

Figure 1.-- Map of Lake Washington drainage basin and location of study site.

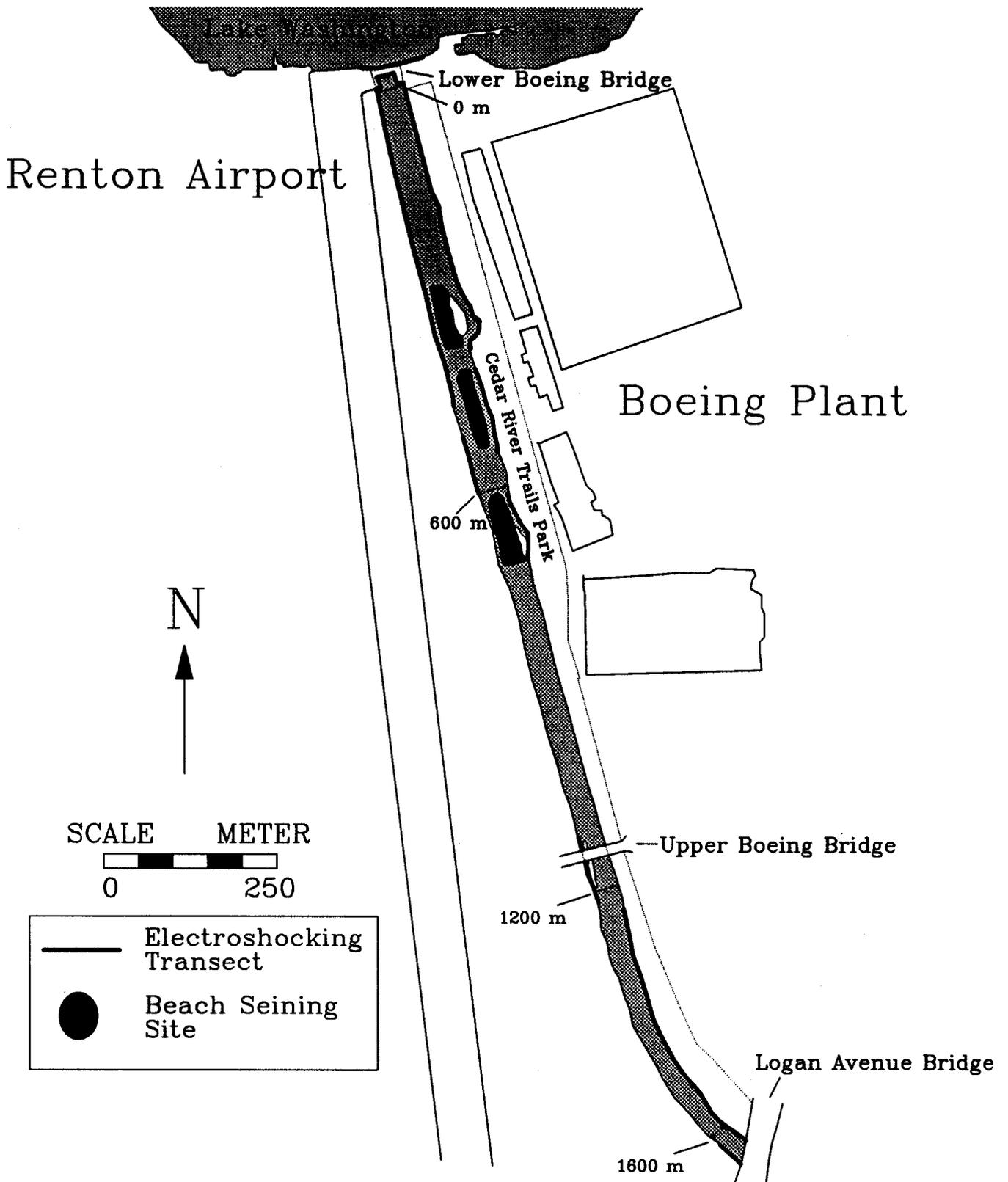


Figure 2.-- Sample sites used to collect predatory fishes in the lower Cedar River. Distances correspond to Table 1.

