



2013 Hidden Valley Lake Fisheries Management Report

Hidden Valley Lake is a 61-acre Department-owned impoundment situated atop Clinch Mountain in Washington County, Virginia. At normal pool elevation (3,600 feet MSL), the reservoir has a maximum depth of 24 feet and a mean depth of 14 feet. Hidden Valley Lake was formed in 1963 when a smaller dam was renovated and upgraded by the Department. From 1963 to 1979 the reservoir was managed as a put-grow-and-take fishery for brook trout. During the mid-1970's, unauthorized stockings of rock bass and golden shiners altered the fishery, and brook trout introductions were soon discontinued. Adult smallmouth bass were stocked in 1979 and 1980 to control the rock bass and shiner populations. From 1984 to 1988 balanced populations of rock bass, redbreast sunfish (unknown source), and smallmouth bass provided quality fishing opportunities.

The lake was completely drained in November 1988 to facilitate repairs to the primary spillway structure and the emergency spillway. Repairs were completed the following spring, and the lake began filling on July 17, 1989. Efforts to re-establish the fishery began in July 1989. The fish community that became established in the 1990's did not provide very good fishing opportunities. Smallmouth bass were scarce, less than five per hour when sampling and redbreast sunfish were over-abundant and stunted at a small size.

Fish stocking has been particularly important as a management tool for Hidden Valley Lake in recent years. Biologists are attempting to re-structure the lake's fish community by stocking largemouth bass and bluegill sunfish. Largemouth and bluegill should reproduce in the lake and establish self-sustaining populations. Channel catfish are stocked into the lake each year, because the lake does not have sufficient spawning habitat for these species.

The current bass regulation is an 18-inch minimum length limit, with a one bass per day creel limit. A 30-inch minimum length limit and two fish per day creel limit are in effect for northern pike. Statewide daily creel limits are in effect for sunfish (50), crappie (25) and catfish (20). These regulations are in place to prevent over harvest.

Current fisheries management objectives for Hidden Valley Lake are to increase abundance and size of largemouth bass, to increase the size and abundance of bluegills and to maintain the black crappie population at a level that provides reasonable numbers of quality size (8 inches) fish. In order to achieve these objectives biologists stock fish as needed, enhance fish habitat, and monitor the fish populations by routine sampling.

Brush shelters and hinge trees are added periodically to enhance existing habitat in the lake. Aquatic vegetation is beginning to present some problems. Submerged aquatic vegetation provides very good habitat for fish as long as it does not "take over". Biologists are monitoring the situation and are stocking grass carp periodically as a means of controlling the vegetation.

Fish populations at Hidden Valley Lake are sampled each year in May using boat-mounted electrofishing gear. Fish collected during these population surveys are measured, weighed and released back into the lake. Sampling time is recorded in seconds so that the relative abundance (number of fish

collected per hour) can be determined. Biologists get important information about the size structure of the population by looking at the length data. The abundance and size structure data allow biologists to compare the current sample collection to past results, and to the results of samples collected at other lakes. The fish populations at Hidden Valley Lake have changed considerably since 1999. Although the fishery has not improved to the point that biologists are content, there are some definite signs of improvement.

Bass

Largemouth bass relative abundance (number collected per hour of sampling) has increased dramatically since 1999 (Figure 1). The continued presence of young largemouth bass indicates that the bass are reproducing successfully in the lake. Spawning success is better in some years than others. The decrease in overall largemouth bass abundance in the 2005, 2008 and 2010 samples appears to be the result of collecting fewer young bass. The overall catch rate for largemouth bass in Hidden Valley Lake is now above average for small impoundments in Southwest Virginia.

