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ENUMERATION AND BIOLOGICAL DATA  
ON ARCTIC GRAYLING, Thymallus arcticus,  
KAKISA RIVER, N.W.T., 1984

by

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT/RESUME	iv
INTRODUCTION	1
MATERIALS AND METHODS	1
Fish weir	1
Tagging	1
Enumeration and biological sampling	1
Data analysis	2
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	
REFERENCES •	2
UNPUBLISHED DATA	2

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure

1 Map of the Northwest Territories showing the location of the study area .	3
2 Map of the Kakisa River showing the location of the fish weir, 19B4 •	4
3 Diagram showing the weir construct; on by sect; on	5
4 Diagram showing the configuration of the weir and traps on the Kakisa River, 1984	6

## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1 Biological data by length interval for Arctic grayling sampled from the upstream trap, Kakisa River, 19B4	7
2 Biological data by age group for Arctic grayling sampled from the upstream trap, Kakisa River, 1984	7
3 Biological data by length interval for Arctic grayling sampled from the downstream trap, Kakisa River, 1984	8
4 Biological data by age group for Arctic grayling sampled from the downstream trap, Kakisa River, 1984 •	8
5 Daily number of Arctic grayling counted, tagged, and sampled from the upstream trap, Kakisa River, 1984 •	g
6 Daily number of Arctic grayling counted, tagged, and sampled from	

## Table

## the downstream trap, Kakisa River, 1984 • 10

## APPENDICES

Appendix

Biological data by length interval for fish sampled from the fish weir, Kakisa River, 1984:

1 Yellow walleye	11
2 Northern pike.	11
3 Longnose sucker	12
4 White sucker	12
5 Lake whitefish	13
6 Round whitefish	13
7 Mountain whitefish	14
8 Burbot	14
9 Daily number of species (excluding Arctic grayling) counted and sampled from the fish weir. Kakisa River, 1984	15

## ABSTRACT

Read, C.J. and M.M. Roberge. 1989. Enumeration and biological data on Arctic grayling, Thymallus arcticus, Kakisa River, N.W.T., 1984. Can. Data Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 750: iv + 15 p.

A fish weir was constructed across the Kakisa River in 1984 to enumerate the spring spawning run of Arctic grayling. All Arctic grayling passing through both the upstream and downstream traps were counted, tagged, and/or sampled. The biological data on grayling presented includes length, weight, age, and sex. All other species, from both traps, were counted, tagged and/or sampled.

Key words: weirs; sport fishing; tagging.

## RÉSUMÉ

Read, C.J. and M.M. Roberge. 1989. Enumeration and biological data on Arctic grayling, Thymallus arcticus, Kakisa River, N.W.T., 1984. Can. Data Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 750: iv + 15 p.

Un barra'ge a été construite en travers de la riviere Kakisa en 1984 pour denombrer la montaison de printemps de l'ombre arctique. Tous les ombres arctiques traversant les pieges amont et aval ont été dénombrés, marques et/ou prélevés. Les donnees biologiques sur l'ombre arctique comprennent la longueur, la masse, l'âge et le sexe. Tous les specimens appartenant à d'autres especes captures dans l'un ou l'autre des pi èges ont été dénombrés, marques et/ou prélevés.

Mots-cles: barrages; pêche sportive; etiquetage.

## INTRODUCTION

Arctic grayling, *Thymallus arcticus* (Pallas), occurs throughout most of the freshwater drainages of the mainland Northwest Territories (NWT) (Scott and Crossman 1973). It is considered to be the second most important sport fish species in the NWT (Topolniski, unpublished data). A major spring spawning run of grayling occurs in the Kakisa River (Fig. 1). It provides an opportunity for angling by the residents of the southern Great Slave Lake area and northern Alberta (Moshenko and Law 19B3). The Mackenzie Highway, which crosses the river, provides easy access to this Arctic grayling spawning concentration.

In 1971, an ongoing monitoring program of the Kakisa River sport fishery was initiated by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) to obtain data necessary for the management of the grayling fishery. Information collected included length, weight, and age of grayling angled and retained as well as catch and effort data of the fishery (Falk and Dahlke 1975; Falk et al. 19B0; Oahlke 19B3; Moshenko and Law 1983). Recommendations from these studies resulted in the reduction of catch and possession limits (C/P) and implementation of size restrictions (5 and 10 C/P and minimum size of 356 mm in 1974; and 5 CIP in 1979). In 19B3, DFO again conducted a monitoring program on the sport fishery. Results from this study indicated a significant increase from the 1970's in the number of anglers and in the number of grayling caught and retained (Law, unpublished data). Therefore, in 1984, due to the concern that the grayling spawning population was being over-exploited, DFO conducted an enumeration and assessment study. In conjunction with this study, a monitoring program was also conducted and results of this and the 1983 program were presented in Law and Read (19B7).

This report presents, in tabular form, the results of the enumeration and assessment program which includes information on the minimum size of the Arctic grayling spawning population in 1984 and corresponding length, weight, and age data.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### FISH WEIR

A fish weir with two traps was put across the Kakisa River, between the Mackenzie River bridge and Beaver Lake (Fig. 2), to enumerate the Arctic grayling that utilize the Kakisa River for spawning. One trap was set to facilitate the enumeration and sampling of the upstream run of grayling while the other trap was set to facilitate the same for the subsequent downstream run.

The weir was constructed of 1.52 m upright lengths of 1.27 cm thin-walled galvanized conduit supported by 3.05 m lengths of channel iron with 2 cm holes drilled 3.4 cm apart (centre to centre) to support the conduit (Fig. 3). The channel iron was supported by brackets on

tripods consisting of 2.13 m iron pipe and 1A<sup>1</sup> frames made of two lengths of 5.08 x 10.16 cm (2 x 4) with a supporting cross member. The tripods were weighted down with burlap bags of rocks hung over the cross member of the A frame. The weir was built in an 'N' formation to accommodate an upstream trap at one apex and a downstream trap at the other apex (Fig. 4). A detailed description of the type of weir used is presented in Kristofferson et al. (1986).

