

Fishing and Natural Mortality of Adult Largemouth Bass in a Tropical Reservoir

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Abstract.—Largemouth bass *Micropterus salmoides*, an intensively studied sport fish of temperate North America, has been introduced into tropical regions, but with little evaluation of fishing or natural mortality rates. Previous research in Puerto Rico suggested that annual mortality rates are high, but whether the extended spawning season (nearly 6 months annually), high angler harvest, or a combination was the cause of the elevated mortality was unresolved. Using ultrasonic telemetry, we tracked 44 adult largemouth bass over an 18-month period to quantify patterns of natural, fishing, and total mortality. Using a general capture–recapture model, we estimated the annual instantaneous rates of fishing (0.584, SE = 0.164) and natural mortality (0.310, SE = 0.122). Natural mortality varied seasonally and generally increased during periods of spawning activity; however, fishing mortality was fairly consistent throughout the study. Given the relatively high fishing mortality rate, restrictions on harvest could probably be used to alter the age and size distribution of this population.

Largemouth bass *Micropterus salmoides* are native to the central and southeastern USA and have been intensively studied because of their importance as sport fish (Heidinger 1976). Introductions have extended the geographic range of this species. Largemouth bass were first successfully introduced into Puerto Rico in 1946 (Erdman 1984). The island contains 13 reservoirs and lagoons over 100 ha in size, which contain viable, reproducing largemouth bass populations. Numerous other small impoundments and farm ponds also support established populations.

Studies of largemouth bass in Puerto Rico indicate that annual mortality rates of adults are extremely high (78–90%; Churchill et al. 1995), but causes for this mortality are not well understood. In Lucchetti Reservoir, length frequency histo-

grams reveal the adult stock to be composed mainly of two distinct size groups and few fish exceed 400 mm total length (Churchill et al. 1995). Based on microtagging studies, most adults were either age 1 or age 2, few living beyond age 2. One hypothesis to account for the short lifespan is high natural mortality due to the bioenergetic cost of an extended spawning season of nearly 6 months (Gran 1995; Waters and Noble 2004). An alternative hypothesis attributes mortality to high angler harvest. Few regulations have been implemented regarding size and creel limits on largemouth bass fishing, and a large portion of the fishing is consumptive. A telemetry study of largemouth bass in La Plata Reservoir, Puerto Rico, indicated that seven of nine fish died during a 1-year study (Lilyestrom and Churchill 1998). Four were confirmed captured by anglers, two disappeared (probably to unreported harvest), and one died naturally.

Creel surveys conducted in Lucchetti Reservoir indicate that although 89% of shore anglers did not target particular species in their effort, 81% of boat anglers identified largemouth bass as their preferred catch (Corujo-Flores 1991). The Lucchetti Field Station facilities are one of the best boating access areas in Puerto Rico, and the lake

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is highly popular among boating anglers. Corujo-Flores (1991) estimated total fishing effort was nearly 20,000 h between August 1990 and July 1991, highest effort occurring between May and July (6331 h) and lowest between August and October (2,947 h).

Catch-and-release mortality may also contribute to the high overall mortality rate. Most Puerto Rican anglers do not have the sophisticated live wells and chemicals utilized by many anglers in the USA to facilitate live release during tournaments. A study in Lucchetti Reservoir estimated total mortality (initial and delayed) of tournament-caught fish at 42% (Neal and Lopez-Clayton 2001), which yields a conservative estimate of 6% annual mortality from tournament-released fish, based on the number of fish caught and released in a 23-tournament season and the population estimate in Lucchetti Reservoir (Neal et al. 1999). Additional largemouth bass may succumb to hooking mortality during nontournament angling.

The objectives of our study were to investigate the rate, timing, and sources of adult largemouth bass mortality in Lucchetti Reservoir and to relate mortality to known spawning and angling events. This was accomplished by ultrasonically tracking a cohort of adult largemouth bass.

