



PRISTINE
POND SOLUTIONS

Electrofishing Survey Report

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Introduction

Electrofishing

Electrofishing surveys are a fisheries management tool utilized by state and private biologists to observe population structures of littoral zone fish species. Common littoral species evaluated by electrofishing survey include black bass (*Salmoides spp.*) and sunfish (*Lepomis spp.*). Other species such as crappie (*Pomoxis spp.*), catfish (*Ictalurus spp.*), shad (*Dorosoma spp.*), and temperate bass (hybrid striped bass) that occupy pelagic and demersal areas (catfish) of the water body, may be collected during surveys but are often present in low abundance depending on time of year or electrofishing methods.

Electrofishing can also be used as an unbiased harvesting tool to remove undesirable fish species and underperforming sportfish. Other forms of fish collection such as rod and reel surveys provide biased sampling and culling by revealing and removing only the most aggressive genetics from the waterbody. Size class data is also misrepresented in these forms of surveys as lure size and bait choice dictate the size/species of fish captured.

Overview

The following data provided in the survey includes raw collection data and graphical representations depicting the size structure of fish present and their current health status compared to standards. **Relative weight (Wr%)** is the metric used for evaluating sportfish health at the time of collection. This calculation utilizes equations formulated from thousands of fish samples that reveal what healthy fish should weigh at specified lengths. Sportfish collected during electrofishing surveys are compared to this standard in order to determine if they are growing to their genetic potential.

Forage population data is presented by species and size class to determine if adequate forage (based on size) is available to promote sportfish growth.

The recommendations provided at the end of this survey are based on stated landowner goals for the fishery and the relative population structure of the fishes collected during the survey.



Electrofishing Survey - Indian Lake (5/25)

Physical Description

Location: 426 Big Bow, Smithville, Tx

Surface Area: 33.11ac

Clarity: Clear to Light Green (light plankton bloom)

Visibility: 36-40"

Water clarity is slightly higher than desirable, indicating that the lake might benefit from fertilization (not this year). However, a light plankton bloom is present which is good. Recommendations on clarity adjustments will be made once water sample data is back from the lab.

Water Quality:

A water sample has been collected and results are pending. Based on geographical location and specific vegetation species present, it is likely that base water quality is good.





Vegetation Management

Vegetation

Coverage: 15%

Species Present:

Submerged

- Chara (*Chara spp.*) *macroalgae - not true plant
- Nitella (*Nitella spp.*) *macroalgae - not true plant
- Southern naiad (*Najas guadalupensis*)

All species observed during the electrofishing survey are native and can be considered beneficial as habitat when kept below 20% total surface area coverage. Most of the aquatic vegetation in this lake is growing in shallow water, where light can easily penetrate to the bottom due higher than desirable water clarity. Despite the relative dense vegetation growth in shallow water, most of the biomass is macroalgae, which has remained growing close to the bottom (up about 1-1.5ft) and has not taken over the water column. As a result, treatment this year would likely not be necessary or beneficial due to the further knockback of the plankton bloom that would occur simultaneously.

Chara and nitella are both algae species meaning that they must be treated with an algaecide such as cutrine plus or argos. These algaecides are also effective for controlling phytoplankton and a large treatment would likely result in the water clearing further. An increase in water clarity at this time of year combined with the controlling of algae that is currently dominant in the system, could result in the establishment of a different, more aggressive species. The best strategy for managing vegetation in this lake, based on the current species dominant (chara and nitella) would be to begin a fertilization program in the spring of 2026 (assuming water quality results indicate that this is needed) to boost the phytoplankton bloom and reduce clarity down to 27-30" where vegetation is less likely to grow in large portions of the lake.

In summary, the current status of the vegetation in the lake does not concern me and large treatments are likely to be more detrimental than beneficial at this time. Landowners can treat around their own dock areas of desired but should only use copper complex algaecides like cutrine plus, granular cutrine, argos, etc. We do not recommend the use of copper sulfate as it is less effective than copper complexes, contains more heavy metal, and is more harmful to the aquatic ecosystem.

Continued →



Vegetation Management Cont.

Nutrient Management

Nutrient management is the key to long term success for controlling aquatic vegetation. During the survey it was apparent that the shoreline of this lake was exceptionally nutrient rich as the sediment was black from organics. The color of the sediment kicked up by the boat in this lake was some of the most organic I have ever seen. This organically rich muck is what is fueling the vegetation growth in shallow water. Working towards reducing this muck over time will reduce the amount of vegetation that can grow in the lake. Muck management can be more difficult to reduce than water column nutrients but can be done through dredging (mechanical or hydraulic) or beneficial bacteria. Dredging is a faster process but can be fairly expensive. It involves the manual removal of organics with either heavy equipment (assuming the lake level drops low enough for access) or with a hydraulic dredge pump operated from a truxor or a dredge barge. Dredging can provide immediate relief to the area and show immediate deepening water in the dredged area.

Beneficial bacteria are far cheaper but a much slower process. Adding beneficial bacteria is a natural and non harmful way to reduce muck. This process works by using blends of bacteria that have been isolated from other environments and are found to break down muck much faster than the bacteria currently in the lake. We have a custom formulated blend and have seen as much as 8 inches of muck reduction in a 8 months with consistent use. This lake is very organically rich so bacteria would do well but will have a lot of muck to break down.

Muck reduction is something that can be worked at over time but will be important for reversing the negative effects that aging has had on the lake.



Graph Breakdown

All spreadsheets contain raw data collected during the electrofishing survey. The other fish collected sheet also give insight on whether the non sportfish species collected have a positive, neutral, or negative impact on the pond and why.

The bar charts presented throughout the report depict the quantity of fish in each size class. These charts show what sizes of fish are in high or low abundance and reveal gaps in forage size classes.

The **length/weight compared to standard graph** (second graph) depicts what each largemouth bass collected during the survey weighed compared to what it should weight based on its length. The orange line indicates the standard weight per length of bass. Blue points indicate the bass collected during the survey. Blue points below the orange line reveal bass that are underweight for their length and are not growing properly. Blue points at or above the orange line indicate bass that weigh as much or more than the standard, and as a result are growing rapidly. The further a point is below the orange line, the worse condition the fish is in.



