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A REPORT ON THE 1976 REPORTING SCHEME: PART 1

With the introduction of a new type of session report scheme, this will be the last Report of its type, following the style set by Terry Coulson so many years ago. In fact this Report ends a period of 10 years intensive reporting and as the results are absorbed, it is seen just how much effort and achievements has been obtained.

It is fitting therefore that the 1976 Results are the best ever for the Club, more members reporting, many more eels caught, more rod hours put in and better averages per eel at various weights than for many years. Not only was 1976 the best year for numbers of eels, but it was the best year for numbers of quality eels. The success of the Club in 1976 was not just a flash in the pan however, 1975 was a poor year for the Club and nationally as we captured just 16 4lb plus eels, although our best previous total, compared with a nationally reported total of just 41 4lb plus eels, 21 of which were over 5lb against our total of 4 eels over 5lb. By comparison, 1976 produced 22 eels over 4lb for the Club, 7 of which were over 5lb. Nationally, 73 eels over 4lb were reported, of which 31 were over 5lb, 10 being greater than 6lb.

Therefore, by mathmatical inspection we can see that although we captured more eels, because 1976 was an outstanding year for specimen eels, we have only managed to capture the same percentage, but not of the bigger eels, ie., 6lb plus.

Full details of all 4lb plus eels of 1976 will be published later and perhaps we may be able to discuss why it was an exceptional year, very out of line with the numbers forcasted by the trend suggested over the past 15 years. Was it because of the exceptional weather? Certainly over 50 4lb plus eels were reported since July 1976 after the hot summer began.

Once more I would like to thank each of the Regional Reporting Officers for their efforts in taking much of the work load away from me. It does save a good deal of tim

Table 1. Performance of Individual Members 1976

This table sets out a summary of the effort and results of members for 1976. It demonstrates a simple method of obtaining totals for each parameter.

35 sets of reports were analysed, including Ron Barnard's as in previous years.
639 eels were captured, compared with a previous best total of 596 in 1974.
22158 Rod Hours were achieved compared with the previous best of 21781½ in 1974.
This gives a figure of 35 for Rod Hours per Eel which is a big improvement over the past two years and 50% less than for 1975. (Highest number reporting was 31 in 1975)

The numbers of sessions ranged from 6 to 43 per member. The median number was 21, the lower quartile (LQ) was 15 and the upper quartile (UQ) was 31. The 9 members above the UQ put in 337 sessions (43%), the 9 members below the LQ put in 85 sessions, (11%).

The numbers of eels caught ranged from 2 to 65 per member. The median was 15, the LQ was 10 and the UQ was 23. The 9 members above the UQ caught 320 eels (50½%), the 9 members below the LQ caught 53 (8.3%) eels.

The numbers of Rod Hours ranged from 140 to 2014 per member. The median was 542, the LQ was 351 and the UQ was 815. The 9 members above the UQ had 10618 RH (48%), the 9 members below the LQ had 1823 RH (8¼%).

These figures suggest, as in previous years, 9 or 10 members put in the most effort and obtain the most eels. However, looking at Table 1 it is seen that the members who put in the most Rod Hours are not always the ones who capture the most eels. This is illustrated in the Rod Hours/Eels column. Please bear this in mind.

Table 1 also shows the numbers of 2, 3, 4, and 5lb plus eels captured by each member. It also acts as a guide to the Club totals for each of these weights. Details of these are broken down in later tables into sections on bait and time of day.

