

Fisheries Management and Coventry Lake

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Tonight's Topics

- There are 6 aspects of the Fisheries Division that directly deal with Coventry Lake. These are:
 1. Monitoring warmwater fish populations in lakes.
 2. Lake angler surveys.
 3. Trout stocking and management.
 4. Walleye stocking and management.
 5. Bass management.
 6. Connecticut Aquatic Resources Education (C.A.R.E.).

Anglers- ALL of your money **\$\$\$** invested in a fishing license goes to support fish, wildlife and forests!



*State law (CGS 26-15a) requires **100% of the fees collected from the sale of sporting licenses** to be allocated from the General Fund to the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, Bureau of Natural Resources.*

Your investment makes a difference. Thank You.

Monitoring Warmwater Fish Populations In Lakes

Why Do We Do It?

- Lakes are dynamic systems and information on parameters such as **fish density, population size structure, growth, mortality,** and **water quality indices** must be current to make informed management decisions.
- Connecticut's warmwater fisheries provide the majority of the State's overall angling activity.
- Information derived from the Warmwater Monitoring Program is critical to informed management of these resources.
 - Data is collected using two main methods: Night time electrofishing and angler surveys.
 - Data collection began in the mid-1980s which means we have a 30-year dataset on over 190 waterbodies electrofished and 43 lakes having angler surveys conducted.
 - Analyses using these data have:
 - aided species-specific management programs (e.g. bass, walleye, and trout).
 - identified statewide trends in fish species abundance and distribution.
 - assessed the effects of anthropomorphic perturbations (e.g. winter lake drawdowns).

Monitoring Warmwater Fish Populations In Lakes

Electrofishing...How Do We Do It?

- During boat electrofishing we pass an electrical current through the water in front of the boat which temporarily stuns fish so they can be collected by biologists standing with long handled nets on the bow.
 - This is done at night.
 - This is done around the perimeter of the lake in water between 3-6 feet deep.
- Fish are placed in a livewell, identified, measured and returned to the lake unharmed.
- We also collect scale samples.
 - Scales contain annular rings (similar to rings on a tree) that allow us to age the fish and determine how long they take to reach certain sizes.



Monitoring Warmwater Fish Populations In Lakes Using Electrofishing What Have We Seen At Coventry Lake?

- Between 1988-2017 the Fisheries Division has conducted 34 separate night time electrofishing samples on Coventry Lake.
- We have found that Coventry Lake has a typical assemblage of warmwater fish species that would be found in a lake located in Eastern Connecticut. This assemblage includes a diversity of:



Monitoring Warmwater Fish Populations In Lakes

"Top-Level" Fish Species

- These are predatory fish that reach large sizes and prey primarily on other fish.

Largemouth Bass



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Smallmouth Bass



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Chain Pickerel



R Jacobs

Monitoring Warmwater Fish Populations In Lakes

“Mid-Level” Fish Species

- These are fish species which reach intermediate sizes and may consume fish prey.

Brown Bullhead



R Jacobs

Yellow Perch



R Jacobs

Black Crappie



R Jacobs

Bluegill



R Jacobs

Pumpkinseed



R Jacobs

Redbreast Sunfish



R Jacobs

Rock Bass



R Jacobs

Monitoring Warmwater Fish Populations In Lakes

“Mid-Level” Fish Species (continued)

- One of the interesting findings we have documented was the establishment of Rock Bass.
 - This species was once only common in western Connecticut lakes prior to 2000, but has expanded its range into several lakes over the past 17 years, presumably by illegal angler introduction.
 - We first found this species in Coventry during our 2003 sample.



R Jacobs

Monitoring Warmwater Fish Populations In Lakes

"Low-Level" Fish Species

- These are fish species which are smaller and prey primarily on invertebrates.



Monitoring Warmwater Fish Populations In Lakes

Using Electrofishing What Have We Seen At Coventry Lake (continued)?

- Data collected through electrofishing has allowed us to rank a number of lakes in Connecticut based on certain gamefish abundances.
 - What we found, is that out of the State's:
 - "Top 40 Largemouth Bass Lakes" Coventry ranks 21st; with growth rates that are considered "average" taking 3.6 years to reach quality size (12 inches).
 - "Top 20 Smallmouth Bass Lakes" Coventry ranks 7th; with growth rates that are considered "very slow" taking 5.8 years to reach quality size (12 inches).
 - "Top 20 Black Crappie Lakes" Coventry ranks 19th; with growth rates that are considered "fast to average" taking 2.4 years to reach quality size (8 inches).
 - "Top 20 Yellow Perch Lakes" Coventry ranks 3rd; and the growth rates are considered "average" taking 4.1 years to reach quality size (8 inches).
- Additionally, we found that:
 - Bluegill growth rates are considered average, taking 3.5 years to reach quality size (6 inches).
 - Rock Bass growth rates are considered "average to slow", taking 4.3 years to reach quality size (7 inches).

Monitoring Warmwater Fish Populations In Lakes

Angler Surveys - Why Do We Do Them And What Data Do We Collect?

- Angler surveys provide vital angler feedback on management practices as well as information on angler use of various fisheries.
 - In Connecticut, anglers take approximately 1.6 million trips per year fishing for warmwater species according to the U.S. Department of Interior et al. (2013).
 - Moreover, warmwater species are targeted on 66% of all the days fished in Connecticut's lakes and ponds in 2011 according to the U.S. Department of Interior et al. (2013).
- Angler surveys are an important avenue for outreach because survey agents interview hundreds and sometimes thousands of anglers per year.
- What data do we collect?
 - Angler effort, harvest rate, voluntary release rate, directed effort, catch rate and angler opinions.



Monitoring Warmwater Fish Populations In Lakes

Angler Surveys - How Do We Conduct Them?

- We perform our surveys during either the “open water” period, which is from Opening Day (2nd Saturday in April) to October 31st; **OR** “ice” season, which is during periods of safe ice in December through March; **OR** during both periods.
- Throughout the season, survey clerks periodically travel to predesignated waterbodies at randomly selected times, count the number of anglers present, and then interview anglers using a standardized questionnaire.
 - Surveys are typically conducted during daylight hours between dawn and dusk.
 - Occasionally, we have conducted surveys after dark at lakes that are known to support night fisheries for specific species.

