SEPOND
SOUTHEASTERN POND MANAGEMENT

March 28, 2023

Mr. Richard Crumpton
2237 Brock Circle
Birmingham, AL 35242

Dear Mr. Crumpton:

Enclosed, please find the Management Plan we recently completed for Brock Point Lake.

Brock Point Lake is presently functioning as a dynamic, balanced fishery. As such, our management recommendations center primarily on reducing the total number of adult predators (largemouth bass) and improving the conditions for the production of forage through enhancing the lake's fertility level and supplemental feeding:

- Largemouth bass (12" and less) should be harvested, up to a total of ~130 pounds per year.
- Maintain the current supplemental feeding program in 2023.
- Maintain the current fertilization program in 2023.
- Implement a nuisance animal control program for otters.
- Conduct an electrofishing balance assessment (Annual Evaluation) roughly one year from this date.

Mr. Crumpton, we are always available to discuss these recommendations or answer any other questions you might have.

Good fishing,

Mike Rigdon
205-288-5664
mrigdon@sepond.com

SEPOND
SOUTHEASTERN POND MANAGEMENT

Management Plan For

BROCK POINT LAKE

33.43870 º N, -86.61930 º W

March 16, 2023

INTRODUCTION

As an integral part of the ongoing management program for Brock Point Lake, Southeastern Pond Management conducted a comprehensive evaluation of the 13 acre impoundment on March 16, 2023. A representative sample of the fish community was collected by electrofishing to accurately assess the present state of balance. In addition, a water chemistry test was conducted to determine total alkalinity. The degree of aquatic weed infestation was also recorded. Results of the assessments provide the basis for this management plan.

The goal of this management plan is to create and maintain a balanced fish community in Brock Point Lake. The following evaluation report and management plan details and explains our recommendations with the follow goals in mind:

- Create condition favorable for the consistent production of “quality size” and “trophy size” largemouth bass.
- Create conditions favorable for the consistent production of “quality size” bluegill.
- Generally maintain a high level of water quality as well as an aesthetically pleasing environment for aquatic recreation.

It is important to note that quality fishing will not be accomplished “overnight”. As you read through this plan, bear in mind that the specific activities we have recommended are not one-time inputs, but rather a collection of ongoing management activities that will establish and maintain long-term quality fishing. Proper pond management, like the management of any natural resource, is an ongoing process. Each management input is recommended individually; however, it should be noted that the management program suffers if all activities are not implemented. Feel free to contact us and further discuss management ideas you may have.

Previous evaluations of Brock Point Lake have resulted in the thoughtful outline of management options in an effort to approach your stated management goals. Our latest findings, as well as results from previously applied management recommendations, are contained within the following pages.

	Quality Size	Trophy Size
LMB	16-20”	20”+
Bluegill	7-10”	10”+

LAKE ASSESSMENT

At the time of our visit, total water alkalinity in Brock Point Lake was measured at 25.2 parts per million (ppm). This level of alkalinity is above the minimum recommended threshold of 20 ppm, and represents conditions suitable for effective fertilization. Brock Point Lake has been fertilized adequately in the recent past, resulting in a light plankton bloom at the time of our visit. Automatic fish feeders are present on the pond and are reportedly maintained and filled regularly. The natural woody fish habitat was in good shape due to the recent additions. Occasionally adding fresh brush to habitat areas will keep them attractive to fish.

During the evaluation, we did not observe any problematic aquatic vegetation. Aquatic weeds and problems associated with them will be discussed in the Aquatic Weed Control section.

Bass harvest was reported as adequate. This level of harvest has proven sufficient. Harvest, and its importance in structuring fish communities will be discussed in more detail in the Recommended Management Activities section of this report.

FISH COMMUNITY BALANCE

Fish communities in ponds are governed by a predator-prey relationship. The interactions of predator and prey are characterized by a concept we refer to as *balance.* Suitable balance in a fish community is characterized by a healthy distribution of both predator and prey over a wide range of age and size classes. **Predators** are species which rely on fish as their primary food source. **Prey** species rely on sources other than fish.

Classic balance in small impoundments is defined by several parameters, most importantly a suitable ratio (by size and weight) of predator to prey. If one size-class becomes overly abundant or lacking, a condition of imbalance results. By analyzing an electrofishing sample it is possible to determine the state of balance within a given fish community.