Each trap was a 1.22 m by 2.44 m box frame made of 2 x 4s with hales in which the 1.82 m lengths of conduit fit to enclose the trap. The front of the trap consisted of a IV shaped throat to funnel the fish through the 18.3-cm opening into the trap. The back door could be opened to allow fish through or closed to facilitate sampling and tagging of the fish. The top of each trap was partially covered with plywood to provide a seat for the person recording the data.

Construction of the fish weir commenced on April 26, 1984 and was completed on April 27 with the first trap check made at 09:30 h on April 28. Each trap was checked several times daily on a semi-regular basis depending on the strength of the fish run. All species of fish entering the trap were identified and enumerated. Arctic grayling were either enumerated and released, tagged and released, live sampled and released or sacrificed for biological sampling (dead sample).

The last downstream trap check was May 30 after 9.14 m of the weir had washed out. The last upstream trap check was June 1 after which the weir and traps were removed from the water.

### TAGGING

Approximately 7% of the Arctic grayling enumerated were tagged. Fish were placed in a measuring trough attached to a hanging scale. A nose strap secured the fish while a tag was being inserted. Flay (spaghetti) tags marked with a reference number and return address were attached using a Dennison tagging gun. Tags were inserted in the left side of the fish at the base of the dorsal fin and anchored between the pterygiophores. The tag number, fork length (+/- 1 mm), weight (+/- 50 g), and sex (if determinable) were recorded for each fish. Sex was determined externally by the expulsion of eggs or milt under slight pressure or by the larger dorsal fin of the male grayling (Rawson 1950). Scale samples were taken for age determination and stored in coin envelopes marked with the sample information. Age determination was carried out in the laboratory with the use of microprojector to enlarge the scale image to facilitate interpretation of the annual rings.

### ENUMERATION AND BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

Although the weir was constructed as soon as water conditions permitted it was suspected that the upstream run of Arctic grayling had already begun under the ice. This suspicion seemed to be confirmed when the number of grayling

enumerated through the downstream trap outnumbered more than 2:1 the number of grayling enumerated through the upstream trap. Therefore upstream count is not a complete enumeration but it is believed that the majority of the downstream run was enumerated.

A live sample of each species passing through both upstream and downstream traps was taken each day of operation. Fork length, weight, scales (age), and sex (if determinable) were obtained from each live sample. The number of fish sacrificed was kept to a minimum because of a concern for the current level of exploitation. Less than 1% of the Arctic grayling were dead sampled. Fork length (+/- 1 mm), round weight (+/- 50 g), sex, and scales (age) were taken from the dead samples.

#### DATA ANALYSIS

Condition factor (K), a measure of the plumpness of the fish, was calculated using the following equation:

$$K = \frac{W}{L} \times 10^5$$

where:

W = weight in grams  
L = length in millimetres

Biological data were analyzed using the Micro Vax II computer. The Statistical Analysis System (1985) was used to generate length, weight, age, and enumeration tables.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special thanks to D. McGowan, B. Dunn, B. Howard, and P. Unger for constructing and operating the fish weir. Appreciation is extended to the staff of Department of Fisheries and Oceans in Hay River, especially G. Low, for logistical support. The authors also thank A.H. Kristofferson for permission to use figures from Kristofferson et al. (1986). Figures were prepared by Graphic Services and typing was done by K. DeCaigny. G. Low reviewed the manuscript.

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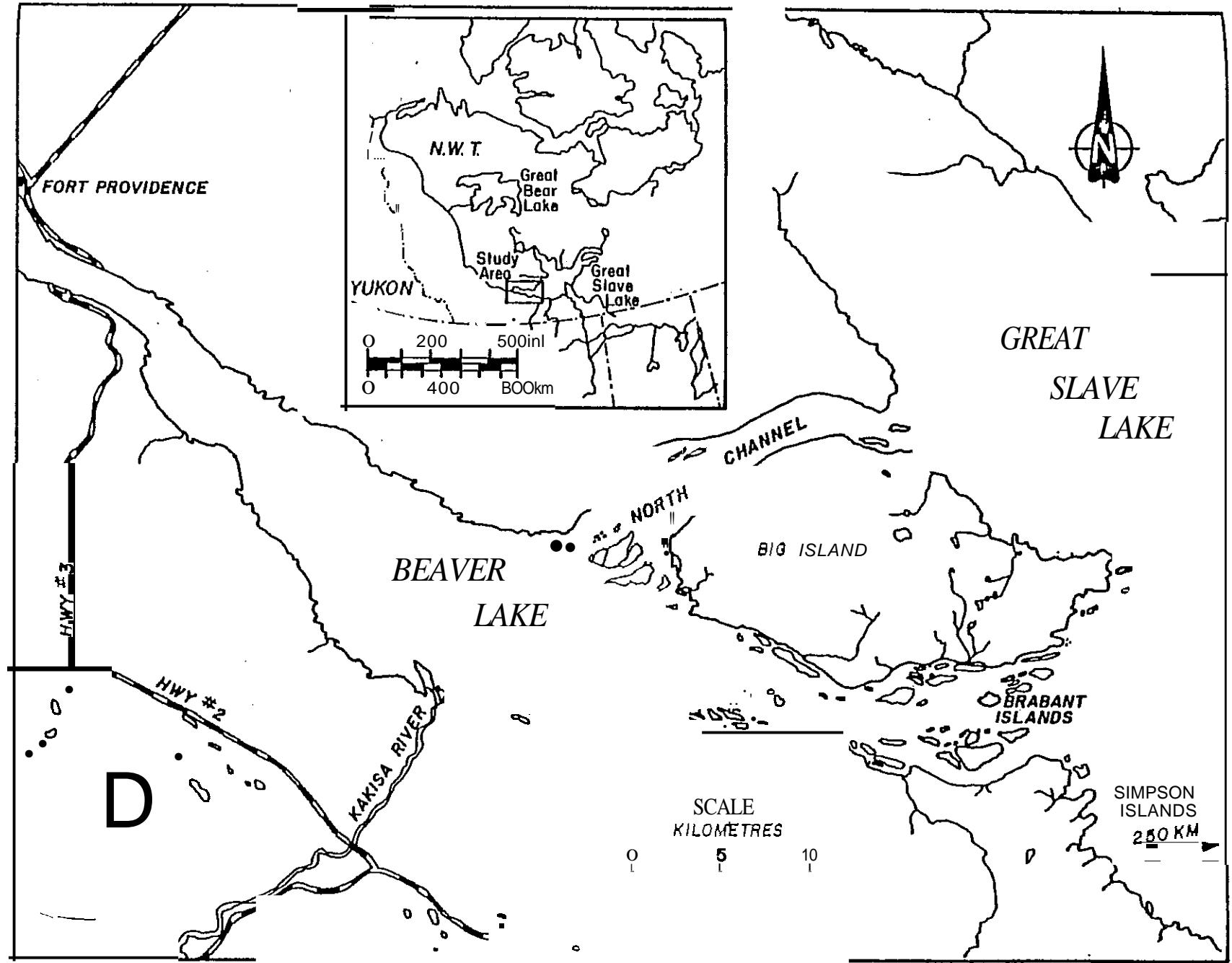


