LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & FISHERIES

OFFICE OF FISHERIES
INLAND FISHERIES DIVISION

PART VI -B

WATERBODY MANAGEMENT PLAN SERIES

LAKE FAUSSE POINTE

WATERBODY EVALUATION &
RECOMMENDATIONS

CHRONOLOGY

DOCUMENT SCHEDULED TO BE UPDATED ANNUALLY

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WATERBODY EVALUATION

STRATEGY STATEMENT

Recreational

Largemouth Bass are managed in Lake Fausse Pointe to provide the opportunity to catch 10 fish per day. Sunfish and crappie are managed to provide a sustainable population while providing anglers the opportunity to catch numbers of fish.

Commercial

Commercial species are managed with statewide regulations to provide a maximum sustainable yield that does not contribute to declines in future population strength.

EXISTING HARVEST REGULATIONS

Recreational

Crappie - 50 daily

Sunfish (all species) - No limit

Black Bass (Largemouth & Spotted Bass) - 10 daily with a 14 inch minimum total length limit.

Yellow Bass – 50 daily, no size limit

White Bass - 50 daily, no size limit

Blue catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*) - minimum size twelve inches total length

Channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*) - minimum size eleven inches total length

Flathead catfish (*Pylodictis olivaris*), also locally called spotted catfish, yellow catfish, or Opelousas cat - minimum size fourteen inches total length.

The maximum possession limit for catfish caught on a recreational license shall be one hundred. The one hundred fish possessed may be a single species or any combination of blue, channel, or flathead catfish. In addition, a recreational fisherman shall be allowed a daily possession limit of twenty-five undersize catfish, either a single species or any combination of blue, channel, or flathead catfish.

Bowfin (Choupique) – 16 inch minimum total length

Freshwater Drum (Gaspergou) – 12 inch minimum total length, 25/day under 12 inches. No limit over 12 inches.

Buffalo – 16 inch minimum total length, 25/day under 16 inches. No limit over 16 inches.

Shad – 50 pounds daily.

Crawfish – 150 pounds daily.

Paddlefish - Two paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*) may be harvested recreationally if not exceeding 30 inches lower jaw – fork length. Paddlefish greater than 30 inches must be returned immediately to the water. Taking or possessing paddlefish in all saltwater areas of the state is prohibited. All possessed paddlefish must be dead. The possession and transportation of live paddlefish is prohibited. All paddlefish possessed on the waters of the state shall be maintained intact. No person shall possess paddlefish eggs on the waters of the state which are not fully attached to the fish.

Commercial
Statewide regulations on all species

Blue catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*) – 12 inches minimum length limit, no limit

Channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*) – 11 inches minimum total length limit, eight inches collar boned length limit, no limit

Flathead catfish (*Pylodictis olivaris*) – 14 inches minimum total length limit, no limit

Buffalo (*Ictiobus spp*.) – 16 inches total length limit, no limit

Freshwater drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*) – 12 inches minimum total length limit, no limit

Bowfin (*Amia calva*) – 22 inches minimum total length limit, no limit. Fishermen are prohibited, while on the water, from possessing bowfin eggs (roe) that are not naturally connected to a whole fish. The taking of bowfin with nets or bowfin body parts, including eggs (roe), is prohibited during the months of December, January and February.

Crawfish – No limit

Species of Special Concern
The harvest of pallid sturgeon, *Scaphirhynchus albus*, and shovelnose sturgeon, *Scaphirhynchus platorynchus* is prohibited. The commercial harvest of paddlefish, *Polyodon spathula*, is prohibited.

SPECIES EVALUATION

Recreational

Largemouth Bass – The largemouth bass population in Lake Fausse Pointe has varied over time, with a gradual decline since 2007 (see Figure 1 below). Habitat that could contribute to

a sustainable fishery has declined over the years since the Atchafalaya Basin levee separated the lake from the rest of the Basin.

ELECTROFISHING

See Map of electrofishing stations – Appendix I

Electrofishing sites in Lake Fausse Pointe have been abandoned over time. In the original plan for standardized electrofishing, randomly selected sites were to be sampled annually. There were six original sites. Numbers of fish were so low that protocol was compromised and new sites were explored that would provide greater sampling success. Old sites were abandoned and sites that provided reasonable numbers and sizes of targeted species (e.g., largemouth bass) were sampled annually. Attached maps of sampling sites show where largemouth bass were collected in the lake. The canal and borrow pit system located adjacent to the lake has consistently had the best water quality over time.