wr% = relative weight
 k - fish harvested
 r - fish released

Sportfish Survey Data

Sportfish Species Abundance												
Date	Species	Length (in)	Weight (lbs)	Wr %	K/R		Date	Species	Length (in)	Weight (lbs)	Wr %	K/R
5/24/25	LMB	22.25	5.58	83.91	R		5/24/25	LMB	12.3	0.8	83.72	K
5/24/25	LMB	23	5.96	80.41	R		5/24/25	LMB	12.1	0.78	86.13	K
5/24/25	LMB	18.25	3.04	87.45	R		5/24/25	LMB	11.75	0.6	72.93	K
5/24/25	LMB	15.75	1.86	86.66	K		5/24/25	LMB	10.75	0.52	84.57	K
5/24/25	LMB	15	1.6	87.45	K		5/24/25	LMB	15.75	1.74	81.07	K
5/24/25	LMB	13.5	1.18	91.05	K		5/24/25	LMB	10.74	0.54	88.09	K
5/24/25	LMB	12	0.76	86.23	K		5/24/25	LMB	15.8	1.94	89.45	K
5/24/25	LMB	19	3.2	80.68	K		5/24/25	LMB	15.25	1.56	80.78	K
5/24/25	LMB	16.75	2.14	81.51	K		5/24/25	LMB	17	2.26	82.01	K
5/24/25	LMB	17	2.16	78.38	K		5/24/25	LMB	13.75	1.04	75.57	K
5/24/25	LMB	17	2.5	90.72	K		5/24/25	LMB	14.25	1.16	74.99	K
5/24/25	LMB	13	0.98	85.56	K		5/24/25	LMB	13	0.86	75.09	K
5/24/25	LMB	16	2	88.50	K		5/24/25	LMB	11.8	1	119.88	R
5/24/25	LMB	16	1.94	85.85	K		5/24/25	LMB	13	1.13	98.66	K
5/24/25	LMB	14	1.2	82.21	K		5/24/25	LMB	13	0.92	80.33	K
5/24/25	LMB	12.5	1.3	129.05	K		5/24/25	LMB	11.75	0.7	85.09	K
5/24/25	LMB	14	1.36	93.17	K		5/24/25	LMB	11.5	0.64	83.47	K
5/24/25	LMB	14.25	1.3	84.04	K		5/24/25	LMB	11	0.58	87.49	K
5/24/25	LMB	11.25	0.66	92.50	K		5/24/25	LMB	12.4	0.8	81.53	K
5/24/25	LMB	10.5	0.4	70.26	K		5/24/25	LMB	9.75	0.46	102.98	K
5/24/25	LMB	11.6	0.66	83.67	K		5/24/25	LMB	8.25	0.24	92.82	K
5/24/25	LMB	11	0.5	75.42	K		5/24/25	LMB	11.75	0.66	80.23	K
5/24/25	LMB	17.25	2.4	83.02	K		5/24/25	LMB	9	0.26	75.64	K
5/24/25	LMB	16	1.92	84.96	K		5/24/25	LMB	8	0.22	94.10	K
5/24/25	LMB	15.75	1.86	86.66	K		5/24/25	LMB	8	0.3	128.32	K
5/24/25	LMB	15.25	1.94	100.45	R		5/24/25	LMB	18.75	3.46	91.11	R
5/24/25	LMB	15.75	1.94	90.39	R		5/24/25	LMB	20	3.84	81.86	R
5/24/25	LMB	13.25	1.02	83.67	K		5/24/25	LMB	16	1.5	66.38	K
5/24/25	LMB	14.25	1.22	78.87	K		5/24/25	LMB	15	1.1	60.12	K



wr% = relative weight
 k - fish harvested
 r - fish released

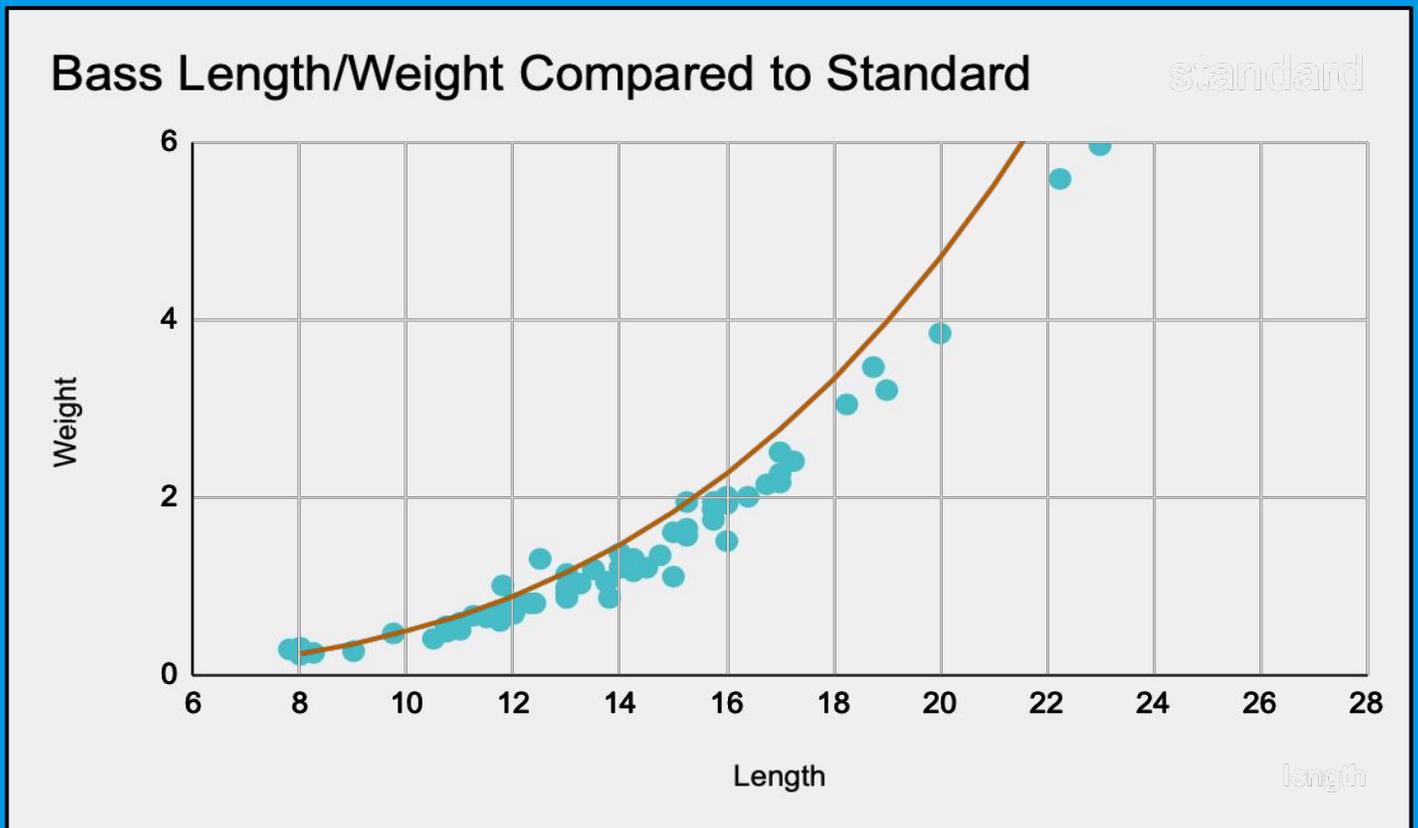
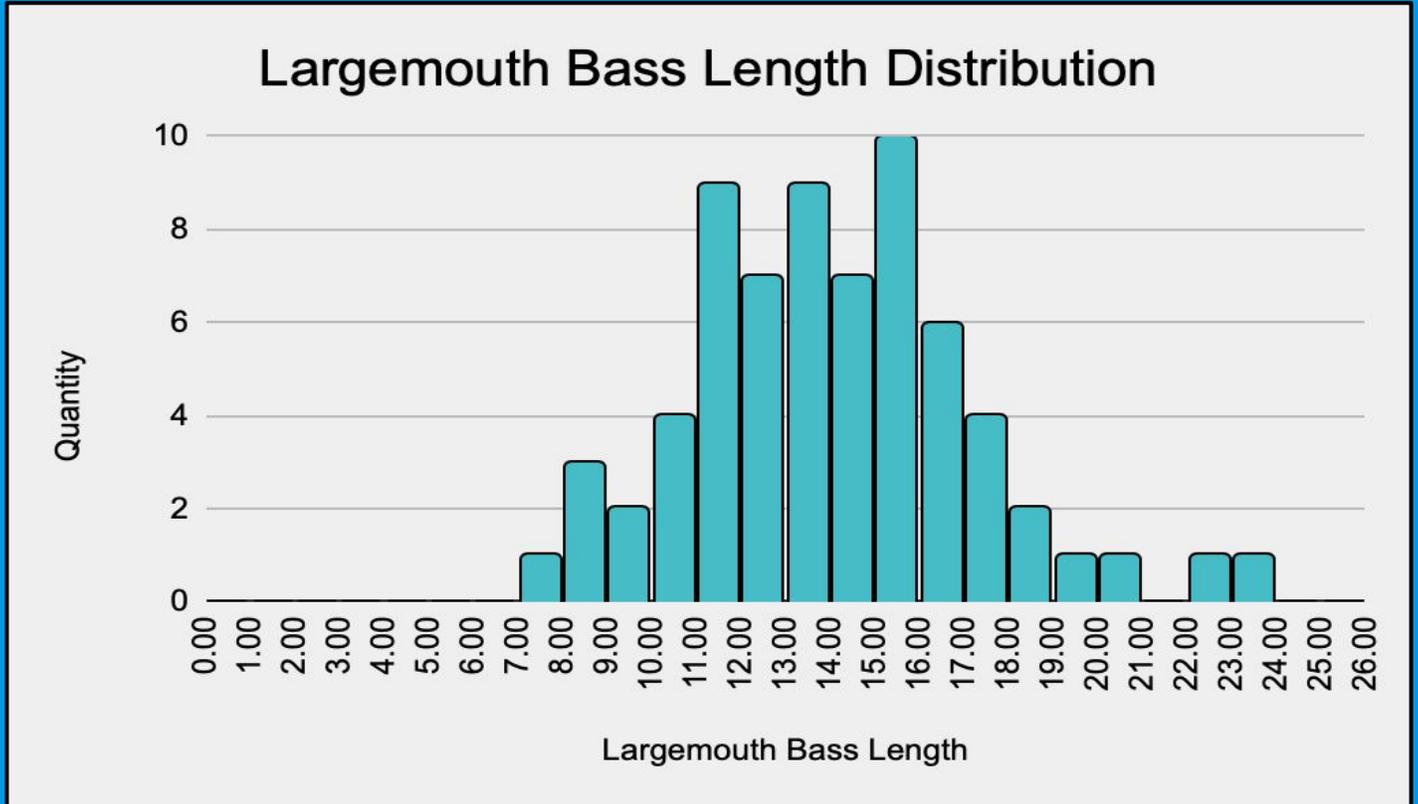
Sportfish Survey Data