Study Site

Lucchetti Reservoir is a 108-ha impoundment located in the mountain region of southwestern Puerto Rico. The reservoir functions primarily as a storage impoundment providing water for irrigation to the arid Lajas Valley region. Similar to many reservoirs in Puerto Rico, Lucchetti Reservoir is characterized by steeply sloping shorelines and extreme variation in water level throughout the year (up to 17 m annually), causing dramatic changes in shoreline length, surface area, storage volume, and littoral habitat. Lucchetti Reservoir has been categorized as mesotrophic to eutrophic, based on nutrient concentrations, physical limnology, chlorophyll *a*, and phytoplankton biomass (Martínez 1979; Cham and Carvajal-Zamora 1981; Tilly 1983; PREQB 1992; Pérez Santos 1994). Lucchetti Reservoir supports both shoreline and boat-based sport fisheries for largemouth bass, red-breast tilapia *Tilapia rendalli*, Mozambique tilapia *Tilapia mossambica*, bluegill *Lepomis macrochirus*, channel catfish *Ictalurus punctatus*, and marbled bullhead *Ameiurus nebulosus marmoratus*.

Methods

In December 1997, we surgically implanted ultrasonic transmitters into the coelomic cavity of

50 adult largemouth bass collected by electrofishing. Ultrasonic transmitters were selected because they could be detected from deep water, whereas radio transmitter signals attenuate with depth (Winter 1983). We divided the lake into four areas, and an approximately equal number of fish were captured from each area. Because annulus formation does not occur on scales or otoliths at this latitude (Churchill et al. 1995), age was estimated using a length-frequency histogram from a recent population estimate. Transmitters were allocated equally between age-1 and age-2 fish and between males and females.

The Model CT-82-1 transmitters (Sonotronics, Inc.) used followed an on:off ratio of 2:34 h to extend battery life, thereby allowing location of fish during both day and night. Transmitters (40 × 15 mm, 4 g) operated at frequencies from 72 to 76 kHz, and each had a unique aural code. Because each ultrasonic tag transmitted for a 2-h period, tagged fish were assigned to one of three consecutive 2-h time slots, thereby facilitating location of about 1/3 of the fish during a 2-h assessment period. Each fish was randomly placed into one of three transmission time slots consisting of both day and night operation (0900 to 1100 hours and 2100 to 2300 hours, 1100 to 1300 hours and 2300 to 0100 hours, and 1300 to 1500 hours and 0100 to 0300 hours) so that two slots included 17 fish and one had 16. Based on the assumption that tagged fish return to normal behavior patterns within 1 month after tagging, tracking began in January 1998 and continued for 18 months. We used a DH-2 directional hydrophone and USR-5W receiver (Sonotronics, Inc.) to locate transmitters manually by boat. Tracking was conducted once every 3–6 d during the spawning period (January to June) of each year but was reduced during nonspawning months (July to December) to once every 6–9 d. We attempted to search the entire reservoir during each 2-h time slot.

Once a fish's position was determined, its location was recorded on a detailed lake map, and a Garmin GPS 12 unit was used to identify UTM coordinates. Water depth, distance from shore, and habitat type were also recorded at the fish's location. In addition, water level and surface temperature were recorded during each sampling period.

Another project component using these same tagged fish was to investigate largemouth bass spawning dynamics, including timing, frequency, location, site fidelity, and movement rates (Waters and Noble 2004). That information was used in

this study to determine whether spawning behavior was related to the timing of largemouth bass mortalities.

To obtain information on harvest, a message appeared on each transmitter requesting that anglers call the project laboratory when a tagged fish was harvested. Also, about half of the fishing tournaments were monitored for tagged fish, which were identified by the external observation of a smooth, white patch of skin around the incision area. To maintain normal harvest or release rates of tagged fish, no external tag was used, rewards were not offered for transmitters, and the project was not publicized.