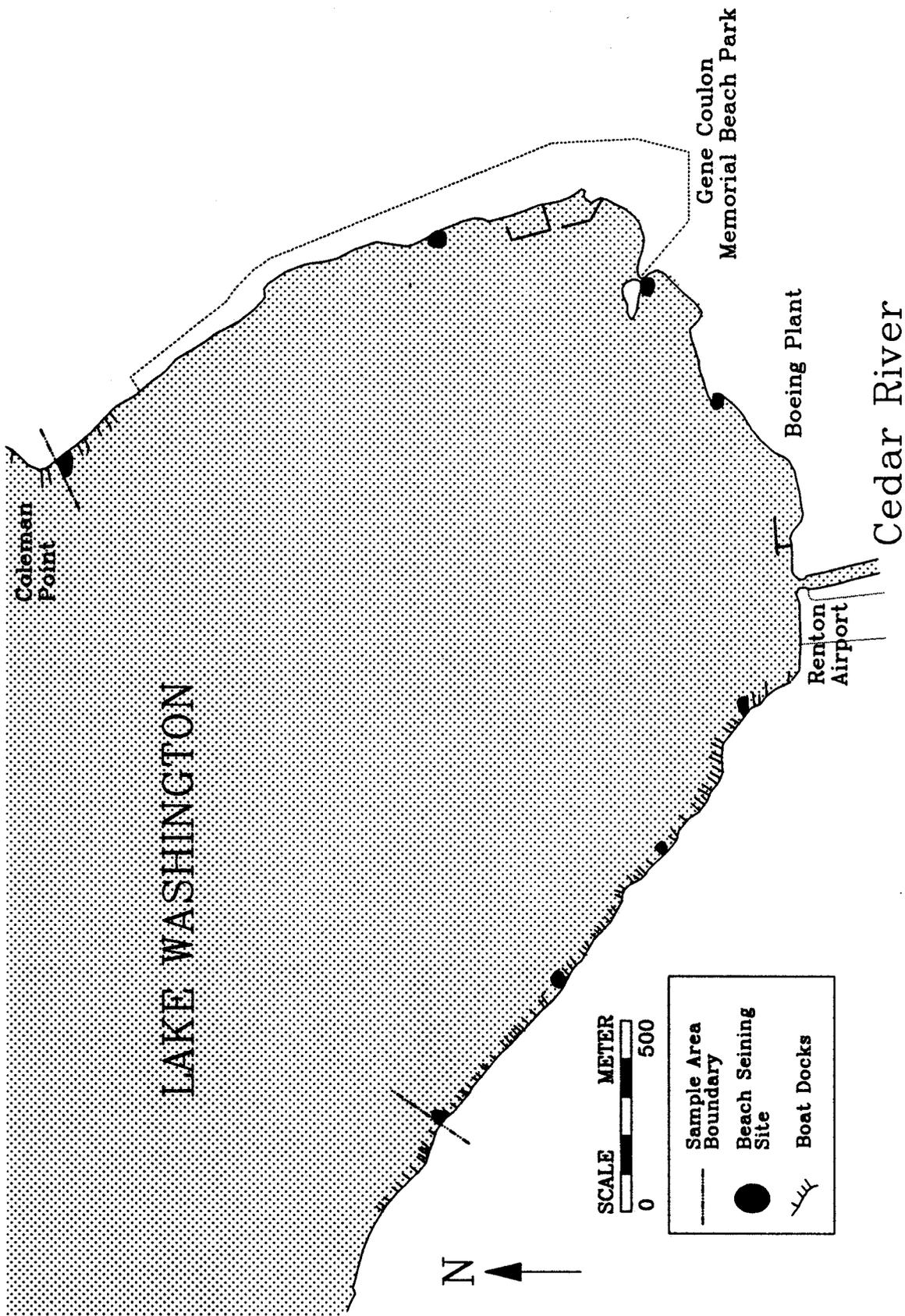


Figure 3.-- Sample sites used to collect predatory fishes in southern Lake Washington. Within the boundaries indicated, boat electroshocking was done along the entire shoreline except at a couple of small inaccessible areas.

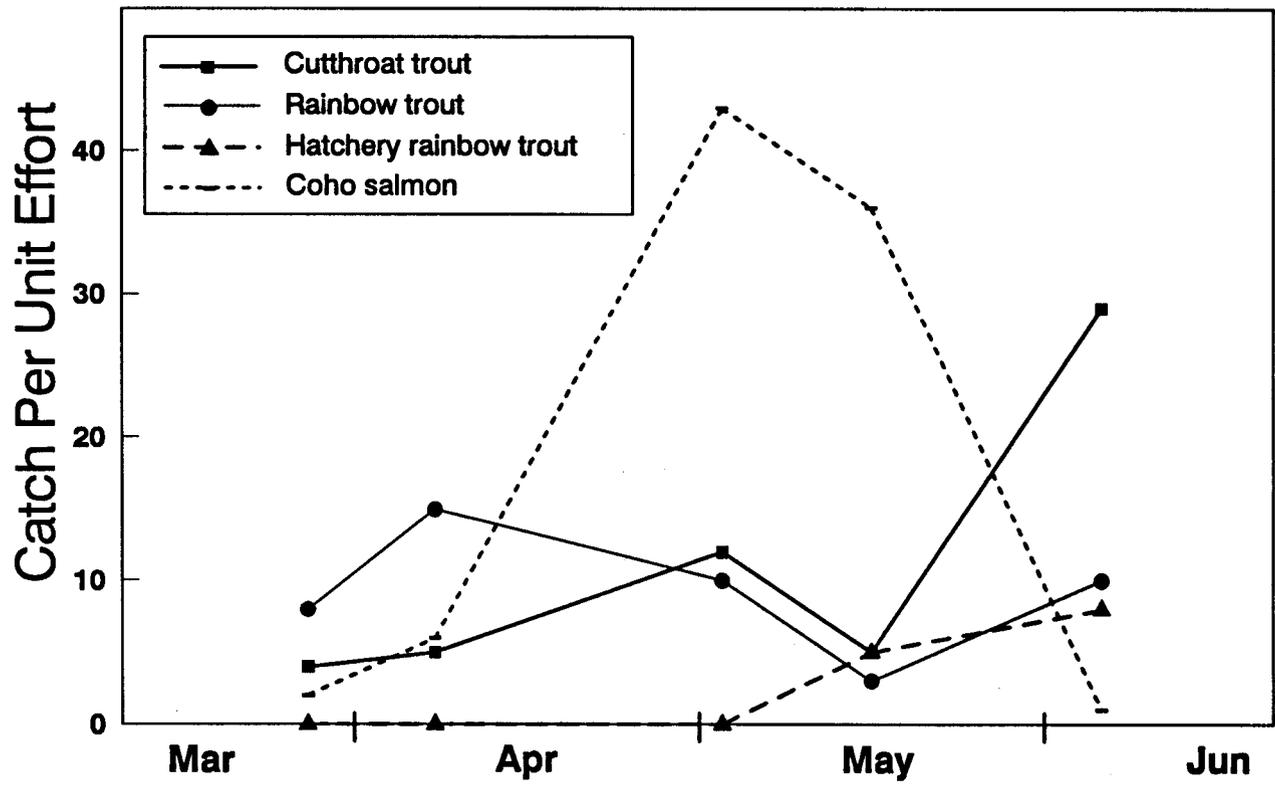


Figure 4.-- Catch rates of salmonid predators (> 100 mm FL) in the lower 600-m reach of the Cedar River, March-June, 1995. Values represent the total catch of three electroshocking transects for each date.