In fisheries science, the condition of individual fish is used as another indicator of the overall balance of the fish community. Relative weight (Wr) is an index used to categorize the *condition* of fish within a given population. Calculated Wr values greater than 100 indicate plump, robust fish. Wr values less than 100 suggest that individuals are in less than excellent condition, perhaps the result of some predator: prey Imbalance. Wr values less than 85 would indicate malnourished fish; a sign of intense competition for forage.

Figure 1 depicts balanced populations of predator and prey in a typical sport fish pond. Note that all sizes are well represented; no noticeable gaps are present.

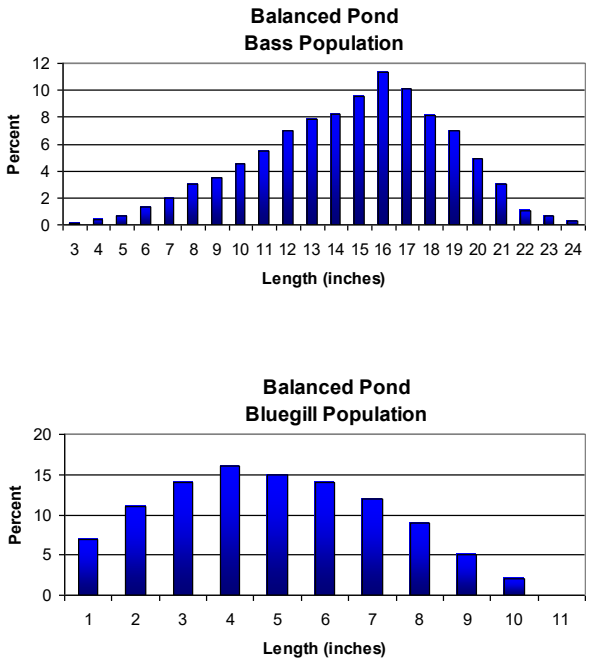


Figure 1. Length distribution of bass and bluegill in a typical balanced pond.

Predator and prey fish are measured and weighed to analyze the overall balance of the fish community.

FISHERY ASSESSMENT

The fishery in Brock Point Lake was sampled with standard boat-mounted electrofishing equipment. The sample contained largemouth bass, coppernose bluegill, threadfin shad and redear sunfish (shellcracker). Currently, largemouth bass are functioning as the primary predators in Brock Point Lake. The bluegill, shad and shellcracker are the prey.

Threadfin shad have become an important component of the forage base in Brock Point Lake. We observed several different size groups, indicating a healthy population. Maintaining a healthy shad population will be important for Brock Point Lake to continue producing quality and trophy size bass.

Bluegill and shellcracker were collected ranging in size from 2 to 10 inches in total length. Figure 2 depicts the length distribution of the bluegill population. Of note, an abundance of intermediate (3 -5") bluegill and other forage was collected.

Largemouth bass ranging in size from 4 to 20 inches in total length were collected in moderate abundance. The length distribution of largemouth bass (Figure 3) reveals the presence of bass over a wide range of size classes. This represents significant improvement from the previous year, most likely the result of improved bass harvest, and the increase in available forage. The larger bass collected from Brock Point Lake were individually tagged with an identification number so their growth can be monitored.

The average relative weight of adult bass in our most recent sample additionally reflects notable improvement over last year. This year's average relative weight was 100, as compared to last year, which was 94 (Figure 4). Largemouth bass 12 inches and smaller represent the primary targets for harvest over the coming months. We harvested 20 pounds of bass during the evaluation.

Overall, we characterize the fish community in Brock Point Lake as balanced. A more detailed explanation of balanced ponds in general, and Brock Point Lake in particular is located in the Current State of Balance section of this report.