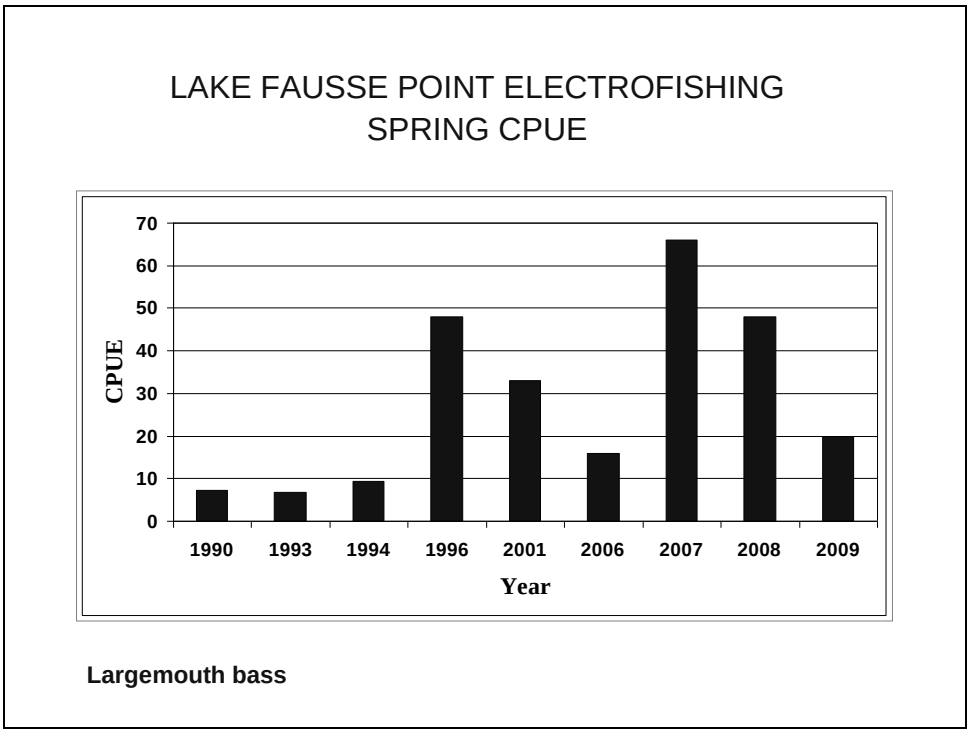

Figure 1. Total catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) for largemouth bass in Lake Fausse Pointe, Louisiana, from 1990 – 2009.

In Figure 1, spring electrofishing total catch per unit effort (CPUE) is presented in number of largemouth bass per hour for all years sampled. Early samples included sites in the lake itself where results were lacking. Later results reflect abandoning these sites and finding fish in adjacent waters such as the Texaco canal system and borrow pits along the Basin levee.

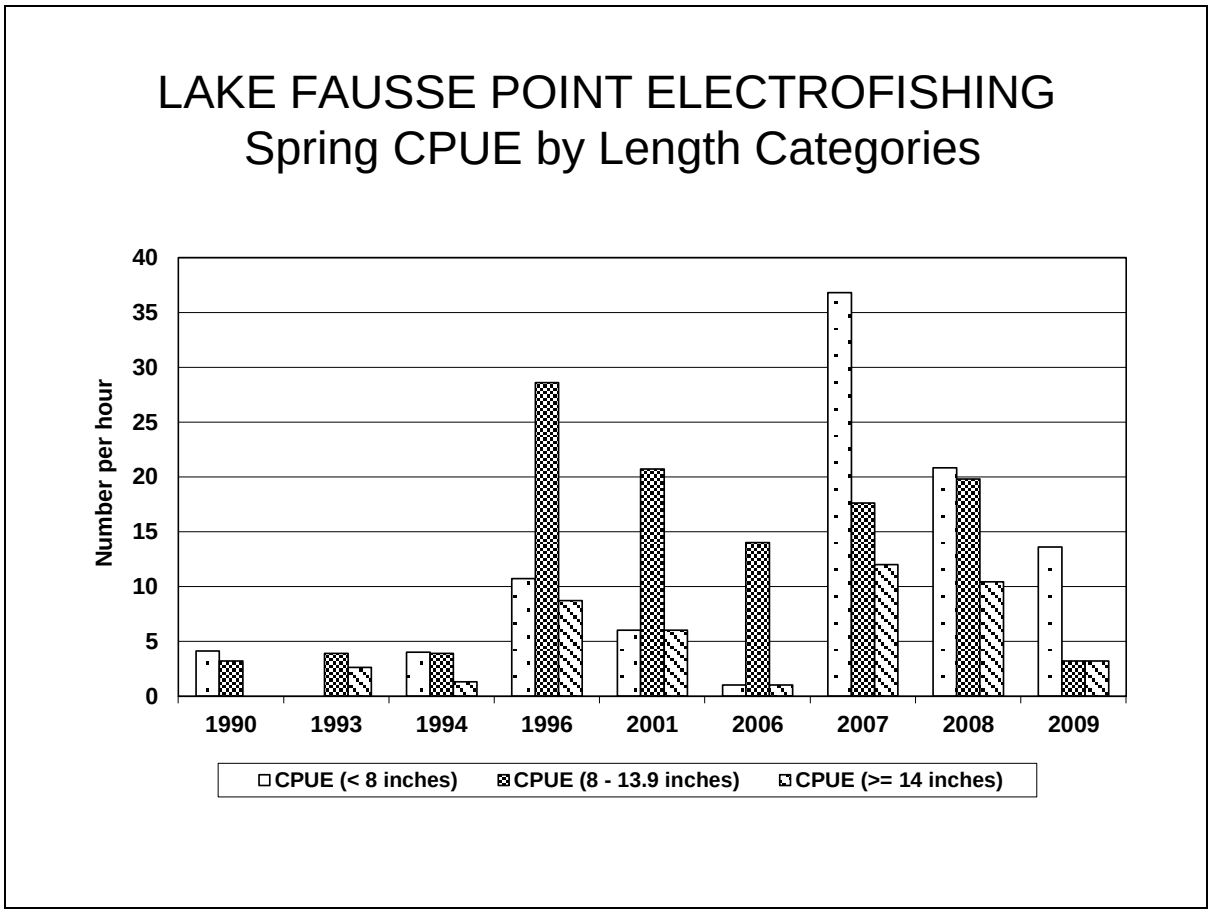

Figure 2. Largemouth bass CPUE (number per hour) by size group for spring electrofishing samples from Lake Fausse Pointe, 1990 – 2009.

Figure 2 shows that there is no consistency in results of electrofishing samples even when considering stocking history (Table 1). Some years might reflect sampling after stocking of fingerling bass but other years do not seem to have been affected by stocking. Large hurricane related fish kills in 1992, 2005 and 2008 more than likely had an effect on sampling results. Changing the locations of sampling sites increased sampling results more than any other factor. Random selection of all potential sites may provide a better reflection of the true condition of the bass population in this system.