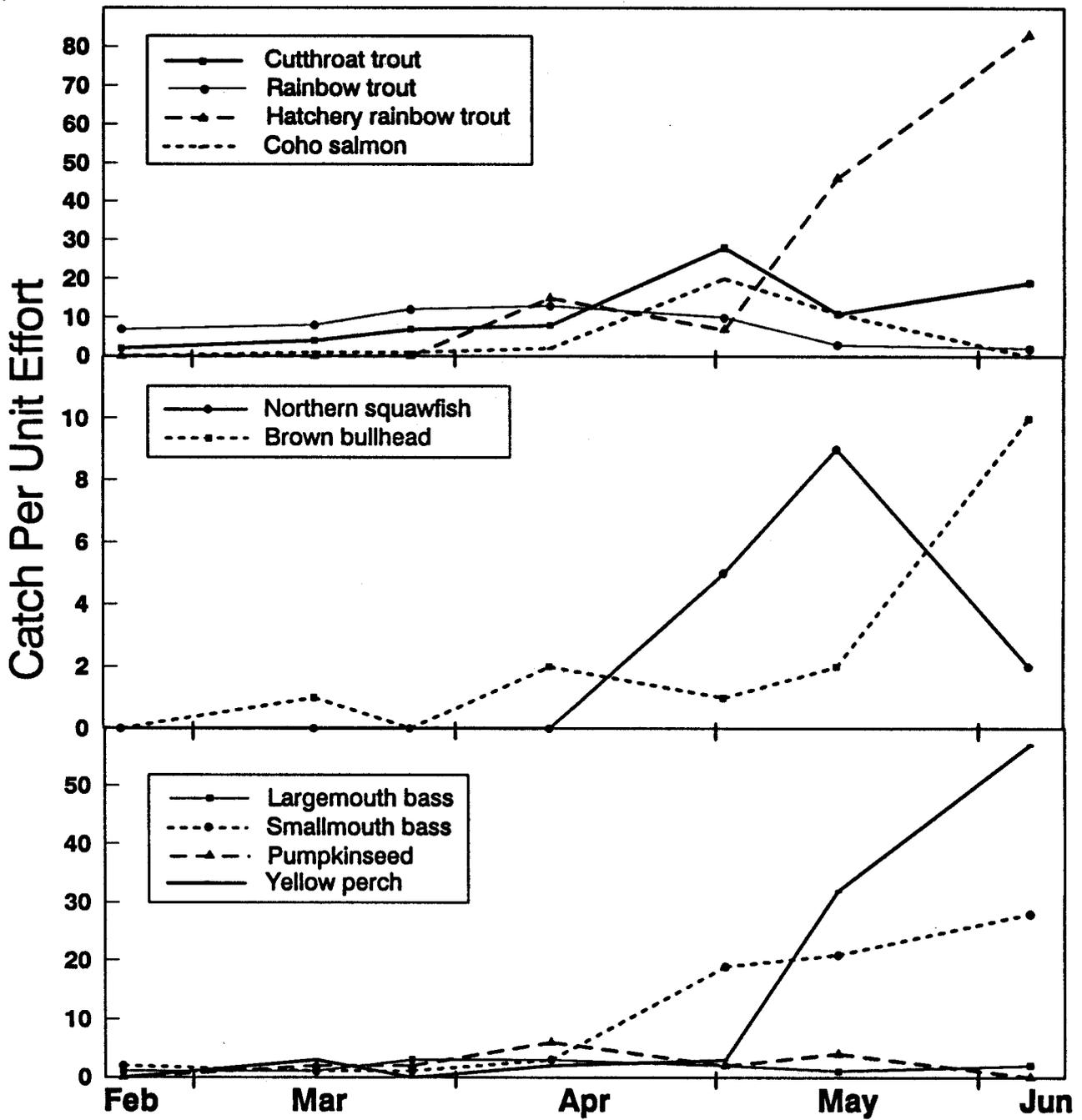


Figure 5.-- Catch rates of predatory fishes collected by electroshocking in southern Lake Washington, February-June, 1995. Values represent the total catch of nine nearshore electroshocking transects.

