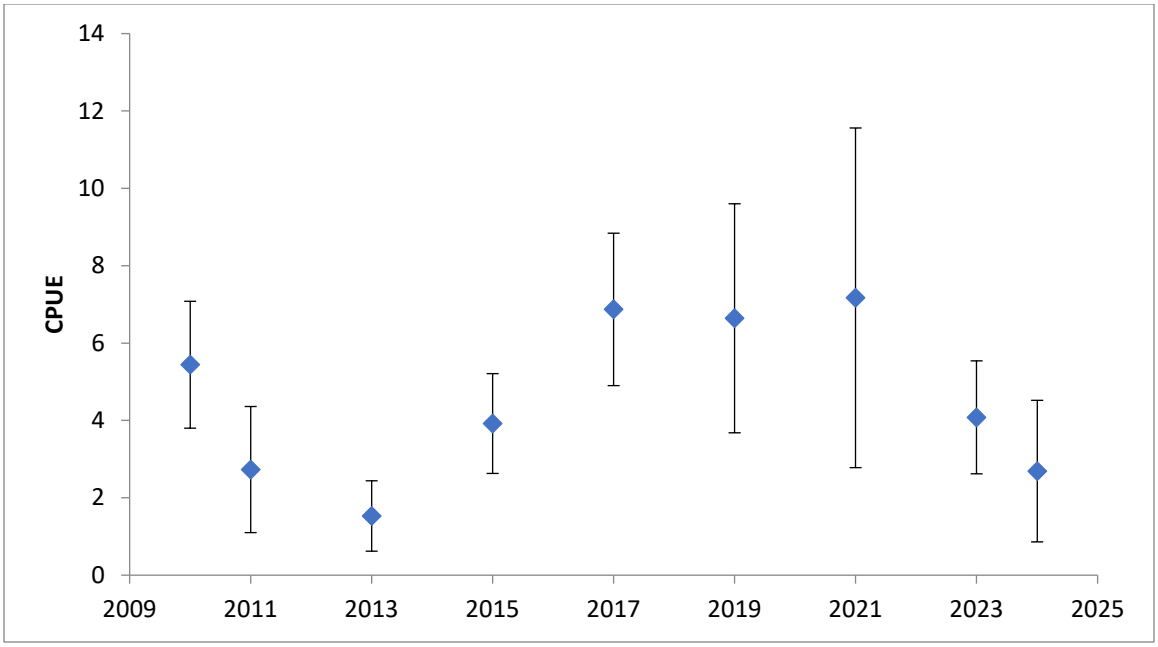

Figure 10. Total catch per unit effort (CPUE; C/f) for Channel Catfish in Oologah Lake from fall gill netting surveys from 2010-2024.