Sportfish Species Abundance

Date	Species	Length (in)	Weight (lbs)	Wr %	K/R		Date	Species	Length (in)	Weight (lbs)	Wr %	K/R
5/24/25	LMB	12	0.8	90.77	K		5/24/25	LMB	14.75	1.34	77.38	K
5/24/25	LMB	15.25	1.64	84.92	K		5/24/25	LMB	10.75	0.48	78.06	K
5/24/25	LMB	12	0.68	77.15	K		5/24/25	LMB	13.8	0.86	61.76	K
5/24/25	LMB	14.5	1.2	73.29	K		5/24/25	LMB	16.4	2	81.63	K
5/24/25	LMB	13.75	1.04	75.57	K		5/24/25	LMB	7.8	0.28	130.12	K



Sportfish Survey Data





Sportfish Evaluation Summary

Sportfish

There were 68 largemouth bass collected during the electrofishing survey. These fish ranged in size from 7.8 inches to 23 inches in total length. A vast majority (70.58%) of the bass caught fell between 11 and 17 inches. This is an indicator that bass are overpopulated in the 11 to 17 inch size range and most of the harvest performed in the lake should occur between these sizes. All of the bass collected during the survey were also weighed and evaluated for relative weight to determine the overall health of each fish and the population overall. Relative weight values ranged from 60.12% to 130.11% and had an average of 85.7% among the entire population. This means that the average fish in the lake is 14.3% underweight. Fish falling this far underweight is a strong indicator that the bass are overabundant and annual harvest rates need to be increased. This data is easily viewed on the length/weight compared to standard chart, where as the bass increase in size, their relative weight on average begins to fall further and further below the 100% line. This indicates that the stunting process is both slowing the growth of bass, causing them to fall further and further underweight, and putting pressure on the food chain, reducing the amount of forage fish that can reach larger sizes to feed the bigger bass. (More information on forage fish data on upcoming pages).

Sportfish Management

Improving the size, quality, and health of the bass in this lake can only be done through proper harvest of bass and other sportfish. No other sportfish were collected during the survey, however reports of crappie and large catfish were given. Both of these species can be problematic for bass growth when in high abundance. Crappie tend to be more problematic due to their high reproductive rates and tendency to overpopulate. Crappie harvest for this lake should consist of the removal of every fish caught, regardless of size. While this may seem extreme, female crappie are capable of producing 100,000 - 300,000 eggs per spawn, each year (depending on species and female size). High reproductive rates, combined with "finicky" feeding behavior when it comes to angling allows crappie to overpopulate with ease. Which is why it is important to remove all crappie when they are caught. Catfish harvest can continue to follow state regulations unless populations begin to grow out of control, in which harvest rates may need to be revisited.

Bass harvest in the lake will also be very important for reducing competition between one another. Annual harvest rates for this lake should be between 300-400lbs per year to maintain populations (96.5lbs were caught during the survey and 73 lbs were culled). Exceeding this harvest limit in the first few years would be beneficial for resetting the population. Harvest should target primarily the 11-17 inch range, but should also include all fish below 90% relative weight. (Charts will be provided on following pages).

Continued →



Sportfish Evaluation Summary

Sportfish Management Cont.

No sportfish stocking should take place (crappie, bass, or catfish) until populations are brought back into balance and the average fish is above 90% relative weight. "Genetic enhancement" attempts will all be futile with the current condition of the lake, as there is not enough food for fish to grow appropriately, regardless of what genetic potential the fish has. Sportfish should never be transported from other water bodies and stocked into the lake. These fish almost always lose weight and fail to perform well. High performing fish are adapted and have genetics that allow them to perform well in the waterbody that they are caught in. Moving those fish into a new ecosystem places them into a new environment that their adaptations and genetics are not necessarily going to thrive in. The result tends to be a decline in the fish's performance and sometimes mortality. In addition, transporting fish of any kind can introduce new parasites and diseases into the system, even if the fish stocked "appear healthy." In short, transporting fish between water bodies typically results in negative outcomes, especially if the lake they are being introduced to is already bass heavy like Indian Lake is.