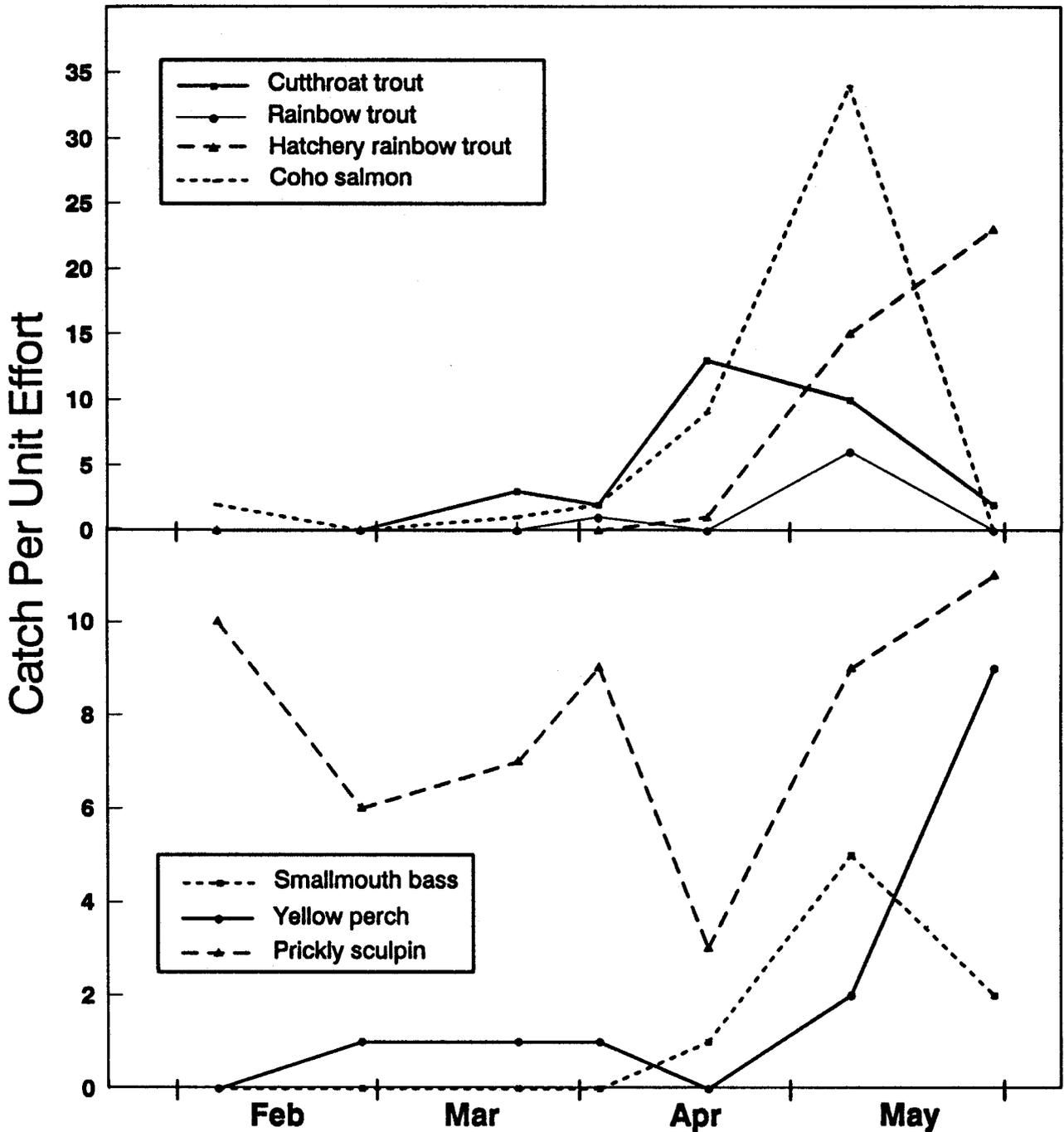


Figure 6.-- Catch rates of predaceous fishes by beach seining in southern Lake Washington, February-June, 1995. Values represent the total catch of eight nearshore beach seining sites.

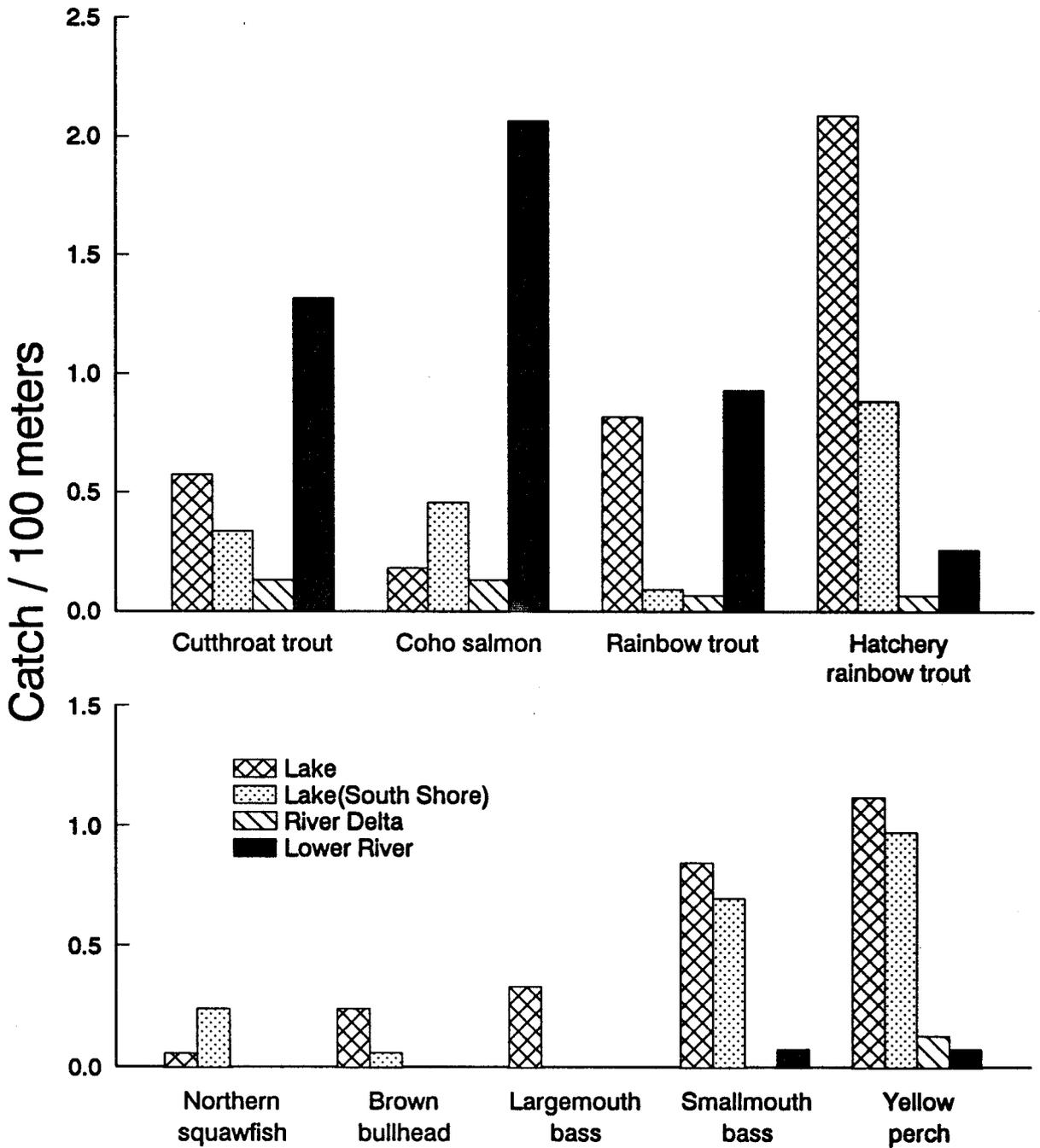


Figure 7.-- Catch (#/100 m) of predatory fishes from three areas of southern Lake Washington and the lower 600-m of the Cedar River, March-June, 1995. Values represent the catch per distance (100 m) shocked from five night sampling periods.

