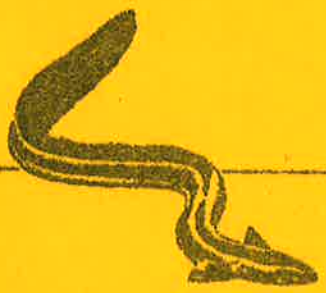
B. CRAWFORD 15:2 1978



The National Anguilla Club

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THE NATIONAL ANGUILLA CLUB.

A REPORT ON THE 1977 REPORTING SCHEME.

PART ONE
THE OVERALL RESULT.

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For members only.

A REPORT ON THE 1977 REPORTING SCHEME.

KEVIN RICHMOND.

PART ONE - THE OVERALL SCHEME RESULT.

1977 saw the introduction of a new style session report form. Instead of collecting facts and figures, the new forms concentrated on the quality of data obtained. Rather than make objective comparisons by using rod hours as a measure of effort against angling variables, it was decided to find what is required to catch the larger eels irrespective of how long it takes. As Brian Crawford said in a Bulletin "I do not want to know how long it takes me to catch a five pound eel - it may take me all my life , or never. I just want confidence in the tackle and methods I use." I feel that most members share the same views and hopefully this report will go part of the way to acheiving that.

The report is split into two, A the overall results and B the results for individual fisheries. Part A would be of interest to a member if he decided to fish a new water. By using the most effective methods from the report he can attack a water knowing that the methods used have been tried and tested from constant use by other members. It is felt that the greatest rewards shall be obtained from the second part of the report(the results from individual fisheries). If members can obtain a better understanding of their waters improved catches should be expected, hopefully resulting in Anguilla Gigantica.

However, we must not become over confident when applying the 1977 results to our angling. Three or four years of intensive reporting is required for any conclusive results to be obtained. 1977 may be a typical year - as indeed the weather seemed to make it - and at least another seasons results are required in order to start balancing the available data.

I would like to thank the Regional Reporting Officers for their help in the preliminary analysis and for ensuring that all of the required session report forms reached me by the third week in December. Without their help I would have great difficulty in preparing this report on time.

Now on to the overall results. 21 members took part in the 1977 reporting scheme and reported 536 eels from 406 sessions. The number of eels caught ranged from nil to 137. The median number caught was 14, the lower quartile was 4 and the upper quartile (UQ) was 39. The five members above the UQ caught 351 (65.5%) of the eels. The five least successful members caught 8 (1.5%) of the eels. The effort recorded ranged from 3 to 77 sessions per member. The median effort was 17 sessions, the LQ was 6 and the UQ was 25 sessions. The five most active members put in a total of 203 (50%) of the total sessions. The five least active put in a total of 24 (6%).All of the relevant facts concerning members performance are set out in table 1.

The number of members reporting in 1977 was slightly less than the total Club membership although it seems that due to some members leaving, the members in table 1 will, in fact, be the approximate number of members for 1978.

As far as the number of eels per member is concerned the median number has not changed dramatically over the years. Apart from seasonal fluctuations we seem to be staying within 10 - 15 eels per member per season. The same can be said for the LQ, we catch 3 - 6 eels per member per season. However, the UQ has risen significantly from 23(1976) to 39(1977) reflecting a general trend for the more successful anglers to go progressively further ahead from season to season. Although we did not catch a comparable number of eels as in 1976, we must not feel despondent. Whilst only 21 members participated in the reporting scheme,(50%) of the 1976 total, 536 eels were taken(84% of the 1976 total) which means that proportionally we caught more eels than in 1976. The relevant figures for both the members performance and the annual trends are set out in table 2.

8 The 1977 individual water results broken down into sessions, numbers of eels and weight range, are presented in table 3. The biggest problem to the angler is that of locating big eels, as it is fairly obvious that he will not catch any big eels by fishing waters that do not contain any! It is further complicated by the fact that even if the water can be confidently expected to contain eels of a large size, it is up to the angler to choose the right techniques for the conditions. One may be in close proximity to big eels, yet fail to tempt them or, having hooked them, fail to land them. All of these variables must be brought into the picture, as it were, for it must be remembered that they are all involved in the location problem. Our main source of interference whilst assessing our waters is our practical angling experience. (Therefore, all of the factors known to affect our results need to be taken into consideration whilst assessing the waters we fish.) *

9 It is apparent that the waters we fish vary enormously in the quality of the eels caught, the quantity, or both. Ranging from twelve waters that produced no eels at all, the River Taw and Cheddar Reservoir both of which produced over 100 eels, to Newnham Lake which produced eels to over six pounds. It is felt that attention might be directed towards those waters that have produced eels to over three pounds, although some of the waters which did not produce large eels in 1977 might not have been exploited sufficiently for a reliable picture to be obtained.