Following the approach used by Hightower et al. (2001), we assumed that a transmitter that ceased movement represented a natural mortality, although catch-and-release delayed mortality was also a possible cause, especially following a tournament (Neal and Lopez-Clayton 2001). Tags that were undetected on multiple search occasions were assumed to have disappeared due to one of four possible causes: (1) unreported harvest mortality; (2) transmitter failure; (3) migration of fish over the dam or upriver during high-water periods; or (4) transport out of the lake by predators. Radiotelemetry results suggest that avian predation could account for a small fraction of lost tags (Waters 1999), but the primary mechanism was assumed to be unreported harvest mortality.

Fishing and natural mortality rates were estimated using the general capture-recapture model developed by Pollock et al. (1995) and modified by Hightower et al. (2001). The model accounted for not all fish being located during each tracking session by including relocation probability parameters and modeling the number of relocated fish rather than the total number at risk. Fishing mortality was estimated indirectly from the decreasing number of live fish relocated over time, whereas relocations of dead fish yielded a direct estimate of natural mortality. Information about relocation probabilities was obtained from fish missed during a tracking session but found on a later date.

Similar to Burnham et al. (1987) and Hightower et al. (2001), only the first relocation of a fish in release R_i was considered. Fish first relocated alive during time j became part of the tagged population newly released at time $j + 1$. Modeling the expected number of fish from the i th release that were first relocated at search $i + 1$ or $i + 2$ yielded the parameter estimates. The product of the number released (R_i), the survival rate from time i to $i + 1$ [$S_i = \exp(-F_i - M_i)$], and the individual relo-

cation probability during search $i + 1$ (p_{i+1}) yielded the expected number from release R_i first relocated alive at time $i + 1$ as

$$R_i[\exp(-F_i - M_i)]p_{i+1},$$

where F_i is the instantaneous rate of fishing mortality and M_i is the instantaneous rate of natural mortality at time i . The expected number of live fish first relocated at time $i + 2$ following release R_i would be

$$R_i[\exp(-F_i - M_i)](1 - p_{i+1}) \\ \times [\exp(-F_{i+1} - M_{i+1})]p_{i+2}.$$

The expected number of natural deaths from release R_i first relocated at time $i + 1$ would be

$$R_i \cdot M_i \cdot \frac{1 - \exp(-F_i - M_i)}{(F_i + M_i)} \cdot p_{i+1}.$$

The expected number of natural deaths from release R_i first relocated at time $i + 2$ would be

$$R_i[\exp(-F_i - M_i)](1 - p_{i+1}) \cdot M_{i+1} \\ \times \frac{1 - \exp(-F_{i+1} - M_{i+1})}{(F_{i+1} + M_{i+1})} \cdot p_{i+2}.$$

Expressions were only needed for times $i + 1$ and $i + 2$ because all fish in this study were relocated on the first or second tracking period following release. Annual mortality estimates were obtained by summing F and M across periods and adjusting to 1 year.

We estimated model parameters by 2-week intervals using program SURVIV (White 1983). This typically involved grouping two to four search occasions into each interval, which increased the relocation probabilities. If a fish was relocated alive at least once during the 2-week interval, it was classified as alive for that period. If a fish was relocated dead during that interval, it was classified as a natural death. Because no fish were missed in search occasions immediately before the discovery of a natural mortality, time of death could be precisely estimated.

We assumed the following:

- (1) Each tagged fish alive and in Lucchetti Reservoir at time i had an equal probability of surviving to the next tracking event.
- (2) All tagged fish in Lucchetti Reservoir at time i (alive or dead) had an equal probability p_i of being relocated during the i th tracking event.

TABLE 1.—Biological data and tracking information for ultrasonically tagged largemouth bass.