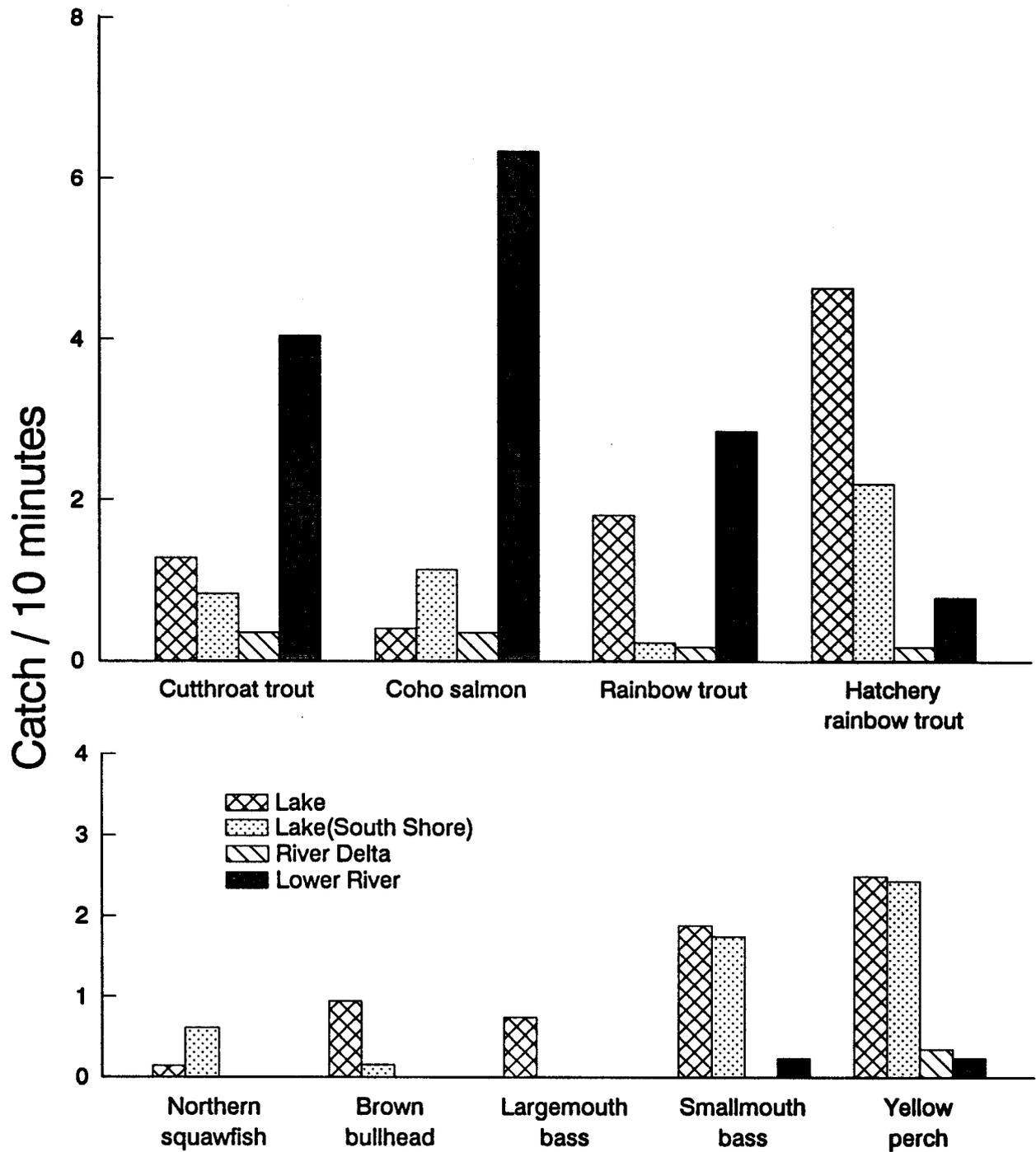


Figure 8.-- Catch (#/10 min) of predatory fishes from three areas of southern Lake Washington and the lower 600-m of the Cedar River, March-June, 1995. Values represent the catch per amount of time (10 min) shocked from five night sampling periods.