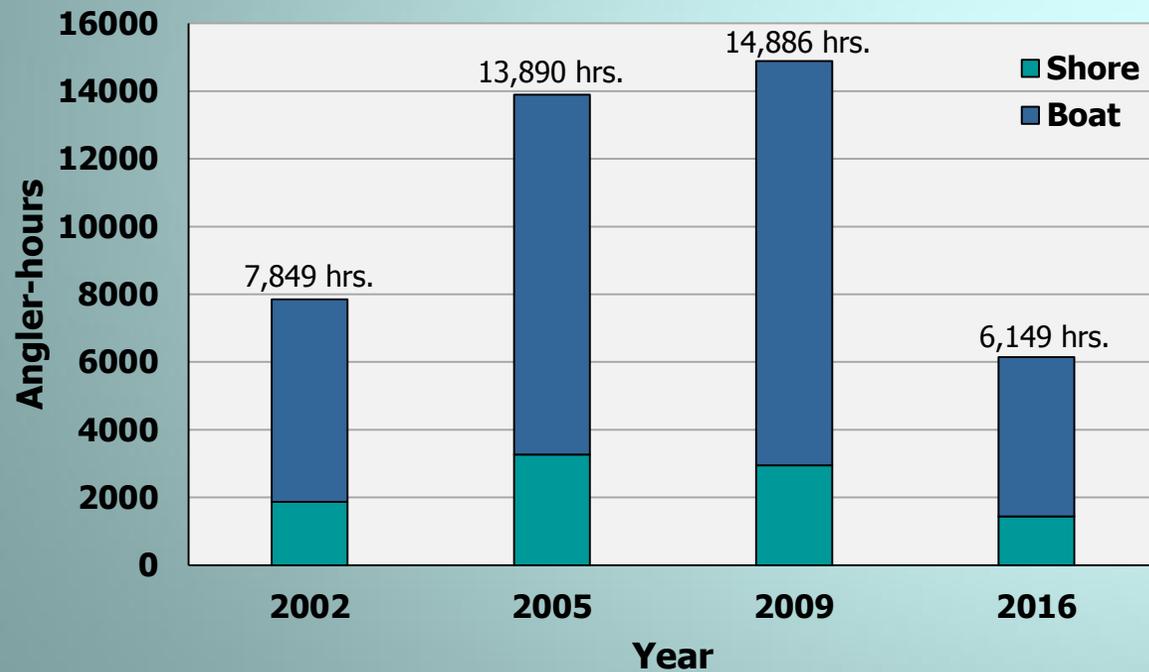


Monitoring Warmwater Fish Populations In Lakes

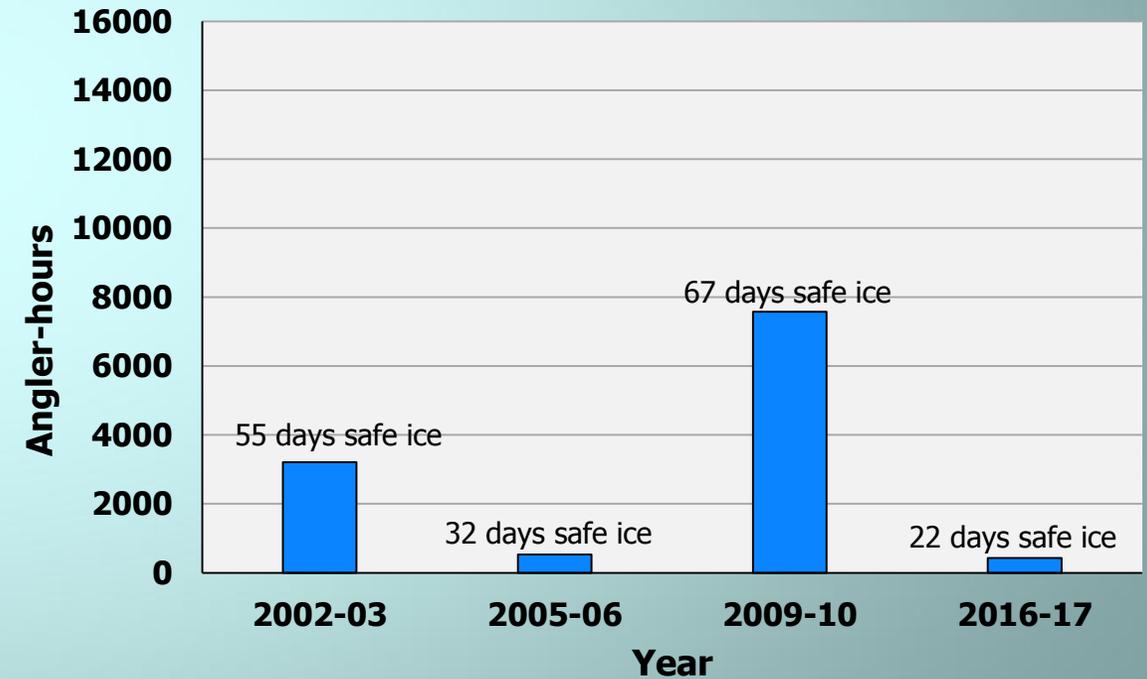
Angler Surveys - What Have We Seen At Coventry Lake In Terms of Angler Hours?

- We have conducted 4 full season (both open water and ice) angler surveys at Coventry Lake during the following years: 2002, 2005, 2009 and 2016.
 - However, safe ice in 2016 was very spotty so the survey was only during a very short window and not representative of past surveys.

Coventry Lake Open Water Season Estimated Angler-Hours of Fishing Effort



Coventry Lake Ice Season Estimated Angler-Hours of Fishing Effort



***Note: Lakes we've surveyed of similar size (328-372 acres) as Coventry (373 acres) during the open water season have seen an average of 17,456 angler hours of fishing effort; range: 5,472-25,272 hours.**

Monitoring Warmwater Fish Populations In Lakes

What We Saw At Coventry Lake During the 2016-17 Angler Survey

Open Water Season

- An estimated 121 Walleye were caught.
 - State average for 9 WMLs surveyed between 2010-14 was 178.
- Bass (Largemouth and Smallmouth) and sunfish were the species caught most frequently.
- Harvest of fish was low, as we have seen elsewhere statewide, however trout and Black Crappie were harvested at a high rate (55% and 33% respectively).



Ice Fishing Season

- Very short season (22 days) with very few anglers interviewed (18) during our 8 visits.
- No Walleye were caught.
- Those anglers that were interviewed, harvested between 50-100% of all Chain Pickerel, Trout, Black Crappie, Yellow Perch, Rock Bass and sunfish species they caught.
 - High harvest rates during the ice fishing season are typically seen on many Connecticut lakes.



Trout Stocking in Connecticut

Why Do We Do It?

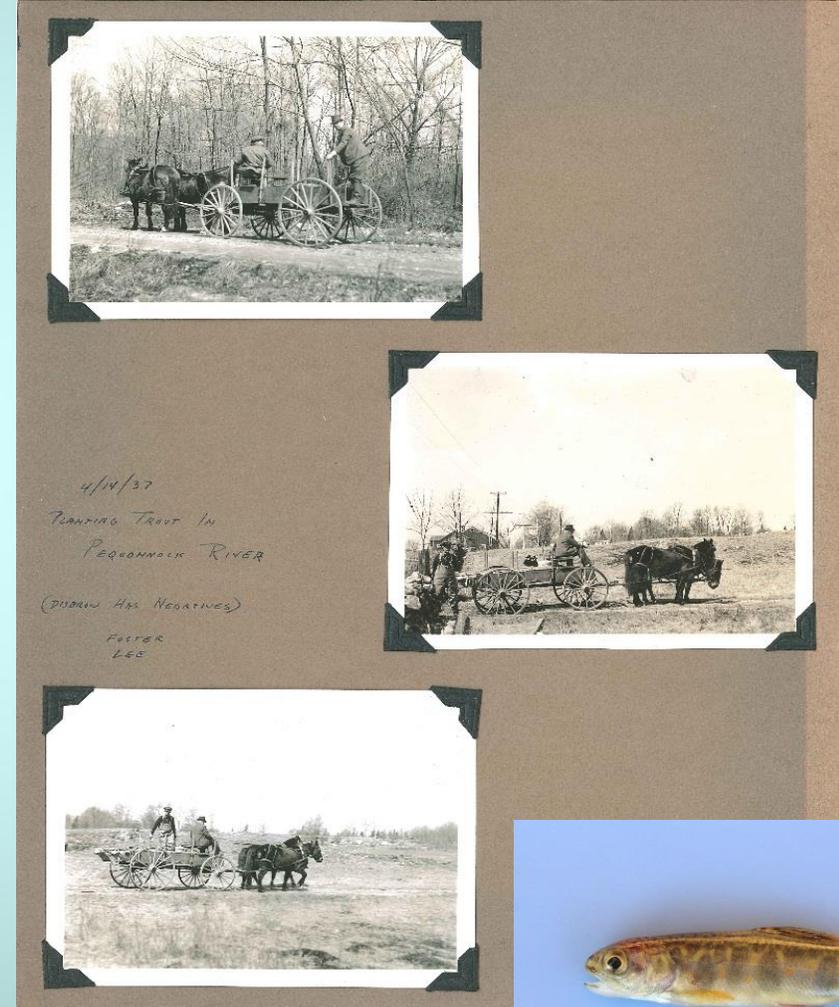
- A major objective of the Connecticut Fisheries Division is to **enhance and diversify recreational fishing opportunities** within Connecticut.
- There is a very large number of anglers in Connecticut interested in fishing for trout (~109,000 adult anglers older than 16 years of age).
 - These anglers annually enjoy over 1.2 million days of fishing in this state and they spend roughly \$30.00/day pursuing trout.
 - According to the U.S. Department of Interior 2011 (revised 2014) report, this contributes around \$36 million annually to the State's economy.
 - **Note: these estimates of fishing activity and economic value must be viewed as conservative, in that data from anglers under the age of 16 were not included.*



Trout Stocking in Connecticut

A Brief History

- In the 1800s when deforestation, erosion, dam construction, industrial development, and water pollution had greatly degraded Connecticut's riverine habitat and depleted its native trout populations...
 - The Connecticut Fish Commission was established in 1868 with the stated objective of re-establishing salmon, trout and shad populations in Connecticut's waters.
 - Brook Trout fry were imported and made available to property owners for stocking.
 - Length limits and creel limits were added in the late 1800s to address overharvest.
- By the end of the 19th century attempts to improve Connecticut's fishing were underway through hatchery propagation of trout and importation of many non-native fish species



Trout Stocking in Connecticut

A Brief History (continued)