Table 1. Performance of Individual Members. 1976

MEMBER	S	RH	E	RH/E	Kg(0.906) 2+	(1.359) 3+	(1.812) 4+	(2.265) 5+
Barnard	12	265	13	20⅓	2	-	-	-
Bell	25	480½	23	21	16	3	-	-
Billington	16	430½	17	27	11	3	1	-
Booth	6	149½	2	75	2	1	1	-
Crawford	21	815	14	58	4	1	1	-
Croxall	36	1270	21	60½	9	2	1	-
Davy	36	929	39	24	11	1	-	-
Goldsmith	23	736	15	49	9	3	1	-
Gough	7	140	3	46½	2	-	-	-
Goward	7	171	3	57	2	-	-	-
Hansen	16	810	10	81	4	2	-	-
Hardman	19	967½	12	80½	11	5	2	1
Hollerbach	37	1079½	23	47	16	9	2	-
Holliman	12	560	11	51	3	1	1	-
Holman	43	2014½	65	31	22	7	3	2
Hope	16	666	11	60½	7	6	-	-
Hudson	6	153	2	76½	2	2	1	1
Jackson	39	1120½	27	41½	8	4	-	-
Jefferson	38	1378	14	98½	3	-	-	-
Joyes	21	308½	18	17	8	1	-	-
Knee	20	494	30	16½	12	2	1	-
Minards	22	601½	9	67	1	1	1	-
Mottram	17	588	7	84	6	3	-	-
Nunn	16	257	24	10	5	-	-	-
Orme	8	351½	8	44	5	1	-	-
Pountney	31	515	22	23½	10	3	-	-
Radford	12	453½	14	31	3	1	-	-
Richmond	38	542½	43	12½	12	3	1	-
Smith.A.	17	261	15	17½	5	2	-	-
Smith.D.	15	413	20	20½	11	2	-	-
Stephenson	21	484½	9	54	3	2	1	1
Sutton	30	754	35	21½	20	9	-	-
Vandercruyssen	23	386	15	25⅔	5	1	1	1
Watson	39	1046½	34	31½	20	8	3	1
Woods	29	586½	11	53½	5	-	-	-
TOTAL	774	22158	639	-	275	89	22	7
MEAN	22	633	18	35	8	2½	-	-

Table 2. Members' Performance 1967 - 1976

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
No.Rep.	19	22	26	20	24	18	19	30	31	35
Med No of E	7	8	10	13	11	11	10	16	9	15
UQ	12	18	24	24	20	29	35	26	13	23
LQ	3	3	4	2	6	3	5	9	5	10
Med No. of RH	329	266	288	255	479	425	525	486½	604	542
UQ	1184	442	662	357	742	650	1136	941½	855½	815
LQ	214	108	126	153	281	186	335	261	414	351
Tot. E	204	294	423	334	363	322	418	596	336	639
Tot. RH	11300	10100	11600	8200	11970	7534	13160	21781	21531	22158
RH/E	55	34	27	25	(33) 35	(23) 29	(31) 35	47½	73½	35

INCORRECT

Table 3. The Overall Result. 1976

Due to the very small effort put into fishing Abberton Reservoir in 1976 it is not of any value to separate out the Abberton results as in the past few years. Thus a simple overall result for all waters fished in 1976 is set out as below.

WEIGHT RANGE	TOTAL 1976 N	CF%	(CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY PERCENTAGE)
0 - 1	144	22.7	
1 - 2	220	57.3	
2 - 3	184	86.4	
3 - 4	69	97.3	
4 - 5	15	99.6	
5 - 6	7	100.0	
Total Eels	639		
Total RH	22158		
Mean RH/E	35		
RH/2	80		
RH/3	243		
RH/4	1007		
Median	1:10		
UQ	2:5		
LQ	1:0		
IQR	1:5		