10 Some members may feel that a high rate of catch with a smaller size of eel is preferable to a slow rate of catch and a 'larger stamp of eel'. It could be argued that the waters with a low weight distribution may also produce an extra large eel although it is felt that waters which produce eels in the higher weight range will give more favourable opportunities for landing a large eel, or very large eel.

11 As the weight distribution per water varies enormously, so do the eels colour, type and condition. While some fisheries are inhabited by light brown, broad headed eels of normal length (e.g. R.Taw) some others have a mixed eel population - light brown, dark brown, broad headed and thin headed eels together e.g. Cheddar Res. The relvant figures for eel colour, type and condition are set out in table 4. Although the colour of an eel does not have any direct influence on our angling (unless of course the biggest eel in a particular fishery are of different colour to the norm, how we would manage to single out these from the rest of the eel population is another matter entirely) eel condition and head shape do have some bearing on our angling and as can be seen from table 4 the variations are enormous. Questions such as "were thin headed eels caught only on nylon and were broad headed eels taken only on wire will be dealt with further on in this report.

12 The 1977 monthly totals are set out in table 5. Although July produced the most eels, it was during August that the greatest number of four pound plus eels were taken. Five fish including both the five and six pound plus eels were taken during that month. As can be expected, eel captures were slowest during early spring and late autumn and fastest during the summer. It must be noted that from 14 sessions in October 18 eels were taken with four over three pounds. Only two sessions were reported for November resulting in the capture of two eels both of a smaller size, yet the evidence is that the eels metabolic rate had not dropped low enough for feeding cycles to cease. It is felt that if members considered fishing during the months of October and November with the same enthusiasm as they did during the summer, catches of eels could be expected.

13 However, substancial additions to the data at both ends of the season would be not only valuable, but neccesary before conclusions can be reached. A part of table 6 is devoted to section 55 of the session report form, asking whether the largest eels are taken from those waters which receive the most angling pressure, or from those that receive least. The table is self explanatory and scarcely needs comment except to mention that although the largest eel in 1977 came from a water which received hardly any angling pressure, waters that were frequently fished produced sixty six eels more than the other three sections together.

As some members disagree as to what amount of angling pressure a water receives we could be in a position of using two catagories for one water. The longer the present reporting scheme continues, the greater the chance that the incorrect data will be weeded out. Yet on one particular water there may be areas that receive a greater amount of angling pressure than others. The larger the water the more pronounced this effect will be. Very large waters ma, in fact, be catagorised in all the sections from part 55 of the session report form. The rest of table 6 is concerned with baits used, time caught, shape of head, colour and condition of the eels, and whether any addative was used on the baits. When we look at the data on the baits used we find that it is interesting to note a change in the trend of past years. It was previously found that almost without exception the bigger eels(4lb plus) were caught faster on worm than on dead bait. The only advantage in using dead bait was in trying to tempt a class of eel in the 2 - 3lb range, while worm produced significantly more eels below 2lb and more eels above three pounds than deadbaits. If we look at the 1977 results, we see that worms produced more eels in all the weight ranges than deadbaits. 128 eels were taken on worm(over two pounds) whilst only 91 eels of two pounds plus were caught on dead bait.

It is true that a high proportion of the worm results came from Cheddar Res;,- a worm only water - but the poor returns for deadbait suggests that more members are taking note of previous reports and acting accordingly. Only 14 eels were taken on livebaits and 'other baits' and the results are far too few for any conclusions to be reached. In view of the lack of information about unusual baits, more extensive trials would be worthwhile in order for some practical analysis to be carried out. The data collected for time of capture was as expected, with over twice as many eels caught during the night than during dawn day and dusk put together. The only comment worth mentioning is the poor results at dawn. Compared with dusk, the dawn results are worse than might have been expected, or, what amounts to the same thing, dusk results are rather better than might have been expected.

The section concerning the shape of the eels head seems to be split between broad and thin, with only two eels coming outside of these two groups. Although thin headed (pointed) eels were caught in greater number in the 1 - 3lb classes, the three pound plus eels were to be divided between the two at around 35 eels per section. As was mentioned previously, it will be interesting to see if each eel type was taken on wire nylon or both.

