

MONITORING AND RESPONSE WORK GROUP
MONTHLY ACTIVITY UPDATES
JULY 2026

MAM Sampling: Monthly Report

For a more detailed, real-time view of monitoring progress, please see the live [MAM Sampling Tracker](#) maintained by IRBS.

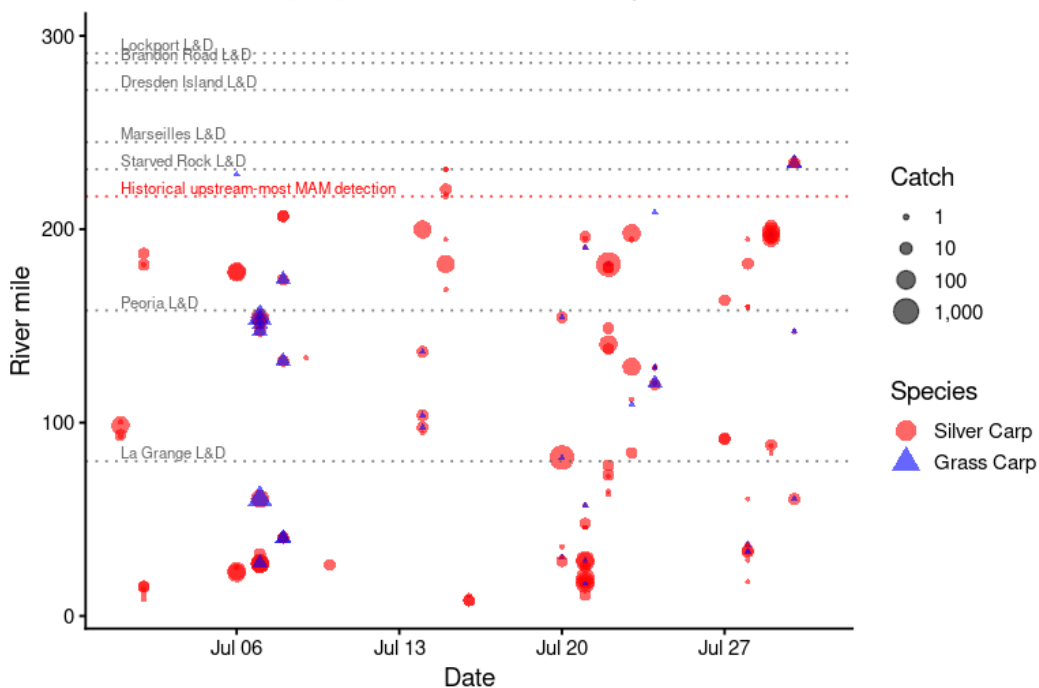
Monthly report for July

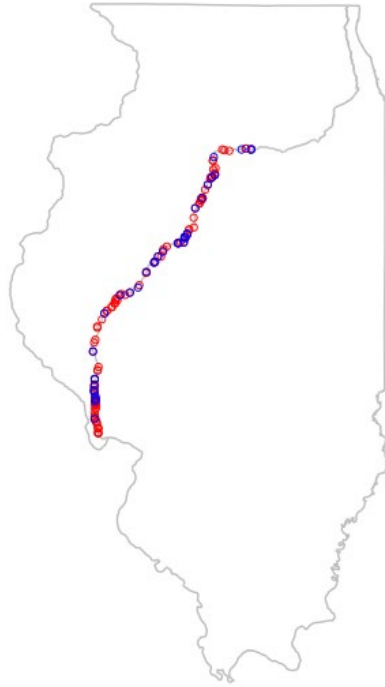
Small (< 6 inch) carp caught during July

All reported catches are provisional and subject to further QAQC.

-	Silver Carp	Grass Carp
Lockport	0	0
Brandon Road	0	0
Dresden Island	0	0
Carp-Likely (DR/KK)	0	0
Kankakee River	0	0
Marseilles	0	0
Fox River	0	0
Starved Rock	10	20
Peoria	1955	16
La Grange	1682	260
Alton	1189	38

Catch of small (<6") Silver and Grass Carp





Small (< 6 inch) invasive carp capture locations. Silver Carp captures are in red, Grass Carp in blue

Sampling sites completed during July

-	E-fish	Fyke net	Hoop net	Mini-fyke net	Trawl	Dozer trawl
Lockport	15	0	0	4	0	7
Brandon Road	12	0	0	4	0	6
Dresden Island	22	4	7	17	0	12
Carp-Likely (DR/KK)	27	0	0	0	0	0
Kankakee River	0	0	0	0	0	2
Marseilles	15	5	6	20	0	19
Fox River	0	0	0	0	0	5
Starved Rock	22	5	7	21	0	15
Peoria	37	5	10	20	0	17
La Grange	20	5	14	19	4	17
Alton	27	0	10	15	0	14

