

## Illinois Department of Natural Resources <br> Division of Fisheries

# Charter Boat Fishing in Lake Michigan: 2019 Illinois Reported Harvest 

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## Executive Summary

Illinois charter boat operator permits were issued to 94 individuals in 2019. Illinois residents accounted for approximately $75 \%$ of 14,663 sport anglers who fished on charter boats and harvested a reported 34,641 salmon and trout from the Illinois waters of Lake Michigan; a total of 1,777 Yellow Perch were reported in the harvest. Coho Salmon comprised the greatest portion (59\%) of the charter boat angler harvest; Chinook Salmon (3\%), Lake Trout (33\%), Rainbow Trout (4\%), and Brown Trout $(<1 \%)$ constituted smaller percentages of the harvest. The percentage of Coho Salmon in the harvest was less than the long-term average (1979-2018 average 65\%; range 43-83\%). Effort increased by 2\% but harvest declined (-5\%) compared to 2018. The 2019 overall harvest rate ( 44 fish per 100 anglerhours) was less than the 48 fish per 100 angler-hours in 2018 and less than the long-term average (48 fish/angler-hour, 1979-2018).

## Introduction

Non-native salmonids have become an integral part of the Lake Michigan fish community and the sport fishery. Pacific salmon and various trout species have been stocked in Lake Michigan since the late 1960s. Approximately 12 million salmonid fingerlings were annually stocked lakewide during 19762012; current stocking plans call for approximately 9.4 million salmon and trout. Chinook Salmon comprised the greatest portion of salmonids stocked in Lake Michigan until 2005, after which stocked Chinook Salmon and Lake Trout numbers were similar. Lake Trout, which are native to Lake Michigan, also are stocked to meet criteria set forth by A Fisheries Management Implementation Strategy for the Rehabilitation of Lake Trout in Lake Michigan and to achieve the Salmonine Objective of the Fish Community Objectives for Lake Michigan. Salmonid stocking in Illinois waters (Table 1) constitutes approximately $8.4 \%$ of the salmonids stocked lakewide.

The purposes for stocking these fish are to re-establish self-sustaining Lake Trout populations, enhance naturalized populations, and provide sport fishing opportunities. The expansion of the Welland Canal bypassed Niagara Falls which acted as a natural barrier to aquatic invaders from the Atlantic Ocean. The alewife, a fish native to the Atlantic Ocean that was first discovered in Lake Michigan in 1950, drastically altered the Lake Michigan food web and negatively impacted native planktivores. The original introduction of the Pacific salmon was to control alewife population growth although a popular sport fishery was developed.

Charter boat operators receive a fee to provide sport anglers access to offshore fishing opportunities for salmonids. A catch reporting system is mandated through Illinois statutes governing charter boat licensees that engage in such activities in Illinois waters (Fish and Wildlife Code of Illinois, Section 5/10-135). This report summarizes the reported charter boat angler effort and salmonid harvest from the Illinois waters of Lake Michigan in 2019.

## Methods

Lake Michigan Charter Boat Operator permits were issued to 94 individuals in 2019. In addition, operators also received standardized catch report forms (Appendix). Data requested on the catch report included: date of fishing trip, jurisdictional grid fished, number of resident and non-resident sport anglers, number of fishing lines used, total number of hours fished (excluding running time), and number and species of harvested fish. State regulations require that charter boat operators submit these completed catch reports on a monthly basis, even in months when no charter trips occur.

Harvest and fishing effort data from 2,858 charter boat excursions in 2019 were summarized by season, month, and statistical grid, and trends in harvest and effort were compared to previous years. The 2019 harvest data represent reported fishing effort by 11,020 Illinois residents and 3,643 nonresidents that chartered boats to fish in the Illinois waters of Lake Michigan. Since the number of fishing lines per angler was not equivalent among trips, fishing effort was instead expressed as angler-hours and calculated by multiplying the total number of anglers by number of hours fished per trip. Seasonal harvest rate was calculated by dividing the total harvest of all salmonids by total effort for the season. Harvest rate for each statistical grid was based on total number of salmonids harvested within the grid divided by the fishing effort reported within the grid. All harvest rates were then standardized to 100 angler-hours because harvest rates are typically less than 1 fish per angler-hour.