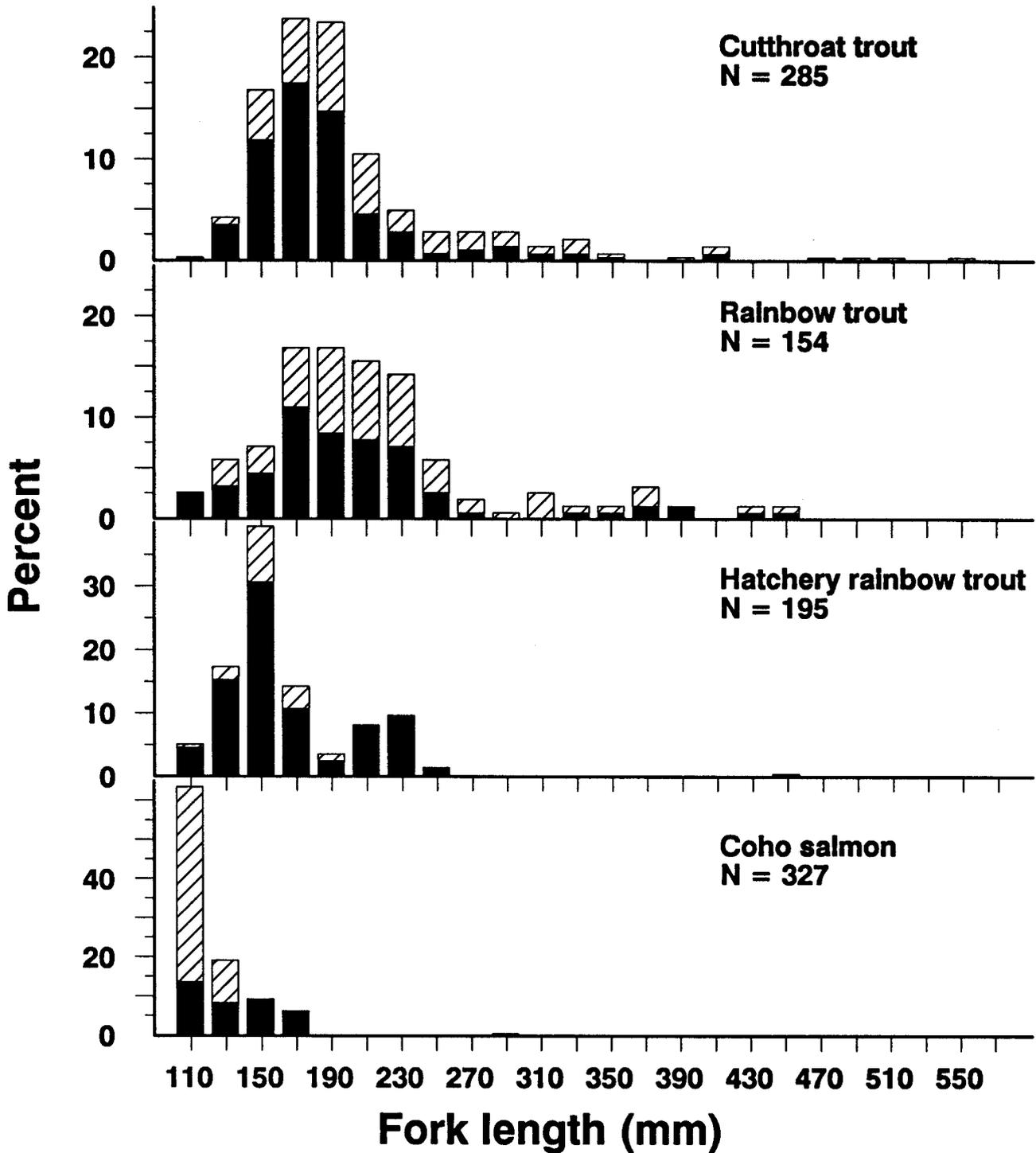


Figure 9.-- Length frequencies of salmonid predators > 100 mm FL collected in the lower Cedar River (hatched lines) and southern Lake Washington (solid), February-June, 1995. Fish were collected by electroshocking or beach seining. Smaller fish are not included because they may have been overlooked during electroshocking.

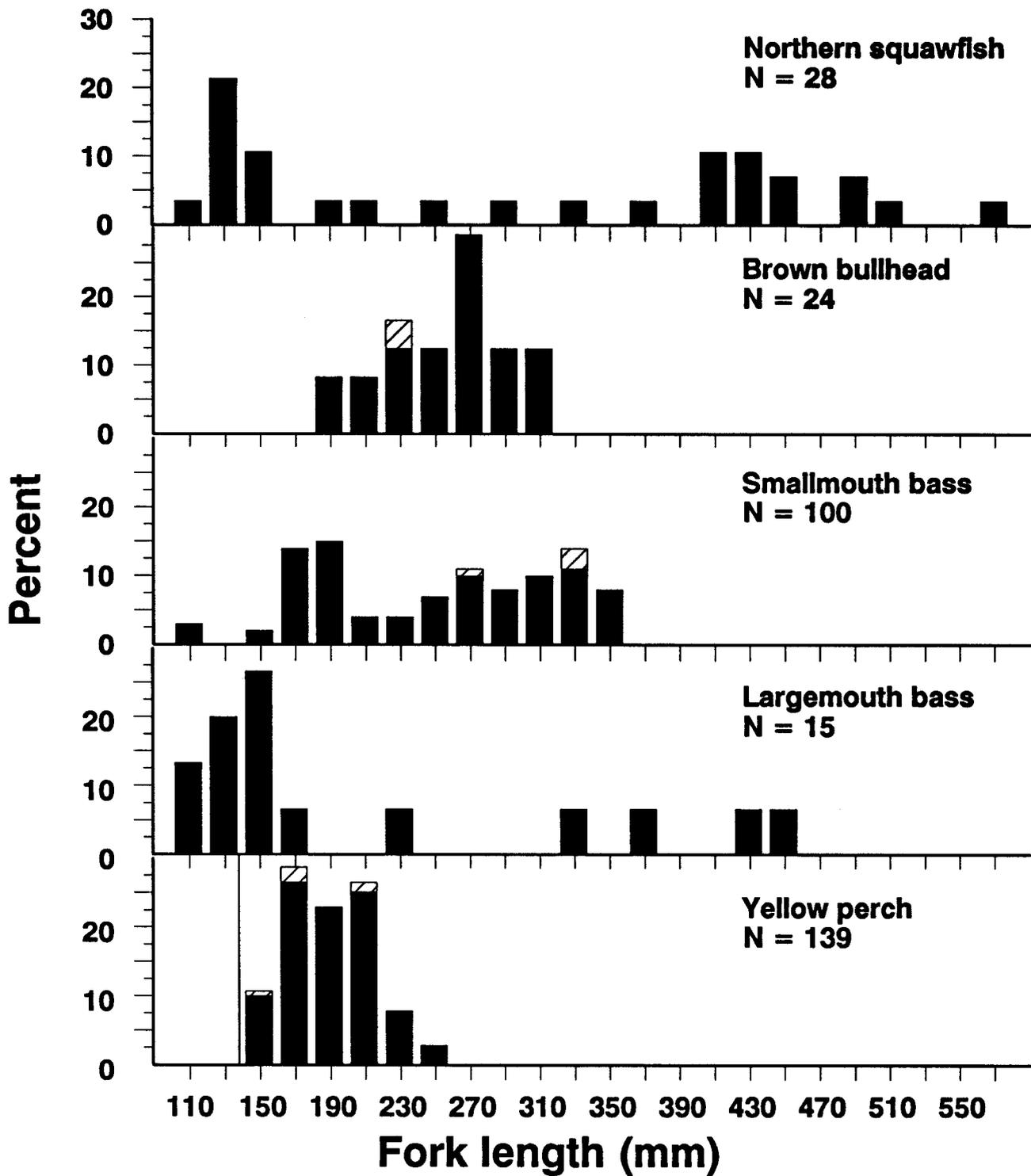


Figure 10.-- Length frequencies of non-salmonid predators > 100 mm FL (yellow perch > 140 mm FL) collected in the lower Cedar River (hatched lines) and southern Lake Washington (solid), February-June, 1995. Fish were collected by electroshocking or beach seining. Smaller fish are not included because they may have been overlooked during electroshocking.

