Appendix F

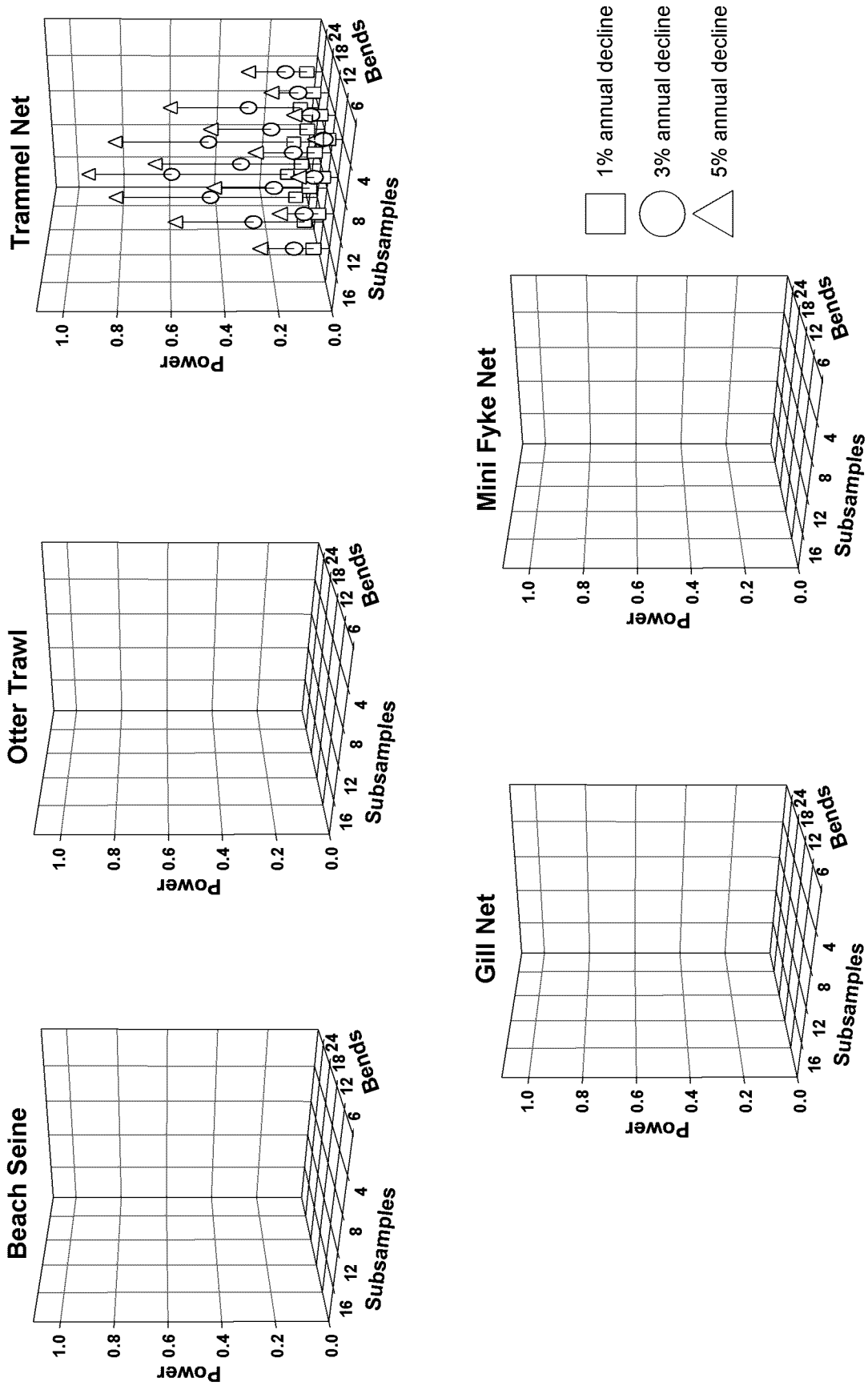

Figure F–1. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-all from Zone 1 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percnet annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

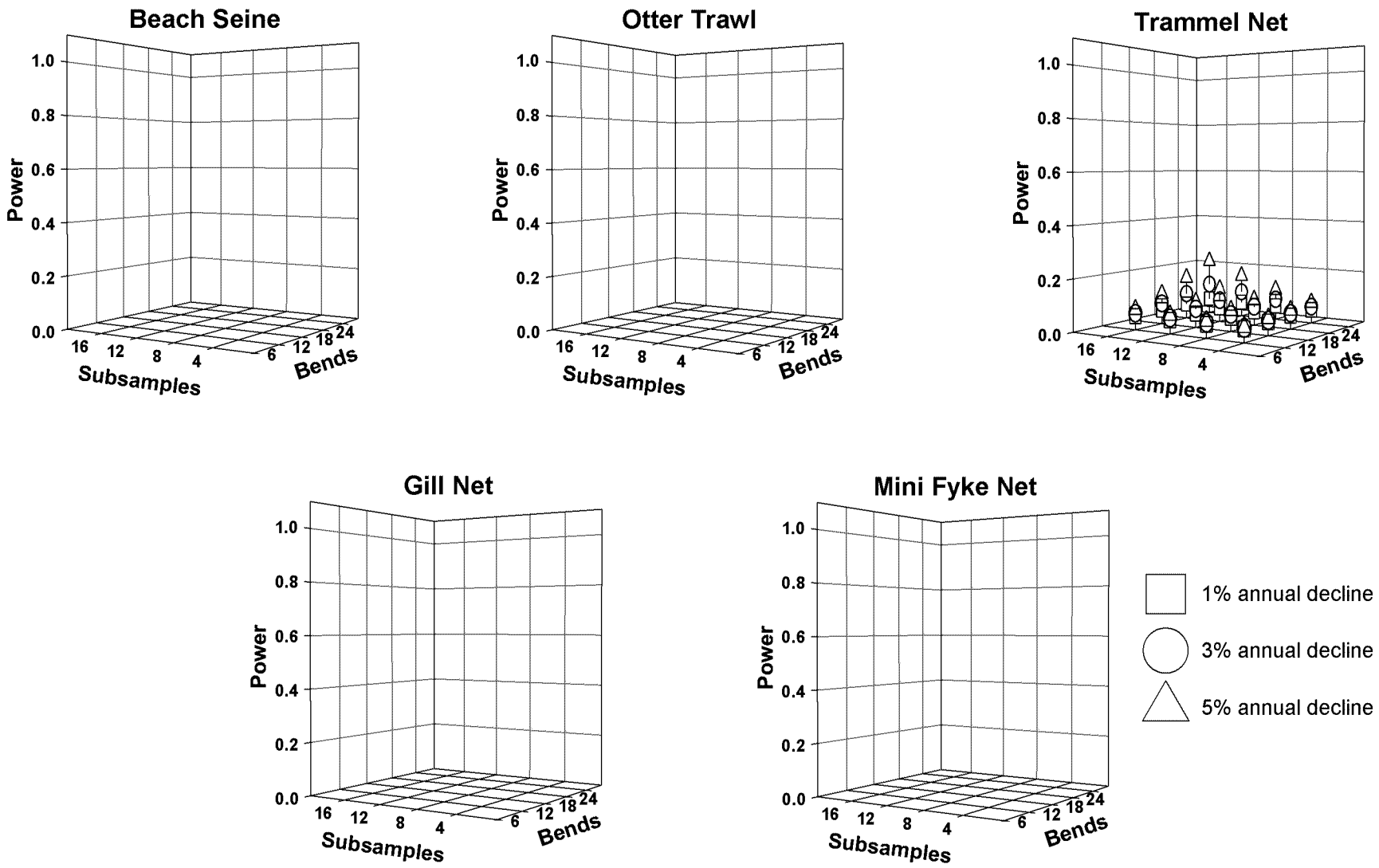

Figure F–2. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-all from Zone 1 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

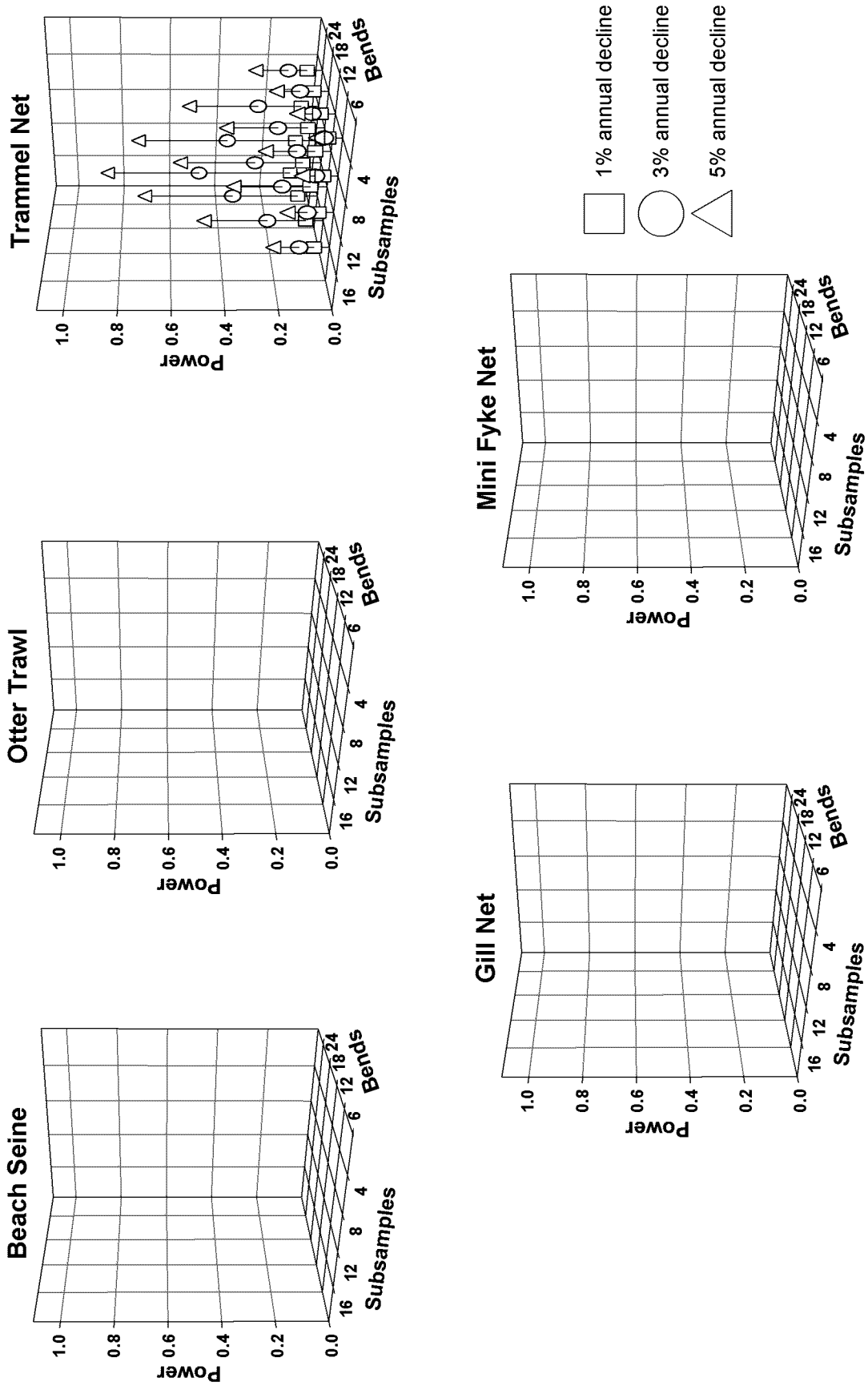

Figure F–3. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-juvenile from Zone 1 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

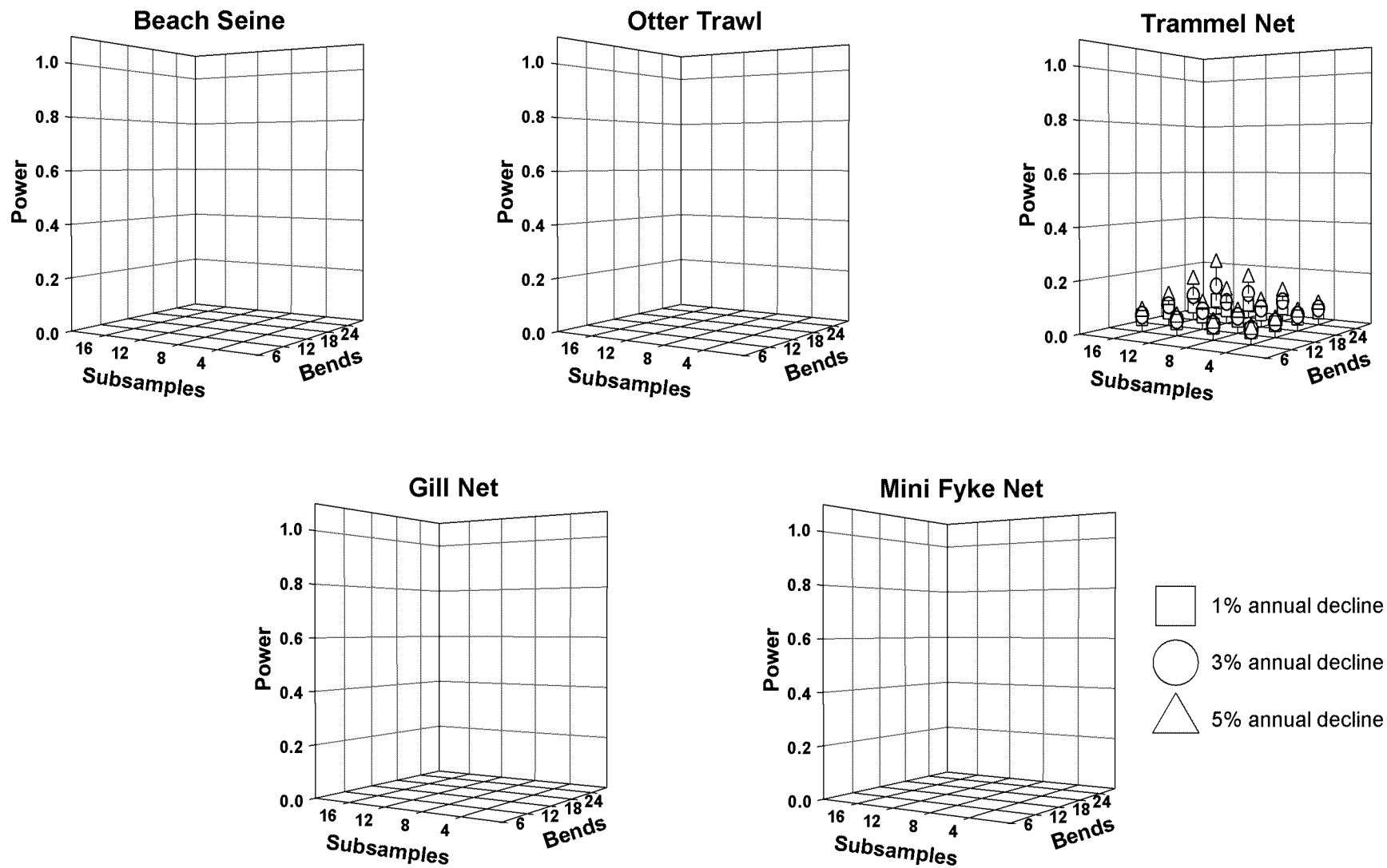

Figure F–4. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-juvenile from Zone 1 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

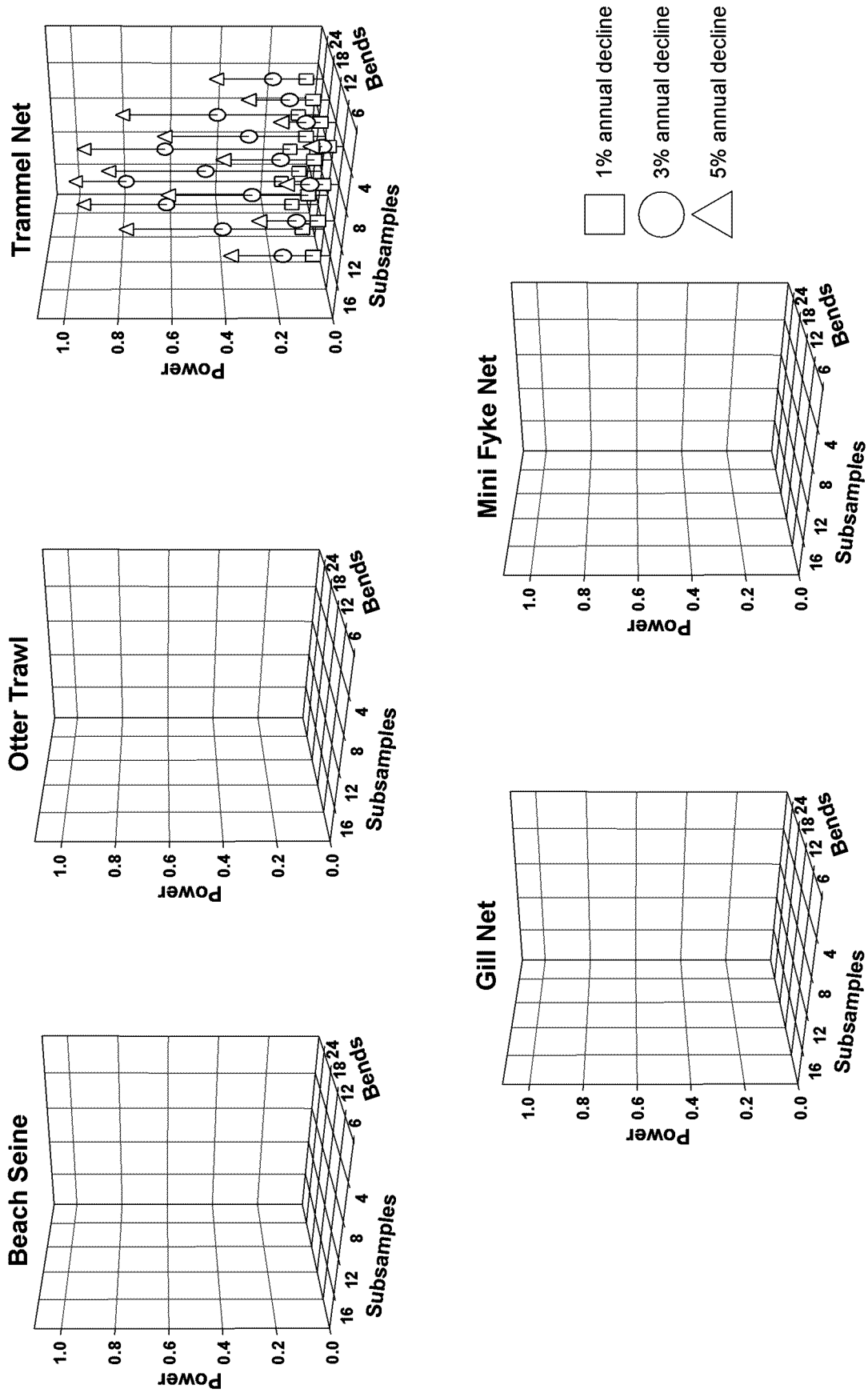

Figure F–5. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sauger-all from Zone 1 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

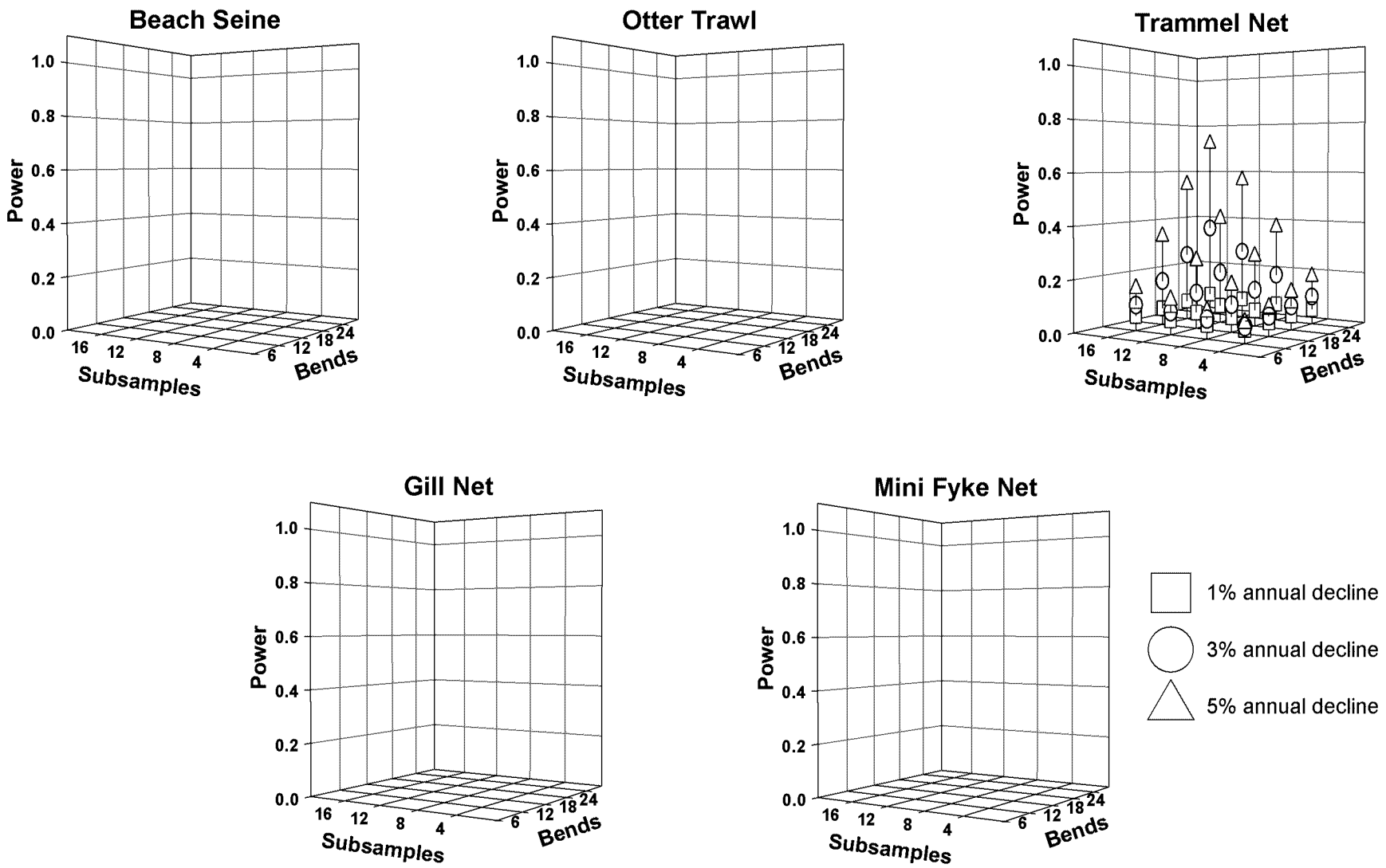

Figure F–6. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-all from Zone 1 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

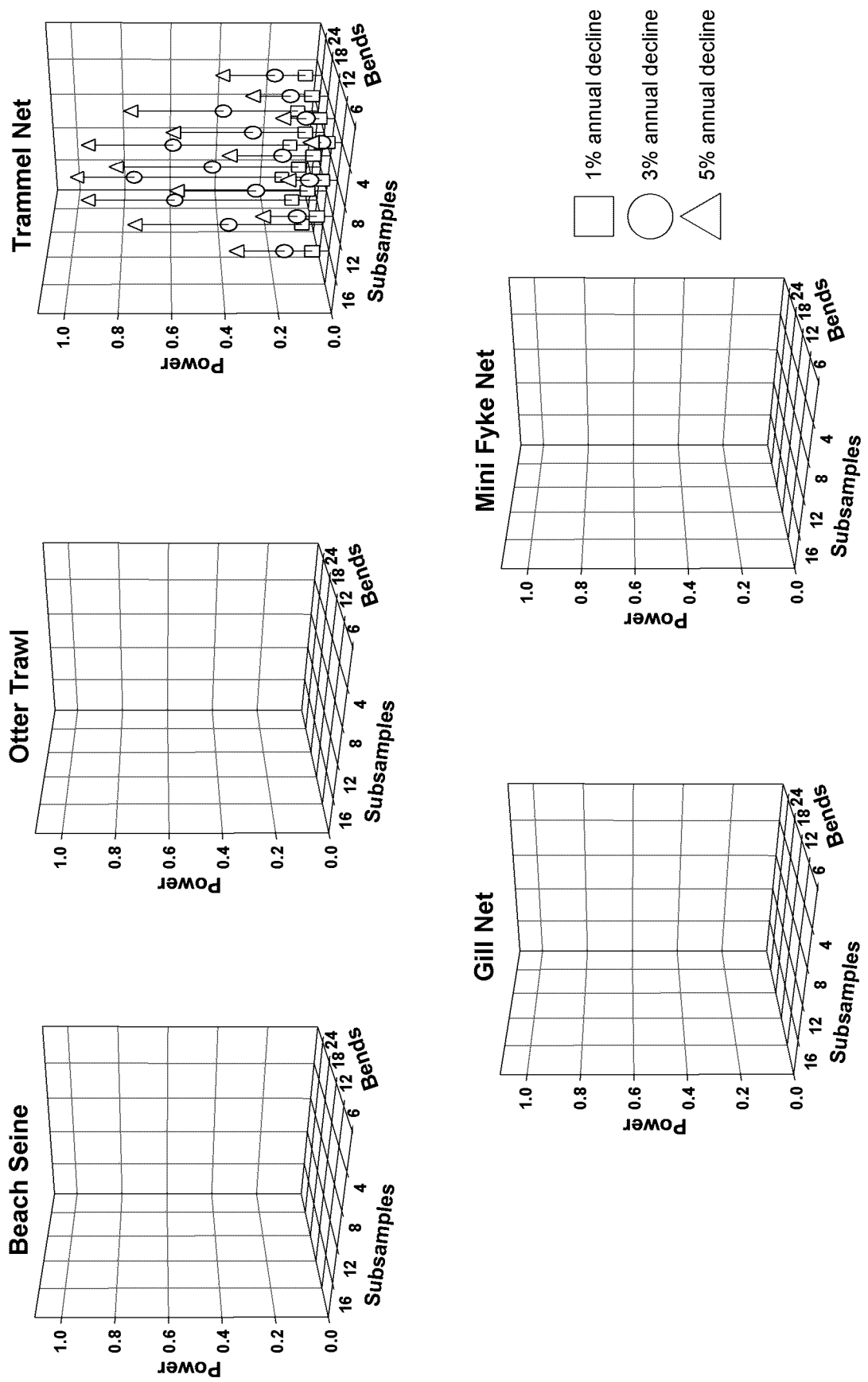

Figure F–7. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-adult from Zone 1 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

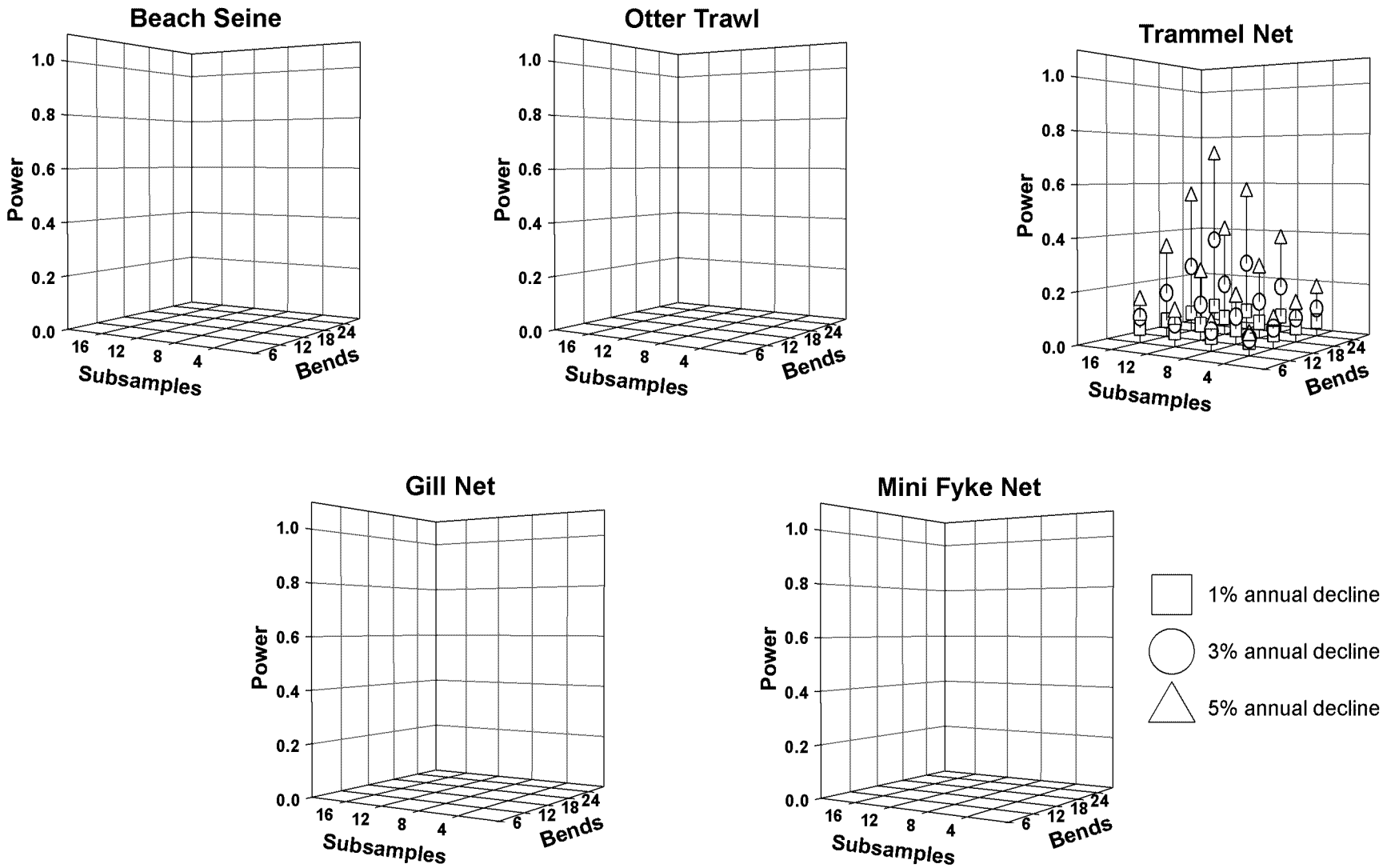

Figure F–8. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-adult from Zone 1 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

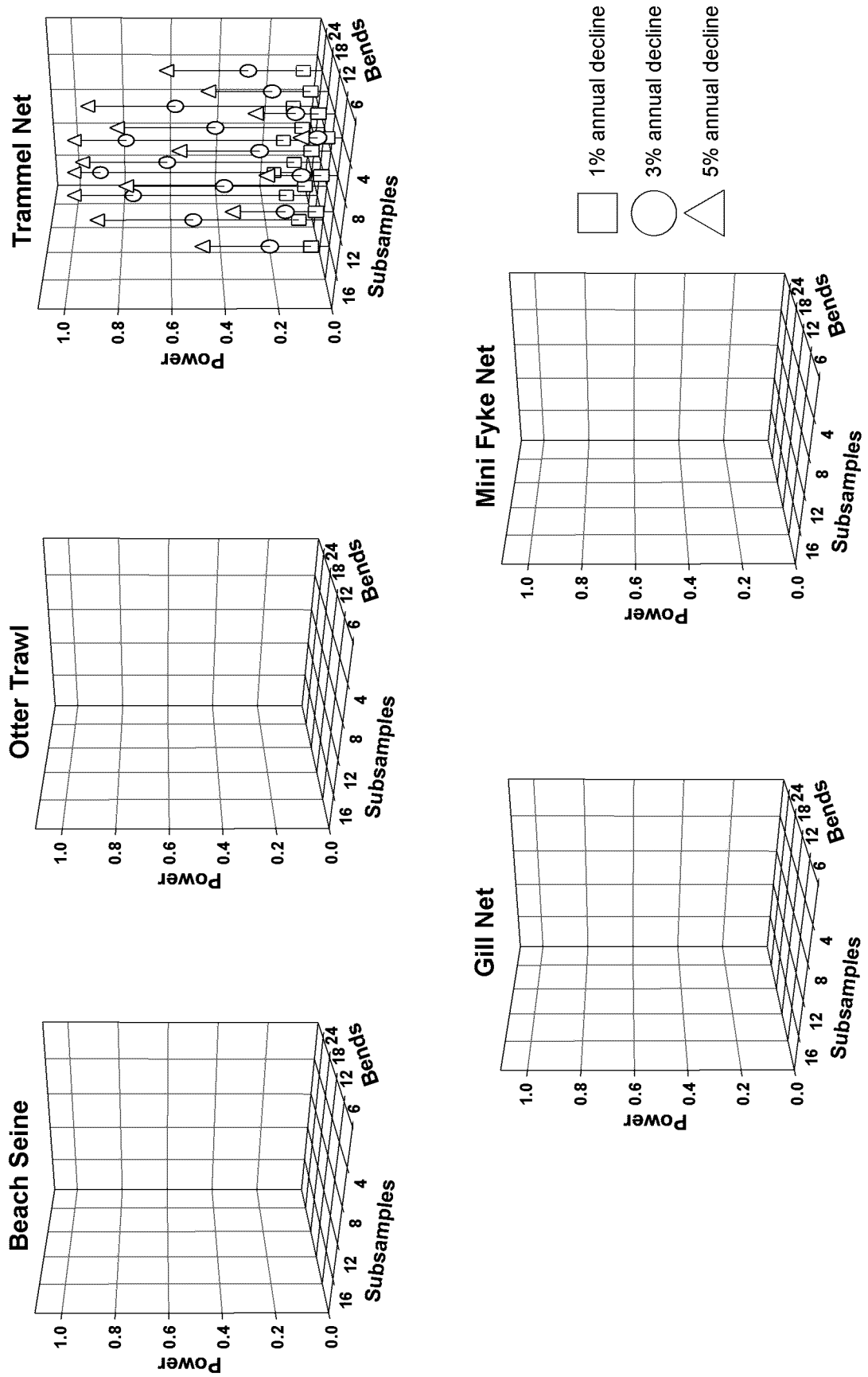

Figure F–9. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-all from Zone 1 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

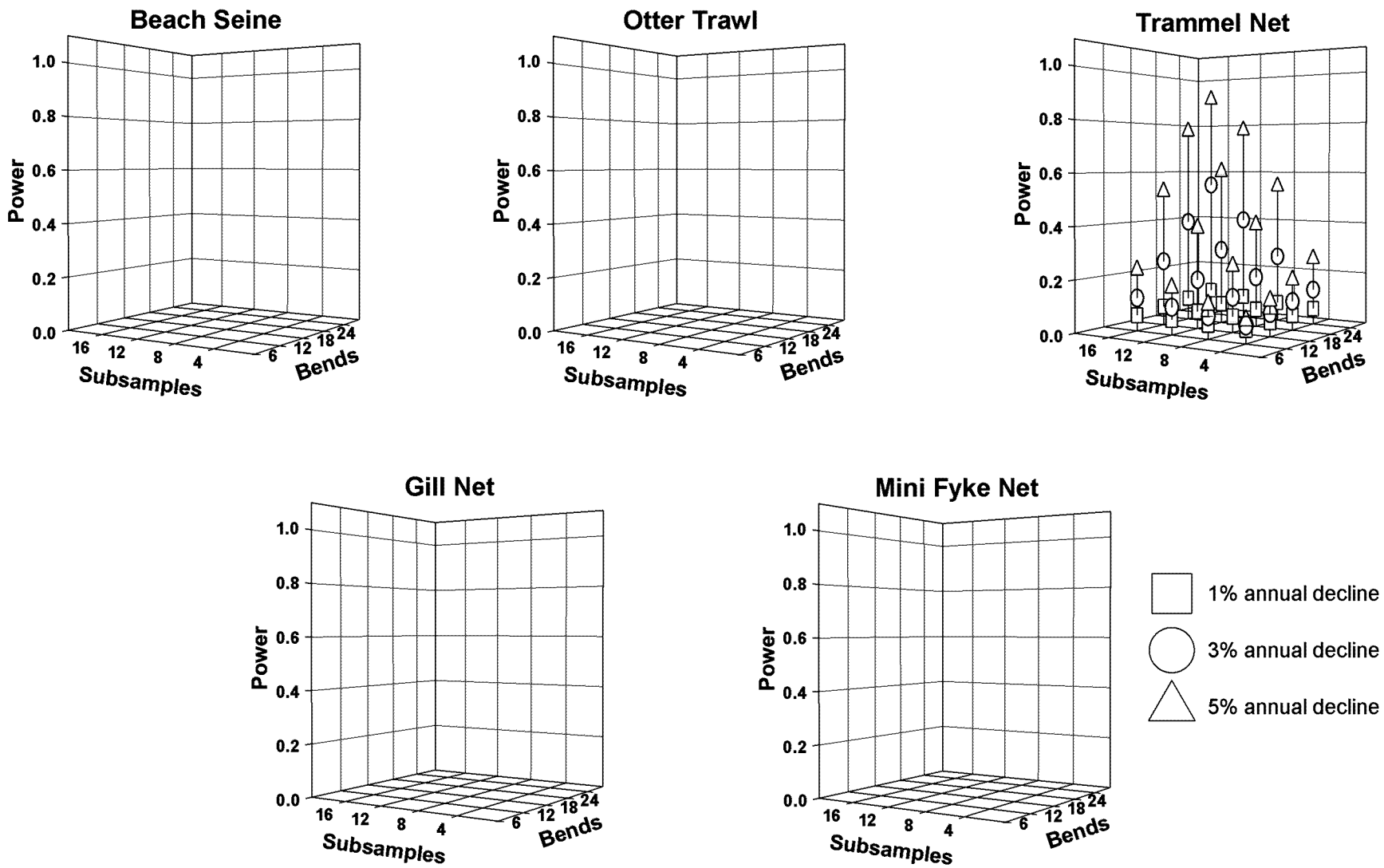

Figure F–10. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-all from Zone 1 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

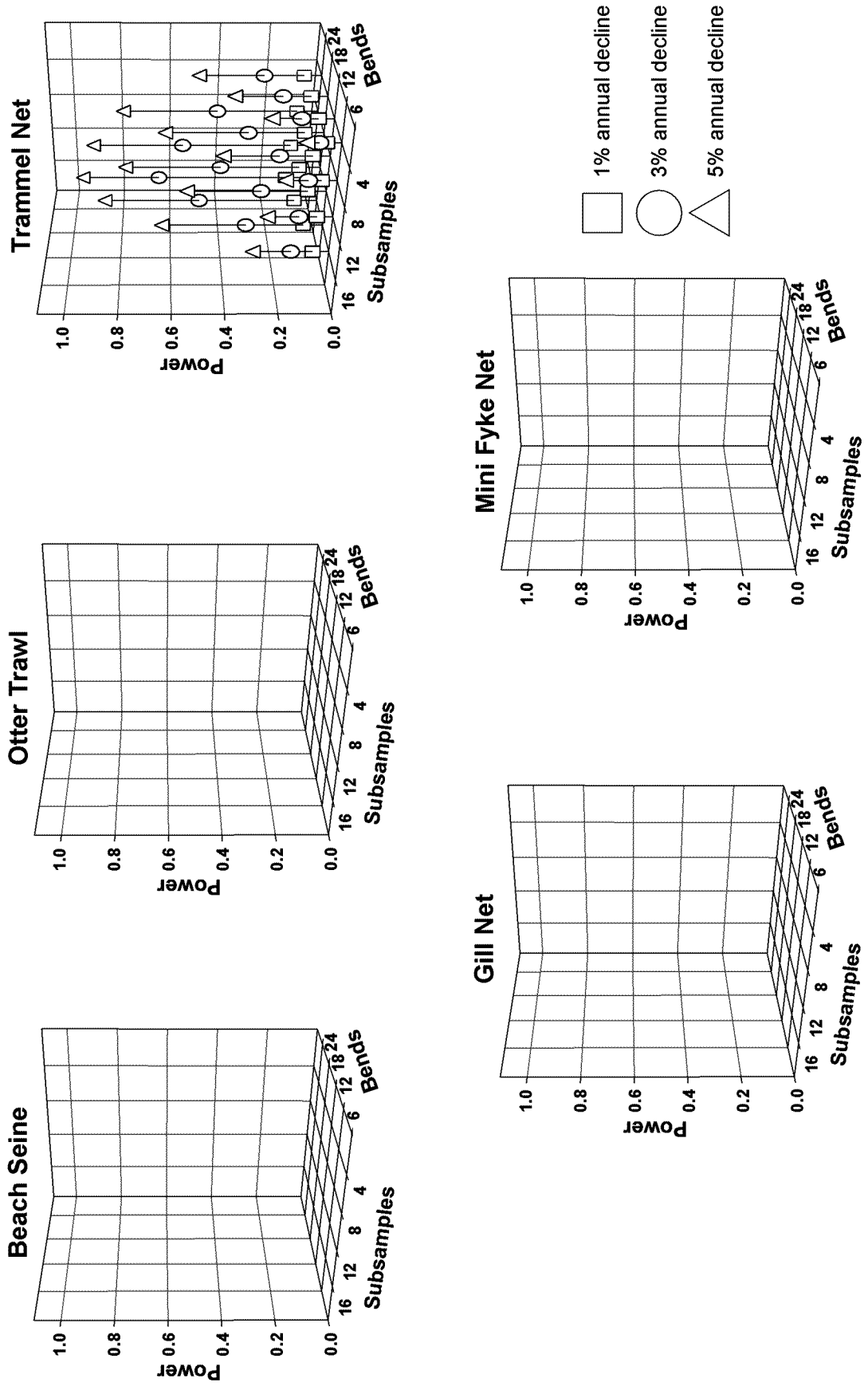

Figure F–11. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Zone 1 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

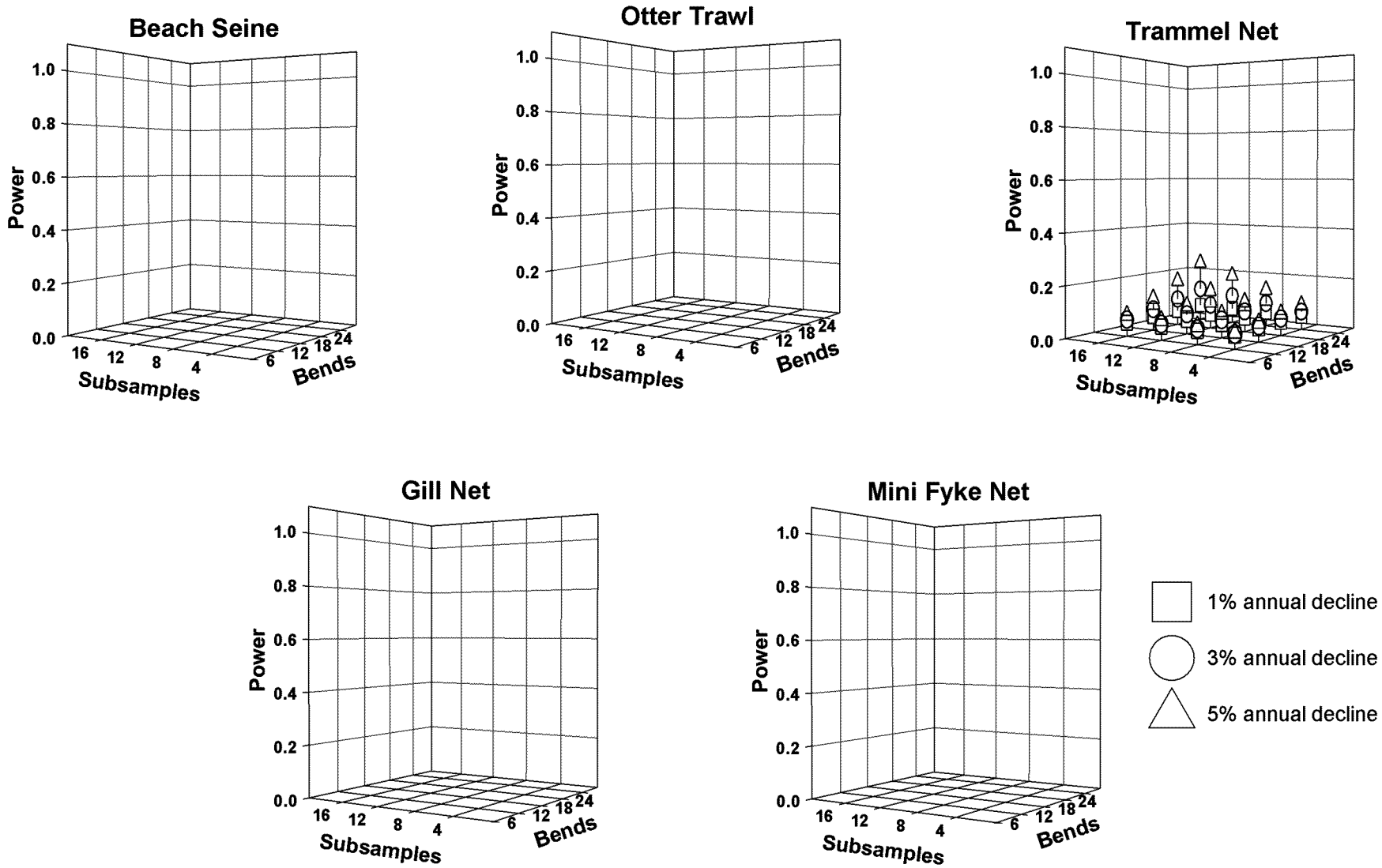

Figure F–12. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Zone 1 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

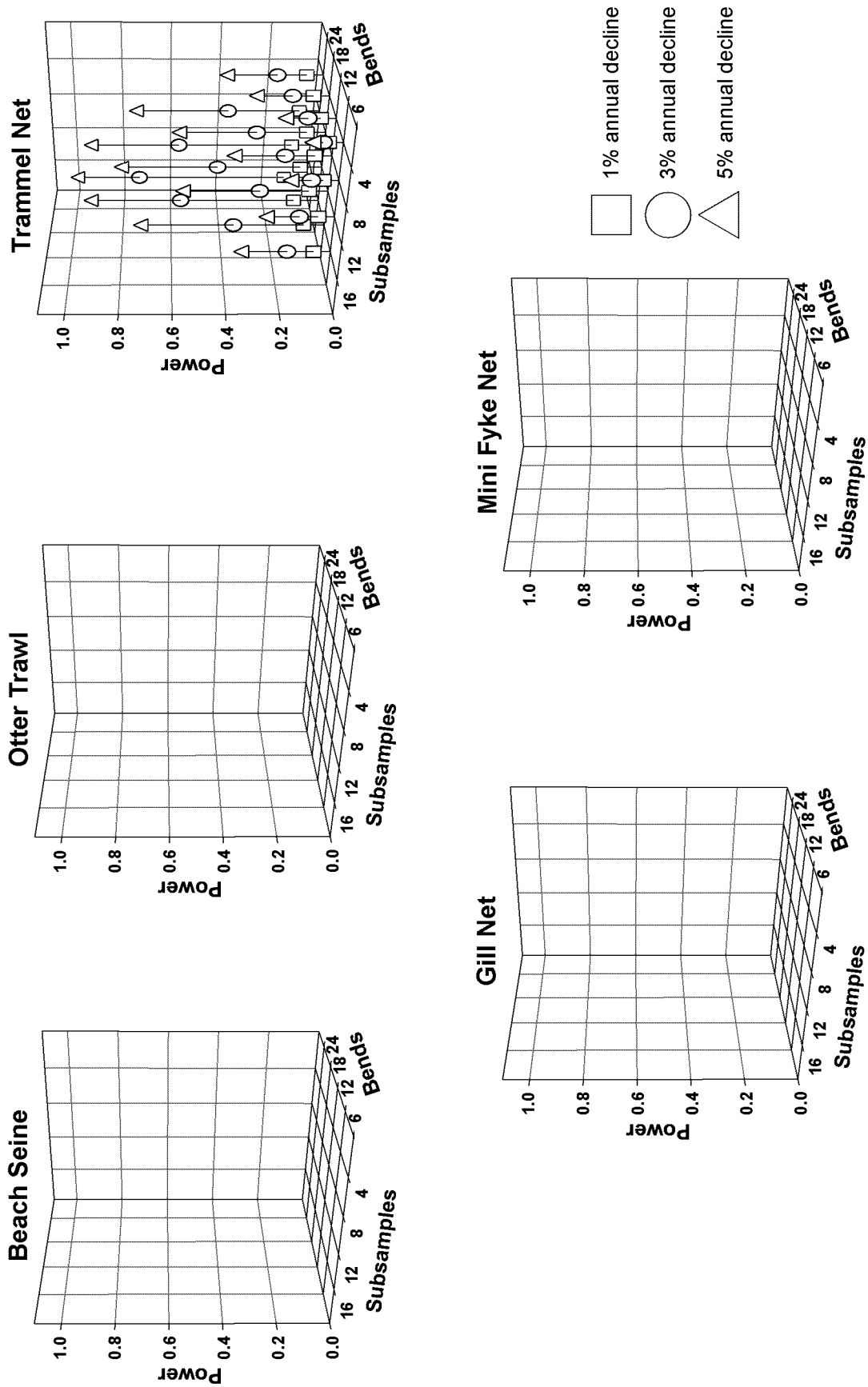

Figure F–13. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-juvenile from Zone 1 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