Fig. 1. Map of the Northwest Territories showing the location of the study area.

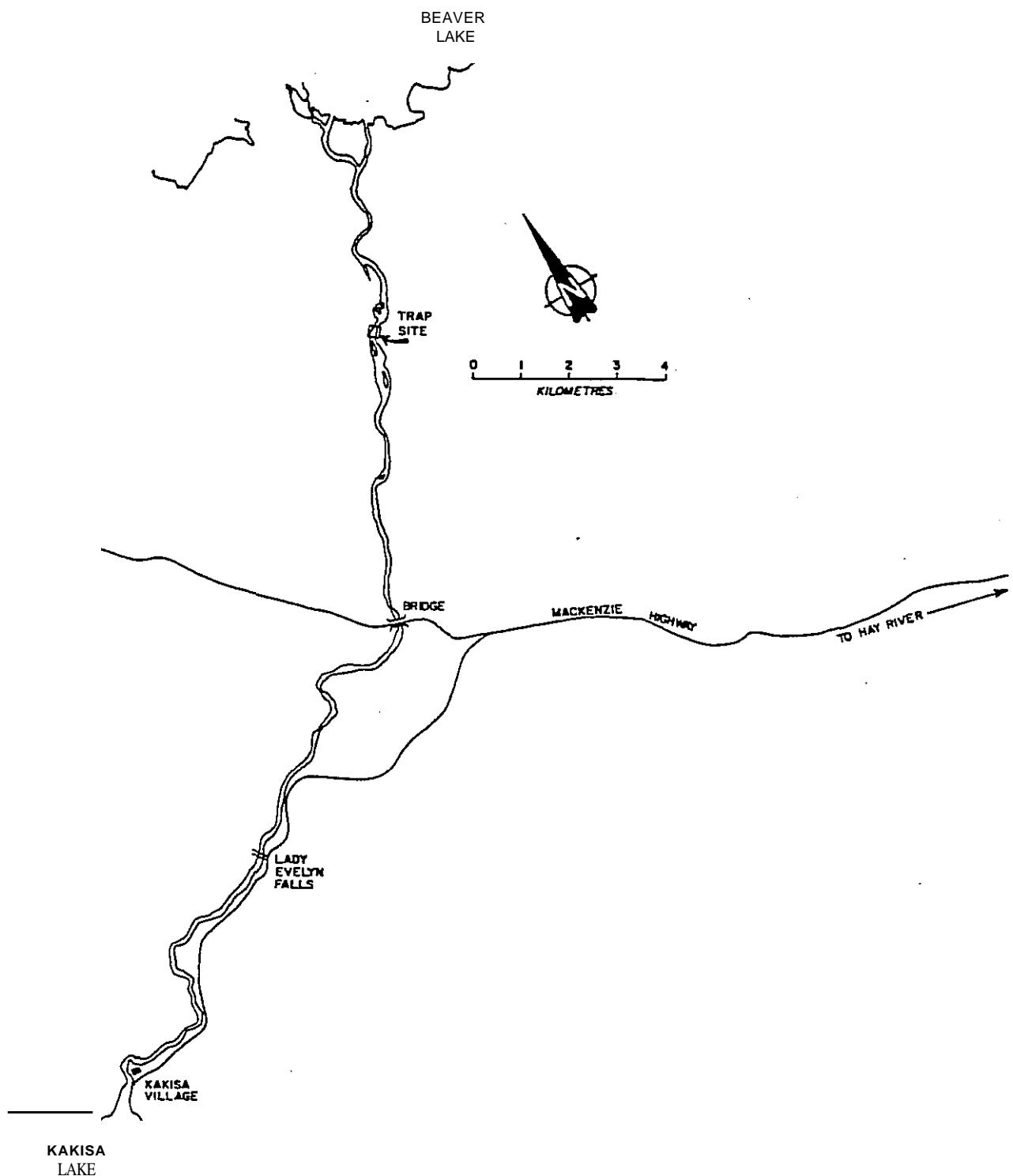
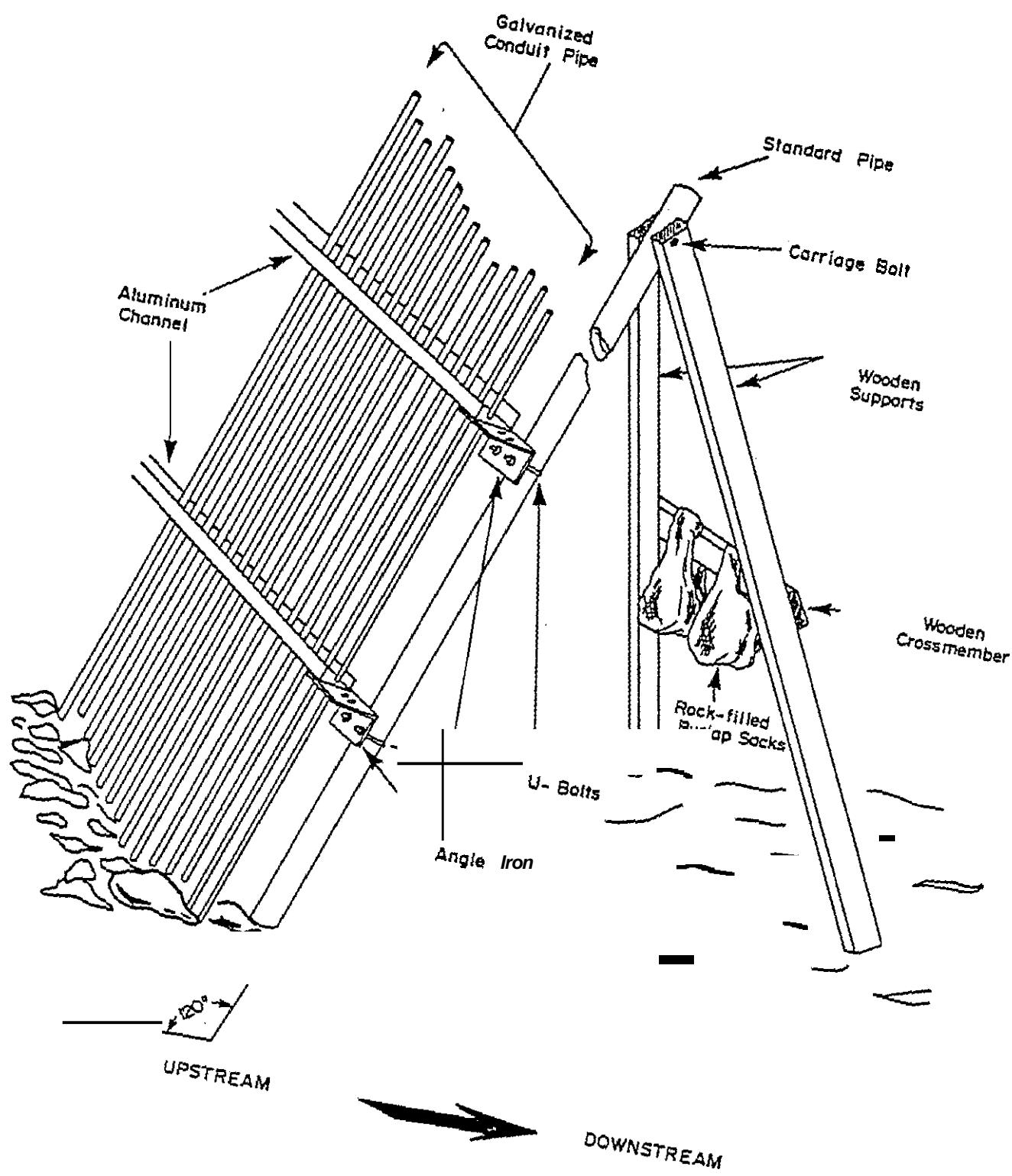