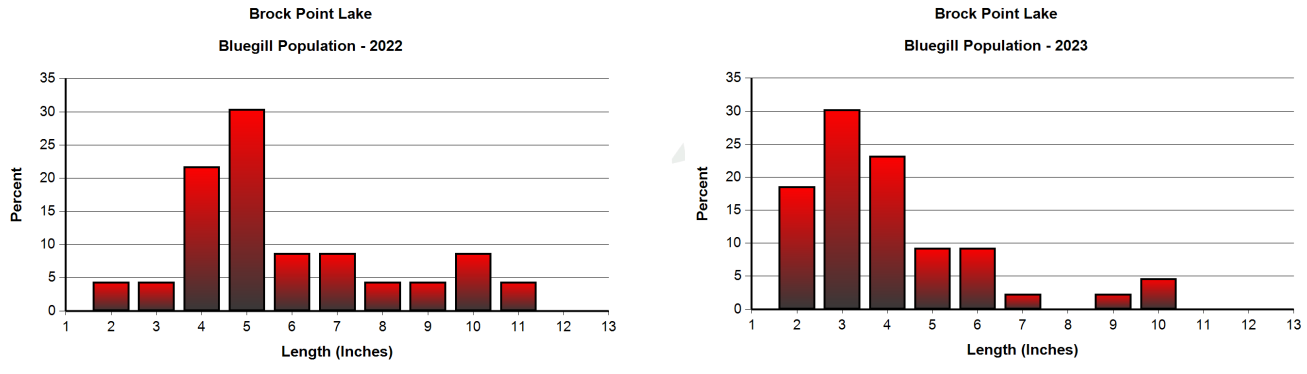


Figure 2. Comparison of the length distribution of bluegill collected from Brock Point Lake in April 2022 and March 2023.

FISHERY ASSESSMENT

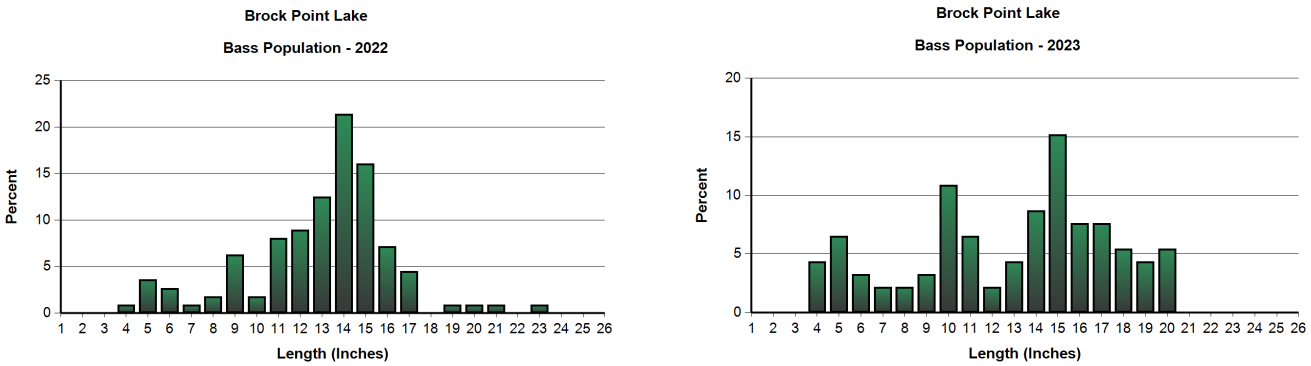


Figure 3. Comparison of the length distribution of bass collected in Brock Point Lake in April 2022 and March 2023.

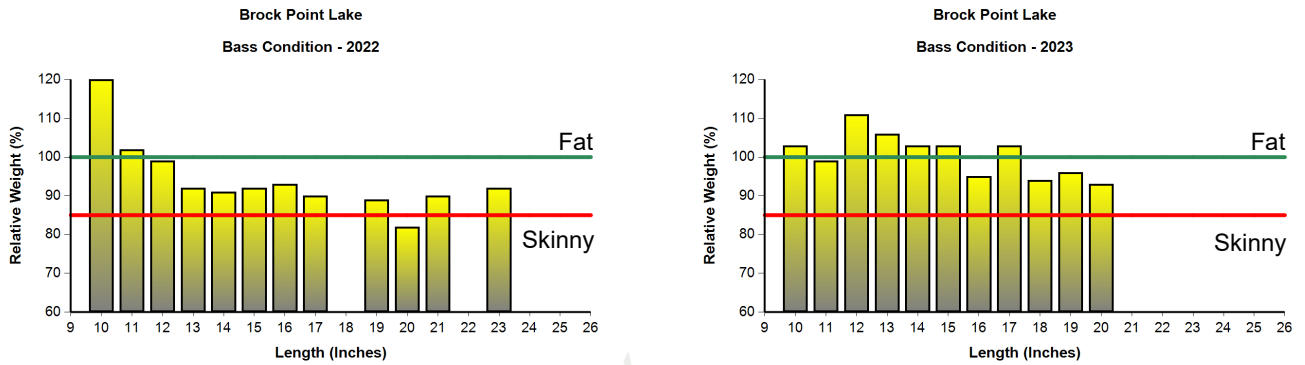


Figure 4. Relative weight distribution of adult largemouth bass collected from Brock Point Lake in April 2022 and March 2023.

