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THE **OUTSIDE** IS IN US ALL.

May 29, 2020

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks  
2300 Lake Elmo Drive  
Billings, MT 59105

Michelle McGree  
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Future Fisheries Coordinator  
P.O. Box 200701  
Helena, MT 59620-0701

Dear Ms. McGree and committee,

Included are materials for the Future Fisheries grant application. While reviewing this application, please keep in mind that we are currently in the planning process of the proposed Lake Elmo State Park Enhancement project. The environmental assessment is in draft form and public scoping efforts were completed in mid-May 2020. In particular, our budget is still a work in progress and reflects a rough estimate of the money required to complete part of the habitat enhancement portion of this project. Additional funds are likely needed to complete all parts of the proposed project, as habitat enhancement is just one component of a larger endeavor between the Parks and Fisheries divisions for Lake Elmo State Park. The requested funds would allow for some habitat work to occur in late 2020 when Lake Elmo is partially drained and used again in the fall of 2021 during the full lake draw-down.

The intended use for the Future Fisheries grant is to add structure and features that will increase habitat complexity in Lake Elmo and provide better rearing and spawning opportunities for sport fish. The long-term goal is to have self-sustaining populations of Channel Catfish, crappie, Bluegill, Yellow Perch and bass. Although plans are conceptual, these features have been constructed in other similar-sized waterbodies with fish responding positively (i.e., natural recruitment). We have generated public support for this project and local angling groups have expressed interest in helping MTFWP with construction and labor efforts.

I hope the application demonstrates the need for habitat enhancement to secure as much funding as possible to capitalize on this rare opportunity of a drained lake. Please let me know if you have additional questions or would like more information. Again, thank you for your time and attention in reviewing this application.

Sincerely,

Shannon Blackburn



**FUTURE FISHERIES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM GRANT APPLICATION**

*All sections must be addressed, or the application will be considered invalid*



**I. APPLICANT INFORMATION**

A. Applicant Name: Shannon Blackburn; Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks  
 Mailing Address: 2300 Lake Elmo Drive  
 City: Billings State: MT Zip: 59105  
 Telephone: 406-598-5470 E-mail: shannon.blackburn@mt.gov

B. Contact Person (if different than applicant): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

C. Landowner and/or Lessee Name (if different than applicant): Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks, Parks Division  
 Mailing Address: 1420 East 6th Ave  
 City: Helena State: MT Zip: 59620  
 Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

**II. PROJECT INFORMATION**

A. Project Name: Lake Elmo Fish Habitat Enhancement  
 River, stream, or lake: Lake Elmo  
 Location: Township: 1 North Range: 26 East Section: 15  
 Latitude: 45.84068 Longitude: -108.48006 *within project (decimal degrees)*  
 County: Yellowstone

B. Purpose of Project:

Create complex fish habitat using rock, gravel, and artificial reefs (Christmas trees and/or other woody debris) to enhance wild fish populations and angler opportunities at Lake Elmo State Park.

## C. Brief Project Description (attach additional information to end of application):

Although Lake Elmo is a man-made reservoir originally built to store and transport irrigation water, it has become a very popular urban fishery. Prior to the construction of the irrigation canal system in 1905, what is now Lake Elmo was likely an intermittent wetland in northern Billings, Montana. By 1915, the waterbody, then known as Holling Lake, had filled regularly with drainage and seepage from the canal. Surveyors described the waterbody as a 65-acre lake able to irrigate 624 acres. In 1920, the Billings Bench Water Association approved lake development plans and additional connections to the irrigation system to increase water supply. As part of the negotiations, development rights were retained by the McCracken family to use the lake as a resort. The Elmo Club was constructed in 1929 and named after their grandfather, Elmo McCracken. In 1930, the lake was renamed Lake Elmo. The Elmo Club was a very popular place for dining, entertainment, and boating until the building burned down in 1949 and was never rebuilt. By the 1960s, Lake Elmo had become a water ski, motor boat, and party spot. However, in the 1970s, plans were created to subdivide and develop the land around Lake Elmo. Opposition to the loss of public lake access resulted in a grass-roots endeavor to secure the area into the Montana State Park system. By 1983, the lake was purchased by the state for \$1,000,000 with an expansion of 42 land acres for another \$600,000. Further improvements to the park were made in 1993 following an approval of \$300,000 from the state legislature. In 1994, the only fishing pier (Rogers Fishing Pier) was built using a grant from the Sport Fish Restoration Program. Additional improvements to trails, restroom facilities, the beaches, and other projects have been completed by the Parks division over the years.

Fisheries efforts on Lake Elmo started on record in 1931 with the stocking of perch, crappie, sunfish (presumably Pumpkinseed and Bluegill), and Largemouth Bass followed by a second stocking of bass and crappie in 1936. Stocking ceased until 1984 when the state purchased the park. From 1984 to 1996, stocking of Largemouth Bass and Channel Catfish occurred regularly. In the early 1990s, a Christmas tree reef project for perch spawning and fish cover, and PVC catfish condos were installed in the lake facilitated by a local angler's club. Angling for native Channel Catfish is popular but relies on stocking due to little success from the catfish condos, as they presumably broke and/or sank into the muddy bottom substrate. Stocks are often limited for Channel Catfish with sporadic planting since 2009. In 1998, Rainbow Trout stocking began. The stocks were successful and anglers responded positively. Rainbow Trout stocking occurs annually with supplements from other trout species, such as Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout and Brown Trout, when fish are available.