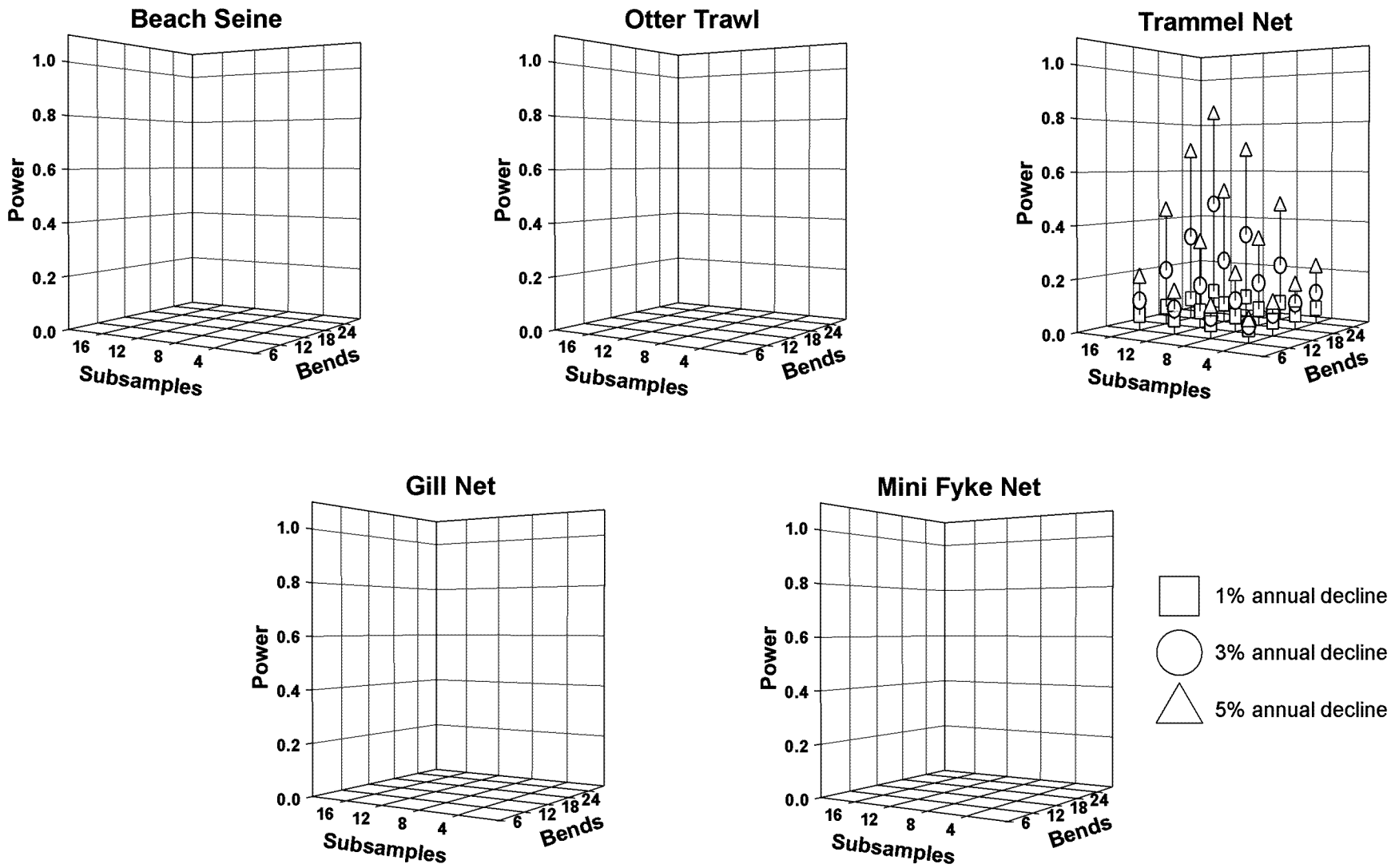

Figure F–14. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-juvenile from Zone 1 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

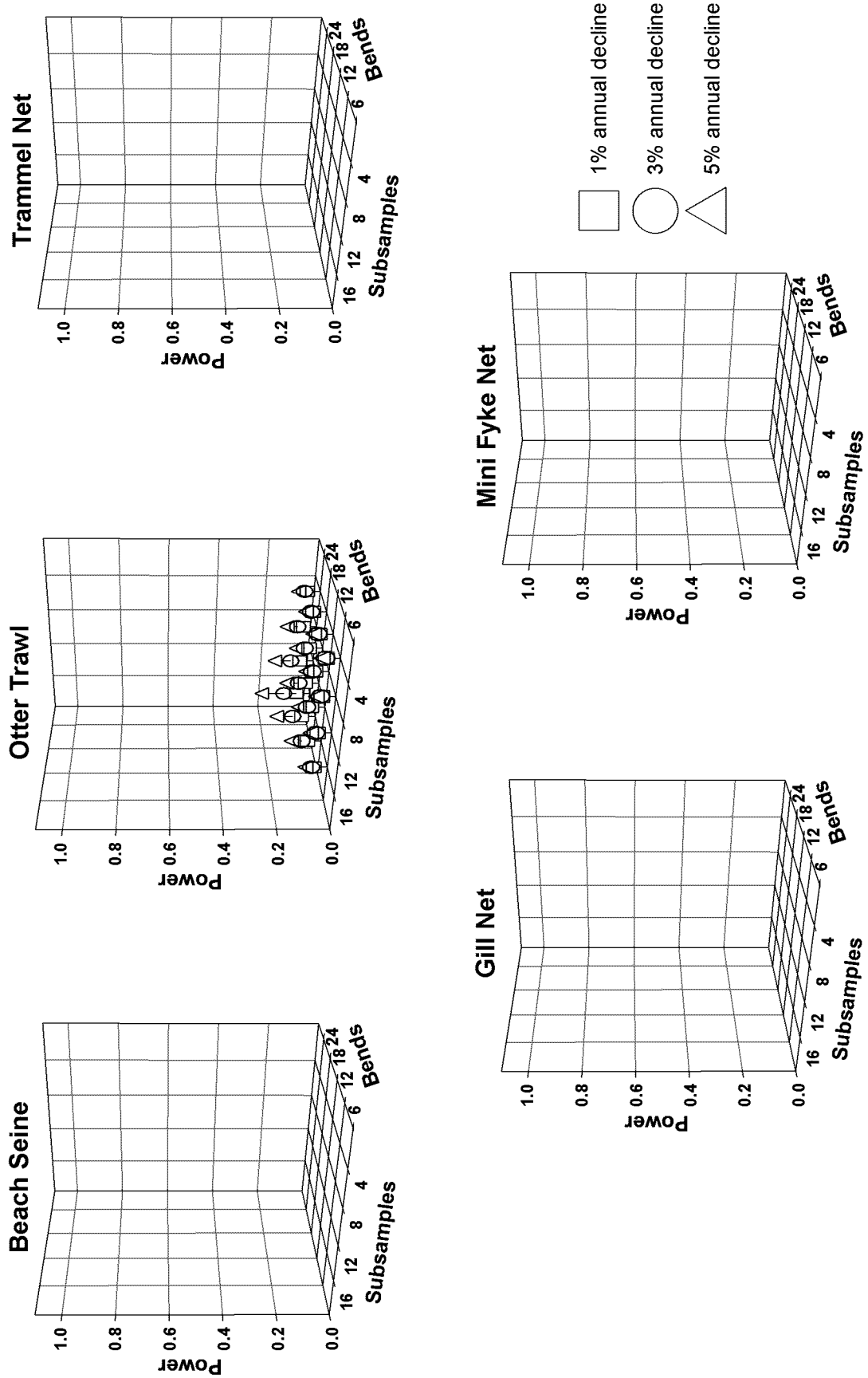

Figure F–15. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-all from Segment 5 during for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

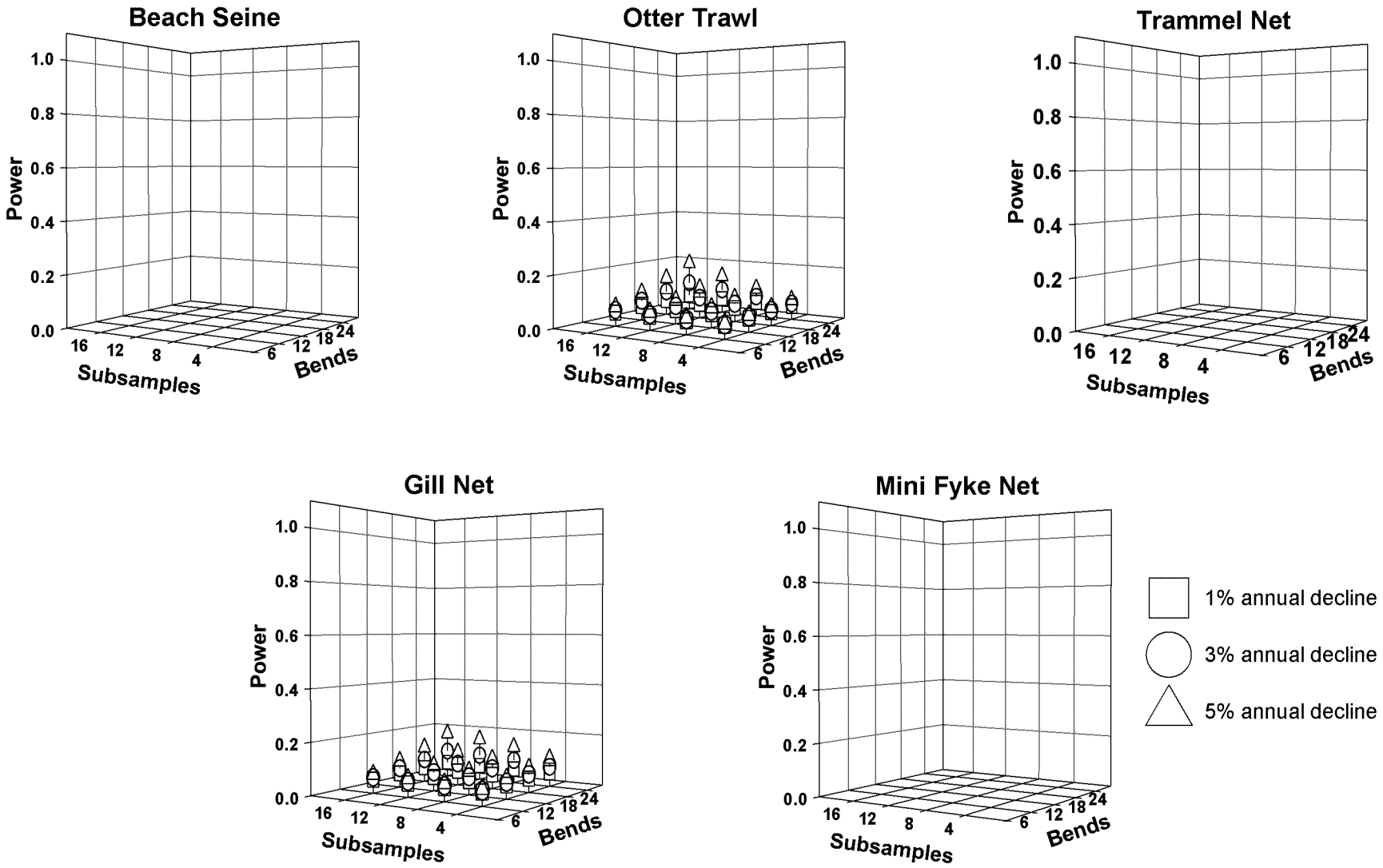

Figure F–16. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-all from Segment 2 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

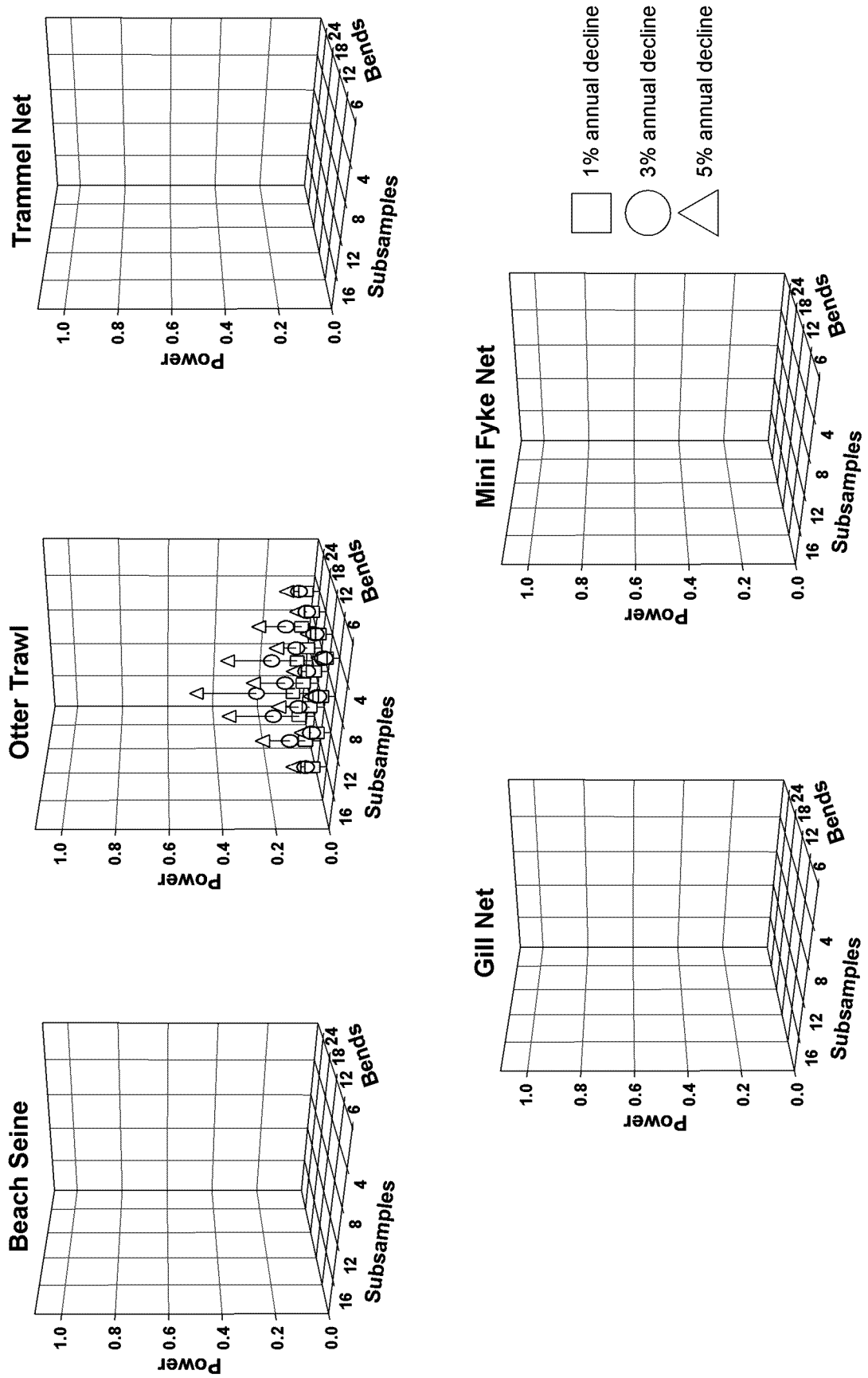

Figure F–17. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-all from Zone 2 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

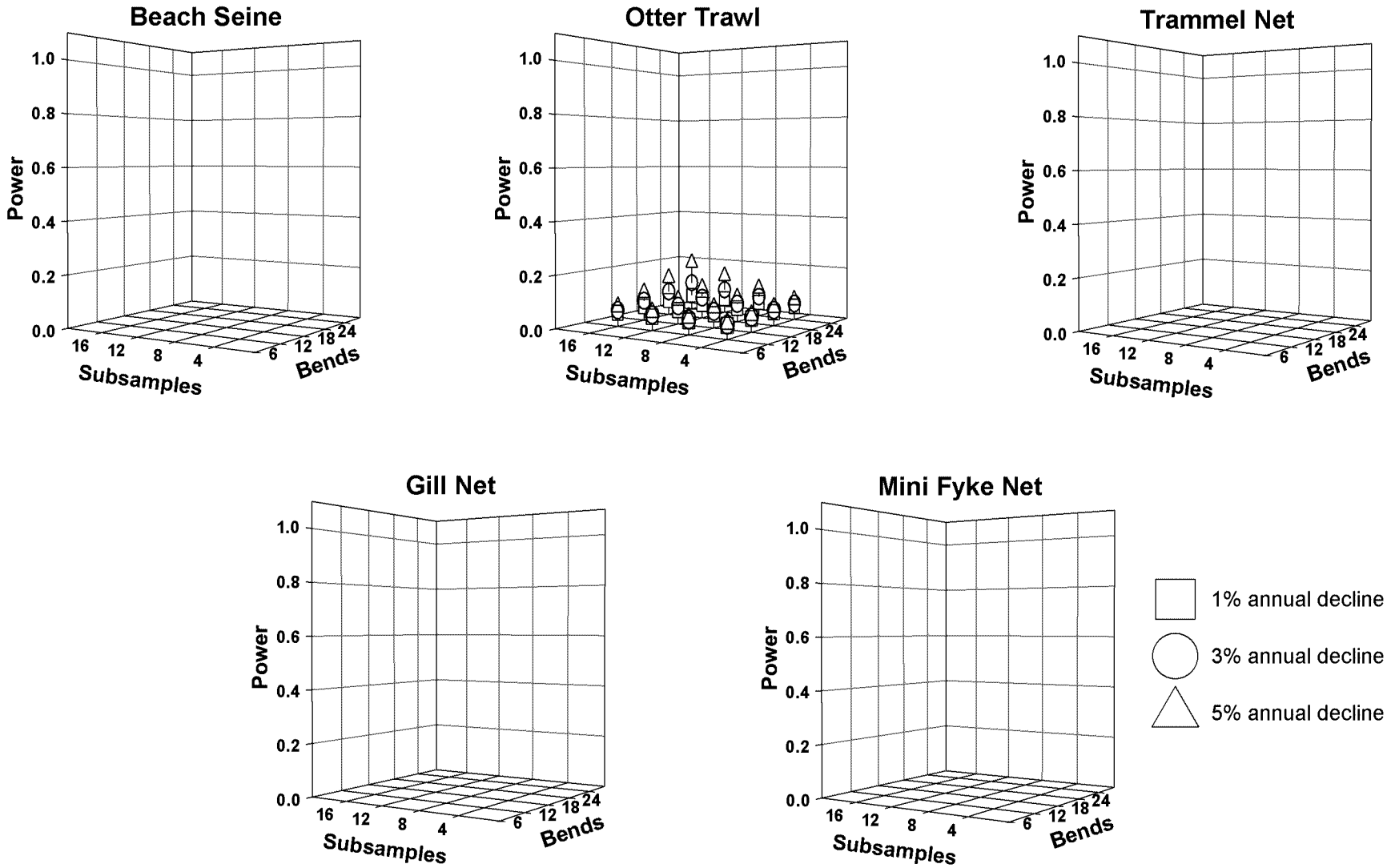

Figure F–18. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-adult from Segment 5 during for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

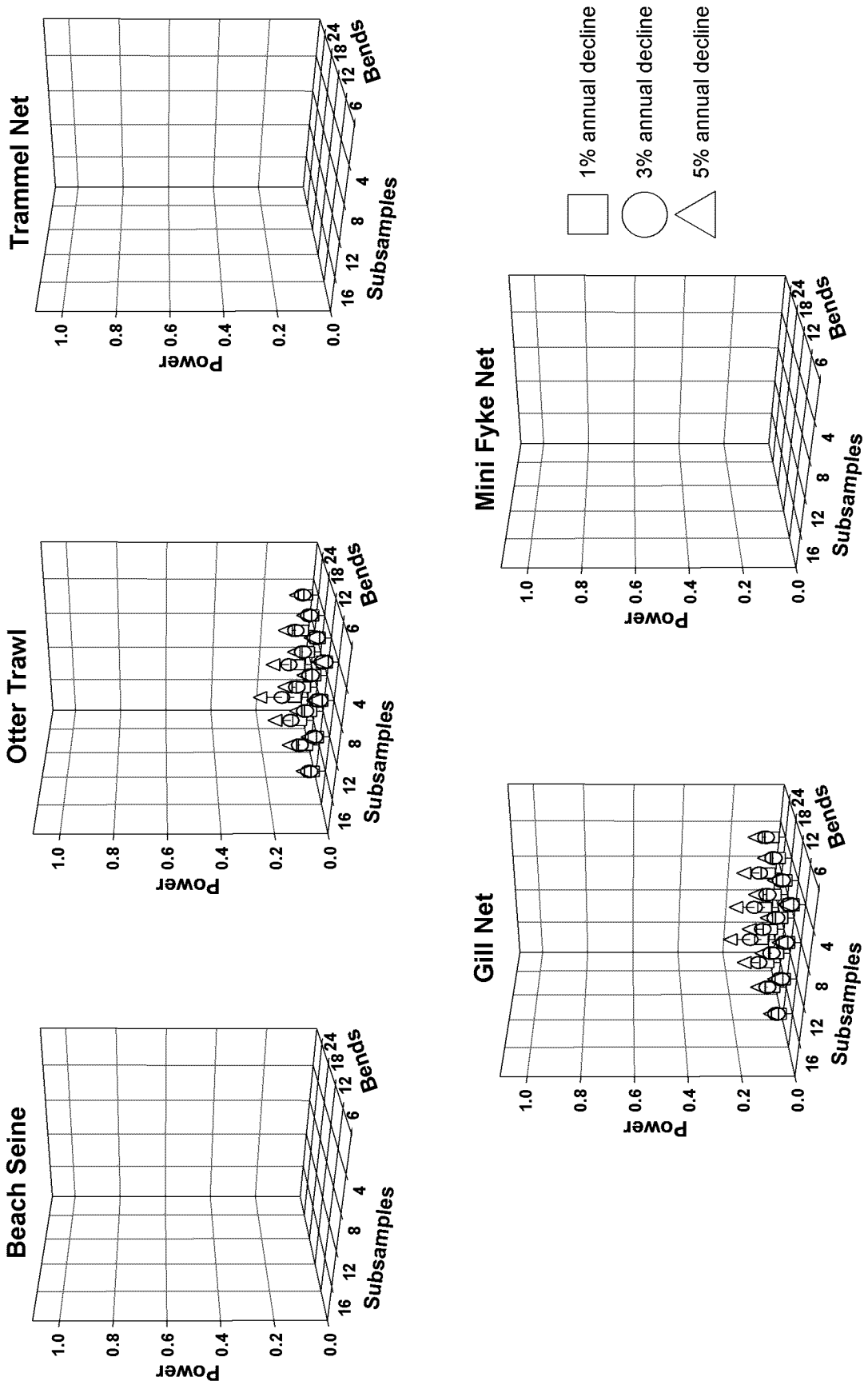

Figure F–19. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-all from Segment 6 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

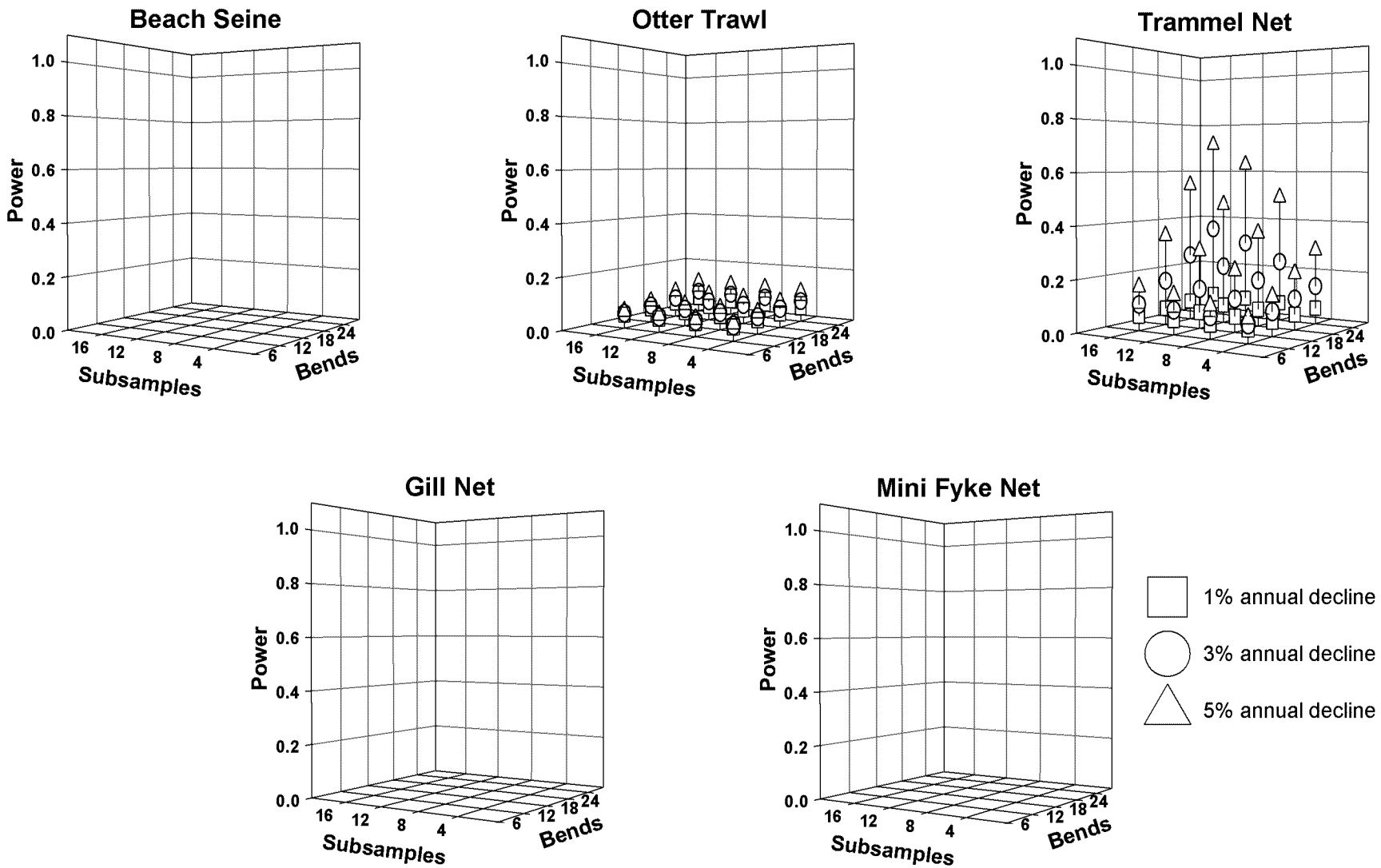

Figure F–20. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-all from Zone 2 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

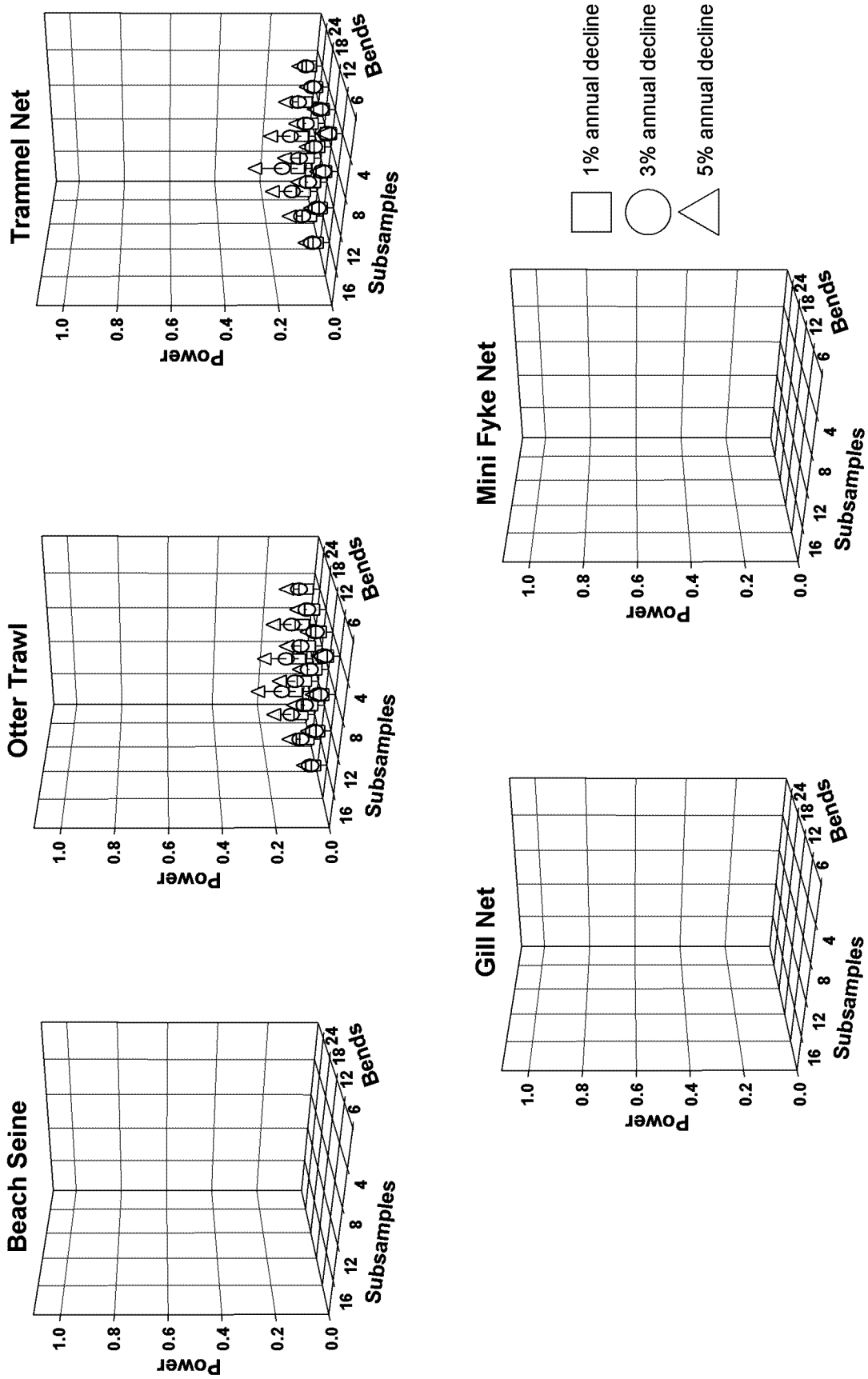

Figure F–21. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-all from Zone 2 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

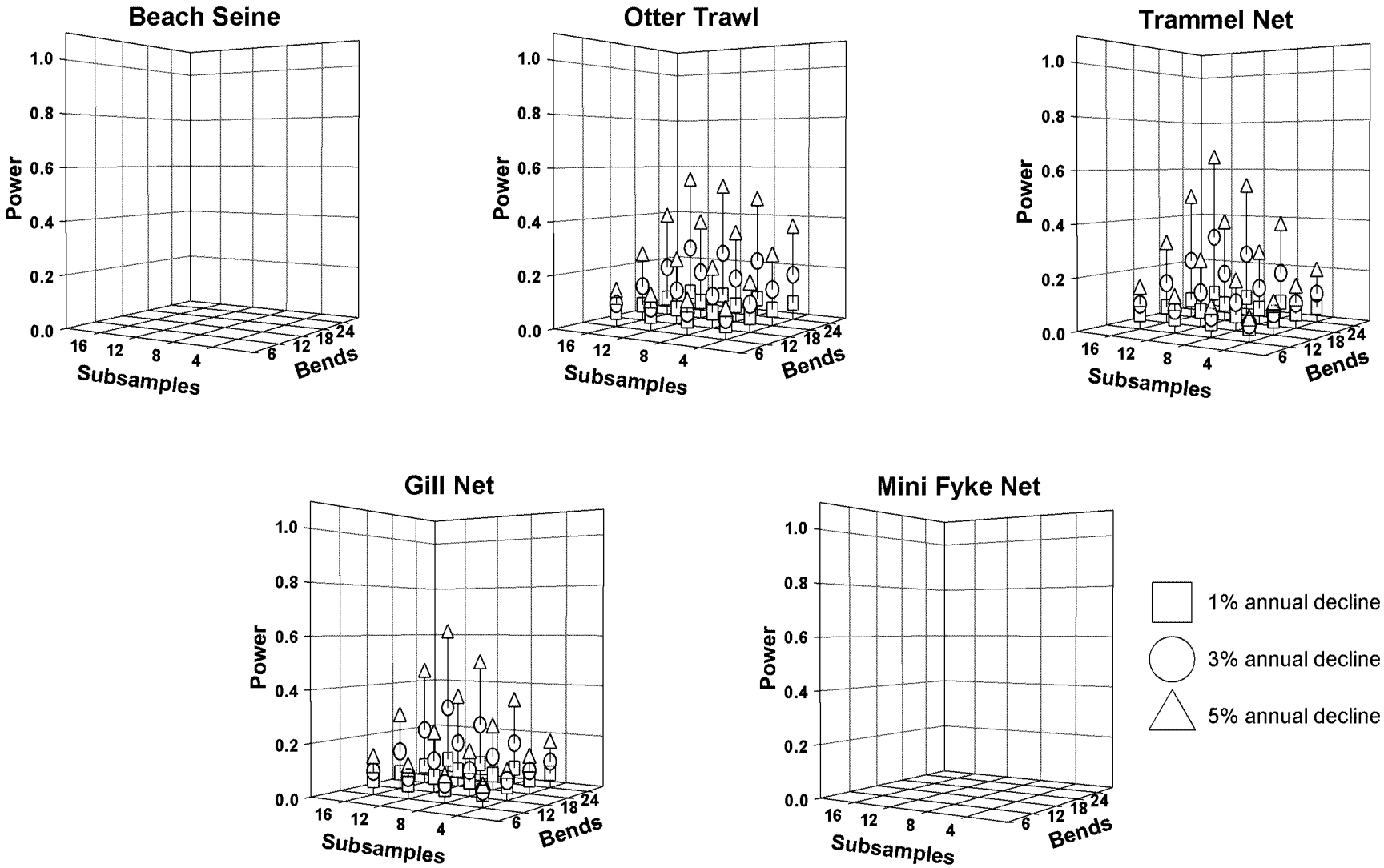

Figure F–22. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-all from Segment 5 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

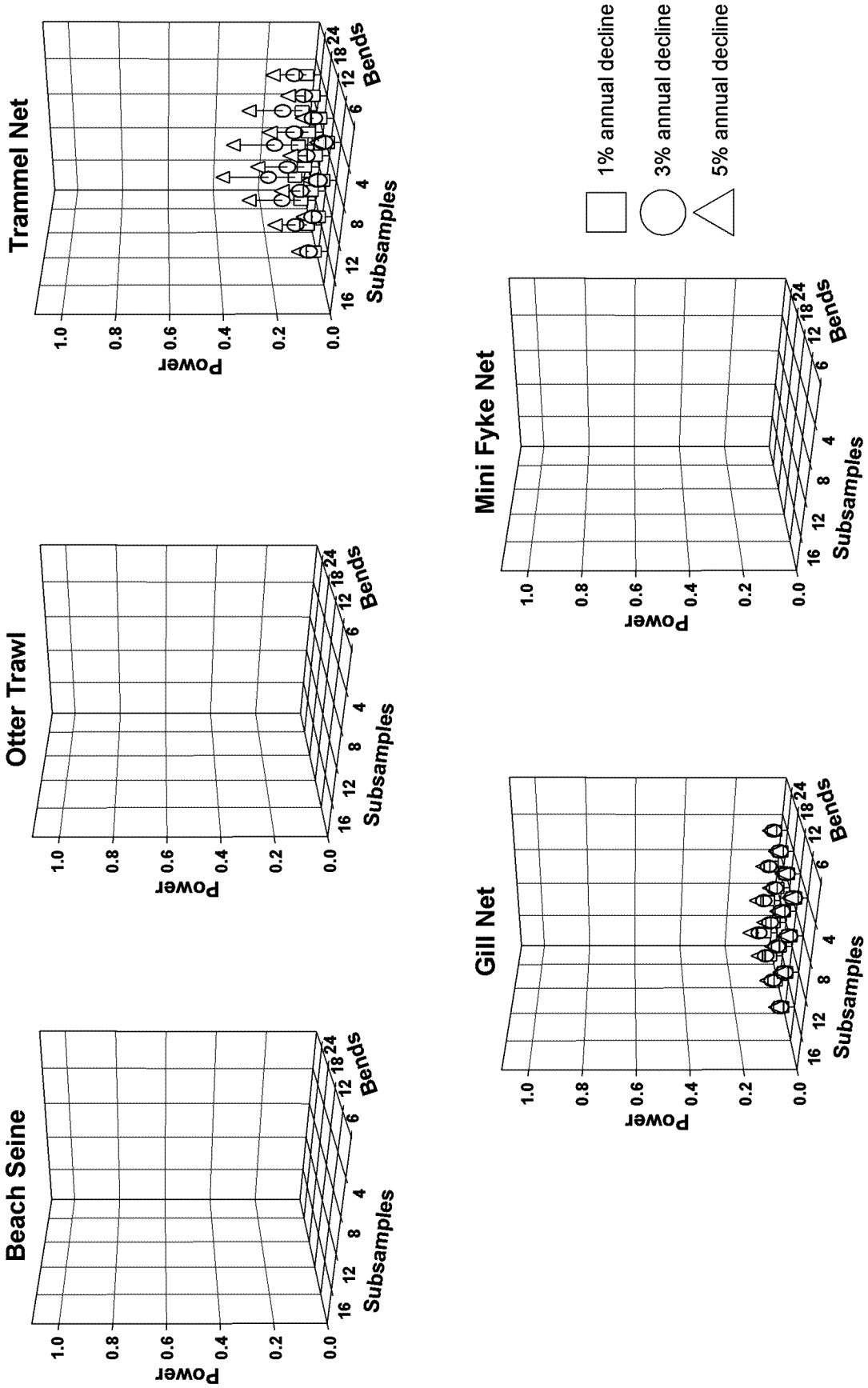

Figure F–23. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-all from Segment 6 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

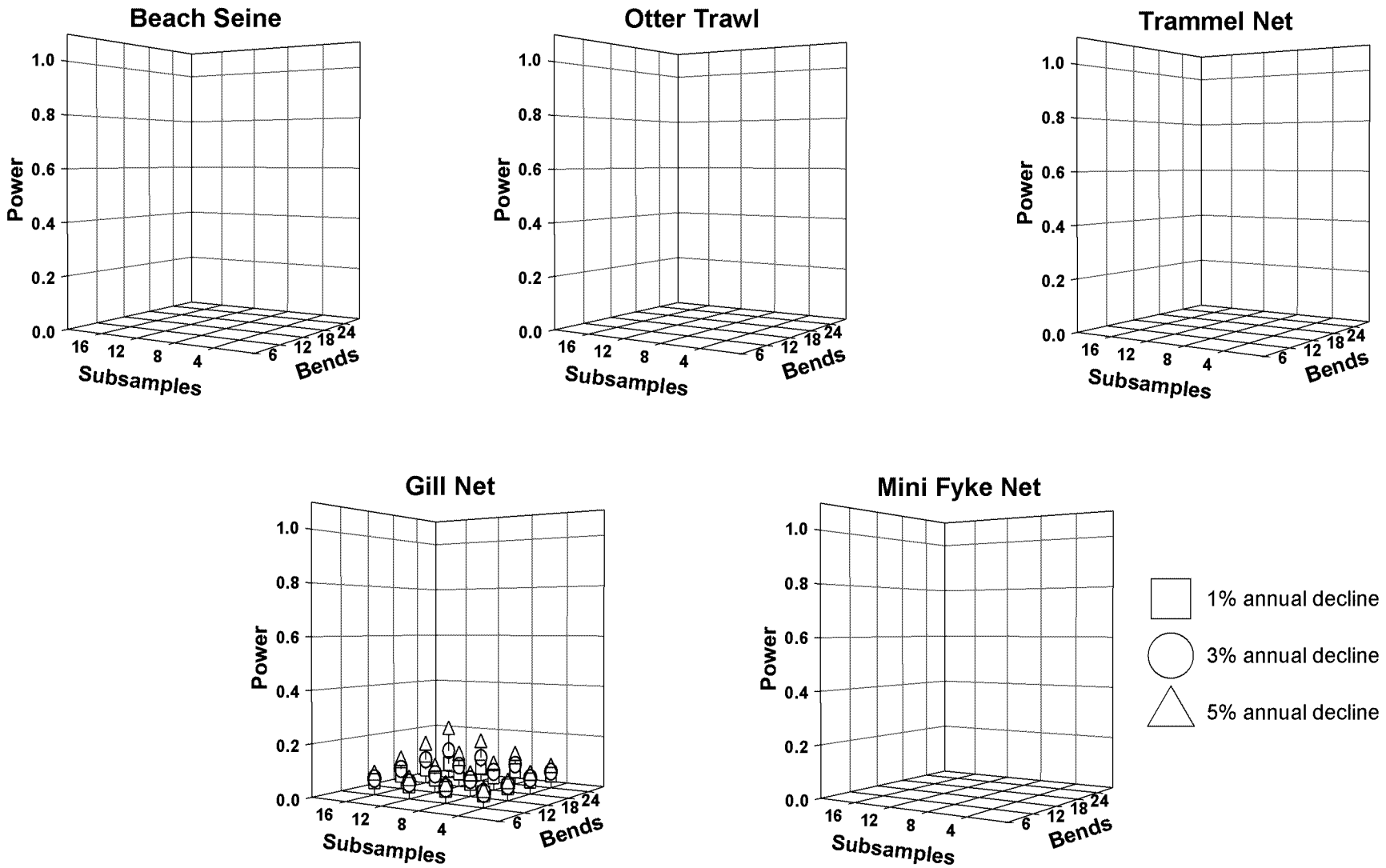

Figure F–24. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-adult from Segment 6 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

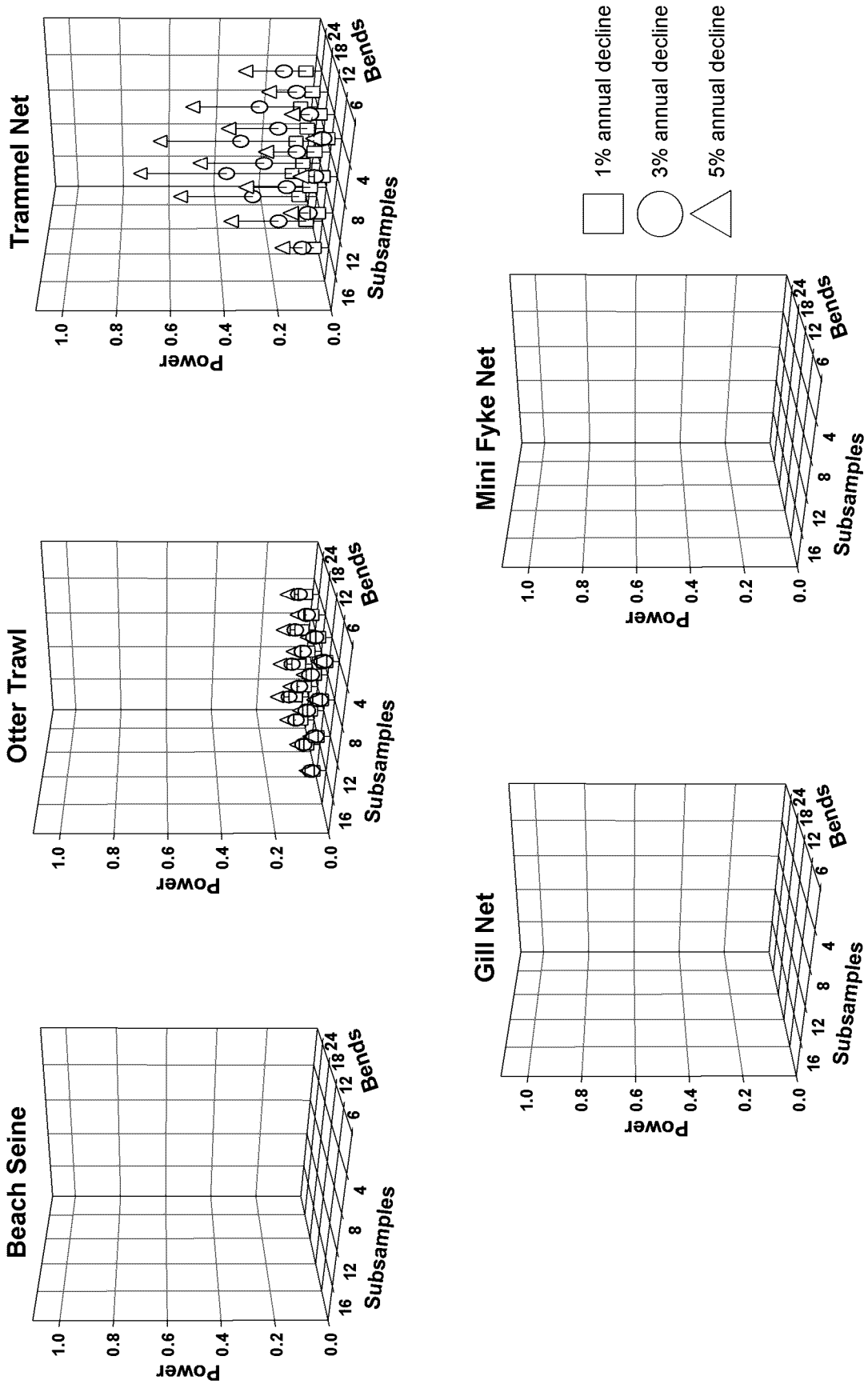

Figure F–25. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-juvenile from Zone 2 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

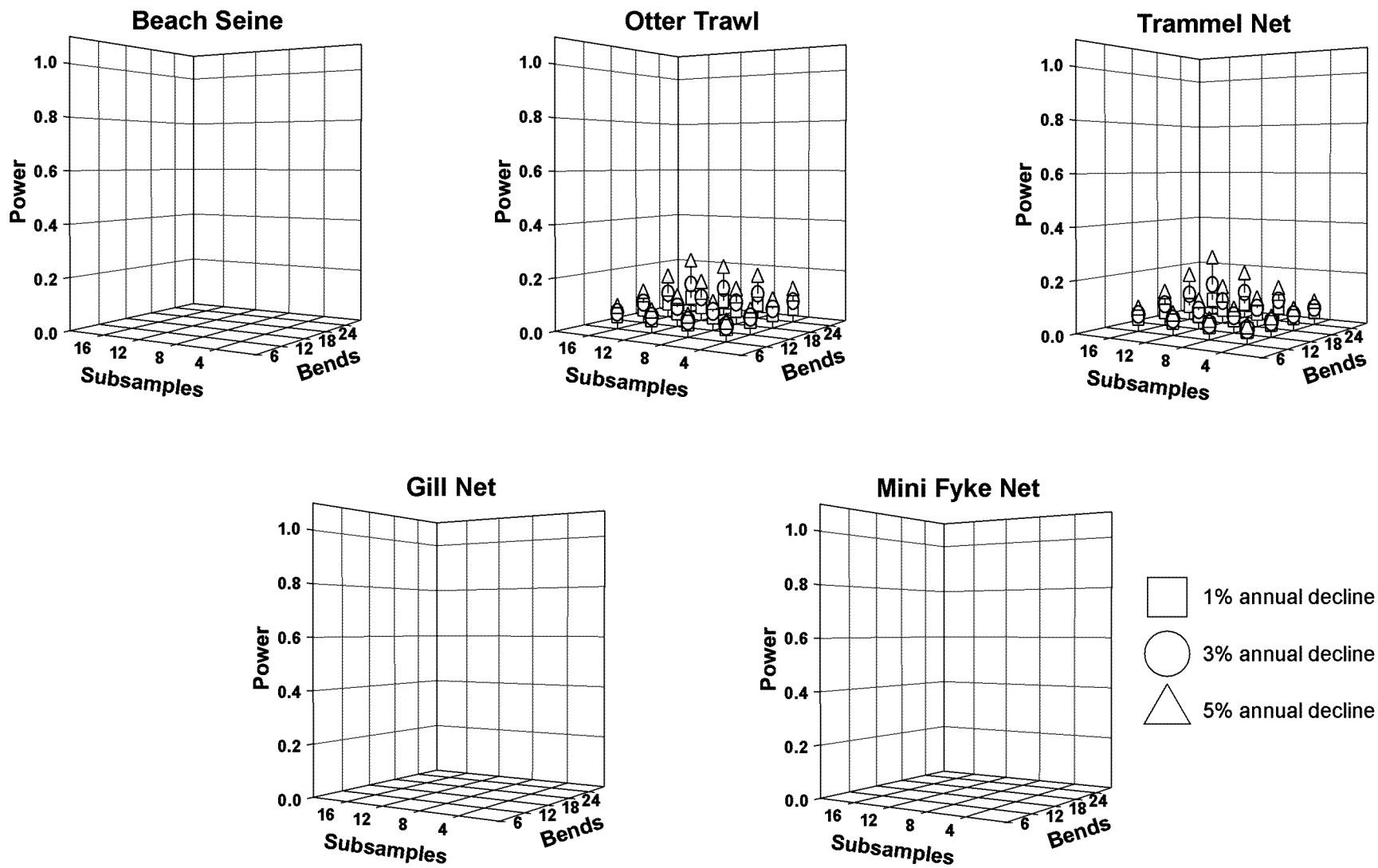

Figure F–26. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-juvenile from Zone 2 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