AGE AND GROWTH

Samples for largemouth bass age and growth analysis have been collected in conjunction with LDWF standardized sampling. The last age sample data available, 2007, was small (Fig. 3). Only 38 largemouth bass were captured in fall electrofishing sampling. There is a high level of variability in the average length at capture for each age class of bass in Lake Fausse Pointe. Not much can be ascertained by age data alone. Eventually there needs to be a project implemented on the lake to assess mortality and growth using more data than what has been collected. There also needs to be a method developed to evaluate the habitat and watershed in more detail to determine the future hydrology and physiography of the lake and their potential impacts on fish populations.

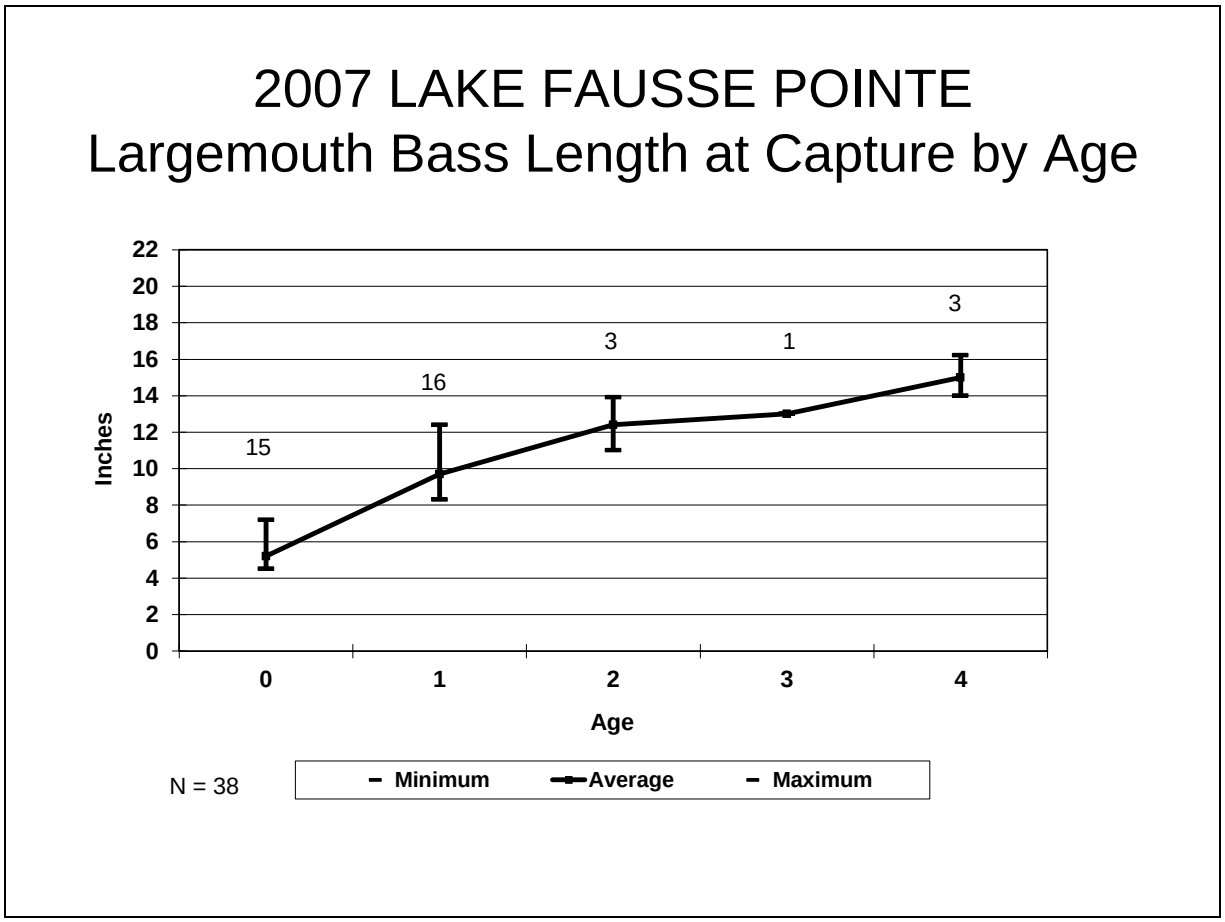

Figure 3. Lake Fausse Pointe, Louisiana, largemouth bass length-at-capture by age from LDWF 2007 fall electrofishing samples.

GENETIC SAMPLING

Table 1 shows the stocking history of Lake Fausse Pointe. Florida largemouth bass (FLMB) fingerlings and Phase II fingerlings have been stocked into the lake beginning in 2000. These stockings were not designed to supplant the native Northern largemouth bass population with Florida genetic stock. The stockings were conducted to increase the opportunity for anglers to catch bass larger than what the native stock has proven capable of attaining.

In addition to recorded stocking efforts by Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF), local bass anglers held tournaments for a number of years and purchased largemouth bass fingerlings which were stocked in the lake by LDWF personnel. These additional stockings were conducted in 1998, 1999, 2001, 2003 and 2005. The local tournament organizers commonly reported that they were stocking "Florida bass". For the first "angler purchased" bass stocking effort, a sample was genetically tested and a small

percentage contained the pure Florida genome, while many of the fingerlings were hybrids, and a large portion were actually northern largemouth bass. Although no further batches were tested, it is assumed that, being from the same source, the subsequent stocked batches were similar in genetic composition.

Table 1. Largemouth bass stocking history for Lake Fausse Pointe, Louisiana, by year 1993 and 2000 – 2009.