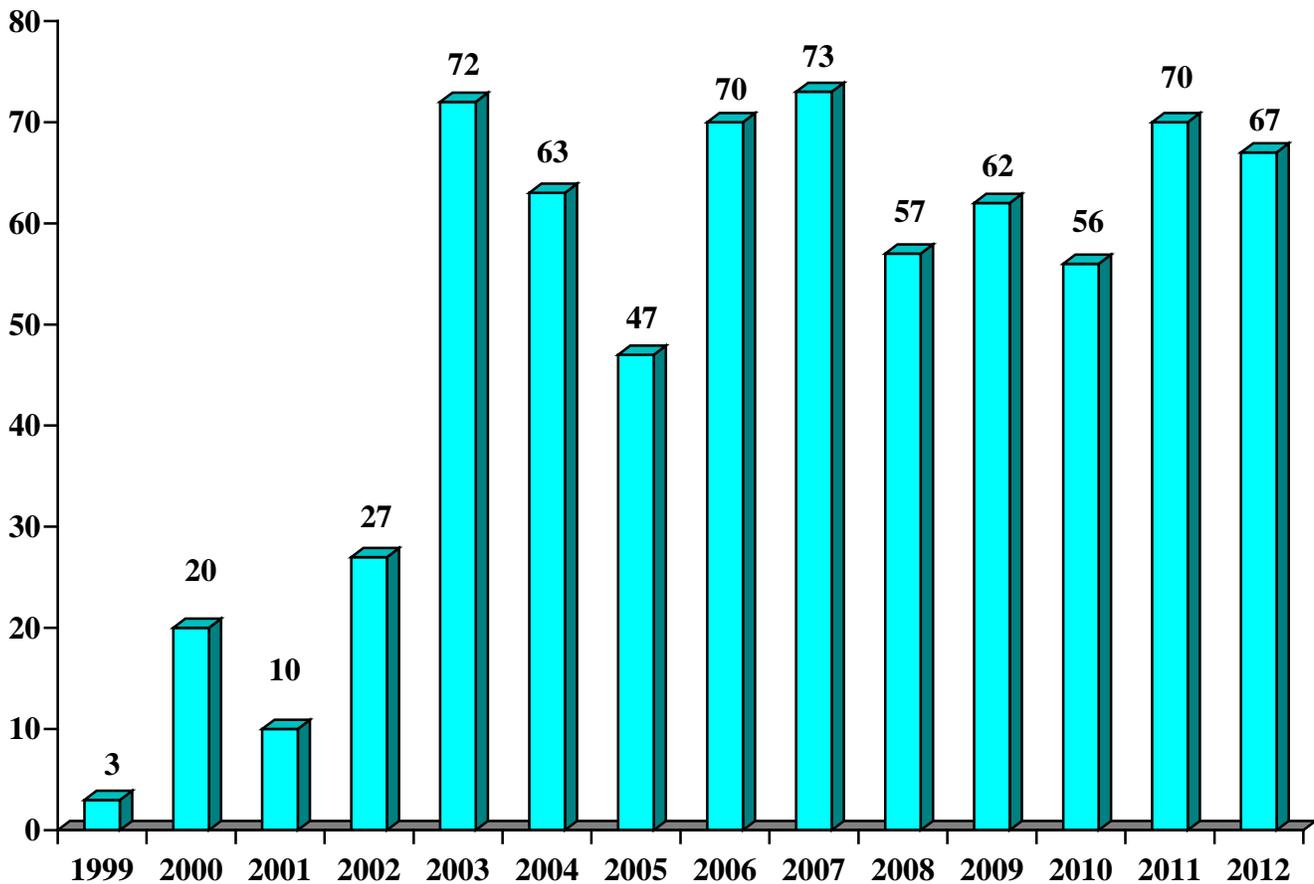


Figure 1. Number of largemouth bass collected per hour of sampling in Hidden Valley Lake 1999 – 2012.

The size structure of the largemouth population is fair. Typically, only about 5 to 10 percent of the adult largemouth population exceeds 15 inches in length. In 2012, about 8 percent of the adult bass were longer than 15 inches. Hidden Valley Lake is not an easy lake to sample, because of clear water and low conductivity. It is likely that larger bass are present and not represented in the sample. In similar waters trophy bass often are not collected regularly in sampling but trophies do occasionally get caught by anglers or when the sampling can be conducted at the perfect time and under ideal conditions.