Fig. 2. Map of the Kakisa River showing the location of the fish weir, 1984.



F'. 3. Of" .. showing "h. weir construction by section.

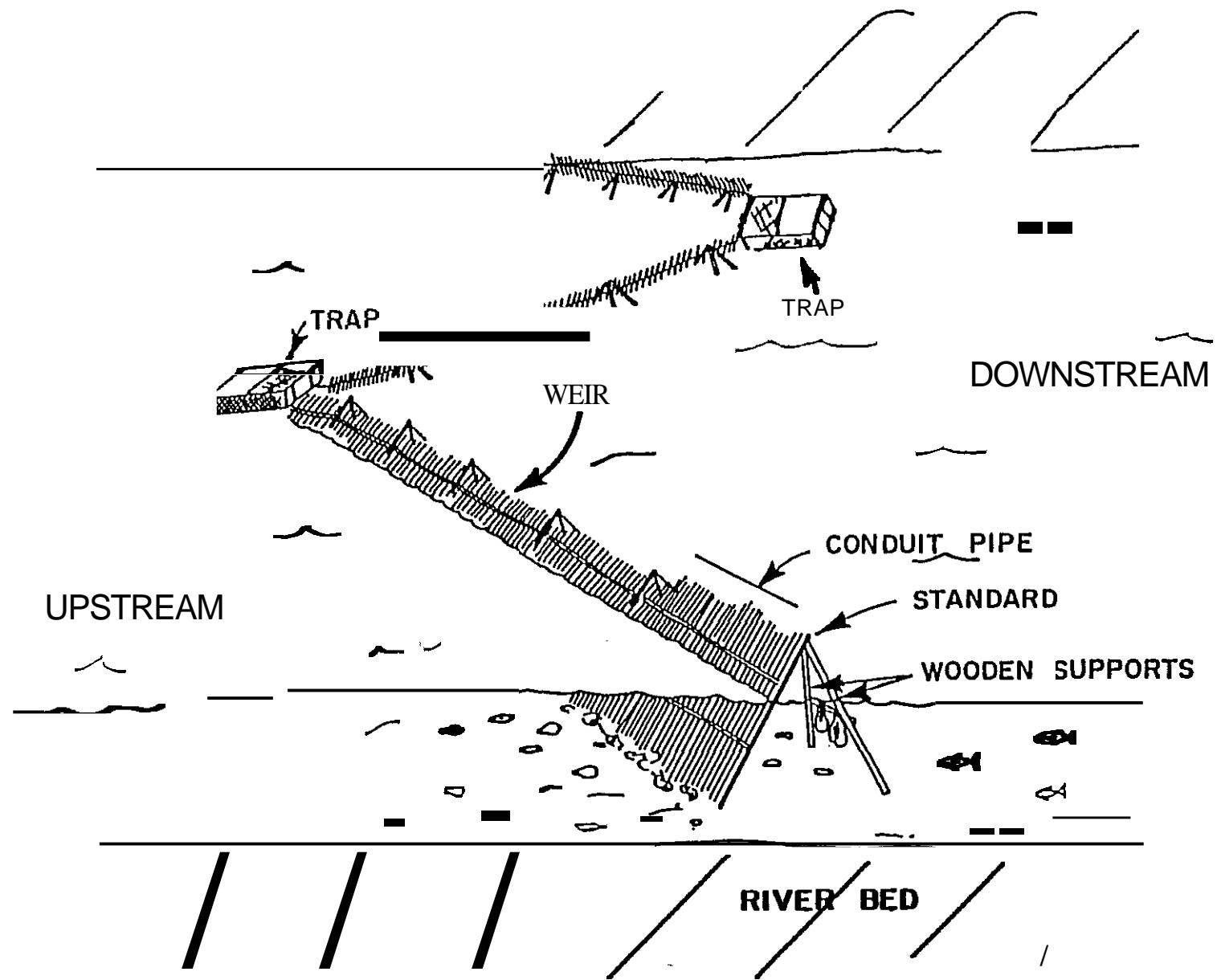


Fig. 4. Diagram showing the configuration of the weir and traps on the Kakisa River. 1984;

**Fig. 4. Diagram showing the configuration of the weir and traps on the Kakisa River, 1984.**

**Table 1. Biological data by length interval for Arctic grayling sampled from the upstream trap, Kakisa River, 1984.**

LENGTH INTERVAL (MM)	MALES						FEMALES						COMBINED						% FEMALE
	N	%	LENGTH(MM) MEAN	WEIGHT(G) MEAN	SO	K	N	%	LENGTH(MM) MEAN	WEIGHT(G) MEAN	SO	K	N	%	LENGTH(MM) MEAN	WEIGHT(G) MEAN	SO	K	
180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	198	100	0	1.29	
200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	212	133	29	1.38	
220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	233	180	45	1.41	
240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	249	200	-	1.30	
260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	270	288	111	1.44	
280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	6	286	360	77	1.53	
300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	310	425	54	1.44	
320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	330	570	144	1.59	
340	5	6	352	640	74	1.47	8	6	353	688	83	1.56	28	7	350	675	218	1.57	62
360	12	14	371	721	101	1.40	27	22	373	780	135	1.50	61	17	371	737	117	1.44	69
380	16	18	387	794	57	1.37	41	33	390	891	88	1.51	79	22	389	861	106	1.46	72
400	36	41	409	932	71	1.36	33	26	410	994	119	1.44	85	24	409	956	107	1.40	48
420	12	14	428	1025	112	1.31	11	9	426	1164	129	1.50	36	10	428	1086	138	1.39	48
440	4	5	452	118B	144	1.29	5	4	448	1140	156	1.27	18	5	449	1225	176	1.35	56
460	3	3	461	1207	150	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	461	1207	150	1.23	
480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	491	1300	-	1.10	
TOTAL	88		403	895	164	1.36	125		394	915	171	1.48	359		381	822	271	1.44	59
MEAN																			

**Table 2. Biological data by age group for Arctic grayling sampled from the upstream trap, Kakisa River, 1984.**

AGE (VR)	MALES						FEMALES						COMBINED						% FEMALE	
	N	%	LENGTH(MM) MEAN	WEIGHT(G) MEAN	SO	K	N	%	LENGTH(MM) MEAN	WEIGHT(G) MEAN	SO	K	N	%	LENGTH(MM) MEAN	WEIGHT(G) MEAN	SO	K		