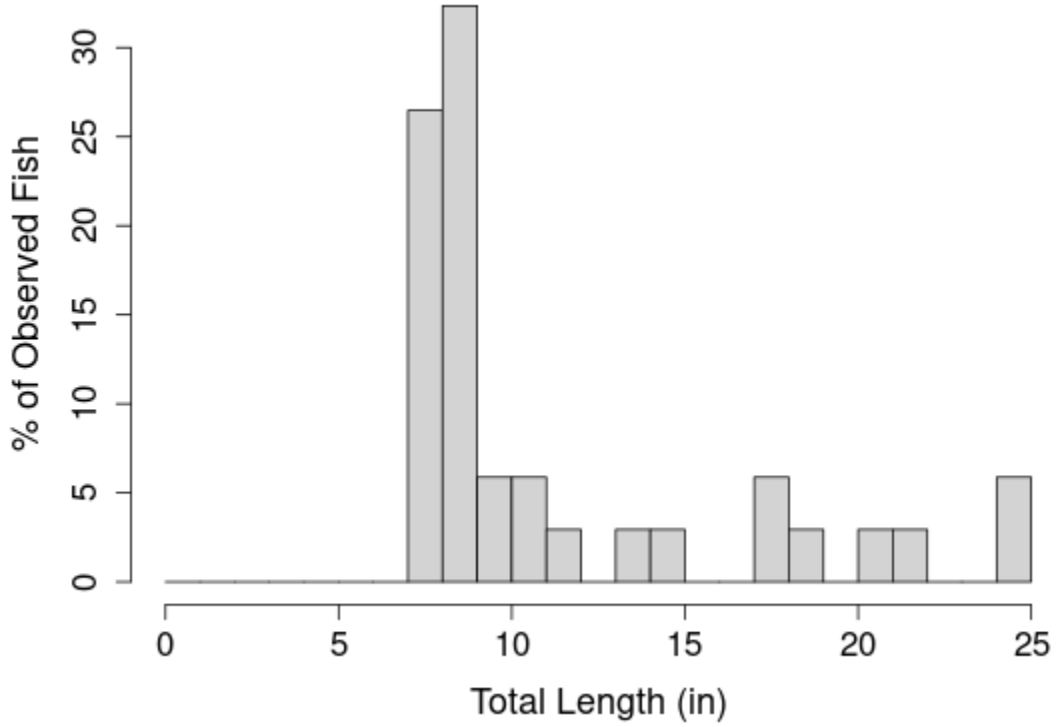

Figure 11. Length frequencies for Channel Catfish collected by fall experimental gill netting on Oologah Lake, 2024.

Table 8. Total number (No.), catch rates (C/f), and relative weights (W_r) by size groups of **Blue Catfish** collected by fall gill netting from Oologah Lake. Numbers in parentheses represent acceptable C/f values for a quality fishery. Acceptable W_r values are ≥90.

	Total (≥0.1)			**Stock (≥0.05)**		**Quality (≥0.05)**		**Preferred or larger (≥0.03)**	
Year	**No.**	**C/f**	**W_r**	**C/f**	**W_r**	**C/f**	**W_r**	**C/f**	**W_r**
2010	104	7.94	86	2.25	83	3.53	86	.17	101
2011	179	14.55	86	6.09	79	1.39	81	-	-
2013	159	11.61	86	3.17	86	1.57	75	.20	85
2015	243	17.80	78	4.83	76	3.86	79	.07	84
2017	150	11.14	93	2.71	85	2.84	83	.22	90
2019	140	10.06	88	3.03	88	6.42	88	.06	94
2021	99	7.32	90	3.67	89	3.11	89	.11	102
2023	143	9.25	86	1.86	85	5.94	86	.06	95
2024	177	13.82	89	5.52	88	4.19	84	.11	91

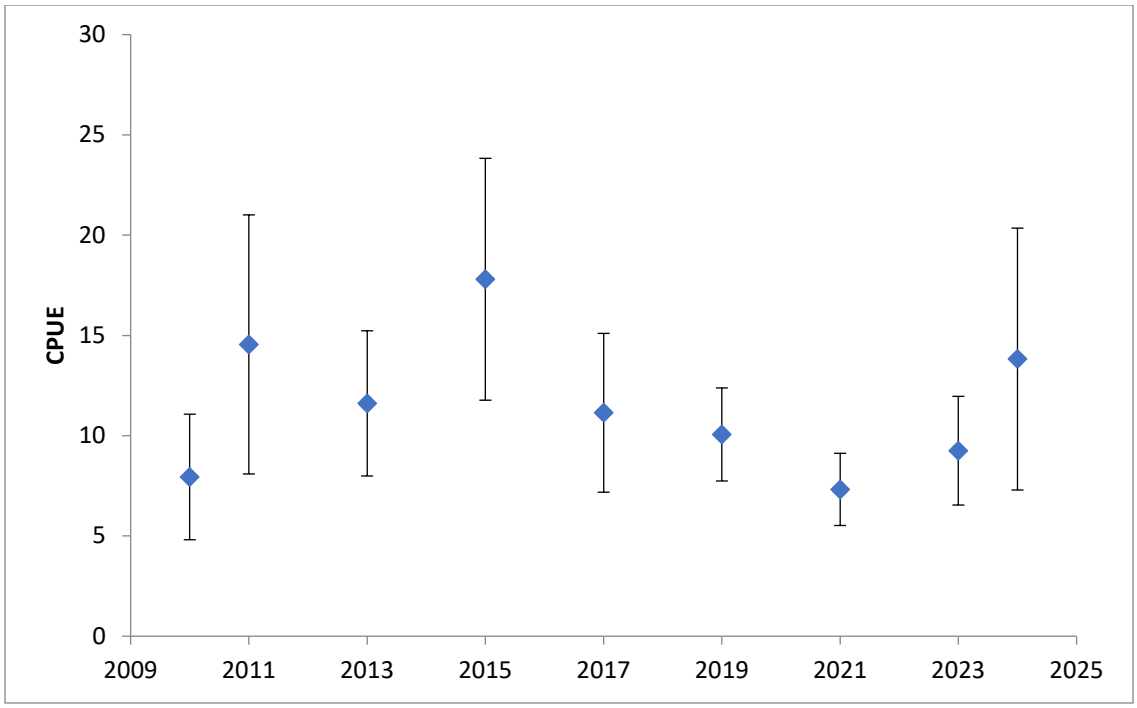

Figure 12. Total catch per unit effort (CPUE; C/f) for Blue Catfish in Oologah Lake from fall gill netting surveys from 2010-2024.