Light brown eels formed the majority of our captures in all weight ranges except the 2 - 3lb class. However, dark brown eels over two pounds accounted for nearly 55% of the dark brown total compared to 32% of light brown eels, 40% of black/silver eels and 40% of 'other' coloured eels over two pounds.

The final part of table 6 deals with the use of an additive - mainly pilchard oil. As can be seen, 52 eels were taken, 57.6% over two pounds compared to 39% over two pounds on untreated baits. Most of the membership did not use treated baits during 1977 and it could be a worthwhile experiment if more did, for as we can see, a much larger percentage of eels of two pounds and over were taken on treated baits than on untreated. However, following correspondence with Keith Sykes it seems that it has been found that a large percentage of his captive eels reject oil injected baits. I have also found that while some waters produce eels on treated baits, others do not. Hopefully, after two or three seasons, a picture will build up. Some waters may be 'oil only' while others will not produce on injected baits, and there will be those waters which produce on both treated and untreated baits.

Table 7 deals with bait analysis and time of day captured. What has been said previously is relevant here - all bait types produced more eels at night and the dawn results were somewhat dissapointing. Apart from that, no other comments seem to be required except to mention that a great deal of effort is required before any conclusions for either livebaits or 'other' baits can be formed.

One of the main sections in the current session report forms concerns the weather conditions while eel fishing - table 8.

The questions conwerned wind strength and direction, average cloud cover, amount of rain during the session, the air characteristics, cloud cover at capture, water temperature and barometric pressure, When we look at wind strength and direction we s. see a definate pattern evolving. 382 eels(72.7% of the toatal) were taken in conditions of Nil or very light winds. As the wind strength increased the catches seemed to decline, only 8.6% of the toatal eels were taken during conditions of strong winds. Whilst most wind directions produced very few eels, two directions, North east and South west, produced 218 eels - (67% of the toatal). Therefore it would seemthat if we take this data at face value we must conclude that the most favourable wind conditions are either a light Southwesterly or a light Northeasterly.

Moving on to average cloud cover it is to be seen that the majority of eels were caught under conditions of heavy cloud and the least eels under no cloud cover, as, in fact, would be expected. It is interesting to note that when the average cloud c cover is compared with cloud at capture, 36 eels were taken when the cloud changed from 0 to 50% and 150 when it changed from 100% to 50%. Whether this shift into the 50% column is responsible is open to question for while this is in fact possible, it is felt that there must be some other factor which has a marked effect on the eels feeding - possibly a change in barometric pressures. Apart from taking hourly readings throughout a session there seems no other way to prove the point.

The section in table 8 dealing with the amount of rain is self explanatory. 419 eels(8..5% of the total) were caught during periods of nil rain. The wetter the conditions the worse the results. Whether this is due to our members choosing dry conditions to fish in or to a definate weather patterns is another thing entirely.

Finally, we deal with air characteristics, water temperatures and barometric pressures. The greater number of eels were taken in mild conditions, the least were taken in sultry conditions. It can be seen that owing to the cold summer of 1977, very few members fished during hot or sultry conditions. Hopefully, the weather will be warmer this year, enabling us to collect data for this end of the table. It must be noted that twenty eels were taken under very cold conditions, including one four pound eel, and this gives greater significance to the idea of our membership taking up winter eel fishing. Water temperatures also follow the same pattern, the greater part of the data collected is in the lower temperature range. No eels were taken in water temperatures above 70F. Taken at face value, the table shows an irregular pattern through the temperature range. The only significant feature in this table is that water temperatures do not have quite the overiding influence on eels feeding as is currently supposed. 110 eels(23%of the total) were taken in water temperatures of below 50F including eight over three pounds. One might speculate that eels feed a lot more regularly in lower water temperatures than we have been led to believe.

The data collected for barometric pressure are far too few for any conclusions to be formed. There were over 300 sets of data not submitted by members. There are no definate patterns from the readings taken. High and low pressures produced the most eels - medium the least. The greatest number of eels were taken during periods of steady barometric pressure and hardly any eels were taken while the pressure was either rising or falling. There could be a connection between good eel catches and a steady barometer but the results are far too few for an analysis to carry any weight.