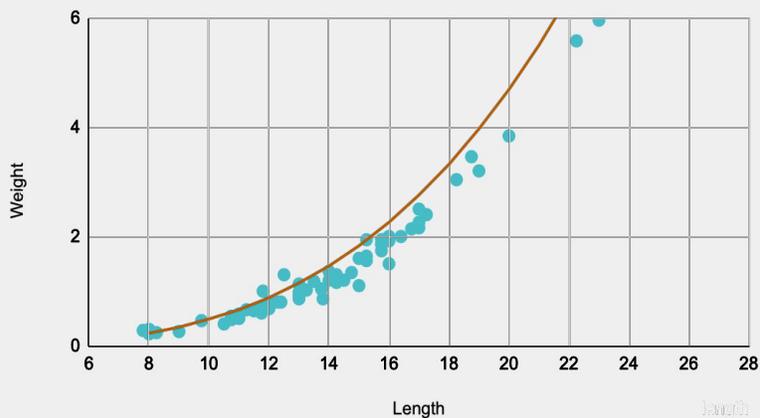
Harvesting 300-400lbs of bass per year, targeting underweight fish, and fish in the 11-17 inch ranges, in addition to every crappie caught, is necessary to improve the health of the bass in this lake.

Fishery Comparisons

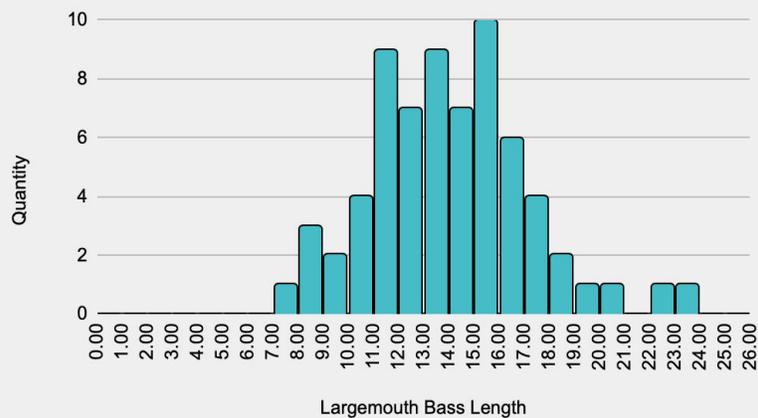
Current Fishery:

- AVG relative weight: 85.7%

Bass Length/Weight Compared to Standard standard



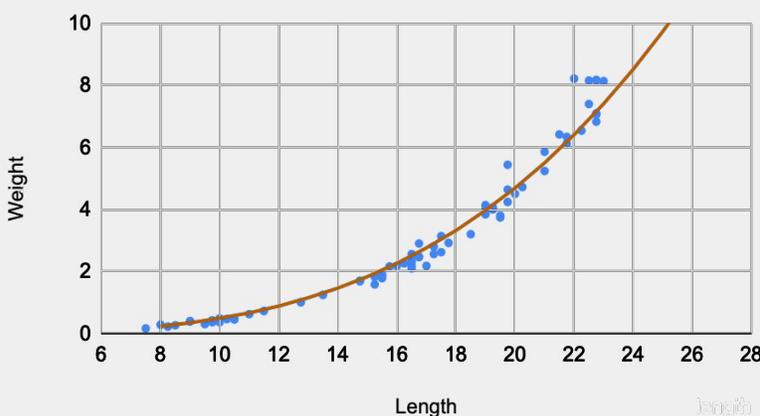
Largemouth Bass Length Distribution



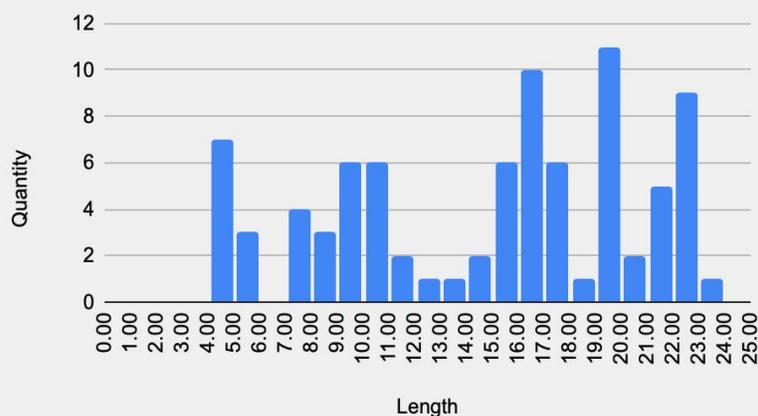
3 Y/O Trophy Bass Lake:

- AVG relative weight: 96.51%

Relative Weight Compared to Standard st



Bass Length Distribution



As you can see in the young, actively managed trophy bass lake the fish population is very spread out and there is not a specific size class that is significantly overpopulated compared to others. You can also see by looking at the relative weight diagram that most of the bass are at or above weight and no size class in particular is lagging behind like in the current fishery. This is to be expected since the lake has not been actively managed in several years.

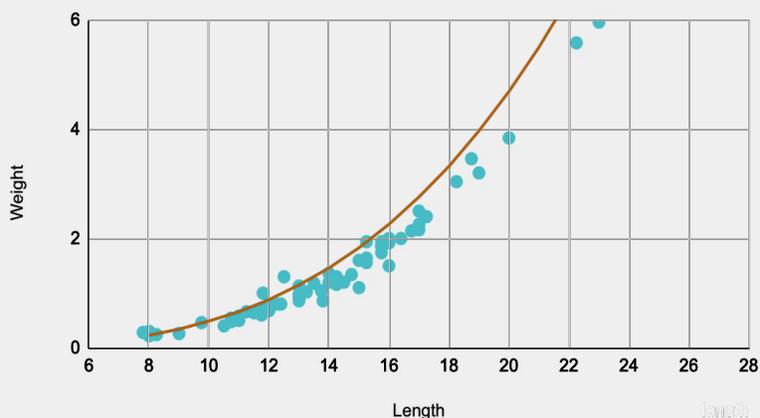
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Fishery Comparisons

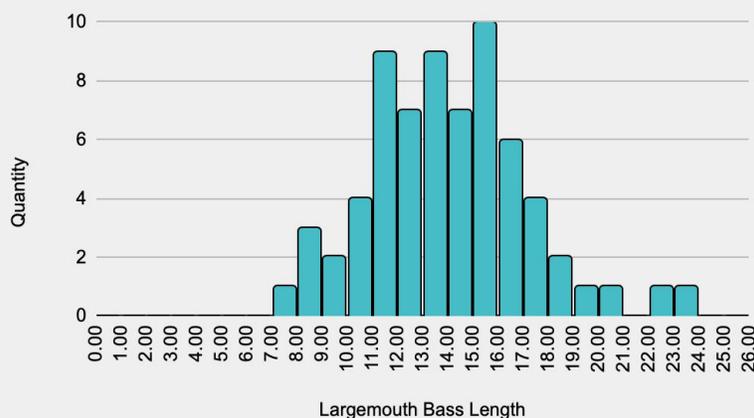
Current Fishery:

- AVG relative weight: 85.7%

Bass Length/Weight Compared to Standard standard



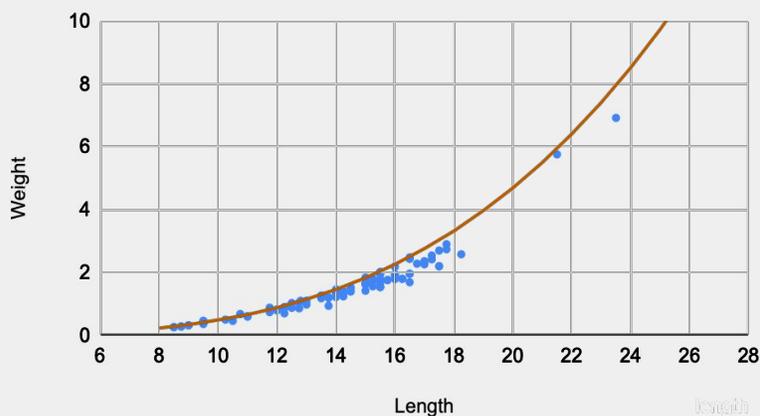
Largemouth Bass Length Distribution



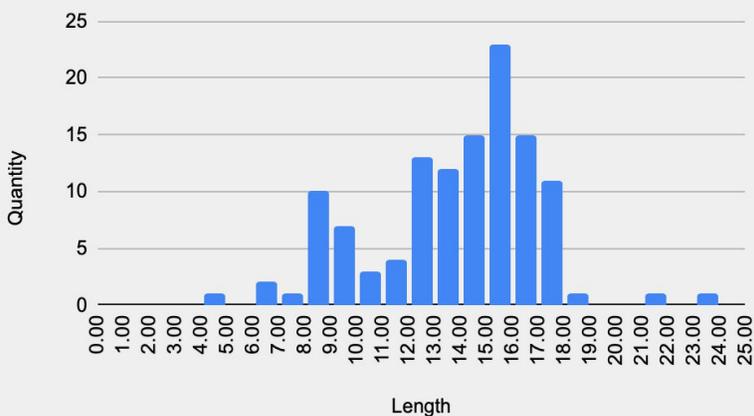
8 Y/O Unmanaged Bass Lake:

- AVG relative weight: 88.9%

Relative Weight Compared to Standard st



Bass Length Distribution



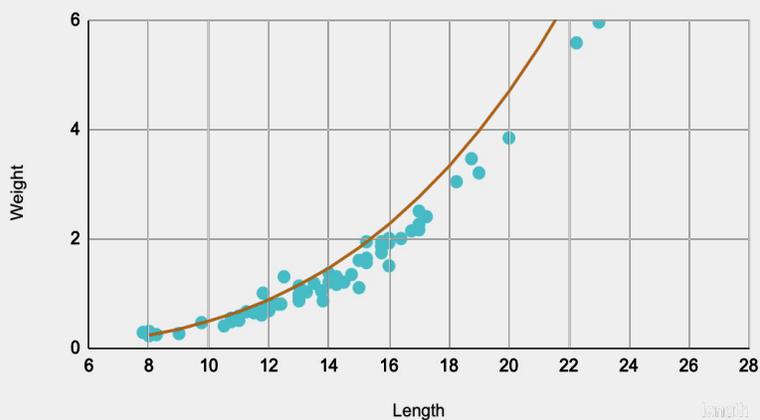
These two lakes have very similar data. The bottom lake has been unmanaged for 8 years and is also at a tipping point with fish overpopulation. As you can see both the 8 year old unmanaged lake and Indian lake have similar fish population distributions and both have the same trend of bigger fish dropping in relative weight. The data even falls within the same size class, where fish 16 inches or greater in both lakes are beginning to fall further behind in overall health. This is important to note because this is the midway point from a quality bass fishery (previous page) to a severely overpopulated bass fishery (next page).

Fishery Comparisons

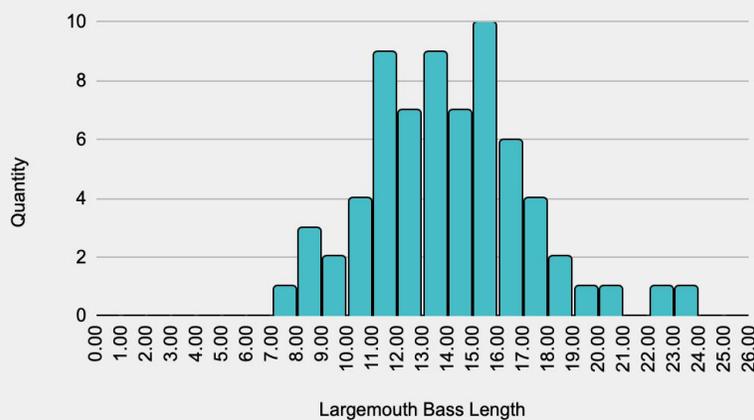
Current Fishery:

- AVG relative weight: 85.7%

Bass Length/Weight Compared to Standard standard



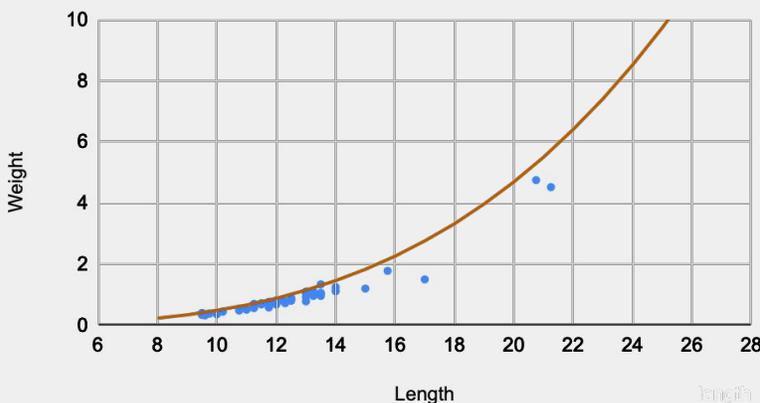
Largemouth Bass Length Distribution



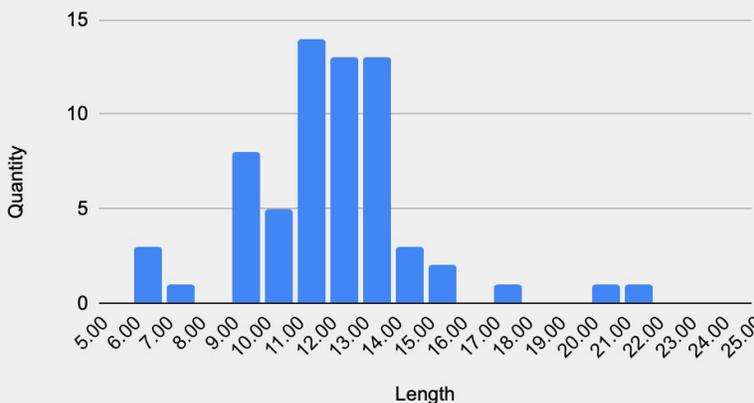
15+ Y/O Unmanaged Bass Lake:

- AVG relative weight: 83.5%

Relative Weight Compared to Standard st



Bass Length Distribution



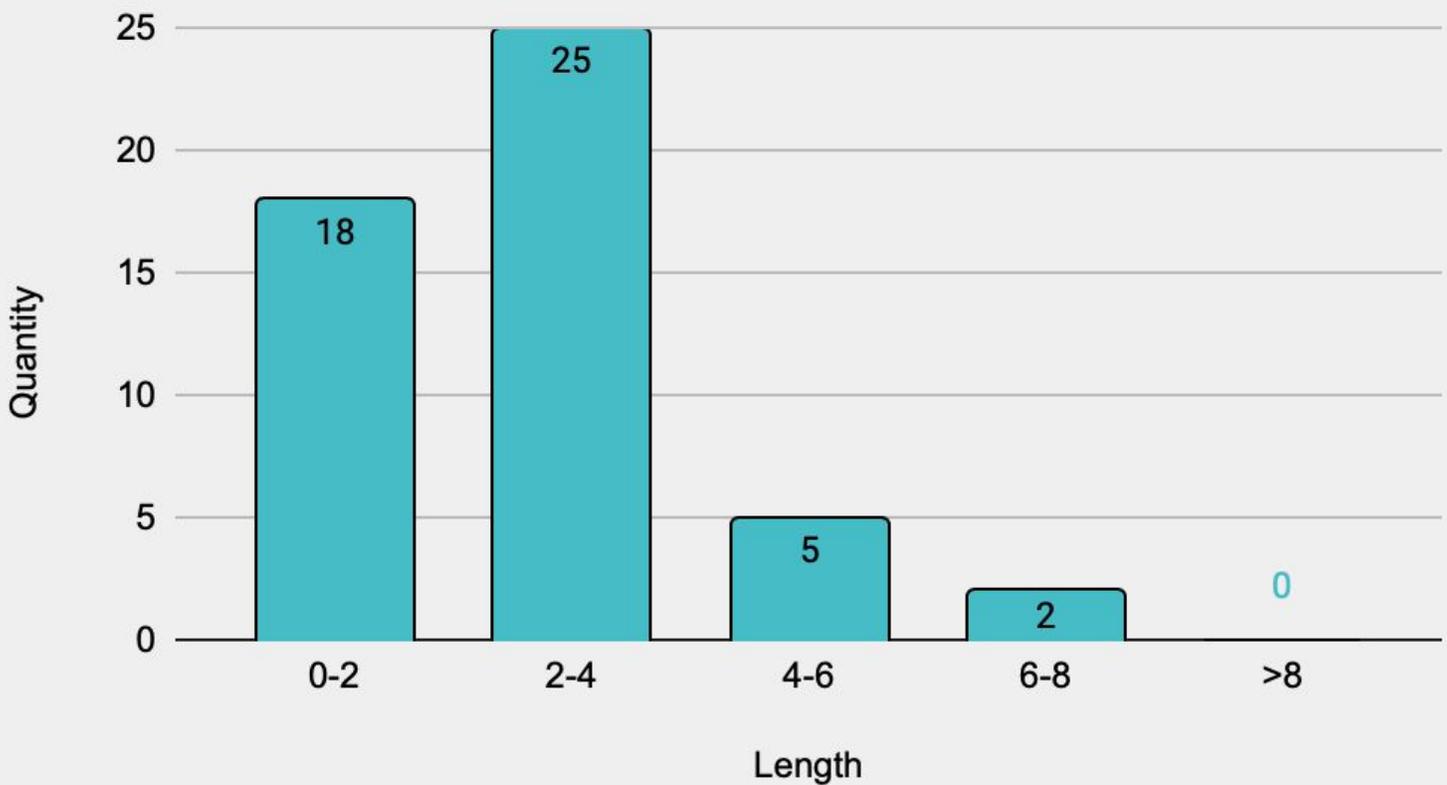
These graph comparisons show the trajectory of the lake is no management is implemented. The bottom graphs are from a 15+ year old lake that was never managed. As you can see the bass size class has shifted smaller as less and less forage is available. In addition to the bass remaining smaller, their overall health also decreased and had an average relative weight of 83.5%. The purpose of these last three pages are to show what is possible from the pivotal point the lake is currently in. With proper management, fish populations will shift towards the 3 year old lake. Without management, populations will shift to match the graphs on this page.