YEAR	Florida Largemouth Bass	Northern Largemouth Bass
1993		286,203 fingerlings
		444 adults
2000	647,518 fingerlings	
2001	164,292 fingerlings	
2002	154,182 fingerlings	
2003	157,277 fingerlings	
2004	155,050 fingerlings	
2005	153,056 fingerlings	
2006	57,498 fingerlings	
2007	207,480 fingerlings	
2008	20,790 fingerlings	
2009	6,768 Phase II fingerlings	

Samples for genetic analysis have been analyzed in conjunction with LDWF standardized electrofishing at designated sample sites. Liver tissues are sent to the LSU School for Renewable Natural Resources for genome analyses.

Table 2. Genetic analysis from largemouth bass liver tissues collected from fall electrofishing samples in Lake Fausse Pointe, 1999, 2006 and 2007.

LARGEMOUTH BASS GENETICS					
Year	Number	Northern	Florida	Hybrid	FLMB Influence
1999	77	90%	2%	8%	10%
2006	39	92%	0%	8%	8%
2007	73	88%	7%	5%	12%

It should be noted that genetic samples were taken at the same sites where Florida largemouth bass fingerlings were stocked through the years. Even then the percentage of

influence resulting from these stockings is very low (Table 2). There are no records kept of large fish captured on Louisiana waterbodies, other than those kept by the Louisiana Outdoor Writers Association. That leaves managers with no way to determine if anglers have benefitted from these stockings, other than anecdotal evidence and newspaper articles. There have been no reports of trophy fish (i.e., >12 lbs.) harvested in Lake Fausse Pointe.

FORAGE

Forage availability for 1993 through 2007 is shown in Table 3 which shows how many fish less than or equal to 5 inches were taken per hour of electrofishing for those years.

Bay anchovies consistently make up the highest percentage of the total number of all species in forage samples, for all years. Shad and sunfish account for the remainder.

Table 3. Forage sampling results (catch-per-unit-effort) from LDWF fall electrofishing samples in Lake Fausse Pointe, LA, for the years 1993, 1995, 1999, 2006 and 2007.

ELECTROFISHING FORAGE SAMPLES ALL FISH <= 5 INCHES TOTAL LENGTH					
Year	1993	1995	1999	2006	2007
CPUE	1261.3	336.0	1320.0	547.4	644.4

Biomass sampling over the years is reported in Table 4. The reported results are the number of fingerlings per acre for each year that biomass sampling was conducted. The results were low for years up until 1988 and then changed drastically for 1989 and 1990. There is no explanation for this change but it shows that fingerlings are available for forage in this system.

Table 4. Forage results from LDWF one acre biomass (rotenone) sampling in Lake Fausse Pointe, LA, for 1967 - 1990. Forage fishes are less than or equal to 5 inches in total length.

BIOMASS SAMPLING RESULTS FOR FINGERLINGS PER ACRE BY YEAR						
Year	1967	1972	1984	1988	1989	1990
No./Acre	71.0	14.0	141.3	43.0	4719.0	488.0

The bass population is increasing and waning in this lake system. Stocking has influenced sampling in some years but has not consistently produced the results that one might expect according to the number of bass fingerlings stocked. The amount of turbidity in the lake through the year is likely influencing this population, by suppressing foraging efficiency and reproductive success. Sampling sites moved to other areas that are less affected by this turbidity has improved sampling results, but does not reflect the apparent decline in habitat as well as the bass population in the lake. If something is not done to curtail the amount of sediment entering the lake, the bass population will continue to decline. Bass will exist only in very small numbers, except for years when the lack of rainfall reduces sediment intrusion, allowing for greater primary productivity and subsequent foraging and reproductive success. Even if strong year classes are produced in those "dry" years, they will not persist if past sampling results are any indication.

Crappie

Electrofishing

Figure 4 shows that black crappie make up the majority of crappie sampled by electrofishing in Lake Fausse Pointe. There were a few white crappie collected in some of the years. The black crappie population afforded some opportunity for recreational angling success until the most recent hurricanes in 2008. No crappies have been collected in the electrofishing samples since that time.