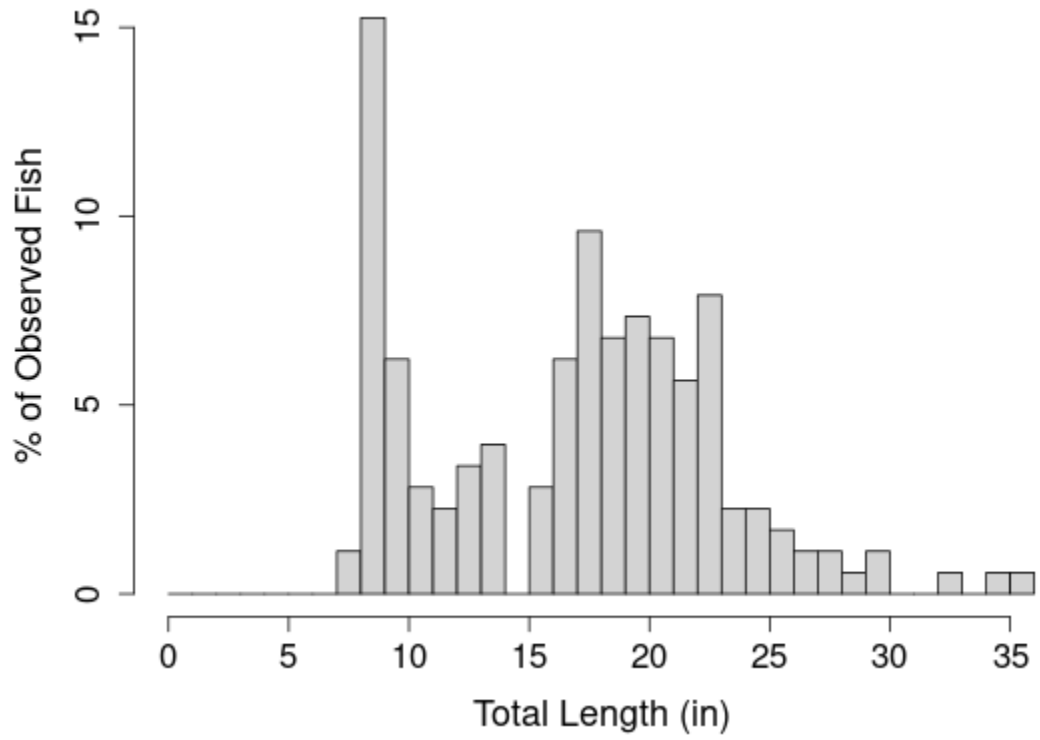

Figure 13. Length frequencies for Blue Catfish collected by fall experimental gill netting on Oologah Lake, 2024.

Table 9. Total number (No.), catch rates (C/f), and relative weights (W_r) by size groups of **Walleye** collected by fall gill netting from Oologah Lake Acceptable W_r values are ≥90.

	Total			Stock		Quality		Preferred or larger	
Year	No.	C/f	W_r	C/f	W_r	C/f	W_r	C/f	W_r
2010	3	.25	101	.16	99	-	-	-	-
2011	3	.24	95	-	-	.24	95	-	-
2013	3	.22	90	-	-	-	-	.13	87
2015	11	.79	96	.22	94	.28	98	.21	95
2017	22	1.69	103	.07	100	.29	112	.66	101
2019	16	1.16	104	.30	106	.29	110	.24	100
2021	18	1.39	101	-	-	1.22	101	.17	105
2023	17	1.21	100	-	-	.84	9	.18	100
2024	7	.54	106	.08	94	.22	108	.23	109