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	224	17	161	49	1.40	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	10	290	14	368	87	1.49	
4	6	8	371	692	66	1.35	7	6	359	736	75	1.59	31	10	355	19	653	107	1.45	
5	8	11	388	813	136	1.38	10	9	383	835	147	1.48	27	8	380	18	787	145	1.42	
6	42	55	399	20	887	125	1.39	55	50	390	17	893	148	1.50	132	41	392	20	884	
7	16	21	419	22	988	186	1.33	31	28	408	22	1021	171	1.49	72	22	412	24	997	
8	3	4	433	28	1057	144	1.30	7	6	423	26	1050	163	1.38	13	4	427	23	1071	
9	1	1	460	-	1050	-	1.08	1	1	392	-	850	-	1.41	6	2	441	39	1133	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	452	-	1250	-	1.35	
TOTAL	76		402	25	894	159	1.37	111	395	23	923	171	1.49	322		380	49	822	271	1.44
MEAN AGE	6.2							6.2							5.7					

**Table 3. Biological data by length interval for Arctic grayling sampled from the downstream trap. Kakisa River, 19B4.**

LENGTH INTERVAL (MM)	N	%	MALES				FEMALES				COMBINED				K	%			
			LENGTH(MM) MEAN	WEIGHT(G) MEAN	SO	K	N	%	LENGTH(MM) MEAN	WEIGHT(G) MEAN	SO	K	N	%	LENGTH(MM) MEAN	WEIGHT(G) MEAN	SO		
200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	204	150	0	<b>1.77</b>	
220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	238	200	-	1.4B	
260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	26B	300	-	1.56	
280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	292	350	-	1.41	
300	1	0	307	600	-	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	306	483	104	1.69	
320	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	330	600	-	1.67	3	0	332	550	B7	<b>1.50</b>	
340	5	1	354	610	74	<b>1.38</b>	10	3	355	5BO	42	<b>1.30</b>	25	2	352	5BB	53	1.34	67
360	13	3	371	731	97	<b>1.43</b>	63	IB	372	706	63	<b>1.38</b>	110	10	371	706	BO	1.38	83
380	5B	13	393	813	B7	<b>1.34</b>	125	36	390	776	59	<b>1.31</b>	235	22	391	785	73	1.32	68
400	134	30	410	914	77	<b>1.32</b>	82	23	409	899	84	<b>1.31</b>	288	27	410	901	84	1.31	38
420	126	29	430	1037	83	<b>1.31</b>	52	15	429	991	84	<b>1.26</b>	224	21	429	1020	82	1.29	29
440	78	18	449	1151	94	<b>1.28</b>	20	6	450	1100	83	<b>1.21</b>	121	12	449	1134	92	<b>1.26</b>	20
460	21	5	466	1279	116	1.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	3	487	1260	128	<b>1.24</b>	
480	4	1	484	1238	95	<b>1.09</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	485	1200	117	<b>1.06</b>	
TOTAL MEAN	440		422	989	164	1.31	353		399	836	140	1.31	1048		409	905	180	<b>1.31</b>	45