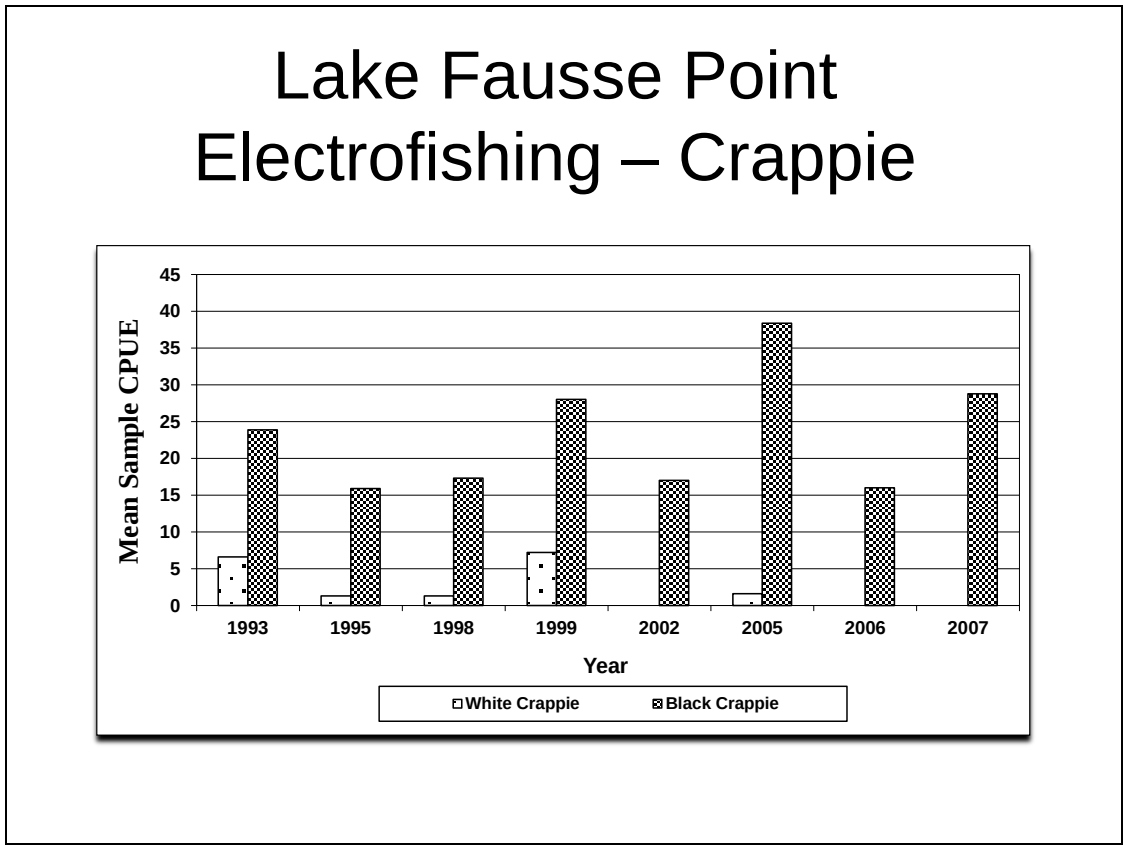

Figure 4. Total CPUE (number per hour) for black crappies and white crappies in LDWF fall electrofishing samples in Lake Fausse Pointe, LA, for 1993 - 2007.

LDWF Age and Growth for Crappie

Age and growth data for crappie has been generated from fall standardized electrofishing efforts in the lake. Since black crappie is the predominant species of crappie found in the Basin, age and growth of black crappies is presented in Figure 5. Growth is rapid through Age 2 (10”), and then slows considerably over the next two years.

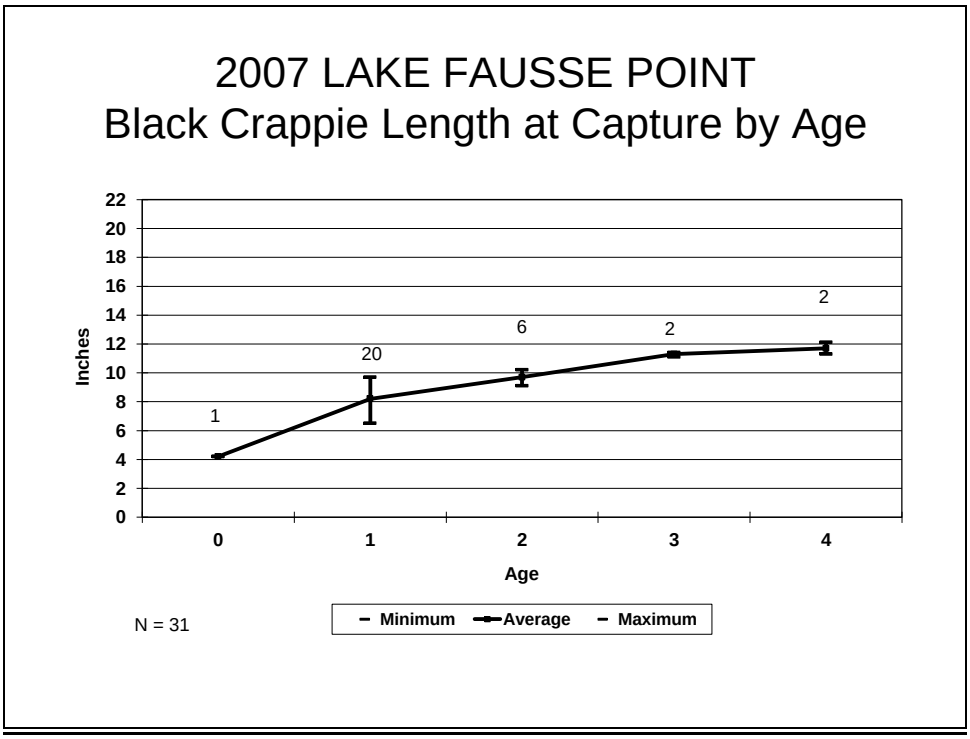

Figure 5. Black crappie length-at-capture by age from LDWF 2007 fall electrofishing sampling in Lake Fausse Pointe, LA.

There appears to be no reason to change regulations on crappie in the lake at this time. It is not clear what improvement could be made on a cyclical population of fish living in a declining habitat and subject to the perils of hurricane-related fish kills.

Commercial

LDWF standardized gill net sampling in the lake produces consistent catch rates of catfish and smallmouth buffalo. Blue catfish are the most common catfish captured in gillnets, although flathead catfish are captured in most years.