Sunfish

Bluegills are well-established, although their overall abundance varies greatly from year to year (Figure 2). More importantly, redbreast sunfish catch rates have declined from 125 per hour in 1999 to 9 per hour in 2012. Redbreast sunfish are no longer overabundant. Both of these sunfish populations still do not have a desirable size structure. Some larger bluegills are present, but most of the fish are small.

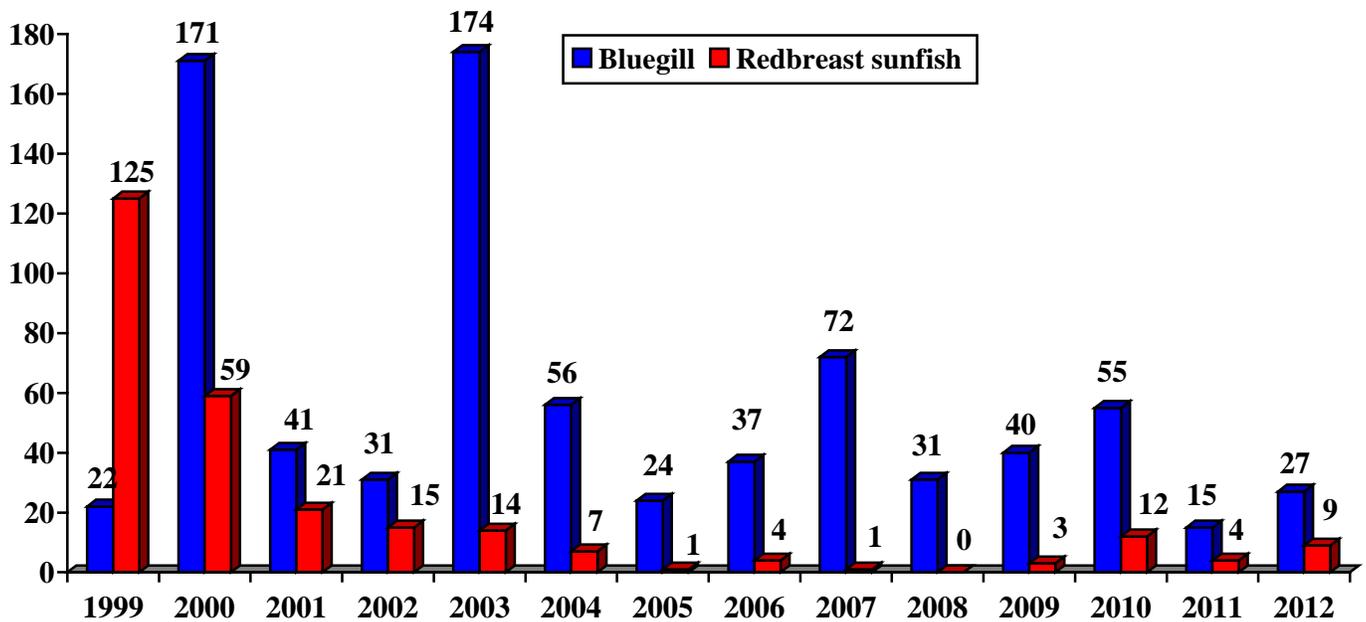


Figure 2. Number of bluegill (blue columns) and number of redbreast sunfish (red columns) collected per hour of electrofishing from 1999-2012.

Black crappie were introduced by an un-authorized source in the mid-1990's. Sample catch rates have fluctuated since 1999, with the last few sample collections yielding more desirable numbers (Figure 3). The size structure of the crappie population has improved considerably in recent years. Most of the crappie collected in 2012 were large adults. A slightly higher abundance would offer better fishing catch rates, but the average size would probably drop considerably. Crappie populations fluctuate in most systems.