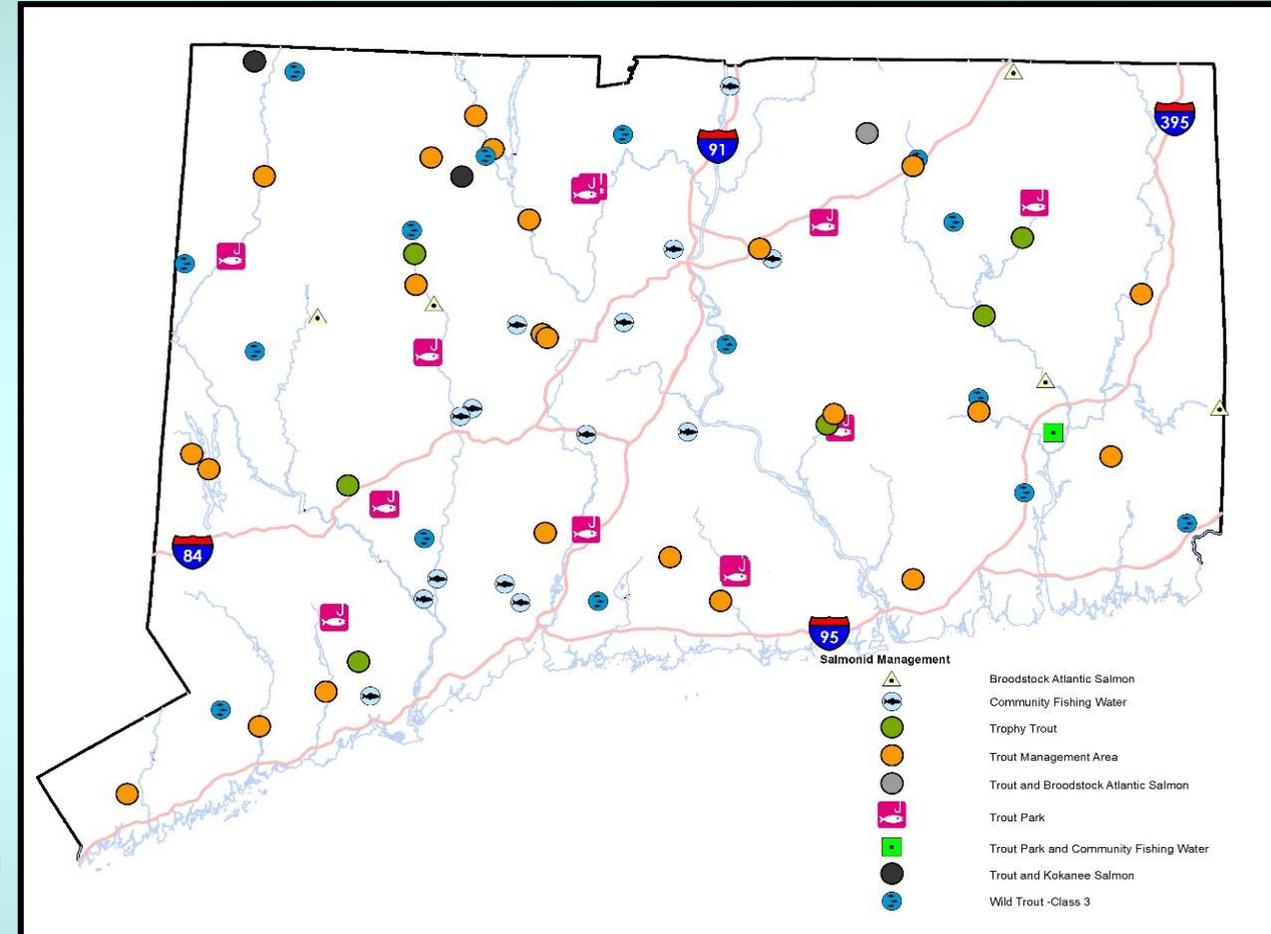
- Trout management efforts during the 20th century continued to emphasize stocking additional fish to satisfy angler demand and to mitigate for the ongoing loss of wild populations and habitat.
 - This approach maximized harvest and provided for a growing number of anglers.
 - To meet demand new state fish hatcheries were constructed in the 1920s, 1930s and 1970 which produced ~250,000-800,000 salmonids annually.
 - Additionally, during the 1920s & 30s 50,000-100,000 fish were being purchased from out-of-state sources.



Trout Stocking in Connecticut

The Current State of Affairs

- Until the mid-1970s trout management consisted of put-and-take stocking of yearling and adult-size hatchery-reared trout.
 - Harvest regulations were liberal (5 fish/day with no length limit) and designed to distribute harvest of stocked fish amongst the greatest number of anglers.
- In the late 70s an increasing number of anglers had become interested in non-consumptive “catch-and-release” fisheries.
 - As a result numerous special management areas were created.
 - Currently, the Fisheries Division manages 64 “special” management areas as well as ~236 put-and-take locations.
 - “Special” management areas require our hatchery system to produce a number of different size classes of fish:
 - “Fingerlings” = 3-5 inches “Yearlings” = 7-9 inches
 - “Adults” = 10-12 inches “Trophy” = ≥ 12 inches
 - “Broodstock” Trout (2-10lbs)
 - “Broodstock” Atlantic Salmon (2-20lbs)

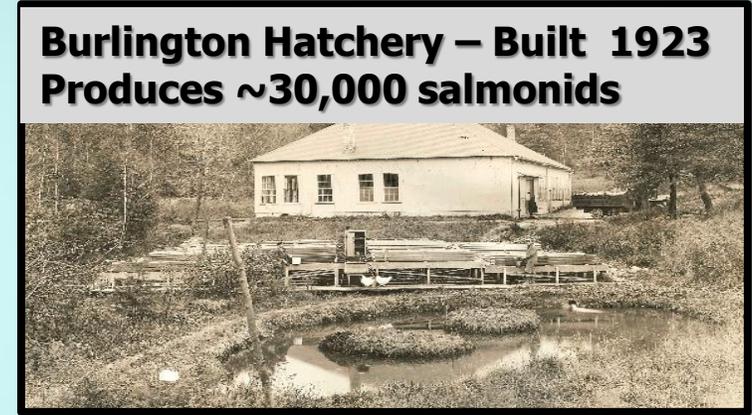
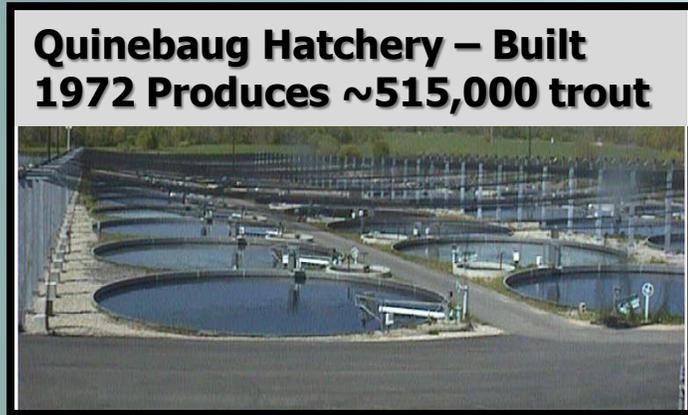


- 14 Trout Parks (TPs)
- 8 Trophy Trout Areas (TTAs)
- 9 Trout Management Lakes
- 14 Community Fishing Waters (CFWs)
- 19 Wild Trout Management areas (WTMAs)

Trout Stocking in Connecticut

The Current State of Affairs (continued)

- Today, the primary purpose of Connecticut's Trout Stocking program is to maintain and enhance Connecticut's trout fisheries in areas that are accessible to the general public in all regions of the state in diverse settings.
 - We currently stock ~800,000-845,000 salmonids annually from 3 state hatcheries



- We stock 4 species of trout around the State, as well as Atlantic Salmon and Kokanee Salmon.

Brown Trout



Rainbow Trout



Atlantic Salmon



Brook Trout



Hybrid Tiger Trout



Kokanee Salmon



Trout Stocking in Connecticut

The Current State of Affairs (continued)

- Connecticut has an “Opening Day” of trout fishing season.
 - This means that certain waters stocked with trout are open for a certain period of time and closed during another period of time.
 - This Opening Day regulation applies to Coventry Lake.
 - Open – 6:00am 2nd Saturday in April until last day in February.
 - Closed – March 1st until 6:00am 2nd Saturday in April.
- Trout stocking is split into 3 “active” seasons:
 - “Pre-season” – begins January 1 and ends the day before the 2nd Saturday in April (Opening Day).
 - All locations stocked with trout are stocked.
 - “In-season” – begins on the 2nd Saturday of April and goes to mid- to late May.
 - Larger, more heavily-fished areas are stocked with trout one to three times during this period, while special management areas may receive stockings every 7-10 days.
 - “Late-season” – begins in September and goes through November in certain special management areas and important trout lakes. One of these being Coventry Lake.



How Does the Fisheries Division Decide Where To Stock Trout?

- Available numbers of salmonids from the hatchery system are split into nearly equal allocations between the eastern and western management areas of Connecticut.
 - Currently the Fisheries Division's hatchery system stocks approximately 200 rivers/streams and 100 lakes/ponds statewide.
 - Trout for each district's rivers/streams and lakes/ponds are first allocated to meet specific management needs in special areas.
 - Remaining fish are then allocated to all other areas based on their relative size, habitat quality, accessibility, fishing pressure, and past/present professional judgement of fisheries biologists and Environmental Conservation Officers.
- Moving forward the Fisheries Division is looking to make allocation decisions that are developed and justified using a quantitative, prescriptive approach rather than one based solely upon best professional judgement.
 - We are currently reviewing an experimental protocol we've developed that quantitatively ranks the relative importance of all of Connecticut's trout stocked waters based on predetermined criteria.