Forage Fish Data

Forage Species Abundance

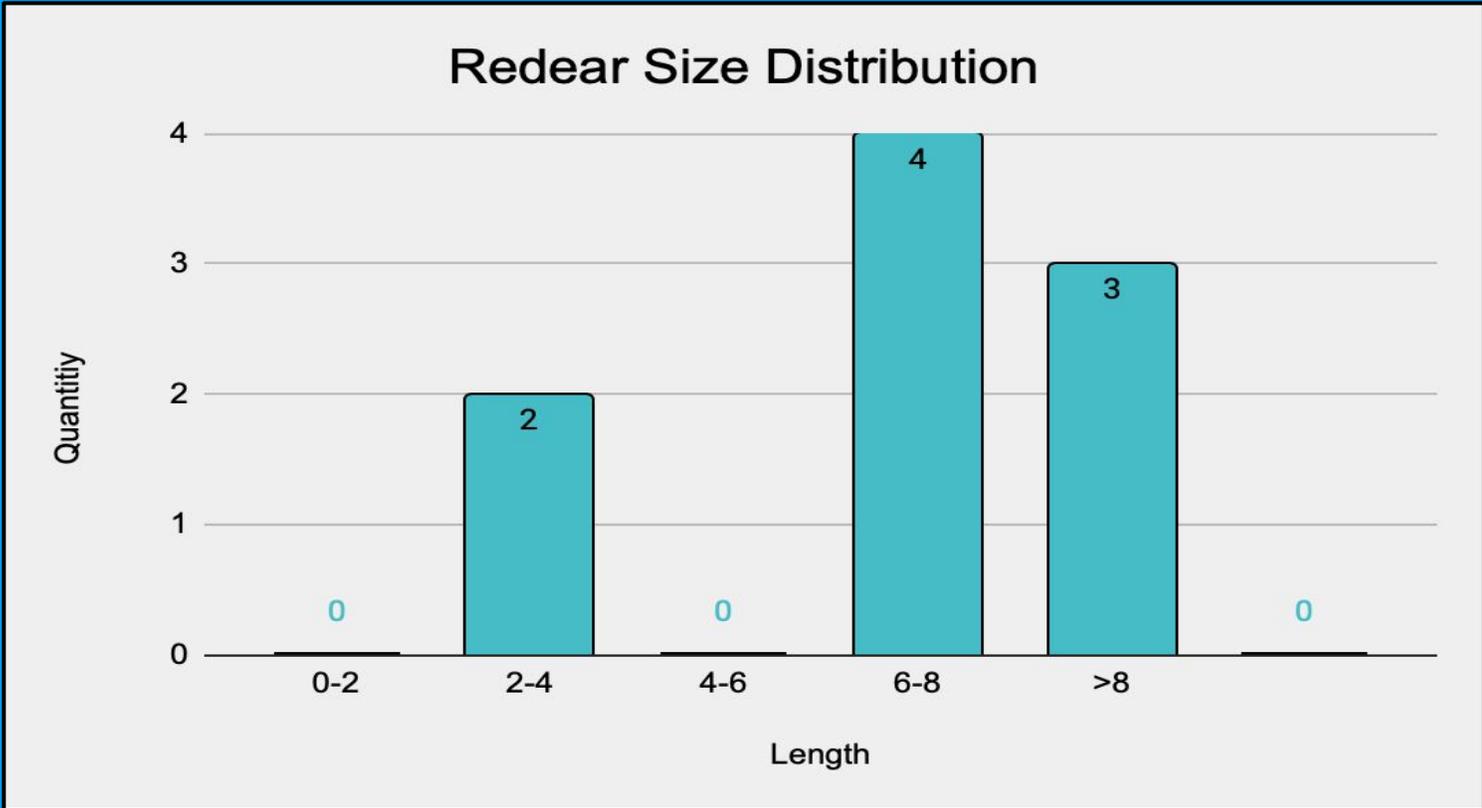
Species	< 2 inches	2-4 inches	4-6 inches	6-8 inches	>8 inches
Bluegill Sunfish	18	25	5	2	0
Redear Sunfish	0	2	0	4	3
Hybrid Sunfish	-	-	-	-	1
Threadfin Shad	-	-	-	-	-
Gizzard Shad	-	-	-	-	17
Golden Shiner	-	-	-	-	-

Bluegill Size Distribution

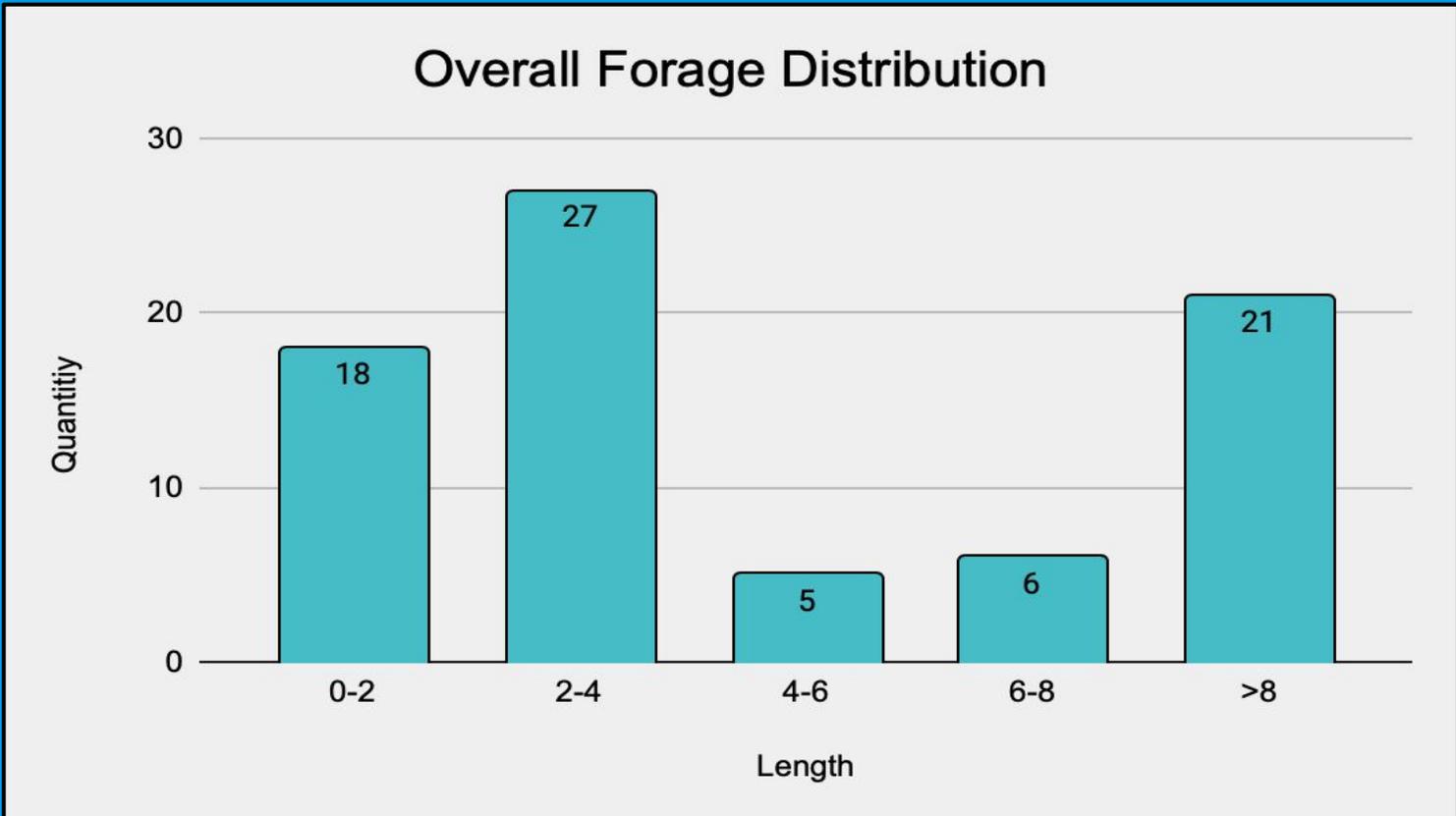


Forage Fish Data

Redear Size Distribution



Overall Forage Distribution





Forage Evaluation Summary

Forage Management

There were three species of forage fish collected during the electrofishing survey. Bluegill sunfish were the most abundant of these forage species, with fish between <2 inches and up to 8 inches in total length being collected. Most of the bluegill collected during the survey were less than 5 inches in total length, which reflects the idea that there is a lot of bass predation pressure preventing sunfish from reaching larger sizes. Redear and gizzard shad were also collected during the survey but in lower abundance. Redear were found in the 2-4" size class and in the 6-8+ in size classes. A majority of the redear collected were larger in size indicating that reproductive success is low. This is common in bass crowded lakes, as redear only spawn once per year, which can lead to population decline when most of the offspring are consumed by bass prior to reaching larger sizes. Gizzard shad were present only in large sizes (> 8 inches). These large shad can be good forage for large bass >6lbs and at the current densities are beneficial to the lake. However, the lack of small gizzard shad indicates that they are also not seeing high rates of survival from offspring. This is likely due to heavy predation pressure from crappie, bass, and large catfish.