As use of the lake has changed, angling is now an extremely popular activity at Lake Elmo. A recent public scoping survey indicate that fishing is the number one reason why people visit the state park year-round. Angling effort is also documented by a creel mailed out every two years to randomly selected license holders. Fishing efforts since 1989 vary from a minimum of 1,000 angler days to over 10,000 angler days peaking in 2009 and 2011. The increase in angler days from 1993 to 1997 are probably related to stocking Channel Catfish and the subsequent increase in 1999 is attributed to adding trout stocks. Lake Elmo likely receives two or more times the angler pressure documented, as the survey does not gather information from juvenile anglers (of which purchasing a fishing license is not required). Organized angler education programs (e.g., Kid's Fishing Days) alone would add over 1,000 angler days at Lake Elmo.

The urban location of the lake coupled with its fishery helps make Lake Elmo State Park one of the most visited parks in Montana and additional improvements are needed. Extensive renovation and habitat restoration projects often require the draining of ponds, lakes, and reservoirs to effectively implement projects. However, (in addition to obtaining the necessary funds), draining a waterbody is a difficult step. Due to the discovery of invasive Asian Clams at Lake Elmo in the summer of 2019, a collaborative effort between the Fish, Parks, and Aquatic Invasive Species divisions of Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (MTFWP) to control and potentially eradicate the population of clams proposes to partially draw-down Lake Elmo beginning in October 2020. The partial draw-down would be maintained over the winter with the lake refilling in spring 2021. A subsequent draw-down and complete drain would occur starting in October 2021 with a final refill in the spring of 2022. All sections of the lake would be accessible during the full draw-down allowing for significant habitat improvements and in turn, a more robust fishery.

Habitat improvement for a diverse and wild fishery is multifaceted. For instance, creating spawning beds requires importing gravel and distributing it in different ways throughout the lake. Sunfish do well with simple gravel beds, whereas independent rock and gravel substrate associated with rock jetties are needed to support self-sustaining bass and crappie populations. In addition, structurally-sound catfish condos are proposed to be installed on rock jetties and larger rock piles to improve spawning cavities and cover for native Channel Catfish. Additionally, artificial reefs made from Christmas trees would be installed to improve perch spawning and cover. Ideally, some of the smaller native fishes, such as Fathead Minnow and Lake Chub, would also benefit from fish habitat improvements with more cover and spawning areas. Plans to alter the bed of Lake Elmo to promote areas of cattails and other submerged vegetation would benefit young and small fish as well.

Lake Elmo was not designed to support wild fish or intended to be a highly-used urban fishery. Draining the reservoir provides a rare opportunity to incorporate proven fish habitat features that will improve fish populations and angling efforts. Furthermore, efforts to enhance Lake Elmo could serve as an example worth repeating in other aging reservoirs and ponds across the state that now serve as urban fisheries. We are excited to build on public support and partnerships to invigorate Lake Elmo's fishery that has been part of recruiting hundreds, if not thousands, of anglers over the past 90 years. Funds from the Future Fisheries grant would be used to purchase and place approximately 1,000 yards of material (i.e., rock, gravel, PVC) for jetties and shoreline alterations, and purchase, build, and install various artificial habitat structures and tree reefs. The proposed habitat improvements are part of the larger Lake Elmo State Park Enhancement plan with additional projects (derived through other funding sources) that include surfacing rock jetties and board walks, excavation to enlarge deep-water areas, constructing two additional fishing piers, and other non-habitat related activities.

- D. Length of stream or size of lake that will be treated (project extent): 64 acres  
 Length/size of impact, if larger than project extent (e.g. stream miles opened): NA

E. Project Budget:

<b>Grant Request (Dollars):</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>172,600</b>
Matching Dollars:	<b>\$</b>	<b>30,000</b>
Matching In-Kind Services:*	<b>\$</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<i>*salaries of government employees <u>are not</u> considered matching contributions</i>		
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>202,600</b>

- F. **Attach** itemized (line item) budget – see *budget template*

- G. **Attach** specific project plans, detailed sketches, plan views, photographs, maps, evidence of landowner consent, evidence of public support and fish biologist support, and/or other information necessary to evaluate the merits of the project. If project involves water leasing or water salvage complete a *supplemental questionnaire* ([fwp.mt.gov/habitat/futurefisheries/supplement2.doc](http://fwp.mt.gov/habitat/futurefisheries/supplement2.doc)).

- H. **Attach** land management & maintenance plans that will ensure protection of the reclaimed area.

III. **PROJECT BENEFITS** (attach additional information to end of application):

- A. What species of fish will benefit from this project?