Fish number	Sex ^a	Age (years)	Total length (mm)	Weight (g)	Fate ^b	Last detected	Number of relocations
1	M	1	315	420	Sacrificed	20 Feb 1999	71
3	M	1	278	256	Harvested	1 Feb 1998	5
4	M	2	340	482	Harvested	31 Jul 1998	47
5	M	2	388	787	Harvested*	11 Feb 1999	67
6	M	2	345	425	Died naturally	19 Aug 1998	44
7	F	1	303	329	Alive	27 May 1999	87
8	F	1	320	436	Hurricane	17 Sep 1998	48
9	F	1	270	238	Hurricane	17 Sep 1998	48
11	F	2	331	442	Sacrificed	11 Jun 1999	89
12	F	2	373	730	Harvested	12 May 1999	71
13	M	1	321	404	Harvested*	20 Jan 1998	3
14	M	1	325	478	Harvested*	25 Jun 1998	40
15	M	1	309	345	Died naturally	19 Mar 1999	69
17	M	2	330	462	Sacrificed	21 Apr 1999	77
18	M	2	330	462	Harvested	16 Jul 1998	38
19	F	1	295	359	Harvested*	12 Aug 1998	50
20	F	1	309	357	Harvested*	19 Nov 1998	58
21	F	1	327	358	Harvested	16 Jul 1998	43
22	F	2	375	711	Harvested*	23 Jan 1998	4
23	F	2	368	555	Harvested	29 Jan 1998	1
24	F	2	345	482	Died naturally	28 Feb 1998	11
25	M	1	305	362	Died naturally	1 Feb 1998	6
26	M	1	268	245	Harvested*	18 Mar 1998	15
27	M	1	322	470	Alive	11 Jun 1999	72
28	M	2	362	654	Harvested*	3 Apr 1999	79
30	M	2	365	565	Hurricane	17 Sep 1998	48
31	F	1	328	497	Harvested*	5 Apr 1998	20
32	F	1	271	248	Died naturally	28 Feb 1998	10
33	F	1	308	385	Tag failure	12 Aug 1998	41
35	F	2	378	587	Hurricane	17 Sep 1998	54
36	M	2	378	776	Hurricane	17 Sep 1998	48
37	M	1	311	386	Harvested*	14 Jan 1998	1
38	M	1	282	314	Harvested*	2 May 1998	27
39	M	1	314	383	Hurricane	17 Sep 1998	45
40	F	2	361	606	Died naturally	26 Feb 1999	69
41	M	2	342	555	Died naturally	9 Mar 1998	13
42	M	2	338	505	Died naturally	19 Aug 1998	44
44	F	1	314	430	Died naturally	6 May 1999	77
45	F	1	319	407	Died naturally	10 Jun 1998	35
46	M	2	355	576	Died naturally	12 May 1999	83
47	F	2	361	640	Alive	11 Jun 1999	86
48	M	2	363	658	Harvested	26 Feb 1999	59
49	F	1	325	444	Tag failure	19 Mar 1999	58
50	F	2	387	752	Alive	11 Jun 1999	64

^a F = female, M = male.

^b Fish classified as "harvested" were caught and reported by anglers; asterisks indicate that the fish were assumed to have been harvested but that this was not actually reported.

- (3) All fish behaved independently with respect to survival and relocation probabilities.
- (4) Any fish repeatedly located at the same location was classified as a natural mortality.
- (5) Fish leaving Lucchetti Reservoir were assumed to have been harvested or migrated over the dam or up a river.
- (6) The probability of a transmitter failing or being shed was negligible.
- (7) Fish handling and transmitter implantation had no effect on fish survival or behavior, thus

allowing application of the results to the entire population.

Results

The 50 adult largemouth bass tagged in December 1997 ranged from 268 to 399 mm total length (mean = 331 mm, SD = 32) and 238–829 g (mean = 476 g, SD = 146; Table 1). Two fish were never relocated during the study, three died before the first search occasion and were assumed to have experienced surgery-related mortality, and one

was harvested before tracking began. Data for these six fish were excluded from analyses. The remaining 44 fish were tracked for periods ranging from 1 to 536 d (mean = 254 d, SD = 171) from January 1998 to June 1999. We recorded 2,025 ultrasonic locations during 92 tracking events (Table 1). Not all tagged fish were located on all search occasions because of time limitations of the 2-h tracking frame, temporary loss of signal, or weather-shortened tracking sessions.