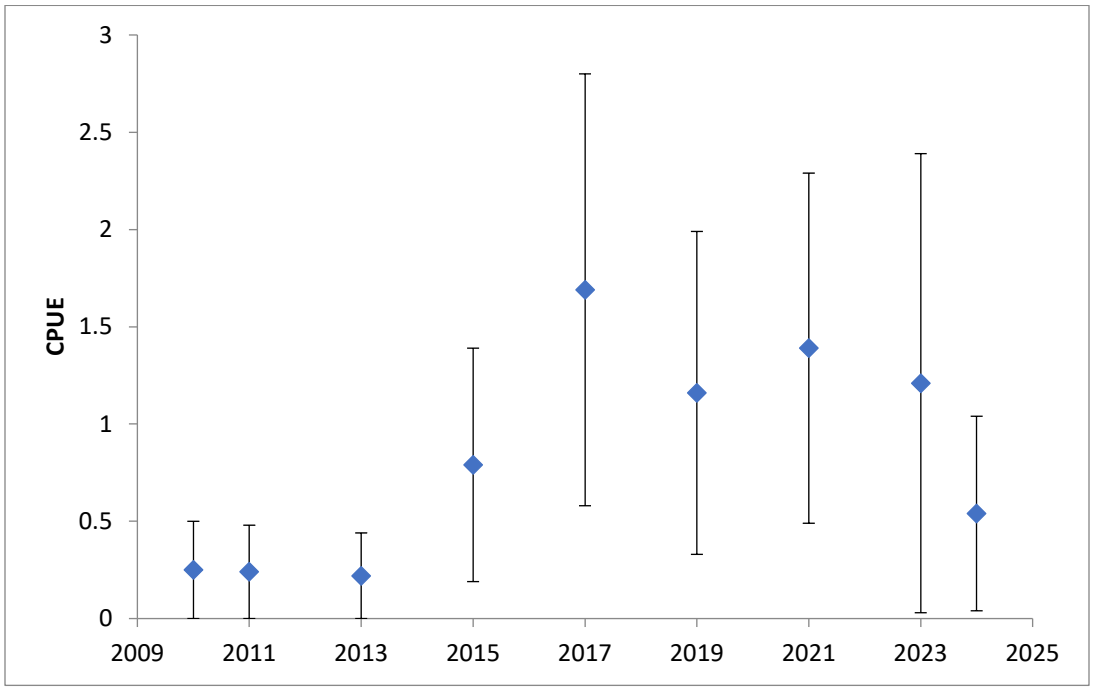

Figure 14. Total catch per unit effort (CPUE; C/f) for Walleye in Oologah Lake from fall gill netting surveys from 2010-2024.