CONTRACTED COMMERCIAL FISHING BELOW THE ELECTRIC DISPERSAL BARRIER

IDNR

Introduction

Contracted Commercial Fishing Below the EDBS uses contracted commercial fishers to reduce invasive carp abundance and monitor for changes in range in the Des Plaines River and upper Illinois River downstream of the EDBS. By decreasing invasive carp abundance, we anticipate reduced migration pressure towards the barrier, lessening the chances of invasive carp gaining access to upstream waters in the CAWS and Lake Michigan. Monitoring for upstream expansion of invasive carp should help identify changes in the leading edge, distribution, and relative abundance of invasive carp in the IWW. The “leading edge” is the furthest upstream location where multiple Bighead Carp or Silver Carp have been captured with conventional sampling gears during a single trip or where individuals of either species have been caught in repeated sampling trips to a specific site. Trends in catch data over time may also contribute to understanding invasive carp population abundance and movement between and among pools of the IWW.

IDNR did not conduct any harvest in July.

BARRIER MAINTENANCE AND FISH SUPPRESSION

IL DNR, USACE

Introduction

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) operates three electric dispersal barriers (Barrier 1, Barrier 2A, and Barrier 2B) for aquatic invasive species in the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal (CSSC), collectively referred to as the EDBS. USACE has operated electric barriers in the CSSC since 2002. Over the years, several operational and procedural improvements have been implemented to improve effectiveness and continuously deliver an uninterrupted flow of electricity to the water to deter fish.

July 2026 Highlights

The barriers are currently operating at the following parameters (July 30, 2026) but are subject to change:

Barrier	Operation Parameters	Status
1D	Pulsers 1/2: 5 Hz, 4 ms, 400 V = ~1.3 V/in Pulsers 3/4 (benthic): 5 Hz, 4 ms, 100V	Operational
1N	NA	Ready Standby
1S	34 Hz, 2.3 ms, 1950 V = ~2.4 V/in	Operational
2A	Narrow Pulser: 34 Hz, 2.3 ms, 2000 V = 2.5 V/in	Ready Standby
	Wide Pulsers 3: 34 Hz, 2.3 ms, 800 V= ~1.0 V/in	Ready Standby
2B	Narrow Pulser 2: 34 Hz, 2.3 ms, 2000 V = 2.4 V/in	Operational
	Wide Pulsers 3: 34 Hz, 2.3 ms, 800 V= ~1.0 V/in	Operational

Barrier outages that occurred during the month of July 2026:

- 7/3/2026: Barrier 1N: 1 day, 14 hours, 32 minutes, loss of utility power
- 7/3/2026: Barrier 1D: 5 minutes, loss of utility power
- 7/3/2026: Barrier 2B: 1 minute, loss of utility power
- 7/18/2026: Barrier 1D: 13 minutes, SCR power event
- 7/24/2026: Barrier 1D: 16 minutes, Loss of utility power caused only pulser 3 and 4 to go down
- 7/24/2026: Barrier 2B: 2 hours and 47 minutes, loss of utility power

Two weeks of Barrier safety testing occurred during July (13th-17th & 27th-31st). One week of testing focused on electrical field mapping and the second week focused on barge testing.

Traditional Monitoring

During the month of July, there were a total of ten 15-minute fixed electrofishing sites completed in Lockport and Brandon Road Pools. Six sites were completed in Lockport Pool (four fixed sites and two barrier sites), and four sites were completed in Brandon Road Pool. At the

four Lockport Pool fixed sites, 18 individuals were captured across the following 5 species, in order of greatest to least abundance: Gizzard Shad, Common Carp, Banded Killifish, Emerald Shiner, and Longnose Gar. Two sites were completed within the barrier, between 1D and 2B, where 378 individuals were captured across the following 6 species: Gizzard Shad, Emerald Shiner, Threadfin Shad, Skipjack Herring, Spotfin shiner, and Bluegill. In Brandon Road Pool, 73 individuals across 10 species and one hybrid were captured, with the five most abundant species being Common Carp, Smallmouth Bass, Emerald Shiner, Largemouth Bass, and Freshwater Drum. Across the monitoring efforts conducted in Lockport and Brandon Road pools, no live or dead invasive carp were observed or captured during the month of July by USACE biologists.

INVASIVE CARP ENHANCED CONTRACT FISHING REMOVAL PROGRAM

ILDNR

Introduction

In September 2019, the Enhanced Contract Fishing Program was initiated in the Peoria Pool of the Illinois River. In 2022, the area was expanded to include the LaGrange and Alton pools. The program offers Illinois-licensed commercial fishers \$.10 per pound for invasive carp caught in any of these pools and sold to fish processors or other buyers for at least \$.07 per pound. On June 24, 2026, the incentive amount was increased to \$.12 per pound for cumulative catches of 100,000 lbs or greater. To date, a total of 80 fishers have entered into contracts to catch invasive carp from these pools, with 55 currently under contract. From inception through July 2026, 35,875,036 pounds of invasive carp have been caught among all three pools. Of these total catches, 2.51% are Bighead, 87.72% are Silver, and 9.77% are Grass carp.