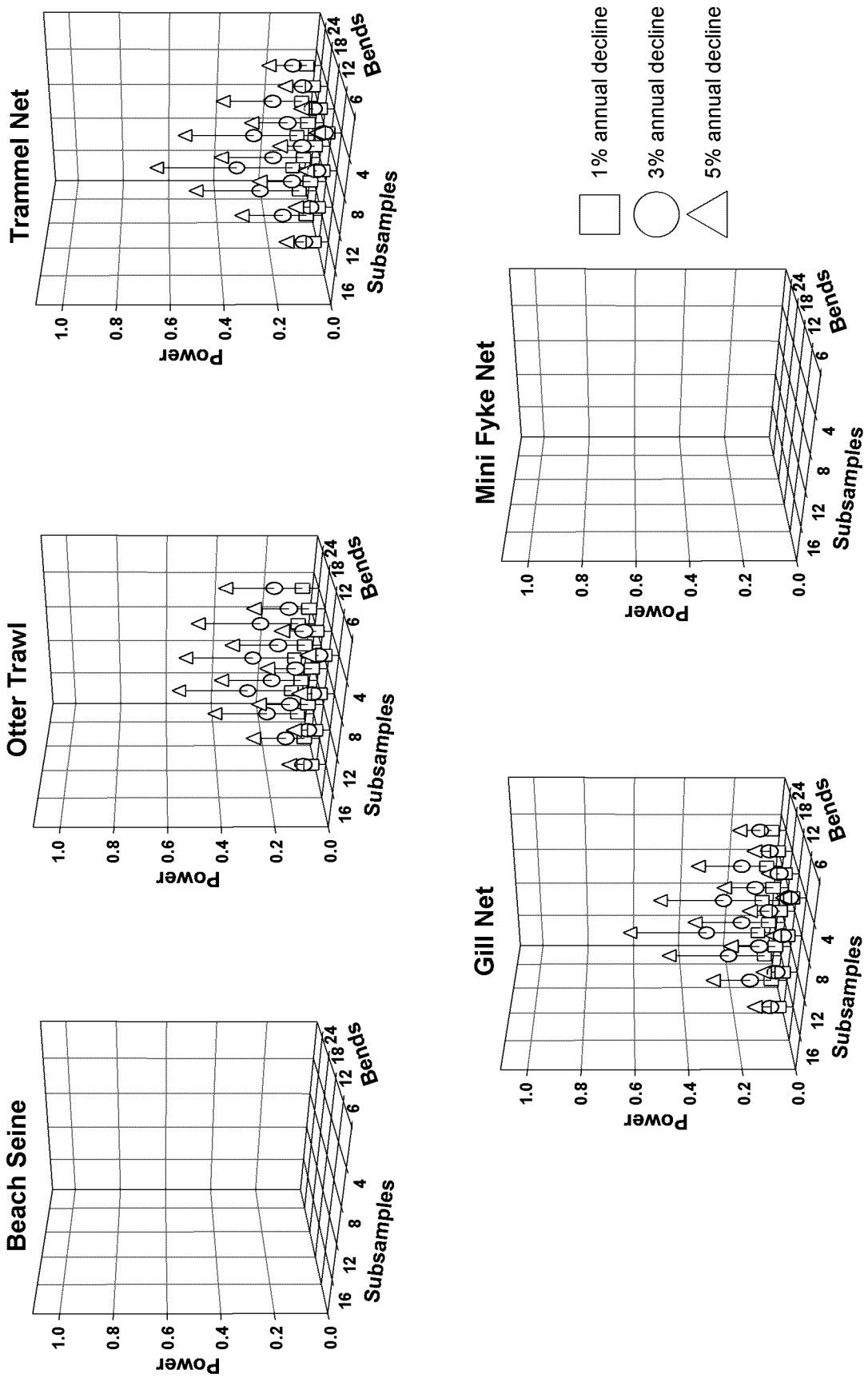

Figure F–27. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-juvenile from Segment 5 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

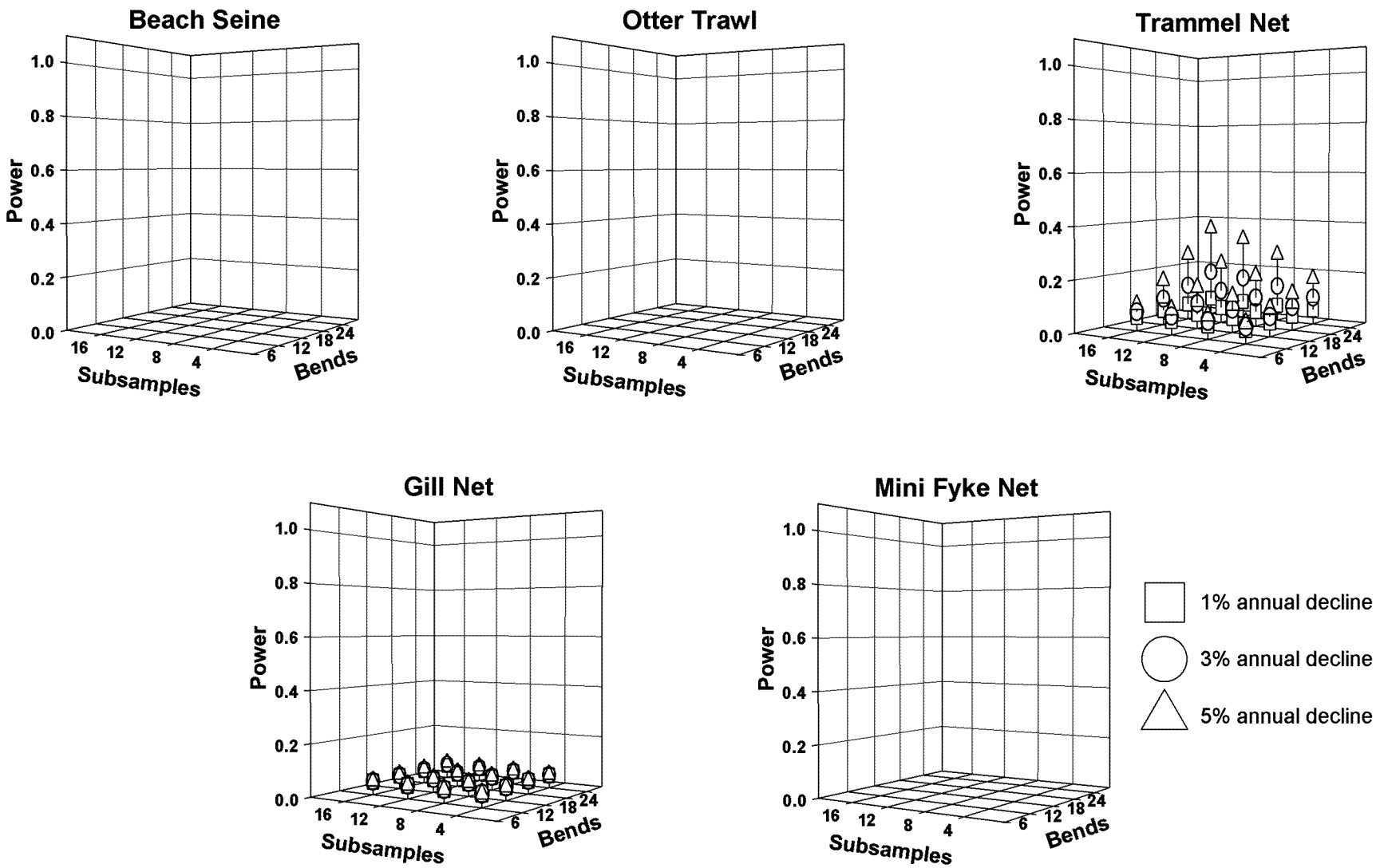

Figure F–28. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-juvenile from Segment 6 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

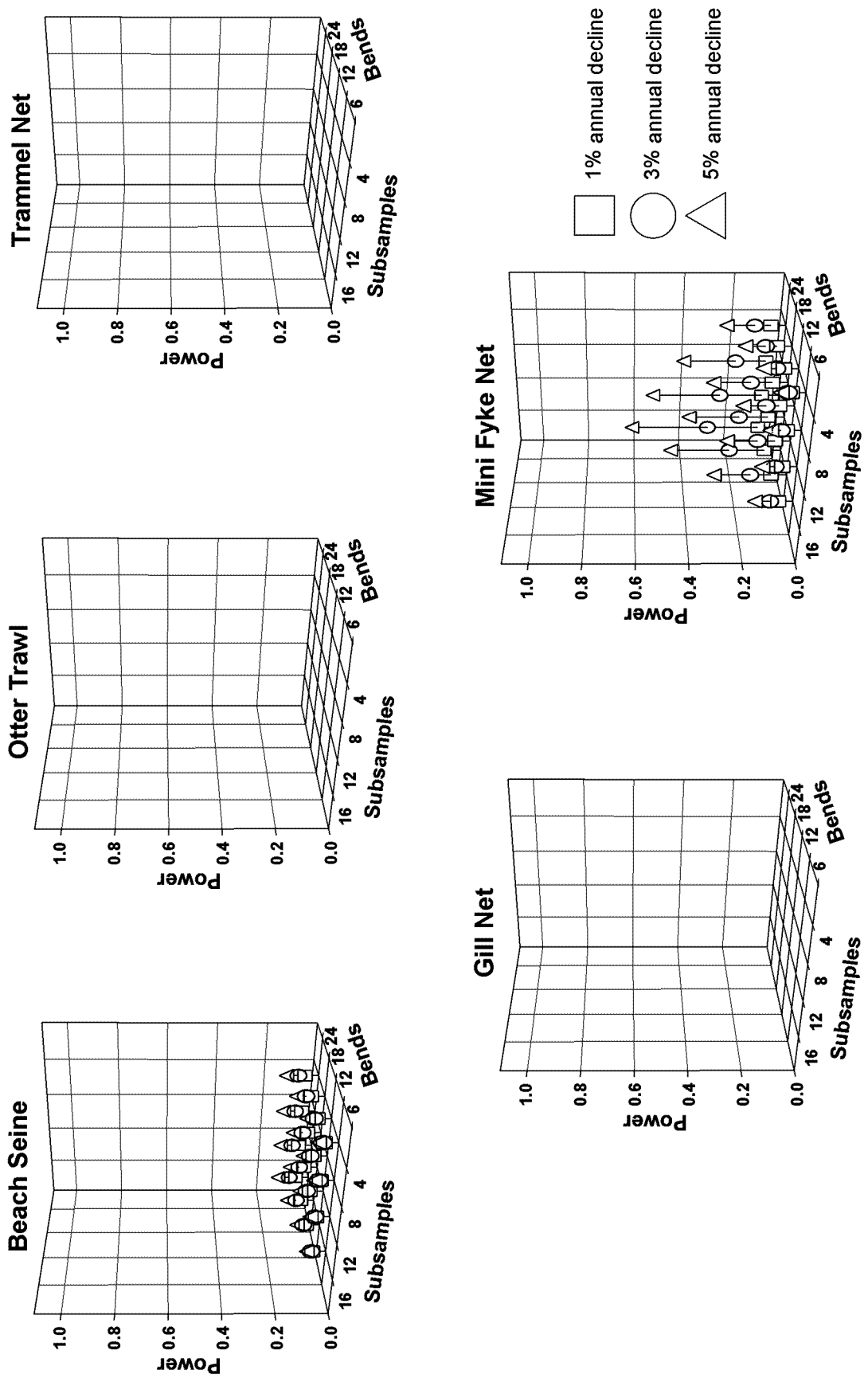

Figure F–29. Twenty-year power curves for the group sand shiner-all from Segment 5 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

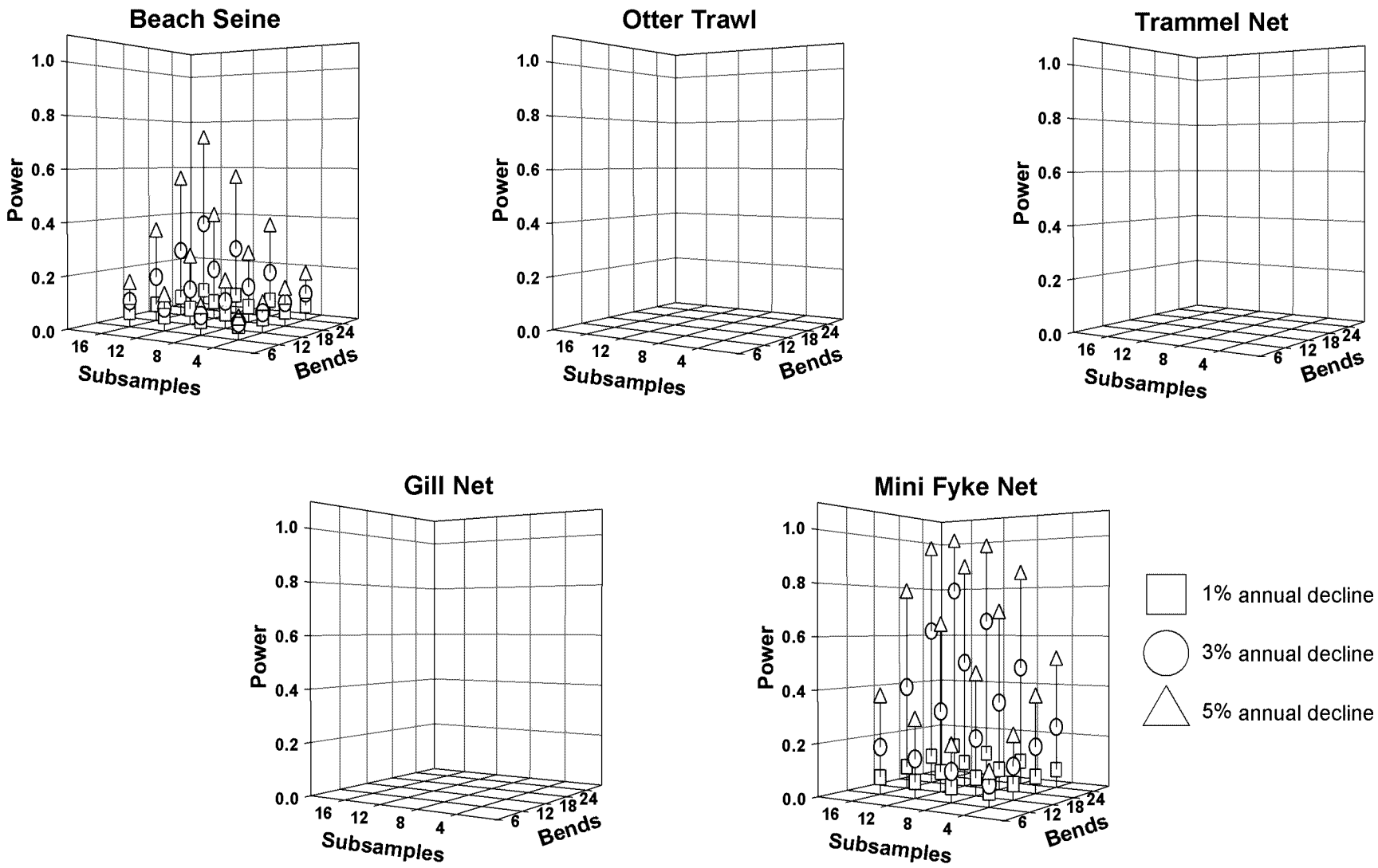

Figure F–30. Twenty-year power curves for the group sand shiner-all from Segment 6 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

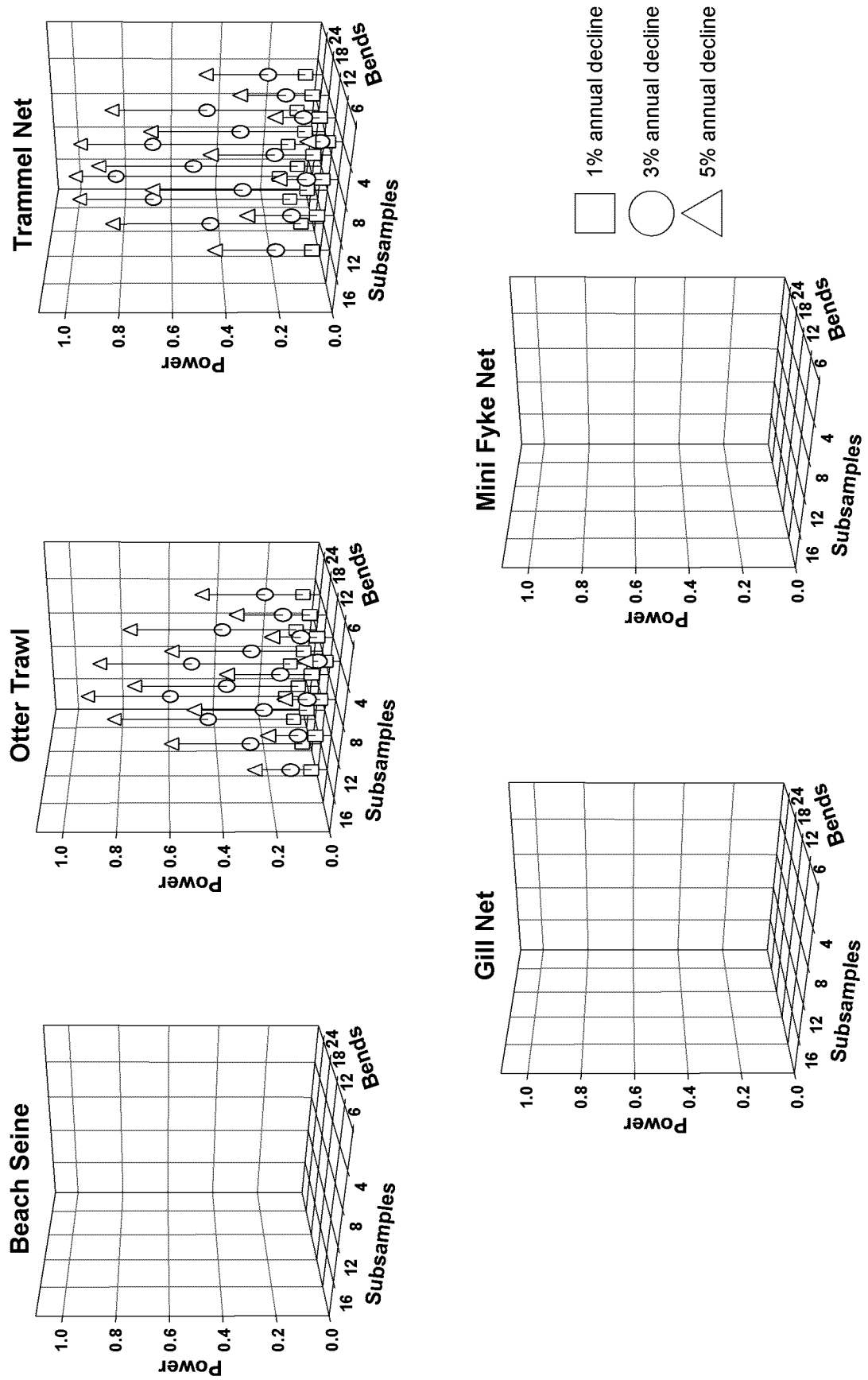

Figure F–31. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-all from Zone 2 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

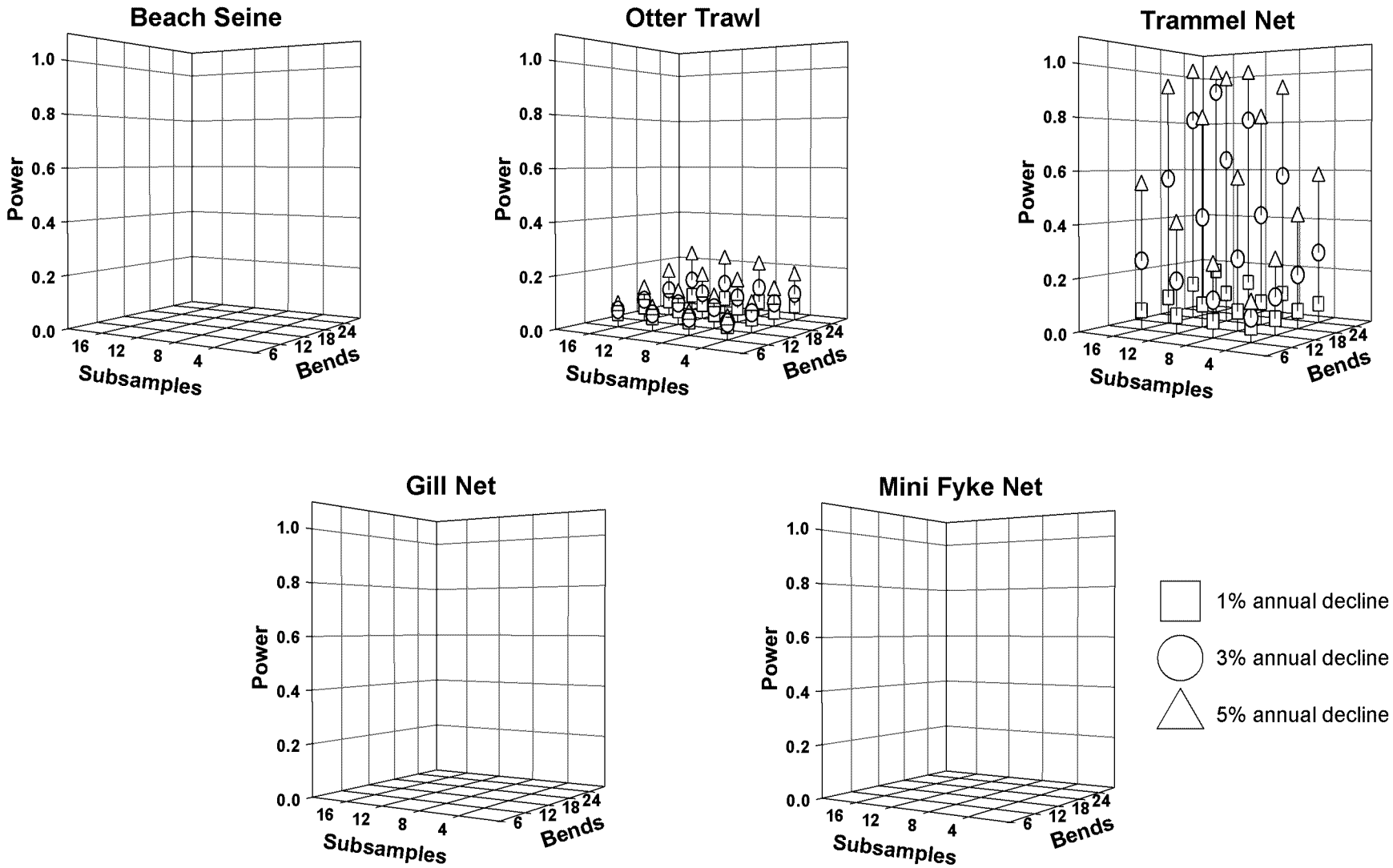

Figure F–32. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-all from Zone 2 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

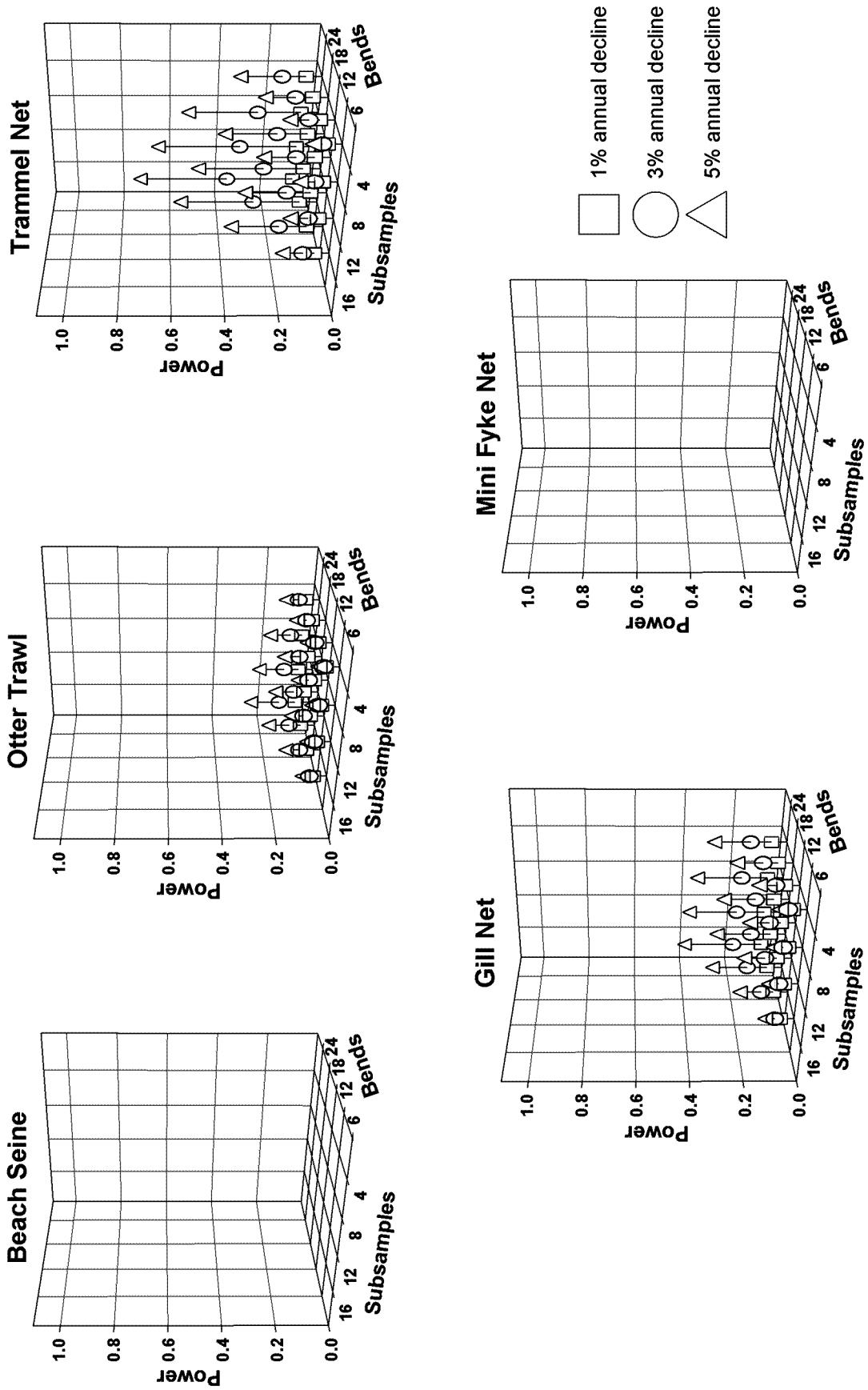

Figure F–33. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-all from Segment 5 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

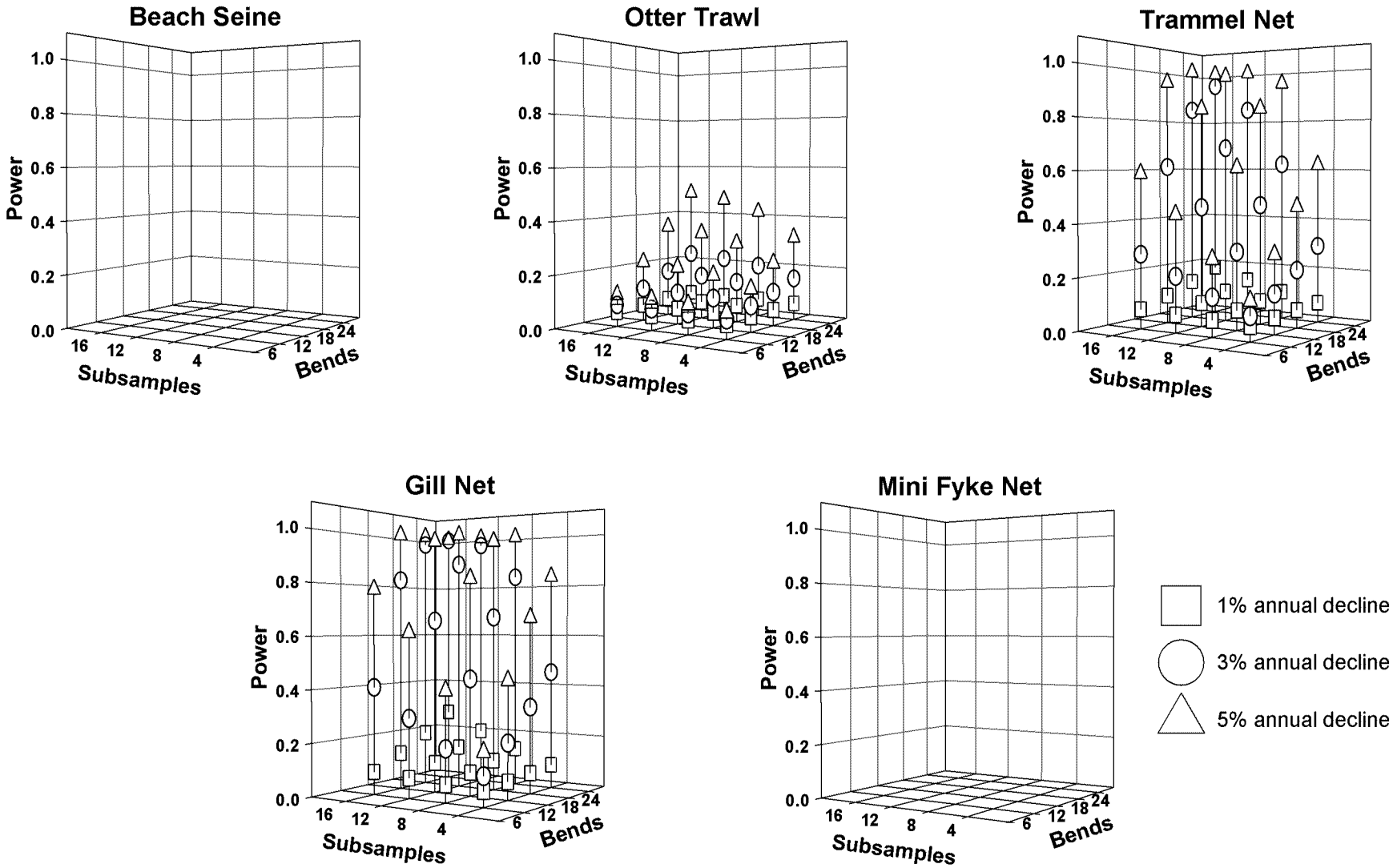

Figure F–34. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-all from segment 6 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

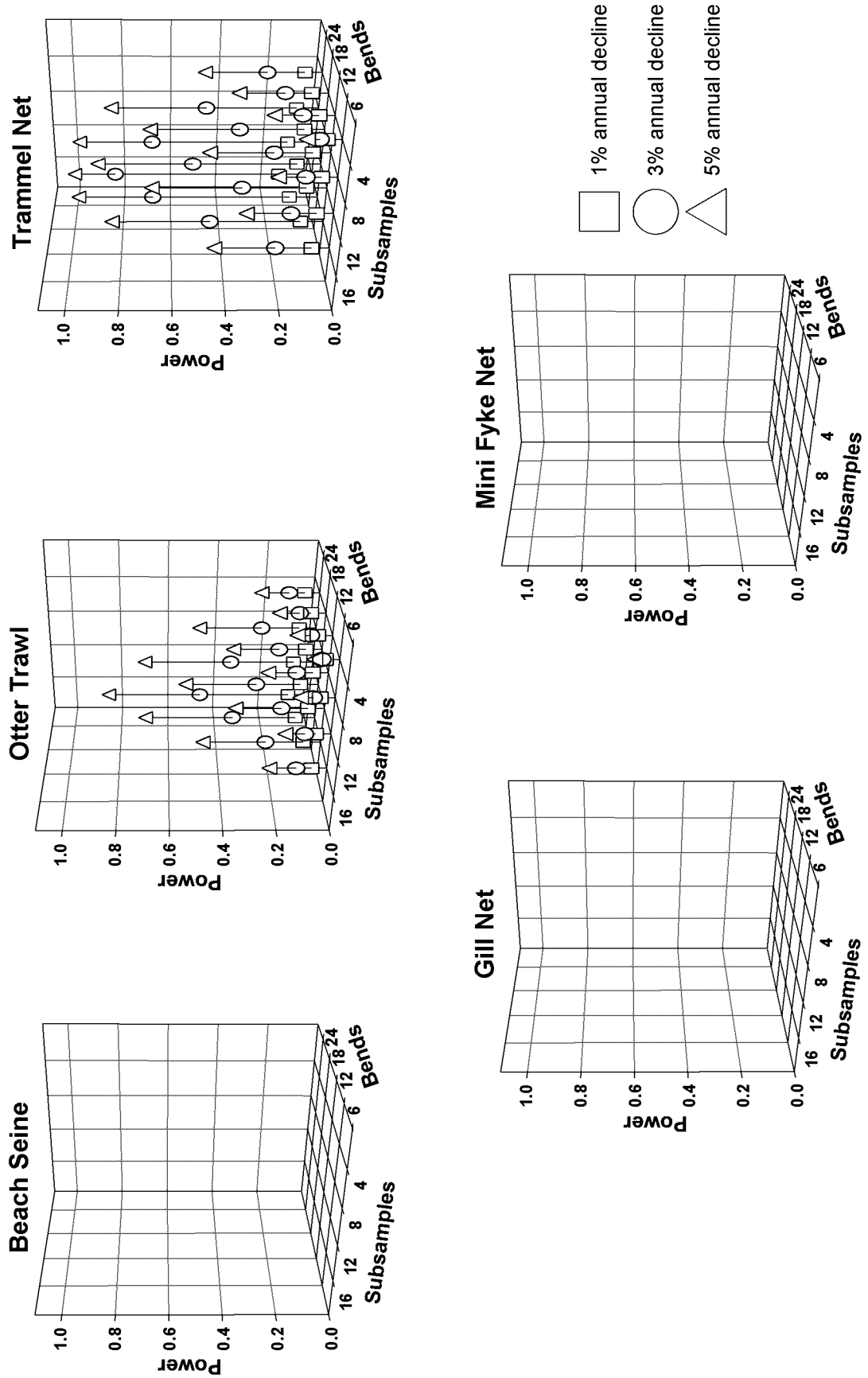

Figure F–35. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-all from Zone 2 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

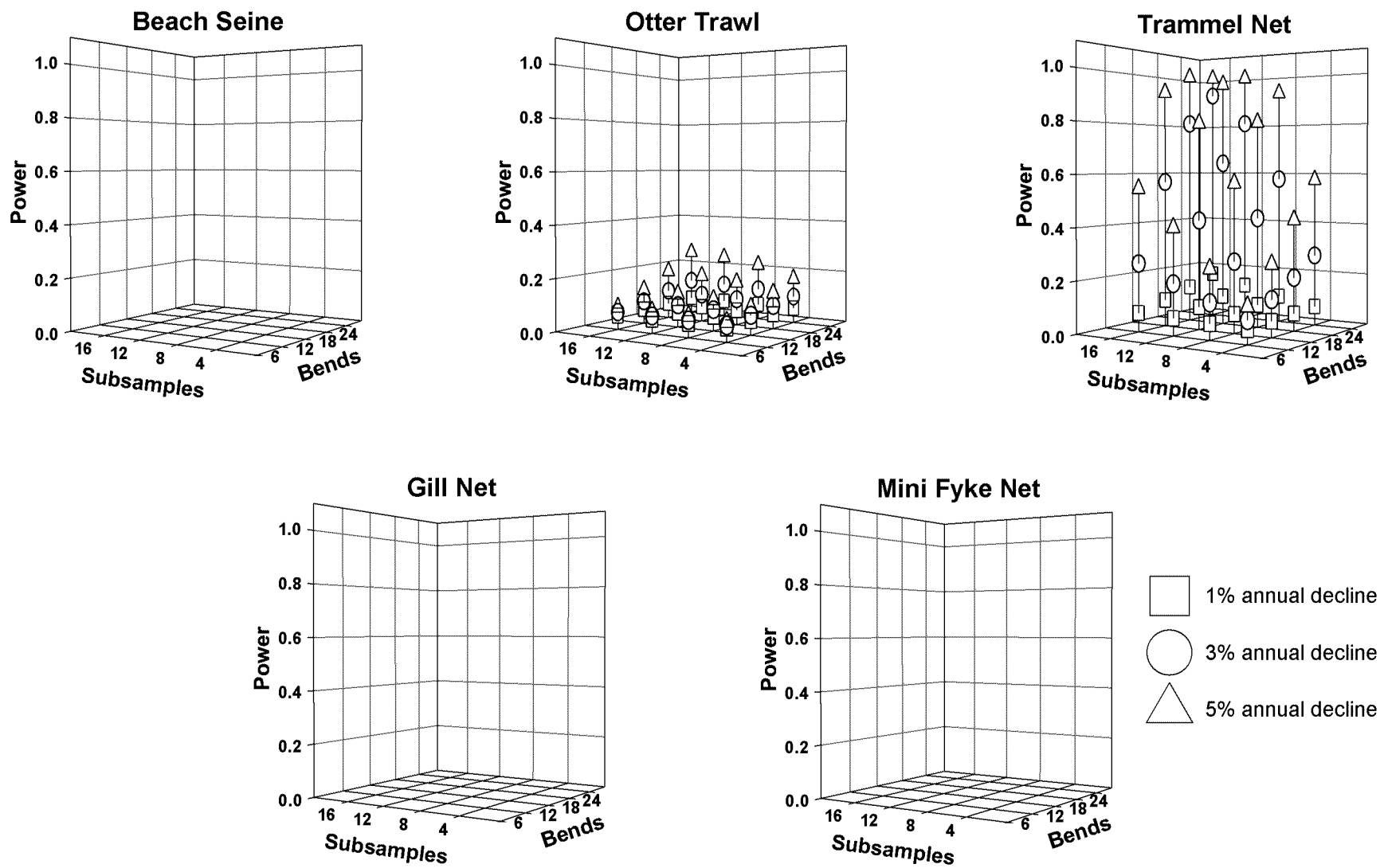

Figure F–36. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-adult from Zone 2 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

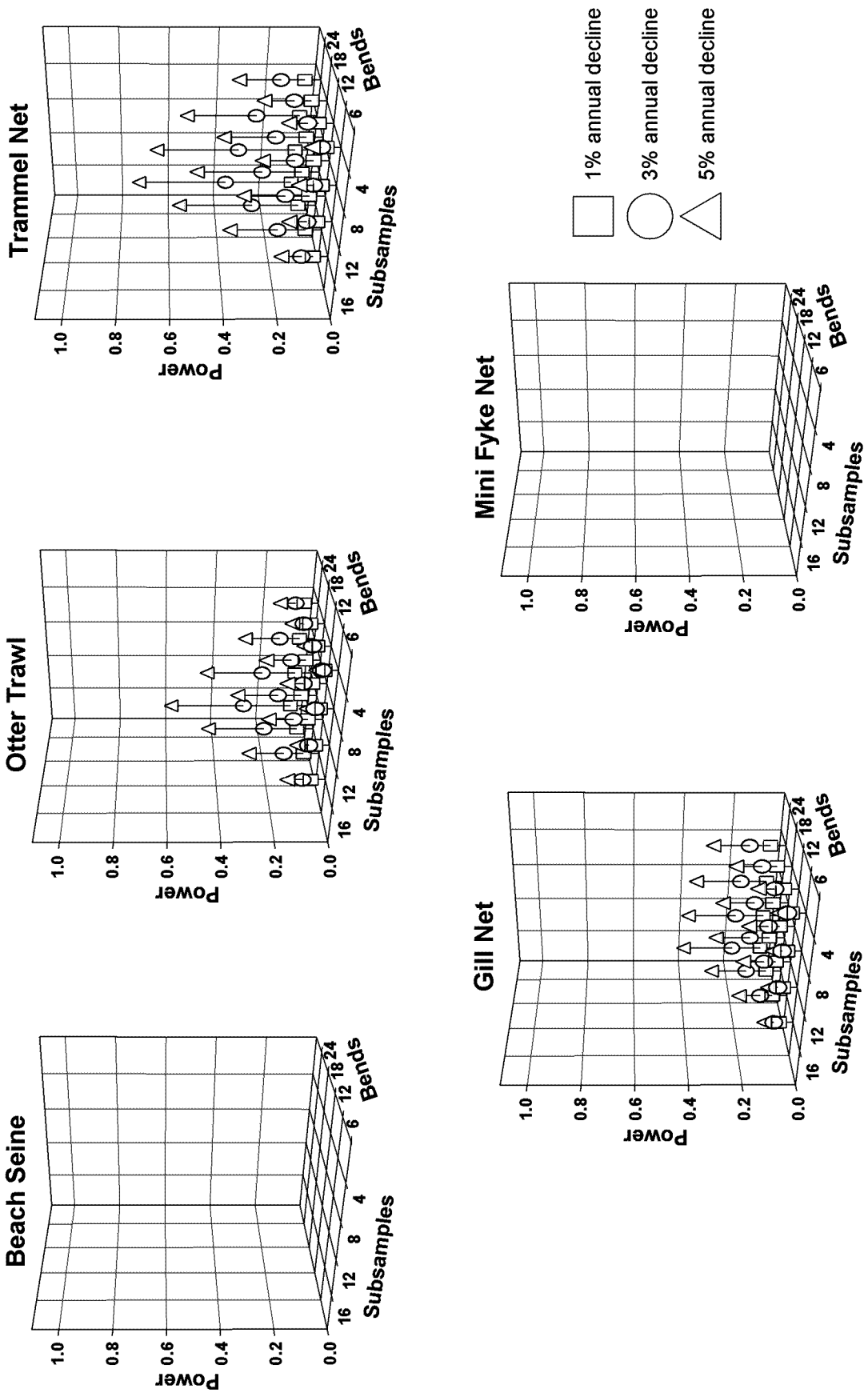

Figure F–37. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-adult from Segment 5 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

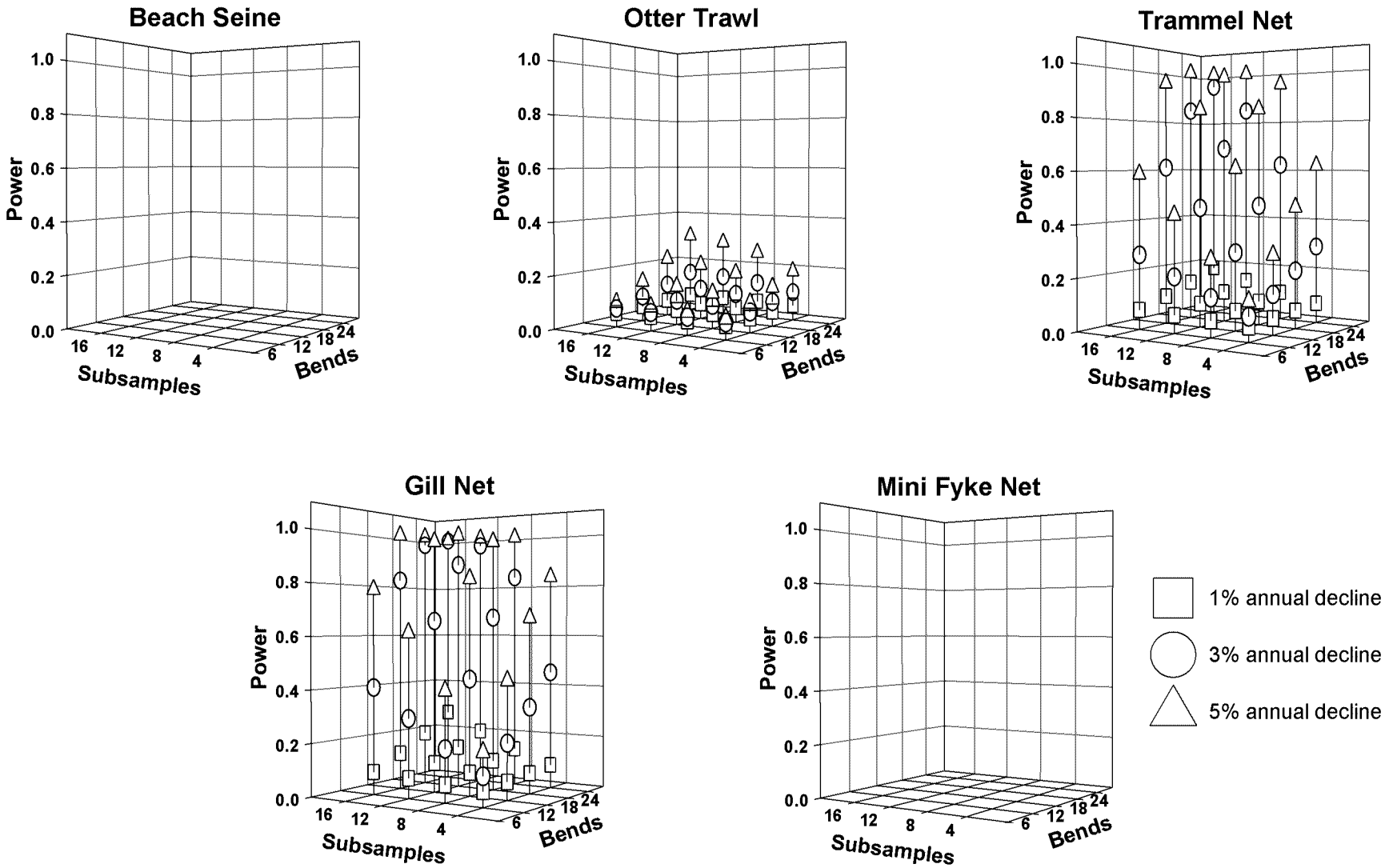

Figure F–38. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-adult from Segment 6 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