## Results and Discussion

Similar to previous years, most salmonids harvested from Illinois waters of Lake Michigan in 2019 were Coho Salmon (Figure 1). Coho Salmon accounted for $59 \%$ of the 2019 salmonid harvest and have comprised, on average, the greatest portion $\left(65 \%^{1}\right)$ of the salmonid harvest since 1979. The percentage of coho in the harvest was lower (-15\%) than in 2018. Lake Trout (33\%), Rainbow Trout

[^1](4\%), and Brown Trout (<1\%) constituted smaller percentages of the 2019 harvest. The number of Chinook Salmon in the harvest increased (+4\%) compared to 2018 but the percentage of the total harvest was similar (3\%). Harvest of Rainbow Trout was similar to 2018; Lake Trout harvest increased (+17\%) and Brown Trout harvest declined (-36\%).

Charter boat angler effort (78,238 angler-hours) was similar to 2018 (76,685 angler-hours). Non-charter boat salmonid fishing effort however increased between 2018 and 2019 (+26\%; C. Roswell, INHS, pers. comm.). Charter boat sportfishing accounted for approximately $21 \%^{2}$ of the total fishing effort directed at salmonids in the Illinois portion of Lake Michigan prior to 1999. More recently, charter boats have comprised $29 \%^{3}$ of the total angler effort for salmonids, due to a slow decline in shore-based salmon fishing since 1988 and a drop in non-charter boat effort following 1998 (Figure 2).

Charter boat harvest rate in 2019 (44 fish per 100 angler-hours) was lower than the harvest rate in 2018 (48 fish per 100 angler-hours) and less than the long-term average (Figure 1). Similar to previous years, the harvest rate of anglers fishing on charter boats was approximately twice that of anglers fishing on non-chartered boats (Figure 3).

Most chartered fishing trips typically occur during the months of May and June. The spring Coho Salmon season in 2019 was typical, as it extended into June; most Coho Salmon (42\%) were harvested in May and 37\% were harvested in June (Table 2). Chinook Salmon harvest increased slightly (+4\%) compared to 2018 and was seasonally atypical; the majority of Chinook Salmon harvest is usually nearly evenly divided between July and August. In 2019, peaks of harvest occurred in June and August and similar amounts of Chinook Salmon were harvested in May, July, September, and October. Similar to Chinook Salmon, Rainbow Trout harvest typically is highest in July and August, however monthly harvest totals for Rainbow Trout were similar for May through August. Brown Trout harvest primarily occurred in May (59\%) which is later in the season than usual. Overall, the majority of all salmonid

[^2]harvest occurred during May (31\%) and was primarily driven by the Coho Salmon harvest (79\% of May harvest).

No salmonid fishing was reported in six statistical grids. Approximately 51\% of the salmonids were harvested from Grid 2302 which coincided with $50 \%$ of the fishing effort focused in that grid (Table 3). In general, harvest and effort are usually highest in the north and in grids closest to shore (i.e., 2302 and 2402). Harvest rates in Illinois waters ranged from 17 to 79 fish per 100 hrs.

A total of 1,777 Yellow Perch were harvested on charter boats. Yellow Perch were harvested during the months of June, July, November, and December and the harvest rate for Yellow Perch was 309 fish per 100 hrs.

## Literature Cited

Roswell, C., and S. J. Czesny. 2020. A survey of sportfishing in the Illinois portion of Lake Michigan. Aquatic Ecology Technical Report 2020(X). Illinois Natural History Survey. xxpp.

## Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Pat Bevell for entering data and monitoring reporting compliance.

Table 1. Number of salmon and trout stocked in the Illinois waters of Lake Michigan, 1990-2019.