Table 9 deals with tackle analysis. As can be seen, eels were taken on a wide selection of terminal tackle. Regarding hook size, trace BS and trace types members seem to be divided in opinion. While some used small hooks with low BS nylon traces, others used large hooks with a higher breaking strain wire trace. Both caught eels. Trace length and line BS also seem something members disagree on. Some used short 6" to 12" traces others used both 12" to 18" and 18" to 24" traces, using light and heavy BS lines. All caught eels in considerable numbers. Most members used a casting weight of some sort. 480 eels(89.5% of the total) were caught whilst using a weight. All members used monofilament line. Below is a table(next page) that is not included i in the current analysis forms. Are thin headed(pointed) eels taken only on nylon and are broad headed eels only landed on wire. Various articles have been published in the Bulletin during the past few months with some members stating that thin headed eel (usually coming from a water with a plentiful food supply) are lothe to take a bait

mounted on a wire trace, and that broad headed eels (which are generally toothy eels) will chew their way through a nylon trace. Therefore it was felt that a table containing the relative data would be of some use.

	POINTED		BROAD.			TOTALS.	
WEIGHT	NYLON	WIRE	NYLON	WIRE		NYLON	WIRE
0-1	39	16	44	9		83	25
1-2	42	72	54	38		96	110
2-3	30	68	26	20		56	88
3-4	10	22	8	21	79	18	43
4-5	1	2	4	1		5	3
5-6	0	0	0	1		0	1
6-7	0	0	0	0		0	0
TOTAL	122	180	136	90		258	270

136

(8 sets of data not submitted)

If we take the data presented at face valua it means that wire has produced more thin ... headed eels and nylon more broad headed eels! However, if we look at the total columns we see that captures of eels on wire and nylon are aprox the same, 258 against 270, although wire produced slightly more eels in the 2-3lb class. It must be remembered that results are far too few for any conclusions to be drawn.

The data contained in table 10 refers to swim features. They show that the majority of eels were caught from the North banks of fisheries at either medium or long range, in depths ranging from 5 - 20 feet, away from any snags on soft bottoms and in either clear or cloudy water. Approximately the same number of eels were taken while fishing in dense weed as in sparse or nil weed growth, although the two heaviest eels came from areas of dense weed - therefore at present this section of the reporting scheme is a case of 'Not proven'.

Since most waters do not enable much choice in the nature ofthe bottom fished, these data amount to a comparison between waters rather than comparisons WITHIN a water. It will be interesting to see if there are any significant results in the individual water analysis for various types of bottoms within a fishery. The data offers no encouragement to fish near to snags for eels, seven of the nine four pound plus eels were taken from snag free areas

Table 11 deals with Water Analysis. As can be seen, the majority of the eels - 367 (69% of the total) - were taken from waters surrounded by farmland, the least - 7(1.3% of the total) - from meadowland. 322 eels were taken from areas of bankside that had less than a 25% covering of bushes and trees and only 82 eels from heavily wooded bankside. It is significant that when we look at the age of the fisheries that produced eels, 64% came from waters aged between 25 and 200 years. Over three quarters of the three pound plus eels came from this age bracket. The greatest number of the larger eels were taken from waters which did not give off any smell when the bottom was disturbed. Large numbers of eels were taken from both steep shelving and gradual shelving lakes although the majority came from waters where the bottom was somewhat irregular. As was said previously, the most significant conclusions will be in the water analysis. When we look at the 'distance from source' table, it is interesting to note that only 12 eels over three pounds were reported although 72 sets of data were submitted enabling no

conclusion to be attempted.

The final section of table 11 deals with overall water characteristics and other species present and scarcely needs comment except to mention that gravel pits and reservoirs produced the majority of the larger still water eels, and that the chances of landing large eels are greater if the fishery produces large numbers of other species of above average size.

However, if we seek to land more two pound plus eels we need to consider:-

A - Month:- July or August.
B - Bait: - Worm.
C - Time: - Night.
D - Additive. Not neccesary although a large percentage of eels taken on oil treated baits were over two pounds.
E - Weather. Wind strength not too important. If there is a wind it is best if it be a light N.E or a light S.W. Cloudy weather is best with little or no rain and mild air characteristics. Prospects are best when water temperatures are above 50F.
F - Tackle. The hook size does not appear to be important although size 2s produced the greatest number of eels. Fine line with either nylon or wire trace using a casting weight of some sort.

G - Swim. Prospects are best from a North bank at a distance of 10 - 25 or 25 yards plus, in 5 - 20 feet of water, near no snags, on a soft bottom in clear or cloudy water.

H - Water. Farmland with little bankside growth between 25 and 200 years old. Steep or a gradual fall off to a somewhat irregular bottom. Either a gravel pit or a reservoir with an inflow and a good head of sizeable trout, perch, pike, roach, rudd, tench, bream and carp - infrequently fished.