Stocking to re-start fishery will be required after the final refill in the spring of 2022. Intend to replace perch, crappie, sunfish (i.e., Pumpkinseed, Bluegill), Largemouth Bass, Channel Catfish, Lake Chub, and Fathead Minnows as part of a wild fishery that will rely on habitat improvements. Additional fish species will benefit from the cover and improved habitat complexity such as stocked trout. The habitat improvements may provide adequate spawning and cover as native non-game species, such as suckers, reestablish. Other species may include spiny softshell turtle, painted turtle, Osprey, and Giant Floater mussels.

- B. How will the project protect or enhance wild fish habitat?

Wild fish habitat will be enhanced with spawning substrate (~960 cubic yards of rock and gravel, 900 PVC pipes, 11 tons of rock piles) and reefs (~500 Christmas trees) placed in locations that can provide shoreline erosion protection and create space between the reef and the bank that may support aquatic vegetation. Aquatic vegetation (e.g., cattails) will provide hiding, cover, and spawning areas for perch and Fathead Minnows. Independent spawning beds are also proposed as well as catfish habitat by improving cavity rock areas and artificial spawning structures (i.e., 50 catfish condos).

- C. Will the project improve fish populations and/or fishing? To what extent?

The proposed project will increase the complexity and total available habitat for fish including spawning, rearing, and adult habitat. Currently, there is little habitat diversity as the lake is a bowl-shaped basin lacking tree recruitment and rock/gravel substrates. Additionally, a long-term goal of this project is to reduce the demand for stocked fish as the habitat improvements will likely create self-sustaining wild populations of bass, catfish, perch and sunfish.

- D. Will the project increase public fishing opportunity for wild fish and, if so, how?

It will improve an existing fishery that will first be removed, but then restored after extensive habitat enhancements. Post-project, anglers will experience an improved fishing experience with anticipated increases in desirable fish abundances. In turn, Lake Elmo will likely see an increase in fishing pressure. Other funds and actions are planned to increase the number of year-round lake access points, create better access to allow shore anglers to fish deeper water, and improve handicapped amenities.

- E. The project agreement includes a 20-year maintenance commitment. Please discuss your ability to meet this commitment.

Lake Elmo is a public water-body managed by MTFWP. The Fisheries division has full time staff that already conducts routine fishery assessments of the lake and uploads those data to an internal database. Public outreach of the short and long-term effects will also be completed. Additionally, the MTFWP Region 5 office is located lakeside at the park which allows for immediate notice of any damages and needed repairs. The Parks division also employs staff that manages the area on a daily basis.

- F. What was the cause of habitat degradation in the area of this project and how will the project correct the cause?

Asian Clams cause habitat degradation by decreasing water quality (e.g., increased bacteria growth and algae blooms) and disrupting trophic webs. Draining Lake Elmo will control or eradicate the population of Asian Clams while providing a rare opportunity to enhance fish habitat and improve angler experience. A drained, dry lake bed makes habitat improvements easier and more cost-effective. Although the lake was created for irrigation with little to no natural habitat for fish, this project will allow MTFWP to mindfully create adequate habitat complexity and import appropriate materials to improve conditions. We will be implementing components that have been successful in many prairie reservoir restorations throughout the mid-west.

- G. What public benefits will be realized from this project?

Public benefits include improved angling experience (e.g., more fish!), increased shoreline, ice, and boat access, and overall improved state park facilities. Additionally, MTFWP will be encouraging group (e.g., local angling organizations, the Boy Scouts of America) and public involvement with implementing habitat improvements through outreach and volunteer opportunities.

- H. Will the project interfere with water or property rights of adjacent landowners? (explain):

The project will not interfere with property rights of adjacent landowners. We have been working closely with the Billings Bench Water Association to ensure the proposed draw-down and construction do not interfere with any irrigator's needs.

- I. Will the project result in the development of commercial recreational use on the site? (explain):

No

J. Is this project associated with the reclamation of past mining activity?

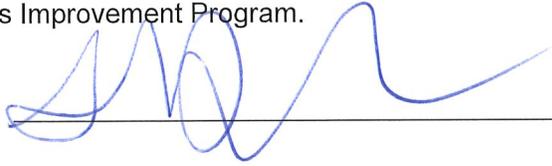
No

Each approved project applicant must enter into a written agreement with Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks specifying terms and duration of the project. The applicant must obtain all applicable permits prior to project construction. A competitive bid process must be followed when using State funds.

#### IV. AUTHORIZING STATEMENT

I (we) hereby declare that the information and all statements to this application are true, complete, and accurate to the best of my (our) knowledge and that the project or activity complies with rules of the Future Fisheries Improvement Program.

Applicant Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

05/29/2020

Sponsor (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

Submittal: **Applications must be signed and received before December 1 and June 1 of each year to be considered for the subsequent funding period.** Late or incomplete applications will be rejected.