So...How Does This All Apply to Coventry Lake

- Coventry Lake is managed as a “Put-and-Take” trout fishery.
 - There is a fairly liberal regulation in place for this lake:
 - All Trout Species: Open season is 2nd Saturday in April until last day in February. No minimum length. Daily creel limit – 5.
- Between 2004 through 2016 Coventry Lake has received an average of 4,914 trout stocked annually (range: 2,000-7,700).
 - Variations in annual stocking number and species are a factor in what the hatchery is able to produce in any given year.
- Coventry is typically stocked with Brown and Rainbow Trout adults that average 10-12 inches.



Walleye In Connecticut

- Walleye are:
 - Native to most of Canada and the northern United States
 - Introduced throughout the U.S.
 - Not native to CT, but found here since the late 1800s in the Connecticut River (Rice 1887 & 1888).
 - World record = 18lbs 4 oz.
 - CT state record = 15lbs 4oz.

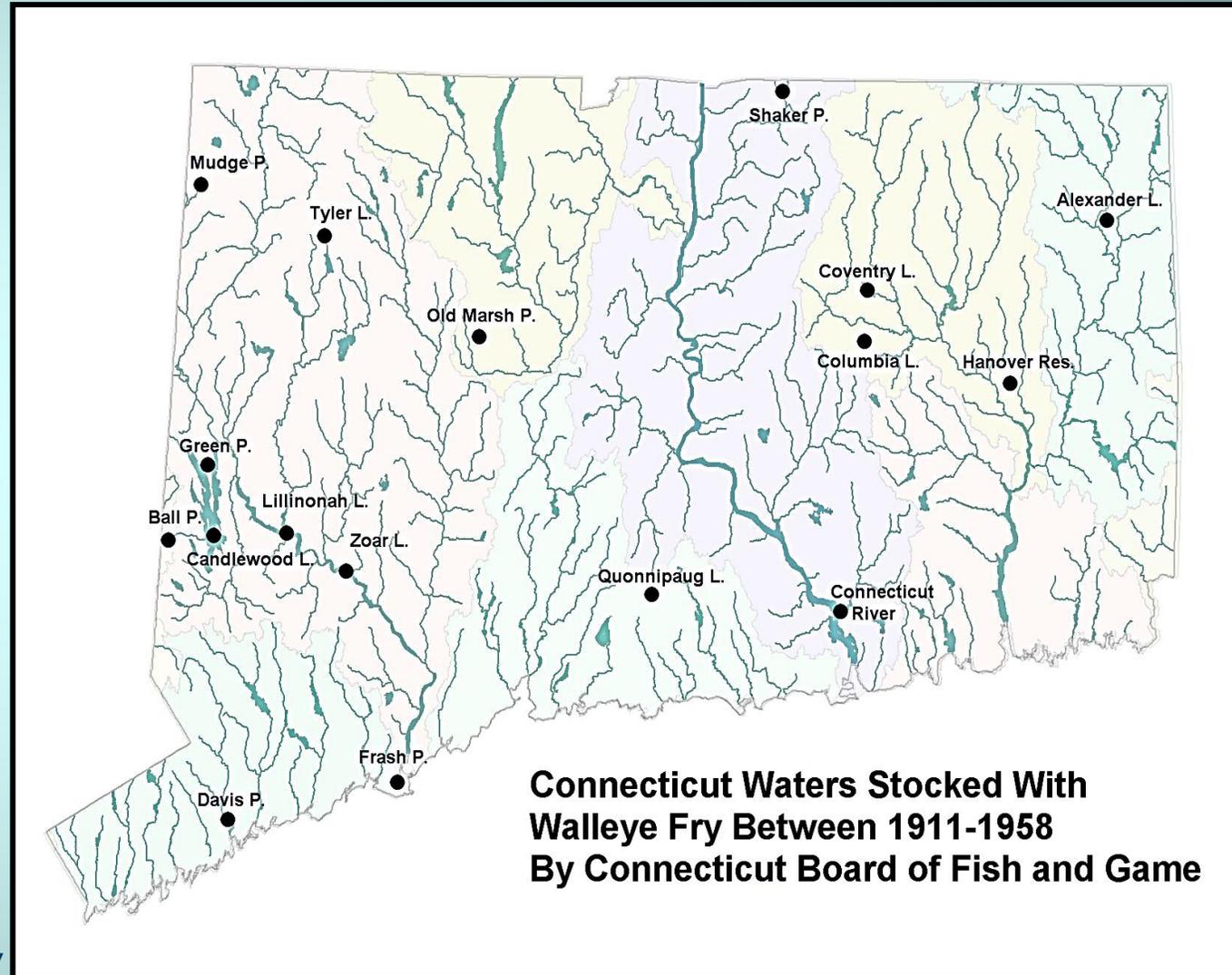


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The Early Years of Walleye Stocking in Connecticut

1911-1958 - Walleye **fry** were intermittently stocked into 17 waterbodies throughout CT by the Connecticut Board of Fish and Game (BFG).

- How many?
 - ~77,200,000
- Goal?
 - Create **naturally reproducing** and **self-sustaining** populations.
- Why?
 - Can be caught year round.
 - Tasty.
- Management Strategy
 1. Stocked both lakes and large rivers.
 2. Put special regulations in place early on to protect Walleye from harvest.
- Were the successful?
 - Natural reproduction was never documented, but fishable populations did develop (e.g. Candlewood, Lillinonah & Zoar).



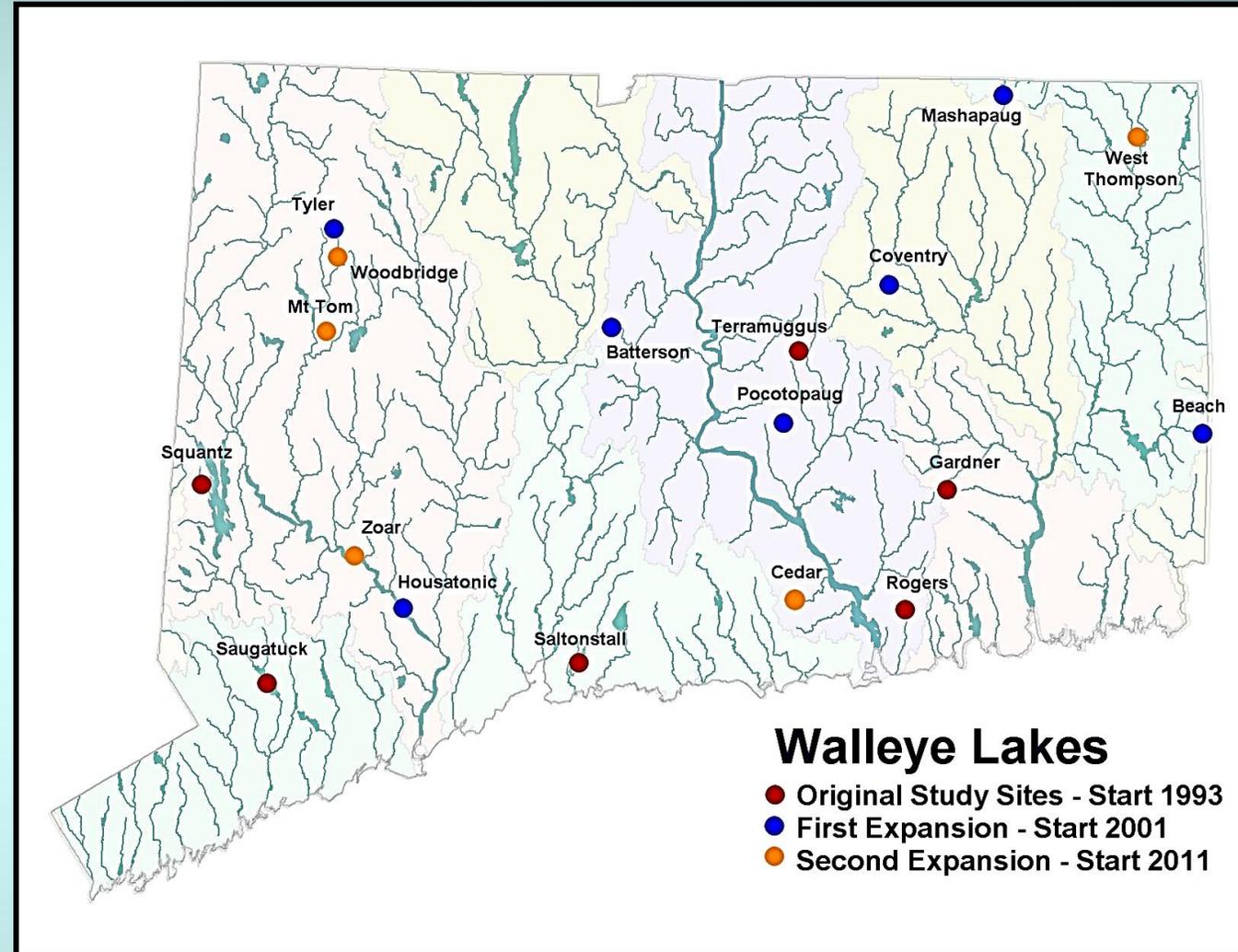
So What Happened To Connecticut's Walleye Program?