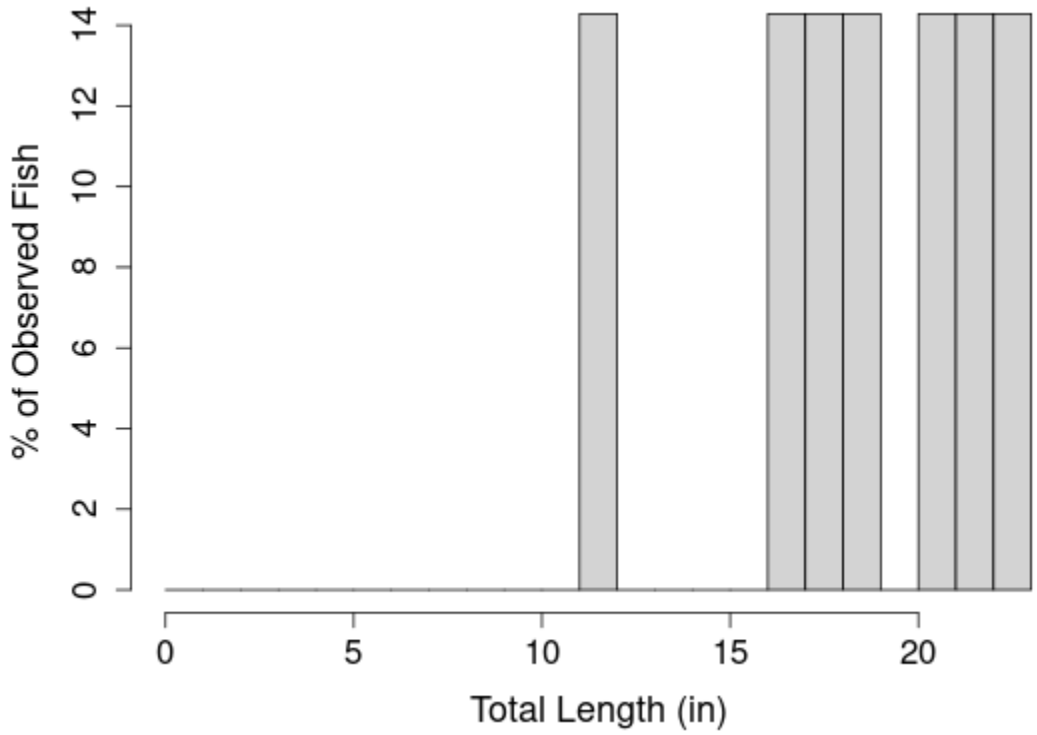

Figure 15. Length frequencies for Walleye collected by fall experimental gill netting on Oologah Lake, 2024.

Table 10. Total number (No.), catch rates (C/f), and relative weights (W_r) by size groups of **Hybrid Striped Bass** collected by fall gill netting from Oologah Lake. Acceptable W_r values are ≥90.

	Total			Stock		Quality		Preferred or larger	
Year	No.	C/f	W_r	C/f	W_r	C/f	W_r	C/f	W_r
2010	4	.31	94	-	-	-	-	.15	95
2011	2	.16	94	.08	93	.08	95	-	-
2013	6	.43	88	.07	93	-	-	.26	88
2015	3	.25	91	.17	87	.08	97	-	-
2017	23	1.78	102	.54	103	1.09	104	.08	97
2019	14	1.04	104	.30	103	.67	103	-	-
2021	38	2.76	99	1.19	101	-	-	-	-
2023	36	2.46	95	.79	91	1.11	99	.34	97
2024	11	.85	100	-	-	.31	101	.26	99

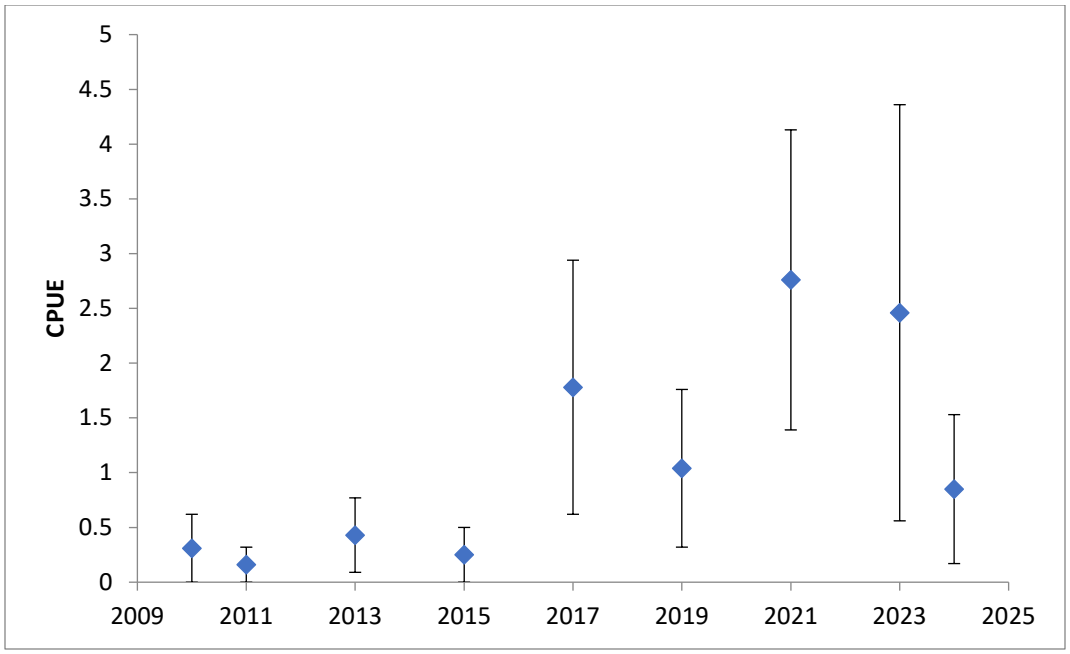

Figure 16. Total catch per unit effort (CPUE; C/f) for Hybrid Striped Bass in Oologah Lake from fall gill netting surveys from 1992-2023.