Mail to: Montana FWP Fish Management Bureau PO Box 200701 Helena, MT 59620-0701	Email: Michelle McGree <a href="mailto:mmcgree@mt.gov">mmcgree@mt.gov</a> (electronic submissions must be signed) For files over 10MB, use <a href="https://transfer.mt.gov">https://transfer.mt.gov</a>
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*Applications may be rejected if this form is modified.*

Lake Elmo fish habitat enhancement  
**BUDGET TEMPLATE SHEET FOR FUTURE FISHERIES PROGRAM APPLICATIONS**

016-2020

Both tables must be completed or the application will be returned

WORK ITEMS (ITEMIZE BY CATEGORY)	NUMBER OF UNITS	UNIT DESCRIPTION*	COST/UNIT	TOTAL COST	CONTRIBUTIONS				
					FUTURE FISHERIES REQUEST	IN-KIND SERVICES**	IN-KIND CASH	TOTAL	
<b>Personnel***</b>									
Survey				\$ -				\$ -	
Design				\$ -				\$ -	
Engineering				\$ -				\$ -	
Permitting				\$ -				\$ -	
Oversight				\$ -				\$ -	
				\$ -				\$ -	
			Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Travel</b>									
Mileage				\$ -				\$ -	
Per diem				\$ -				\$ -	
			Sub-Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Construction Materials****</b>									
Rock, gravel	960	cubic yards	\$100.00	\$ 96,000.00	66,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	\$ 96,000.00	
Rock piles	150	11 Tons 9.50/t	\$104.50	\$ 15,675.00	15,675.00			\$ 15,675.00	
Tall PVC	300	plant	\$150.00	\$ 45,000.00	45,000.00			\$ 45,000.00	
Short PVC	600	plant	\$60.00	\$ 36,000.00	36,000.00			\$ 36,000.00	
Concrete blocks	100	block	\$4.00	\$ 400.00	400.00			\$ 400.00	
Catfish condos	50	box	\$50.00	\$ 2,500.00	2,500.00			\$ 2,500.00	
Assorted pipe	400	sticks	\$10.00	\$ 4,000.00	4,000.00			\$ 4,000.00	
Christmas Tree	500	supplies	\$2.00	\$ 1,000.00	1,000.00			\$ 1,000.00	
Concrete mix	450	bags	\$4.50	\$ 2,025.00	2,025.00			\$ 2,025.00	
			Sub-Total	\$ 202,600.00	\$ 172,600.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 202,600.00	
<b>Equipment, Labor, and Mobilization</b>									
Volunteers	1000	hour	\$10.00	\$ 10,000.00		10,000.00		\$ 10,000.00	
				\$ -				\$ -	
				\$ -				\$ -	
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			Sub-Total	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	

Lake Elmo fish habitat enhancement  
BUDGET TEMPLATE SHEET FOR FUTURE FISHERIES PROGRAM APPLICATIONS

016-2020

TOTALS	\$ 212,600.00	\$ 172,600.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 202,600.00
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**OTHER REQUIREMENTS:**

**All of the columns in the budget table and the matching contribution table MUST be completed appropriately or the application will be invalid.** Please see the example budget sheet for additional clarification.

\*Units = feet, hours, inches, etc. Do not use lump sum unless there is no other way to describe the costs.

\*\*Can include in-kind materials. Justification for in-kind labor (e.g. hourly rates used for calculations). Describe here or in text.

Reminder: Government salaries cannot be used as in-kind match

\*\*\*The Review Panel suggests that design and oversight costs associated with a proposed project not exceed 15% of the total project budget. If design and oversight costs are in excess of 15%, applications must include a minimum of two competitive bids for the cost of undertaking the project.

\*\*\*\*The Review Panel recommends a maximum fencing cost of \$1.50 per foot. Additional costs may be the responsibility of the applicant and/or partners.

**MATCHING CONTRIBUTIONS** (do not include requested funds)

CONTRIBUTOR	IN-KIND SERVICE	IN-KIND CASH	TOTAL	Secured? (Y/N)
MTFWP Community Pond Grant	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	Y
Montana Pikemasters	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	Y
Walleyes Unlimited	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
MTFWP Trust	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
NRD, Silver Tip	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
MTFWP, AIS division	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
MTFWP, Fisheries division	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
MTFWP, Parks division	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Magic City Fly Fishers	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>TOTALS</b>	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	