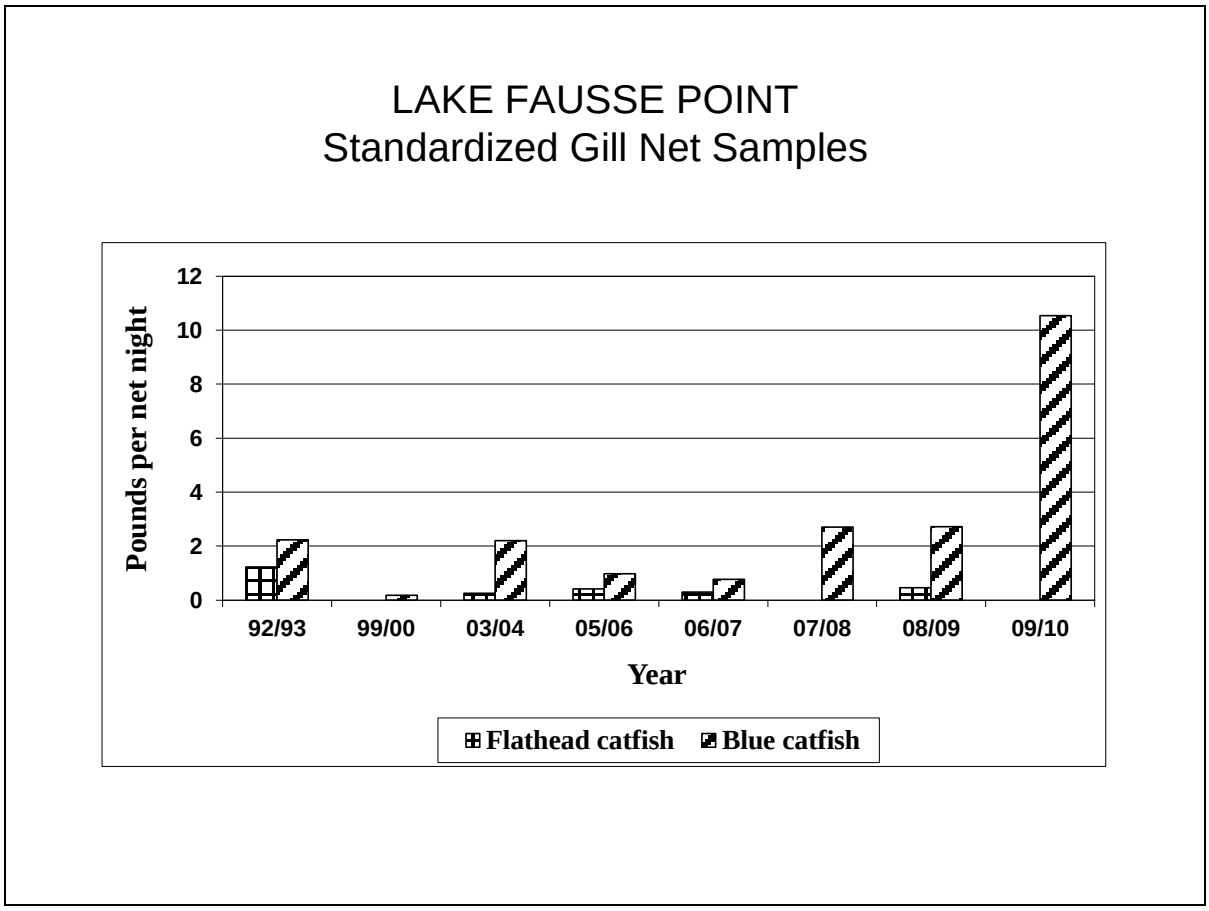

Figure 6. Results of LDWF winter gillnet sampling in Lake Fausse Pointe, LA, for blue catfish and flathead catfish, in pounds caught per net night from 1992 - 2010.

Smallmouth buffalo are captured with regularity in gill net samples. Bigmouth buffalo are also captured in most years although not with the same success (Figure 7).

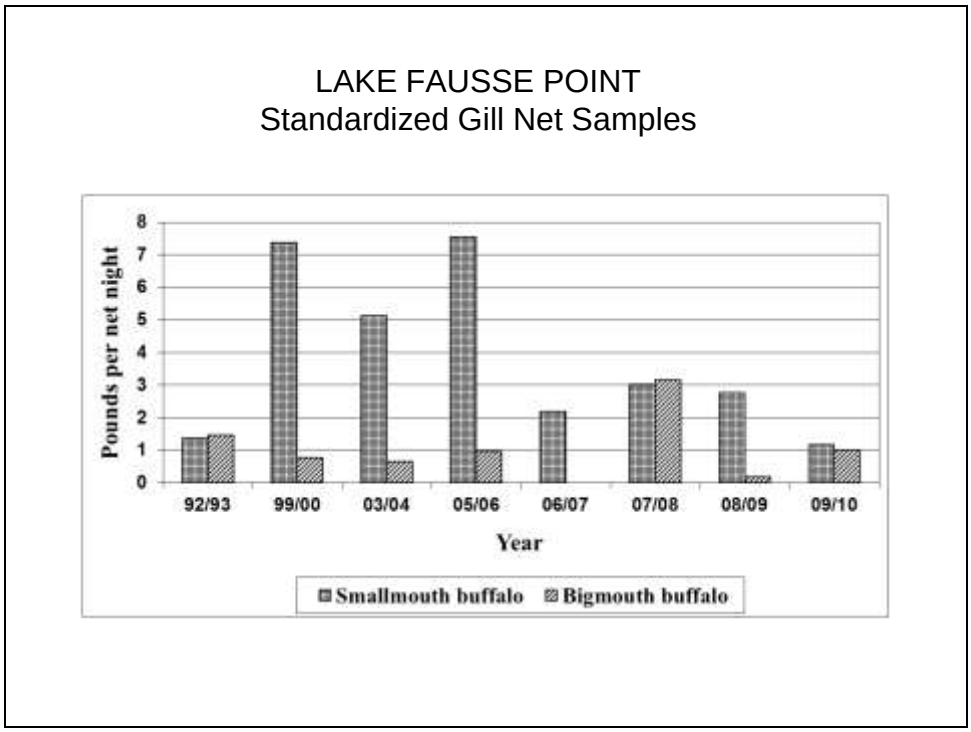

Figure 7. Pounds of smallmouth and bigmouth buffalo caught per net night (100 feet of net fished overnight) from LDWF winter gillnet sampling in Lake Fausse Pointe, LA, for 1992 - 2010.