June/July 2026 Highlights

The table below summarizes the total pounds of invasive carp caught through enhanced contract fishing.

YEAR	Total Lbs.**	Bighead	Silver	Grass
2019 *	518,132	24,813	310,297	183,022
2020	2,882,724	176,195	1,980,175	726,355
2021	3,345,973	209,526	2,517,416	619,031
2022	5,249,161	200,396	4,615,097	433,669
2023	8,410,107	95,532	8,024,643	289,932
2024	6,336,449	90,865	5,821,067	424,517
2025	5,810,608	46,585	5,378,825	385,199
2026	-	-	-	-
<i>January</i>	367,682	0	339,183	28,499
<i>February</i>	313,693	2,610	245,325	65,758
<i>March</i>	803,430	9,687	714,141	79,603
<i>April</i>	600,980	13,282	519,167	68,532
<i>May</i>	578,785	10,186	496,916	71,683
<i>June</i>	372,206	7,164	311,893	53,149
<i>July</i>	285,108	13,331	194,761	77,016
2026 Part-Year Subtotal	3,321,884	56,260	2,821,384	444,239
GRAND TOTALS	35,875,036	900,170	31,468,903	3,505,963

* September 2019 program inception.

** No Black carp reported as these are reported through the Black Carp Bounty Program.

INVASIVE CARP CONTRACTED FACILITATION PROGRAM

ILDNR

Introduction

In July 2025, the Contracted Facilitation Program was initiated in the three pools of the Illinois River where the Enhanced Contract Fishing Program currently operates – the Peoria, LaGrange, and Alton pools. The program’s goal is to help reduce the cost of transporting invasive carp caught in the three pools to processing facilities. Initially, the program offered Illinois fish processors and other buyers \$0.05 per pound to purchase invasive carp caught in the three pools from commercial fishers. On June 24, 2026, the incentive amount was increased to \$.07 per pound. To date, four processors have entered into contracts to buy under the program. A total of 5,788,122 pounds of invasive carp have been purchased. Of these total catches, 1.23% are Bighead, 89.16% are Silver, and 9.61% are Grass carp.

June/July 2026 Highlights

The table below summarizes the total pounds of invasive carp caught through Contracted Facilitation Program.

YEAR	Total Lbs.**	Bighead	Silver	Grass
2025 Part Year *	2,575,035	20,851	2,416,645	137,539
2026	-	-	-	-
<i>January</i>	367,682	0	339,183	28,499
<i>February</i>	307,577	1,308	243,836	62,434
<i>March</i>	753,565	9,981	685,268	58,316
<i>April</i>	554,312	11,402	481,282	61,628
<i>May</i>	553,609	7,500	477,441	68,668
<i>June</i>	389,193	6,432	323,690	59,071
<i>July</i>	287,150	13,828	193,223	80,099
2026 Part-Year Subtotal	3,213,088	50,451	2,743,923	418,714
GRAND TOTALS	5,788,122	71,302	5,160,568	556,253

* July 2025 program inception.

** No Black carp reported as these are reported through the Black Carp Bounty Program.

USFWS ILLINOIS WATERWAY HYDROACOUSTICS

USFWS

Introduction

The purpose of USFWS hydroacoustic monitoring in the upper Illinois Waterway (IWW) is to enhance invasive carp management by reporting spatial and temporal patterns of fish abundance. Having a greater understanding of the temporally varying abundances and spatial distributions of fishes in the vicinity of the electric dispersal barrier system (EDBS) is important to barrier management as it allows operational and maintenance decisions to be made while considering potential risk factors. These surveys will provide estimates of fish targets ≥ 12 inches, as well as geospatial distribution, and fish target depth information. When hydroacoustic estimates of length and depth of targets is paired with corresponding telemetric data, managers can make inferences about possible fish species and implement further management decisions. Hydroacoustic surveys conducted at the EDBS may produce targets that are detected across replicate surveys and may identify the same target. USFWS hydroacoustic barrier surveys are conducted on as need basis scheduled around barrier maintenance, and pool scans are conducted annually in the fall. Additional barrier and pool scans can be conducted upon request. Further details regarding the methods of data collection and use of hydroacoustic data can be provided upon request.

July 2026 Highlights

Agency stated there were no updates for July 2026.