8

**Table 4. Biological data by age group for Arctic grayling sampled from the downstream trap. Kakisa River, 1984.**

AGE (VR)	N	%	MALES				FEMALES				COMBINED				K	%				
			LENGTH(MM) MEAN	WEIGHT(G) MEAN	SO	K	N	%	LENGTH(MM) MEAN	WEIGHT(G) MEAN	SO	K	N	%	LENGTH(MM) MEAN	WEIGHT(G) MEAN	SO			
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	222	23	175	35	1.61	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	293	18	375	65	1.49	
4	8	2	359	25	706	86	<b>1.54</b>	16	5	363	13	694	85	<b>1.45</b>	45	5	361	16	670	87
5	12	3	379	18	717	121	<b>1.31</b>	25	8	381	13	748	6B	<b>1.35</b>	50	5	380	14	732	84
6	199	50	411	15	919	112	1.32	191	60	394	17	808	111	1.31	497	53	402	19	864	128
7	109	27	433	18	1068	118	1.32	62	19	416	19	924	141	<b>1.28</b>	217	23	425	21	994	152
8	47	12	446	18	1143	142	<b>1.29</b>	16	5	426	24	947	144	<b>1.22</b>	85	9	440	21	<b>1084</b>	163
9	18	5	449	21	1126	162	<b>1.24</b>	9	3	446	7	1083	94	<b>1.22</b>	36	4	446	19	1100	153
10	6	2	462	17	1258	74	<b>1.28</b>	2	1	439	12	975	35	1.16	10	1	456	17	<b>1170</b>	136
TOTAL MEAN AGE	399		422	25	990	164	1.32	321	399	23	836	138	1.31	946		409	30	906	180	<b>1.31</b>
									6.2						6.4					45

**Table 5. Daily number of Arctic grayling counted, tagged, and sampled (live and dead) from the upstream trap, Kakisa River, 1984.**

MONTH	DAY	TOTAL	COUNT	TAGGED	LIVE	DEAD
APRIL	128	14	11	131	01	01
	29	27	9	15	3	0
	30	51	6	18	25	0
MAY	1	431	61	121	251	a
	2	57	28	18	12	1
	13	1561	1361	141	61	01
	4	180	164	9	6	1
	5	24	5	10	8	1
	6	211	177	11	23	0
	17	1111	1021	71	21	01
J	18	3101	2871	111	" 1	01
	19	1331	1251	21	61	a
	110	2261	2001	41	221	01
	111	88	84	3	1	0
	112	1971	1901	11	61	01
	13	132	129	1	2	0
	114	1021	991	21	11	01
	15	79	77	1	1	0
	116	201	191	01	11	01
	117	391	361	11	21	01
	18	12	10	0	2	0
	119	121	121	01	01	01
	20	7	6	0	1	0
	121	21	11	01	11	01
	122	51	31	a	21	a
	123	141	91	a	51	a
	24	3	a	a	31	a
	25	41	a	a	4	a
	26	51	a	a	51	a
	27	13	3	0	10	0
	28	3	a	a	31	a
	29	41	21	a	21	a
	30	51	21	a	31	a
SURVEY TOTAL		22891	1928	151	2051	31

**Table 6.** Daily number of Arctic grayling counted, tagged, and sampled (live and dead) from the downstream trap, Kakisa River, 1984.

MONTH	DAY	TOTAL	COUNT	TAGGED	LIVE	DEAD
APRIL	28	821	591	211	01	21
	29	1521	103	23	251	0
	130	1191	791	151	251	01
MAY	1	204	155	20	28	0
	12	3181	2691	191	241	01
	3	214	164	21	26	0
	4	284	236	18	25	0
	5	121	661	20	281	0
	6	4281	3661	21	371	0
	7	233	2131	11	51	0
	6	1291	851	151	251	0
	9	341	61	101	171	a
	10	1641	1191	251	191	0
	11	1461	1061	151	251	0
	12	1321	921	151	251	0
	13	2031	1431	34	261	0
	14	801	611	01	191	0
	15	1961	1481	241	23	0
	16	1521	1201	51	251	0
	17	151	01	51	101	a
	118	21	01	01	21	0
1	119	171	01	11	141	2
	20	13	1	3	8	1
	121	13	01	61	71	0
	22	40	21	3	15	0
	123	1871	1461	31	311	01
	124	1911	1581	01	311	01
	125	2271	1971	01	301	01
	126	2551	2291	0	231	0
	127	291	2561	01	301	21
	128	2561	2191	01	301	01
	129	593	5611	01	301	01
	30	981	981	0	0	0
	SURVEY TOTAL	55891	44761	353	6881	71

**Appendix 1. Biological data by length interval for yellow walleye sampled from the fish weir, Kakisa River, 1994.**

LENGTH INTERVAL (MM)	N	%	MALES			FEMALES			COMBINED			K	%		
			LENGTH(MM)	MEAN	SO	N	%	LENGTH(MM)	MEAN	SO	N	MEAN	SO		
360	1	3	374	500	-	<b>0.96</b>	-	-	-	-	2	2	369	500	0 1.01
390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	393	717	59 1.19
400	5	14	404	770	45	<b>1.17</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	407 900 60 1.19
420	9	23	432	944	166	<b>1.17</b>	1	20	435	1100	-	<b>1.34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	433 993 137 1.22 11
440	6	17	446	1067	92	<b>1.20</b>	2	40	443	1125	106	<b>1.29</b>	12	14	446 1071 94 1.21 25
460	6	17	471	<b>1217</b>	61	<b>1.17</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	16	471 1332 122 1.29
490	3	9	496	<b>1450</b>	265	1.26	1	20	492	<b>1650</b>	-	1.39	14	16	499 1421 195 1.22 25
500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	509	1750	-	1.33	7	9	509 <b>1621</b> 152 1.23
520	2	6	530	<b>1825</b>	35	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	526 1725 219 1.18
540	2	6	549	<b>1875</b>	35	1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	549 1975 35 1.13
560	1	3	563	<b>1750</b>	-	<b>0.98</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	563 <b>1750</b> - 0.98
5BO	1	3	594	<b>2450</b>	-	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	594 <b>2450</b> - 1.23
TOTAL MEAN	35		460	<b>1187</b>	426	<b>1.17</b>	5		464	<b>1350</b>	326	1.33	96		465 1255 379 1.21 13