# Elmo, Lake

# MONTANA FWP

Bathymetry Survey Map

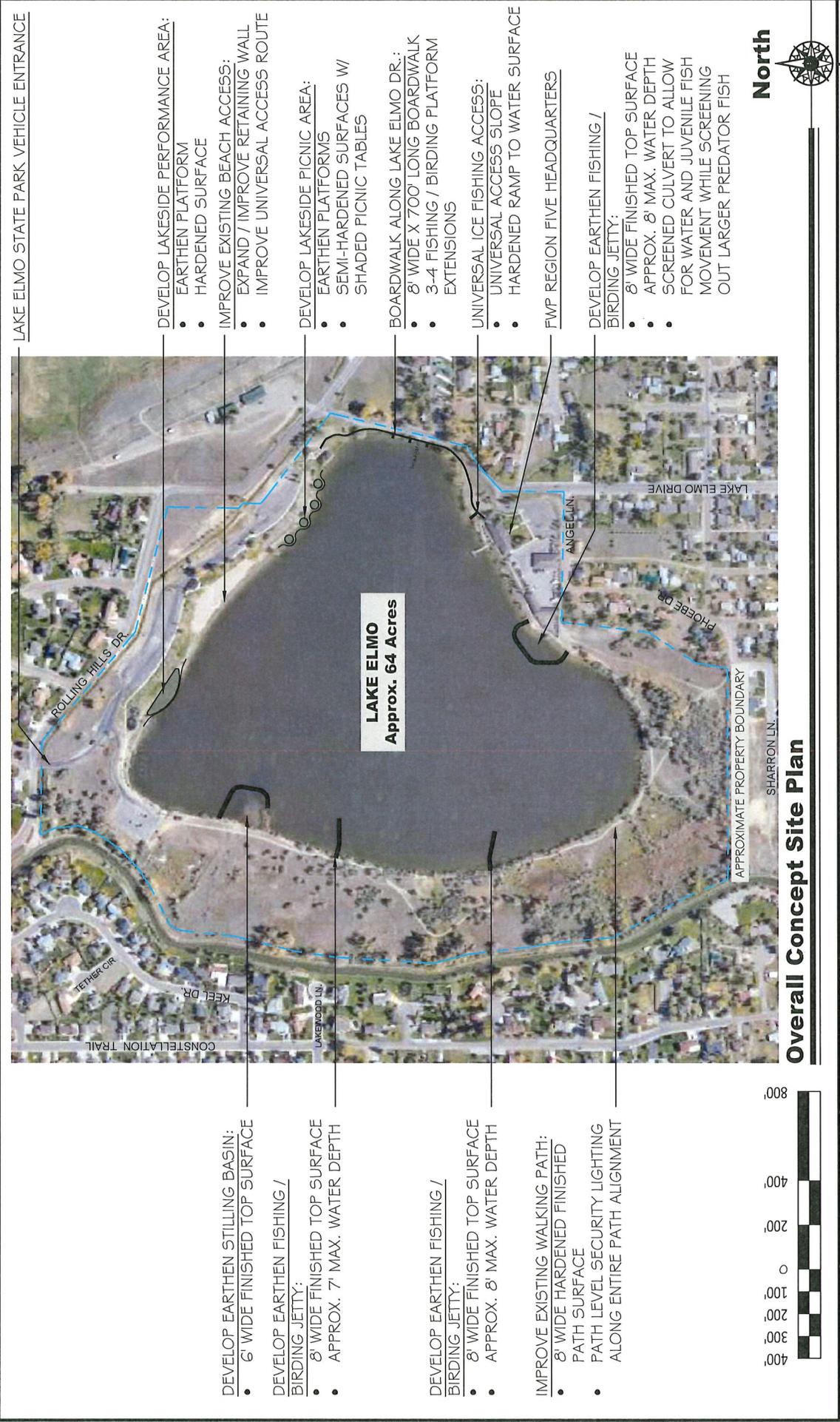


-  State Park
-  FWP Launch
-  FWP Fishing Access



Elevation: 3198 Feet  
 Area: 63 Acres  
 Max Depth: 16 Feet  
 Volume: N/A  
 Ave Depth: 8 Feet





LAKE ELMO STATE PARK VEHICLE ENTRANCE

- DEVELOP LAKESIDE PERFORMANCE AREA:
- EARTHEN PLATFORM
  - HARDENED SURFACE
- IMPROVE EXISTING BEACH ACCESS:
- EXPAND / IMPROVE RETAINING WALL
  - IMPROVE UNIVERSAL ACCESS ROUTE

- DEVELOP LAKESIDE PICNIC AREA:
- EARTHEN PLATFORMS
  - SEMI-HARDENED SURFACES W/ SHADED PICNIC TABLES

- BOARDWALK ALONG LAKE ELMO DR.:
- 8' WIDE X 700' LONG BOARDWALK
  - 3-4 FISHING / BIRDING PLATFORM EXTENSIONS

- UNIVERSAL ICE FISHING ACCESS:
- UNIVERSAL ACCESS SLOPE
  - HARDENED RAMP TO WATER SURFACE

FWP REGION FIVE HEADQUARTERS

- DEVELOP EARTHEN FISHING / BIRDING JETTY:
- 8' WIDE FINISHED TOP SURFACE
  - APPROX. 8' MAX. WATER DEPTH
  - SCREENED CULVERT TO ALLOW FOR WATER AND JUVENILE FISH MOVEMENT WHILE SCREENING OUT LARGER PREDATOR FISH