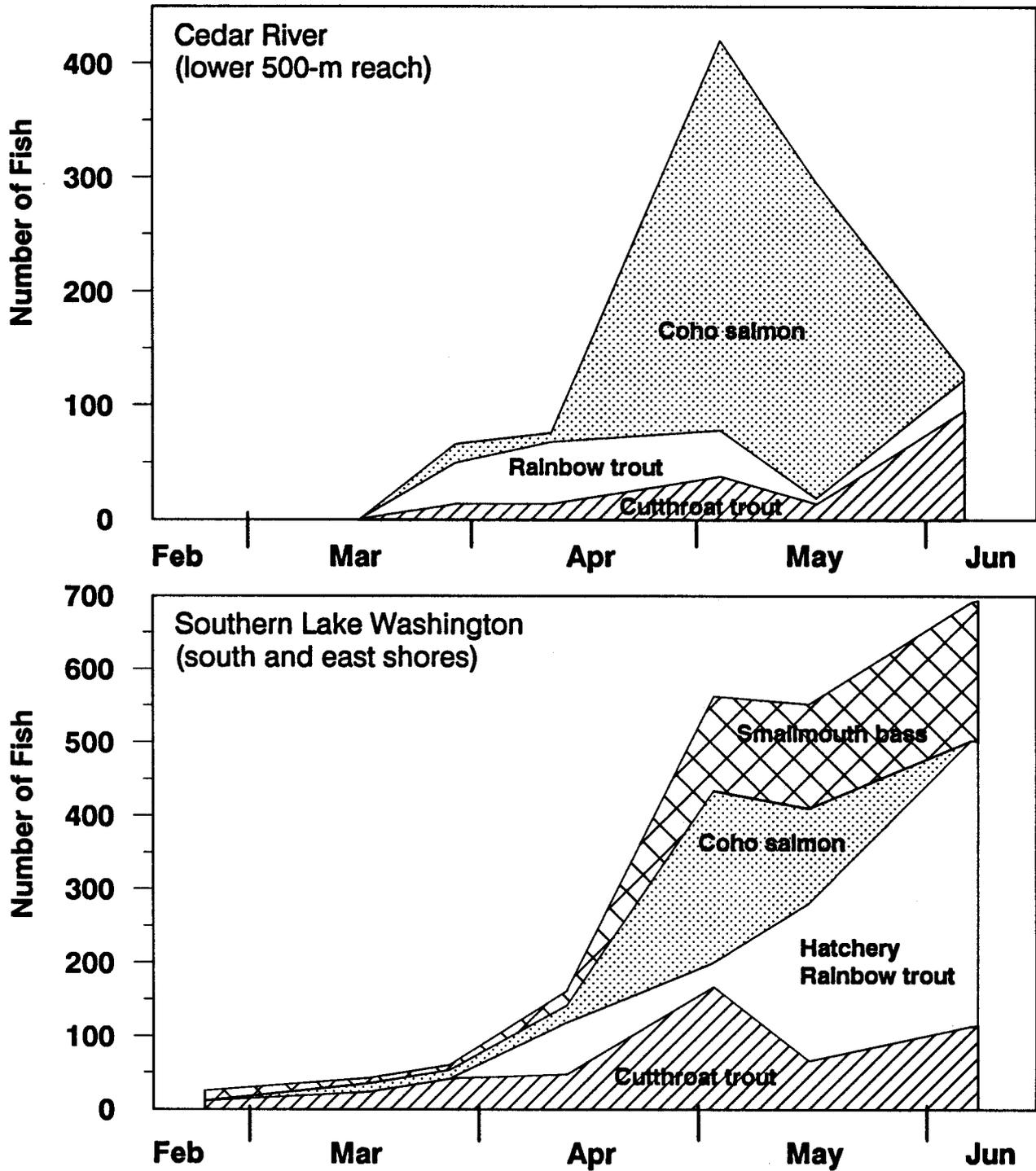


Figure 11.-- Population estimates for various predatory fishes in the lower 500-m reach of the Cedar River and south and east shores of southern Lake Washington, February-June, 1995. Estimates are based from one Petersen mark-recapture census, May 1-3, 1995. Other dates were adjusted from catch per unit effort data. Fish were collected by boat electroshocking. Only species that had marked fish recaptured were included.