Overall forage distribution data further supports the ideas presented in previous pages. When looking at the forage length distribution on the chart it is apparent that medium sized forage (4-8 inches) is being heavily pressured. This is the exact size class of forage fish that would be preyed on by bass in the 11-17 inch size range, indicating that these fish are indeed overpopulated. This also explains why once bass reach 12-14 inches their relative weights begin to decline even further. Fortunately, correcting forage populations is very simple and revolves primarily around the management of sportfish abundance. Reducing predation pressure on forage fish by harvesting bass, crappie, and catfish will allow small forage fish to survive long enough to reach larger sizes. This in turn will lead to more forage becoming available for medium sized bass, allowing them to continue growing. With proper management of sportfish, over time you will begin to see the length distribution of bass even out and not have high peaks at certain size classes. The same will be true for forage fish. Once bass populations are balanced, forage will begin to grow in overall abundance and the size classes that are depleted currently, will see a rebound. This is the only way to rebalance the fishery. Supplemental stocking will have no impact until the fish populations are balanced. Sportfish have to consume roughly 10lbs of forage to gain one pound, which means for a 1lb bass to reach 2lbs it must consume 10lbs of forage. At this size, that equates to over a thousand bluegill per bass. When you factor that crowded bass lakes can have over 100 bass per acre, supplemental stocking to try and grow sportfish becomes financially irresponsible and in most cases impossible as you would need 100,000 bluegill per acre just to feed the bass and get them to gain a pound.

Continued →



Forage Evaluation Summary

Forage Management Cont.

The one supplemental stocking that could pose to be beneficial in 2026 (assuming heavy bass and crappie harvest is implemented this year) is the introduction of threadfin shad. Threadfin shad do exceptionally well in lakes that have a lot of open water, shoreline vegetation for spawning, and good phytoplankton production. Indian lake has all of these things and would be an excellent candidate for supporting threadfin. However, in order to ensure success when stocking, bass and crappie populations should be hit hard this year to prevent all of the shad from being eaten up immediately. If harvest goals are not exceeded this year, then shad should be delayed until they are met and ideally exceeded.



Management Recommendations Quick Summary

Sportfish Management

- Rebalance bass populations (10-15lbs of harvest per acre annually)
- Continue harvest crappie, catfish, and any undesirable species
- Conduct electrofishing surveys 1x per year to monitor fish health and provide unbiased culling of sportfish at all size classes

Forage Management

- Correct sportfish abundance
- Possible supplemental stocking of bluegill, redear, and/or shad
- Supplemental feeding of high quality fish feed (increase forage growth rates and egg counts)

Vegetation Management

- Prevent vegetation from covering more than 20% total surface area
- Stocking grass carp (potentially in 2026)
- Begin reducing muck with beneficial bacteria or dredging
- Spot treatments with herbicides (potentially in 2026)
- Fertilization (potentially in 2026 spring)

Habitat

- Add brush piles throughout open areas of the lake to increase ambush points for bass and create fishing hotspots (if desired)

All of the above recommendations are to optimize the fishery to reach the goals of producing high catch rates of healthy bass with some trophy potential (target relative weight of 90%)

For pricing on beneficial bacteria, fish feeders, or any other products or services, please contact: Garrett@pristinepondsolutions.com

*A relative weight chart is included on the next page (weights on chart = 100% Wr)
The chart after the relative weight chart is a 90 percentile chart that is our target minimum for the bass in this lake.*



Relative Weight Chart for LMB

	0	1/8	1/4	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8
10	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.54	0.56	0.58	0.61	0.63
11	0.66	0.68	0.71	0.73	0.76	0.79	0.81	0.84
12	0.87	0.90	0.93	0.97	1.00	1.03	1.07	1.10
13	1.14	1.17	1.21	1.25	1.29	1.32	1.37	1.41
14	1.45	1.49	1.54	1.58	1.63	1.67	1.72	1.77
15	1.82	1.87	1.92	1.97	2.02	2.08	2.13	2.19
16	2.25	2.31	2.36	2.42	2.49	2.55	2.61	2.68
17	2.74	2.81	2.88	2.95	3.02	3.09	3.16	3.23
18	3.31	3.39	3.46	3.54	3.62	3.70	3.78	3.87
19	3.95	4.04	4.13	4.22	4.31	4.40	4.49	4.58
20	4.68	4.78	4.87	4.97	5.08	5.18	5.28	5.39
21	5.49	5.60	5.71	5.82	5.94	6.05	6.17	6.28
22	6.40	6.52	6.64	6.77	6.89	7.02	7.15	7.28
23	7.41	7.54	7.68	7.81	7.95	8.09	8.23	8.38
24	8.52	8.67	8.82	8.97	9.12	9.27	9.43	9.59
25	9.75	9.91	10.07	10.23	10.40	10.57	10.74	10.91
26	11.09	11.26	11.44	11.62	11.80	11.99	12.17	12.36
27	12.55	12.74	12.94	13.13	13.33	13.53	13.73	13.94
28	14.15	14.35	14.56	14.78	14.99	15.21	15.43	15.65
29	15.87	16.10	16.33	16.56	16.79	17.03	17.26	17.50



90% Relative Weight Chart for LMB (Minimum Weights by Length)

	0	1/8	1/4	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8
10	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.57
11	0.59	0.61	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.71	0.73	0.76
12	0.78	0.81	0.84	0.87	0.90	0.93	0.96	0.99
13	1.03	1.05	1.09	1.13	1.16	1.19	1.23	1.27
14	1.31	1.34	1.39	1.42	1.47	1.50	1.55	1.59
15	1.64	1.68	1.73	1.77	1.82	1.87	1.92	1.97
16	2.03	2.08	2.12	2.18	2.24	2.30	2.35	2.41
17	2.47	2.53	2.59	2.66	2.72	2.78	2.84	2.91
18	2.98	3.05	3.11	3.19	3.26	3.33	3.40	3.48
19	3.56	3.64	3.72	3.80	3.88	3.96	4.04	4.12
20	4.21	4.30	4.38	4.47	4.57	4.66	4.75	4.85
21	4.94	5.04	5.14	5.24	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.65
22	5.76	5.87	5.98	6.09	6.20	6.32	6.44	6.55
23	6.67	6.79	6.91	7.03	7.16	7.28	7.41	7.54
24	7.67	7.80	7.94	8.07	8.21	8.34	8.49	8.63
25	8.78	8.92	9.06	9.21	9.36	9.51	9.67	9.82
26	9.98	10.13	10.30	10.46	10.62	10.79	10.95	11.12
27	11.30	11.47	11.65	11.82	12.00	12.18	12.36	12.55
28	12.74	12.92	13.10	13.30	13.49	13.69	13.89	14.09
29	14.28	14.49	14.70	14.90	15.11	15.33	15.53	15.75



If there are any questions regarding the management recommendations or the electrofishing survey feel free to

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