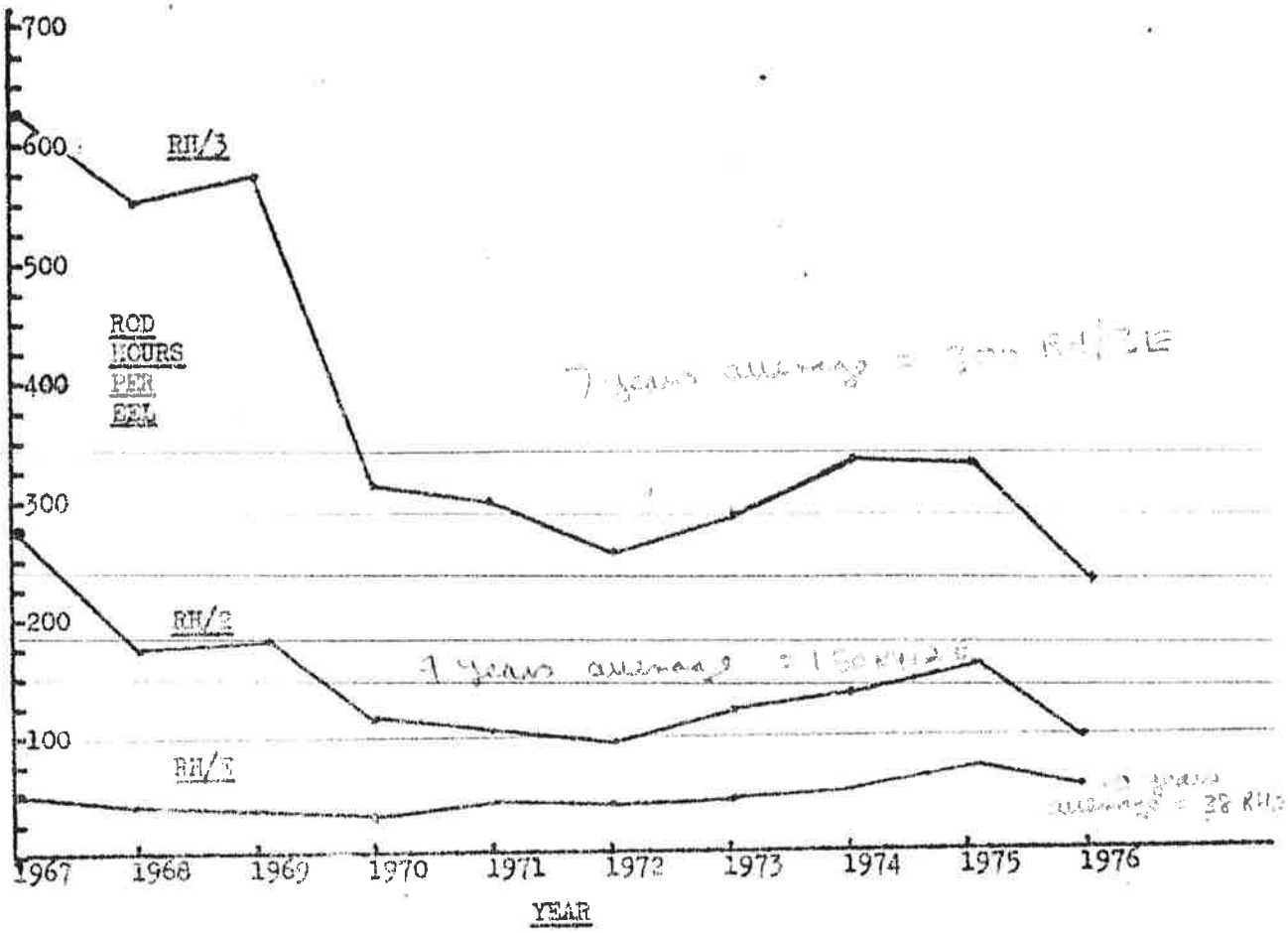
Table 4. Annual Trends 1970 - 1976 and Cumulative Totals 1967 - 1976 'All Other'

WEIGHT RANGE	1970 N	CF%	1971 N	CF%	1972 N	CF%	1973 N	CF%	1974 N	CF%	1975 N	CF%	1976 N	CF%	1967 - 1976 N	CF%
0-1	131	39	118	35	60	24	109	29	216	37.9	96	29	144	22.7	1322	35.3
1-2	129	78	105	67	96	62	152	70	189	71.3	94	58	220	57.3	1286	69.6
2-3	48	92	71	88	64	88	67	88	111	90.7	76	81	184	86.4	726	89.0
3-4	21	98	30	97	22	97	33	97	43	96.2	45	94½	69	97.3	304	97.1
4-5	3	99½	8	99.2	7	99.2	12	99	8	99.5	12	98½	15	99.6	77	99.1
5-6	2	100	2	99.8	2	100	3	100	3	100	4	99½	7	100	28	99.8
6-7	-		1	100	-		-		-		-		-		1	100.0
Tot E	334		363		251		373		570		328		639		3749	
Tot RH	8220		12000		7304		13160		21662½		21456		22158		144960½	
RH/E	25		35		29		35		38		65½		35		38	
RH/2	110		100		77		118		131		155½		80		127	—
RH/3	316		291		251		290		338½		346		243		355	—
Median	1:2		1:5		1:9		1:7		1:4		1:11		1:10			
UQ	1:14		2:5		2:7		2:4		2:2		2:12		2:5			
LQ	0:11		0:11		1:1		0:14		0:12		0:14		1:0			
LQR	1:3		1:10		1:6		1:6		1:6		1:13		1:5			