TAGGED FISH DATA

Length, Weight, and Condition of Tagged Bass in Brock Point Lake March 16, 2023

Tag #	Length (in)	Weight (lbs)	Wr
21373 *	20.4(20.2)	4.6(4.2)	94 %(90%)

Tag #'s marked with an asterisk represent "re-captures". The numbers in parentheses represent the respective data collected the last time these individuals were captured.

BALANCE

Much of pond management is centered on creating or maintaining a balanced fish community. A balanced sport fish pond is preferred by most anglers because it provides quality bass and bluegill, both in terms of number and size. A balanced fish community is characterized by a wide size distribution of bass, bluegill and other forage species; adequate reproduction of all species is present.

As mentioned previously, our recent electrofishing sample from Brock Point Lake contained a healthy distribution of bass across a range of size groups. Additionally, the majority of the bass were in good condition. Bass in the 12 to 17 inch length group were in excellent condition, indicating an abundant forage base for this length group of bass. However, bass in the 10 to 11 and 18 to 20 inch group were in slightly poorer condition, indicating the need for selective bass harvest and/or supplemental forage stocking to maintain a well balanced fishery.

The presence of intermediate size (3-5") prey is critically important in sport fish ponds. These individuals are the size preferred by the more abundant, younger bass in a typical population. A high relative abundance of intermediate size prey is often an indication of a balanced pond. When a state of balance exists, intermediate size prey are among the most abundant segment of the overall fish community. Under these conditions, bass typically grow quickly, and are capable of reaching their full growth potential.

During our electrofishing sample, we observed a healthy forage base, particularly the distribution of intermediate sized prey. In order to maintain the predatory: prey balance and the continued growth of bass in Brock Point Lake, it will be necessary to ensure that conditions for the production of forage such as fertilization, supplemental feeding and selective bass harvest are sustained or even enhanced.

In a typical fertilized sport fish pond, bass harvest is required in order to prevent overcrowding. The old idea of "throw him back and catch him when he gets bigger" is not a sound approach in small impoundments. If sufficient harvest does not occur, a bass-crowded condition is the likely result. This usually leads to a low quality bass fishery. Strategies to improve the quality of the bass and bluegill fishing are discussed in the Recommended Management Activities section of the report.

FISH HARVEST

One of the keys to a balanced fish community as well as the growth of trophy largemouth bass in your pond is the selective removal of largemouth bass. Largemouth bass, when present with bluegill as their primary source of forage, produce an annual surplus which must be harvested in order to maintain balance. Bass harvest rates are designed to reduce the level of predation on the bluegill population as well as increase the growth rate and condition of the remaining bass. Recommended harvest quotas often change in response to population changes and should be reevaluated annually. In your pond, selective harvest of the smaller, more abundant size range, at a rate of **10 to 20 pounds per acre per year**, is recommended at this time. Harvesting largemouth bass can be accomplished by the following methods:

- (1) Hook and Line Harvest: Largemouth bass of the appropriate size should be removed whenever they are caught up to the harvest goals. A record should be kept of the total number and weight of bass removed during each fishing trip. Larger bass, those presently exceeding the size limit, may be "protected" since these represent the potential trophy bass in the pond.
- Electrofishing Harvest: Selective bass harvest through electrofishing is a particularly effective management tool. This method of harvest may be quite productive if hook-and-line efforts are not adequate. The cost for this service is based on time spent (hourly). We will keep close records of the total number and weight of individuals removed.