- **The end** - Fry stocking was discontinued by the BFG in 1959.
- **The barren years** - 1960-1993 no Walleye were stocked in Connecticut.
- **A new hope rises** – Starting in 1993 the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (formerly the BFG and now known as the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection or DEEP) Fisheries Division (FD) began to reintroduce Walleye **fingerlings** (4-7") into selected lakes, but this time with a different set of management goals in mind...
 - The new management goals:
 - Diversify angling opportunities by establishing new fisheries for a large, desirable gamefish.
 - Improve size structure and growth rates of "stunted" panfish populations through predatory thinning.
 - Improve water clarity by providing predatory control over landlocked Alewives (a zooplanktivorous fish that has been linked to negative impacts on lake water clarity [Carpenter et al. 1985]).



How Did The Fisheries Division Chose The Waterbodies

- An Environmental Assessment (EA) process was developed to identify waterbodies best suited for Walleye introductions. This process included:
 - Investigating the potential impacts of the proposed introductions to:
 - Existing fisheries.
 - The environment.
 - Angling community.
 - Using the Walleye Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) in McMahon et al. (1984) which included taking into account:
 - Trophic conditions.
 - Abundance of forage species.
 - Summer water temperatures.
 - Consideration was also given to:
 - Other FD management programs at each waterbody.
 - Amount of angler access at each waterbody.



- From this process 34 waterbodies were identified.
- After USFWS approval was given stocking began in 1993.
 - Between 1993 and 2014 a total of 17 waterbodies were stocked with Walleye fingerlings.

The Present State of Affairs In CT

- Walleye fisheries in Connecticut are supported entirely through the annual purchase and stocking of fingerlings.
 - Walleye still **DO NOT** successfully reproduce in our lakes that we can tell.
 - Our initial stocking rate for lakes is 15/acre. From there we 'tweak' rates as needed.

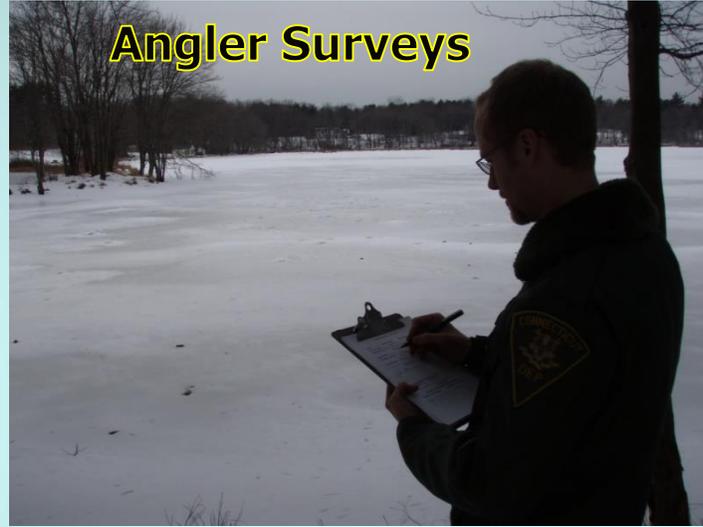
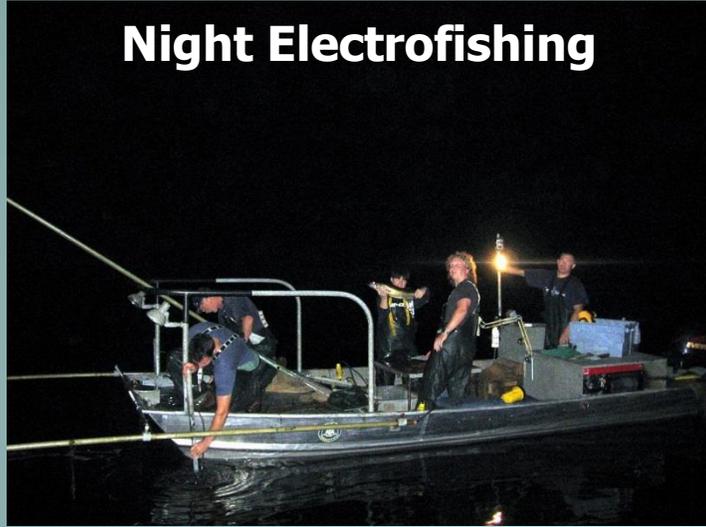


- Manage our Walleye populations using:
 - Daily length and possession limits = 2 fish, ≥ 18 inches.



How Does The Fisheries Division Assess Walleye Populations?

- Assessment through periodic sampling using:

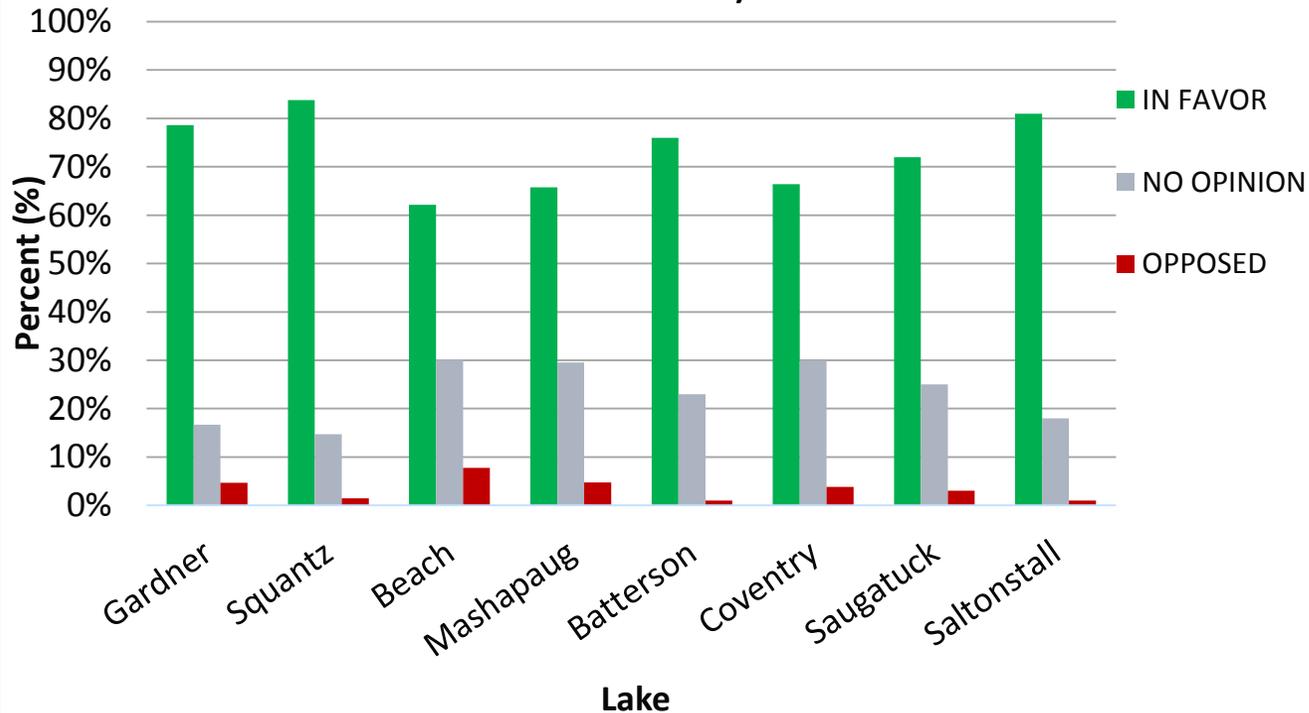


- Measure success by comparing the following types of information:
 - Relative abundance (measured in catch per hour).
 - Population estimates (numbers of fish per acre).
 - Angler catch & harvest rates.
 - Directed effort (total hours fishing that anglers spend targeting a specific species).
 - Exploitation rates.
 - Angler opinion data.

So...How Successful Have We Been?

- Angler Opinions are a great way to tell if you're doing something right....
 - Thus far anglers have been consistently 'In Favor' of the Walleye stockings within all lakes surveyed (52% to 89% 'In Favor', compared to 0 to 12% 'Opposed').
 - *Note: Only open water surveys were used for this because some of these lakes don't allow ice fishing.*

Open Water Angler Survey Opinion Data Regarding The Stocking of Walleye In Eight Walleye Management Lakes Between 1994-2014 (Data Is The Mean of All Years Sampled At Each Lake)



**Current CT State Record:
15 lbs 4 oz.**



Connecticut Walleye Lakes Categorization

"Excellent"

- Have substantial populations of "quality" size (≥ 15 inches) and larger Walleye ranging between 60-100 individuals caught per hour of night boat electrofishing that are fast-growing (take a little over 2 years to reach quality size), and support a directed fishing effort above 20% of the total fishing effort on the lake.