| Year | Coho <br> Salmon | Chinook <br> Salmon | Lake <br> Trout | Rainbow Trout (Arlee) | Rainbow Trout (Skamania) | Brown Trout | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1990 | 302,600 | 479,400 | 27,843 | 51,100 | 55,084 | 102,510 | 1,018,537 |
| 1991 | 312,731 | 496,338 | 101,000 | 80,175 | 53,543 | 113,912 | 1,157,699 |
| 1992 | 308,581 | 352,669 | 100,033 | 52,076 | 53,195 | 100,107 | 966,661 |
| 1993 | 117,789 | 364,197 | 96,000 | 159,028 | 0 | 105,657 | 842,671 |
| 1994 | 328,004 | 285,583 | 96,700 | 51,618 | 46,080 | 100,528 | 908,513 |
| 1995 | 308,204 | 362,718 | 59,605 | 50,026 | 49,042 | 98,211 | 927,806 |
| 1996 | 305,581 | 365,427 | 60,900 | 50,071 | 51,980 | 85,160 | 919,119 |
| 1997 | 320,288 | 360,117 | 120,000 | 41,500 | 50,178 | 90,066 | 964,149 |
| 1998 | 305,835 | 366,172 | 60,000 | 50,050 | 52,933 | 99,748 | 874,738 |
| 1999 | 301,589 | 304,645 | 64,000 | 84,660 | 0 | 102,665 | 857,559 |
| 2000 | 302,300 | 305,706 | 0 | 100,000 | 0 | 100,000 | 808,006 |
| 2001 | 300,900 | 304,000 | 59,240 | 87,608 | 0 | 72,316 | 824,064 |
| 2002 | 300,932 | 305,341 | 61,024 | 46,003 | 60,461 | 100,000 | 873,761 |
| 2003 | 249,066 | 299,462 | 60,771 | 50,886 | 75,968 | 100,000 | 836,153 |
| 2004 | 300,076 | 302,673 | 60,300 | 48,423 | 64,300 | 100,000 | 875,772 |
| 2005 | 301,006 | 295,242 | 62,832 | 55,338 | 56,058 | 100,000 | 870,476 |
| 2006 | 304,242 | 242,542 | 67,849 | 49,462 | 55,201 | 93,000 | 812,276 |
| 2007 | 301,377 | 252,265 | 56,381 | 50,982 | 66,334 | 100,000 | 827,339 |
| 2008 | 282,201 | 253,809 | 126,631 | 51,003 | 56,040 | 100,144 | 817,297 |
| 2009 | 300,559 | 236,983 | 118,160 | 45,285 | 56,714 | 100,550 | 858,251 |
| 2010 | 308,805 | 255,752 | 120,166 | 51,156 | 61,132 | 104,953 | 904,964 |
| 2011 | 281,429 | 235,972 | 122,058 | 101,789 | 0 | 104,579 | 843,769 |
| 2012 | 300,748 | 253,244 | 125,692 | 49,261 | 52,160 | 99,460 | 874,873 |
| 2013 | 310,288 | 227,336 | 124,021 | 56,335 | 42,933 | 102,281 | 863,194 |
| 2014 | 311,184 | 236,625 | 123,784 | 60,409 | 58,528 | 111,397 | 901,927 |
| 2015 | 305,630 | 197,504 | 124,094 | 62,751 | 64,092 | 112,870 | 866,941 |
| 2016 | 299,396 | 231,378 | 123,120 | 60,068 | 54,432 | 110,791 | 879,185 |
| 2017 | 300,128 | 163,992 | 119,510 | 59,370 | 54,402 | 111,594 | 808,996 |
| 2018 | 258,505 | 172,642 | 120,485 | 57,284 | 52,422 | 96,038 | 757,376 |
| 2019 | 270,057 | 159,196 | 120,759 | 55,330 | 59,126 | 132,220 | 796,688 |

Table 2. Monthly totals of fishing effort and salmonid harvest from the Illinois waters of Lake Michigan by charter boat anglers in 2019.

| Month | Trips | Number residents | Number nonresidents | Effort (anglerhours) | Coho Salmon | Chinook Salmon | Lake Trout | Rainbow Trout | Brown Trout | Total Catch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March | 4 | 12 | - | 78 | 6 | - | 2 | - | - | 8 |
| April | 47 | 187 | 39 | 1,284 | 417 | 3 | 182 | 4 | 14 | 620 |
| May | 766 | 2,424 | 1,631 | 22,107 | 8,508 | 148 | 1,736 | 336 | 73 | 10,801 |
| June | 695 | 2,827 | 716 | 18,564 | 7,604 | 240 | 1,398 | 318 | 8 | 9,568 |
| July | 517 | 2,019 | 521 | 13,427 | 2,879 | 177 | 2,006 | 299 | 4 | 5,365 |
| August | 478 | 1,959 | 493 | 13,069 | 530 | 269 | 3,329 | 334 | 14 | 4,476 |
| September | 273 | 1,219 | 192 | 7,446 | 367 | 176 | 2,243 | 55 | 8 | 2,849 |
| October | 75 | 362 | 50 | 2,197 | 149 | 157 | 598 | 9 | 10 | 923 |
| November | 3 | 11 | 1 | 68 | 6 | - | 24 | 1 | - | 31 |
| Total | 2,858 | 11,020 | 3,643 | 78,238 | 20,466 | 1,170 | 11,518 | 1,356 | 131 | 34,641 |

Table 3. Number of salmonids, by Lake Michigan statistical grid ${ }^{\text {a }}$, harvested by charter boat anglers in 2019. No salmonids were harvested from grids 2305, 2405, 2406, 2505, 2506 and 2606.