One important point is that bluegill and shellcracker harvest is strictly optional in balanced ponds. It is not necessary to harvest a certain weight of bluegill per acre to maintain the predator/prey balance or to prevent bluegill overpopulation. The bass will more than adequately control bluegill numbers. Typically, a generous amount of adult bluegill can be harvested in a well-fertilized, balanced lake. However, over-harvest of bluegill may be a concern, depending on the number of anglers and fishing pressure. We often recommend limiting bluegill harvest to **10 per person per day** in bass-crowded ponds to prevent over-harvest. In severely bass-crowded ponds, we recommend suspending bluegill harvest until the population increases through management efforts. prevent over-harvest. In severely bass-crowded ponds, we recommend **suspending bluegill harvest** until the population increases through management efforts.

FERTILIZATION

The concept of *carrying capacity* describes the total biomass (i.e., weight) of fish a pond is capable of producing. A given body of water, subject to varying levels of fertility, has a finite limit, or carrying capacity, in terms of the overall biomass which it can support. Lake fertility limits the number as well as the average and maximum size of fish present.

The limiting nutrient in most freshwater systems, as it relates to plankton production and a generally high level of fertility, is phosphorous. Phosphorous must be added on a regular basis during the growing season in order to stimulate significant plankton growth. Plankton, both plant and animal, are the base of the food chain in ponds. Infertile ponds, those with low alkalinity and relatively little nutrient input, are characterized by low levels of plankton production. In effect, this limits the amount of food available to the small insects and insect larvae which are the next link in the food chain.

The *ripple effect* of low fertility is observed far up the food chain, all the way to the primary predators, largemouth bass. In order to create and maintain a high level of plankton production, thus providing conditions most favorable for fish production, fertilizing on a regular basis is required. Fertilization takes place during the growing season, from March through October.

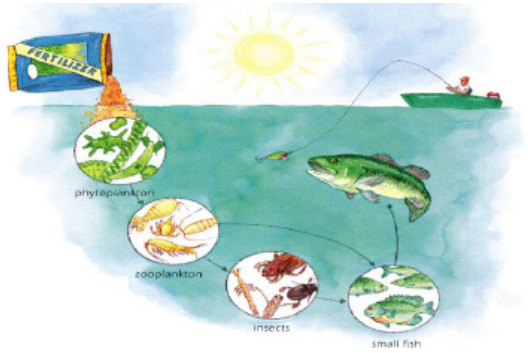
When you subscribe to our Fertilization Service, our technicians will routinely visit your pond and properly apply fertilizer. A well fertilized pond should have 18 to 24 inches of visibility.

We recommend SportMAX® Water Soluble Pond Fertilizer (10-52-4), applied at a rate of 4-8 pounds per surface acre per application. Fertilizer should be applied according to the Standard Pond Fertilization Schedule:

- Beginning in early March, make three applications at two week intervals.
- Make the next three applications at three week intervals.
- Thereafter, apply once per month or whenever visibility exceeds 18-24 inches.
- Cease fertilization by the end of October.

Our **Fertilization Service** completely removes the burden and nuisance of fertilizing your lake. Our trained technicians will visit your pond, at prescribed intervals, carefully measuring and recording water visibility and applying the proper dosage of fertilizer. Our visits are conveniently recorded on a small sign, situated on the pond bank. In addition, we regularly check and log total water alkalinity as well as keep an eye out for potentially problematic vegetation.

Fertilization is the most basic and important element necessary to create an environment conducive to the production and growth of sport fish. The cost of our Fertilization Service is listed in the Recommended Management Activities section of this report.



Food chain in a typical pond

SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING

Feeding bluegill pellet food is a proven management practice used to increase the number of “quality” and “trophy” size bluegill in ponds. Feeding produces unusually large and healthy bluegill and increases their reproductive potential. In addition, feeding concentrates fish for improved catch rates and provides entertainment from watching the fish eat. Given these benefits we recommend maintaining the feeding program in your pond.

In an effort to benefit the entire bluegill population, fish food should be applied from at least 1 feeding station for every 5 acres of water. Each feeding station should dispense feed at a rate of 5-10 lbs/day during the growing season (March - October). The daily ration should be divided into 3 short feeding periods, such as: early morning, late morning, and late afternoon. Several short periods are necessary to reduce feed waste because bluegill have small stomachs and will not consume much at once. Most commercial floating catfish fingerling pellets are suitable for feeding bluegill. These types of feeds are readily available on the market; Purina® makes an excellent pellet, under the name, “Game Fish Chow”. Game Fish Chow is made up of sizes that can be consumed by a wide size range of bluegill.