"Good"

- Have relatively large populations of "quality" size and larger Walleye ranging between 20-47 individuals caught per hour of night boat electrofishing that are fast-growing (take a little over 2 years to reach quality size).

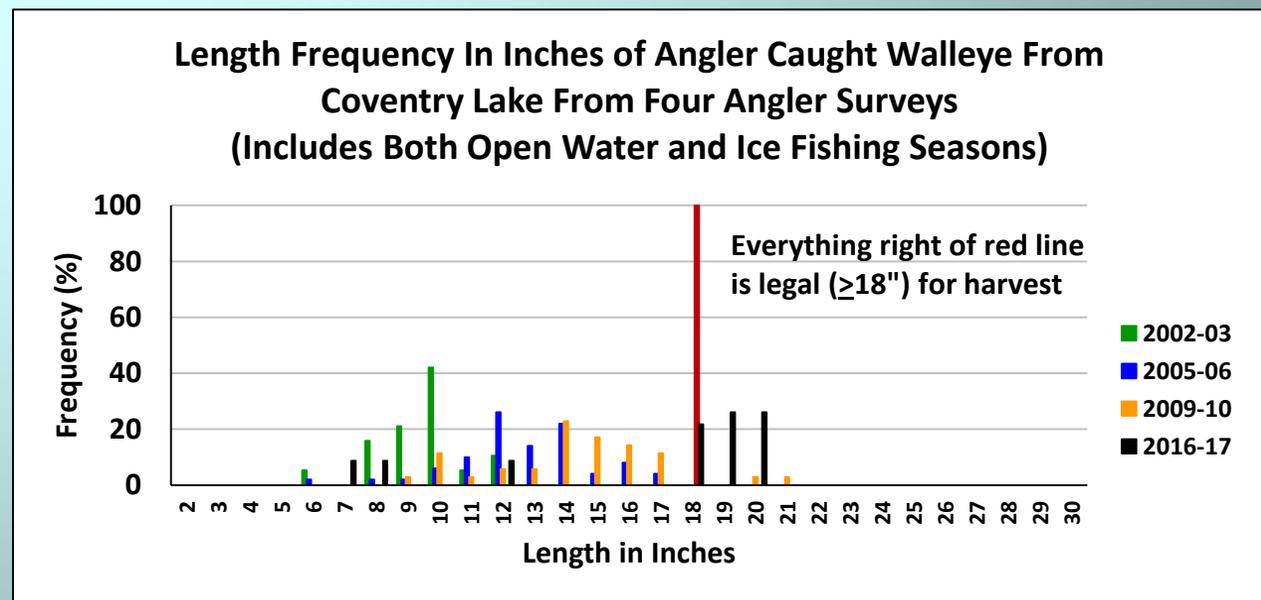
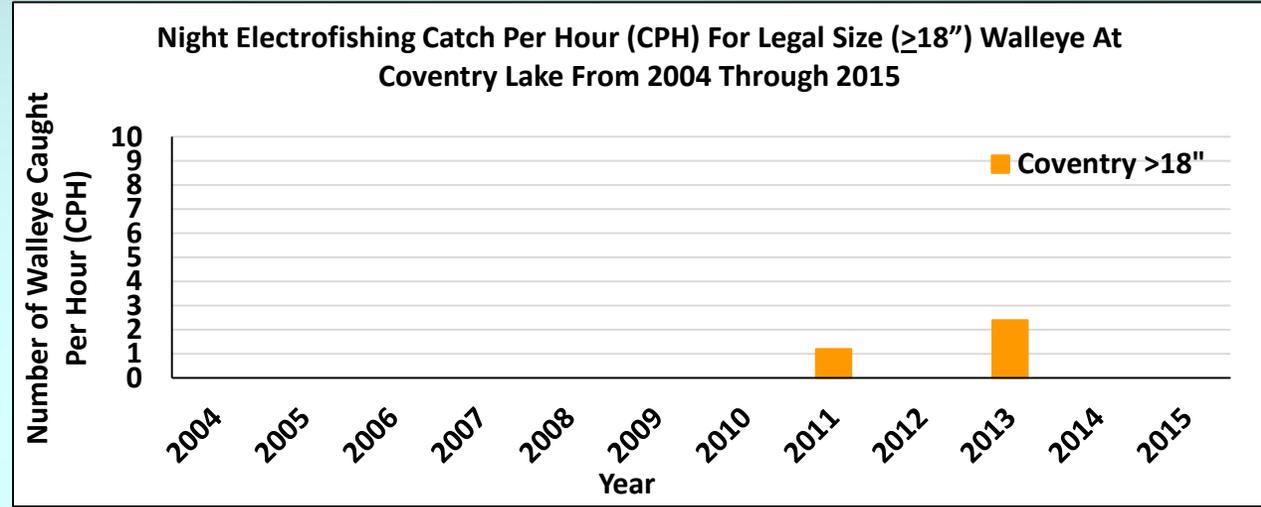
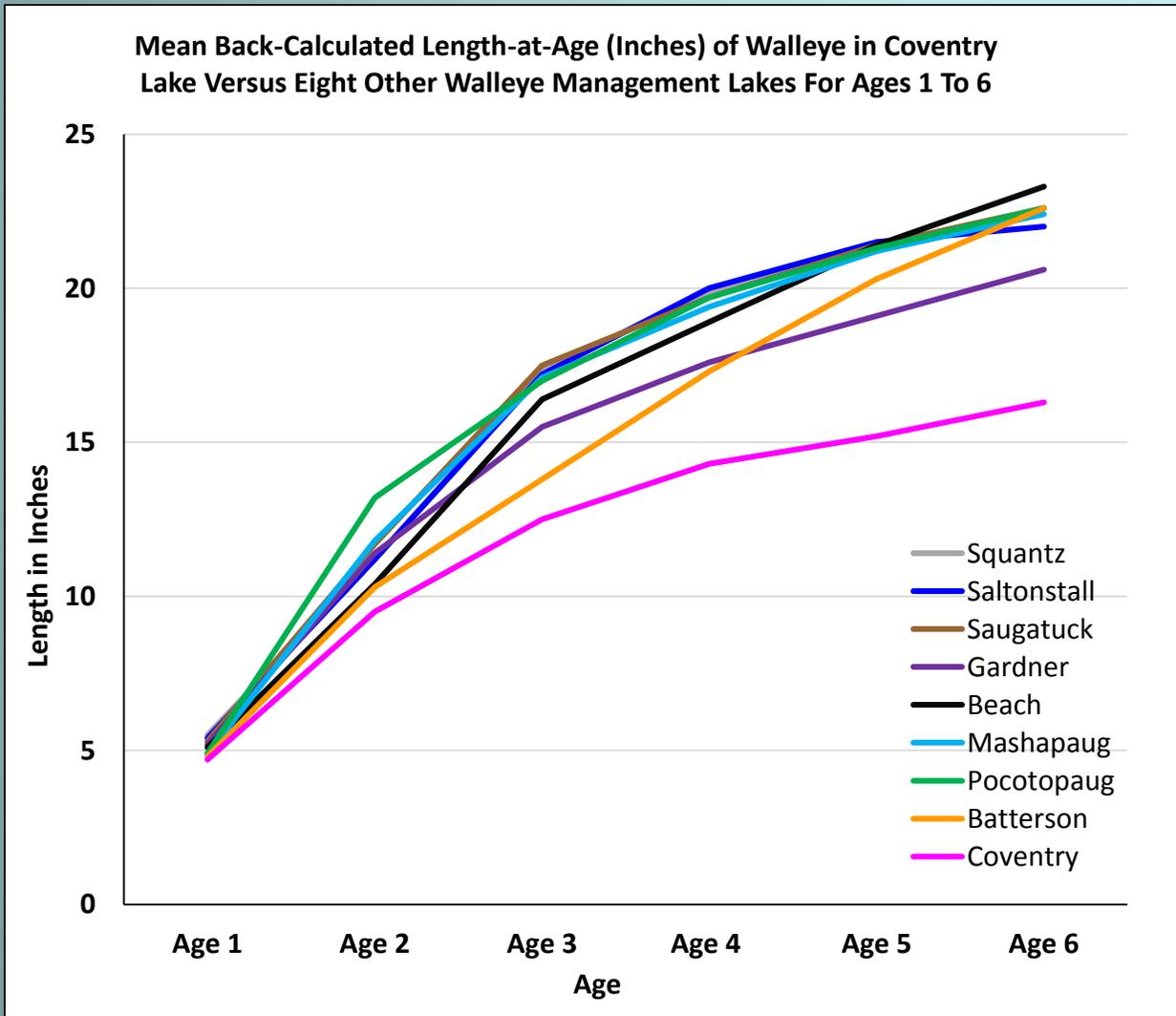
"Fair"

- These lakes in general have low catch and harvest rates, sustained low recruitment, and slow growth rates. However, each of these lakes has unique issues.