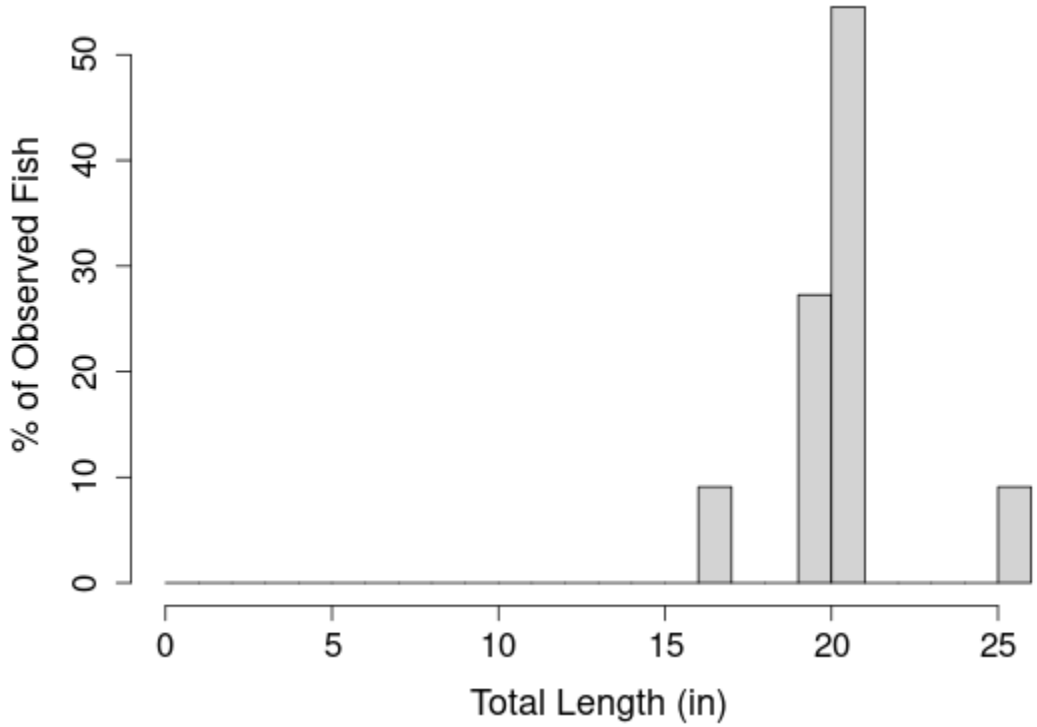

Figure 17. Length frequencies for Hybrid Striped Bass collected by fall experimental gill netting on Oologah Lake, 2024.

Table 11. Total number (No.), catch rates (C/f), **Gizzard Shad** collected by fall gill netting from Oologah Lake. Numbers in parentheses represent acceptable C/f values for a quality fishery.

	Total (≥.20)	
Year	**No.**	**C/f**
2010	110	8.57
2011	158	12.76
2013	112	8.14
2015*	472	54.2
2015	146	10.79
2017	58	4.39
2018*	320	27.50
2019	98	6.98
2021	29	2.24
2023	42	2.89
2024	22	1.72