Seven telemetered fish were recaptured in January–March 1998 during electrofishing associated with other project objectives. Surgical incisions appeared to heal well, only slight scarring and a smooth, white patch of skin being noted around the incision area. All fish appeared healthy and in good condition and had gained weight after implantation. These fish were released at their capture sites with no apparent adverse immediate or delayed effects from the electrofishing. Three fish were recaptured and sacrificed near completion of the study to observe the placement of the transmitter within the coelomic cavity and determine if any negative effects from the tagging procedure were evident. Each fish appeared healthy when recaptured, and the transmitter had become encapsulated in a pocket of fatty tissue that was separate from the internal organs.

Of the 44 tagged fish, only 4 were known to have survived the entire 18-month study period (Table 1), 7 (16%) were reported captured and harvested by anglers (their tags were returned), and 11 (25%) were assigned to in-lake natural or catch-and-release mortality because the tags ceased movement. Ten of these 11 transmitters were recovered as water levels receded, thus confirming their fate. Seventeen fish (39%) were lost to unknown causes, of which 11 were assumed to have been harvested by anglers but not reported. The other 6 fish were absent from the lake on 29 September, the first tracking event following Hurricane Georges (21 September), although they had been present only 3 d before the hurricane. They apparently left the lake either by moving upriver or over the dam during high flows due to torrential rains. These 6 fish were censored from the analysis after their final location so as not to bias estimates of F . Of the 9 remaining fish, 3 were sacrificed and were censored from the study, and 2 had transmitter failures characterized by inconsistent signals preceding total loss of signal. Tag failure of fish 33 was verified by recapture of the fish on 1 September 1999. The transmitter for fish 49 was assumed to have failed because its signal ceased

to be detected between late November 1998 and early March 1999, was located during four search occasions in mid to late March 1999, but was not detected thereafter. To verify that no other transmitter failures occurred, we continued to monitor all tags that had been classified as natural mortalities and transmitters collected from angler returns and sacrificed fish. No transmitter failures occurred in these 21 tags before tracking ceased on 11 June 1999, indicating little likelihood of transmitter failure in fish classified as unreported angling mortalities or lost to the hurricane.

The full model with separate parameters for each biweekly period consisted of 37 relocation probabilities (p), 37 F parameters, and 8 M parameters. M was fixed at 0 for all periods when no natural mortality was observed. This model (varying F , M , p) provided a better fit for the data, based on a likelihood ratio test ($\chi^2 = 113.3$, $df = 33$, $P < 0.0001$) or Akaike's Information Criterion (138.8) when compared with a reduced model that assumed constant F , M , and p (AIC = 186.1).

During the final two periods, two purported natural mortalities and one confirmed fishing mortality occurred. Combined with several fish not being relocated, this resulted in extremely high variances, especially compared to the previous 35 search occasions. For that reason, and the inconsistency of determining whether a fish missed during the last two search occasions was harvested or simply not relocated, all estimates of annual rates were based on the first 35 periods, but data for all 37 periods are presented.

Mean (among 35 periods) annual instantaneous rates of fishing and natural mortality were 0.584 (SE = 0.164) and 0.313 (SE = 0.122), yielding an annual rate of total mortality (Z) of 0.894 and an annual survival rate of 0.409. Excluding period 26, when no searches were conducted, relocation probability averaged 0.96, varying slightly from 0.92 to 1.00 (Figure 1). Relocation probability was typically 1.00, except during the latter half of the first year when only one or two searches were made during an interval compared with three or four in previous periods.