11

**Appendix 2. Biological data by length interval for northern pike sampled from the fish weir, Kakisa River, 1984.**

LENGTH INTERVAL (MM)	N	%	MALES			FEMALES			COMBINED			K	%		
			LENGTH(MM)	MEAN	SO	N	%	LENGTH(MM)	MEAN	SO	N	MEAN	SO		
350	1	1	391	300	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	9	2	376	431	92 0.93
400	7	9	429	650	227	<b>0.81</b>	1	1	434	650	-	<b>0.80</b>	34	7	429 653 191 0.93 13
450	22	29	474	766	123	0.72	5	7	475	930	499	0.96	79	17	476 792 191 0.73 19
500	12	16	530	<b>1171</b>	247	0.79	9	13	527	1061	162	<b>0.72</b>	77	17	527 <b>1058</b> 191 0.72 43
550	19	25	575	<b>1318</b>	192	0.69	14	20	573	1469	305	0.79	99	19	574 <b>1318</b> 233 0.70 42
600	10	13	627	<b>1865</b>	204	0.75	16	23	619	1794	299	<b>0.75</b>	92	19	623 1736 291 0.72 62
650	2	3	673	<b>2200</b>	212	0.72	9	13	659	2161	313	<b>0.76</b>	37	9	666 <b>2024</b> 396 0.69 92
700	1	1	706	<b>2000</b>	-	0.57	2	3	729	3600	990	0.94	9	2	719 <b>2675</b> 723 0.72 67
750	1	1	790	<b>3650</b>	-	0.77	9	13	775	3433	545	<b>0.74</b>	9	4	770 <b>3266</b> 577 0.71 90
900	1	1	927	<b>4000</b>	-	<b>0.71</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	916 <b>3861</b> 410 0.71
950	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	991	<b>4450</b>	507	<b>0.65</b>	4	1	979 <b>4700</b> 649 0.69
900	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	925	<b>6125</b>	106	0.79	5	1	919 6000 267 0.77
950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	a	959 6550 141 0.75	
1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1002	<b>7300</b>	-	0.73	2	a	<b>1006</b> 8725 2015 0.96
TOTAL MEAN	76		540	1230	639	0.73	71		639	<b>2177</b>	1364	<b>0.76</b>	454		576 <b>1543</b> 1115 0.73 49

**Appendix 3. Biological data by length interval for longnose sucker sampled from the fish weir, Kakisa River, 1984.**

LENGTH INTERVAL (MM)	N	%	MALES			K	N	%	FEMALES			K	N	%	COMBINED			K	%
			LENGTH(CMM)	WEIGHT(CG)	MEAN				LENGTH(CMM)	WEIGHT(CG)	MEAN				LENGTH(CMM)	WEIGHT(CG)	MEAN		
320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	323	400	-	1.19
380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	389	950	303	1.64
400	2	6	417	975	35	<b>1.35</b>	1	4	415	900	-	<b>1.26</b>	33	5	412	1052	212	<b>1.51</b>	33
420	9	29	432	1059	86	<b>1.32</b>	1	4	421	1000	-	<b>1.34</b>	65	10	431	<b>1117</b>	142	<b>1.40</b>	10
440	6	19	450	<b>1200</b>	126	<b>1.32</b>	6	23	453	1383	258	<b>1.49</b>	115	18	450	<b>1272</b>	231	1.39	50
460	4	13	474	<b>1350</b>	71	<b>1.27</b>	4	15	468	<b>1400</b>	58	<b>1.37</b>	130	21	469	1379	168	1.33	50
460	5	16	483	<b>1530</b>	182	<b>1.36</b>	4	15	493	1763	75	<b>1.47</b>	108	17	488	<b>1569</b>	278	<b>1.35</b>	44
500	4	13	508	1850	521	<b>1.41</b>	1	4	501	1750	-	<b>1.39</b>	17	12	510	<b>1692</b>	241	1.27	20
520	1	3	520	1900	-	1.35	4	15	533	1950	548	<b>1.29</b>	55	9	528	<b>1842</b>	342	<b>1.25</b>	80
540	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	545	<b>2400</b>	354	<b>1.48</b>	27	4	549	2215	324	<b>1.34</b>	-
560	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	566	2033	247	<b>1.12</b>	11	2	568	2227	383	1.21	-
580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	593	<b>2367</b>	861	1.13	-
600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	612	2800	354	<b>1.23</b>	-
TOTAL	31		461	1324	353	<b>1.33</b>	26		493	1665	454	1.38	631		478	1482	396	1.35	46

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**Appendix 4. Biological data by length interval for white sucker sampled from the fish weir, Kakisa River, 1984.**