SUPPORT FOR EARLY DETECTION OF INVASIVE CARP IN THE UPPER ILLINOIS WATERWAY

USFWS Wilmington

Introduction

The purpose of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Wilmington Substation's early detection monitoring (EDM) is to detect juvenile and adult invasive carp (Bighead, Silver, Black, and Grass Carp) at their invasion fronts. A combination of traditional boat electrofishing, electrified dozer trawling, mini-fyke netting, and gill netting are used in main-channel border, side-channel, and backwater habitats in the Marseilles, Dresden Island, Brandon Road, and Lockport Pools of the upper Illinois Waterway (IWW), upper Des Plaines River, and lower Kankakee River. Rarefaction analysis is performed annually to ensure an extremely high probability that sampling efforts are detecting any changes in invasive carp population status. The application of fishing gears across pools and habitats, utilizing fixed and random sites, is assessed annually based on the results of this analysis. This USFWS EDM Program is an adaptive management tool focused on invasive species detection.

July 2026 Highlights

- Twenty-seven Silver Carp (580 mm – 950 mm TL [Total Length]) and two Grass Carp (1002 mm – 1105 mm TL) were captured in the Marseilles Pool during July 2026.
- No small-bodied (< 153 mm TL) invasive carp were captured by EDM in July 2026.
- No large-bodied ($\geq$ 153 mm TL) invasive carp were captured outside their known range by EDM in July 2026.

Table one summarizes the USFWS invasive carp EDM from July 2026 for each pool monitored under the project.

Table 1. Summary of USFWS EDM effort during July 2026.

-	Marseilles	Dresden Island	Kankakee	Brandon Road	Lockport	Des Plaines
Electrofishing Effort (hours)	2.5	3.75	3.75	2.5	2.25	0
Electrofishing Sites	10	15	15	10	9	0
Dozer Trawl Effort (hours)	0	1.26	1.25	0	0	0
Dozer Trawl Sites	0	15	15	0	0	0
Mini-fyke Effort (net nights)	17.86	18.18	4.65	0	0	0
Fyke Net Effort (net nights)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gill Net Effort (yards)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gill Net Sites	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Carp Captured	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large Carp Captured	29	0	0	0	0	0
Species Richness	42	48	36	19	11	0
Total Catch	1357	7380	828	122	32	0
Most Abundant Species	Bluegill	Gizzard Shad < 6 inches	Gizzard Shad > 6 inches	Emerald Shiner	Pumpkinseed	N/A

MONITORING INVASIVE CARP REPRODUCTION IN THE ILLINOIS WATERWAY

INHS

Introduction

This project monitors for invasive carp reproduction in the IWW and major tributaries (Kankakee, Fox, Spoon, and Sangamon rivers). Ichthyoplankton sampling will be conducted to assess the extent, timing, and magnitude of invasive carp reproduction in the IWW, monitor for Black Carp reproduction, and quantify relationships between invasive carp adult abundance, reproductive output, and recruitment. Samples will be collected from late April through October, with more frequent sampling effort during periods when temperature and flow conditions are considered optimal for invasive carp spawning.

July 2026 Highlights

INHS conducted monitoring for invasive carp reproduction from the Brandon Road to Alton pools during every week through mid-July, and during the week of July 27. Additional sampling was conducted in major tributaries of the Illinois River (Kankakee, Fox, Spoon, and Sangamon rivers). Water temperatures in the Illinois River remained above 25°C throughout July. Water levels in the upper Illinois Waterway had declined to near base flows by the beginning of July, but heavy rainfall caused a rapid rise in flows during July 3-5. Numerous large-diameter eggs were collected from the Marseilles Pool and the upper Peoria Pool during the week of July 6. Water levels declined to stable, low levels again by the week of July 13 and no other observations of large-diameter eggs were made through the end of July. In contrast to the upper Illinois River, the lower Illinois River was close to flood stage at the beginning of July, but steadily declined throughout the month. Low numbers of large-diameter eggs were collected in the LaGrange and Alton Pools through the week of July 13, but were not observed thereafter.

Sequencing of large-diameter eggs collected in the Dresden Pool during June 10 indicated that eggs collected from the Des Plaines River upstream of the confluence with the Kankakee River were not invasive carp eggs. However, large-diameter eggs collected from the Kankakee River on this date were confirmed to be a mix of Grass Carp and Silver Carp eggs. The majority of these eggs contained embryos that were damaged and were unable to be assigned to developmental stage. A single egg, identified as a Grass Carp egg, was categorized as stage 16 (neurula stage). A rudimentary time-to-travel analysis (USGS Central Midwest Water Science Center) suggests this egg may have been spawned upstream of the Wilmington Dam, but downstream of the Kankakee Dam. This result is provisional and subject to revision. This is the first confirmation of invasive carp spawning upstream of the Dresden Island L&D. Staging of large-diameter eggs and invasive carp larvae collected on June 11 from the Marseilles Pool will also be used to assess if additional spawning upstream of the Dresden Island L&D may have

occurred. These findings may warrant a more rigorous analysis using FluEgg modeling in the future.