Fishing mortalities were estimated to have occurred throughout the year but natural mortality varied seasonally (Figure 1). Between September 1998 and February 1999, F was very low, in part, presumably because the lake was closed between mid-September and early December due to the hurricane. Natural mortalities occurred between 11 February 1998 and 11 March 1998, 17 June 1998 and 26 August 1998, and 10 March 1999 and 24

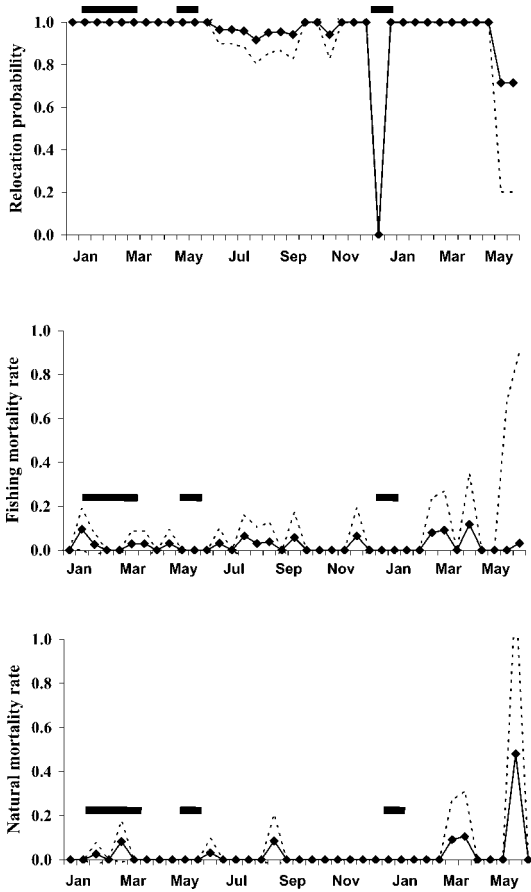


FIGURE 1.—Estimated relocation probabilities for each search occasion (upper panel) and instantaneous biweekly fishing (center panel), and natural mortality rates (lower panel), as related to sonically tagged largemouth bass in Lucchetti Reservoir Puerto Rico, 1998–1999. Solid lines are estimates; dashed lines are 95% confidence intervals. Dark bars above individual points represent periods of spawning activity (Waters and Noble 2004).

March 1999. The first set of dates correspond to the estimated largemouth bass spawning season in the reservoir, and the second and third are post-spawning periods (Waters and Noble 2004). Nearing completion of the study, M was also high because 2 of only 12 remaining fish suffered natural mortality.

Discussion

Prior studies based on recaptures of microtagged fish had shown that mortality rates of largemouth bass in Lucchetti Reservoir are extremely high (Churchill et al. 1995; Neal et al. 1999). Results of our telemetry study confirmed the high total

mortality rate and allowed direct estimates of timing and sources of mortality.

Our estimate of M (0.310) is slightly lower than typical estimates from other systems. Beamesderfer and North (1995) compiled estimates of M from 40 largemouth bass populations in North America and reported a range of 0.02–1.22, an overall median of 0.42, and a mean of 0.46. They also reported that M increased with decreasing latitude and increasing air temperature and degree-days above 10°C. Based on these patterns, natural mortality in Lucchetti Reservoir is lower than would be expected, considering its location and year-around elevated temperature. Furthermore, our estimate of M is a maximum, which could potentially be lower if mortalities could be differentiated between natural and catch-and-release delayed mortality.

Natural mortality was highly seasonal, most deaths occurring during and immediately following the spawning season (Figure 1). Previous research in Lucchetti Reservoir indicated that spawning occurred over several months (Gran 1995). A prolonged spawning season may be bioenergetically expensive and could increase natural mortality. Catch-and-release mortality may also contribute substantially to our estimated natural (nonharvest) mortality rate. Lucchetti Reservoir is host to approximately two fishing tournaments each month. These tournaments usually occur on weekends over 2 d. A tournament mortality study revealed that approximately 66% of released tournament-caught fish suffer mortality within 4 d (Neal and Lopez-Clayton 2001). This estimate can be extrapolated to an annual estimate of 6% mortality in the reservoir. Live wells are not often used, and fish are sometimes kept out of water for up to 10 min during weigh-in. We observed that many of the released fish were nearly dead when returned to the reservoir. Furthermore, elevated water temperatures found in the tropics lead to additional stress and risk of death due to the correlation between water temperature and both prerelease and total mortality (Neal and Lopez-Clayton 2001; Schramm et al. 1987; Meals and Miranda 1994). No tagged fish were observed during the tournaments that were monitored, but on the first search occasion following an unmonitored tournament, one tagged fish was relocated dead approximately 50 m from the weigh-in site. This fish, which was classified as a natural mortality, was probably caught during the tournament, released, and died almost immediately. Thus, we believe that catch-and-release mortality should continue to be monitored closely.