SIGNIFICANT 10 YEAR FIGURE.

Plot size of eel (different colours V year) 10 years

Figure 1. Annual Trends in Rate-of-Catch. 1967 - 1976



The data from Table 4 and Figure 1 indicate a better finishing trend, ie., in a downward direction at the end of the 10 year reporting period. In fact, despite several setbacks, the overall trend is continual reduction in rod hours per eel especially for 3lb plus eels which show the most marked improvement from 600 rod hours per eel in 1967. The rod hours for the 1970's show remarkable consistancy of between 250 to 350 rod hours per 3lb plus eel and 100 to 150 for 2lb plus eels.

The 10 years results then have resulted in about 3749 eels from almost 14500 rod hours, an average of 38 rod hours per eel and a total of 106 4lb plus eels. These results though do not include the many eels captured from Abberton plus the rod hours put in. Because this was an exceptional water, the results were kept separate and can be looked up in the Annual Reports for previous years.

From the cumulative frequency figures in Table 4, it is interesting to note that on average about 90% of all eels are under 3lb, or in simple terms, 1 in every 10 eels caught by members is over 3lb. Also 97% of all eels are under 4lb, again, in simple terms, 1 in every 35 eels caught by members is over 4lb.

In the 1977 Reporting scheme, it will be these type of statistics which will be very important, not rod hours, but the percentage of each members eel catches analysed by weight and correlated against as many other relevent factors as possible.

Table 5. Worm versus Dead-Bait. 1976

WEIGHT RANGE	WORM N	WORM CF%	DEADBAIT N	DEADBAIT CF%
0 - 1	73	30	68	18
1 - 2	83	63.3	132	53
2 - 3	58	87.5	120	85
3 - 4	23	97	42	96.3
4 - 5	4	98.75	11	99.2
5 - 6	3	100.00	4	100.0
	244		377	

(Plus 18 eels caught on 'other' baits)

By a simple inspection, it is observed that for all weight ranges except the 0-1 lb section, deadbaits produced more eels than worms. However it has to be kept in perspective as nearly three times as many rod hours were spent on deadbaits than on worm baits. The significant trends will be observed in later tables.

As a simple explanation of Table 5, it may be considered that about 1 in every 8 eels caught on worm was over 3lb and about 1 in every 6 eels caught on dead bait was over 3lb, regardless of rod hours.

Table 5. Rate of Catch. Worm versus Dead Bait. 1974 - 1976

	WORM 1974	WORM 1975	WORM 1976	DEAD BAIT 1974	DEAD BAIT 1975	DEAD BAIT 1976	RATIO DB/W 1974	RATIO DB/W 1975	RATIO DB/W 1976
RH/S	21½	53	25½	52	68	41	?.0	1.3	1.7
RH/1	48	93	33	63	88	50	1.3	0.95	1.5
RH/2	117	171	64½	114	145	86½	1.0	0.85	1.3
RH/3	301	441	189	315	316	270	1.0	0.7	1.4
RH/4	3163	2647	809	1717	1129	1028	0.5	0.4	1.3

Total Rod hours on worm = 5668½
Total Rod hours on deadbait = 15424.

When the ratio of DB/W for 1976 is plotted onto Figure 3 of the 1975 Report it follows a similar line to that of the 1973 Report, ie., always in favour of worm bait. The final column of the Ratio DB/W shows that on average, in 1976, worm baits were 1½ times more successful than deadbaits over all weight ranges, a very different trend to the previous two years.