The Eastern Connecticut Lakes Issue: Coventry Lake

- Originally stocked in 2001, the population of legal size (≥ 18 inch) Walleye here is extremely small, with few fish caught by our sampling gear and by anglers. Growth rates are also extremely slow compared to the other WMLs (>6 years vs 3-4 years to reach legal size).

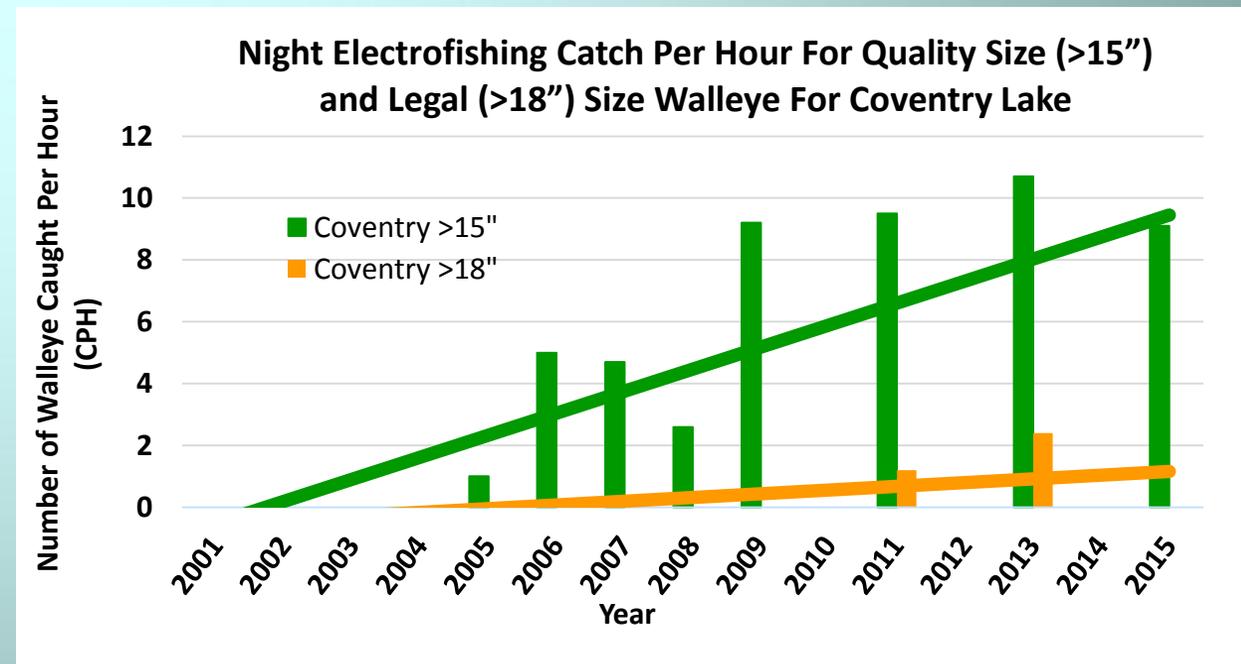


The Future Of Walleye Management in Connecticut

The Coventry Lake Conundrum

- Hypothesis:
 - Forage base could not support the initial high stocking rate of 15-16/acre.
 - Therefore after 7 years of stocking at this rate we began to reduce the numbers we stocked:
 - 2008-2010 = 8/acre
 - 2011-2012 = 4/acre
 - 2013-2015 = 0/acre
 - 2016 initiated stocking again at ~3/acre.
 - A promising sign...
 - Initial analyses indicate that there has been a slight increase in relative abundance of quality (≥ 15 inches) size Walleye since 2009
 - Legal (≥ 18 inches) size Walleye though are still rare.

- So what to do?
 - Maybe the lake can't sustain many ≥ 18 " Walleye so drop the legal length to ≥ 15 " for this lake.
 - Explore forage management?
 - Still need to review recent scale samples to look for changes in growth patterns.



Bass Management In Connecticut

Why?

- Although not native to Connecticut, bass are the primary predatory fish in most of Connecticut's lakes and ponds and thus play a key role in the balance of warmwater fish communities.
- Largemouth and Smallmouth Bass are collectively the most sought after freshwater fish species by Connecticut anglers.
 - Connecticut anglers spend approximately 2.1 million trips per year fishing for Largemouth and Smallmouth Bass.
 - Bass have helped create a healthy competitive fishing industry (bass tournaments) in Connecticut over the last 30 years.

Largemouth Bass



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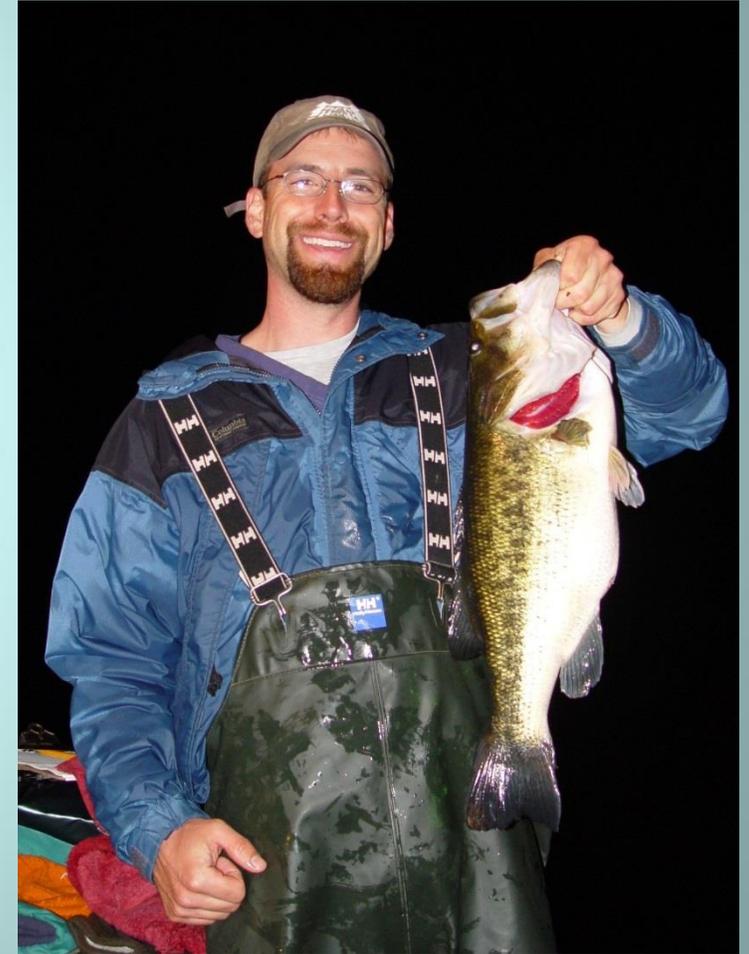
Smallmouth Bass



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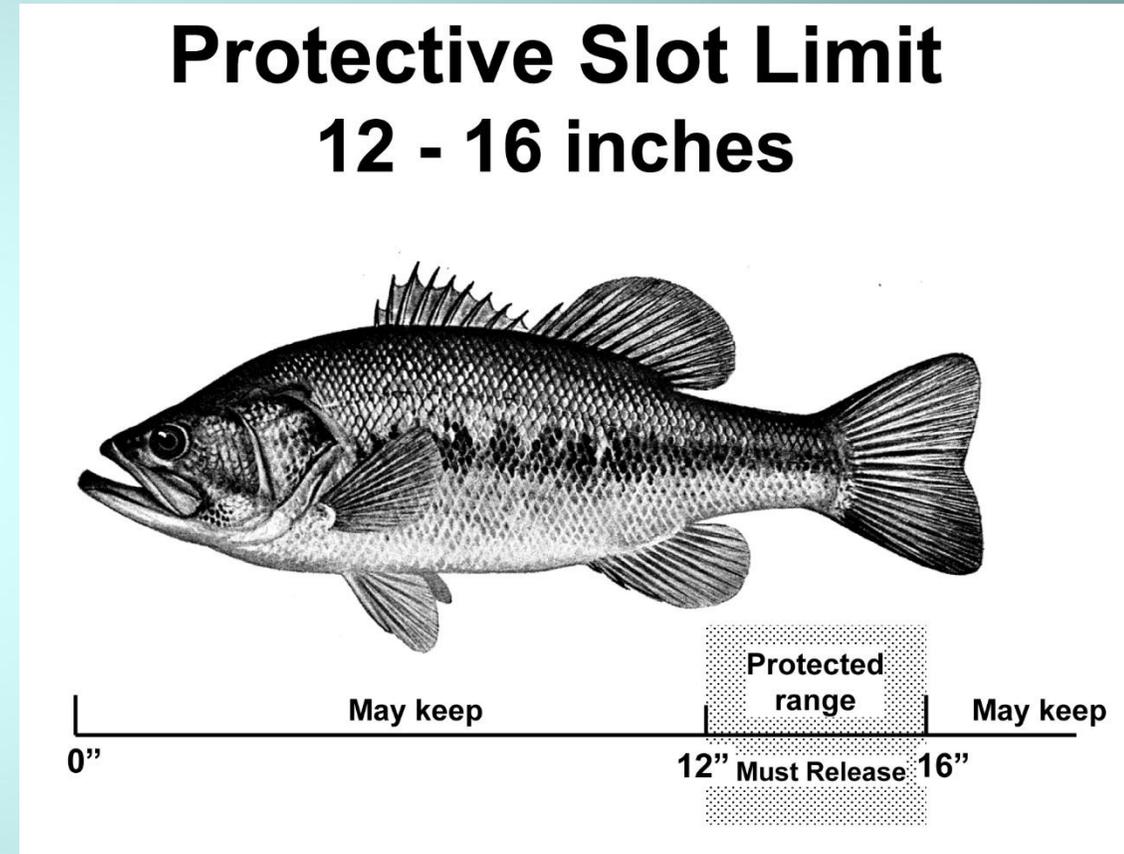
Bass Management and Coventry Lake