We estimated annual exploitation rate for largemouth bass in Lucchetti Reservoir was 0.38, which is generally similar to results for U.S. waters in the 1980s but double that of recent studies. For example, during 1988–1989 Pitlo and Bonneau (1992) studied five largemouth bass populations in Iowa and found that annual exploitation ranged from 0.15 to 0.53 (mean 0.35). More recent estimates have typically been 0.20 or lower (e.g., O'Bara et al. 2001; Renfro et al. 1999; DiCenzo and Garren 2003). Largemouth bass angling in Lucchetti Reservoir is largely consumptive (i.e., little catch and release). There is no enforced size limit and a liberal creel limit of 12 fish/d. Furthermore, Lucchetti Reservoir has the best access for anglers on the island, which contributes to the potential for overharvest of largemouth bass.

Water level may be indirectly related to fishing mortality because of its effects on fish behavior and location and angler habits. Fishing mortality was high and fairly constant throughout the first 7 months of the study, but was typically zero between mid-August 1998 and mid-February 1999. This period of low fishing mortality could be partly attributed to the 2-month period immediately following Hurricane Georges, when public access to the lake was closed. Another likely explanation for decreased fishing mortality is that lake levels decreased substantially after hurricane flooding ended. Largemouth bass are consistently found offshore and become more mobile under low-water conditions (Waters and Noble 2004). This would cause the fish to be less susceptible to harvest because anglers typically concentrate their efforts on the shoreline and littoral zone and ignore the pelagic area. Low water levels may also act as a deterrent to anglers and cause them to view the lake as unappealing and unproductive, thereby decreasing fishing pressure.

Churchill et al. (1995) suggested that the short lifespan (most <3 years) of largemouth bass in Lucchetti Reservoir would allow for high fishing pressure to take advantage of the fast-growing, quick-dying population. They also stated that the short life span would preclude a trophy fishery. Those recommendations were based on the assumption that the high total mortality was due to correspondingly high natural mortality, rather than harvest. Our telemetry-based approach allowed us to estimate the relative impacts of fishing versus natural mortality, and the results suggest that age and size distributions of largemouth bass in Lucchetti Reservoir could be altered by implementing more restrictive harvest regulations. Ozen and

Noble (2002) evaluated minimum size limits of 279, 305, and 330 mm total length in Lucchetti Reservoir and reported that a 305-mm limit resulted in the highest yield, when M is greater than 0.40, but a 330-mm minimum size limit maximized yield when M was near 0.30 and F was greater than 0.40. These yield models are based on the assumption that natural and fishing mortality rates are additive rather than compensatory. This assumption is supported by a review of published estimates of exploitation and total mortality rates for largemouth bass (Allen et al. 1998).

There is evidence from other systems that tropical largemouth bass populations can be managed for older and larger fish. For example, Mexico is well known for its reservoirs that draw U.S. anglers seeking trophy-sized largemouth bass. Other reservoirs in Puerto Rico consistently produce largemouth bass greater than 3,000 g and 500 mm (Neal et al. 1999). Although each reservoir behaves differently with respect to the biotic community, responses to environmental cues, and effectiveness of largemouth bass harvest regulations, there appears to be potential for restructuring the Lucchetti Reservoir population to produce older and larger fish, if deemed appropriate by fishery managers and users of the resource.

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