To save time and avoid confusion, I have not repeated figure 3 of the 1975 Report here, but members can easily draw the indicative graph if they so desire.

Notice once more, members have spent almost three times as much effort on deadbait as on worm. The factors to be remembered here are that worms may be unsuited to some waters due to too many small eels or other unwanted species. Also to be remembered is that 1976 was a very dry year and worms became very difficult to obtain for most members.

A further break-down on worm/deadbait results is demonstrated in Table 7 when the significance of time of day is considered.

1975-76 — 1+ Eels W better 1.6× Rod hours req by DB
2+ " W " 1.2× " " " " "
3+ " DB " 0.8× " " " " "
4+ " DB = W 1.0× " " " " "

Table 7. Day versus Night. 1976

	OVERALL DAY	OVERALL NIGHT	WORM DAY	WORM NIGHT	DEADBAIT DAY	DEADBAIT NIGHT
TOTAL EELS	103	532	53	187	49	328
TOTAL ROD HOURS	7461	14697	2305½	3363	4614	10810
RH/E	72	27½	43½	18	94	33
Advantage for night fishing	2.6 x better (1976)		2.4 x better (1976)		2.85 x better (1976)	
	2.5 (1975)		1.25 (1975)		3.8 (1975)	
	1.77 (1974)		1.06 (1974)		2.95 (1974)	
			1.5 (1973)		2.8 (1973)	
RH/2	191	63½	104½	51⅔	271½	65
RH/3	574	196⅔	288	168	923	200
RH/4	7461	670	-	480	4614	772
RH/5	-	2100	-	1121	-	2702½

From Table 7, we can see the advantage of night over day, overall and for worm versus deadbaits. Worm baits at night produced 5lb+ eels for every 1121 rod hours but 2702½ rod hours were required when using deadbaits. In 1975, the results showed no difference in RH/5 for worm versus deadbait and that for 4lb plus eels, deadbaits were almost three times better at night. 1976 shows that in this case, for 4lb plus eels, worms were almost twice as effective. The reversal in trends is quite remarkable.

Again in an effort to resolve the facts more, Table 7 has been further analysed as follows.

Table 7+. Weight versus Day/Night for Worms/Deadbait. 1976

	OVERALL DAY	OVERALL NIGHT	*	WORM DAY	WORM NIGHT	*	DEADBAIT DAY	DEADBAIT NIGHT	*
1lb+ EELS	75	407	5½x	41	123	3x	32	284	9x
2lb+ EELS	39	251	6½x	22	65	3x	17	166	9¾x
3lb+ EELS	13	74	6x	8	20	2½x	5	54	11x
4lb+ EELS	1	21	-	-	7	-	1	14	-
5lb+ EELS	-	7	-	-	3	-	-	4	-

(* = advantage for night fishing)

These figures compare with 1975 to demonstrate similar implications; that is, worm baits are about 3 times more productive at night and deadbaits are about 10 times more productive at night over their use during the day. A similar trend is shown for when both baits are combined, night use is 6 times more productive.

Again as for last year (1975) if you fish for eels during the day, worm baits will be three times more productive, depending on the particular water of course.