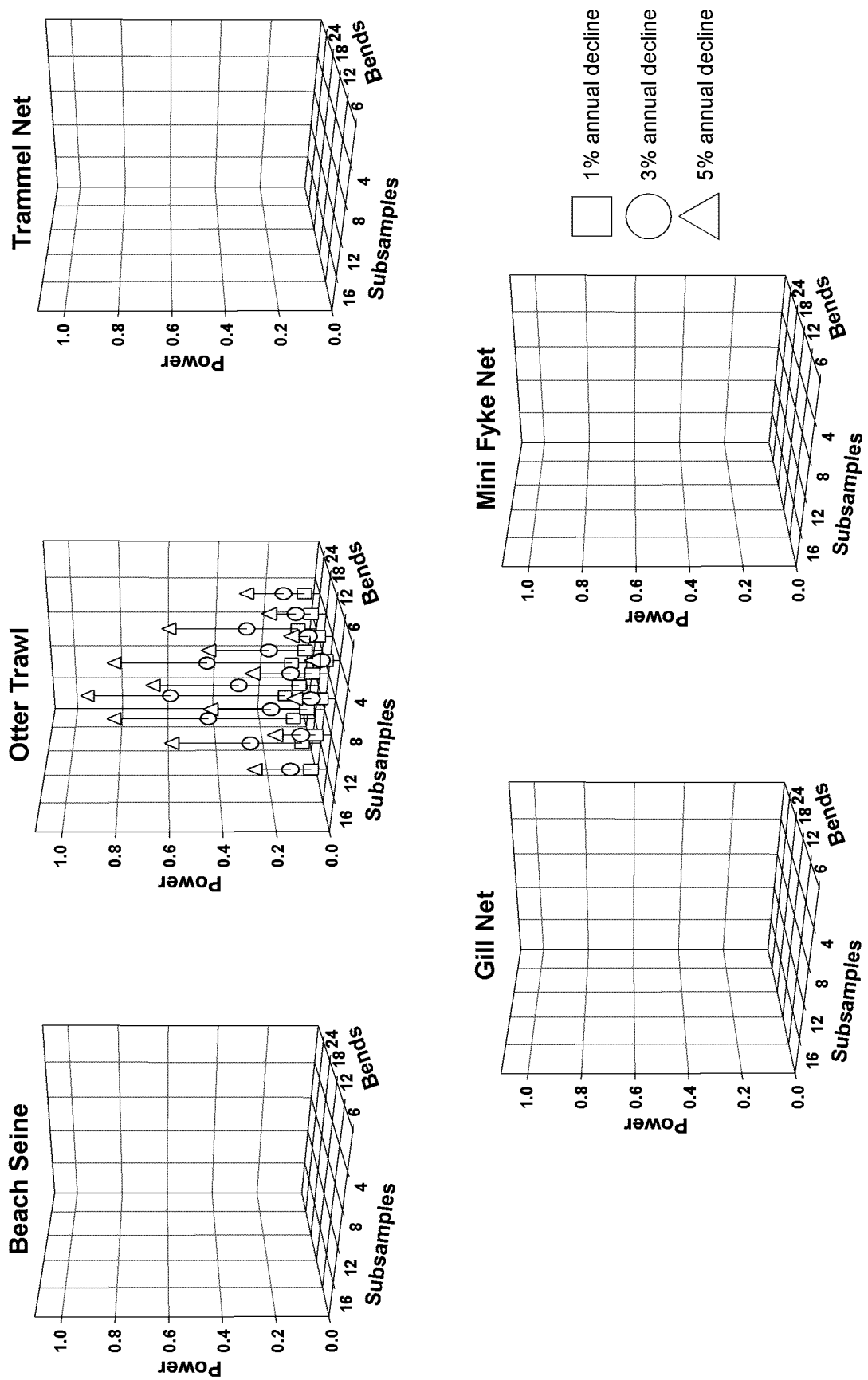

Figure F–39. Twenty-year power curves for the sauger-juvenile from Zone 2 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

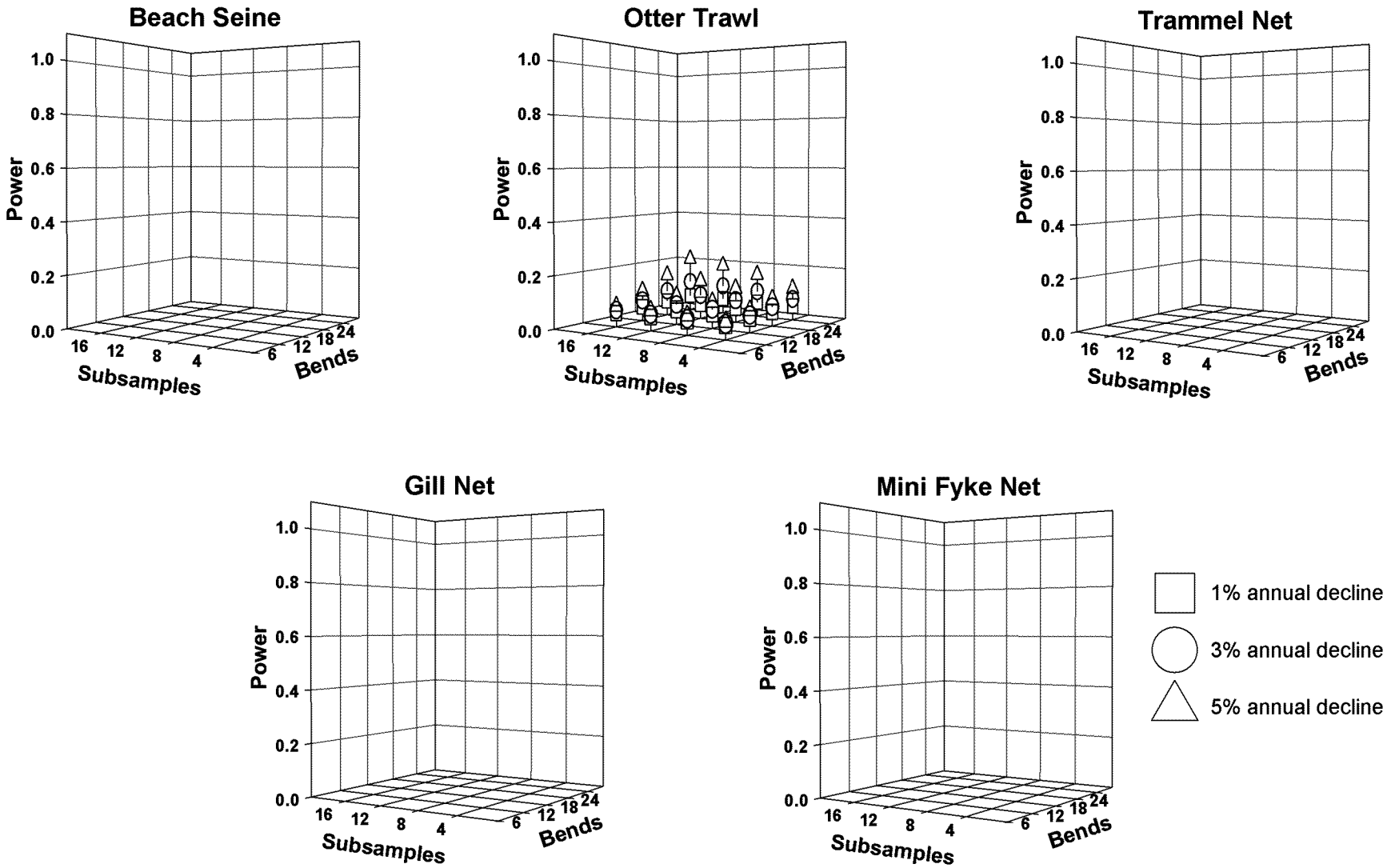

Figure F–40. Twenty-year power curves for the sauger-juvenile from Zone 2 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

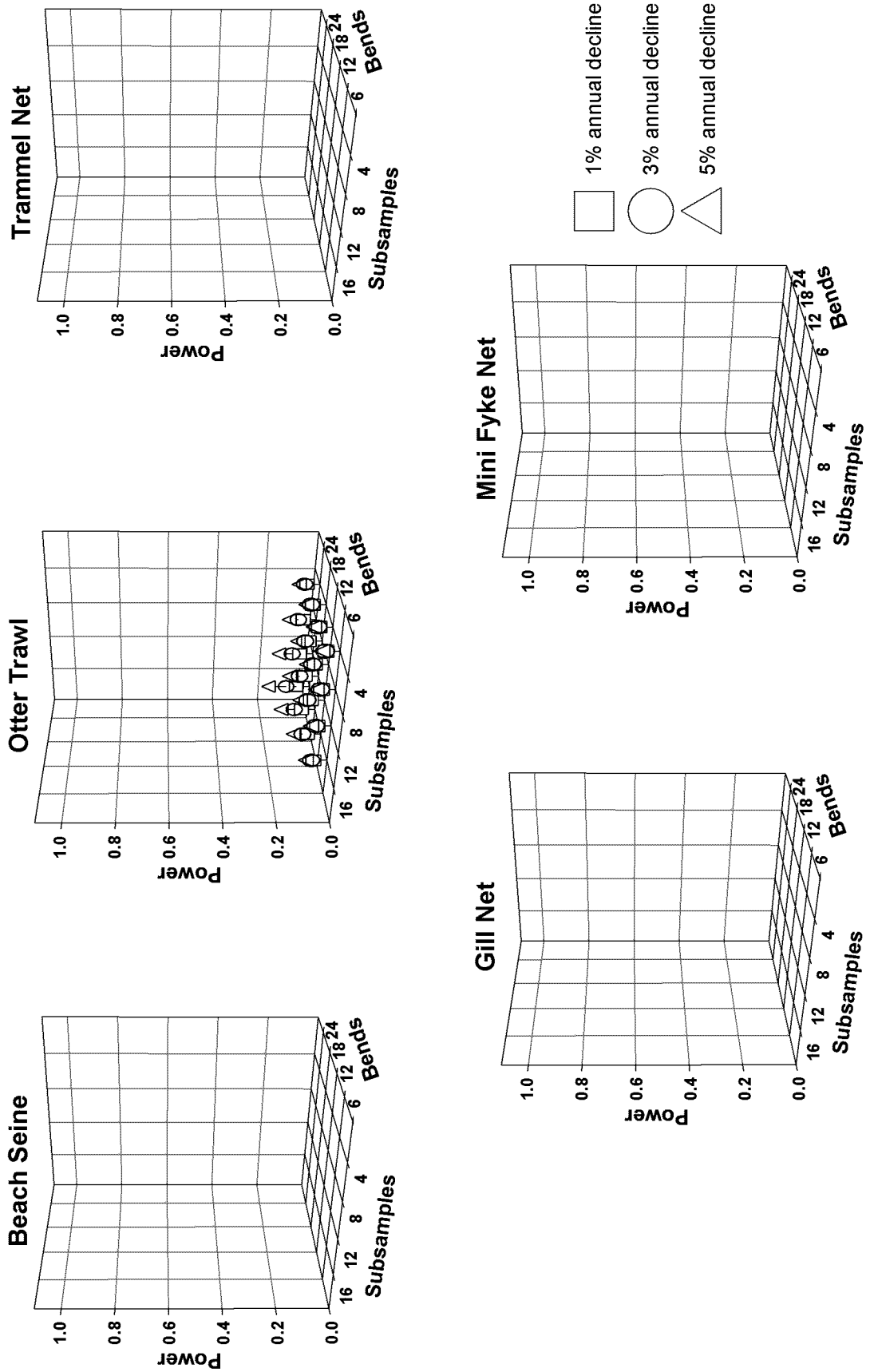

Figure F–41. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-juvenile from Segment 5 during for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

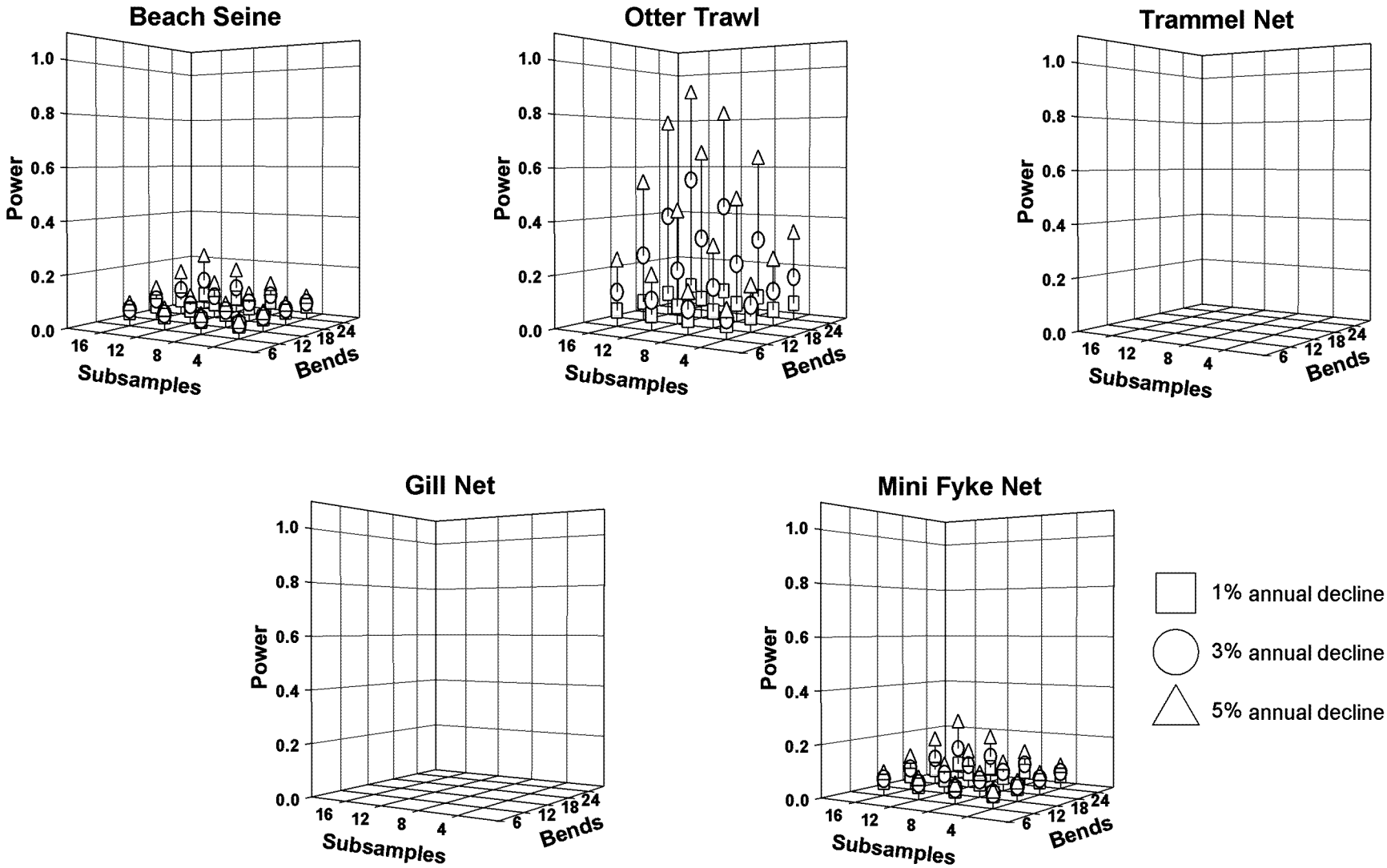

Figure F–42. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-juvenile from Segment 6 during each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

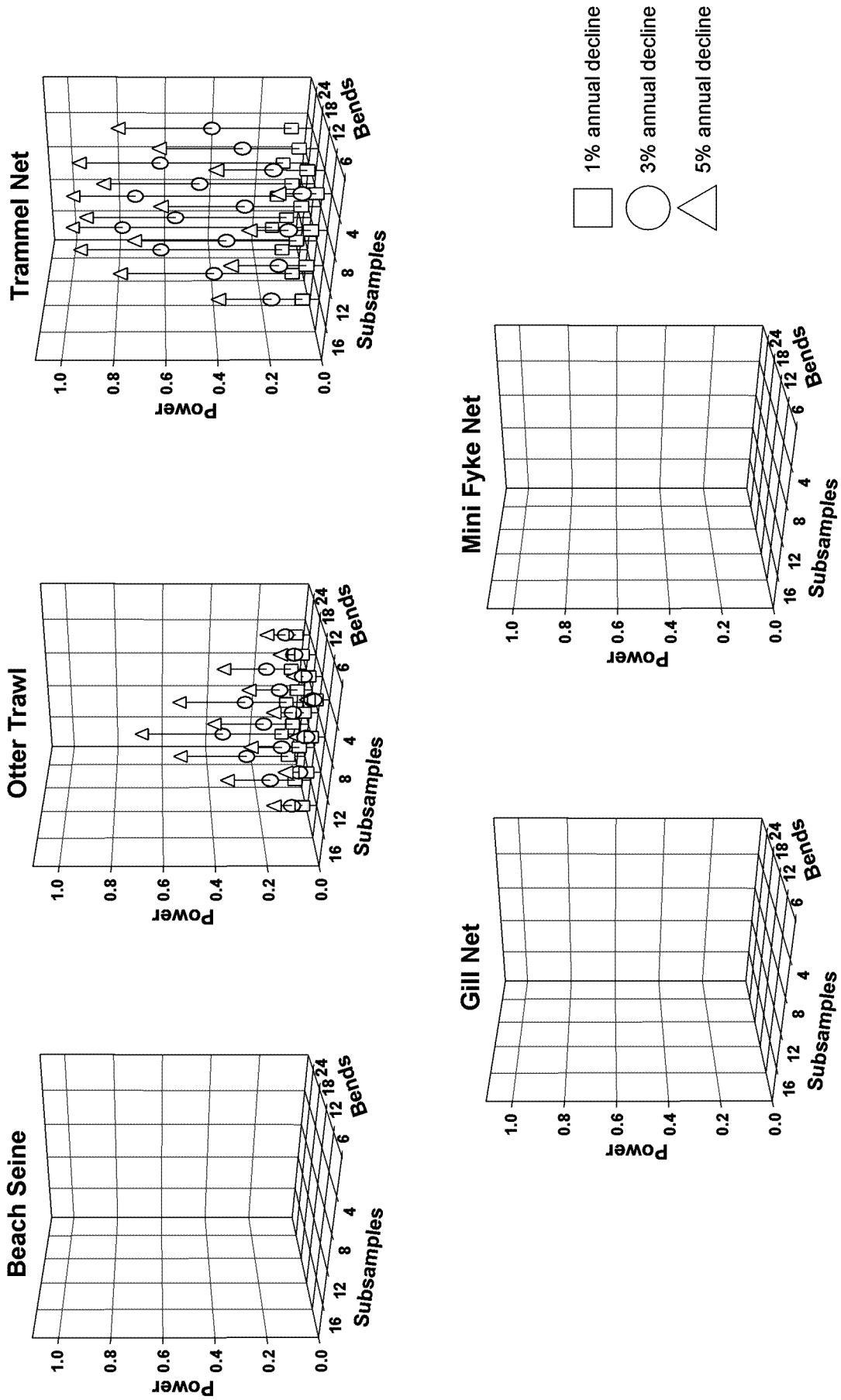

Figure F–43. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-all from Zone 2 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

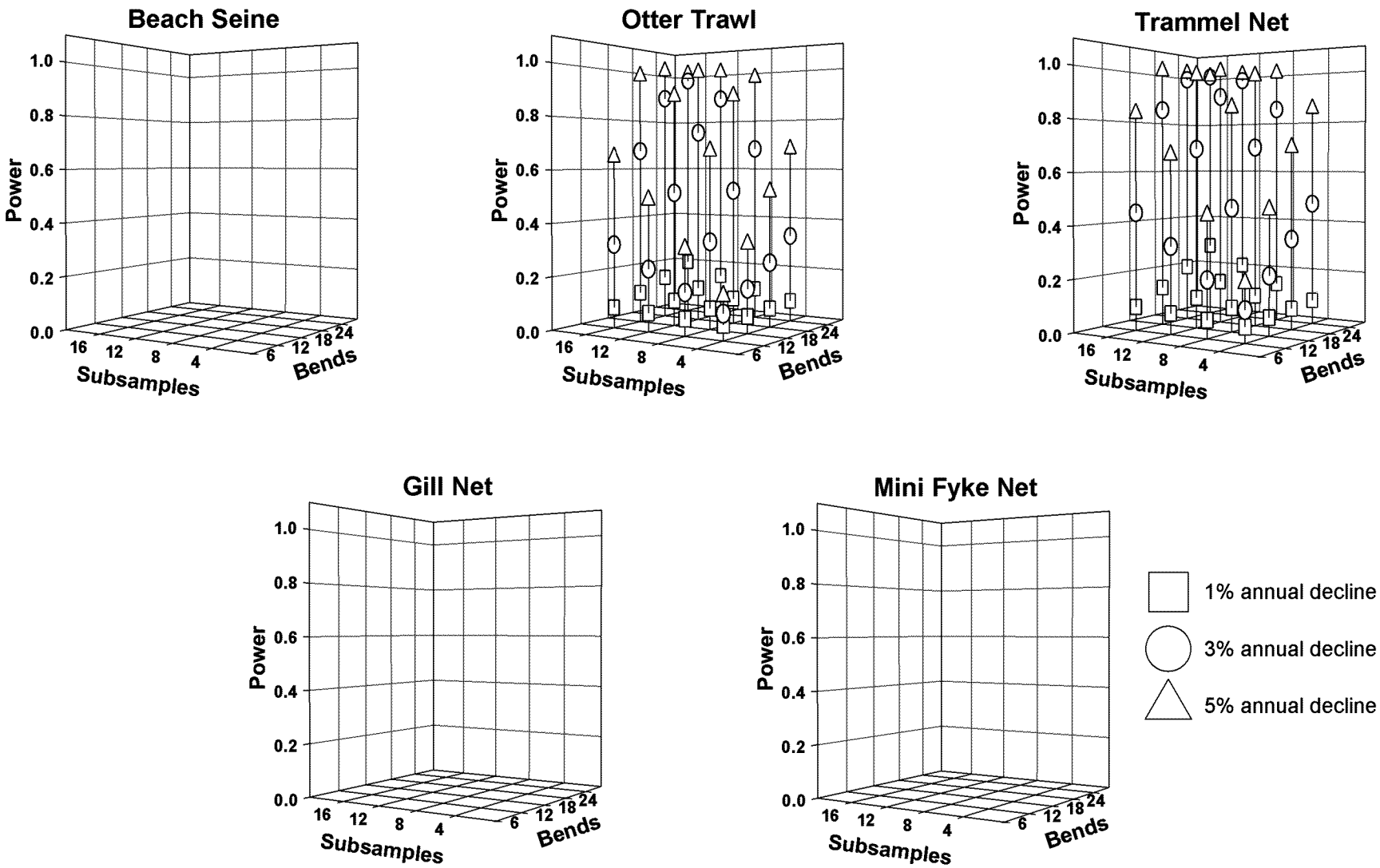

Figure F–44. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-all from Zone 2 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

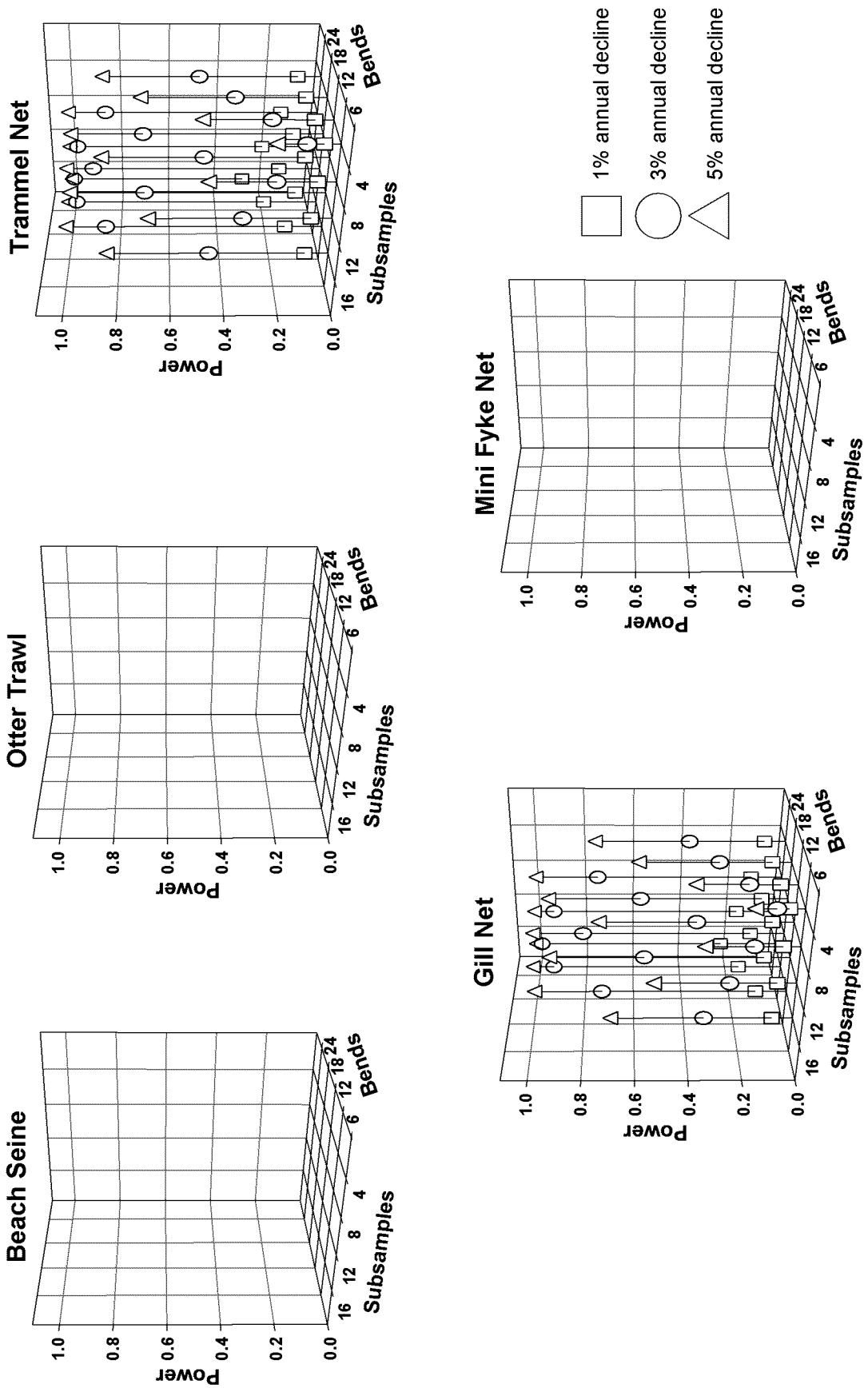

Figure F–45. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-all from Segment 5 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

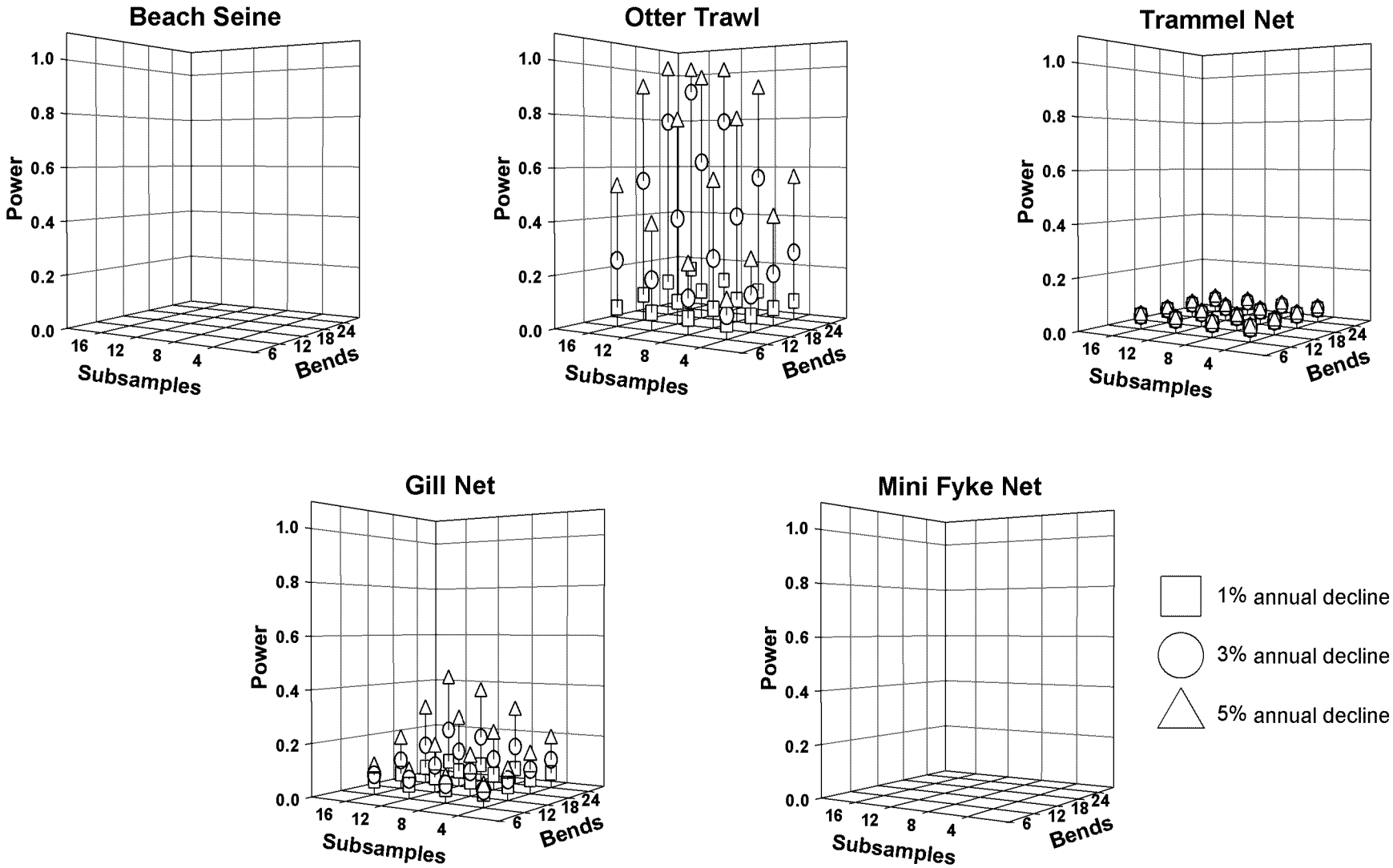

Figure F–46. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-all from Segment 6 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

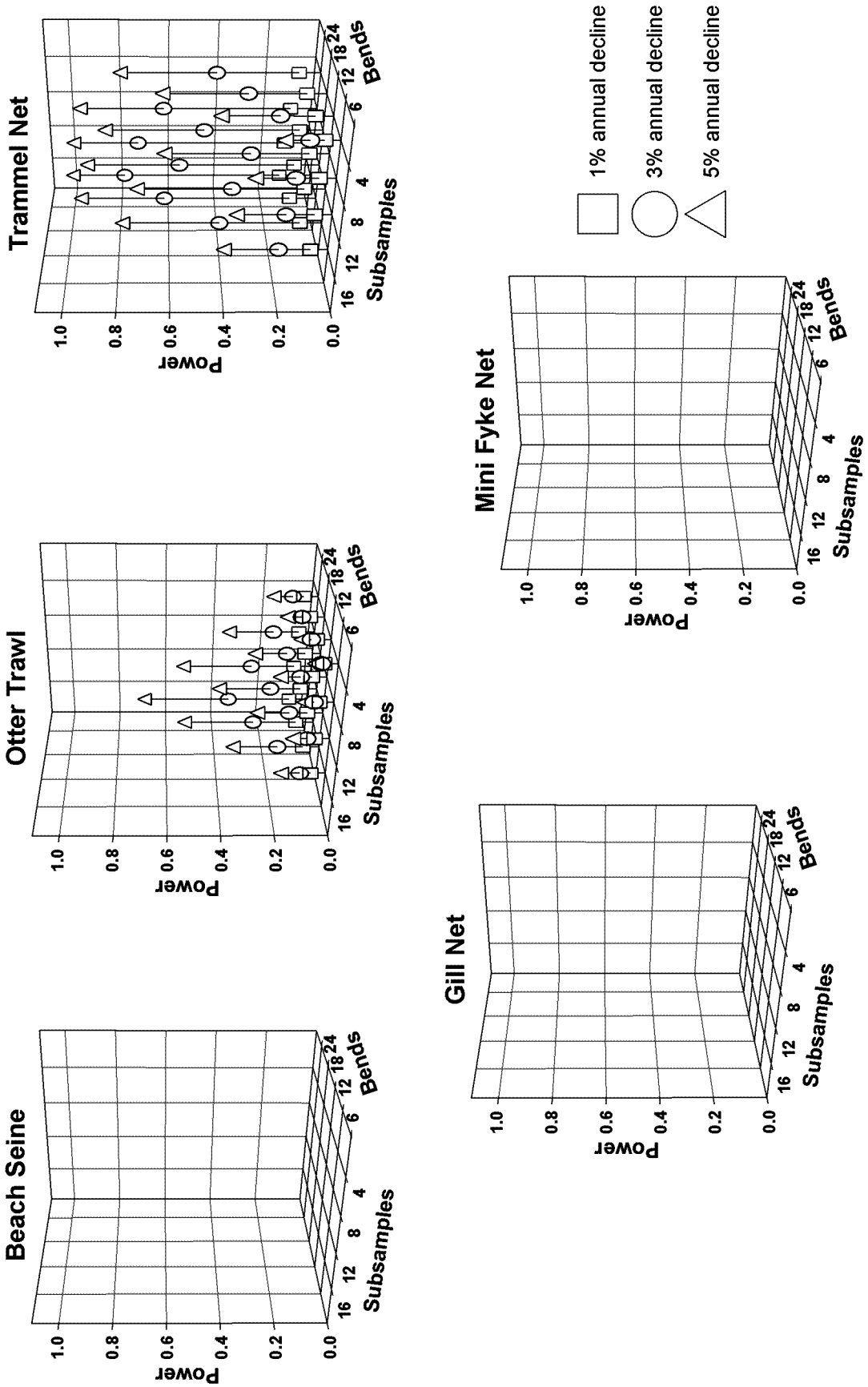

Figure F–47. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Zone 2 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

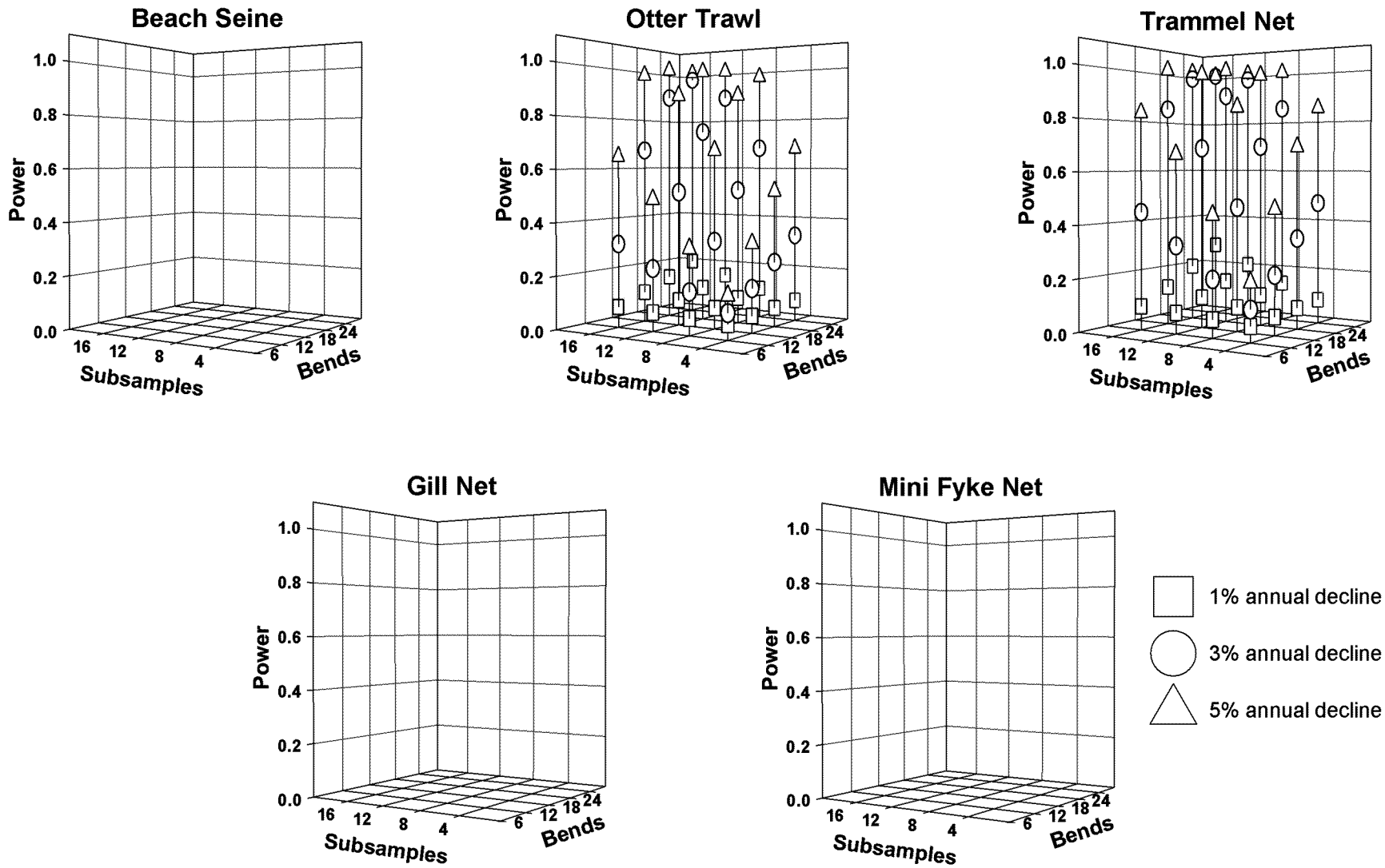

Figure F–48. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Zone 2 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

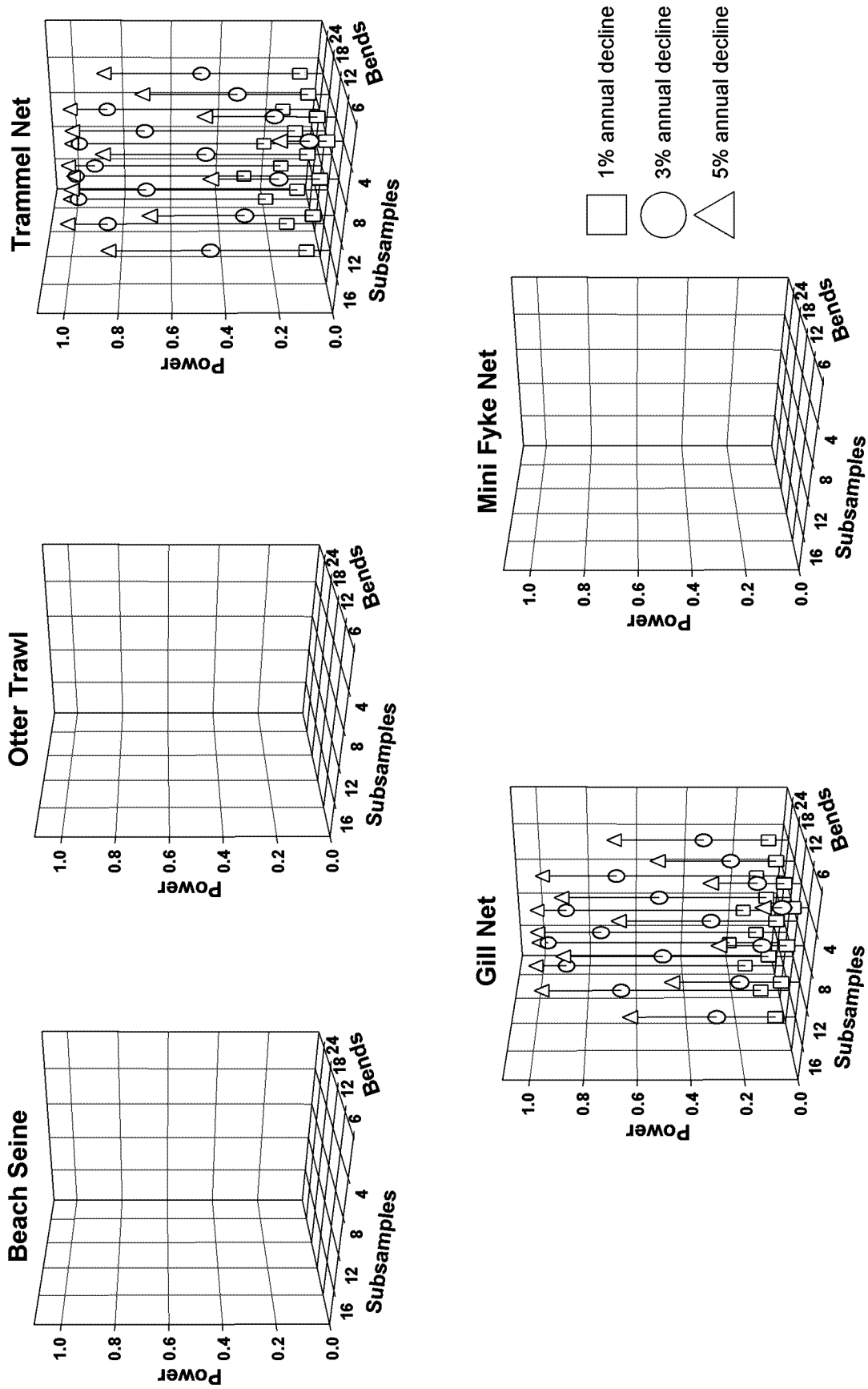

Figure F–49. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Segment 5 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

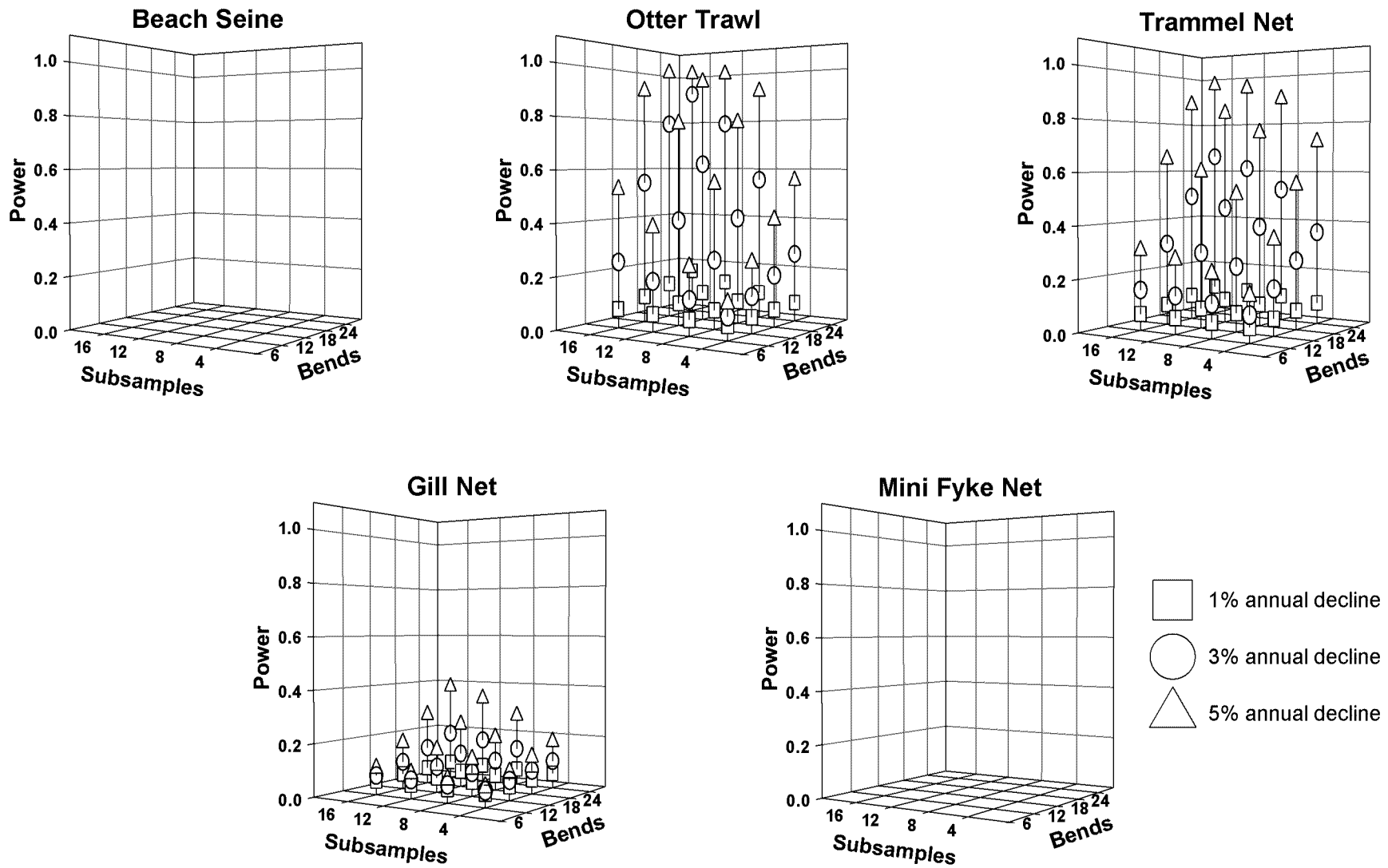

Figure F–50. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Segment 6 season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

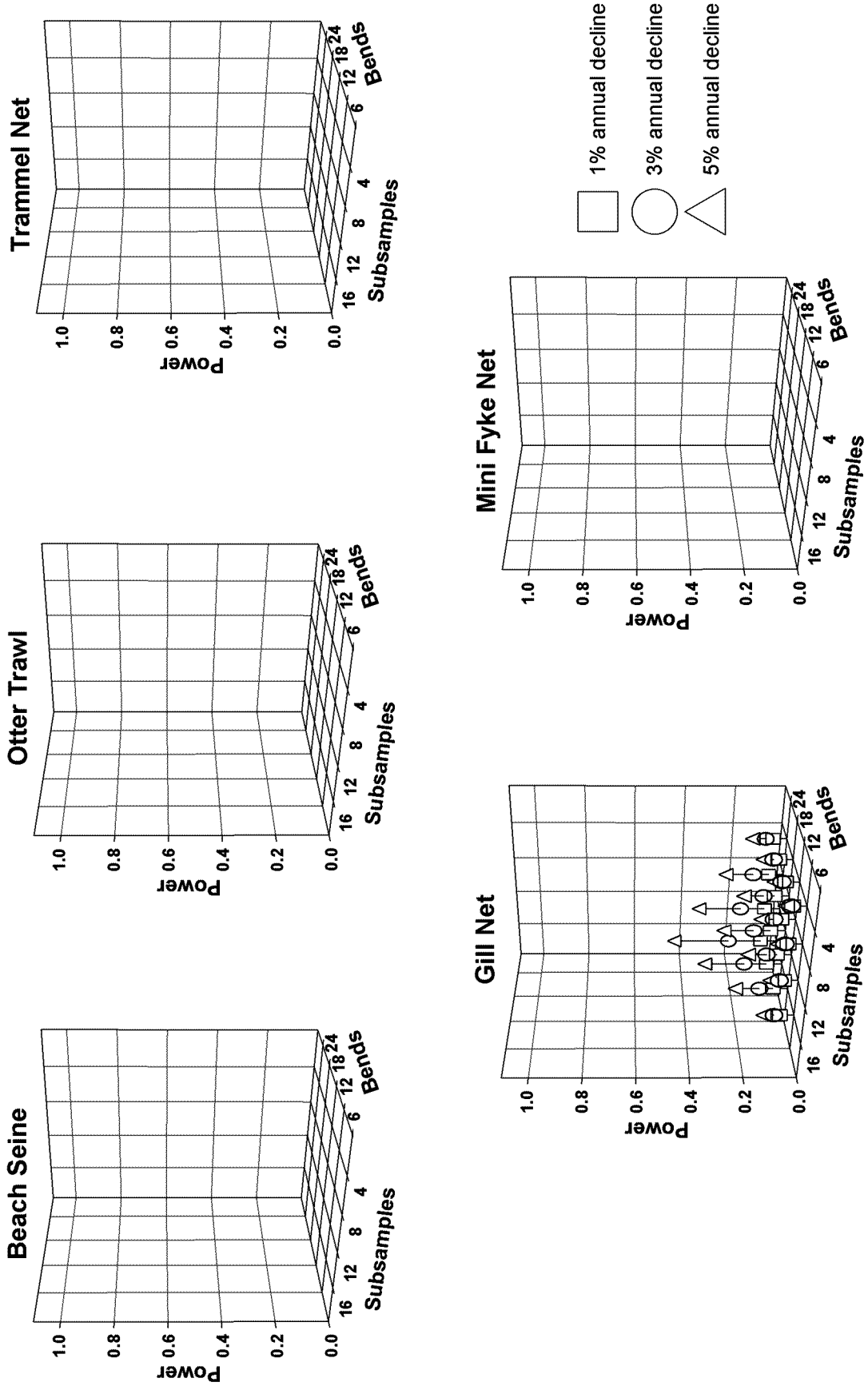

Figure F–51. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-juvenile from Segment 5 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