*Shad nets

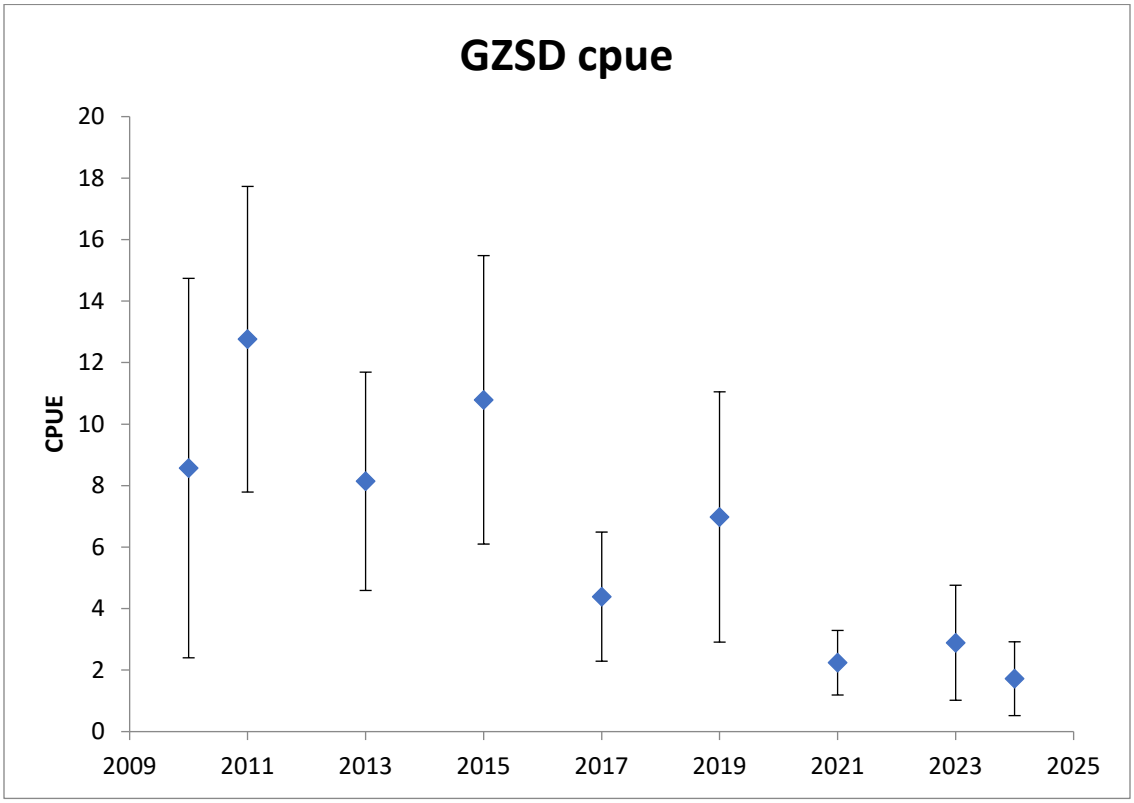

Figure 18. Total catch per unit effort (CPUE; C/f) for Gizzard Shad in Oologah Lake from fall gill netting surveys from 2010-2024.

Table 13. Species, number, and size of fish stocked in Oologah Lake from 1967-2023.

Date	Species	Number	Size (mm)
1967	Muskie	48 lbs	5-6 inches
1968	Walleye	100,000	Fry
1968	Walleye	518,000	Fry
1969	Walleye	300,000	Fry
1969	Walleye	98,000	Fry
1969	Walleye	120,000	Fry
1970	Walleye	709,049	Fry
1970	Walleye	485,386	Fry
1971	Channel Catfish	138,000	
1971	Channel Catfish	144,000	
1971	Channel Catfish	158,000	
1972	Largemouth Bass	301,000	
1974	Florida LMB	10,000	Fry
1975	Hybrid LMB	40,000	Fry
1975	Threadfin Shad	1,800	4-6 inches
1975	Threadfin Shad	750	4-6 inches
1979	Northern LMB	100,000	2 inches
1980	Northern LMB	100,000	2 inches
1982	Walleye	1,064,000	Fry
1982	Walleye	1,000,000	Fry
1983	Walleye	1,322,000	Fry
1983	Walleye	1,668,000	Fry
1983	Walleye	316,000	Fry
1983	Walleye	1,055,000	Fry
1983	Walleye	1,079,000	Fry
1984	Walleye	758,000	Fry
1984	Walleye	1,294,000	Fry
1984	Walleye	842,240	Fry
1984	Florida LMB	147,752	1.5 inch
1984	Northern LMB	73,549	1.5 inch
1984	Northern LMB	79,800	Fry
1985	Florida LMB	147,000	Fry
1985	Northern LMB	71,232	Fry
1985	Northern LMB	76,300	Fry
1985	Channel Catfish	64,789	4 inches
1986	Walleye	230,280	Fingerlings
1986	Largemouth Bass	152,332	
1986	Walleye	36,000	
1986	Florida LMB	139,980	
1986	Channel Catfish	75,600	4 inches
1986	Channel Catfish	96,200	3-4 inches