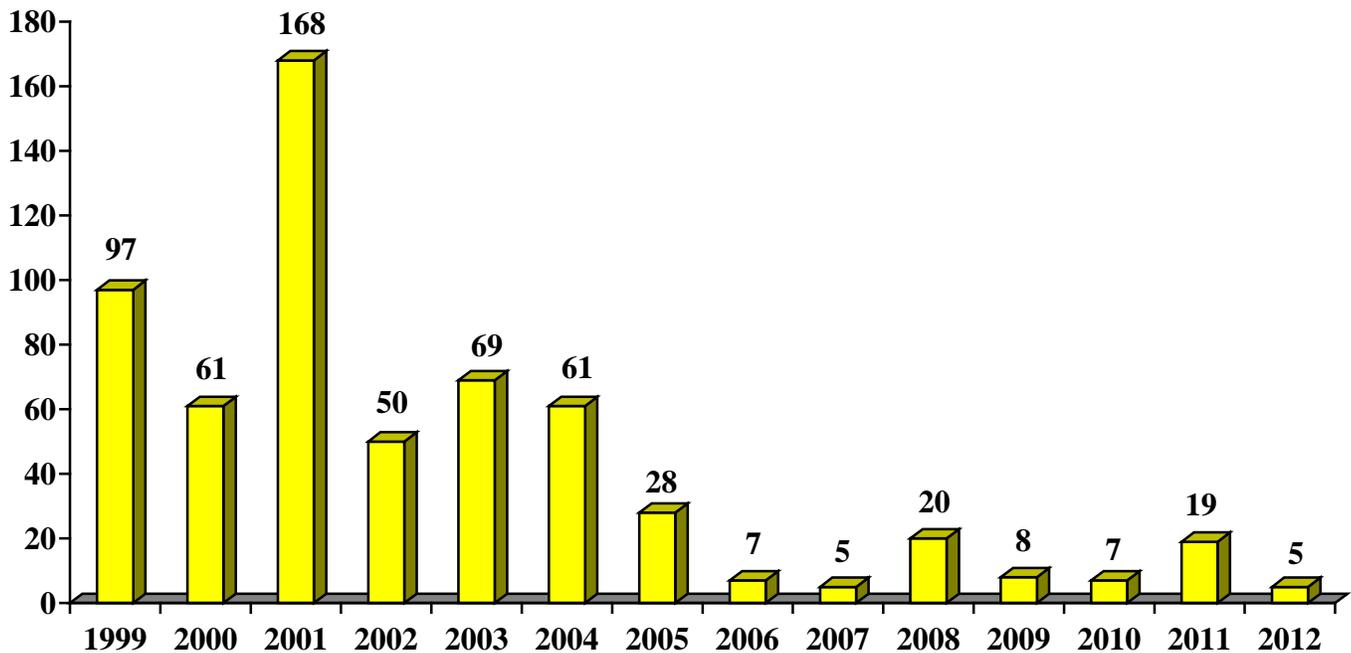


Figure 3. Number of black crappie collected per hour of sampling in Hidden Valley Lake 1999-2012.

Larger channel catfish (ten inches average) are now being stocked into Hidden Valley Lake each year. The sampling catch rate for catfish has increased considerably, and anglers report good catches of channel cats. Stocking larger catfish should continue to improve catfish fishing opportunities in the lake.

Northern pike fingerlings are also stocked as needed. Sampling catch rates for northern pike are fairly steady at about 5 or less per hour. Again, the clear water and low conductivity make it difficult to collect northern pike. Anglers do report catching big northern pike each year.

In summary, Hidden Valley Lake should offer decent fishing for largemouth bass, bluegill and crappie, although most of the fish caught will be relatively small. Some large individuals are present, and may provide a memorable day for the lucky or skillful angler. Fishing for bluegills is decent, and is definitely better some years than others. Redbreast sunfish are not abundant, but could provide some catch diversity for anglers fishing for bluegills. Channel catfish opportunities are improving under the new stocking program. Northern pike are present in low numbers based on sampling, but some large pike are caught by anglers each year.

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