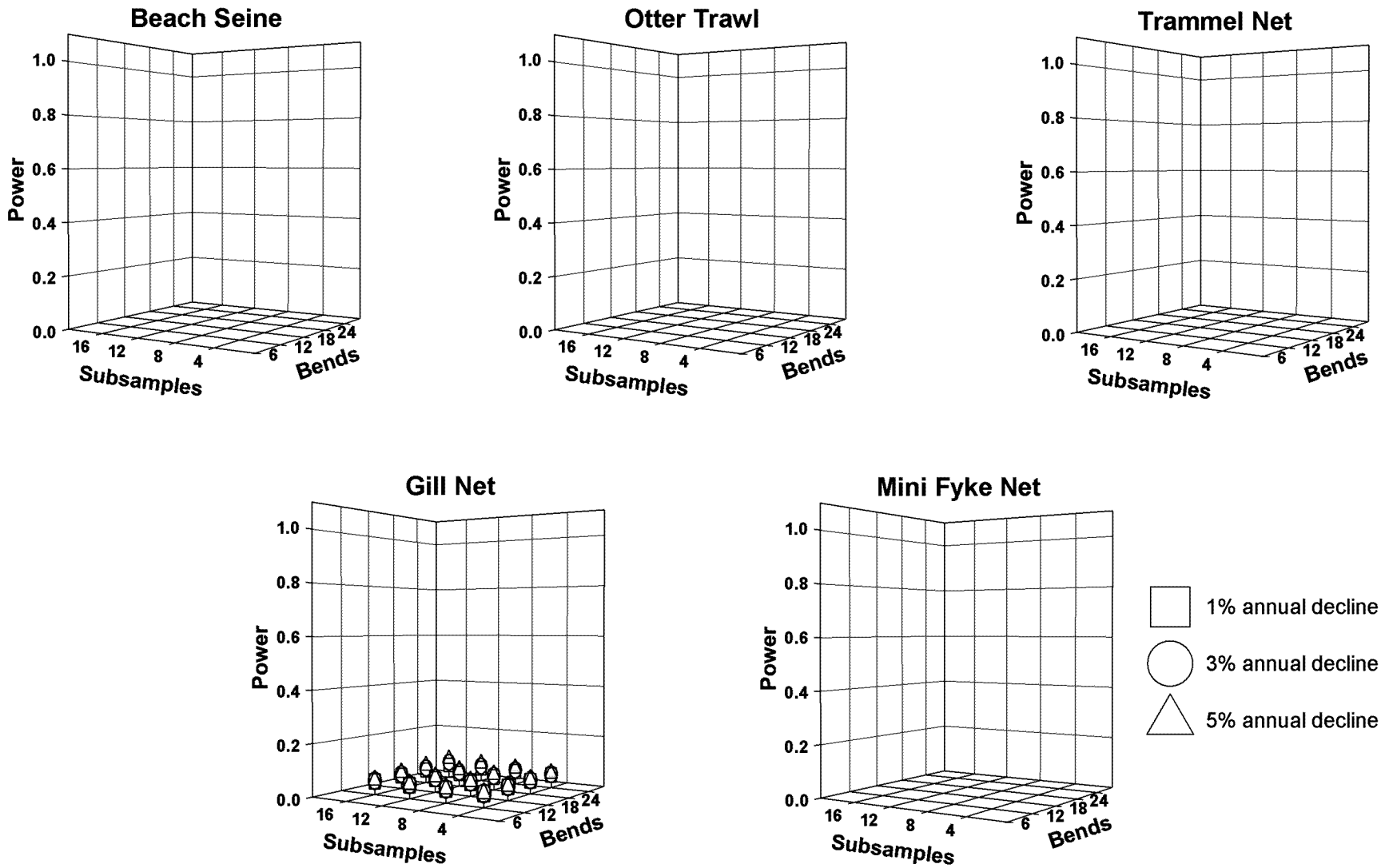

Figure F–52. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-juvenile from Segment 6 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

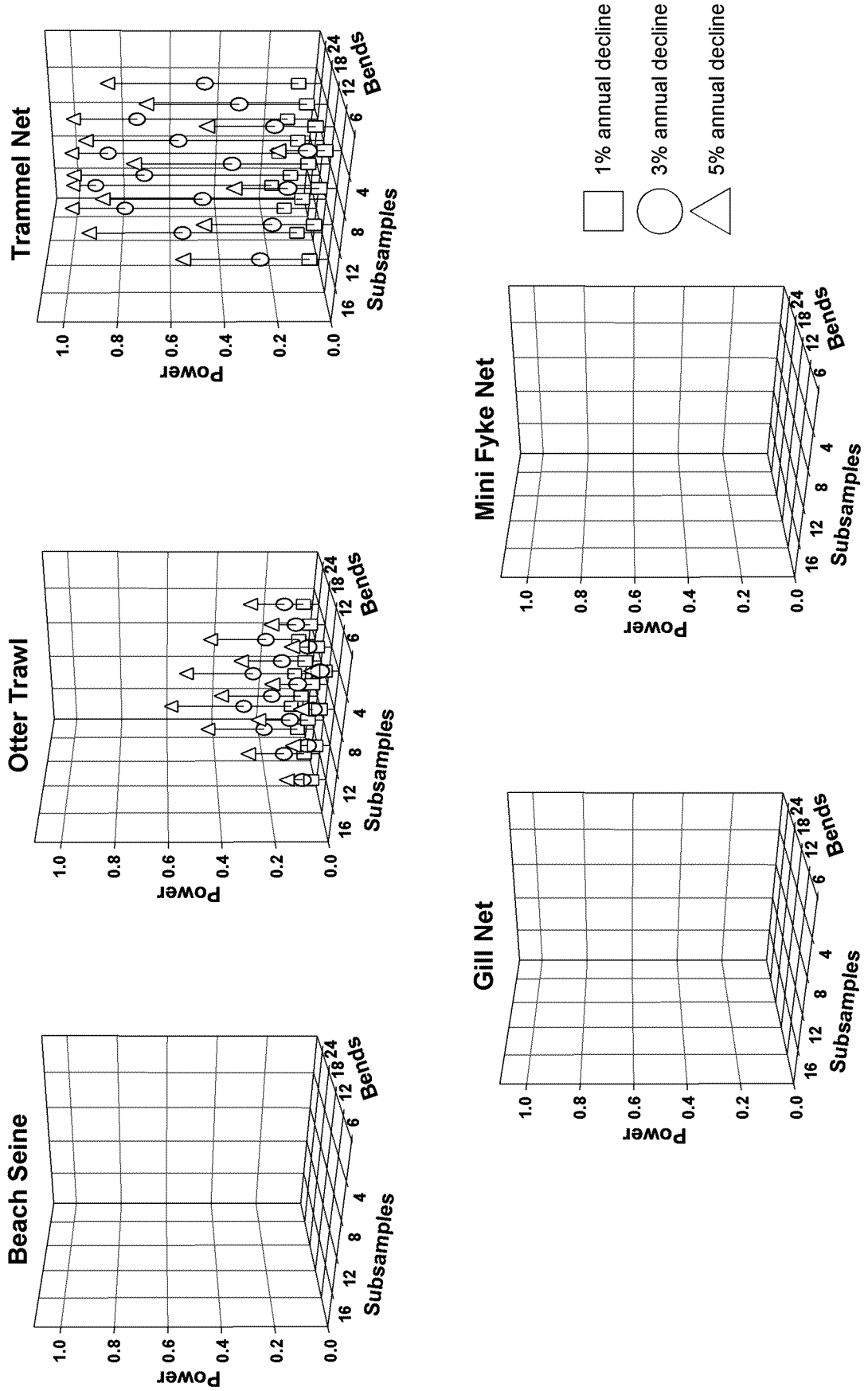

Figure F–53. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-all from Zone 3 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

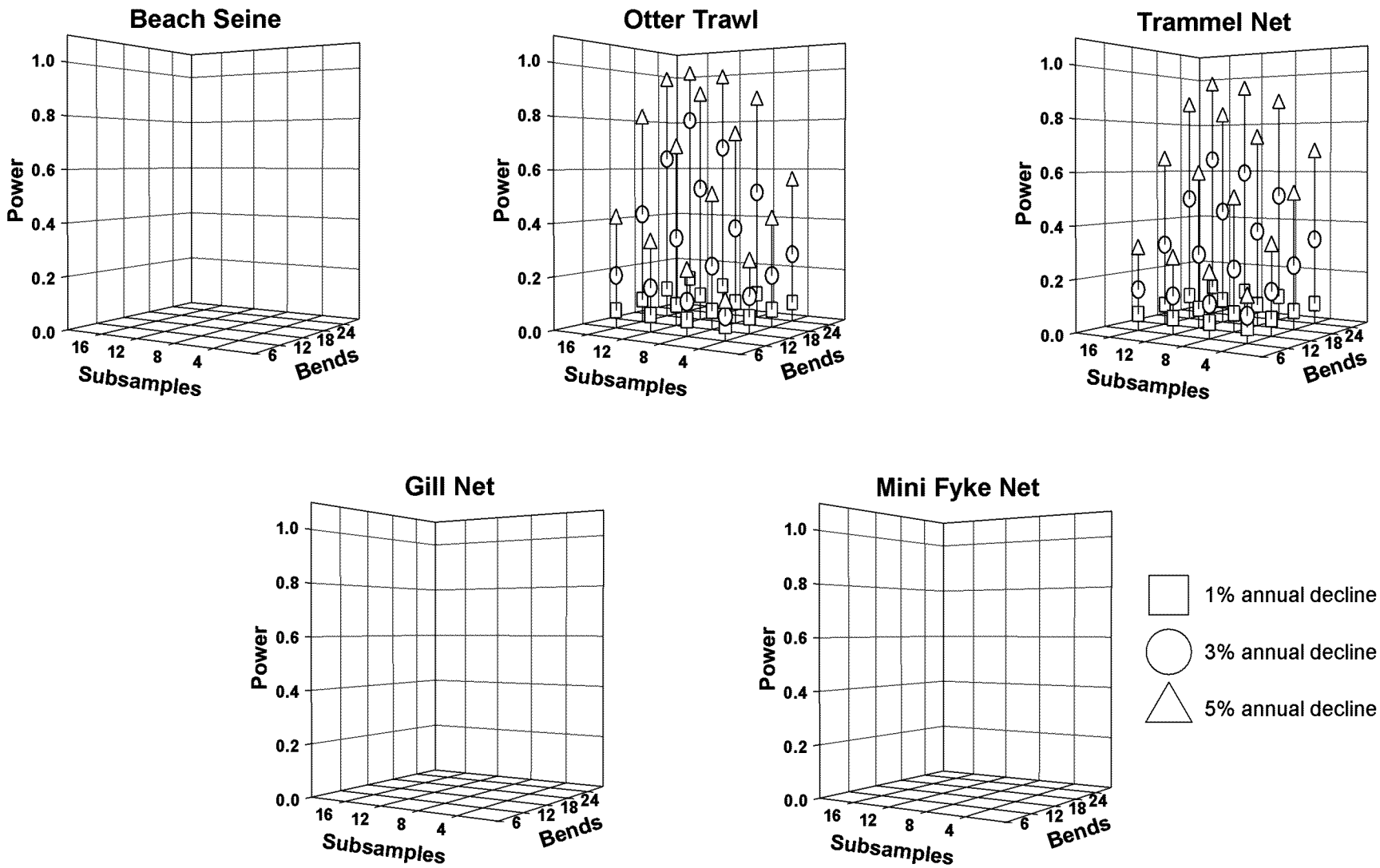

Figure F–54. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-all from Zone 3 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

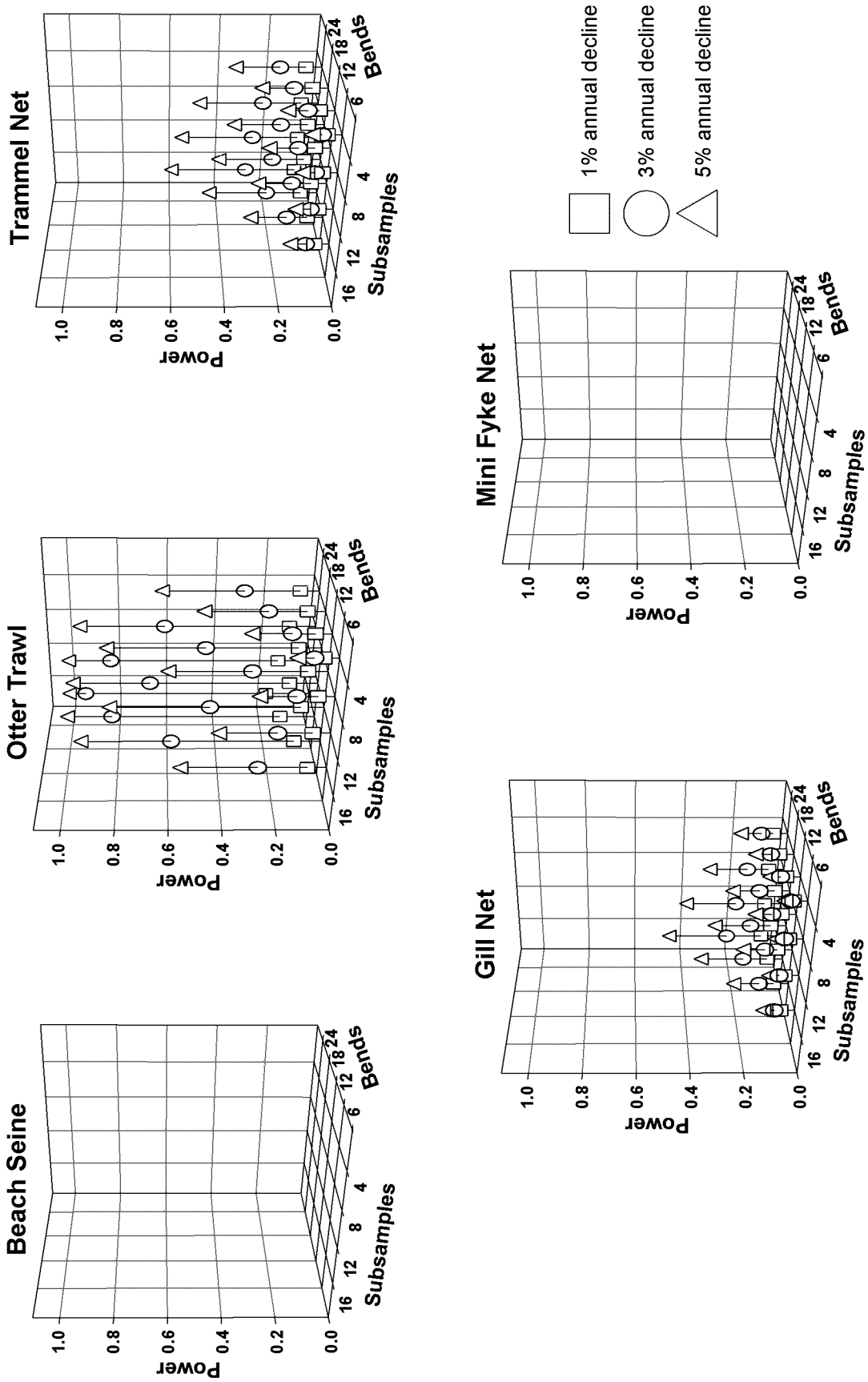

Figure F–55. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-all from Segment 7 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

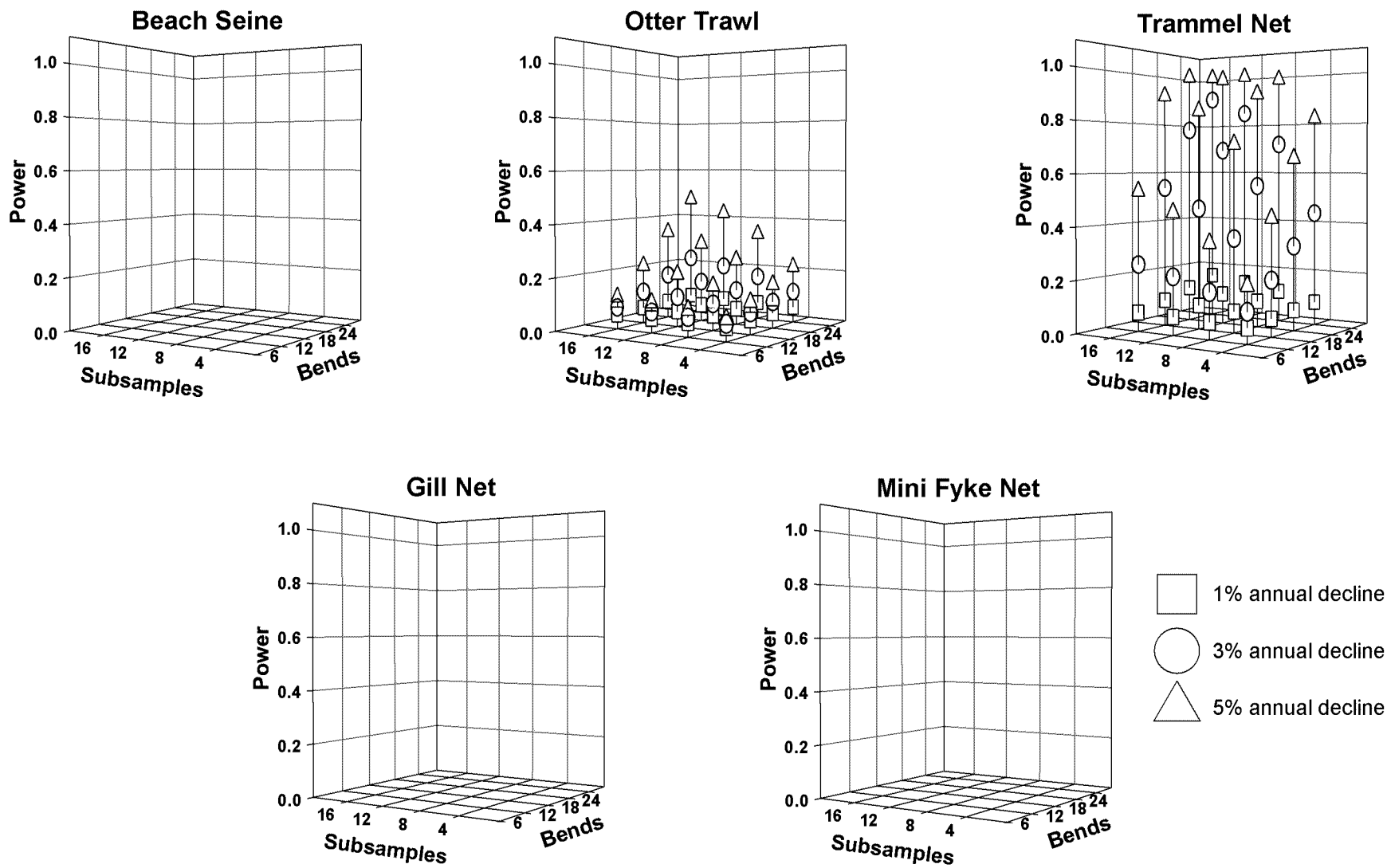

Figure F–56. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-adult from Zone 3 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

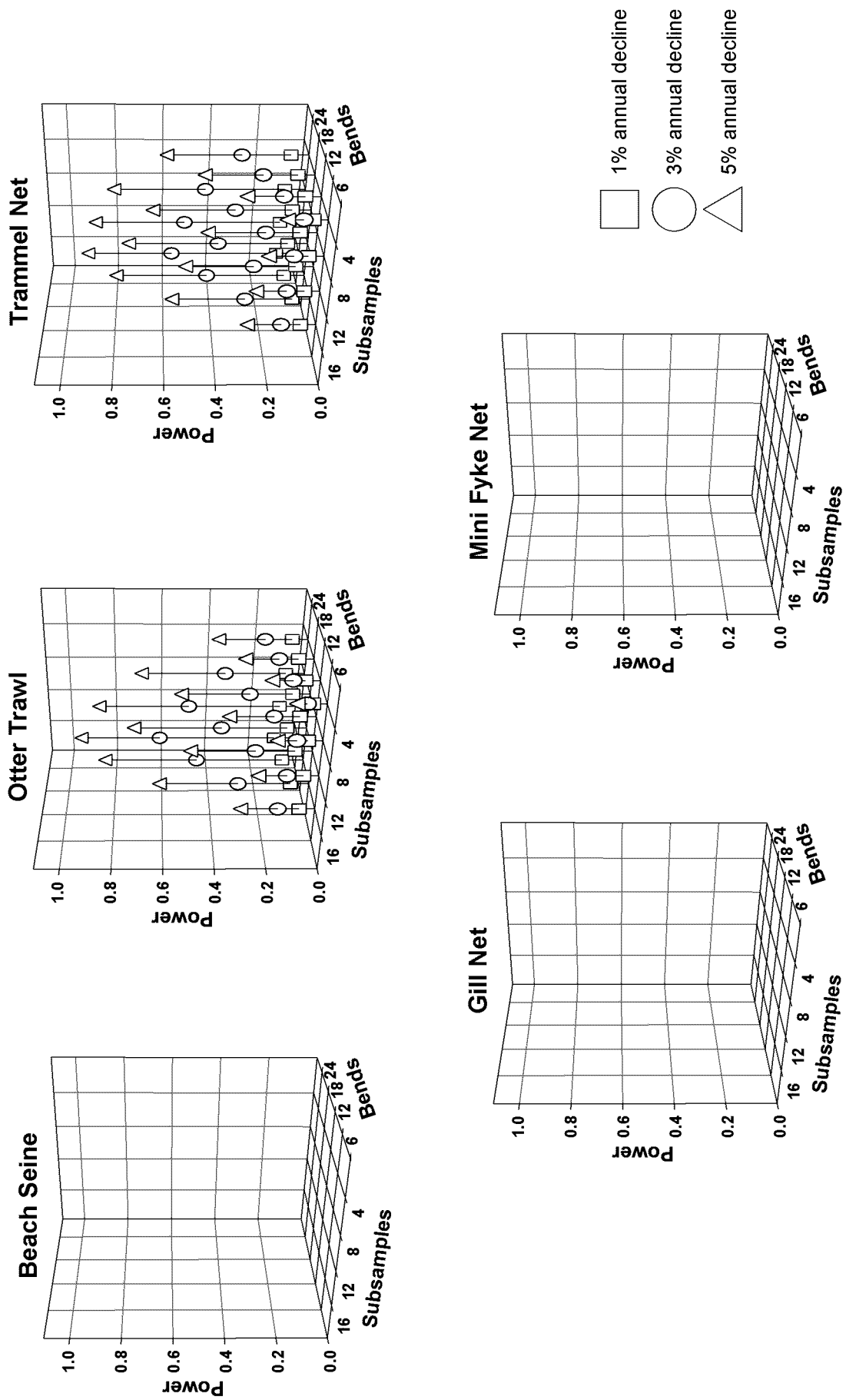

Figure F–57. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-adult from Zone 3 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

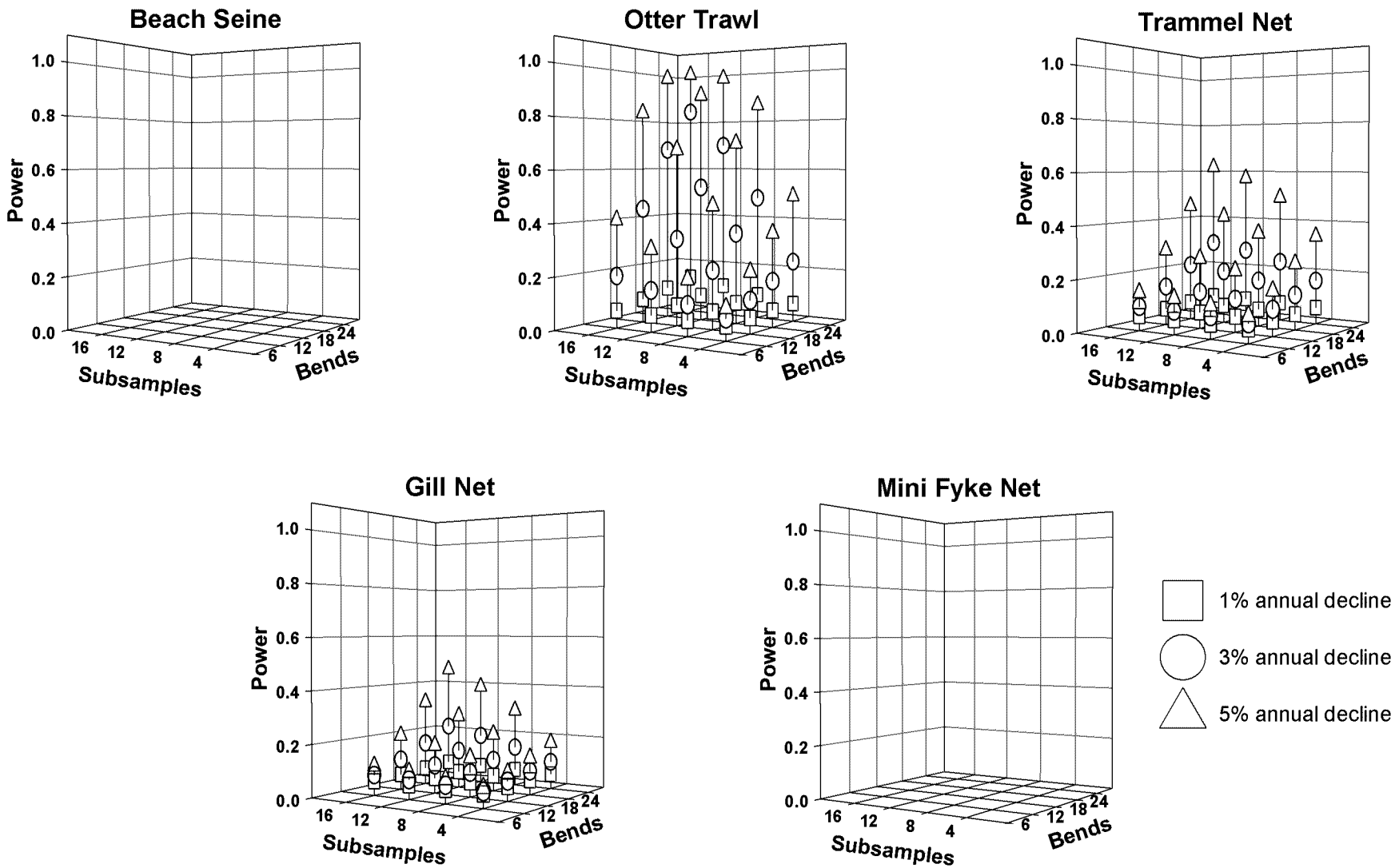

Figure F–58. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-all from Segment 7 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

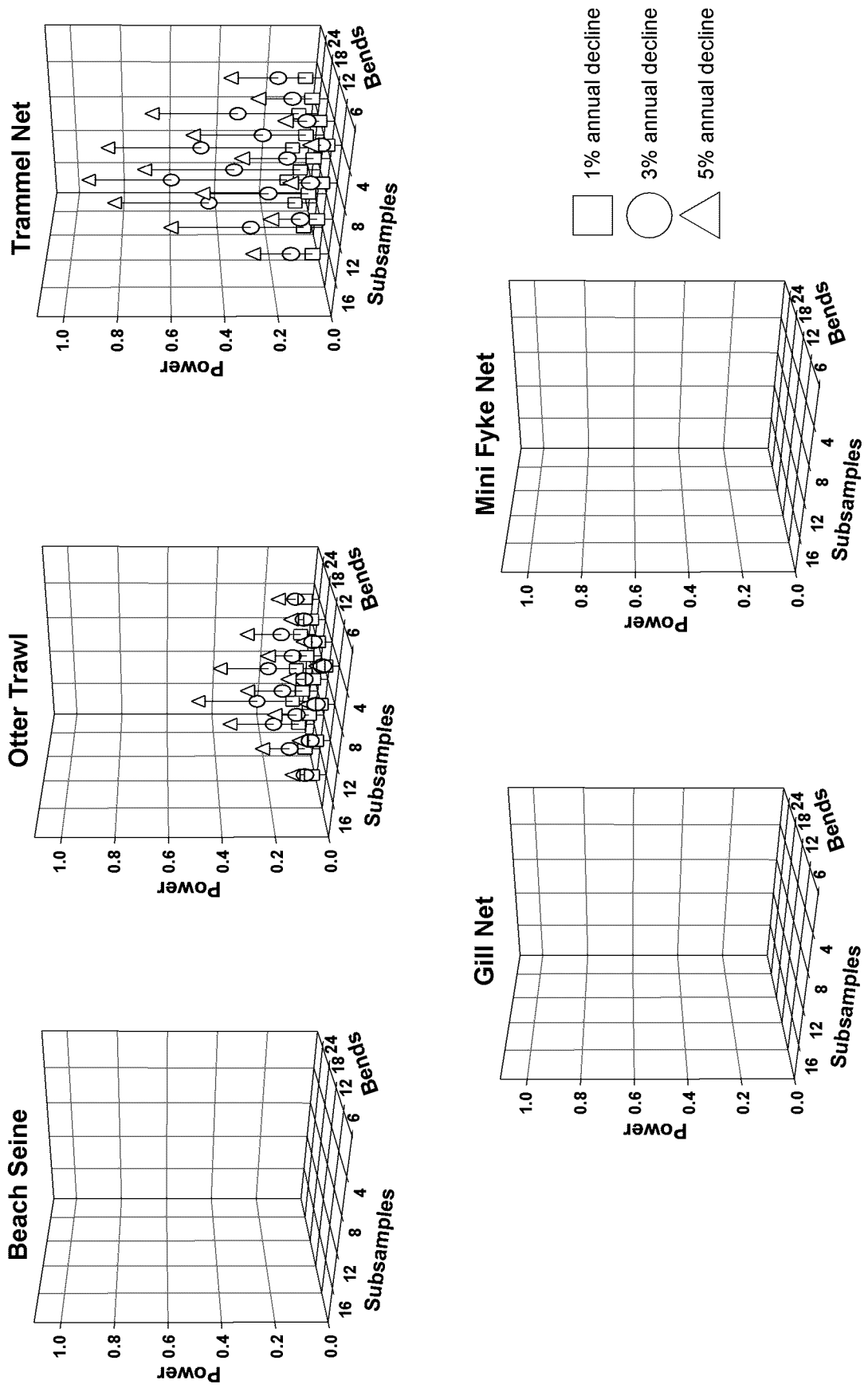

Figure F–59. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-juvenile from Zone 3 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

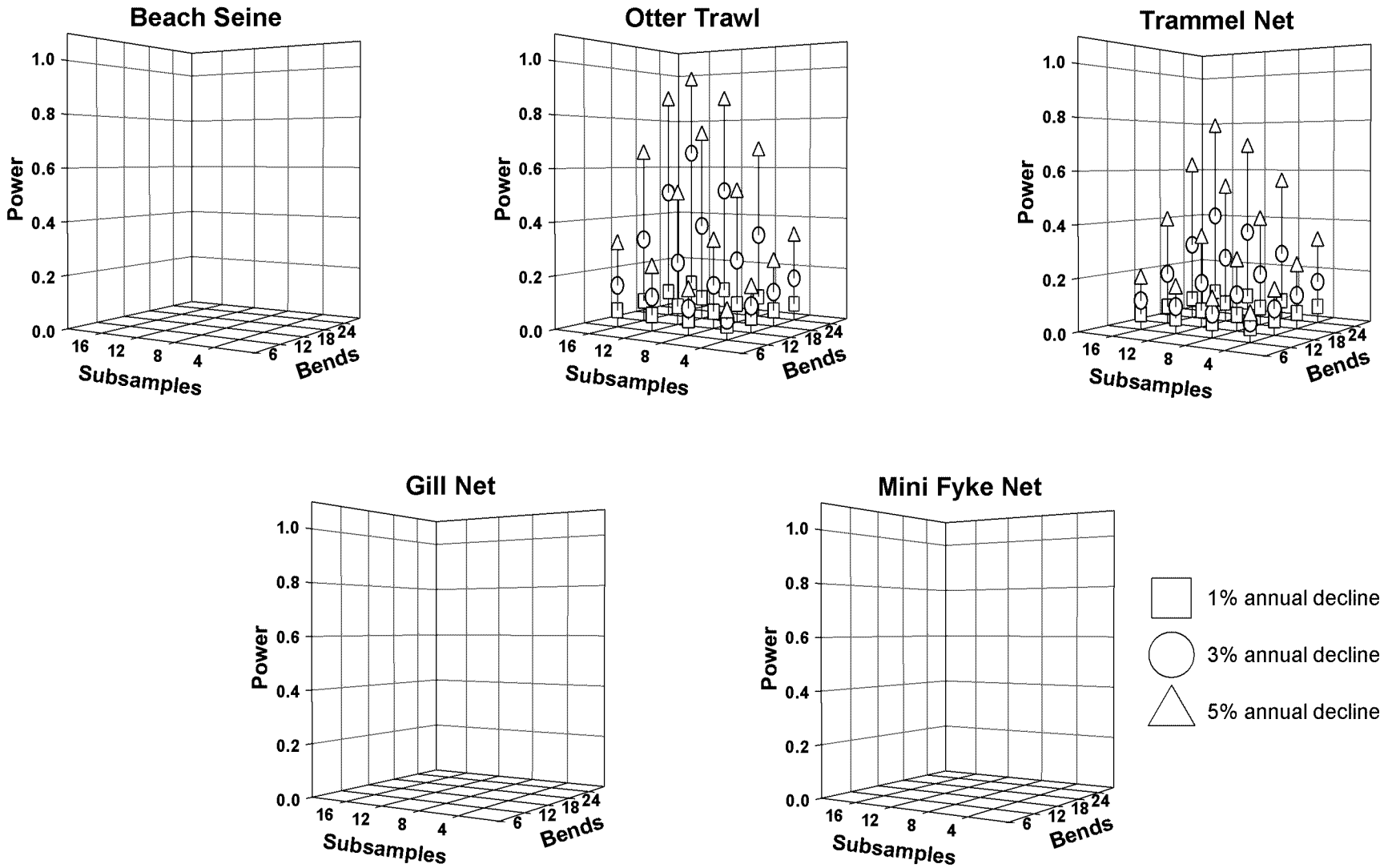

Figure F–60. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-juvenile from Zone 3 during sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

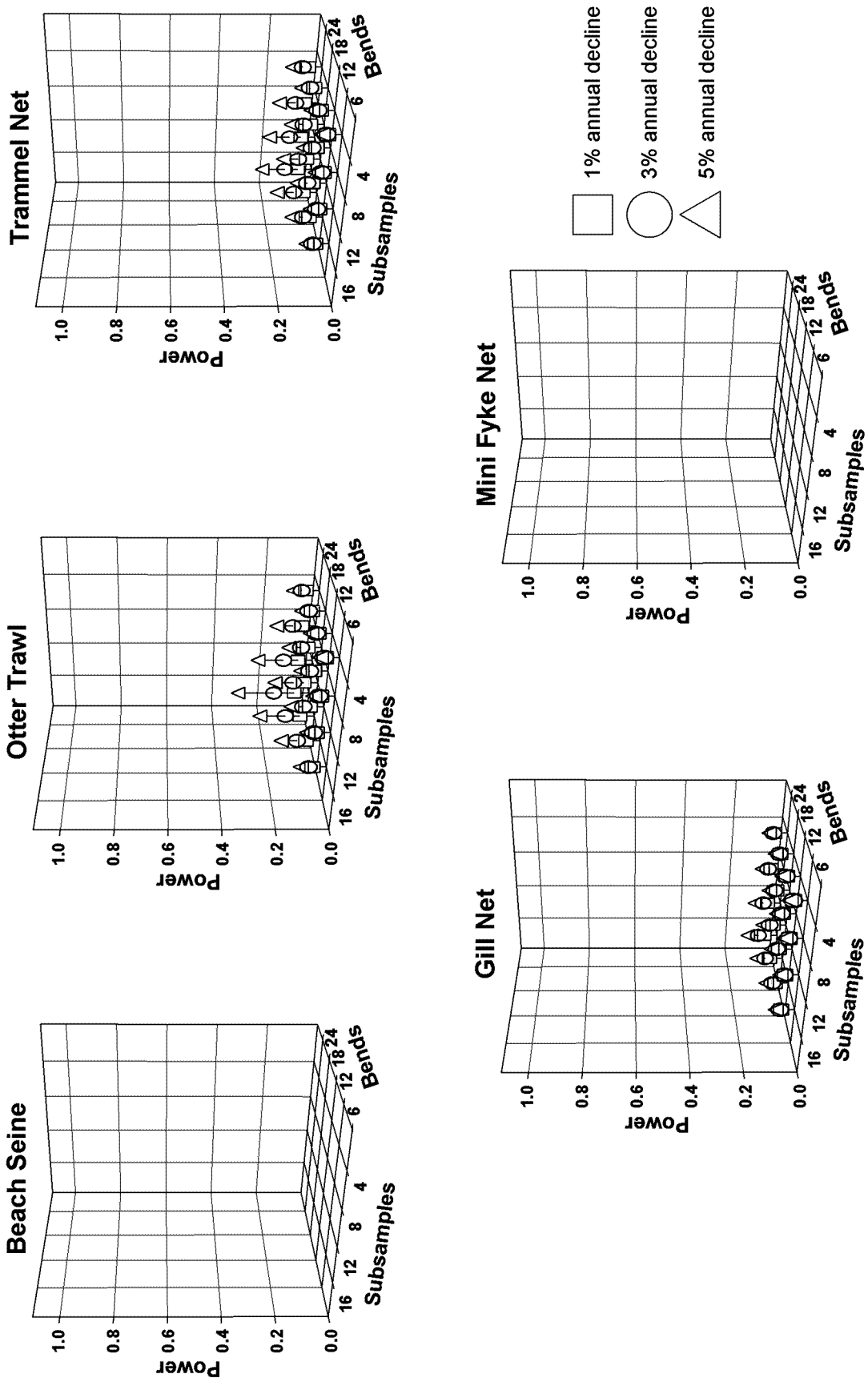

Figure F–61. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-juvenile from Segment 7 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

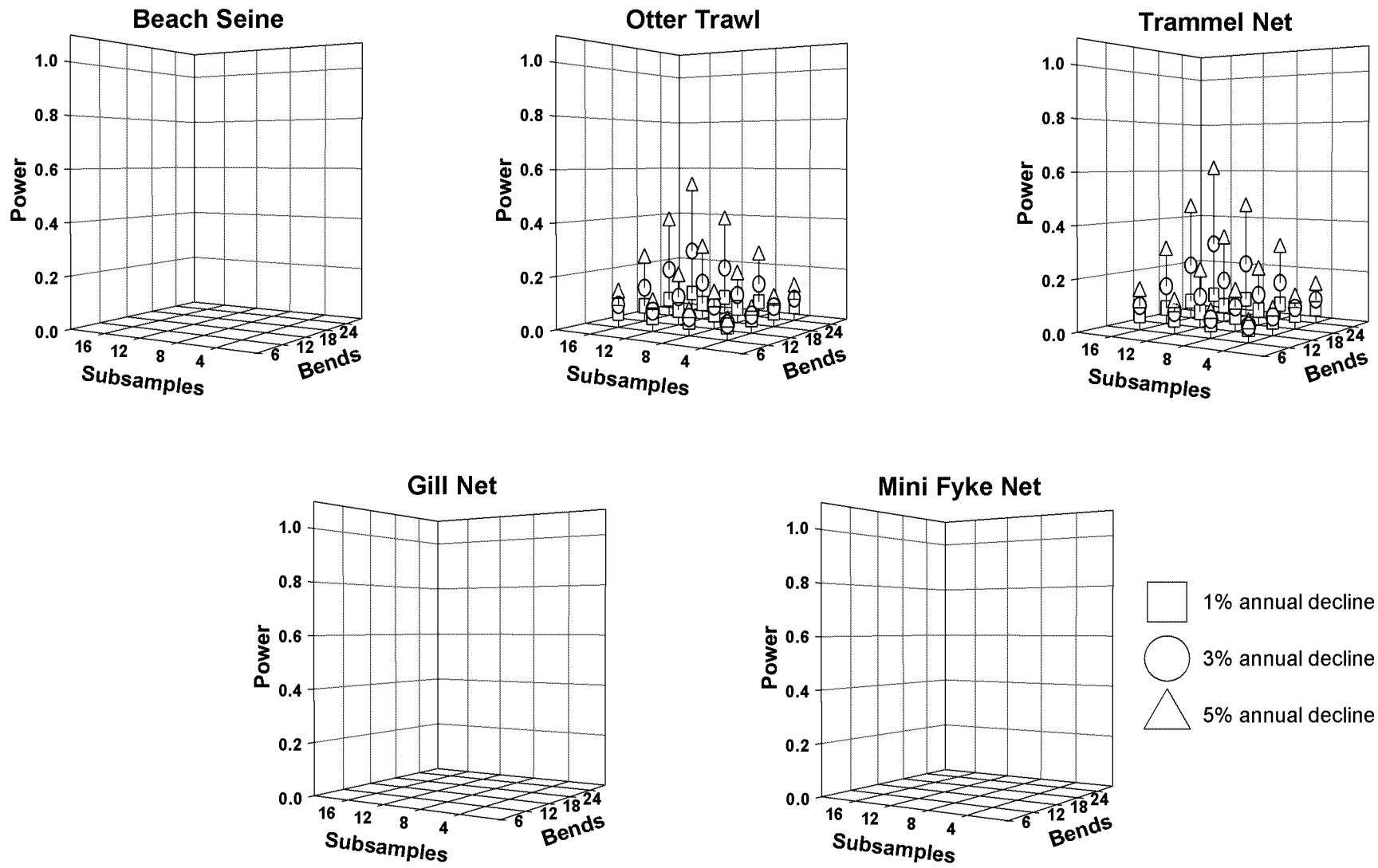

Figure F–62. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-all from Zone 3 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

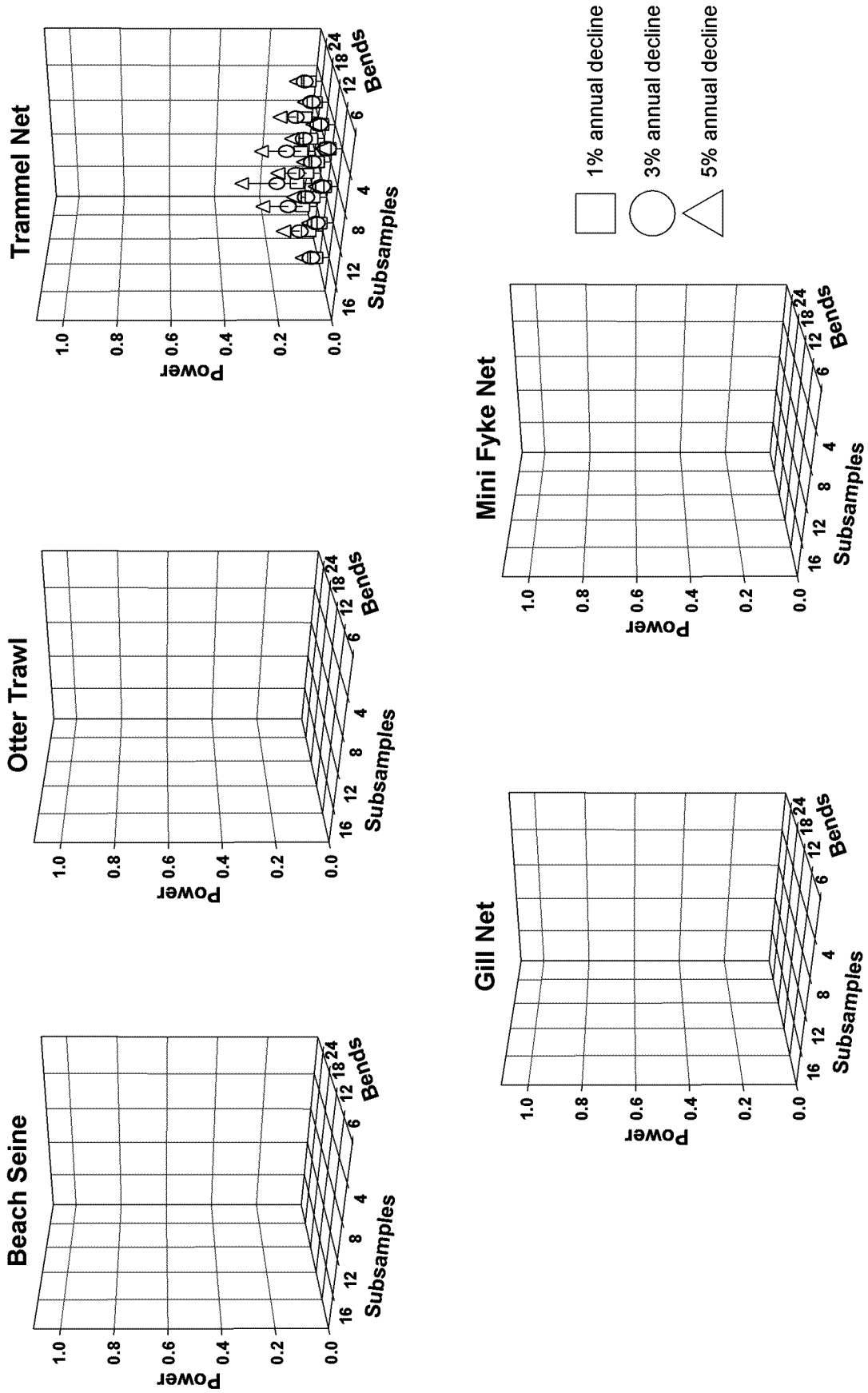

Figure F–63. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-all from Zone 3 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

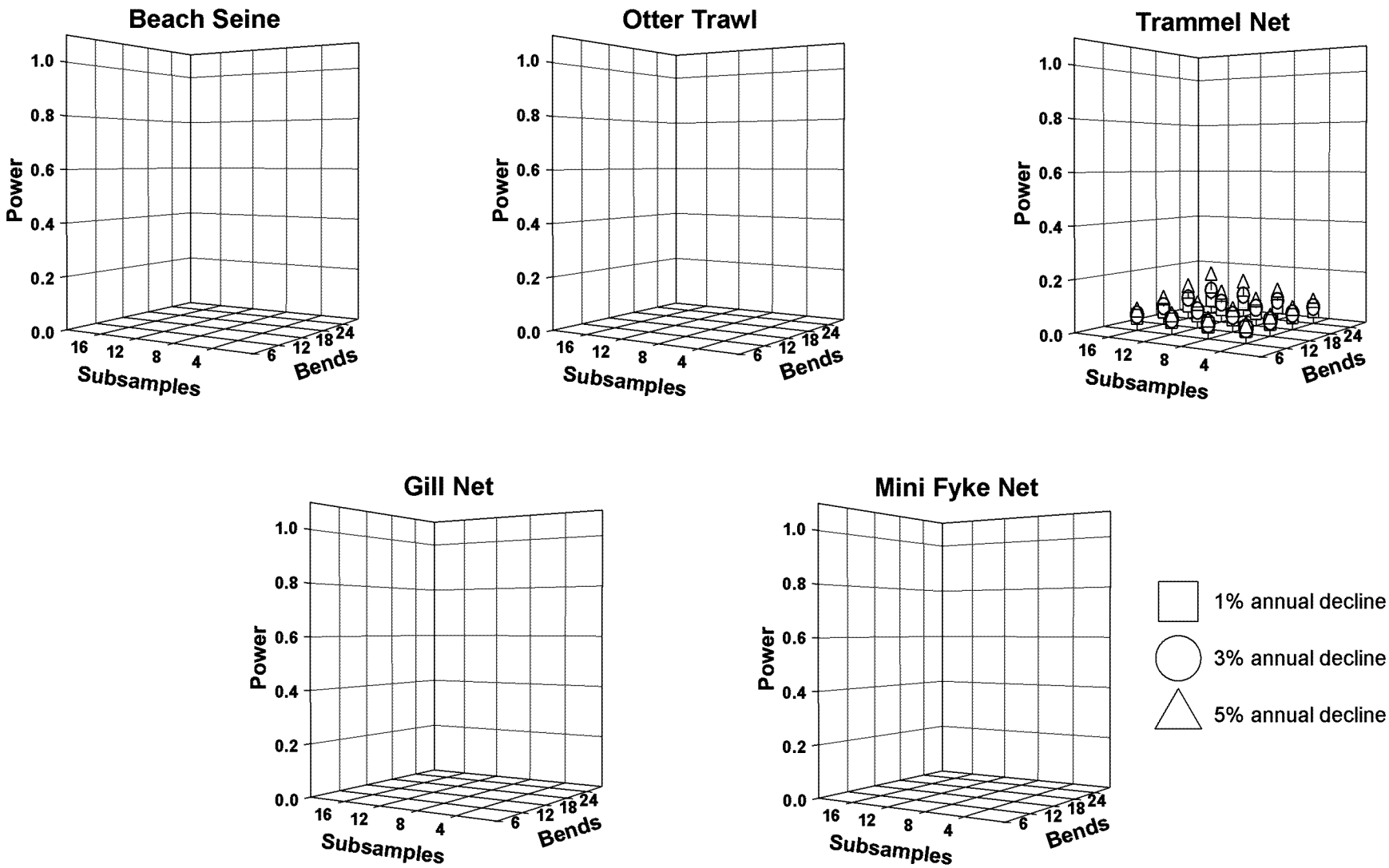

Figure F–64. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-all from Segment 7 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