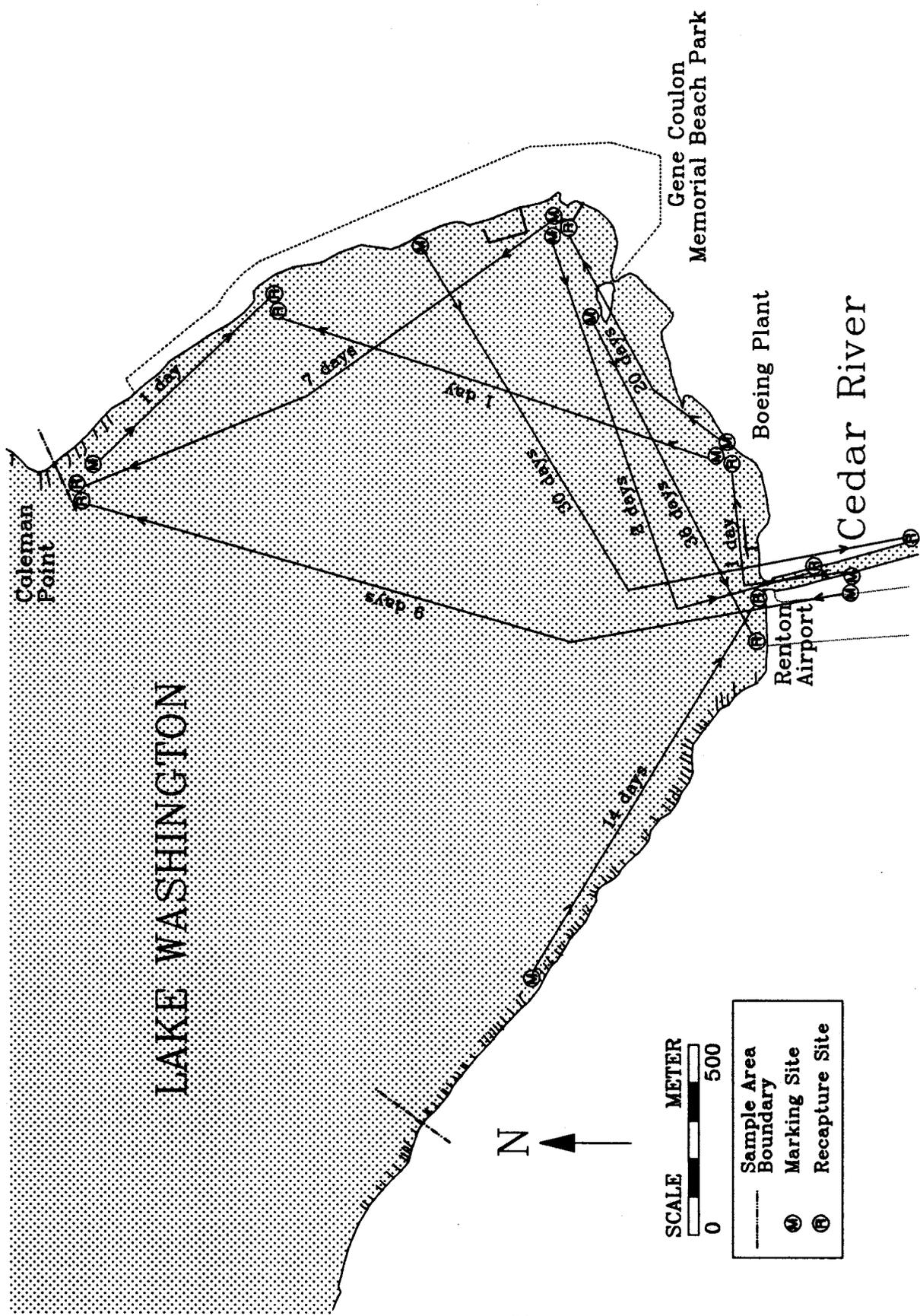


Figure 12.-- Mark and recapture sites and the number of days between sites of thread-tagged cutthroat trout. Lines were drawn between sites to identify individual fish, they do not indicate the actual movements of those fish.

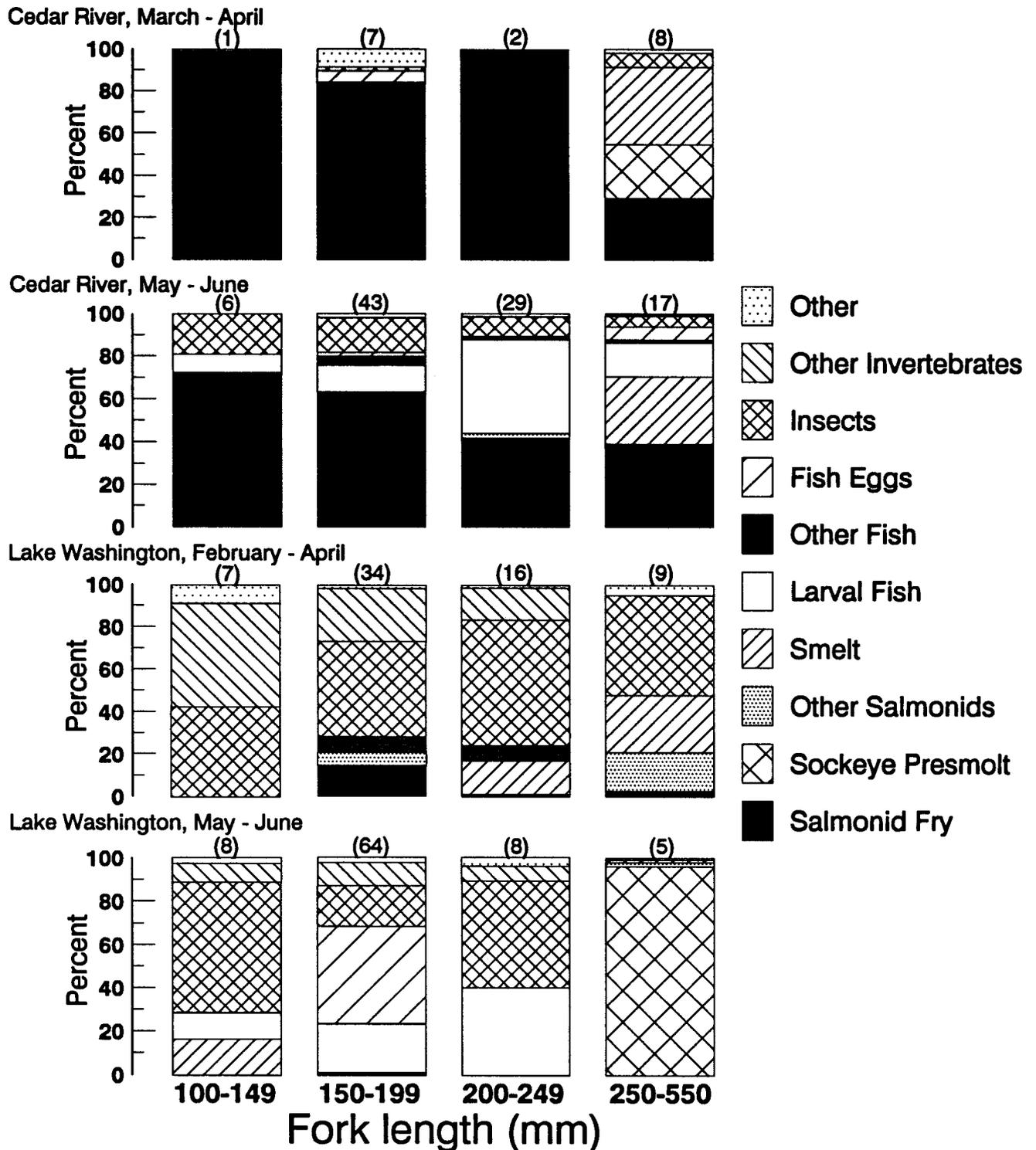


Figure 13.-- Composition (percent by weight) of ingested food of cutthroat trout of various lengths in the lower Cedar River and southern Lake Washington, 1995. Percents were calculated from pooled data. Numbers of predators sampled are given in the parentheses (includes fish with empty stomachs).