Any additional occurrences of potential invasive carp eggs or larvae from upstream of Starved Rock Lock and Dam will be reported as soon as this information is available. Large eggs collected from upstream of Starved Rock L&D will be prioritized for staging and sequencing. Identification of collected larvae is also ongoing and any notable observations of invasive carp larvae will be similarly reported. Monitoring for invasive carp reproduction will occur bi-weekly until water temperatures decline below 18°C, except when river conditions warrant more frequent sampling.

TELEMETRY SUPPORT SUMMARY

USFWS

Introduction

This project provides support for the inter-agency telemetry array deployed in the Illinois River basin. The 2026 plan of work for USFWS placed 125 acoustic transmitters in Silver Carp and/or Bighead Carp throughout the Peoria Pool. The USFWS maintained 14 receivers across the Peoria and Starved Rock Pools in 2026 in order to provide movement data and transition data by telemetered fish into the upper pools of the IWW. In 2026, we reduced the number of receivers from 20 to 14 to reduce receiver redundancies in the Peoria and Starved Rock Pools. To support our agency partners, USFWS will be maintaining receivers from Southern Illinois University in Starved Rock and Marseilles Pools located in and around the lock chambers. SIU will maintain USFWS main channel receivers in the Peoria Pool from river mile 164.8 upstream to river mile 199.1. The receiver names and locations in the telemetry array are listed in table 1 and figure 1.

July 2026 Highlights

Agency stated there were no updates for July 2026.

TELEMETRY MONITORING PLAN

USACE

Introduction

The telemetry monitoring plan includes tagging fish with individually coded ultrasonic transmitters in the Upper IWW. The acoustic network is comprised of stationary receivers supplemented (when necessary) by a mobile hydrophone unit to collect information from acoustic transmitters (tags) implanted into Bighead Carp, Silver Carp, and surrogate species. Acoustic receiver coverage within the Upper IWW primarily focuses on the EDBS, with secondary coverage surrounding lock and dams and emigration routes, such as tributaries and backwater areas. As of 2026, USACE operates 39 (4 above the EDBS, 7 in Lockport, 5 in Brandon Road, and 23 in Dresden Island) receivers between the confluence of the Cal-Sag and CSSC and the Dresden Island Lock and Dam.

July 2026 Highlights

Agency stated there were no updates for July 2026.

ALTERNATE PATHWAY SURVEILLANCE IN ILLINOIS – LAW ENFORCEMENT

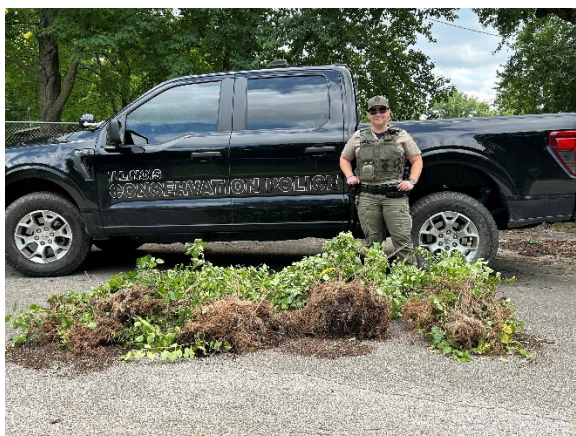
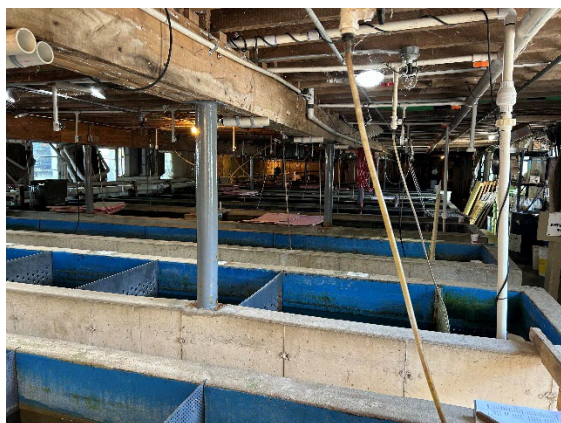
IL DNR

Introduction

This project enforces laws enacted to prevent the expansion and/or introduction of aquatic invasive species (AIS) within the waters of the State of Illinois and jurisdictions throughout the Great Lakes basin. The IL DNR Invasive Species Unit (ISU) specializes in closely regulating water-related industries that are likely to be a source of future introductions or expansion of AIS into state waters. Industries include sport and commercial fishing, aquaculture, fish transportation, bait, pet, aquarium, fish stocking, and live food markets.

July 2026 Highlights

ISU conducted an inspection of a large aquaculture facility in McHenry, IL, including a review of their records, as part of the IDNR random commercial inspection program. The inspection did not identify any deficiencies, and all species held at the facility were confirmed to be legal.