Table 8. Individual Members Results. Worm versus Deadbaits. 1976

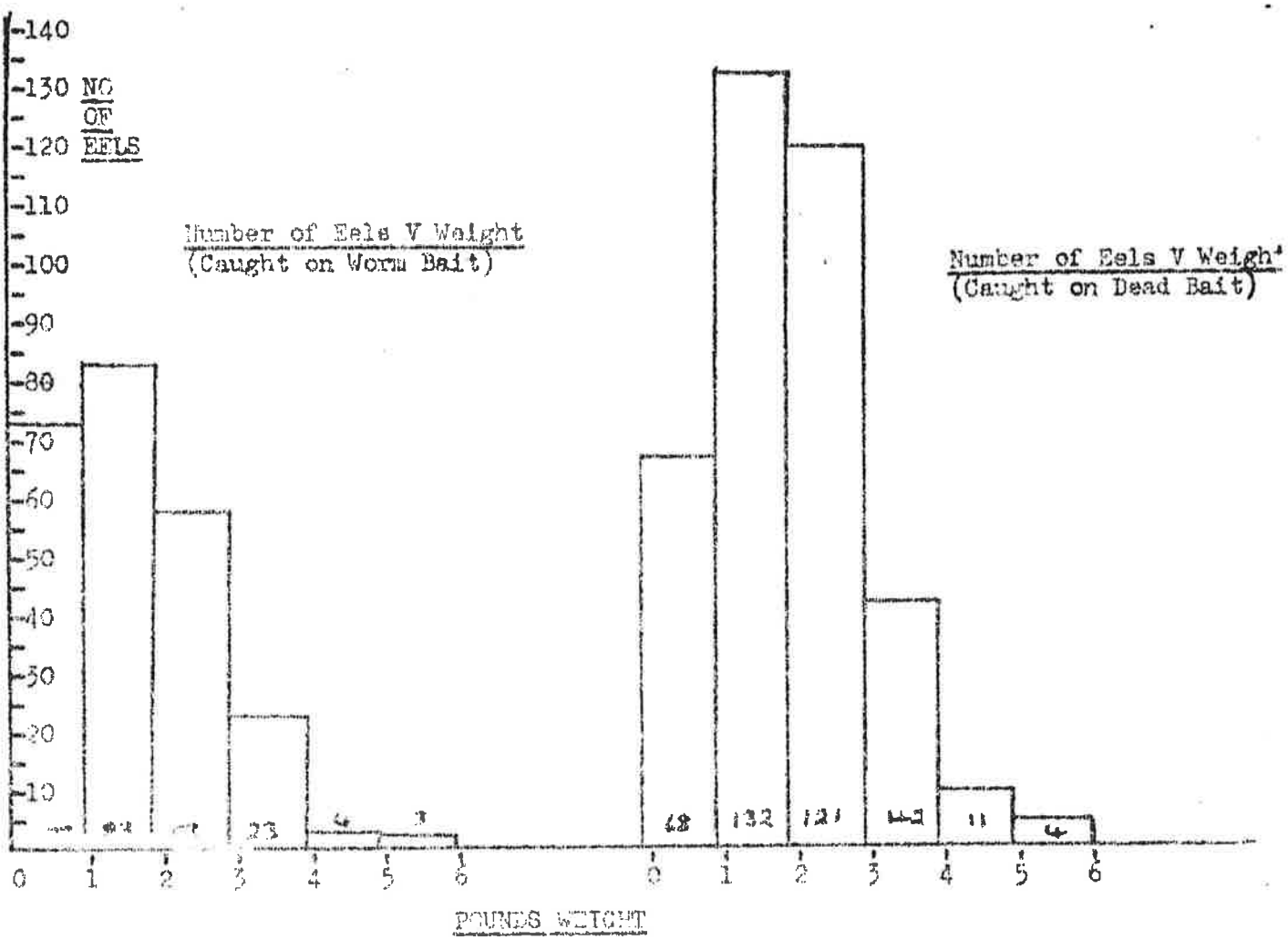
	OTHER				WORM						DEADBAIT						
MEMBER	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	TOTAL
Barnard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	2	-	-	-	13
Bell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	13	3	-	-	23
Billington	-	-	1	1	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	17
Booth	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Crawford	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	1	-	14
Croxall	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	1	-	21
Davy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	10	1	-	-	39
Goldsmith	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	1	-	15
Gough	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Goward	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Hansen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	2	-	-	10
Hardman	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	12
Hollerbach	1	1	-	1	1	1	4	5	2	-	1	2	3	1	-	-	23
Holliman	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	1	-	11
Holman	-	-	-	-	14	19	9	3	1	2	-	10	6	1	-	-	65
Hope	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	6	-	-	11
Hudson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Jackson	-	-	1	-	8	1	1	-	-	-	5	5	2	4	-	-	27
Jefferson	1	2	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	14
Jeyes	-	-	-	-	7	3	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Knee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	10	1	1	-	30
Minards	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	9
Mottram	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	7
Nunn	-	-	-	-	8	8	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	24
Orme	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	8
Pountney	1	-	-	-	8	3	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Radford	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	2	5	1	-	-	-	14
Richmond	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	11	16	9	2	1	-	43
Smith.A.	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15
Smith.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	9	2	-	-	20
Stephenson	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	9
Sutton	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	5	6	10	9	-	-	35
Vanderoruyssen	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	3	-	-	1	15
Watson	-	-	-	1	1	11	8	4	1	-	-	2	4	-	1	1	34
Woods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	11
TOTALS	3	5	6	4	73	83	58	23	4	3	68	132	121	42	11	4	639