For an additional boost to the bluegill population, feeding in the winter is an option. Winter feeding keeps the bluegill plump and healthy during a period when natural food is not readily available. To improve consumption in the cold months, a sinking feed may be used. Sinking feed can be purchased during the winter at most dealers that normally stock fish food. Several feeding periods should be maintained for the winter also. However, the timer on the feeder should be changed in late October to adjust for the shorter day length.

We market Sweeney and Texas Hunter automated game and fish feeders. Simply put, these feeders are the finest of their kind. Sweeney directional feeders are offered in two sizes (AF1100 - 75 pound capacity and AF1300 - 225 pound capacity) and three colors (galvanized, hunter green and camo). Texas Hunter directional feeders are offered in three sizes (LM135 - 70 pound capacity , LM175 - 100 pound capacity, and LM435 - 250 pound capacity) and they are only available in green. They are powered by rechargeable 12-volt batteries and most models come equipped with a solar charger. Sweeney and Texas Hunter directional feeders may be conveniently mounted on the bank or on piers.

A good bluegill feed has several different pellet sizes.

Supplemental feeding attracts bluegill to certain areas so they are easier to catch.

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL

Aquatic weed growth can be a serious problem in recreational ponds. Weeds use up important nutrients in fertilizers that are intended for fish production, as well as interfere with normal activities such as fishing and swimming. In addition, excessive weed growth detracts from the aesthetic value of a pond, particularly if it is the focal point of a recreational area.

There are three approaches we use to prevent or reduce unwanted aquatic weeds. They can be placed in 3 different categories: chemical control, biological control, and sunlight-limiting control. Often, an integrated approach involving a combination of these tools offers the most effective solution.

Chemical control involves the use of aquatically approved herbicides to reduce or eradicate aquatic weeds. Although chemical control can be costly on large areas, it is usually the best method for a quick response.

The most common form of biological control is stocking grass carp. Grass carp are often introduced into ponds at low stocking densities as a preventive measure before weeds become established. However, once weeds have become established, a higher density of grass carp is needed to control them. Grass carp readily eat a variety of common weeds, do not reproduce, and are fairly inexpensive. Typically, grass carp become less effective when they reach 6 to 7 years old and must be restocked. One drawback to grass carp is their propensity to train on pellet food intended for bluegill; thereby reducing the effectiveness of a supplemental feeding program.

There are also a variety of water colorants or dyes that can be added to ponds before weeds become established that limit sunlight penetration and "shade out" certain types of weeds. A regimented fertilization program is often the most effective form of sunlight-limiting control. Typically, phytoplankton blooms stimulated early in the spring through fertilization can shade out potential weed growth before it becomes a problem.

Herbicide application is typically the quickest form of weed control.

Grass carp are often introduced for long-term control. Pond dyes temporarily limit sunlight to retard aquatic weed growth.

DAM AND SHORELINE MAINTENANCE

Dam and shoreline maintenance should be addressed periodically to ensure the integrity of the dam and overall recreational value of the pond. The dam should be kept free of trees; roots may eventually tunnel into the dam, creating weak spots. If mature trees are already present, they should not be cut down, as dead and decaying roots are potentially more harmful. Generally, tress less than 4 inches in diameter at breast height do not have roots penetrating the core of the dam and should be removed before they become a threat to the structure of the dam.

In an effort to prevent erosion the entire dam should be covered with a manageable grass. Large rock is recommended at the waterline along the dam face if there is the potential for erosion from wave action. The spillway should also have some type of erosion prevention. The amount and frequency of water flow should determine the type. The bottom and sides of the spillway should be lined with large rock or concrete if water flows across it often.

For spillways that are used less frequently, well maintained grass provides sufficient erosion protection. Spillways should be checked periodically and any debris should be cleared. Additionally, the shoreline and surrounding watershed should be vegetated to prevent erosion and muddy water. If necessary, livestock should be provided limited access to the pond. Heavier vegetation should be trimmed or treated with herbicide.