- Coventry Lake is one of Connecticut's 29 "Bass Management Areas".
 - Connecticut has 2 general types of "Bass Management Areas"
 1. "Big Bass"
 2. "Trophy Bass"
 - Coventry falls into the "Big Bass Management Area" category
 - This means that Coventry is a lake where the goal is to increase the numbers of quality size (12-inches or greater) bass.



Bass Management and Coventry Lake

- Coventry has in place a specific fishing regulation designed to help achieve our goal of producing a quality bass fishery:
 - Largemouth & Smallmouth Bass: 12-16 inch protected slot limit. Daily creel limit – 6 bass, only 2 may be 16 inches or greater.
 - Slot length limits are typically used if abundance of smaller/younger fish is high, but growth rates are not optimal. The regulation is designed to thin out the numbers of smaller fish in hopes of enhancing growth rates, while protecting larger fish before allowing harvest by anglers.



*For example, under a 12-16 inch slot limit on bass, anglers would be allowed to harvest small bass under 12 inches as well as larger bass over 16 inches, but they would have to release any bass between 12 and 16 inches.

Bass Management and Tournament Fishing In Connecticut

- Successful bass management in Connecticut lead to the numbers of bass tournaments within the state increasing, as such it became evident that bass tournament anglers were becoming an important component of the State's overall fishing constituency.
- The Fisheries Division is the permitting authority that allows bass tournaments on lakes.
 - We began the permitting process in 1986, mainly to prevent conflicts between user groups at public boat launches.
 - The number of permits statewide that were issued increased steadily during the late 1980s through the mid-2000s and leveled off by 2005 to between 800-900 permits per year statewide.



Bass Tournaments

How Are They Typically Conducted In Connecticut?

- Organized by local bass clubs and are:
 - Variable in size (5-200 participants).
 - Duration is between 4-12 hours.
 - Starting time is between 6:00am-12:00am.



- Anglers typically fish as a team with a bag limit of five-bass-per-boat OR as individuals with a five-bass-per-angler limit depending on individual event rules.
- The minimum size limit for all tournaments is 12 inches and all are "**CATCH-AND-RELEASE**"
 - Anglers hold their best fish in a live-well until the end of the tournament day and gather on shore to weigh their catch prior to releasing them back into the lake.
 - It is in the anglers best interest to maintain the health of the bass they bring into the weigh-in because dead or dying fish result in loss of points, which can equate to loss of the prize.

Bass Management and Tournament Fishing In Connecticut

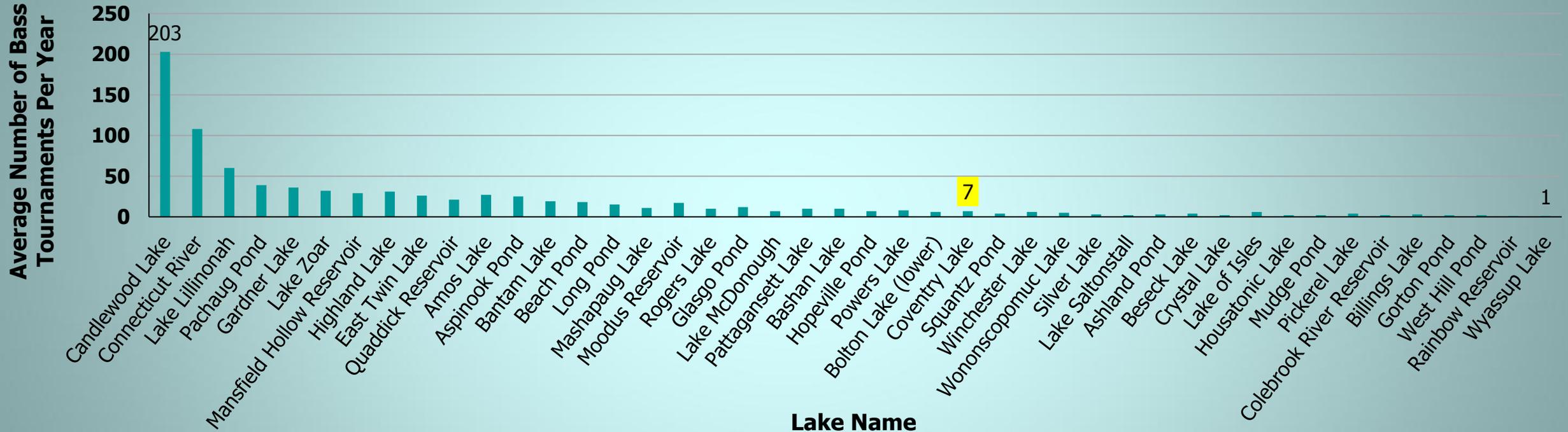
- Since 1986, as resources have permitted, the Fisheries Division has recorded Angler Effort and Bass Length Frequency from 593 bass tournaments on 19 lakes across the state.
- What the Fisheries Division has found is that:
 - Connecticut's top 3 tournament waterbodies are also the State's largest – Candlewood Lake, the Connecticut River and Lake Lillinonah. These 3 waterbodies account for 58% of all annual bass tournament effort statewide.
 - The top 20 tournament lakes account for 93% of all bass tournament effort.
 - Fishing pressure tends to be greater on small, but popular lakes, than on larger lakes.



Bass Tournaments and Coventry Lake

What Have We Seen?

Average Annual (April-October) Number of Bass Tournaments Per Year On Lakes That Had At Least One Bass Tournament Per Year During 2010-15



- This annual average of 7 bass tournaments equates to just 1.4 hours of tournament fishing pressure per acre on Coventry Lake, which is on the very low end of tournament fishing pressure.
- When comparisons of the tournament effort versus overall fishing effort (hours spent by anglers targeting bass from boats) for years where both Fisheries Division bass tournament monitoring and general angler surveys co-occurred the percentage of bass tournament effort was low at only 16%

Connecticut Aquatic Resources Education (C.A.R.E.) and Coventry Lake

- CARE has been partnering with Coventry Park and Rec on offering a free “Family Ice Fishing Derby” from 2001 to 2017, although only half (8) of the events were held, these events resulted in over 2,000 attendees.
 - The other half had to be cancelled due to unsafe ice or weather conditions.
- CARE has offered a FREE 2 hour ice fishing class to prepare families for the derby since 2001.
 - These classes discuss ice safety, ice fishing equipment, fish ID and ecology, proper winter clothing, and rules and regulations. About half of those classes attracted roughly 200 students.
- CARE sends their seasonal staff to conduct introductory fishing classes to Coventry day campers at Patriots Park every summer, typically taking 50-60 campers fishing on Coventry Lake per year.



In Closing....

- Coventry Lake is one of Eastern Connecticut's fishing gems. It is a wonderful public resource that the Fisheries Division has spent a number of years studying and managing.
- Moving forward the Fisheries Division will try to continue to collect data on this lake's important fisheries and its anglers to answer certain questions that remain (e.g. Walleye) and keep data current to make informed management decisions.



A Special Thanks!

- Thank you to Eric Trott and all the members of the Coventry Lake Advisory Committee for inviting me tonight to present the work the Fisheries Division has done and is doing on Coventry Lake.
- Thank you to everyone at the Fisheries Division directly and indirectly involved in the all the Fisheries programs I have gone over tonight both past, present, full time and seasonal.
- And of course thank you to the anglers, who with their continued and dedicated support this has all been possible!

**Any
Questions?**