Table 8 illustrates the numbers of all eels captured in 1976 by all members and in all weight/bait classes. Using this table, all members will be able to compare his results in detail with all others.

This table has now been presented for the last three years so members can compare all three years performances and as three years results are used, trends may appear to any member who gives it careful consideration.

The data from from Table 8 is simplified in figure 2, a graph of Eels versus Weight, Worms and Deadbait. This graph also can be compared with previous years.

Figure 2. Eels versus Weight. Worms and Deadbait. 1976



If you can compare the graph above, Figure 2, with the similar graph for 1975, Figure 4., remembering the vertical scales are different with 1975 Figure 4 only going up to 70 eels but 1976 graph going to 132 eels, it is observed that the overall shapes are very similar, except that 1976 was a more productive year.

Table 9 overleaf, Individual Members Results. Breakdown of Rod Hours. 1976, all members will once again be able to compare a detailed analysis of their own effort with all others. It may be particulary useful to compare your own results with those for the more successful members. It is easily seen which members concentrate on worm baits and which on deadbait, also just how much effort each member puts into the use of either bait during the day and night.

As in previous years, by looking atyour own figures you can calculate how much effort you required to capture eels during the day or night, on worm or deadbait, comparing Table 9 with Table 8, although it would be useful if more specific data was available. As in previous years, time does not allow me to present the information in as many tables as I would like. Perhaps it may be done in the future using the past 10 years reporting results, although the Club only has in its possession the session reports since 1972, previous ones are still with Terry Coulson. We do however have very detailed Annual Reports that can be combined with present stocks to extract further use of the data.

Table 9. Individual Members Results. Breakdown of Rod Hours. 1976

MEMBER	RH/W	RH/DB	DRH/W	DRH/DB	NRH/W	NRH/DB
Barnard	24	241	10	87	14	154
Bell	35½	445	10½	91½	25	353½
Billington	160½	182	24½	31½	159	150½
Booth	62½	86½	6½	16½	56	70
Crawford	211½	565	83½	175	128	388
Croxall	299	871	138	275	161	596
Davy	57	862	18	229	39	633
Goldsmith	23	691	9	230	14	461
Gough	140	-	19½	-	120½	-
Goward	50	121	12	28	38	93
Hansen	14	806	5	233	9	573
Hardman	76	820	32½	367	43½	453
Hollerbach	547	499	120	117½	427	381½
Holliman	35	325	16	125	19	200
Holman	1066½	913	330½	307½	536	605½
Hope	140½	525½	90	172½	50½	353
Hudson	92½	60½	16	11½	76½	49
Jackson	153	891	78	269	75	622
Jefferson	333	968	130	297	203	671
Jeyes	146½	75½	78	30	70½	48½
Knee	37½	435½	10½	108½	27	327
Minards	113	467½	50	155½	63	311½
Mottram	260½	527½	52	100½	208½	227
Nunn	130	122	64	46	66	76
Orme	126½	225	110	71½	115	54
Pountney	124	335½	261½	46½	74½	37
Radford	105	222½	55	84½	50	138½
Richmond	141	370½	32	166½	109	213½
Smith.A.	54	167	13	39½	81	127½
Smith.D.	40	320	22	107	18	213
Stephenson	174½	248	97	66½	77½	161½
Sutton	99	646	41	229	56	417
Vandercruysen	91	295	17½	59½	73½	235½
Watson	420	590½	13	13	415	577½
Woods	77	438½	59½	142½	37½	296
TOTAL	5668½	15424	2305½	4614	3363	10810
MEAN	162	440½	66	132	96	309

Only 5 members used worm as bait more than deadbait.
Only 7 members used worm baits more during the day than at night.
Only 8 members used deadbaits more during the day than at night.