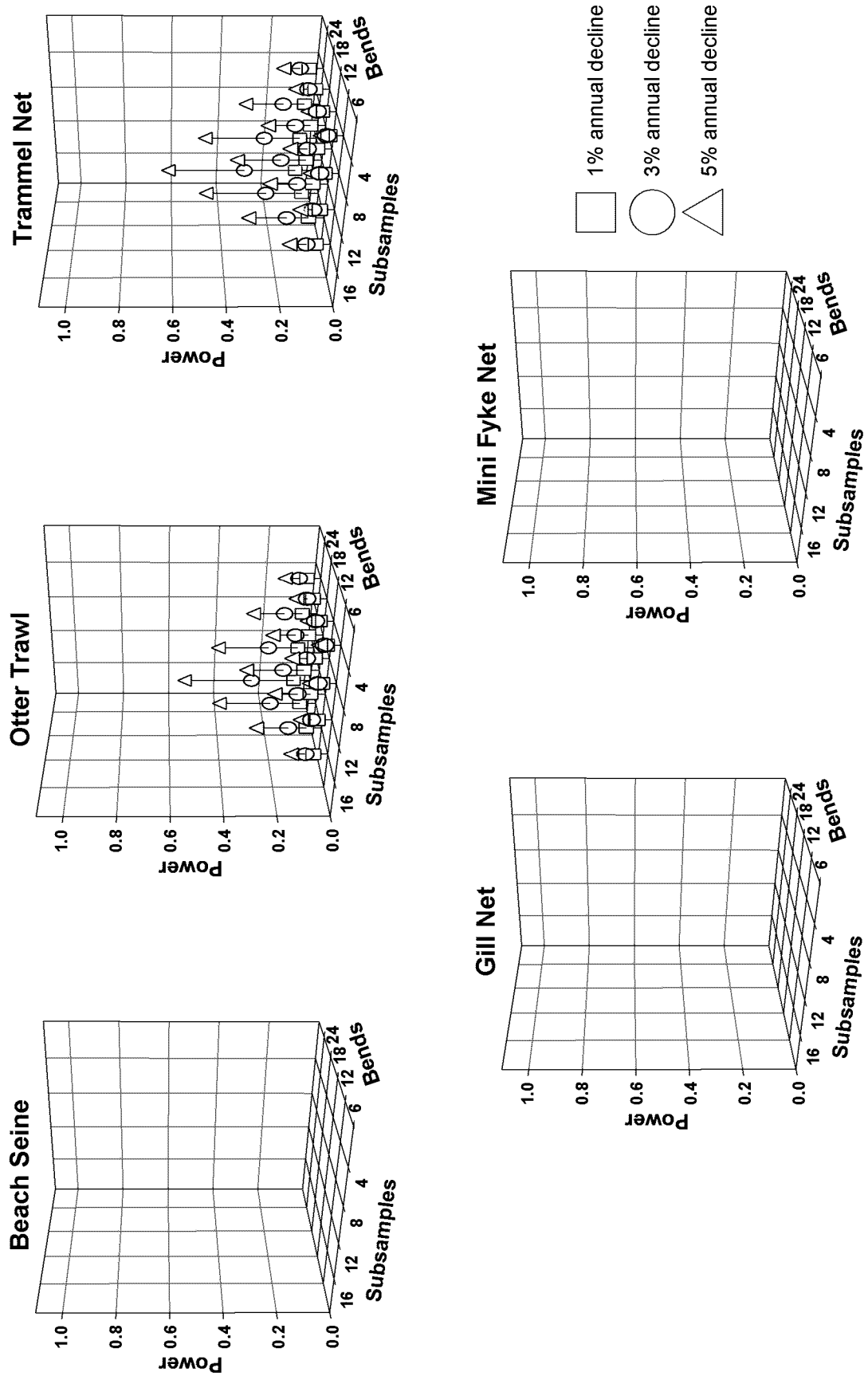

Figure F–65. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-juvenile from Zone 3 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

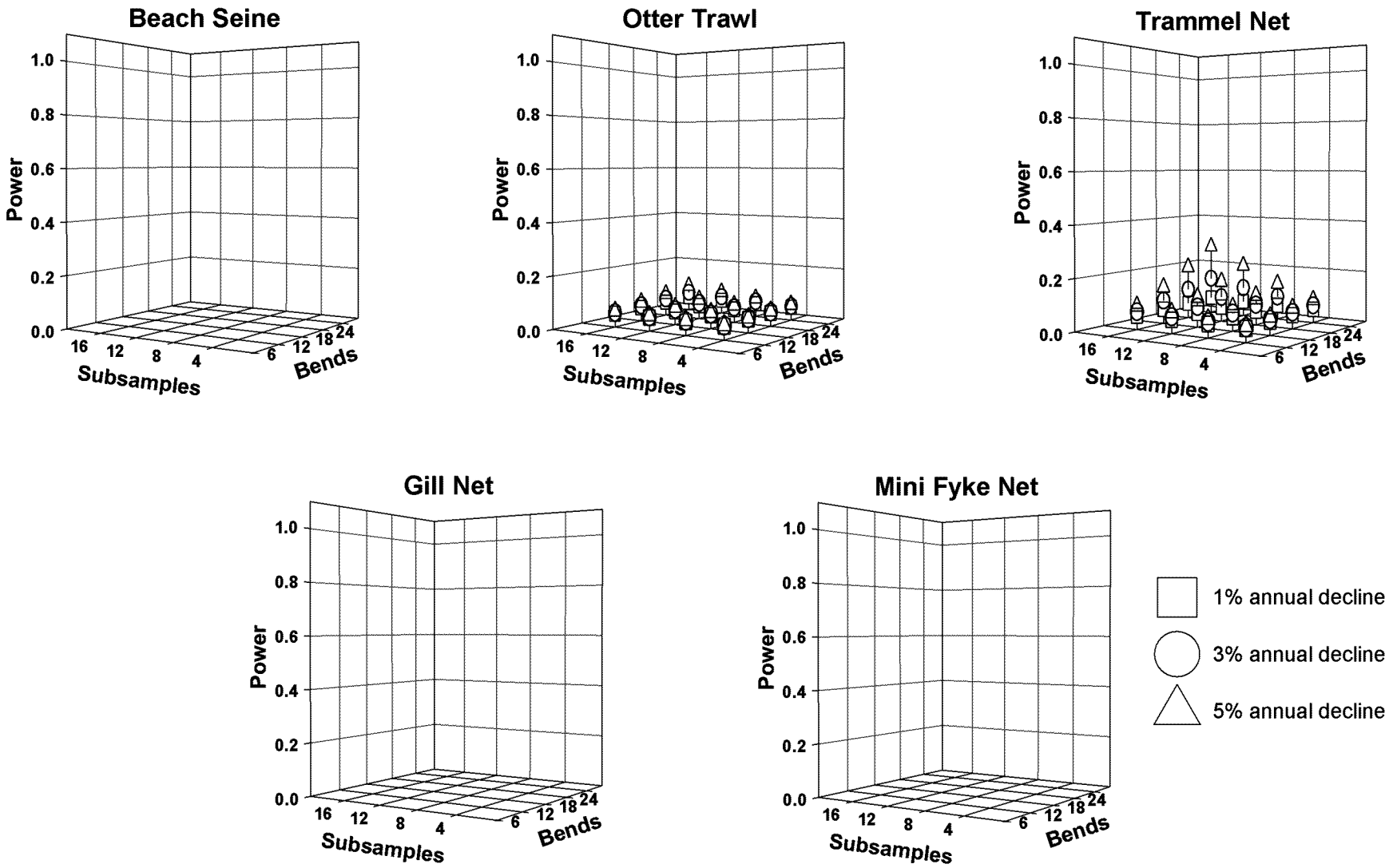

Figure F–66. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-juvenile from Zone 3 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

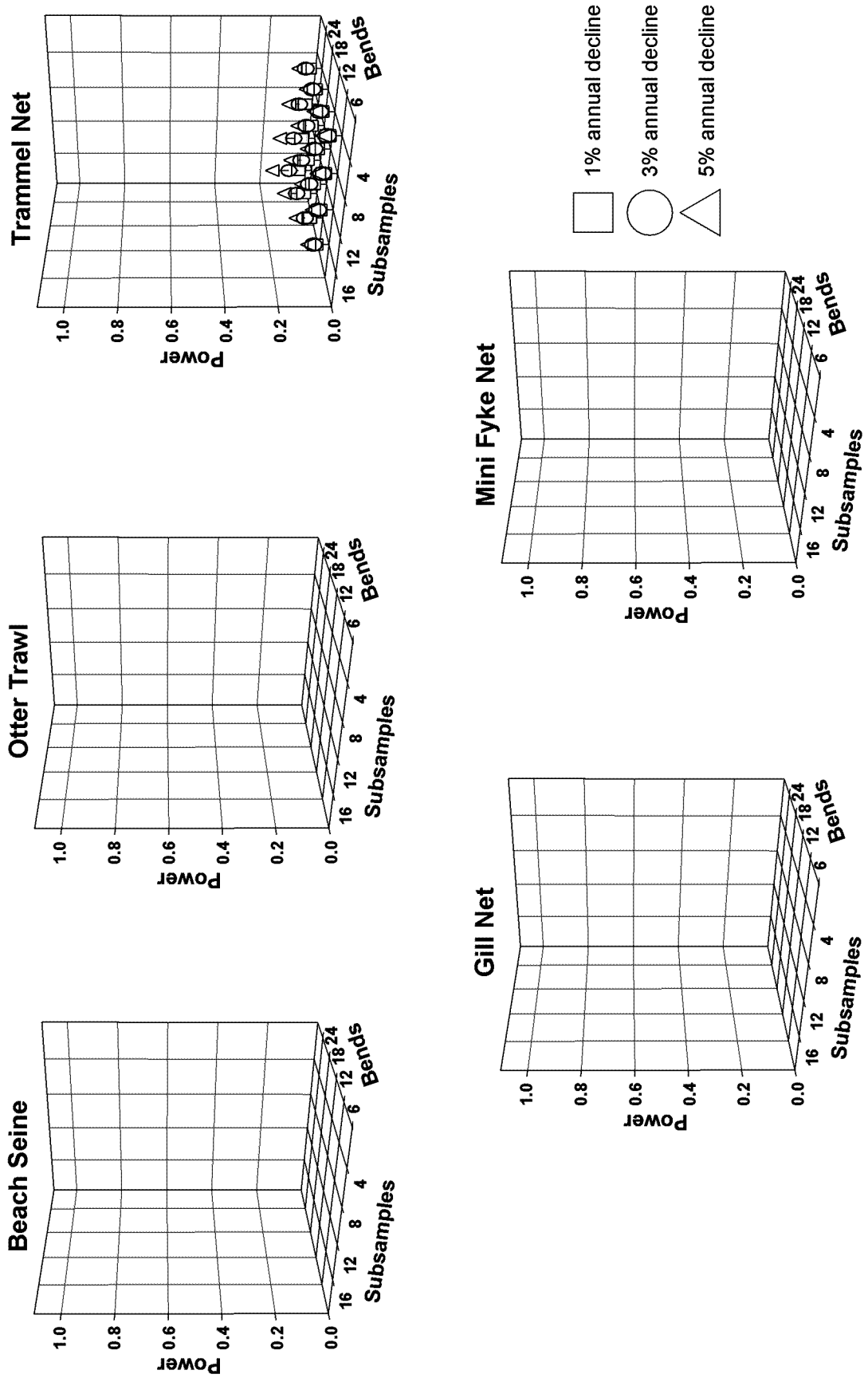

Figure F–67. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-juvenile from Segment 7 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

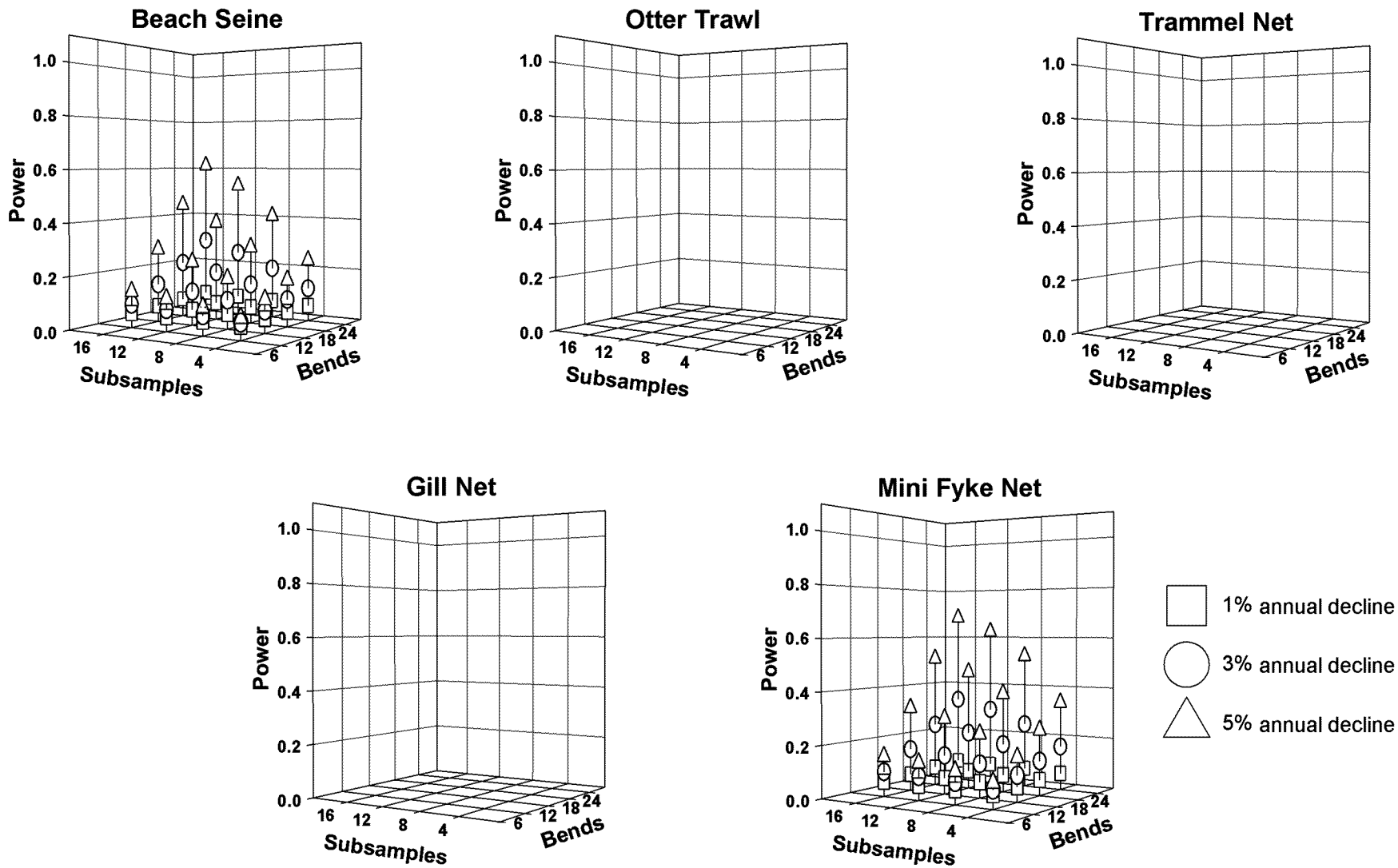

Figure F–68. Twenty-year power curves for the group sand shiner-all from Segment 7 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

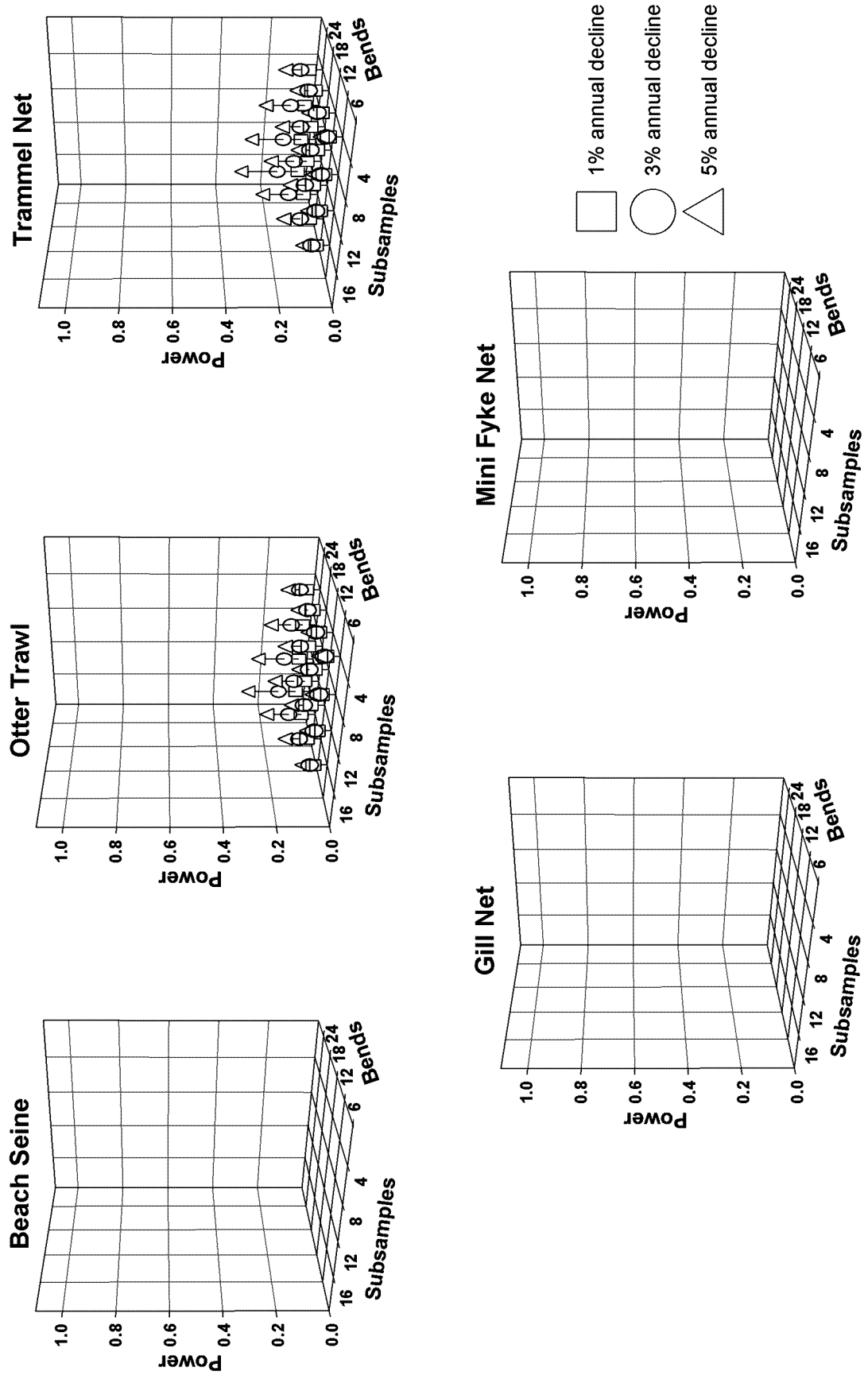

Figure F–69. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-all from Zone 3 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

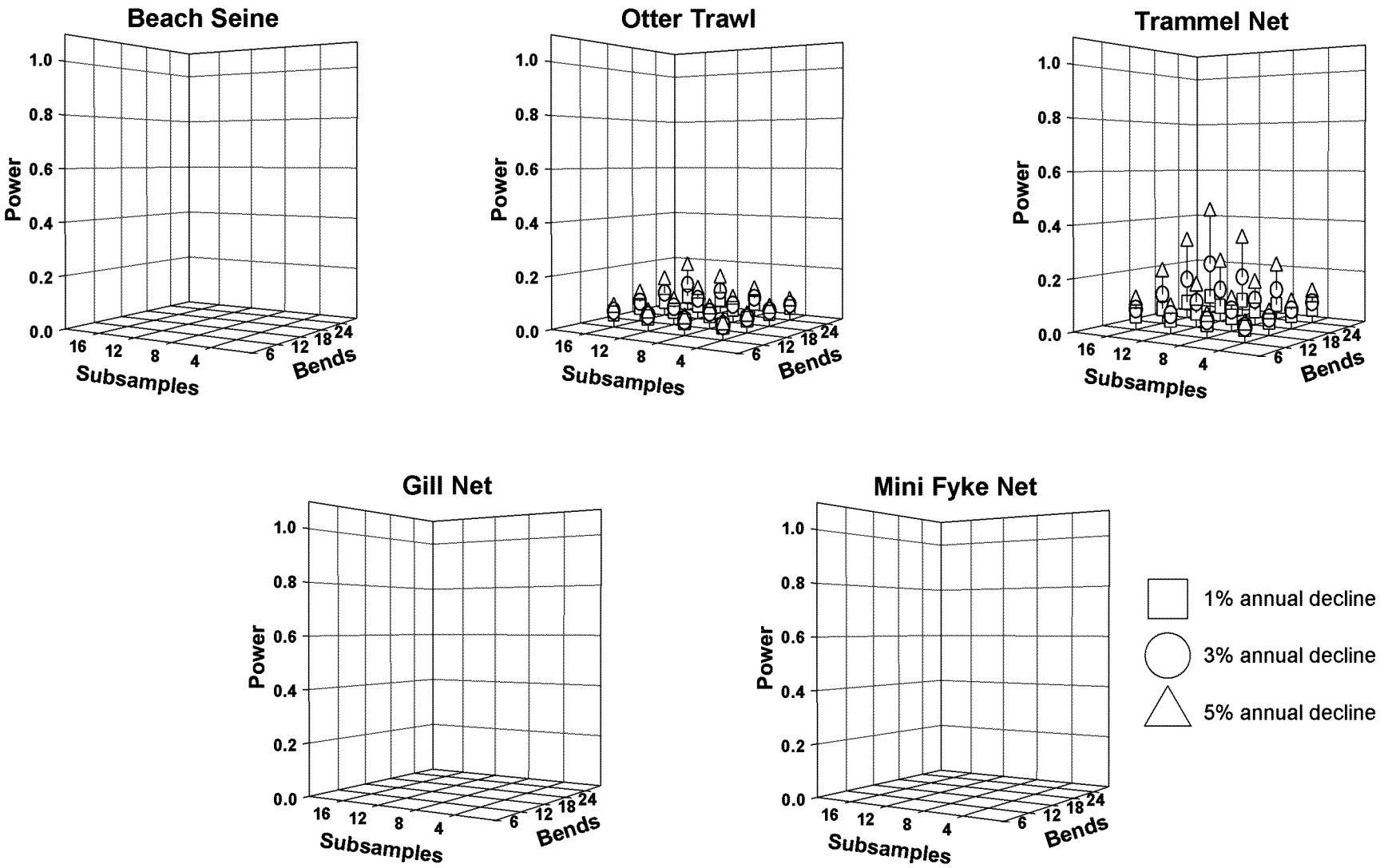

Figure F–70. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-all from Zone 3 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

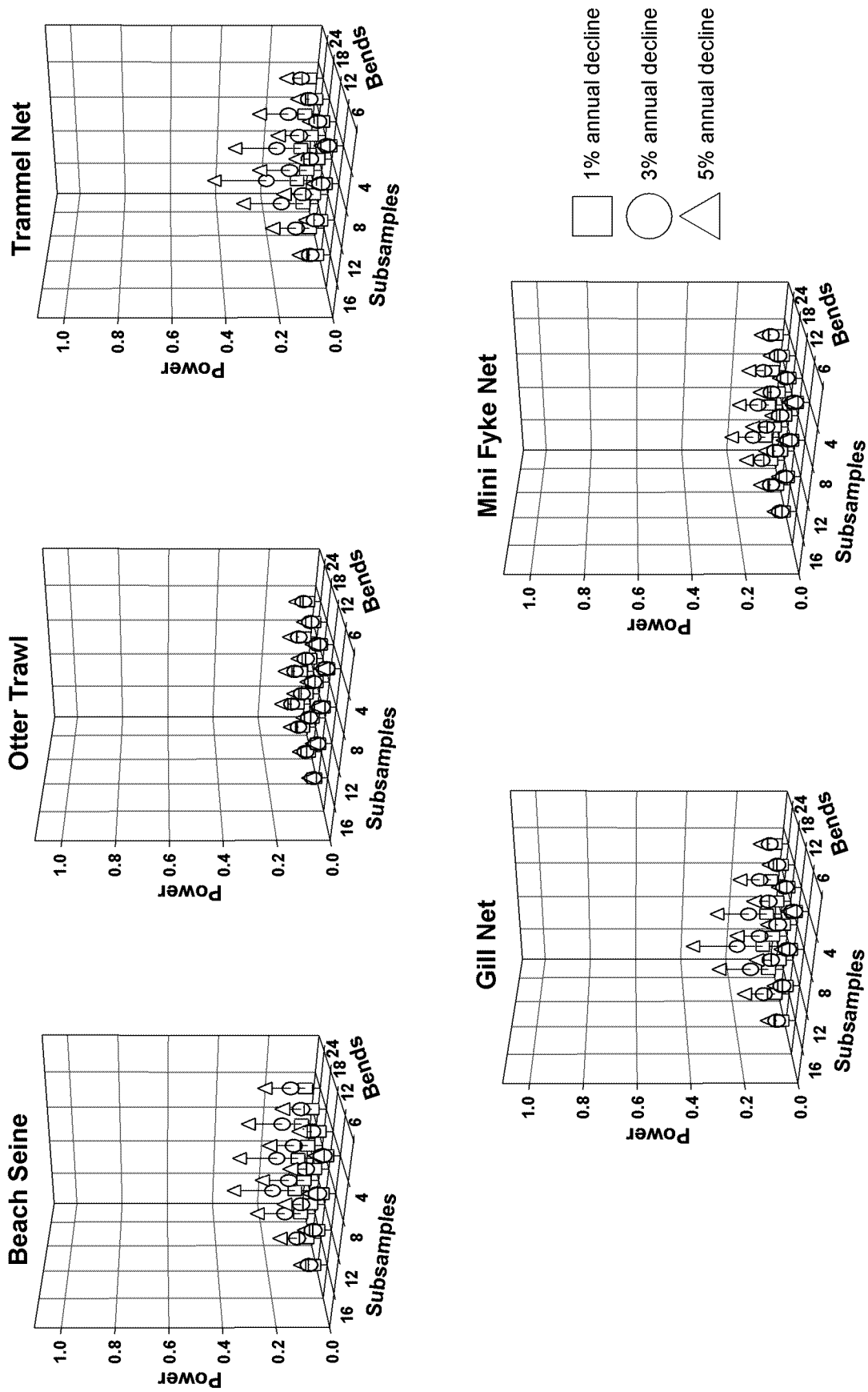

Figure F–71. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-all from Segment 7 each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

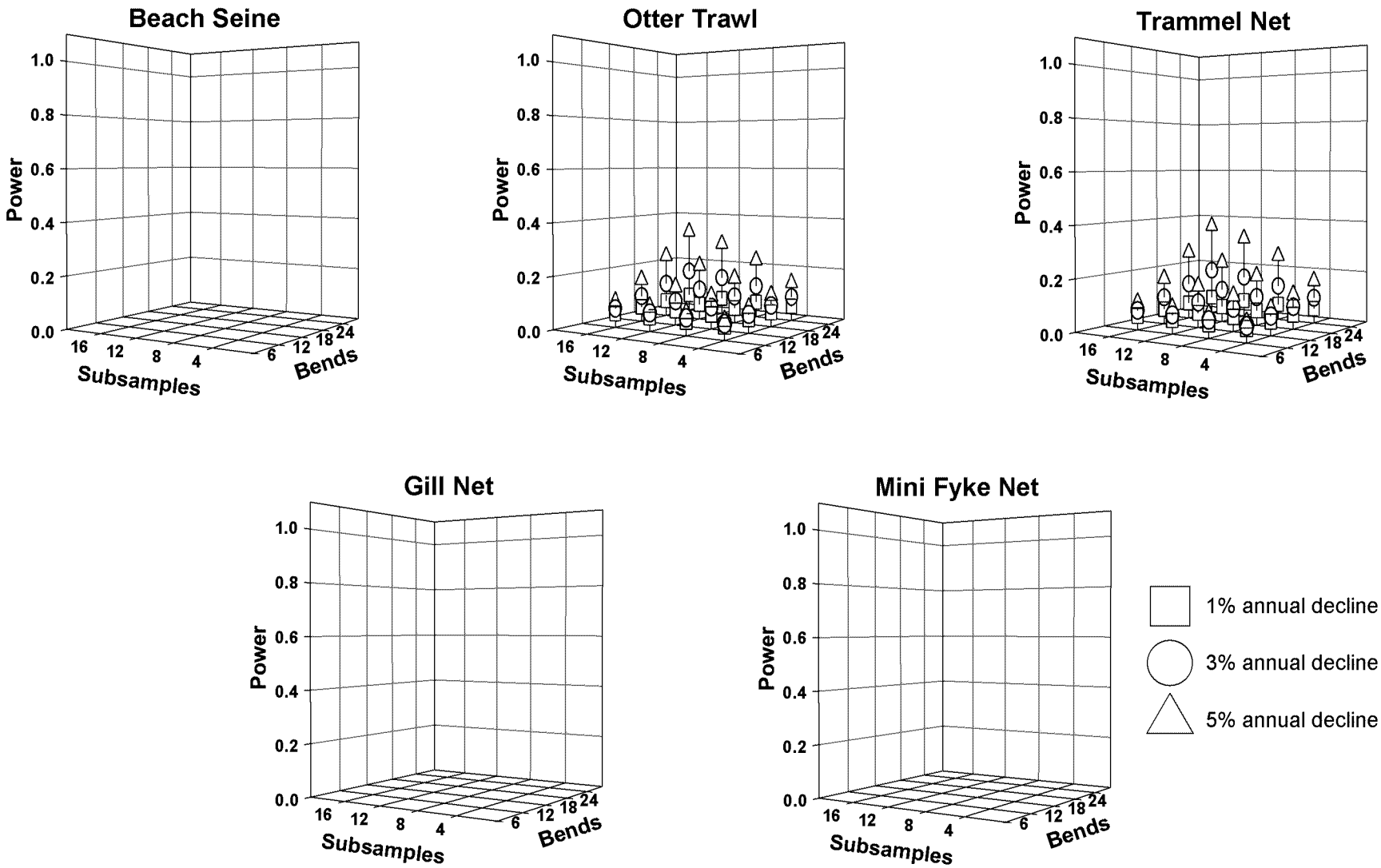

Figure F–72. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-adult from Zone 3 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

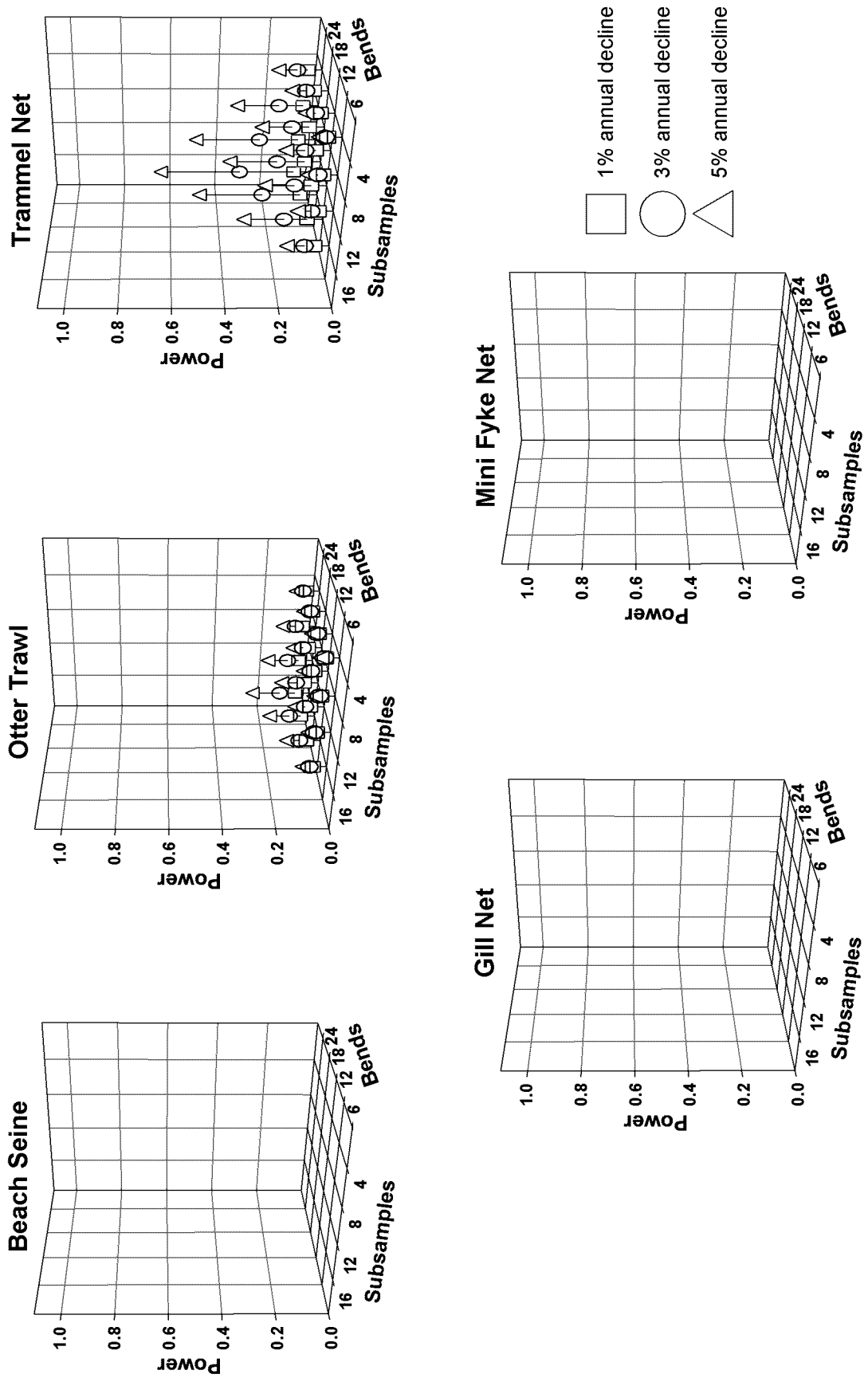

Figure F–73. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-adult from Zone 3 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

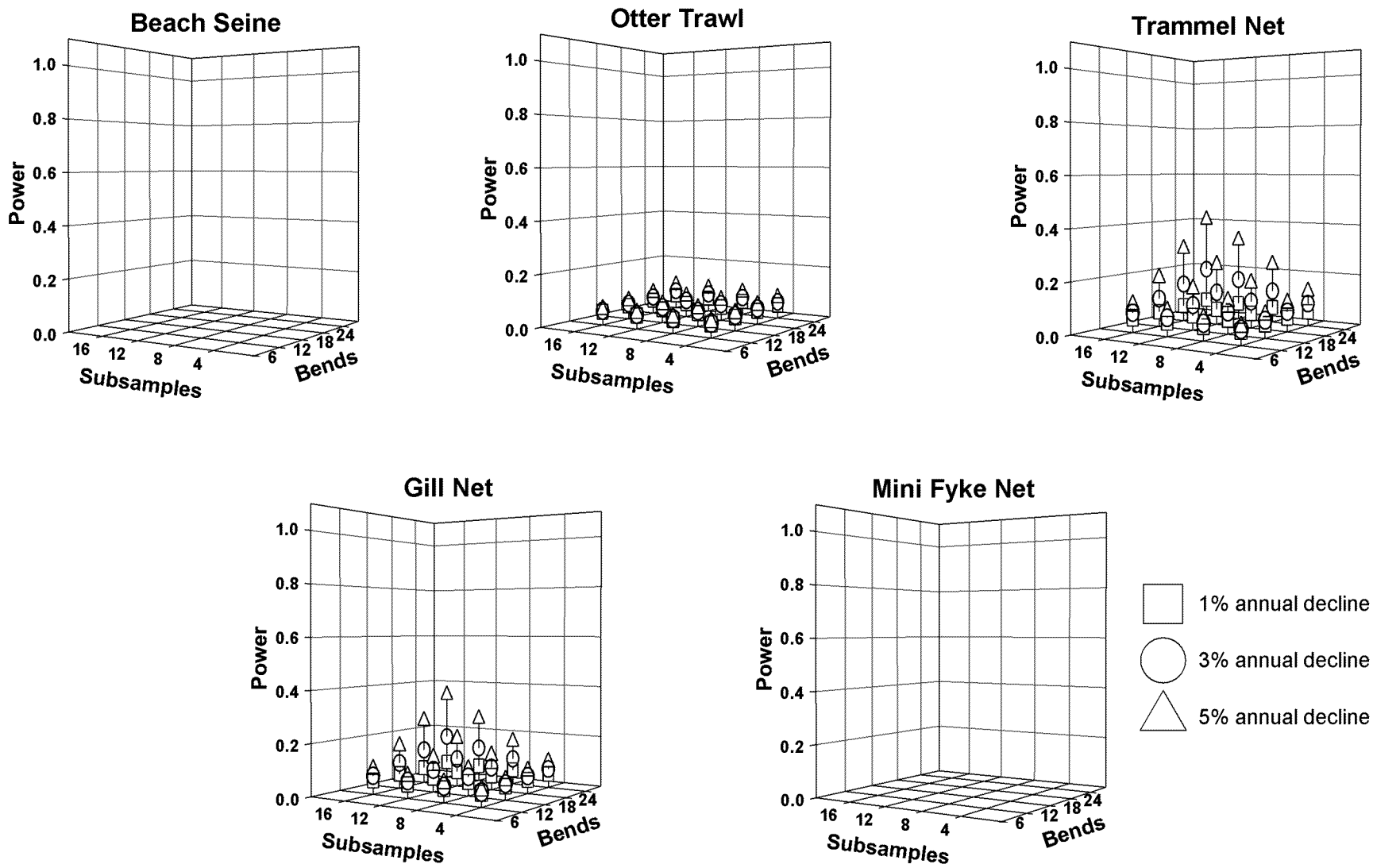

Figure F–74. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-adult from Segment 7 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

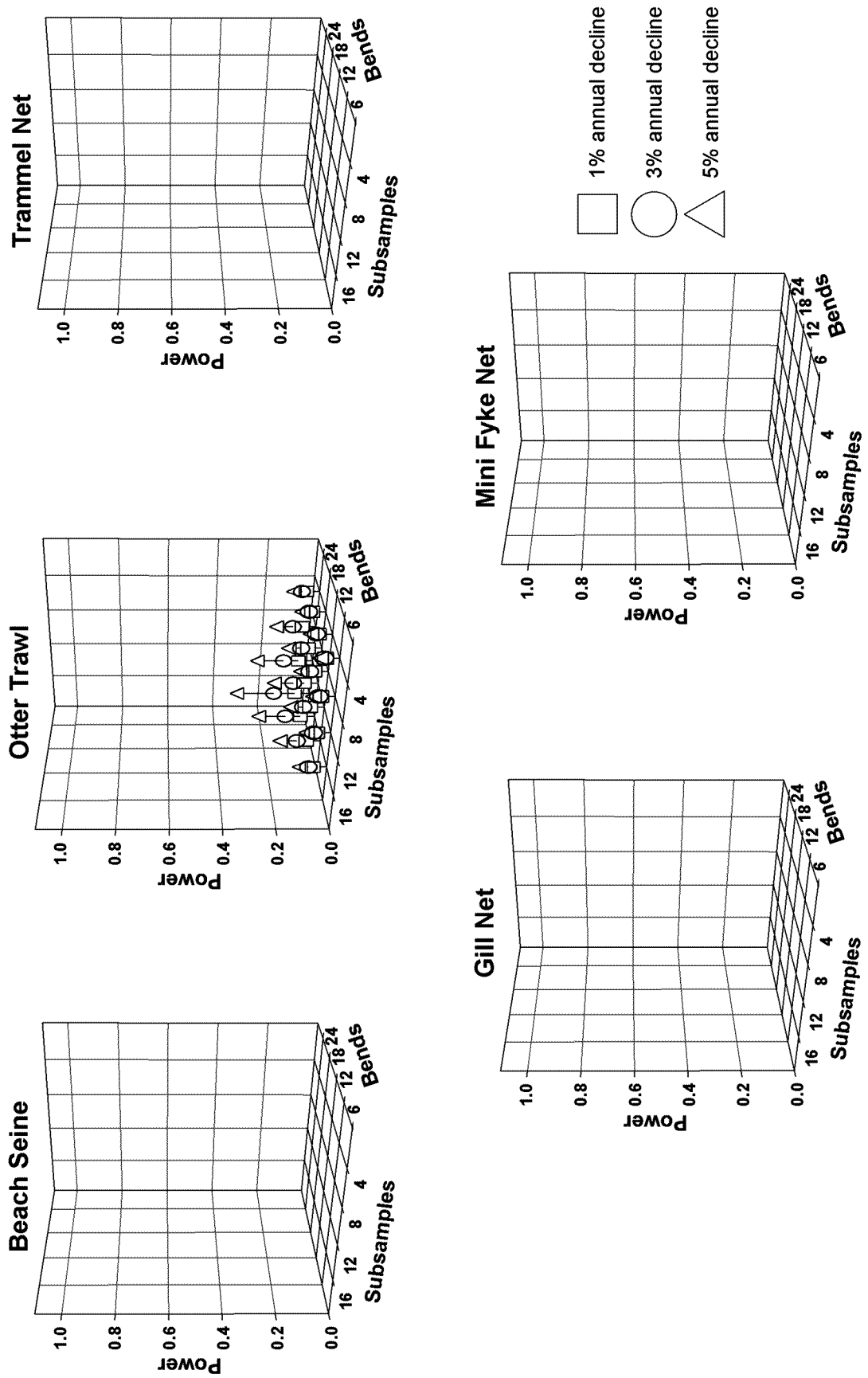

Figure F–75. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-juvenile from Zone 3 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

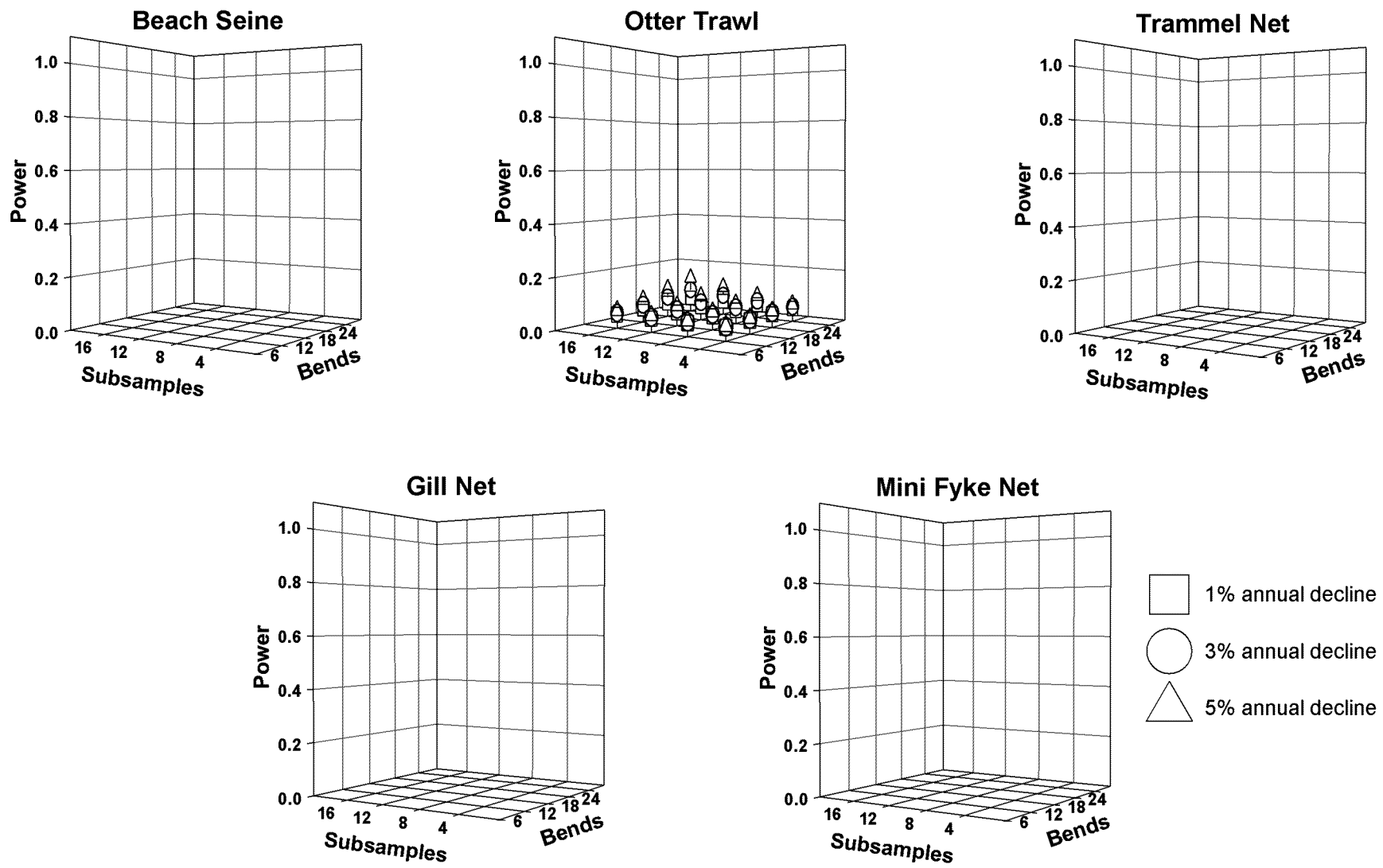

Figure F–76. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-juvenile from Zone 3 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

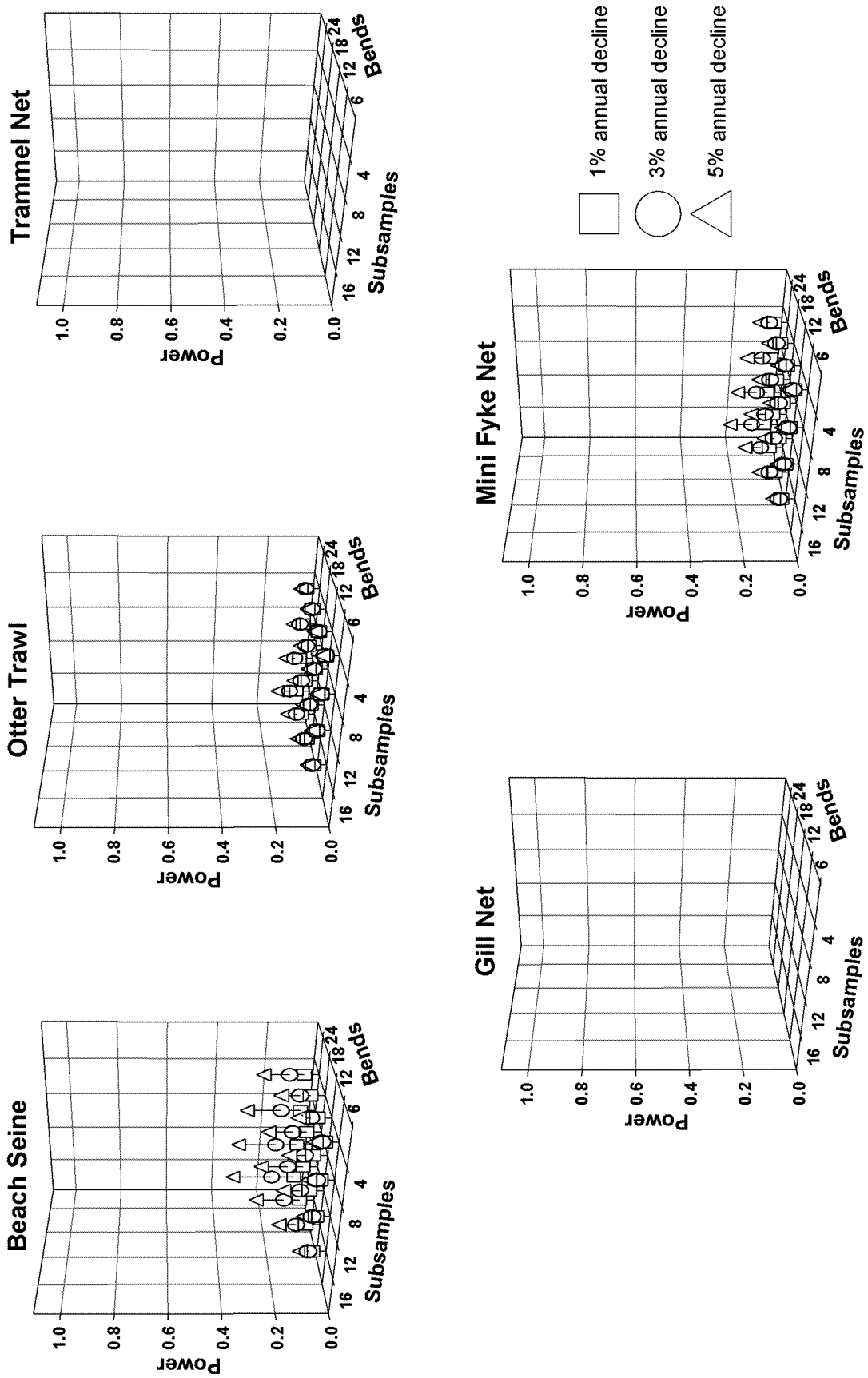

Figure F–77. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-juvenile from Segment 7 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