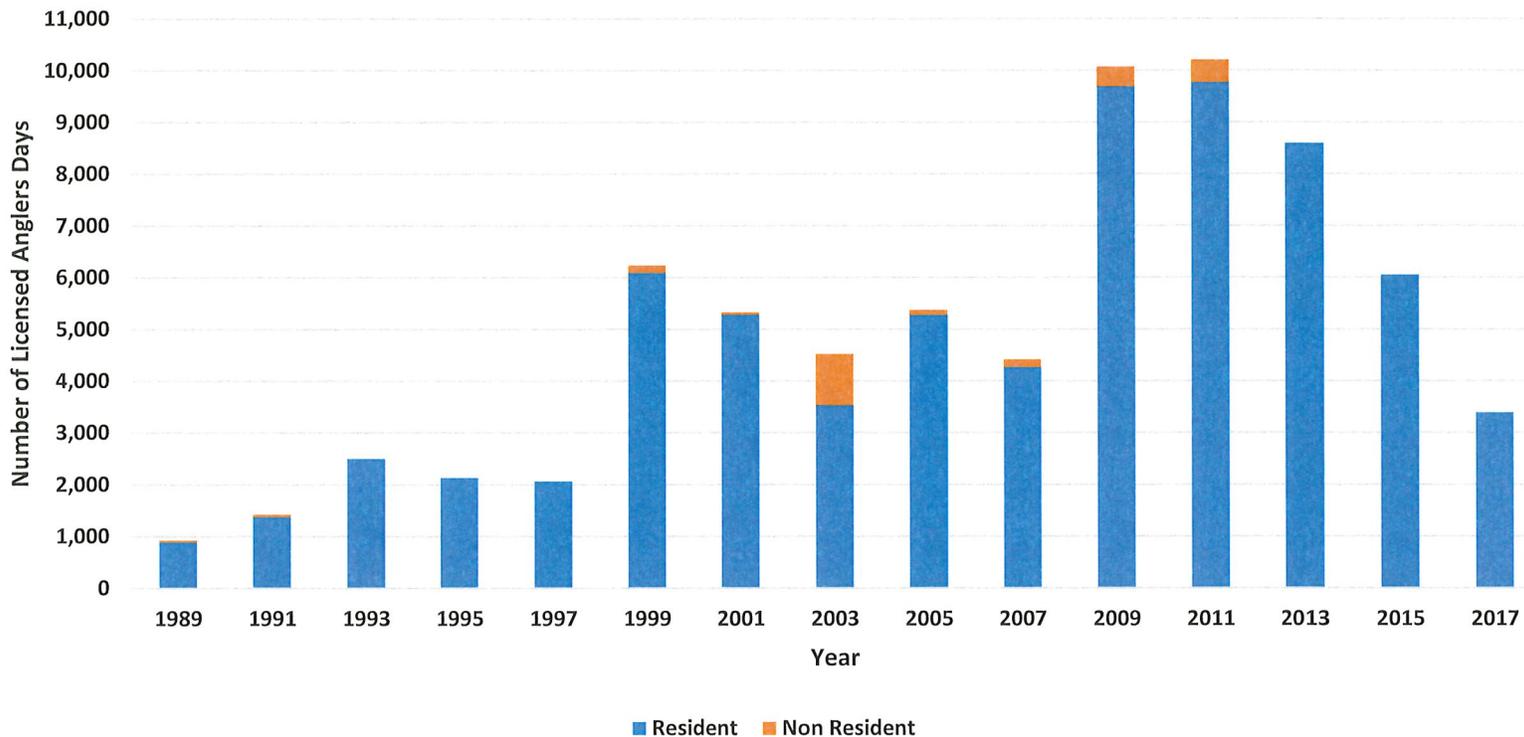
**Overall Concept Site Plan**  
Lake Elmo State Park - Potential Site Improvements



**MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS**

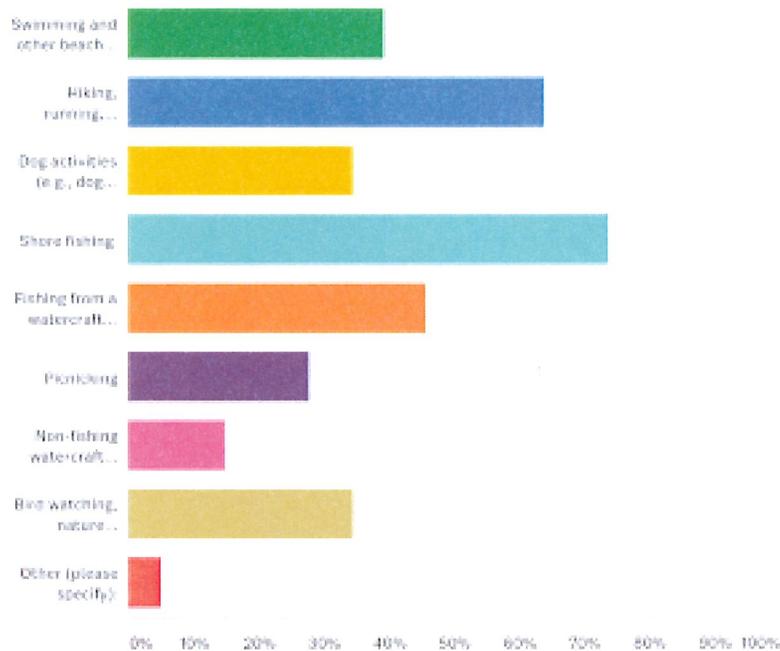
APPROVED BY: _____	DATE: _____
APPROVED BY: _____	DATE: _____