1987	Walleye	67,320	Fingerlings
1987	Northern LMB	50,150	
1987	Walleye	67,600	Fingerlings
1987	Florida LMB	73,055	Fingerlings
1987	Florida LMB	26,740	Fingerlings
1988	Northern LMB	52,224	Fingerlings
1988	Northern LMB	80,592	Fingerlings
1988	Northern LMB	57,584	Fingerlings
1988	Walleye	92,640	1 inch
1988	Walleye	57,390	1 inch
1988	Walleye	134,900	1 inch
1988	Hybrid Striped Bass	22,220	Fingerlings
1988	Hybrid Striped Bass	48,150	Fingerlings
1988	Hybrid Striped Bass	56,980	Fingerlings
1988	Hybrid Striped Bass	88,060	Fingerlings
1988	Northern LMB	36,800	2 inches
1988	Northern LMB	16,200	2 inches
1988	Northern LMB	19,980	2.25 inches
1989	Walleye	109,800	1.5 inches
1989	Hybrid Striped Bass	71,645	1.5 inches
1989	Walleye	20,000	1.5 inches
1989	Walleye	64,196	1.5 inches
1989	Walleye	107,500	1.25 inches
1989	Northern LMB	142,688	1.4 inches
1989	Northern LMB	116,794	2 inches
1989	Hybrid Striped Bass	99,550	1.5 inches
1989	Northern LMB	30,000	2 inches
1990	Walleye	71,825	1.25 inches
1990	Walleye	65,000	1.25 inches
1990	Walleye	71,275	1.25 inches
1990	Hybrid Striped Bass	82,125	
1991	Hybrid Striped Bass	19,338	
1991	Hybrid Striped Bass	50,000	
1992	Hybrid Striped Bass	1,000,000	
1992	Smallmouth Bass	17,340	1.5 inches
1992	Smallmouth Bass	88,520	1.25 inches
1992	Smallmouth Bass	33,000	2 inches
1992	Smallmouth Bass	11,005	2 inches
1993	Smallmouth Bass	27,354	1.5 inches
1993	Smallmouth Bass	49,959	1.5 inches
1993	Hybrid Striped Bass	25,125	1.25 inches
1993	Hybrid Striped Bass	18,500	1.5 inches
1994	Hybrid Striped Bass	375,000	Fry
1994	Striped Bass	405,000	Fry

1994	Hybrid Striped Bass	1,000,000	Fry
1996	Walleye	103,200	1.25 inches
1997	Hybrid Striped Bass	37,800	1.75 inches
1997	Hybrid Striped Bass	78,000	1.25 inches
1997	Paddlefish	600	12 inches
1998	Paddlefish	1060	9 inches
1998	Smallmouth Bass	5,400	Fingerlings
1998	Bluegill Sunfish	2,040	3 inches
1999	Smallmouth Bass	11,000	4 inches
1999	Smallmouth Bass	35,567	3 inches
1999	Smallmouth Bass	26,538	3 inches
1999	Hybrid Striped Bass	100,000	1.25 inches
1999	Smallmouth Bass	34,069	3 inches
2000	Walleye	72,000	1 inch
2000	Smallmouth Bass	55,750	3 inches
2000	Walleye	18,625	1.75 inches
2000	Smallmouth Bass	26,080	3 inches
2000	Paddlefish	83	100 inches
2000	Paddlefish	1859	15 inches
2001	Smallmouth Bass	65,400	
2001	Hybrid Striped Bass	17,940	2 inches
2001	Smallmouth Bass	19,637	
2002	Walleye	120,000	1 inch
2002	Hybrid Striped Bass	100,800	1.25 inches
2004	Walleye	158,900	1.25 inches
2005	Hybrid Striped Bass	150,000	Fry
2006	Walleye	88,000	1.25 inches
2006	Walleye	60,690	2 inches
2008	Hybrid Striped Bass	16,992	1.5 inches
2013	Walleye	15,166	1 inch
2013	Hybrid Striped Bass	500,000	Fry
2015	Walleye	100,942	1.25 inches
2015	Hybrid Striped Bass	500,000	Fry
2017	Walleye	79,520	1.25 inches
2018	Walleye	151,448	1.5 inches
2019	Walleye	149,022	1.5 inches
2020	Walleye	31.500	1.6 inches
2020	Walleye	116,060	1.25 inches
2020	Hybrid Striped Bass	2,020,000	Fry
2021	Hybrid Striped Bass	1,500,000	Fry
2021	Hybrid Striped Bass	100,000	2 inches
2022	Walleye	133,272	1.5 inches
2022	Walleye	45,000	1.5 inches
2023	Walleye	55,752	1.75 inches

2023	Hybrids Striped Bass	300,000	Fry
2023	Hybrid Striped Bass	18,350	1.7 inches
2024	Walleye	73,986	2 inches
2024	Walleye	73.314	1.5 inches