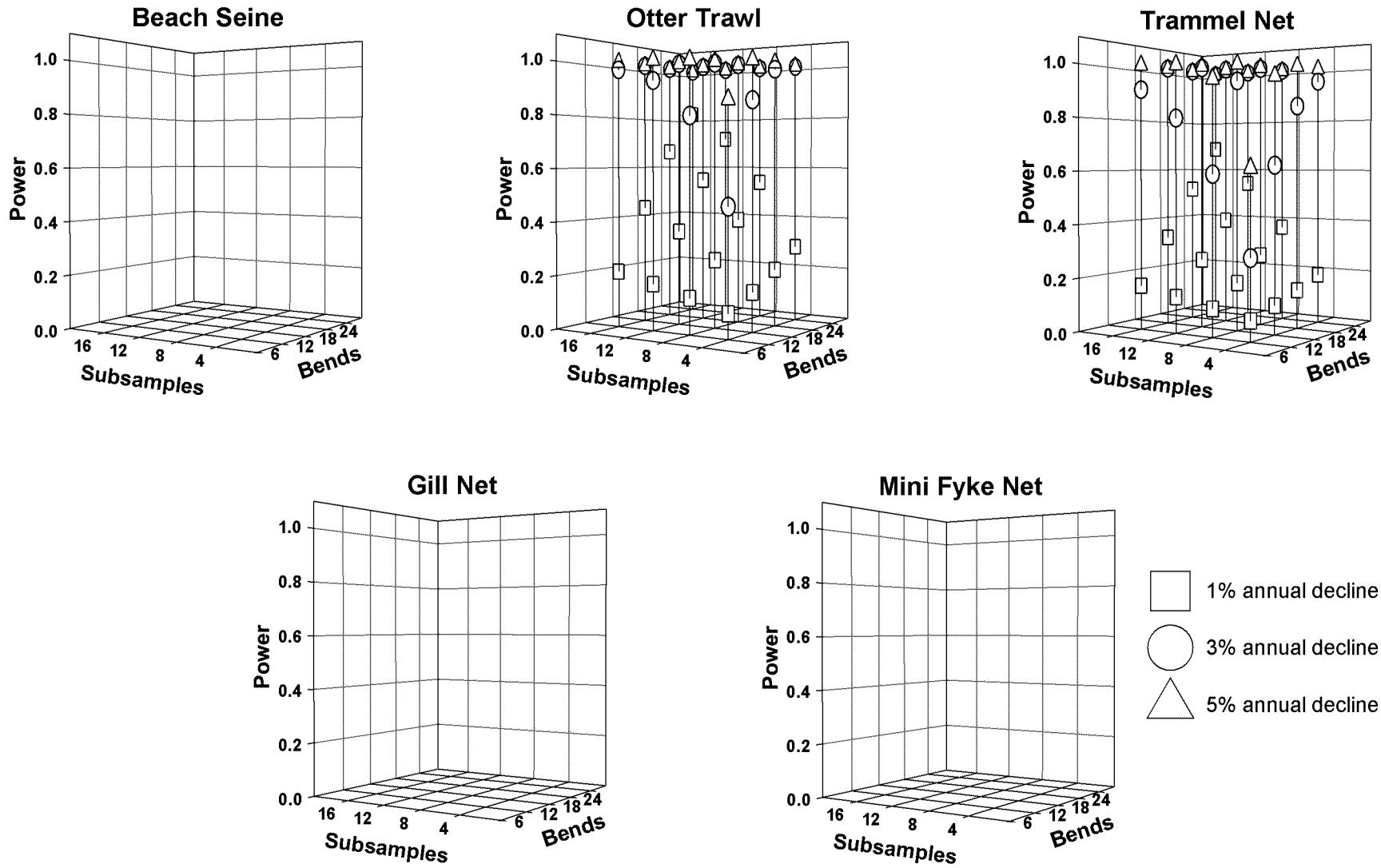

Figure F–78. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-all from Zone 3 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

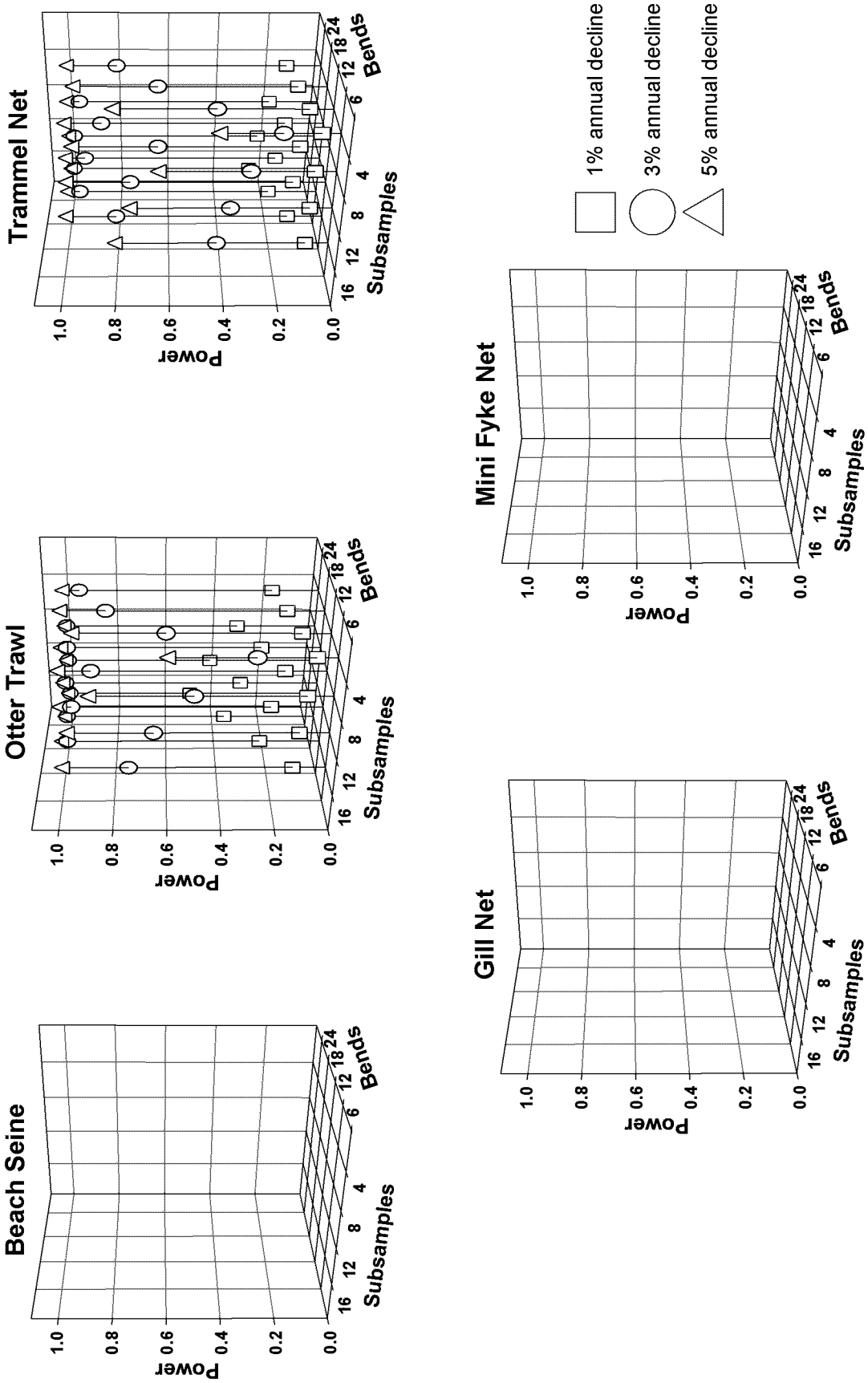

Figure F–79. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-all from Zone 3 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

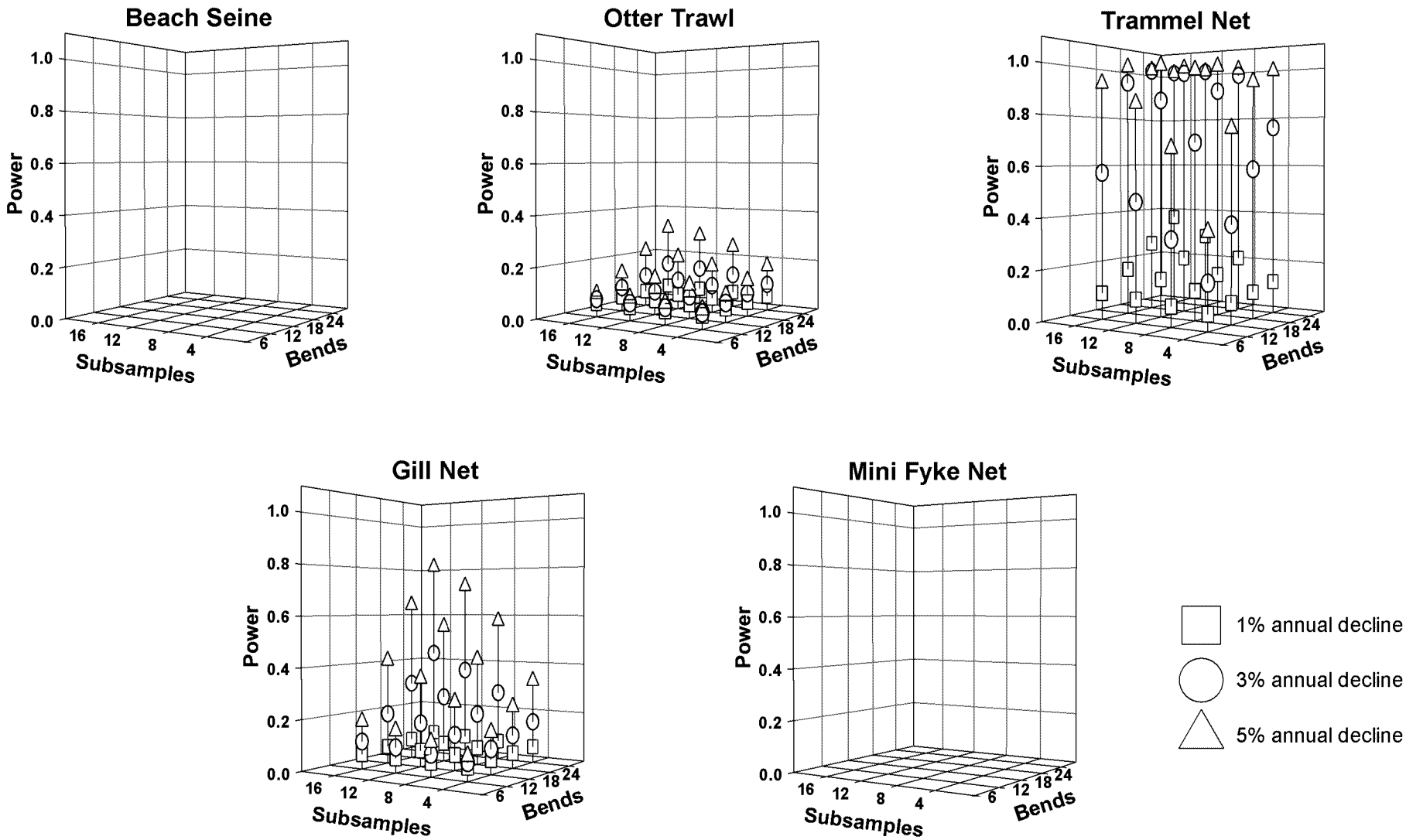

Figure F–80. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-all from Segment 7 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

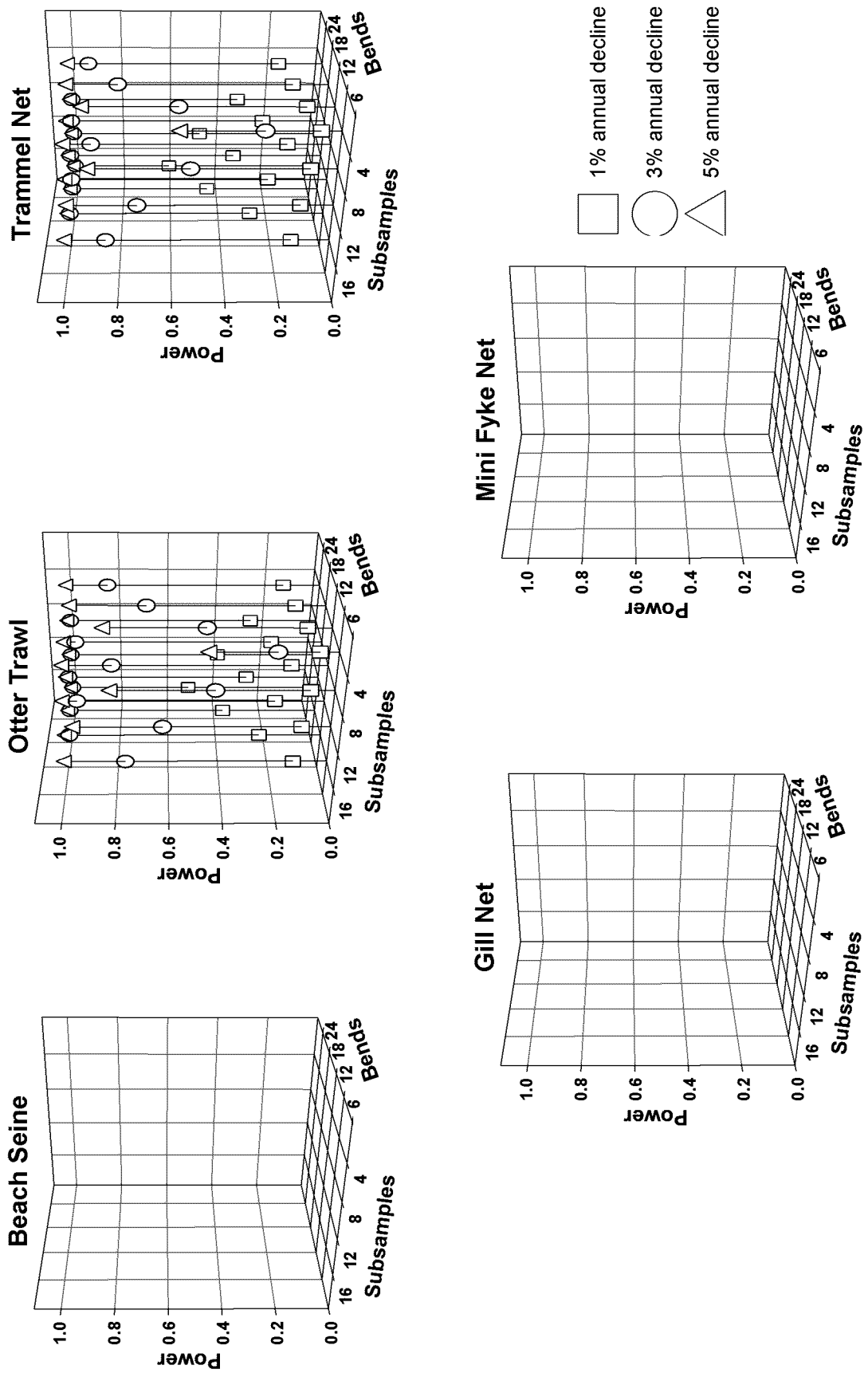

Figure F–81. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Zone 3 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

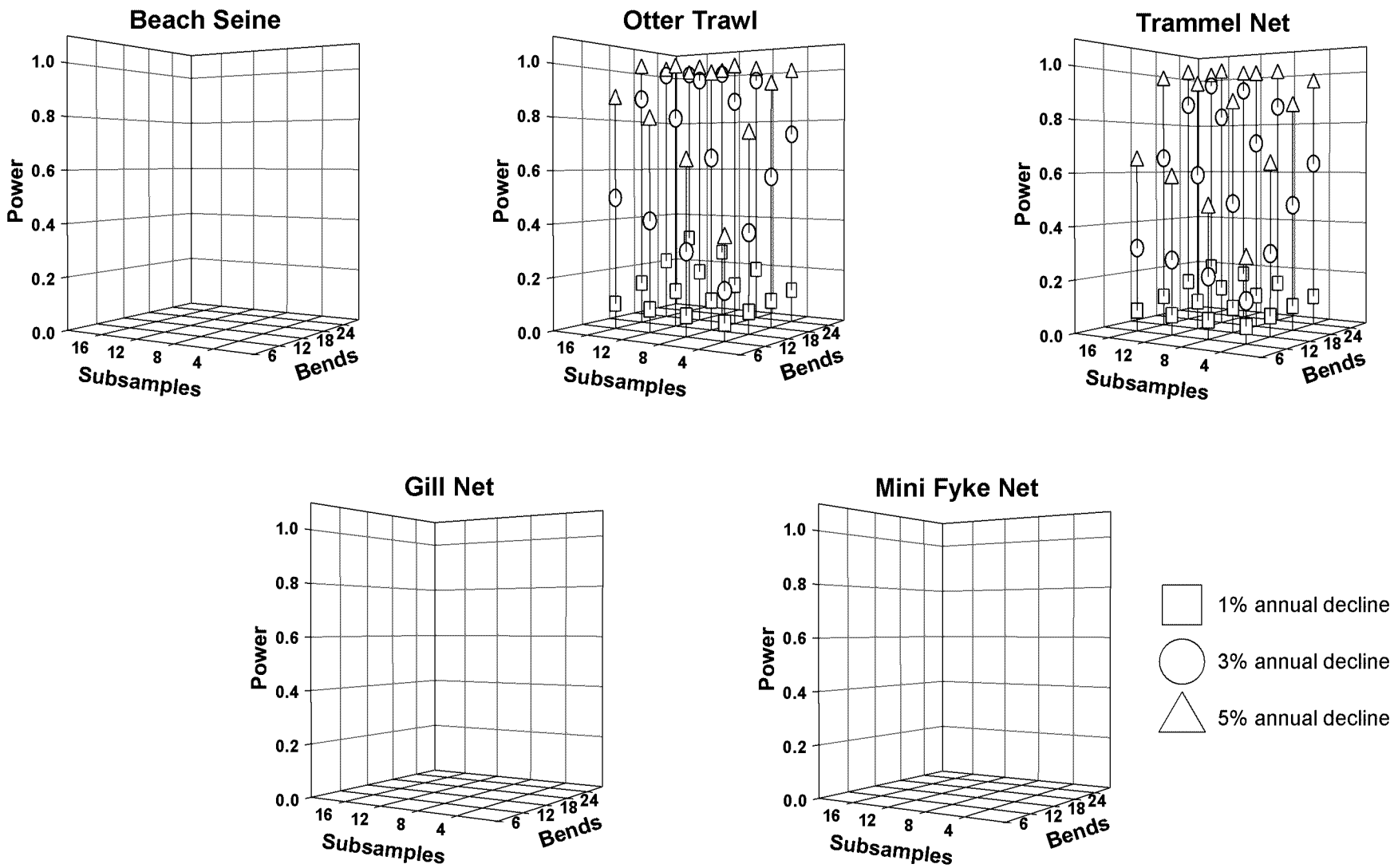

Figure F–82. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Zone 3 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

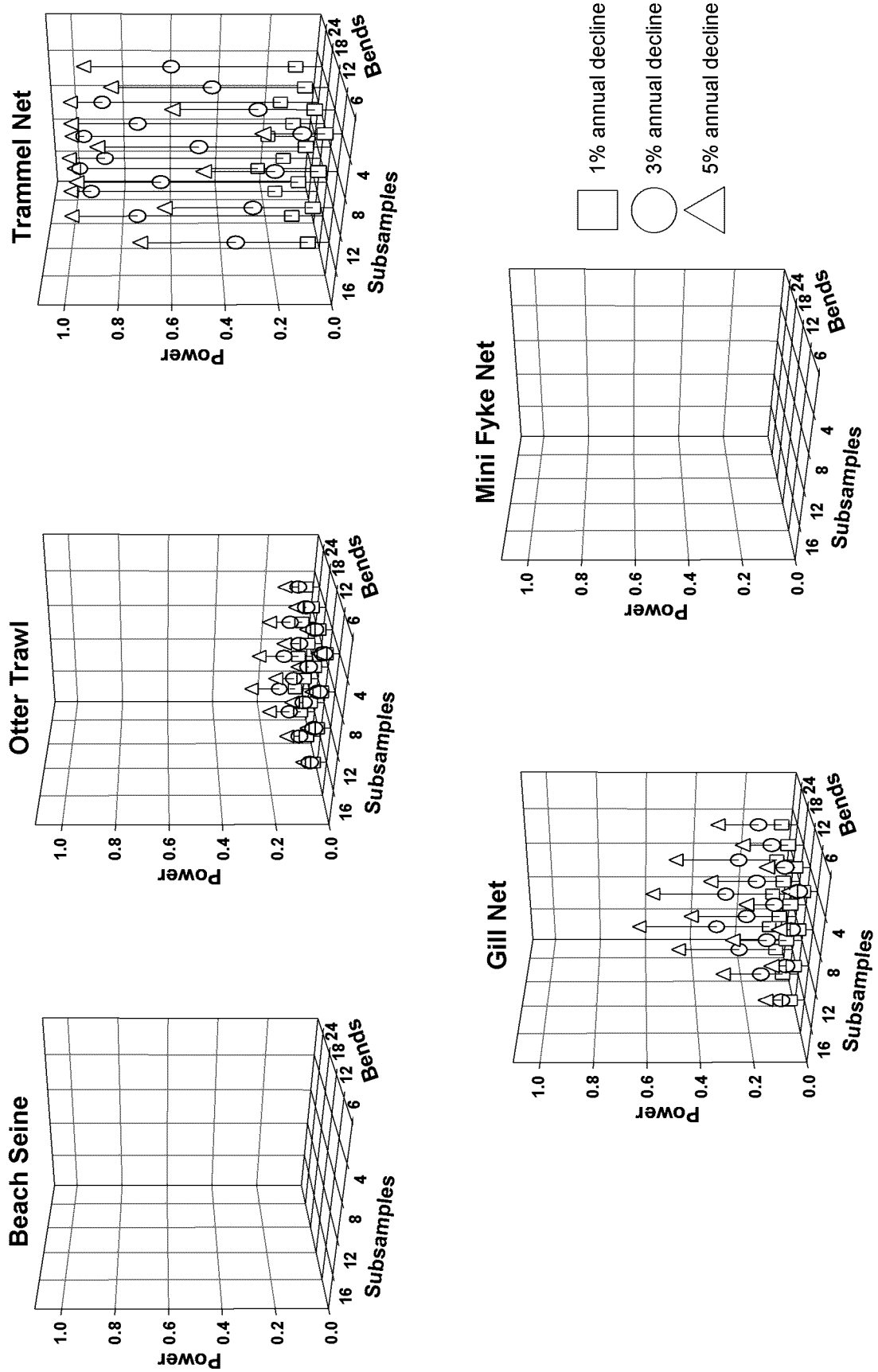

Figure F–83. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Segment 7 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

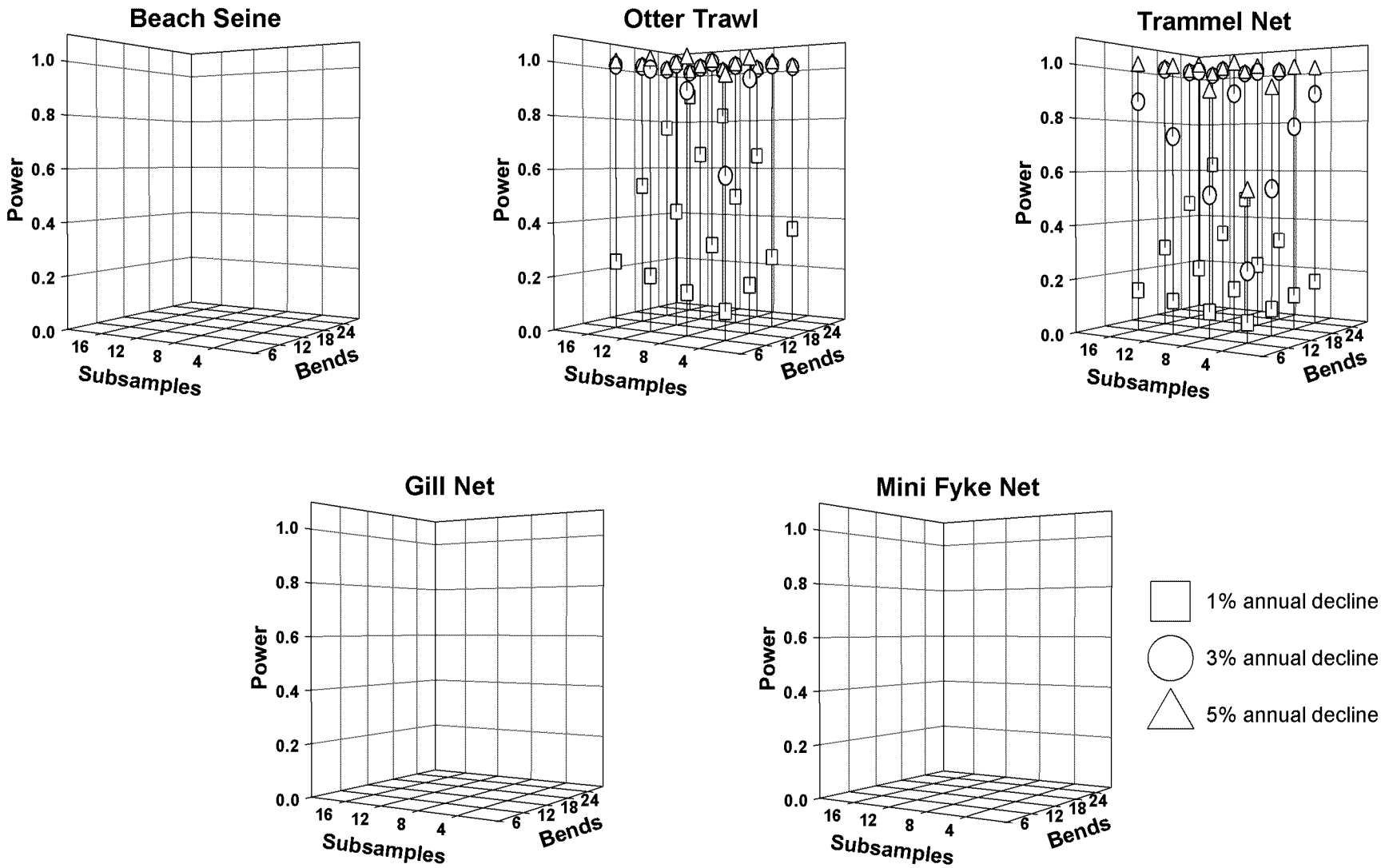

Figure F–84. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-juvenile from Zone 3 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

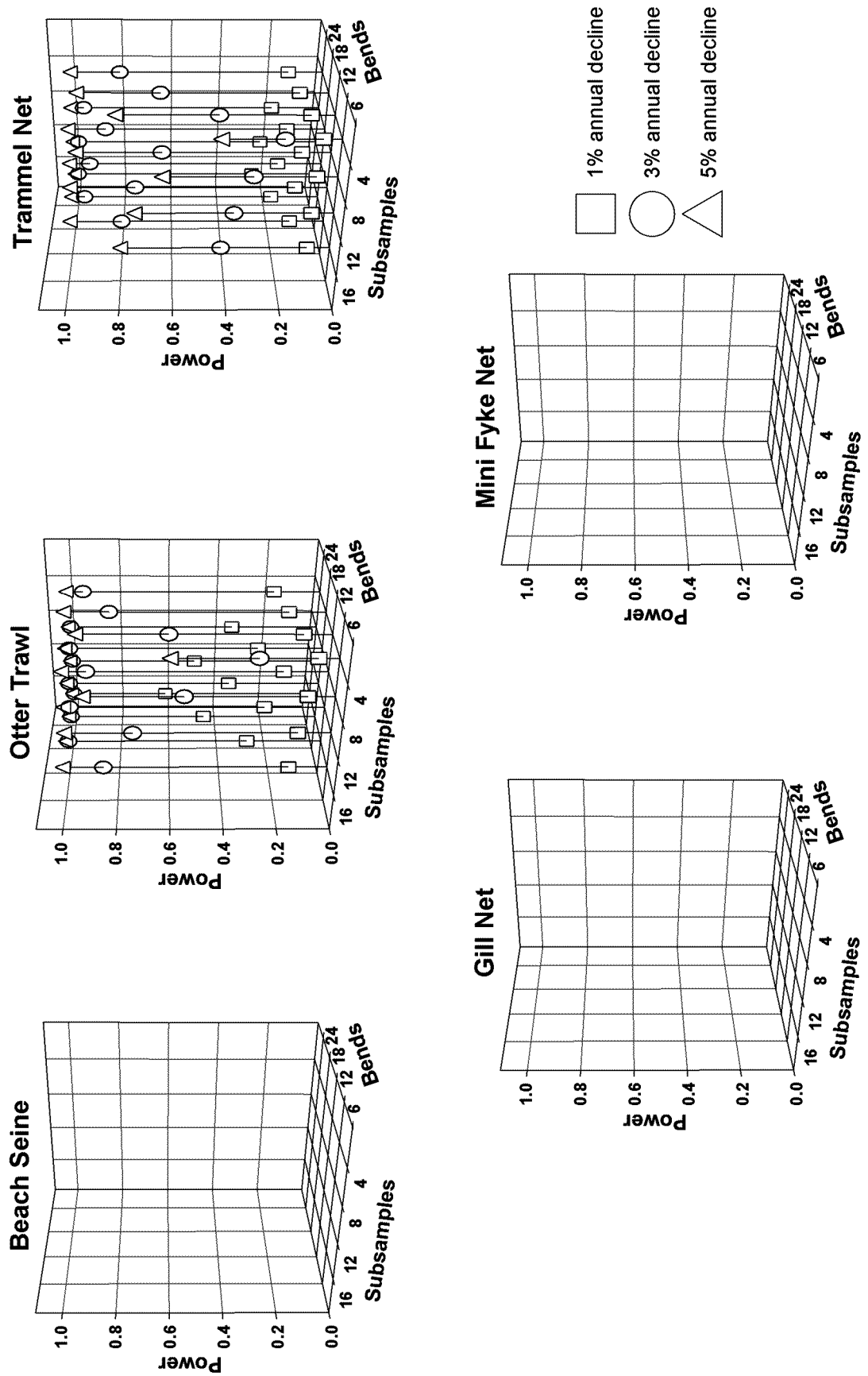

Figure F–85. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-juvenile from Zone 3 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

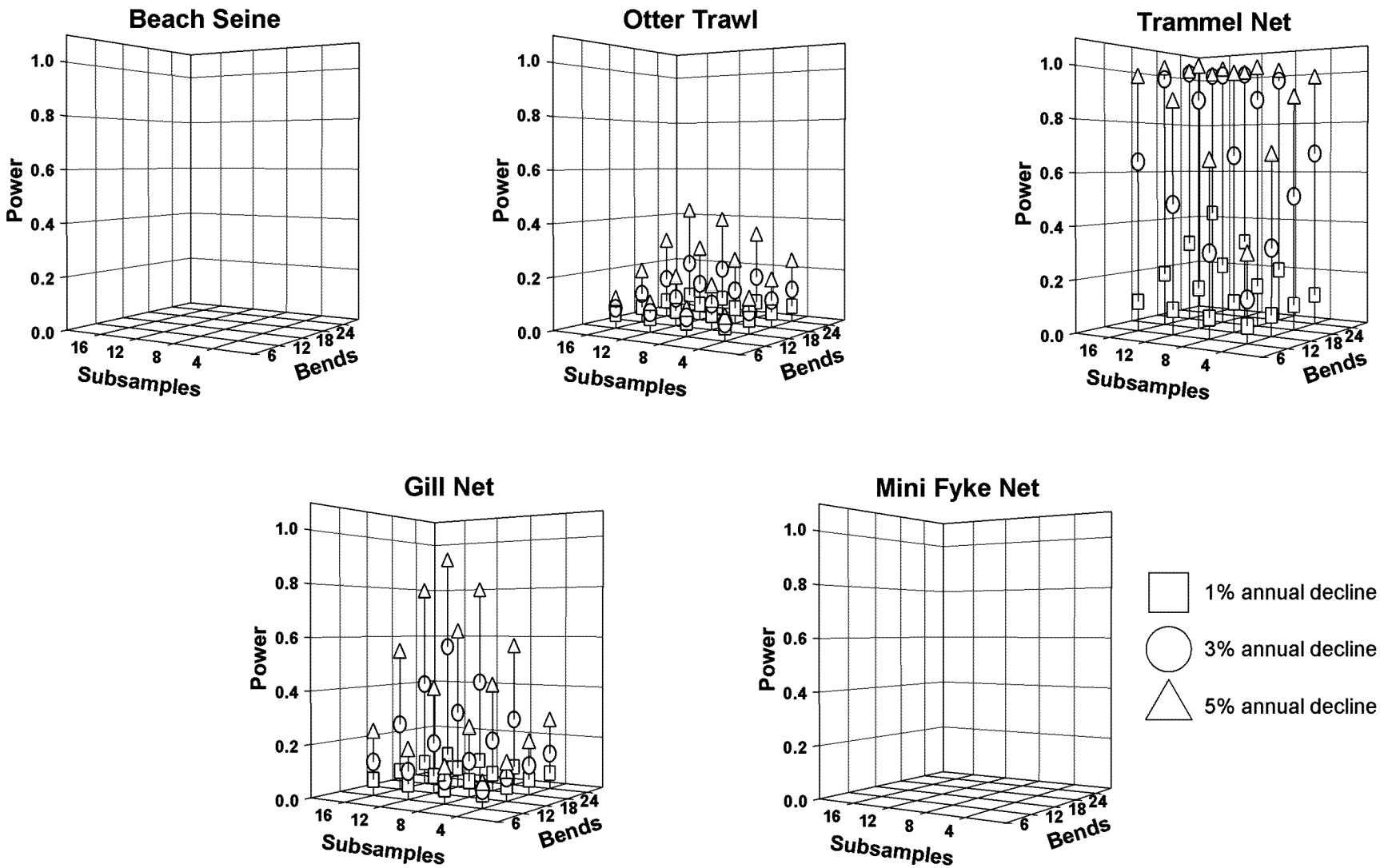

Figure F–86. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Segment 7 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

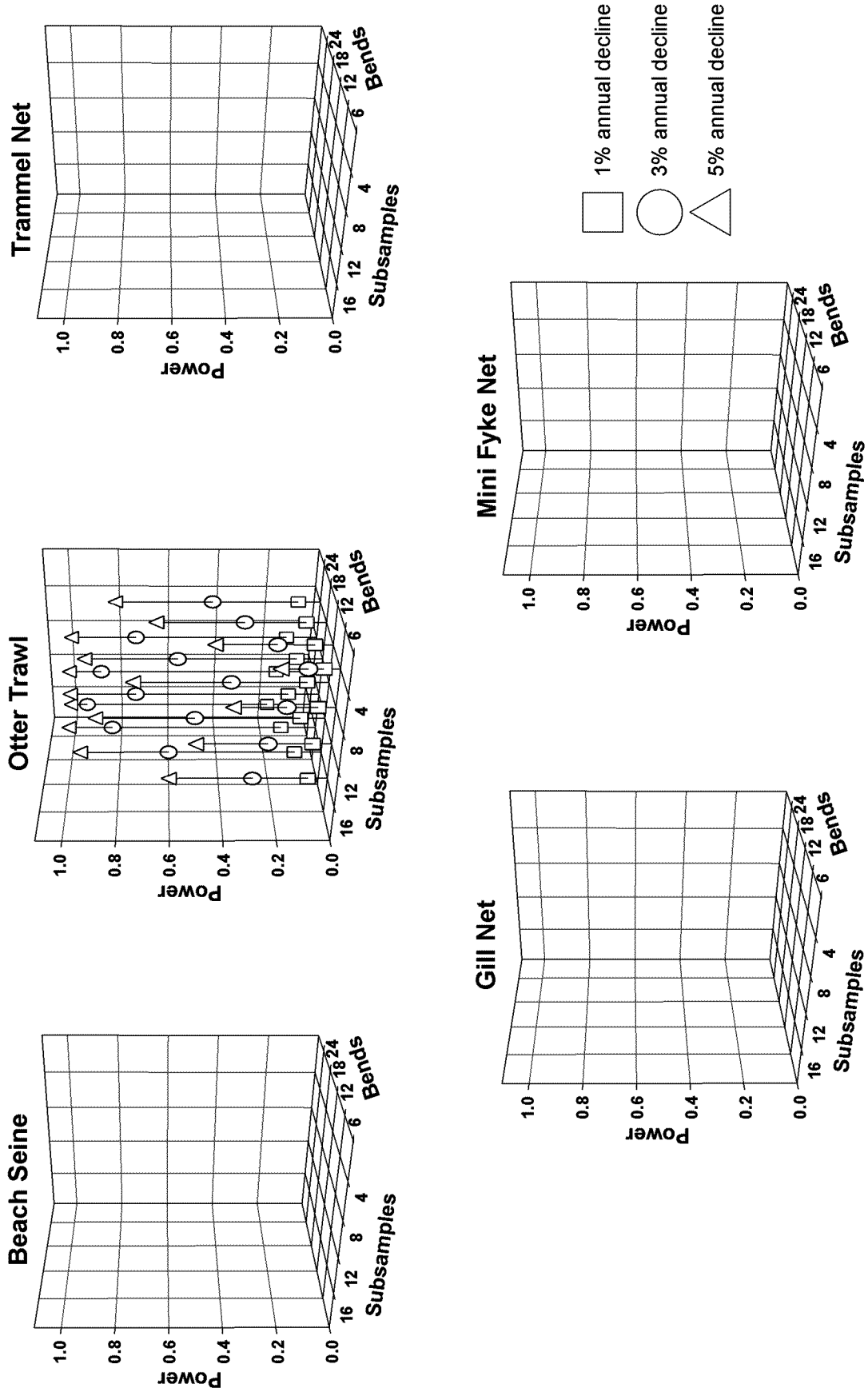

Figure F–87. Twenty-year power curves for the group sicklefin chub-all from Zone 3 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

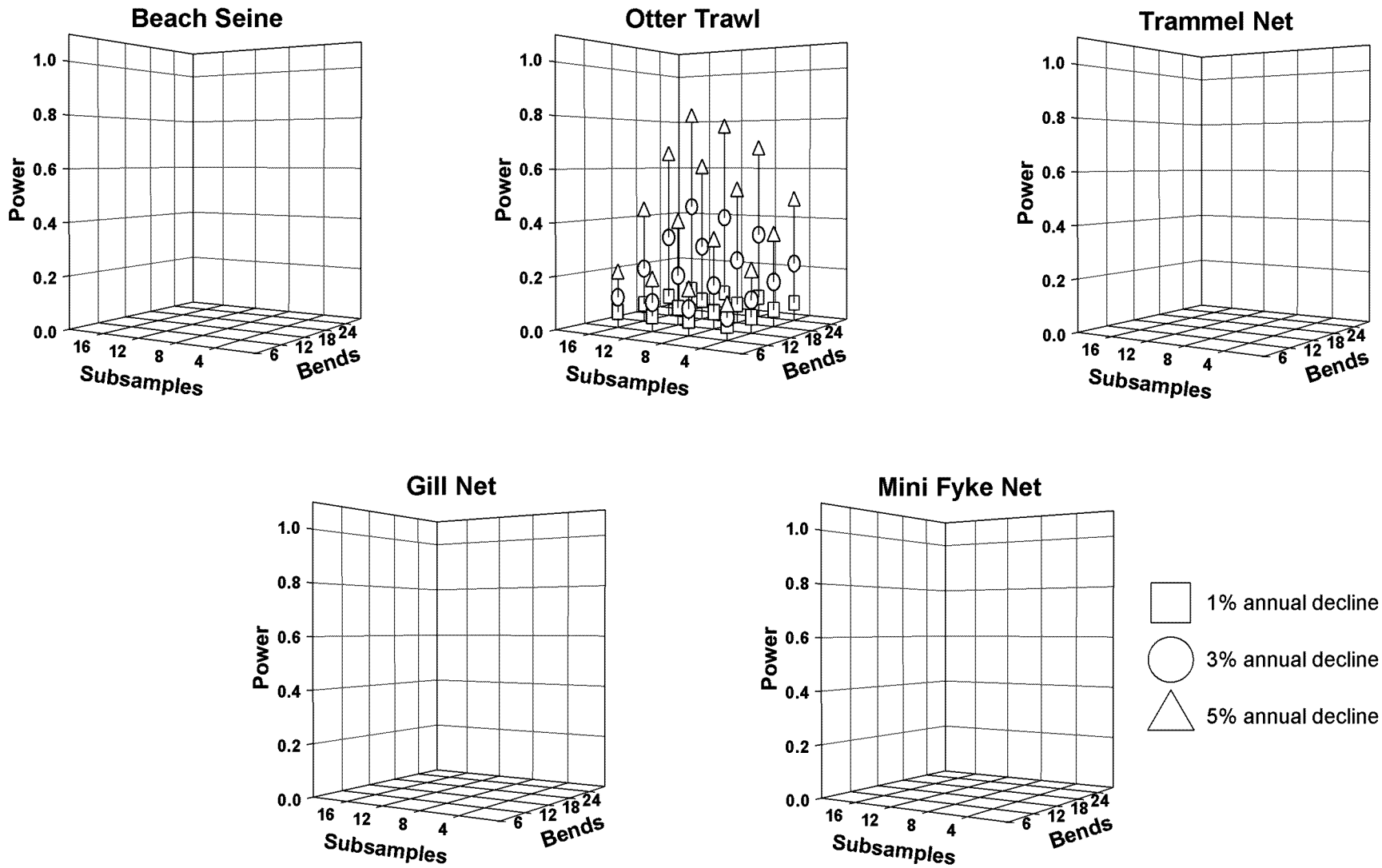

Figure F–88. Twenty-year power curves for the group sicklefin chub-all from Zone 3 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

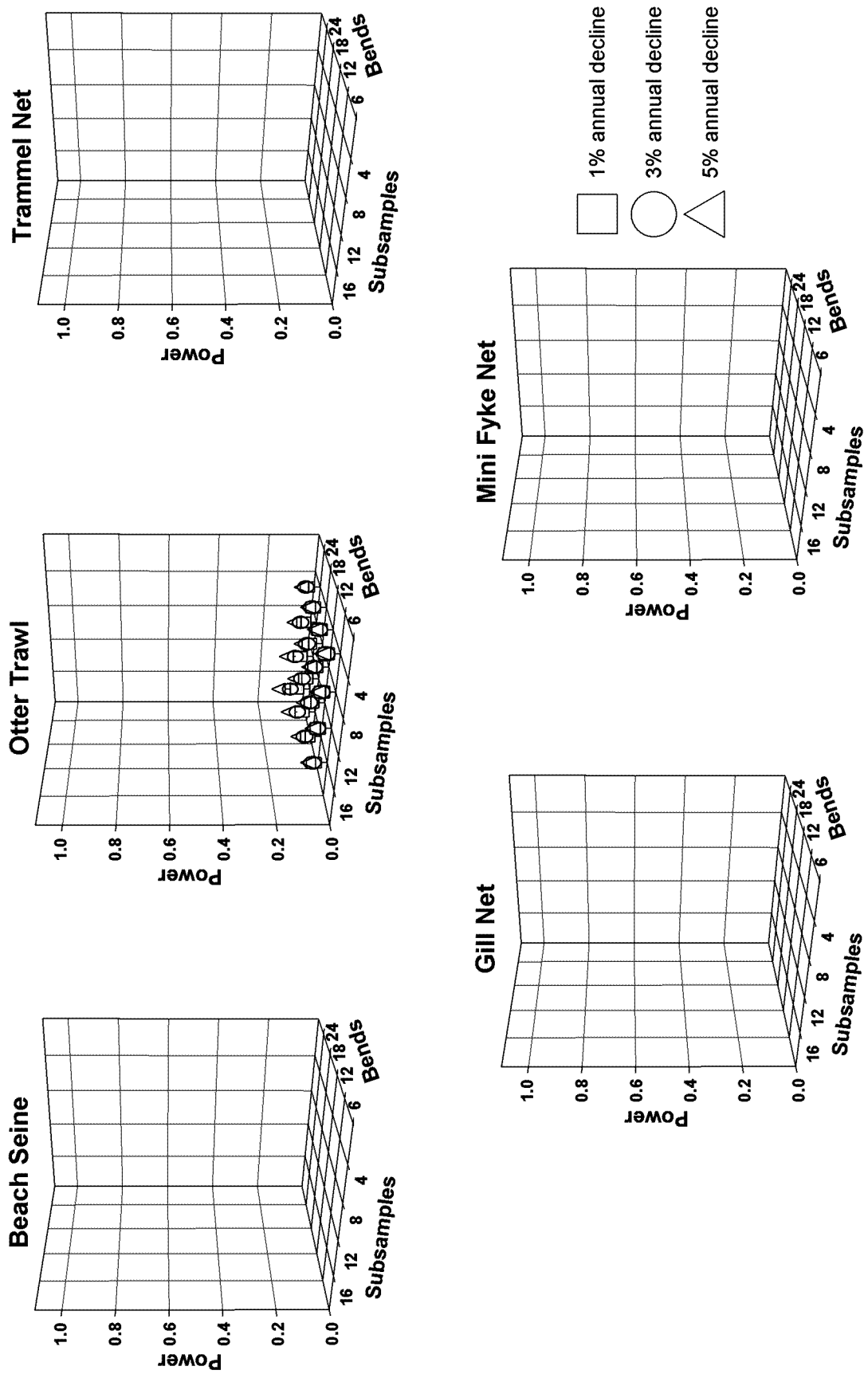

Figure F–89. Twenty-year power curves for the group sicklefin chub-all from Segment 7 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