In conclusion I would say that during 1977 members fished more sessions and caught more eels than during many other years of the Clubs history. Although the overall result was, perhaps, slightly less than what had been expected, some truly remarkable individual performances among our membership gives rise to some optimism. While we have anglers of such ability within the Club, the outlook is very healthy indeed.

TABLE 1.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS PERFORMANCE TABLE.

NAME	WATERS FISHED	SESSIONS	NO EELS		WEIGHT RANGE						
					0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7
HOLMAN	8	37	41		3	16	15	6	1		
POUNTNEY	1	6	3		1	2					
STEPHENSON	4	8	NIL								
WOODS	2	3	NIL								
SMITH. D.	6	18	5		2	1	-	2			
RICHMOND.	3	77	137		58	46	29	3	1		
JEFFERSON	8	21	12		-	8	4				
CROXALL	4	17	67		4	31	18	12	1	1	
MANN	8	33	62		2	28	22	9	1		
HOLLERBACH	3	14	6				2	2	1	-	1
WHITEHOUSE	3	7	17		6	3	6	2			
HARDMAN	5	21	44		7	15	14	8			
CRAWFORD	5	23	26		11	11	4				
NUNN	3	16	24		3	11	8	2			
DAVY	5	14	3		-	2	1				
GOLDSMITH	3	6	7		3	3	-	-	1	-	-
SUTTON	6	27	14		-	2	3	7	2		
MOTTRAM	6	20	17		3	6	6	2			
HANSEN.	9	29	38		5	15	11	6	1		
HOPE	2	3	11		1	7	3				
HUDSON	3	6	2		-	-	-	2			
TOTAL	97	406	536		109	207	146	63	9	1	1

TABLE 2.

MEMBERS PERFORMANCE - ANNUAL TRENDS 1967 - 1977

YEAR.	1967	-68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	1977	
NO. REP.	19	22	26	20	24	18	19	30	31	35	21	
MEDIAN NO OF EELS	7	8	10	13	11	11	10	16	9	15	14	
U.Q.	12	18	24	24	20	29	35	26	13	23	39	
L.Q.	3	3	4	2	6	3	5	9	5	10	4	
WEIGHT RANGE												
0-1	111	157	181	131	118	60	109	216	96	144	109	2nd lowest.
1-2	51	81	179	129	105	96	152	189	94	220	207	2nd highest
2-3	24	38	43	48	71	64	67	111	76	184	146	2nd highest
3-4	15	13	11	21	30	22	33	43	45	69	63	2nd highest
4-5	2	3	7	3	8	7	12	8	12	15	9	4th highest
5-6	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	7	1	Poor.
6-7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2nd best
TOTAL	204	294	423	334	363	251	373	570	328	639	536	3rd best
					members reporting →			30	31	35	21	

22 20

TABLE 3.

INDIVIDUAL WATER RESULT TABLE - ALL MEMBERS.

WATER	CLASS	COUNTY	NOS SESSION	NOS EELS	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7
R. TAW	1·3	DEVON	44	113	51	39	20	2	1		
VENN POND	2·1	"	14	23	7	7	8	1			
FLAMINGO LAKE	2·2	"	19	1	-	-	1				
WHEAL RASHLEIGH	2·1	CORNWALL	5	3	2	1					
LILY POND	2·1	"	4	0	-						
IVY LAKE	2·2	SUSSEX	1	0	-						
JOHNSONS	2·2	KENT	11	5			1	4			
G.U. CANAL	2·3	—	5	3		1	1	1			
HERTS RIVER	2·3	HERTS.	1	2				1	1		
CHEDDAR RES.	2·1	SOMERSET	36	150	8	57	55	27	2	1	
R. DELPH.	2·3	NORFOLK	1	1				1			
SHROPSHIRE UNION CANAL	2·3	CHESHIRE	3	7	1	5	1				
R. THAMES.	1·2	—	2	5	3	1			1		
R. OUSE.	1·2	BEDFORD.	9	3			1	1	1		
NEWNHAM LAKE	2·2	"	4	3			1	1			1
KINGSMEAD.	2·1	BUCKS.	5	4		3		1			
LOUGH BRISK	2·1	N. IRELAND.	1	2		2					
MARBURY MERE	2·1	CHESHIRE.	7	3			2	1			
BURGHFIELD	2·1	BERKS.	9	0							
EARLSWOOD	2·1	WARWICKS	1	0							
BALDERTON	2·2	LINCS	1	2				1	1		
T.A.S. LAKE	2·1	WORCS	24	7		3	3	1			
WRAYSBURY 1	2·1	SURREY	4	0							
BROXBOURNE	2·1	—	2	0							
BRICK PITS	2·1	ESSEX	7	13	3	3	5	2			
R. STOUR.	1·2	"	2	3		2	1				