Beavers and muskrats can cause aesthetic and structural damage to sport fish lakes. Large rock placed along the waterline of the dam will usually prevent beavers and muskrats from boring in. Trees can be protected by wrapping steel mesh around the base of the tree to a height of about 4 feet. Otters often visit ponds from nearby creeks and can have a significant impact of the fish population. Droppings with scales and fish bones are evidence of otter visits. These nuisance animals should be removed as soon as detected. Techniques include body-gripping traps, snares, foothold traps, and shooting. Permits and licenses may be required.

NUISANCE ANIMAL CONTROL

Several different aquatic animals can affect the management of small impoundments. Some critters bore holes and make dens in the dams of ponds. This can reduce the integrity of the dam as well as ruin the aesthetic value of the pond. Other animals can impact the fish community. However, there are many aquatic animals that have little negative impact on ponds or the fish community and coexist quite well. Determining if an animal has a negative effect on a sport fish pond, and then creating a method of control is an important component of a comprehensive management program.

Beavers and muskrats are common residents of sport fish ponds across the Southeast. Although they seem to have little affect on the fish community, they are both capable of significant aesthetic and structural damage. They often bore in to the shoreline of ponds to create dens. Dens built along the dam can eventually weaken the structure of the dam. Beavers are especially capable of severe timber destruction around the shoreline. Attempts to remove beavers and muskrats should begin as soon as detected. Techniques include body-gripping traps, snares, foothold traps, and shooting. Complete removal of beavers and muskrats can be quite difficult in small impoundments, thus protecting the dam and shoreline trees may be necessary. Large rock placed along the waterline of the dam will usually prevent beavers and muskrats from boring in. Trees can be protected by wrapping steel mesh around the base of the tree to a height of about 4 feet.

Otters can be frequent visitors of sport fish ponds, especially if they are built on or near a large creek. Otters consume large amounts of fish each day and can have a significant impact on a sport fish community. Their impact varies with the number of individuals present, frequency of visits, and size of the pond. Otters are secretive and often go unseen; however, droppings with scales and fish bones are evidence of their presence. Techniques for removal include body-gripping traps, snares, foothold traps, and shooting.

Many fish-eating birds visit sport fish ponds seasonally or even daily. Cormorants are probably capable of the most destruction to fish communities as they often congregate in large numbers to over winter in the southeast. Lakes located Cormorant near large river systems and/or near large catfish operations are the most susceptible to cormorant problems.

NUISANCE ANIMAL CONTROL

Also, ponds with an abundance of standing timber seem to be particularly attractive. Depending on the food availability, cormorants may remain on a pond for months, potentially making a large impact on the fish community. The best approach to controlling cormorant predation on small impoundments is to use harassment techniques. These techniques often involve shooting guns, noise makers, cannons, etc. However, this technique requires a dedicated effort and often must be repeated several times a day for several weeks. Lethal control of cormorants requires a depredation permit issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Herons and kingfishers usually have a solitary lifestyle and will not congregate in large groups. Although, their impact may be more noticeable in small ponds less than 1 or 2 acres, their control is hardly worth the effort. Mergansers also visit southeastern ponds during the winter; however, their impact appears minimal.

A long-time misconception is that turtles can become too abundant and can affect the balance of a fish community. Turtles typically forage on aquatic invertebrates, plant material, and dead organic matter. Although they may stumble upon an occasional nest of fish eggs, turtles have no noticeable effect on the ability for sport fish to reproduce sufficiently.

If an aquatic animal is thought to be negatively impacting the recreational value of a sport fish pond, it is recommended that you consult one of our fisheries biologists before control measures are taken. Remember to follow the state game laws and acquire permits and licenses if required.

ANNUAL EVALUATION

In addition to ongoing management, your pond should be checked on a regular basis. Our annual maintenance plan includes an aquatic weed assessment, a water test to determine lime requirement, and an electrofishing balance check to assess the fish community.

Regular electrofishing evaluations are necessary to assess the effectiveness of a management program. Electrofishing allows us to stay on top of the pond's condition in order to make necessary changes in management recommendations.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Brock Point Lake is functioning as a balanced system that has a high level of fertility. Several management inputs are necessary to maintain balance as well as increase the total density of sport fish. The management activities we are recommending for Brock Point Lake will center on reducing the total number of adult predators and enhancing the conditions for the production of forage.