| Grid | Coho salmon | Chinook Salmon | Lake trout | Rainbow Trout | Brown <br> Trout | Total harvest | Effort (anglerhours) | Harvest rate ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2302 | 10,398 | 787 | 5,555 | 926 | 55 | 17,721 | 39,338 | 45 |
| 2303 | 251 | 18 | 245 | 35 | 1 | 550 | 1,524 | 36 |
| 2304 | 2 | - | 13 | 1 | - | 16 | 55 | 29 |
| 2305 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | na |
| 2306 | 3 | - | 20 | - | - | 23 | 72 | 32 |
| 2402 | 4,136 | 144 | 1,173 | 139 | 42 | 5,634 | 11,281 | 50 |
| 2403 | 1,573 | 81 | 1,182 | 76 | 7 | 2,919 | 6,434 | 45 |
| 2404 | 32 | 12 | 229 | 16 | - | 289 | 769 | 38 |
| 2405 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | na |
| 2406 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | na |
| 2502 | 350 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 359 | 533 | 67 |
| 2503 | 744 | 11 | 402 | 24 | 7 | 1,188 | 3,220 | 37 |
| 2504 | 134 | 21 | 991 | 19 | - | 1,165 | 3,906 | 30 |
| 2505 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | na |
| 2506 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | na |
| 2603 | 1,692 | 19 | 395 | 31 | 14 | 2,151 | 5,770 | 37 |
| 2604 | 813 | 60 | 1,157 | 75 | 2 | 2,107 | 4,624 | 46 |
| 2605 | 199 | 13 | 129 | 9 | - | 350 | 402 | 87 |
| 2606 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | na |
| 2703 | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | 6 | 36 | 17 |
| 2704 | 61 | 1 | 23 | 2 | - | 87 | 180 | 48 |
| 2705 | 74 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 76 | 96 | 79 |

[^3]

Figure 1. Reported harvest of salmonids, by species, by charter boat sport anglers, 2009-2019. The numbers above the columns indicate the charter boat angler catch rate (number salmonids per 100 angler-hours) in each year.


Figure 2. Fishing effort (angler-hours) by anglers fishing from shore, non-charter boats, and from charter boats, 1988-2019. Non-charter effort estimates from Roswell and Czesny (2020).


Figure 3. Illinois charter boat and non-charter boat harvest rates for all salmonids, 2008-2019. The dashed line represents the 1979-2018 average charter boat harvest rate. Non-charter harvest rate estimates from Roswell and Czesny (2020).
(See instructions for preparing this form on reverse side)
IL Charter Boat Operator Permit \#

Operator's Name
(Please print)
Port
Month $\qquad$ Year 20 $\qquad$


I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS TRUE AND ACCURATE.

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources is requesting disclosure of information that is necessary to accomplish the statutory purpose as outlined in the Fish Code of Illinois, Section 5/10-135. Disclosure of this information is required by law. Failure to provide such information could result in the denial of future charter boat permits under Section $5 / 20-35$. This form has been approved by the Forms Management Center. Information given on this report is confidential and no information revealing private enterprise will be given out.
Reports must be submitted for EACH month (March through November) and received on or before the $15^{\text {th }}$ day of the following month, whether fishing occurred or not.
When no more fishing will occur for the season, the report must be submitted stating "NO MORE FISHING FOR CURRENT YEAR", and reports will NOT have to be submitted for subsequent months.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING REPORT

CHARTER BOAT OPERATOR PERMIT NUMBER - Enter your current Illinois operator permit number.
PORT - Enter the port of your departure.
MONTH - Name of the month (and year) for which the report is being prepared.
DATE - Enter the date on which the fishing occurred. Use a separate line for each trip.
LOCATION BY GRID NUMBER - Refer to the lake chart below and determine the number of the grid in which most of the fishing was done. Enter this number in the space provided.
NUMBER OF ANGLERS, RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT - Enter the number of Illinois residents and non-resident anglers in the fishing party and include crew members if they fished.

NUMBER OF LINES - Enter the number of lines being fished from the boat.
HOURS FISHED - Enter the number of hours in which the party was engaged in fishing. Do not include running time.
CATCH DATA - Enter the number of fish of each species kept during the trip. Enter the color and number on any tags observed on those fish caught during the trip.

Preparer of form must sign and date on the bottom of the form in the space provided.


## Mail completed forms to:

Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Division of Fisheries
Lake Michigan Program
9511 Harrison Street
Des Plaines, IL 60016

Unusual observations, comments, and requests for additional forms may be noted in the space below.

REMARKS:

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[^0]:    This information may be provided in an alternative format if required. Contact the DNR Clearinghouse at 217/782-7498 for assistance.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Average 1979-2018

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ Average 1988-1998; ${ }^{3}$ Average 1999-2018.

[^3]:    a See Appendix for grid map of Illinois waters.
    ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Harvest rate (fish per 100 angler-hours) = total harvest / effort x 100.