Non-confidential reports of landings from LDWF commercial trip ticket data are available to show the approximate pounds of the commercial harvest from the lake. These data are not completely specific to waters only within the lake but are representative of the area. It is assumed that the lake, due to the expanse of the area, is a major contributor to these numbers. Table 5 shows the consistent landings of buffalo fish throughout the years from this area. Buffalo account for the largest amount of finfish landings from the area. The numbers are fairly consistent and reflect the general sustainability of the buffalo fish population in this lake.

Table 5. LDWF trip ticket data (Area 607) for commercial fish landings, species reported in total pounds and value by year, 2000 – 2008.

"-" = Confidential non-reportable, "0" = No landings

Species	Bowfin		Buffalo		Bullheads		Carp	
Year	Lbs.	Value($)	Lbs.	Value($)	Lbs.	Value($)	Lbs.	Value($)
2000	-	-	78,227	8,946	0	0	0	0
2001	162	64	168,424	20,914	0	0	-	-
2002	-	-	205,722	22,826	0	0	-	-
2003	-	-	365,086	42,434	0	0	-	-
2004	-	-	274,511	34,487	0	0	-	-
2005	2,565	1,254	223,218	29,417	0	0	-	-

2006	-	-	143,546	18,883	-	-	3,991	472
2007	-	-	128,284	19,330	0	0	2,348	302
2008	-	-	119,176	16,671	0	0	-	-

Blue catfish and channel catfish landings are shown in Table 6 and are consistently commercially important species harvested from this lake. In terms of value the channel catfish are nearly double that of all other finfish. The blue catfish component is large enough to be a consistent contributor to the value of the commercial fishery in the lake.

Table 6. LDWF trip ticket data (Area 607) for commercial fish landings, species reported in total pounds and value by year, 2000 – 2008.

"-" = Confidential non-reportable, "0" = No landings

Species	Blue catfish		Channel catfish		Flathead catfish	
Year	Lbs.	Value($)	Lbs.	Value($)	Lbs.	Value($)
2000	45,467	25,132	103,880	55,144	0	0
2001	41,334	18,759	130,738	54,994	1,646	803
2002	43,292	18,445	117,103	52,092	2,291	980
2003	25,410	11,769	14,247	6,434	-	-
2004	71,134	34,084	62,975	29,967	-	-
2005	14,888	6,980	17,441	8,217	-	-
2006	18,444	9,462	47,859	22,345	-	-
2007	82,546	34,220	30,561	14,668	-	-
2008	35,490	15,729	9,349	4,087	-	-

Although Table 7 shows that alligator gar are not a large component of the total fishery of the lake, they are still quite significant. It is interesting to note that the value per pound of the alligator gar exceeds that of all other finfish.

Table 7. LDWF trip ticket data (Area 607) for commercial fish landings, species reported in total pounds and value by year, 2000 – 2008.

"-" = Confidential non-reportable, "0" = No landings

Species	Unclassified gar		Longnose gar		Spotted gar		Alligator gar	
Year	Lbs.	Value($)	Lbs.	Value($)	Lbs.	Value($)	Lbs.	Value($)
2000	0	0	-	-	0	0	4,059	4,050
2001	-	-	2,174	1,396	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	-	0	0	1,018	1,182
2003	12,734	5,053	0	0	0	0	3,689	3,854
2004	-	-	-	-	0	0	7,190	4,668
2005	-	-	-	-	0	0	869	670
2006	-	-	-	-	0	0	1,349	2,206

2007	-	-	-	-	0	0	3,239	4,510
2008	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-

Were it not for the confidentiality of the reports, it is likely that gizzard shad would be a large contributor to the value of the commercial fishery of Lake Fausse Pointe (Table 8).

Table 8. LDWF trip ticket data (Area 607) for commercial fish landings, species reported in total pounds and value by year, 2000 – 2008.

"-" = Confidential non-reportable, "0" = No landings

Species	Gizzard shad		Unclassified shad		Freshwater drum	
Year	Lbs.	Value($)	Lbs.	Value($)	Lbs.	Value($)
2000	0	0	38,835	5,014	-	-
2001	-	-	-	-	11,320	1,763
2002	-	-	-	-	8,876	1,467
2003	17,738	2,469	-	-	12,146	1,814
2004	0	0	160,853	24,482	4,933	791
2005	0	0	-	-	-	-
2006	0	0	66,133	10,519	1,832	308
2007	0	0	144,466	23,295	3,223	552
2008	0	0	77,231	12,548	4,904	790

The fact that Table 9 shows confidential landings of grass carp and silver carp, shows that they have been harvested from the lake. In most years, commercial anglers have not reported the catch of these three species.

Table 9. LDWF trip ticket data (Area 607) for commercial fish landings, species reported in total pounds and value by year, 2000 – 2008.

"-" = Confidential non-reportable, "0" = No landings

Species	Grass carp		Silver carp		Bighead carp	
Year	Lbs.	Value($)	Lbs.	Value($)	Lbs.	Value($)
2000	-	-	0	0	0	0
2001	-	-	0	0	0	0
2002	-	-	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	-	-	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0

2008	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 shows both, the landings of blue crab and wild crawfish. The blue crab landings are common in this area and the market often differentiates between "lake" crabs, sold at a higher price, and "bay" crabs. The lake crabs are usually large male crabs captured in the Fausse Pointe system during periods of low water in the spring to summer months.

It is puzzling to see reports of wild crawfish reported from this system. In all the years of sampling in this lake, crawfish traps have never been observed anywhere in the lake, canals and bayous or back water swamps surrounding the lake.

Table 10. LDWF trip ticket data (Area 607) for commercial fish landings, species reported in total pounds and value by year, 2000 – 2008.