To maintain a high density of sport fish as well as help control aquatic vegetation, we recommend continuing an intensive fertilization program in Brock Point Lake. SportMax® Water Soluble Pond Fertilizer (10-52-4) should be applied according to the *Standard Pond Fertilization Schedule*.

For Brock Point Lake, harvest bass 12 inches and smaller at a rate of 10 pounds per acre per year (130 lbs./yr.). The recommended bass harvest rate and size will likely change over the next few years as the fish community responds to management inputs. We recommend limiting bluegill harvest in Brock Point Lake to a "consumptive" level, meaning ONLY bluegill and shellcracker which are intended for table fare should be removed; the over-harvest of adult bluegill, particularly during the spawning season, may lead to a decrease in the total number of mature, adult bluegill and a corresponding decline in angling catch per unit of effort. Annual electrofishing evaluations will help determine if fish harvest recommendations should be adjusted.

We recommend maintaining an intensive supplemental feeding program in Brock Point Lake. Fish food should be applied from feeding stations at a rate of at least 5 lbs/feeder/day from March through October.

Aquatic weed control will also be an integral part of the management program for Brock Point Lake. We did not observe any problematic aquatic vegetation during the evaluation. However, many aquatic plants have the potential to multiply quickly and should be monitored closely, particularly during the growing season. We feel that the quickest and most efficient way to control aquatic weeds in Brock Point Lake, if they should become a problem in the future, is by herbicide application. Finally, additional cover in the form of brush or rock piles would increase the catch rates of sport fish in Brock Point Lake.

The management activities we recommend over the course of the next twelve months are listed in the following pages. In an effort to assist in the prioritization of these management inputs, we have developed a simple color-coding system. You will note this system in the bottom right-hand corner of the respective Management Recommendations to follow:

LEVEL 1	Highest priority. Generally, require immediate attention.
LEVEL 2	Secondary in importance to Level 1. Directed toward achieving your stated management objectives.
LEVEL 3	Increase enjoyment and/or functionality of your pond but have less impact on the overall management program.

ANNUAL HARVEST

ANNUALLY
2023

Current Status: Owner Responsibility

☐ **Approved** ☐ **Declined** ☐ **Done**

Date Approved: _____

Date Done: _____

COST: Hook and line: N/A
Electrofishing: $450.00/hour.*

*An additional mileage charge will be added.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY:
Harvest ~130 pounds of LMB (12" inches and less)

LEVEL 1

SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING

ANNUALLY
2023

Current Status: Owner Responsibility

☐ **Approved** ☐ **Declined** ☐ **Done**

Date Approved: _____

Date Done: _____

COST: Cost of Food

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY:
Continue feeding program.
Feed at a rate of 5-10 pounds/day from each feeder

LEVEL 2

FERTILIZATION ROUTE

ANNUALLY
2023

Current Status: Approved

☐ **Approved** ☐ **Declined** ☐ **Done**

Date Approved: _____

Date Done: _____

COST: $ 284.17 per month*

*Price reflects your monthly (12) invoice amount. Fertilizer is applied by our trained technicians according to the ***Standard Pond Fertilization Schedule*** .

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY:
Continue the current fertilization program

LEVEL 1

NUISANCE ANIMAL

2023

Current Status: Owner Responsibility

☐ **Approved** ☐ **Declined** ☐

Date Approved: _____

Date Done: _____

COST: N/A

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY:
Implement otter trapping program

LEVEL 1

ANNUAL EVALUATION

SPRING 2024

Current Status: Awaiting Owner Approval

☐ **Approved** ☐ **Declined** ☐ **Done**

Date Approved: _____

Date Done: _____

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY:
Annual electrofishing evaluation

COST: $ 1,200.00*

* This price includes comprehensive written Management Report. An additional mileage charge will be added.

LEVEL 2

Bass Harvest Records			
Date	Number Harvested	Total Pounds Harvested	Comments

Bass Harvest Records			
Date	Number Harvested	Total Pounds Harvested	Comments

Tagged Fish Data				
Date	Tag Number	Length (In.)	Weight (lbs.)	Comments

Fertilizer Application Records				
Date	Water Color	Water Visibility (in.)	Fertilizer Applied (lbs.)	Comments

Other Records	
Date	Comments