ISU investigated a complaint that a Rock Island nursery was selling Oriental/Round bittersweet, a prohibited exotic weed under the Illinois Exotic Weed Act. Covert buys confirmed the plants as invasive Oriental bittersweet, verified by a plant ecologist with over 20 years of experience. The owner, who had relied on personal experience rather than formal botanical training, acknowledged the mistake and voluntarily surrendered his entire bittersweet inventory, which was destroyed by IDNR. A written warning was issued, the business removed all related advertisements, and it committed to ending all bittersweet sales. A full facility search found no live aquatic invasive species.

INVASIVE CARP POPULATION MODELING TO SUPPORT AN ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

USFWS, USGS

Introduction

This project will develop objective, data-driven models to inform decisions concerning invasive carp control efforts in the Illinois River. This project supports ongoing modeling efforts to provide recommendations about the magnitude and spatial allocation of fishing effort and deterrent barriers to reduce the risk of Silver Carp and Bighead Carp introduction and establishment in the Great Lakes.

July 2026 Highlights

The modeling work group is working with a student contractor and INHS to examine the use of N-mixture models for estimating the size of the Dresden Island Silver Carp population. In addition, the Ecopath with Ecosim model of invasive carp dynamics in the Illinois River was submitted to *Transaction of the American Fisheries Society* for peer review.

INVASIVE CARP STOCK ASSESSMENT IN THE ILLINOIS RIVER

IL DNR

July 2026 Highlights

No update was provided for July 2026.

BLACK CARP BOUNTY PROGRAM

ILDNR

Introduction

In 2015, the Black Carp Bounty Program was created to increase the number of black carp specimens made available for research to provide improved information on the status and characteristics of these carp in the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Knowledge of black carp geographic distribution, population characteristics, and diet are needed to inform development of management strategies to control black carp abundance, impacts, and further range expansion.

Nearly all black carp detected in the Mississippi River and tributaries are caught and reported by commercial fishers, largely due to the difficulty in sampling black carp in large rivers and limited agency and university sampling efforts focused on this species. The Black Carp Bounty Program was created to provide a reward of \$100 per fish to provide incentive for commercial fishers to target black carp in the wild, report any black carp that they catch to agency biologists, and donate the fish for black carp research.

July 2026 Highlights

The table below summarizes the total number of Black carps caught since transition of the program from Southern Illinois University to IDNR to Tetra Tech.

Month	# of Fish
2023 *	11
2024	116
2025	173
2026	-
<i>January</i>	20
<i>February</i>	44
<i>March</i>	13
<i>April</i>	16
<i>May</i>	25
<i>June</i>	31
<i>July</i>	20
2026 Part-Year Total	169
GRAND TOTALS	469

* Records start July 1, 2023.

ENHANCED DETECTION OF BLACK CARP IN THE LOWER ILLINOIS RIVER

IL DNR/INHS-IRBS

Introduction

Exotic black carp *Mylopharyngodon piceus* have invaded the Illinois River system and have been recently captured in the Alton, La Grange, and Peoria reaches of the lower Illinois River. Currently, the invasion of black carp is represented by only a few reported individuals, and little is known about the size of the population or potential scope of ecosystem changes that may result from the invasion. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has been closely monitoring the range expansion of black carp up the Illinois River, despite limited catches reported to date.

Critical to any inferences made about the range expansion of black carp is better knowledge of their population levels in invaded reaches. The limited number of black carp reported have been from incidental commercial fishermen catches while targeting other species (e.g., bighead carp, silver carp, common carp, grass carp, buffalo spp., catfish spp.). These captures and associated data (e.g., length, weight, age, diet, otolith microchemistry.) are valuable, but the limited number of reported individuals makes it difficult to assess their prevalence/establishment in the lower Illinois River. More robust estimates of the current population level are essential to management and potential control of black carp in the Illinois River.

July 2026 Highlights

Field sampling is fully underway, and we completed 52 (104 hoop nets) sites during the month of July. There were no black carp captured during these efforts. Common species of capture included common carp, channel catfish, and freshwater drum. Continued monitoring efforts will continue throughout October 31, 2026 and the end of the first time period of sampling will conclude on August 14 following a similar timeline to LTRM (Long-Term Resource Monitoring) sampling.

Columbia FWCO Black Carp Citizen Science Program Monthly Report

Project Title: Black Carp Bounty Program

July 2026 Updates

During July 2026, the Black Carp Bounty Program received catch information for 19 Black Carp captures bringing the total number to 239 since the start of the Fiscal Year 2026 (Figure 1). Fish were captured in the Arkansas, Red, White, Lower Mississippi, and Upper Mississippi subbasins (Figure 2). Catch data is shown in Table 1. Fish age results will be recorded in USFWS's CarpDat database. The bounty program is made possible through the partnership with commercial fishers and state and federal partners who continue to report Black Carp captures supporting the collection of important Black Carp demographic data within the Mississippi River Basin.