The ratio of worm rod hours to deadbait rod hours overall is about 1:3
The ratio of day/worm rod hours to night/worm rod hours is 1:2
The ratio of day/deadbait rod hours to night/deadbait rod hours is 1:3

These figures compare with those for 1975 where the ratio's were 1:3, 1:3, 1:3 and for 1974 where the ratio's are 1:2½, 1:1½ and 1:2, respectivly.

What this means is for the last three years, members, on average, spend ¼ of their time using worms and ¾rds of their time on deadbait. Also, twice as much effort is made with worm during the night as during the day, and three times as much effort is made with deadbaits during the night as during the day.

Looking at rod hour/eel ratio's in previous tables, we see that daytime eel angling is more productive with worms, but both baits are effective equally at night.

Conclusions to the 1976 Reporting Scheme

As this may be the last of this type of Annual Report, the heading perhaps should have been 'Conclusions to the 1967-1976 Reporting Scheme', however, to give justice to such a statement would require a very detailed study of all past Reports and more time than I have available at the present. Copies of all past Reports are available to all members who may therefore study some trends themselves.

On the dawn perhaps of a new reporting age for the Anguilla Club, inspection of the results for 1976 show similar trends, overall to previous years. There have been a few exceptional years, good ones and poor ones, but of course that is to be expected. Some years we have caught more eels on worm than deadbait, some years the other way round. Whenever you study these reports, please never take them one year at a time, but as a 10 year outline. Remember that 145000 rod hours at our average members rate of effort of about 500 rod hours per year would take 290 years and if assessed session wise at an average of about 30 rod hours per session would require 4833 years. In that same number of rod hours, a member would expect to catch about 4000 eels. It all takes a bit of absorbing.

The most significant factor that pleases me is the decreasing percentage of smaller eels that are being caught by Club members. We continue to have good annual totals of eels but the number of eels in the 0-1 lb range in 1976 are 40% less than for 1974, but more than for 1975 when very few eels in this range was caught. It may be a useful exercise perhaps to draw a graph of each weight range as for Figure 2 to see the effects over several seasons.

It is hoped that Part 2 of the Reports for the past few years, on individual fisheries, can be combined if time becomes available sometime during the year, as I only get about 14 weeks holiday as a schoolteacher, time soon runs out.

The 1976 season has gone. The 1977 season is being born and soon we shall all be spending vast amounts of time, money and effort in the hope that the very big eels will yield themselves at last. Who will win the new trophy this year? Will it be you? Remembering all the data the Club has and thinking about it, perhaps you will be able to maximise your effort in the right directions. You are all thinking anglers. Do not neglect the most important part of your tackle, that which is below the water. After all the time and expense, do not be wasteful. Be sure all is of the highest standard, poor hooks, traces, knots, presentation, bait, etc., will not give good results. I still mourn the loss of my two best eels from Bra Lake in 1976. I hope this will never again occur. Who will lose a good eel this year.

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations Used In The 1976 Report

S = Sessions
RH = Rod Hours
E = Eels
RH/2 = Rod hours per 2lb eel
RH/E=rod hours per eel of any size
Median = The middle number in a list of numbers in increasing order.
UQ = The middle number between the median and the largest number.
LQ = The middle number between the median and the smallest number.
IQR = The difference between the UQ and the LQ.
Mean = The average value,.ie., all the numbers in a list added up and the total divided by how many numbers there are.
RH/W = The number of rod hours fished with worm bait.
RH/DB = The number of rod hours spent fishing with deadbait.
DRH/W = The number of rod hours spent fishing with worm bait during the day.
NRH/DB = The number of rod hours spent fishing with deadbait during the night.

BRIAN CRAWFORD SPRING 1977