"-" = Confidential non-reportable, "0" = No landings

Species	Blue crab		Wild crawfish	
Year	Lbs.	Value($)	Lbs.	Value($)
2000	42,609	30,422	-	-
2001	-	-	200,721	158,999
2002	-	-	1,117,624	573,923
2003	8,395	9,141	1,068,586	587,558
2004	-	-	1,077,678	542,957
2005	6,669	5,794	855,203	432,443
2006	-	-	73,525	62,586
2007	-	-	703,900	387,070
2008	8,556	7,278	838,659	485,061

Species of Special Concern

Paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*) are routinely captured in standardized gill net sampling in Lake Fausse Pointe. They are listed as Louisiana state S3, meaning they are rare and local throughout the state or only found locally, (albeit abundantly at some of its locations) in a restricted region of the state, or because of other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation (21 to 100 known extant populations). More information can be found on this status at the following link.
http://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/pdfs/experience/naturalheritage/st.%20mary.pdf

HABITAT EVALUATION

Aquatic Vegetation

CHEMICAL CONTROL

LDWF conducts aquatic vegetation control in an effort to provide boater access to the primary bayous and canals in the Lake Fausse Pointe/Lake Dauterive area. Each year LDWF spray crews work to control nuisance aquatic vegetation. Aquatic vegetation is treated with EPA approved herbicides Glyphosate, diquat, and 2, 4-D are the more common herbicides used to treat various types of nuisance aquatic plants. The more common nuisance aquatic plants treated are water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), water Paspalum *(Paspalum repens)*, alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*) and Paragrass *(Urochloa mutica).*

Table 11. Acres of aquatic vegetation treated by spraying by LDWF in Lake Fausse Pointe, LA, each year from 2008 to 2011.

VEGETATION	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Alligatorweed			45	39	84
American Lotus				4	4
Cut Grass			20	3	23
Paragrass				3	3
Pennywort		60	3		63
Common Salvinia				5	5
Water Hyacinth	80	690	460	102	1,322
Water Paspalum	7		7	14	28
Willow Tree				7	7

As seen in Table 11, water hyacinth is the most abundant nuisance aquatic vegetation that occurs in Lake Fausse Pointe. The majority of the effort by LDWF spray crews is directed towards this plant. The amount of control necessary for water hyacinth is variable from year to year as evidenced by the acres per year in Table 11.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

No biological control measures implemented.

CONDITION IMBALANCE / PROBLEM

Sediment delivery has increased with the clearing of bottomland hardwood forests surrounding the lake for agriculture. Urban areas have developed in the historical floodplain of the Atchafalaya Basin outside of the Basin levees. These urban areas have decreased the coefficient of roughness that slows rainwater runoff. Sediment delivery to the lake has been increased by gravity drainage projects to protect structures from flood waters. Cane farmers have improved drainage efficiency, moving water quickly and effectively from their fields to the nearest sump, Lake Fausse Pointe. Water pumped from the Atchafalaya River by the Teche-Vermilion pumping station is routed through the lake by the West Atchafalaya Basin Levee borrow pit from Bayou Teche through the Teche-Lake canal control structure. Bayou Portage, Tete Bayou and the Jeanerette Canal drain expanses of sugar cane fields of rainwater and soil. In winter, it is not uncommon in standardized gill net sampling to catch many sugar cane billets and few fish in Lake Dauterive.

Suitable spawning substrate is limited in the system. Fish that do successfully spawn apparently experience low survival of their offspring. Turbid conditions inundate the entire system in the spring, and reduce the chance of survival of hatched fish.

Fish stocking over the years has produced little to no increase in catch rates in LDWF sampling, and anglers still complain of poor fishing success in the lake.

Vegetation control of water hyacinth varies from year to year and the number of acres appears to be manageable by LDWF spray crews. Efforts to control this plant have been successful in past years.

CORRECTIVE ACTION NEEDED

A habitat and resources assessment tool needs to be developed for Lake Fausse Pointe to identify sources of sediment. Use satellite imagery and LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) information in a geographical information system (GIS) to identify where the main sources of sediment are and where they are being deposited in the lake. This tool would help to make a decision on how to restore habitat quality.

It is suspected that eliminating the flow of sediment pumped from the Atchafalaya River would greatly decrease the amount of sediment inflow into the system. Reducing the amount of time that the Teche-Lake Canal is open to allow the same water in the lake from Bayou Teche would provide an additional decrease in sediment inflow.

If the lake could be made nearly completely tidal, sediment sequestered in the lake could be exposed to the atmosphere to allow oxidation and compaction of exposed acreages. These areas might increase in water depth and provide suitable spawning habitat for nesting fish. If the amount of sediment entering the system in the spring at spawning time could be reduced, there might be more survival of spawned fry of nesting fish.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) Develop a GIS tool to assess the sediment delivery to this lake system. Use this information to formulate a solution to reducing sediment input in to the system and provide a method of allowing the lake to dry during the year.

2) The bass population may benefit from the minimum length limit if the habitat continues to decline. There is the likelihood that even this measure will not help the future of the bass population in Lake Fausse Pointe.

3) Commercial fishing seems to be the best attribute of this lake. The habitat is apparently conducive to large catches of buffalo, catfish and shad. The trends need to be monitored through landings data to see if the habitat eventually causes a decline in these fisheries as well.

4) LDWF will continue to participate in the legislatively created Lake Fausse Pointe and Grand Avoille Cove Advisory Board to help in their efforts as concerned stakeholders in this area.

5) Monitoring of nuisance aquatic vegetation in Lake Fausse Point will continue to be monitored and controlled by LDWF spray crews as needed. All complaints from the public concerning impediments to navigation will be managed with LDWF spray crews until acreage amount show a tendency to increase.

APPENDIX I (Click here to return)

Electrofishing sites in Lake Fausse Point

Overview

North electrofishing sites

South electrofishing site