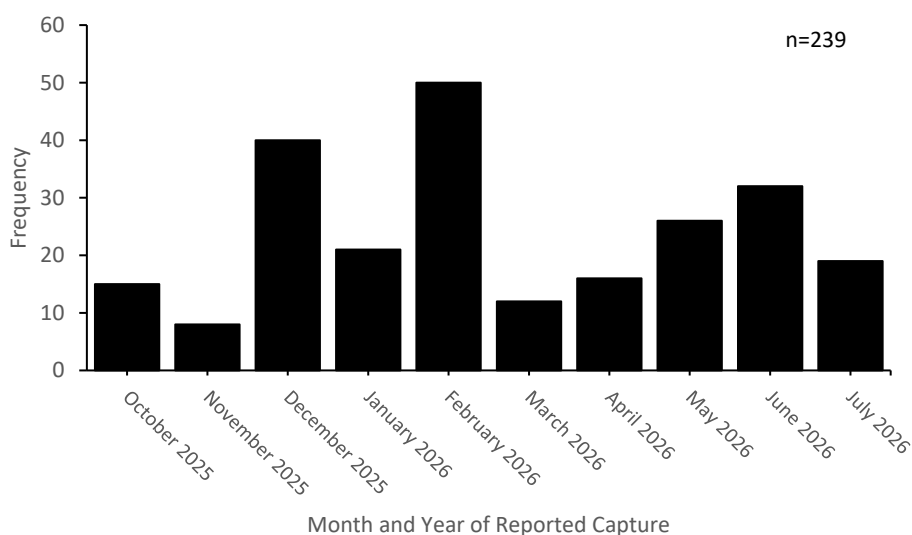


Figure 1. Reported Black Carp monthly catches for the Fiscal Year 2026.