### Lake Elmo Mail Survey Fishing Pressure Results



**Figure 1.** Licensed anglers are randomly contacted by mail to measure angling efforts across Montana. Figure 1 describes the creel results for Lake Elmo from 1989 to 2017. However, the survey does not measure fishing pressure from anglers 12 years old and younger, which likely represents a large portion of the angling effort at Lake Elmo. For example, the past 10 years of Kid’s Fishing Days and other youth events alone would add nearly 1,000 angler days annually. Using the 2017 survey data to compare angler days per water body size (measure in acres) results in 3,386 angler days at Lake Elmo, which is 64 acres, and 53 licensed angler days/surface acre. In comparison to Fort Peck, Bighorn Lake, and Georgetown Lake, licensed angler days/surface area were 0.45, 0.89, and 27, respectively. Urban waterbodies are valuable natural resources and these data help define the importance of fishing opportunities and the need to provide a more robust fishery to better serve the local community.

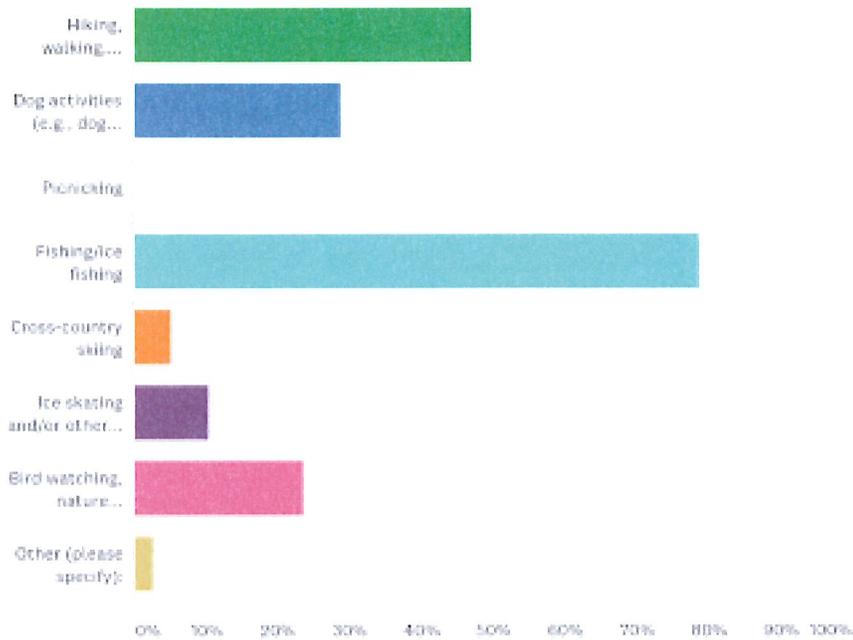
**Q6...What recreational activities do you typically participate in when visiting Lake Elmo State Park during the open water season (April thru October). (check all that apply)**



Powered by  SurveyMonkey

**Figure 2.** Results from the May 2020 public scoping efforts evaluating how people use Lake Elmo State Park and interest in removing Asian Clams, and improve fisheries and park amenities. Results depicted in Figure 2 indicate that angling is the most popular activity at Lake Elmo in the open water season.

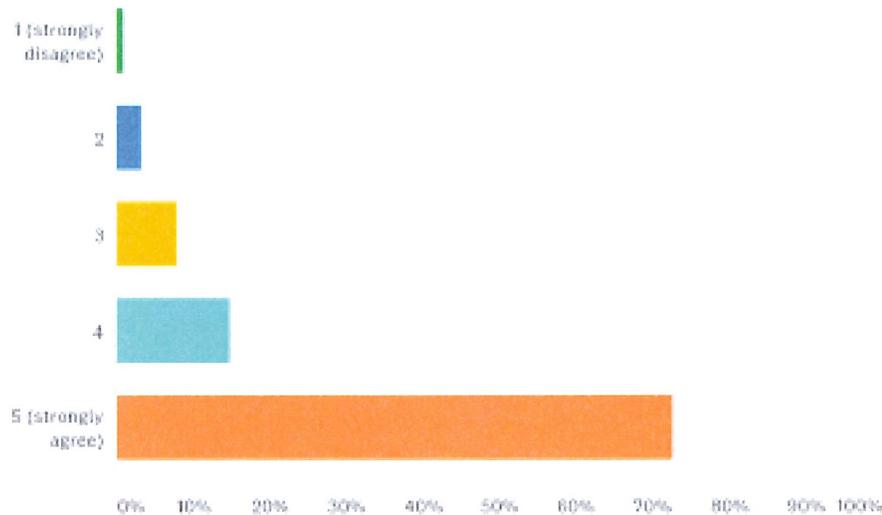
**Q8...What recreational activities do you typically participate in when visiting Lake Elmo State Park during the winter (November thru March). (check all that apply)**