WATER	CLASS	COUNTY	NO SESSIONS	NO EELS	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7
CROSSMANS	2·1	ESSEX	9	12		7	5				
HANBURY CANAL	2·3	WORCS	1	0							
GRAFTON MANOR	2·1	"	2	6	3	3					
TOTHAM PIT	2·2	ESSEX	2	1		1					
CHELMER CANAL	2·3	"	1	4		4					
GOSFIELD.	2·2	"	3	1		1					
BLAKEMERE	2·2	SHROPS	10	2			2				
ST WARREN	2·2	ESSEX	2	0							
TREES 2.	2·1	CAMBS	11	25	11	11	3				
HURLESTON RES.	2·2	CHESHIRE	1	2	2						
* CROSEMERE	2·1	SHROPS	9	6		1	2	3			
LIFFORD RES.	2·1	WARWICKS	8	1			1				
BEALEY HILL.	2·1	WORCS.	2	16		14	1	1			
TERRYS POOL	2·1	"	1	1				1			
BRA LAKE	2·1	CAMBS.	9	1			1				
HAXBY POND	2·2	YORKS.	3	1				1			
ELMFIELD POND	2·2	"	2	1				1			
MAYFIELD POND	2·2	"	1	0							
* WHITEMERE	2·1	SHROPS	35	22		7	10	3	2		
LAKE BALA	2·1	MERIONETH	28	16	9	6	1				
BESTHORPE PIT	2·2	LINCS	1.	5	2	1	2				
STARMERS PIT.	2·1	"	2	3		1	1	1			
MARKET RASEN.	2·1	"	6	7		3	4				
SWAN HOLME	2·1	"	10	8	1	3	3	1			
WESTFIELD LAKE NO 5	2·1	STH HUMBS	1	2		1	1				
BARTON BROAD	2·2	" "	2	9	1	6	2				
TRANSPORT POND	2·2	" "	1	6	2	1	1	2			
AUTHO POND.	2·2	LINCS	3	4		3	1				

TABLE 3 (Continued)

WATER	CLASS	COUNTY	NO SESSIONS	NO EELS	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7
RAILWAY PIT	2·2	LINCS	2	0							
STALLINGBORO POND.	2·2	STH HUMBS	1	2	1	1					
* MARSHALLS POND	2·2	LINCS	8	13	2	6	2	3			
* CARTWRIGHTS	2·2	"	2	6		2	3	1			
LAKESIDE LIDO	2·2	"	3	0							
YEOVENEY	2·2	BERKS	2	0							

TABLE 4.

INDIVIDUAL WATER RESULT TABLE - EEL COLOUR, TYPE, CONDITION.

WATER	EEL COLOUR				TYPE			CONDITION.			
	L.B.	D.B.	B.	O	BROAD	THIN	OTHER	SHORT	NORM	LONG	OTHER
R. TAW.	109		1	3	96	17		6	101	5	1
VENN POND	11	9	1	2	3	19	1	1	21	1	
FLAMINGO LAKE				1		1				1	
WHEAL RASHLEIGH.				3		3			3		
LAKE BALA.	2	13		1	13	3		1	15		
JOHNSONS		4			1	3	1		4	1	
C.U. CANAL	3				2	1			2	1	
HERTS RIVER.	2				2			1	1		
CHEDDAR RES.	44	83	1	22	21	129		13	115	22	
R. DELPH.				1	1				1		
SHROPSHIRE UNION CANAL	3			4		7			5	2	
R. THAMES	5					5			5		
R. OUSE.		1		2	2	1		1	2		
NEWNHAM LAKE		3			1	2		1	2		
KINGSMEAD	1	2		1	2	2			4		
LOUGH BRISK	2				1	1		1	1		
MARBURY MERE	1	2			2	1			3		
BALDERTON.	1	1			2				2		
T.A.S. LAKE.	4			1	3	4		1	5		
BRICK PITS	13				13			9	4		
R. STOUR.		3			3				3		
CROSSMANS	8	4			11	1			12		
GRAFTON MANOR		1		5	6			5	1		
TOTNAM PIT				1	1				1		
CHELMER CANAL				4	4				4		