LENGTH INTERVAL (MM)	N	%	MALES			K	N	%	FEMALES			K	N	%	COMBINED			K	%
			LENGTH(MM)	WEIGHT(G)	MEAN				LENGTH(MM)	WEIGHT(G)	MEAN				LENGTH(MM)	WEIGHT(G)	MEAN		
360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	379	825	106	1.52
380	2	6	391	925	35	<b>1.55</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	391	983	98	<b>1.65</b>
400	4	12	410	1063	63	<b>1.54</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	5	409	<b>1113</b>	282	<b>1.63</b>
420	7	21	429	1343	331	<b>1.71</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	8	431	1416	406	1.77
440	4	12	450	<b>1525</b>	87	<b>1.68</b>	2	9	452	<b>2500</b>	<b>1626</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>12</b>	450	1536	391	1.68	33
460	11	32	469	<b>1705</b>	135	<b>1.65</b>	2	9	478	1900	0	<b>1.74</b>	61	17	470	<b>1648</b>	209	1.59	15
480	5	15	485	<b>1950</b>	127	<b>1.71</b>	3	14	493	<b>1900</b>	328	<b>1.59</b>	49	14	491	<b>1930</b>	327	1.63	38
500	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	32	510	<b>2293</b>	420	<b>1.73</b>	60	17	510	2180	333	1.65	-
520	1	3	524	<b>2450</b>	-	1.70	4	18	525	<b>2600</b>	268	<b>1.80</b>	55	16	528	<b>2455</b>	485	1.67	80
540	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	552	2938	269	<b>1.75</b>	28	8	547	2650	377	1.62	-
560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	566	2967	437	<b>1.63</b>	-
TOTAL	34		451	1546	383	<b>1.65</b>	22		510	2395	578	1.82	354		485	1916	582	1.65	39

**Appendix 5. Biological data by length interval for lake whitefish sampled from the fish weir,  
Kakisa River, '984.**

LENGTH INTERVAL (MM)	NO.	PERCENT	MEAN FORK LENGTH (MM)	ROUND WEIGHT(GL)		K
				MEAN	SD	
340	1	1	344	500	123	
360	5	6	372	690	78	1.33
380	7	8	390	836	56	<b>1.41</b>
400	30	34	411	<b>1022</b>	88	1.48
420	24	27	430	<b>1173</b>	119	<b>1.47</b>
440	14	16	447	1289	81	<b>1.44</b>
460	4	5	466	1500	147	<b>1.48</b>
480	2	2	487	1375	177	1.19
500	1	1	509	1700		1.29
<b>TOTAL</b>		88				
<b>MEAN</b>			423	1103	228	<b>1.45</b>

**Appendix 6. Biological data by length interval for round whitefish sampled from the fish weir,  
Kakisa River, 1984.**

LENGTH INTERVAL (MM)	NO.	PERCENT	MEAN FORK LENGTH(MM)	ROUND WEIGHT(GL)		K
				MEAN	SD	
320	2	11	337	<b>1000</b>	707	<b>2.61</b>
340	8	44	351	53'	53	<b>1.23</b>
360	6	33	366	575	52	1.6
380	2	11	389	675	06	<b>1.15</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		'8				
<b>MEAN</b>			359	614	232	1.35

**Appendix 7. Biological data by length interval for mountain whitefish sampled from the fish weir, Kakisa River, 1984.**

LENGTH INTERVAL (MM)	NO.	PERCENT	MEAN FORK LENGTH(MM)	ROUND WEIGHT(CG)		K
				MEAN	SD	
320	2	"	325	425	35	1.24
340	6	33	353	525	42	<b>1.19</b>
360	3	7	367	567	29	1.5
380	,	6	398	850	,	.35
400	2	11	406	1000	0	<b>1.49</b>
420	1	6	422	1070	,	.42
440	,	6	450	1050	,	.5
480	2	"	486	650	71	<b>1.44</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>18</b>				
<b>MEAN</b>			385	776	389	<b>1.27</b>

**Appendix 8. Biological data by length interval for burbot sampled from the fish weir, Kakisa River, '984.**

LENGTH INTERVAL (MM)	NO.	PERCENT	MEAN FORK LENGTH(MM)	ROUND WEIGHT(CG)		K
				MEAN	SD	
360	2	20	370	475	106	0.93
380	1	10	398	500	,	0.79
400	2	20	4'0	925	601	<b>1.37</b>
420	2	20	424	550	71	0.72
440	2	20	45'	600	141	<b>0.65</b>
540	1	10	546	950	,	0.58
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10</b>				
<b>MEAN</b>			425	655	2B8	0.87

Appendix 9. Daily number of species (excluding Arctic grayling) counted and sampled from the fish weir, Kakisa River, 1984.

1984	LONGNOSE SUCKER	NORTHERN PIKE	YELLOW WALLEYE	LAKE WHITEFISH	ROUND WHITEFISH	MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH	aURBOT
MONTH	10AV						
128	58	13	0	0	0	0	0
APRIL	129	2821	321	11	11	01	01
130	388	44	0	1 1	0	0 1	0 1
MAV	1	540	30	0	2	0	0 1
2	783	32	0	2	0	1	0
3	1391	23	0	2	1 1	1 1	0 1
4	2277	22	0	0	0	0	2
5	929	35	0	0	0 1	0	0
8	2275	25	1	2	1	1	0 1
7	4331	13	2	2	2	0	0
19	44991	401	21	21	01	01	1
9	2019	7	7	1	0	0	0
10	3811	7	14 1	13 1	4 1	0	1 1
11	1693	12	1	7	0	0	0
112	6782	18	2 1	9	1	0	0
113	12123	9	8	0	2	0	0
14	8509	12	9 1	22	0	0	0
115	1	81921	281	231	51	01	21
16	4359	15	17	3	1	0	1
117	2527	22	5	5	0	0	0
118	1092	24	18	3 1	0	0 1	1
119	380	1	25	22	3	0	0 1
20	1	109	13	9	5	0	0
121	141	15	9	4	0 1	1	0 1
122	T	91	8	4	1 1	0	0
123	120	14	5	3	1	2	0 1
124	1	154	11	1	3	0	0
25	229	15	1	3 1	9	0	2
28	137	13	3	7	0 1	1	0
27	1	128	13	1	14	1	2
128	158	19	0	3	+	0	0
29	899	13	2	2	2	5	0
30	234	14	1	1	0	1	0
JUNE	131	0	10	0	0	0	0
SURVEY TOTAL	66437	651	169	135	16	26	12