Powered by SurveyMonkey

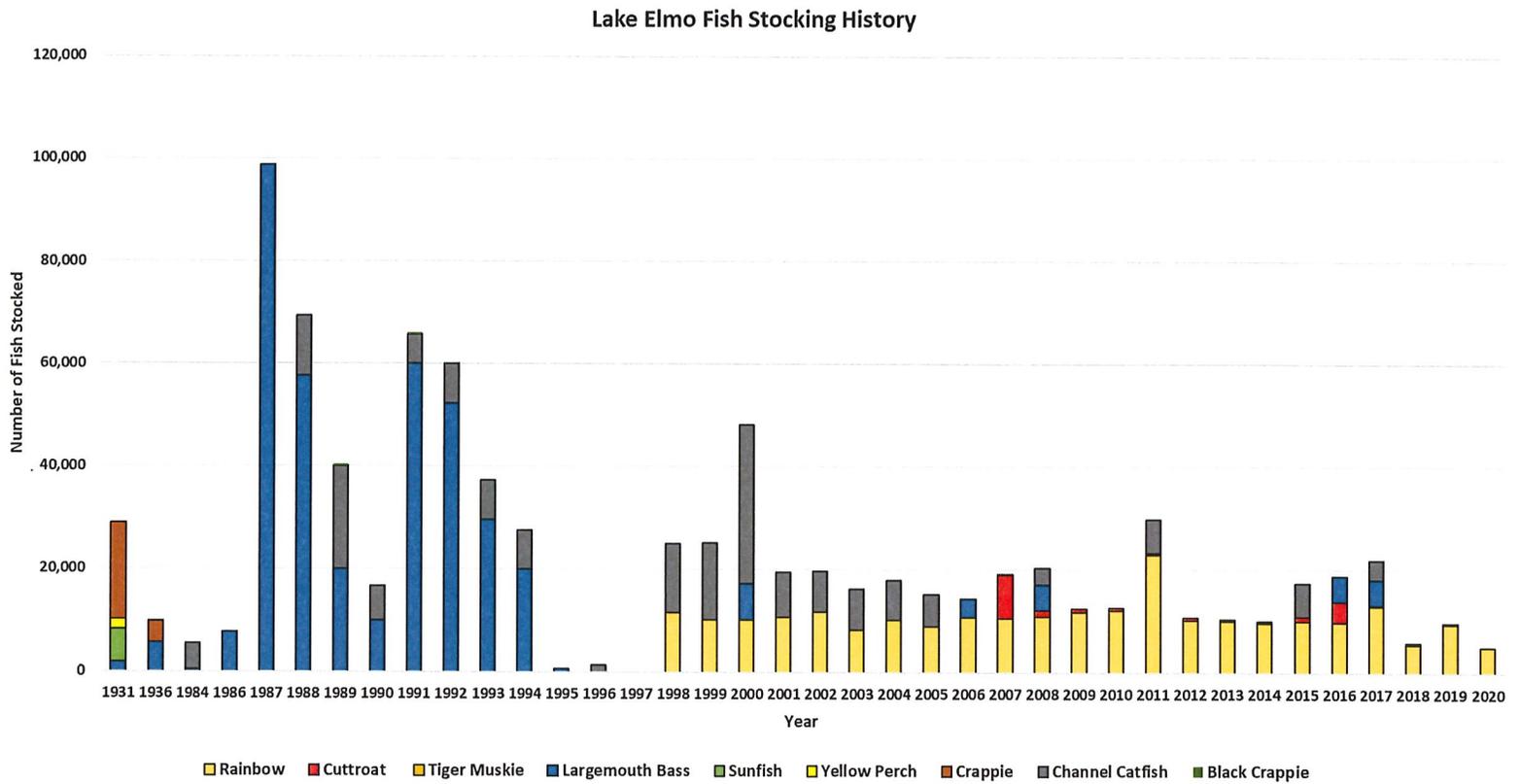
**Figure 3.** Additional results from the Lake Elmo State Park May 2020 public scoping efforts further suggest that angling is the most popular activity at Lake Elmo in the winter months.

Q3...If work was done to remove Asian Clams, there would be an opportunity for FWP to do additional work to help improve aquatic fish habitat within Lake Elmo (e.g., increase the depth of the lake, improve aquatic vegetation, install gravel/rock jetty areas, create a sediment retention area, etc.). On a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), to what extent do you agree or disagree FWP should do additional work to help improve aquatic fish habitat within Lake Elmo?



Powered by  SurveyMonkey

**Figure 4.** Results from the Lake Elmo State Park May 2020 public scoping efforts indicates that the public strongly supports improving the habitat and the fishery. MTFWP is now in the process of searching for funds to meet the public expectation.



**Figure 5.** Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks stocking history of Lake Elmo. The 1931 introduction of crappie, perch and sunfish were successful as those species have persisted in Lake Elmo. Poor recruitment of Largemouth Bass is likely a result of limited suitable habitat and rearing cover. However, bass over 5 pounds are caught on occasion in Lake Elmo. Channel Catfish have a similar history to bass; stocked with good growth and recruitment to the fishery with the occasional fish caught over 8 pounds. The addition of trout stocks increased angler visitation to the Park. The trout are managed as a put-grow-and-take fishery.