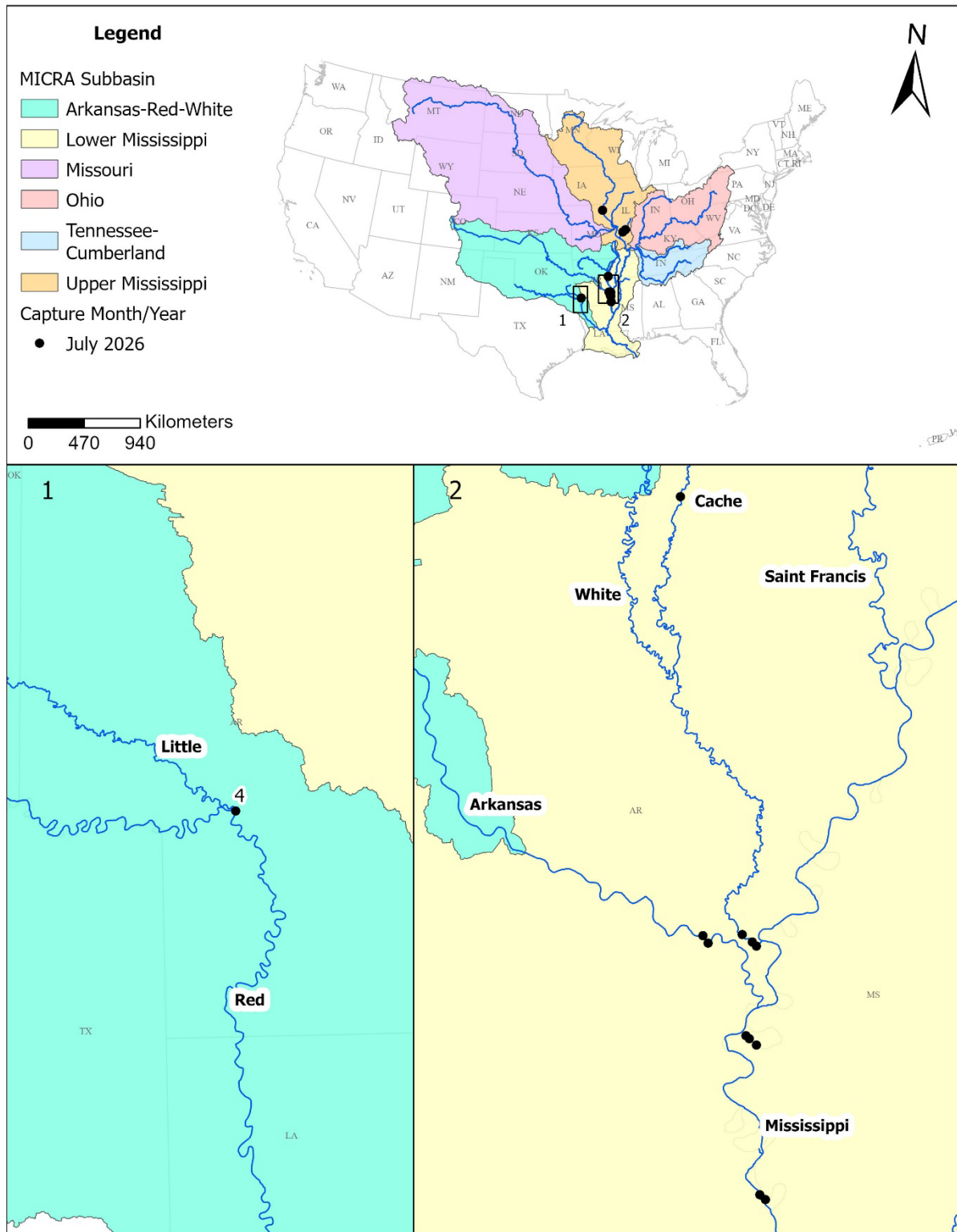


Figure 2. Distribution of confirmed Black Carp captures recorded in July 2026 across the greater Mississippi River basin. The top panel shows capture locations relative to MICRA subbasins. The bottom panels provide enlarged views of individual river systems where captures occurred. Black dots denote documented capture points, and numbered panels correspond to their locations within the broader basin map. Map produced on 8/10/2026.

Table 1. Black Carp catch data including FWCO ID, capture date, agency, river, river basin, location, total length, fork length, weight, and capture method. *ARW = Arkansas, Red, White Region, LMR = Lower Mississippi Region, Upper Mississippi Region = UMR; *HN = Hoop Net, and GN = Gill Net.

USFWS Columbia FWCO ID	Date	Entity	River	*River Basin	Lat.	Long.	Total Length (mm)	Fork Length (mm)	Weight (kg)	°Capture Method
BLCPO70126-001-FWS	7/1/2026	Commercial fisher	Arkansas	LMR	33.9760	-91.2752	826	766	5.3	HN
BLCPO70226-001-FWS	7/2/2026	Commercial fisher	Arkansas	LMR	33.9760	-91.2752	835	735	8.5	HN
BLCPO70226-002-FWS	7/2/2026	Commercial fisher	Cache	ARW	35.1773	-91.2765	951	831	8.8	HN
BLCPO70326-001-FWS	7/3/2026	Commercial fisher	Mississippi (Lake Whittington)	LMR	33.6959	-91.1485	841	766	7.9	GN
BLCPO70526-001-FWS	7/5/2026	Commercial fisher	Mississippi (Lake Whittington)	LMR	33.6872	-91.1382	800	713	6.5	GN
BLCPO70626-001-FWS	7/6/2026	Commercial fisher	Mississippi	UMP	40.1588	-91.5030	1180	1135	18.0	HN
BLCPO70626-002-FWS	7/6/2026	Commercial fisher	Mississippi	LMR	33.2602	-91.1307	1186	1077	17.5	HN
BLCPO70926-001-FWS	7/9/2026	Commercial fisher	Mississippi	LMR	33.2458	-91.1123	831	736	7.1	HN
BLCPO71226-001-FWS	7/12/2026	Commercial fisher	Kaskaskia	UMR	38.6021	-89.3630	624	574	2.2	HN
BLCPO71326-001-FWS	7/13/2026	Commercial fisher	White	LMR	33.9394	-91.0992	951	832	8.5	HN
BLCPO71526-001-FWS	7/15/2026	Commercial fisher	White	LMR	33.9733	-91.1445	1044	1021	20.2	HN
BLCPO71526-002-FWS	7/15/2026	Commercial fisher	Mississippi (Lake Whittington)	LMR	33.6695	-91.1153	846	788	8.5	HN
BLCPO72126-001-FWS	7/21/2026	Commercial fisher	White	LMR	33.9513	-91.1122	1141	1042	15.5	HN
BLCPO72526-001-FWS	7/25/2026	Commercial fisher	Red	ARW	33.6014	-93.8116	1138	1124	29.7	HN
BLCPO72526-002-FWS	7/25/2026	Commercial fisher	Red	ARW	33.6014	-93.8116	935	873	9.9	HN
BLCPO72526-003-FWS	7/25/2026	Commercial fisher	Red	ARW	33.6014	-93.8116	987	914	9.2	HN
BLCPO72526-004-FWS	7/25/2026	Commercial fisher	Red	ARW	33.6014	-93.8116	801	761	8.4	HN
BLCPO72526-005-FWS	7/25/2026	Commercial fisher	Arkansas	LMR	33.9545	-91.2585	816	719	5.3	HN
BLCPO72926-001-FWS	7/29/2026	Commercial fisher	Kaskaskia	UMR	38.4470	-89.6430	1065	1002	13.7	HN
Average							937	864	11	