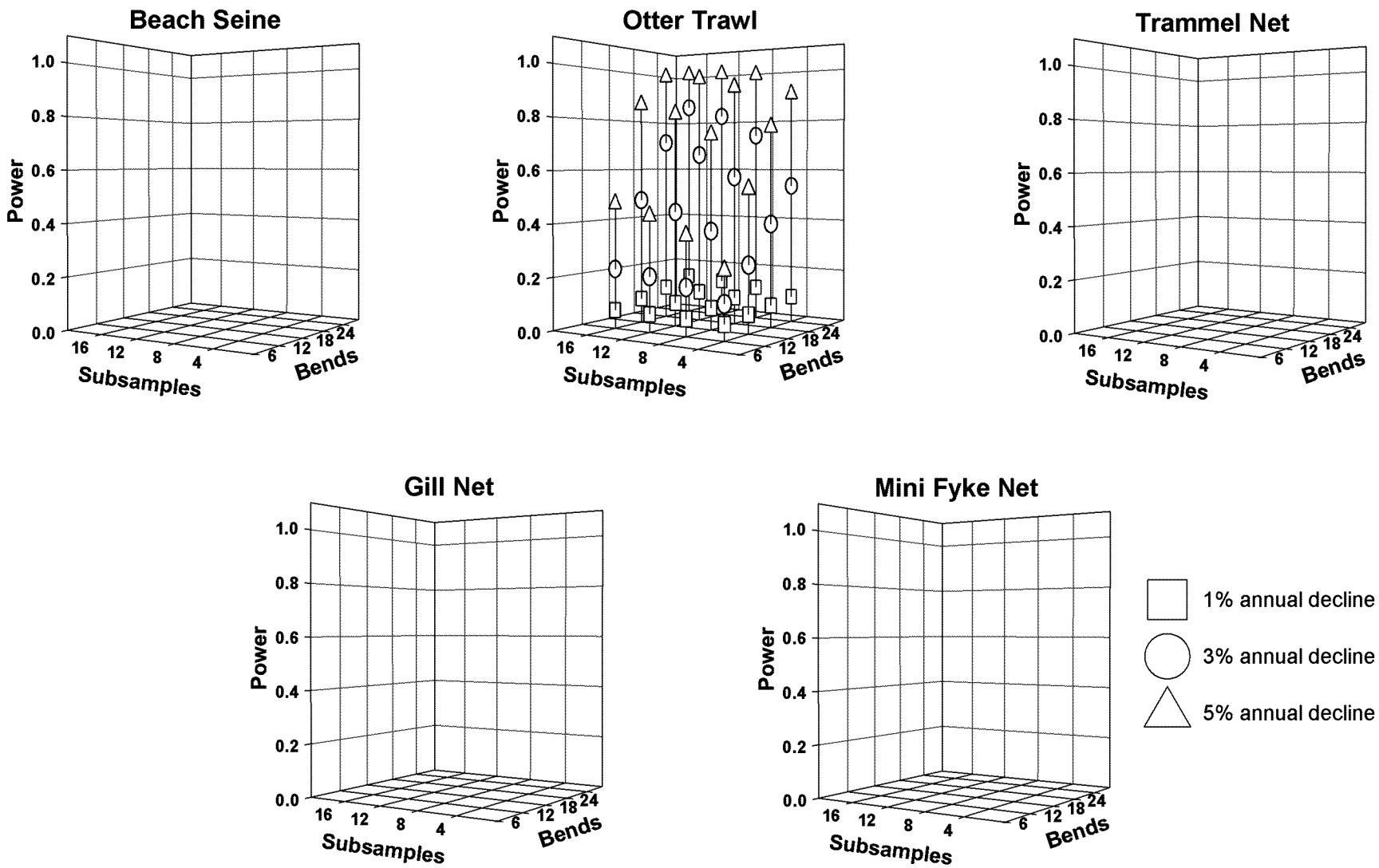

Figure F–90. Twenty-year power curves for the group speckled chub-all from Zone 3 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

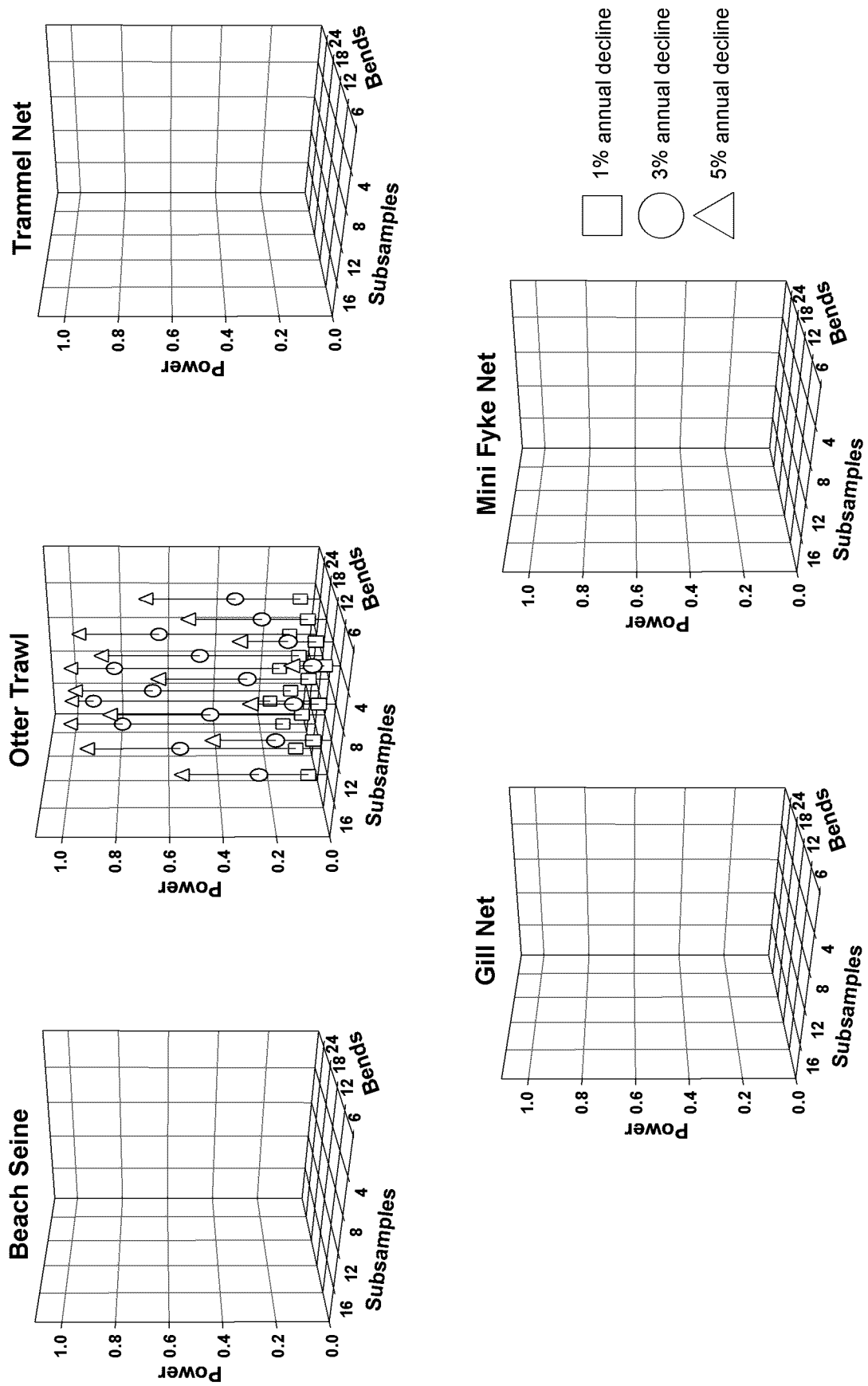

Figure F–91. Twenty-year power curves for the group speckled chub-all from Zone 3 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

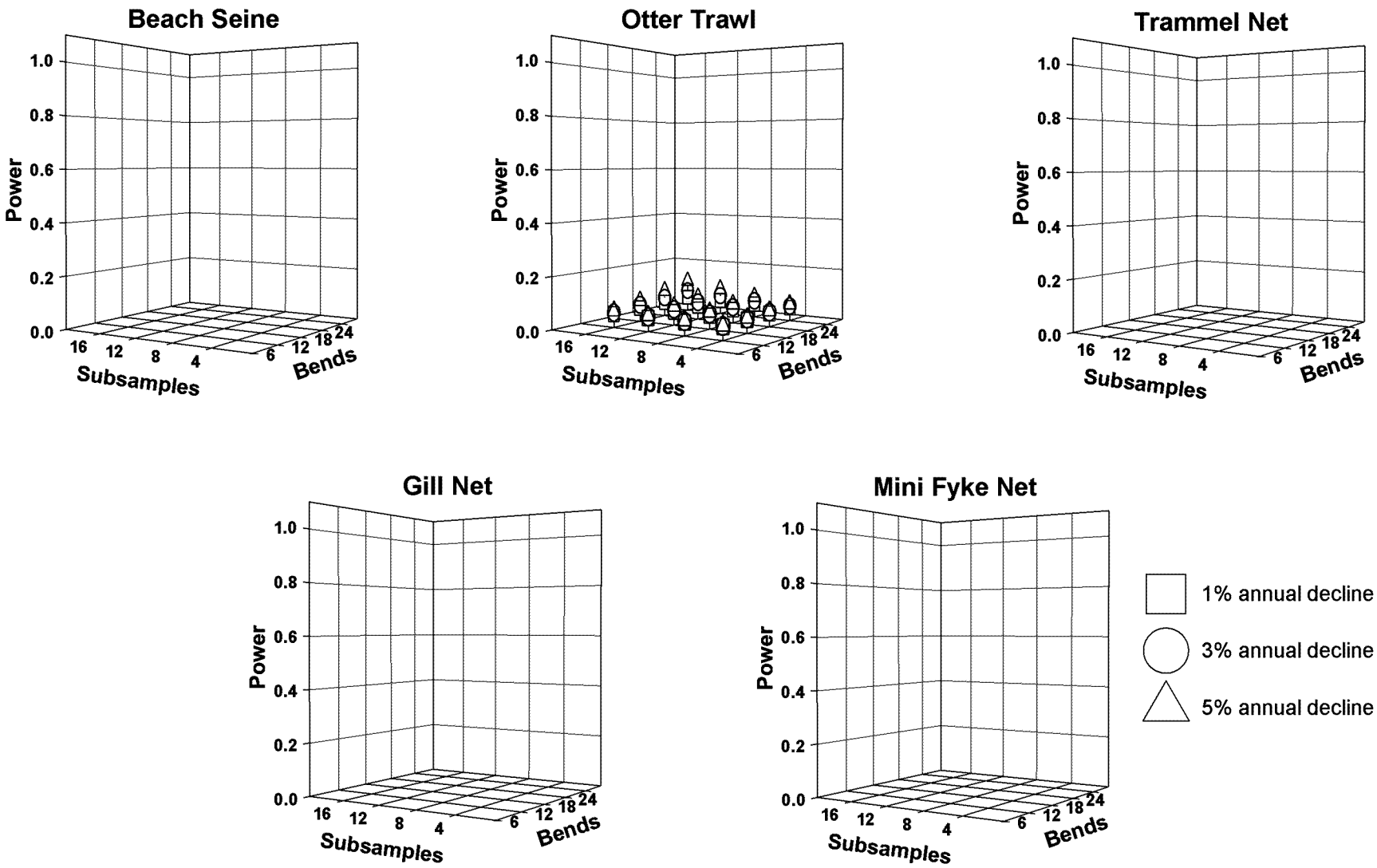

Figure F–92. Twenty-year power curves for the group speckled chub-all from Segment 7 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

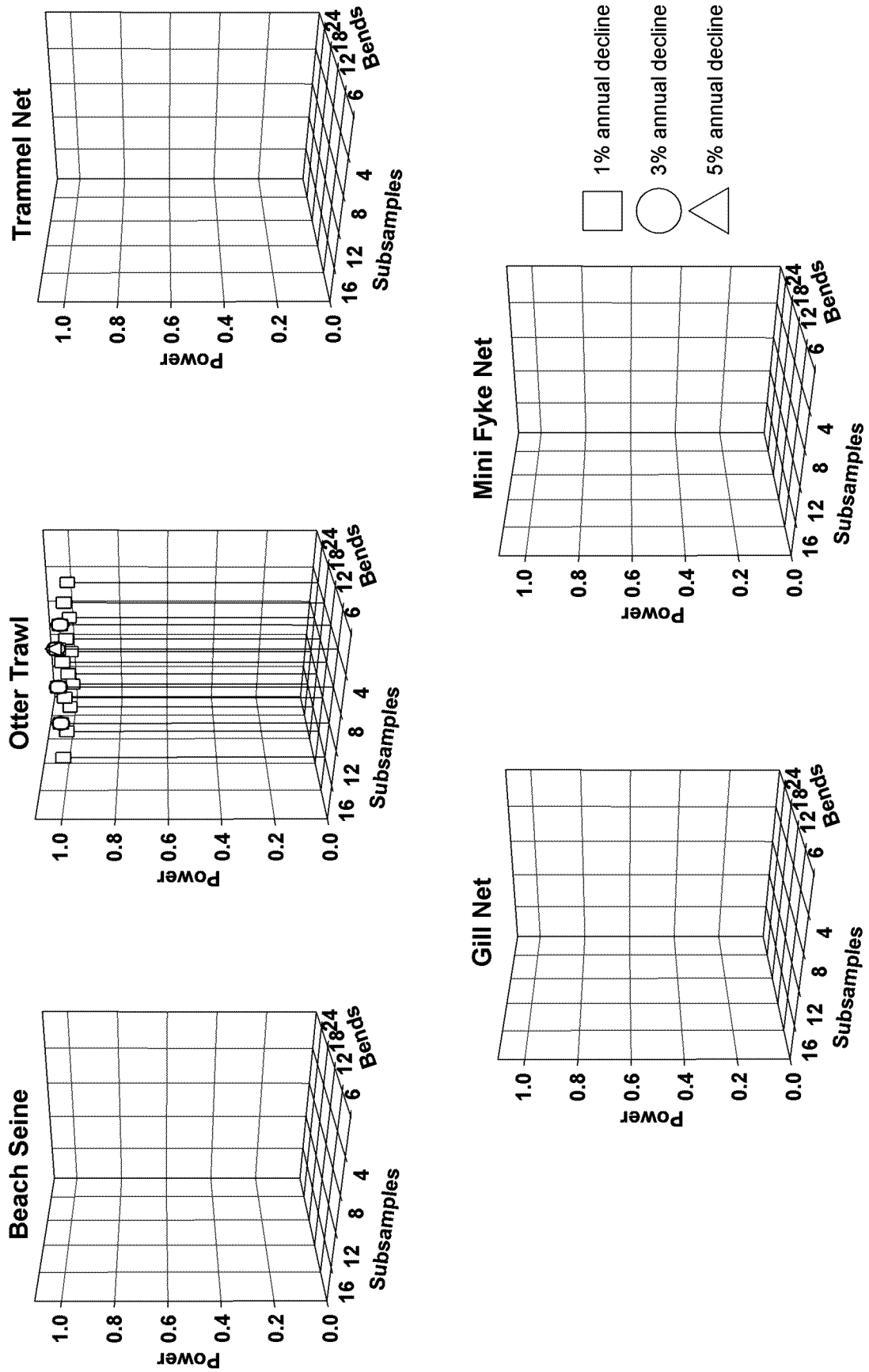

Figure F–93. Twenty-year power curves for the group sturgeon chub-all from Zone 3 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

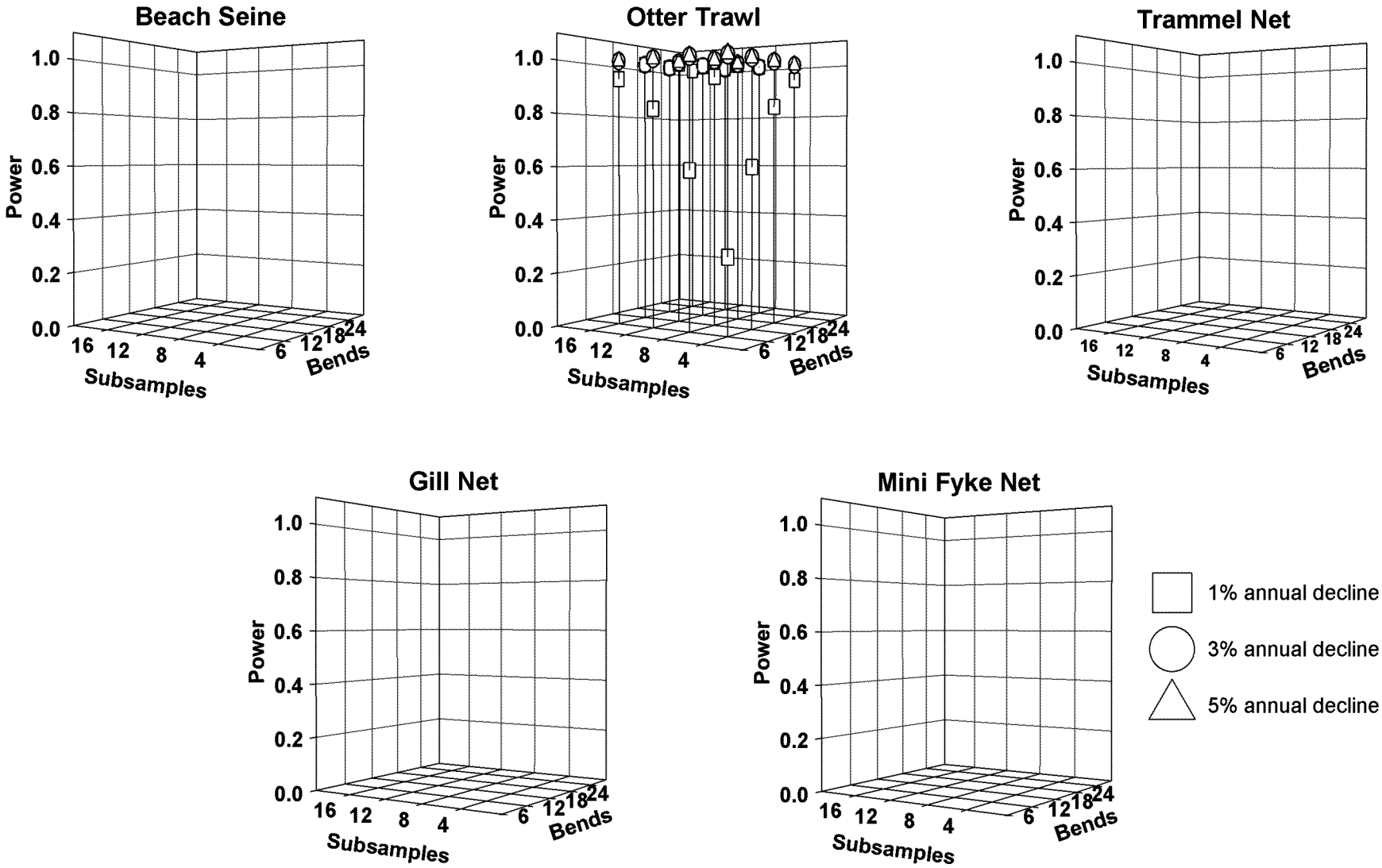

Figure F–94. Twenty-year power curves for the group sturgeon chub-all from Zone 3 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

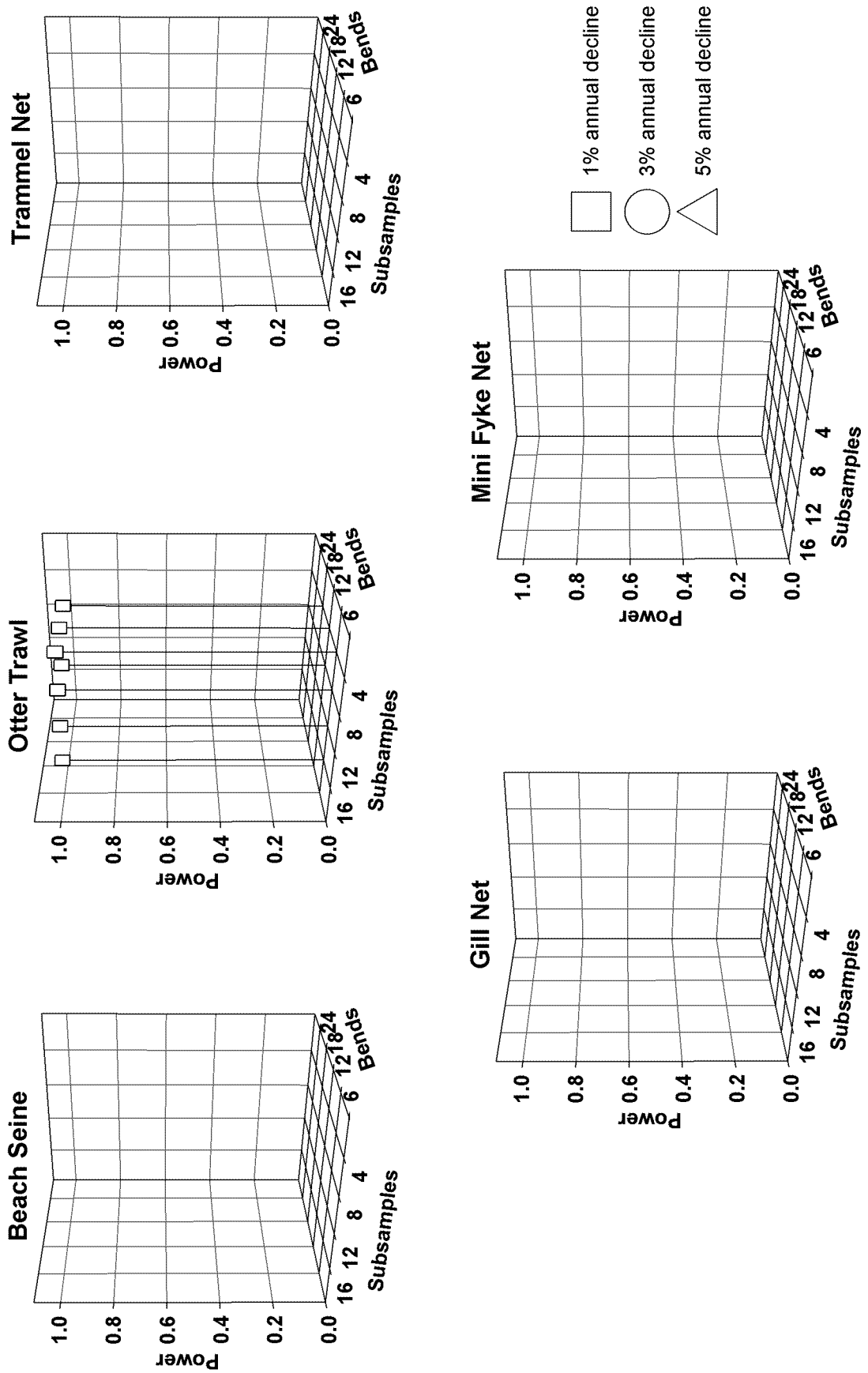

Figure F–95. Twenty-year power curves for the group sturgeon chub-all from Segment 7 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

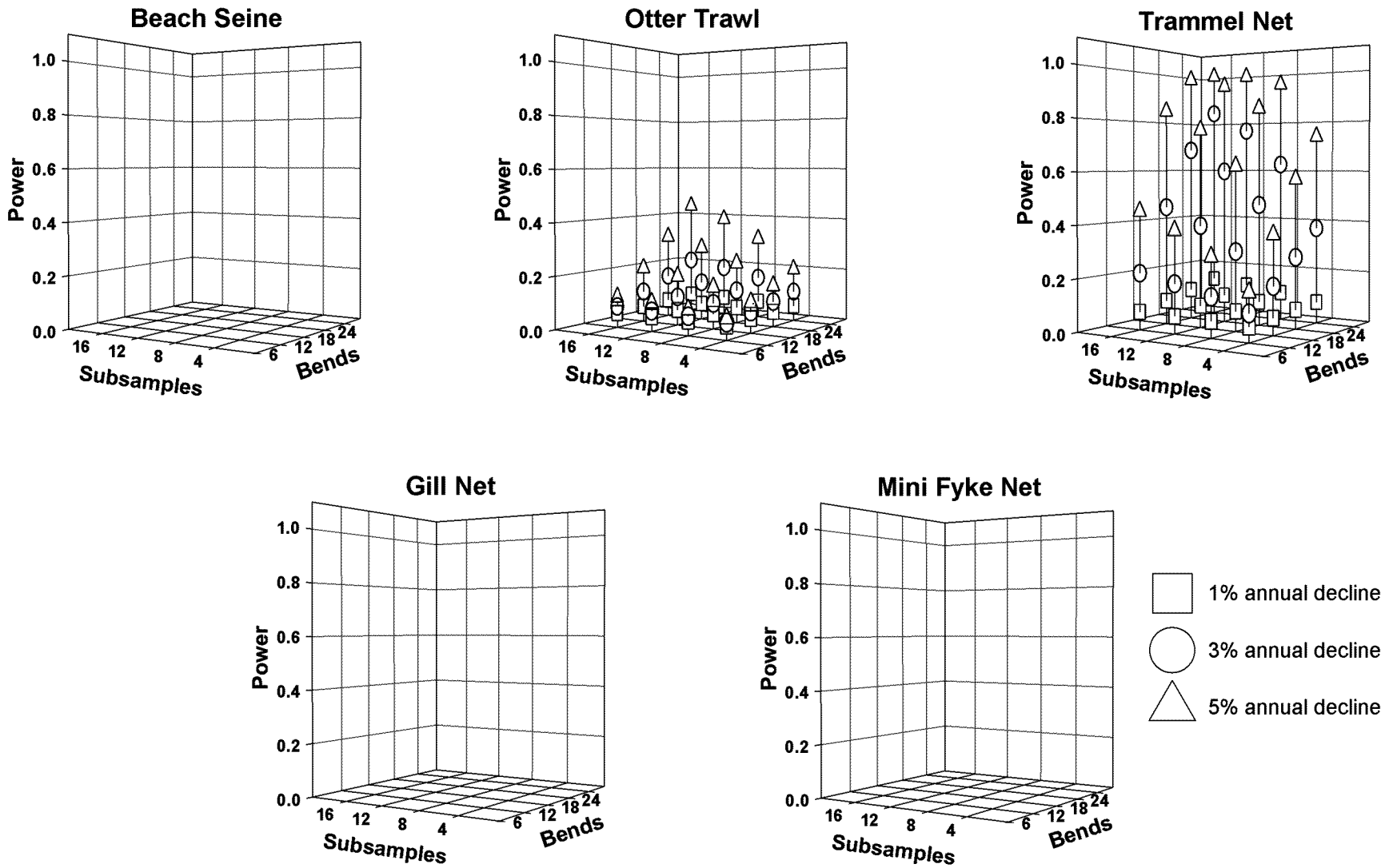

Figure F–96. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-all from Zone 4 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

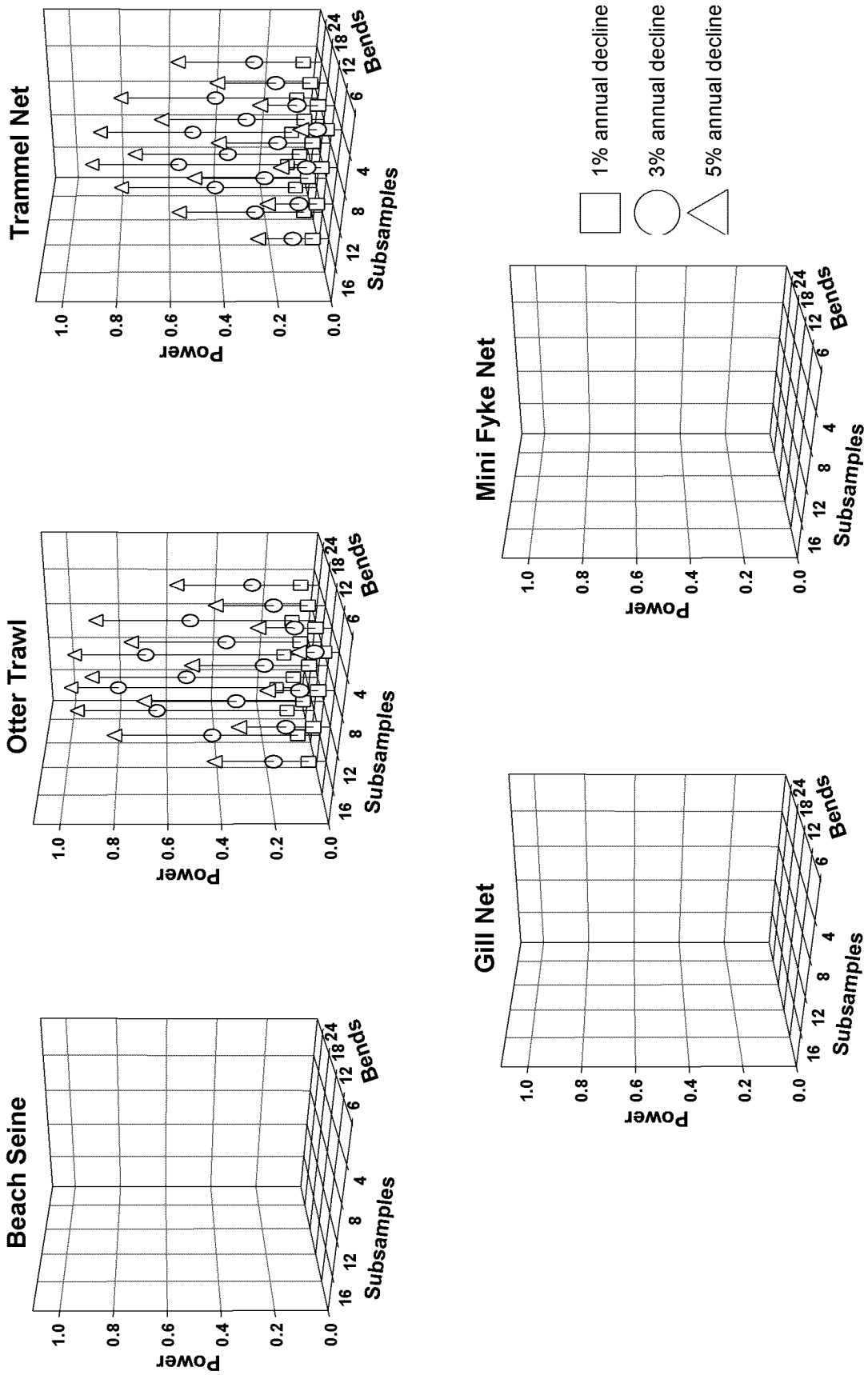

Figure F–97. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-all from Zone 4 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

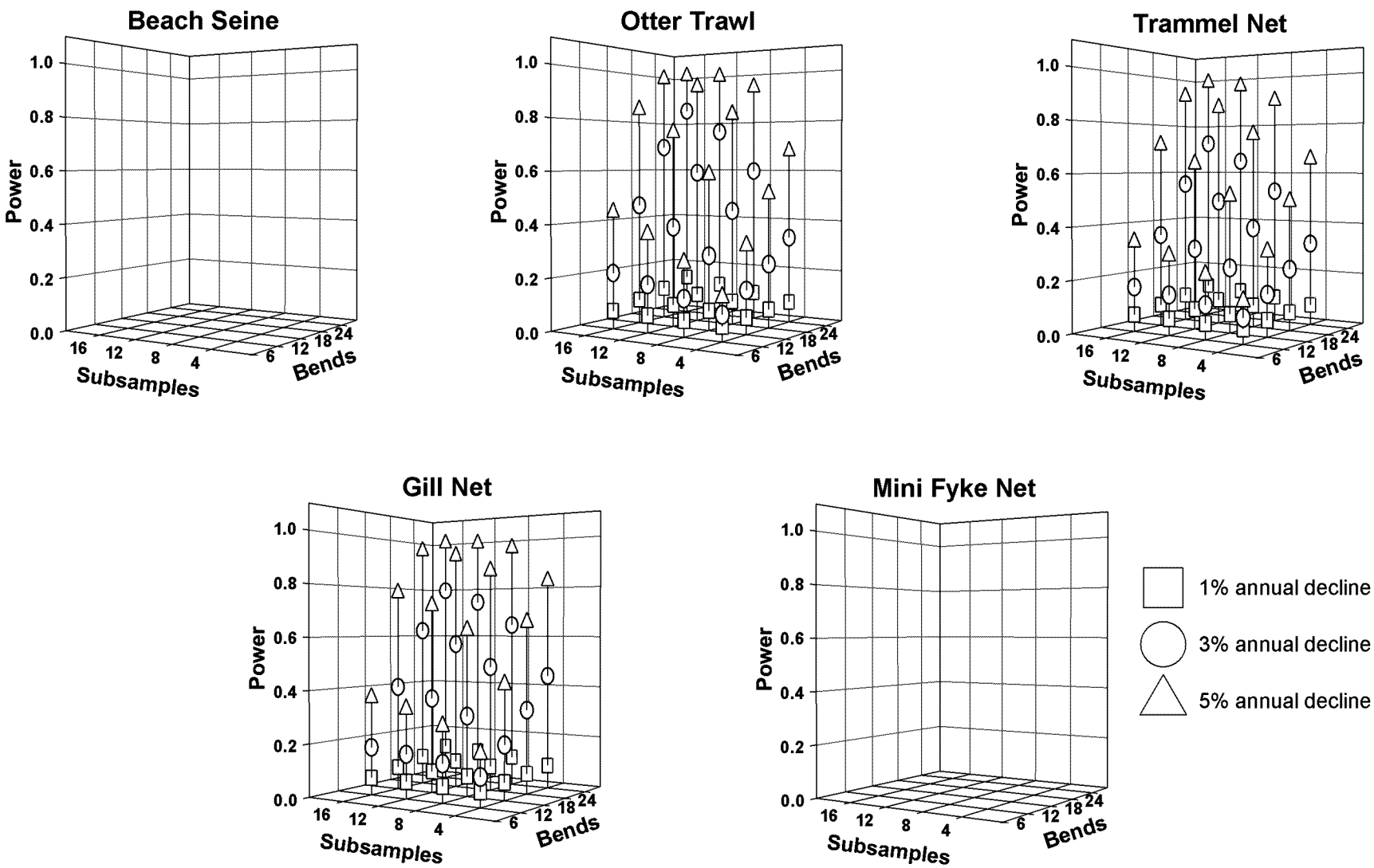

Figure F–98. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-all from Segment 8 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

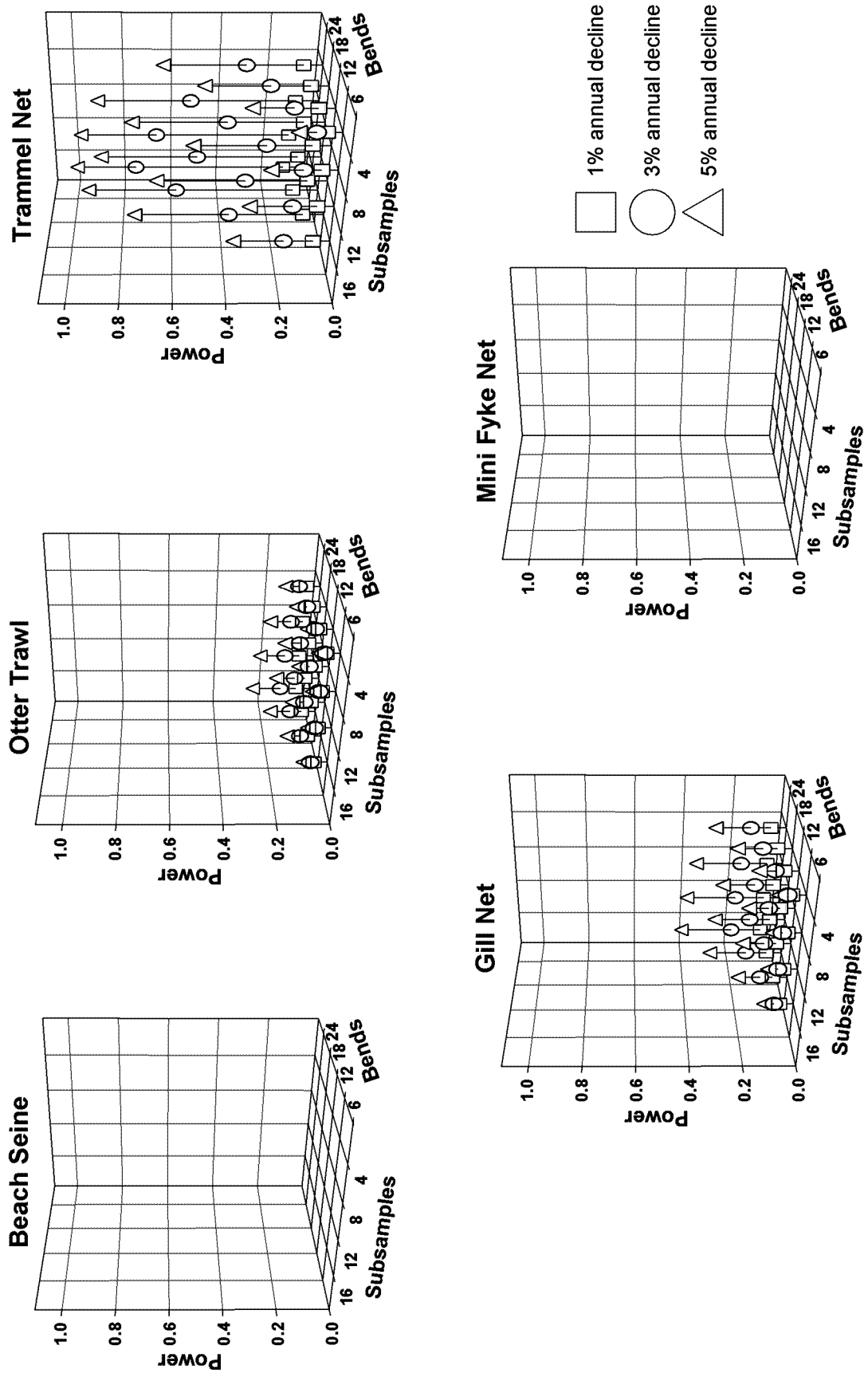

Figure F–99. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-all from Segment 9 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

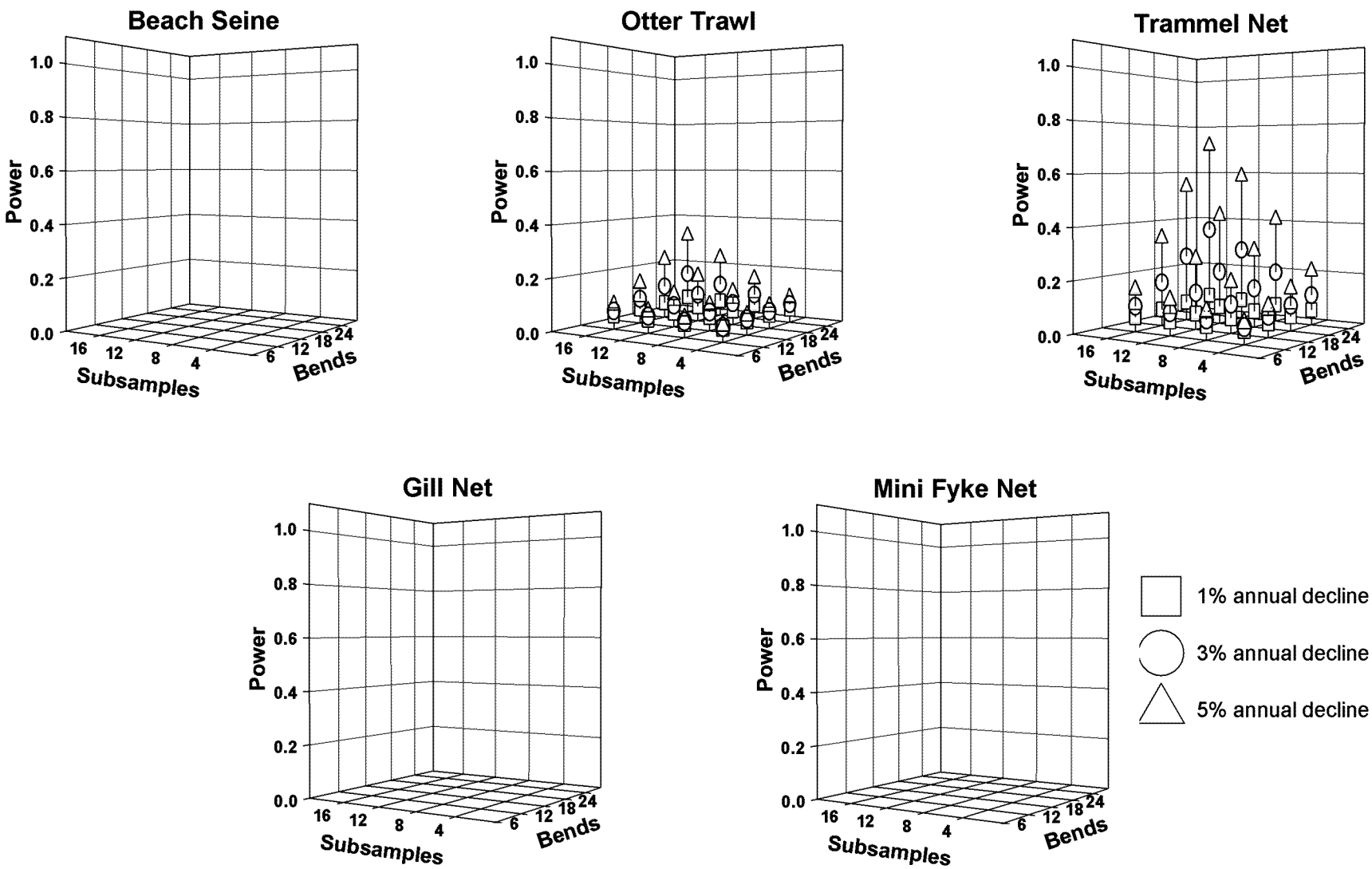

Figure F–100. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-all from Segment 10 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

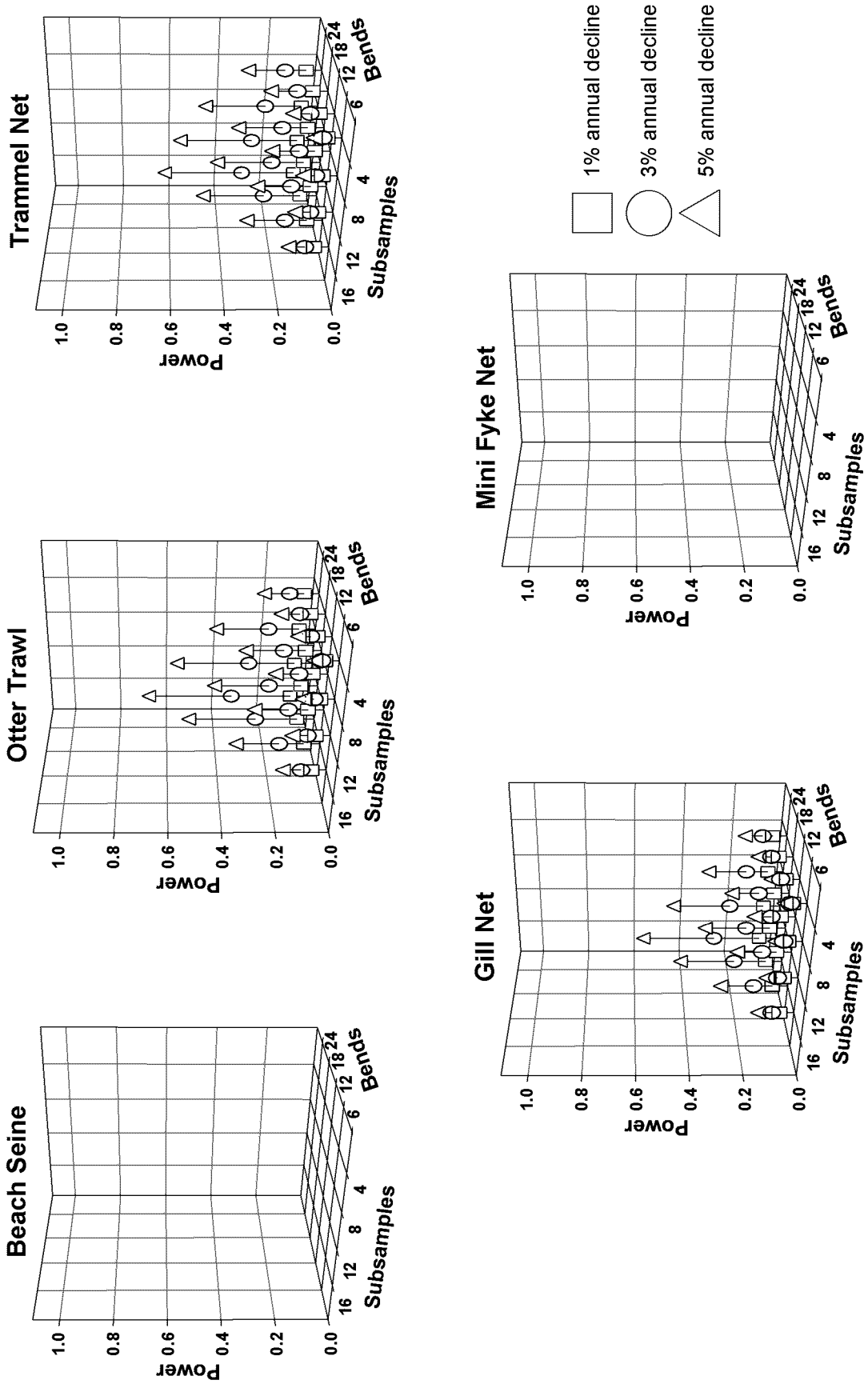

Figure F–101. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-all from Segment 13 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

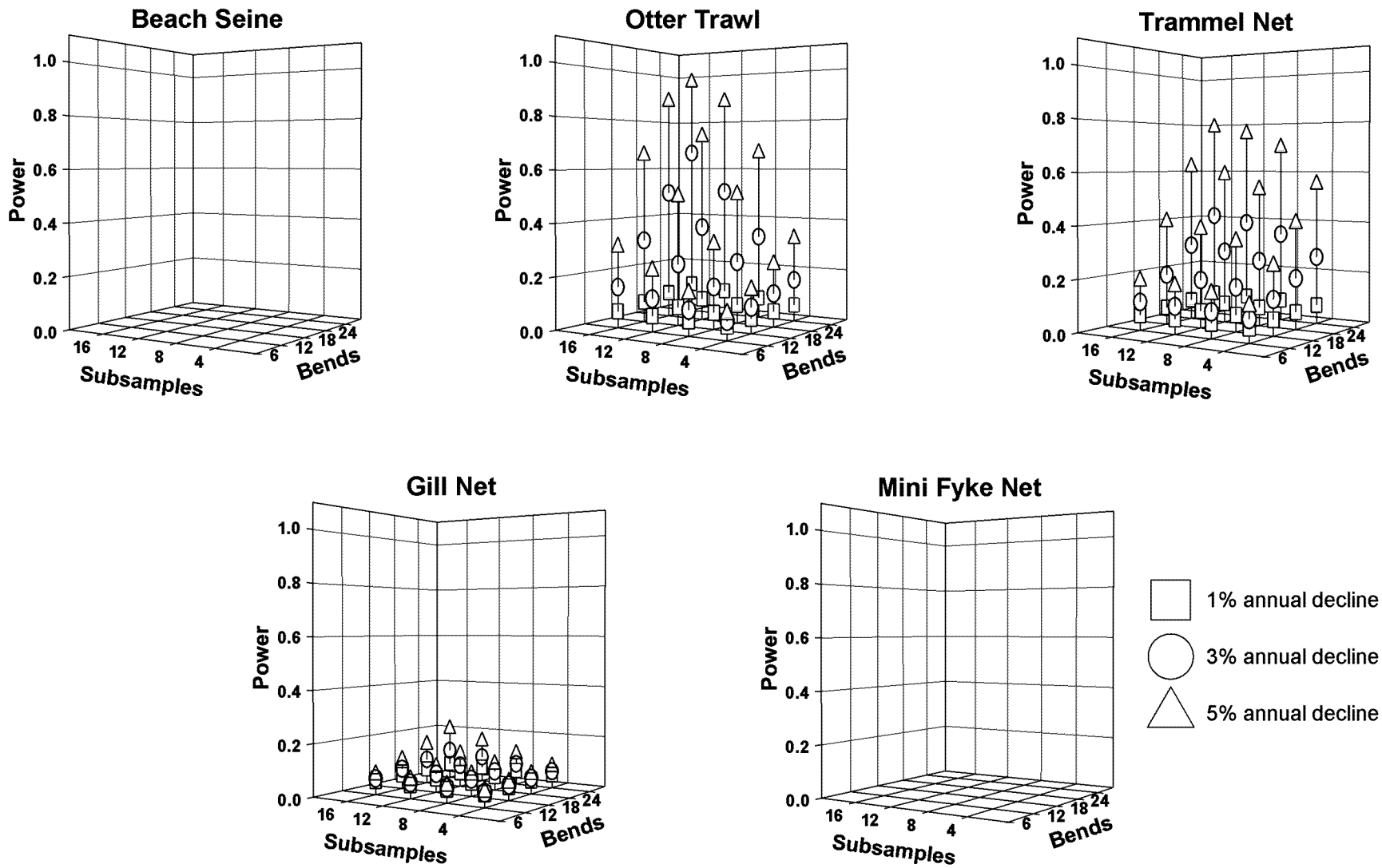

Figure F–102. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-all from Segment 14 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

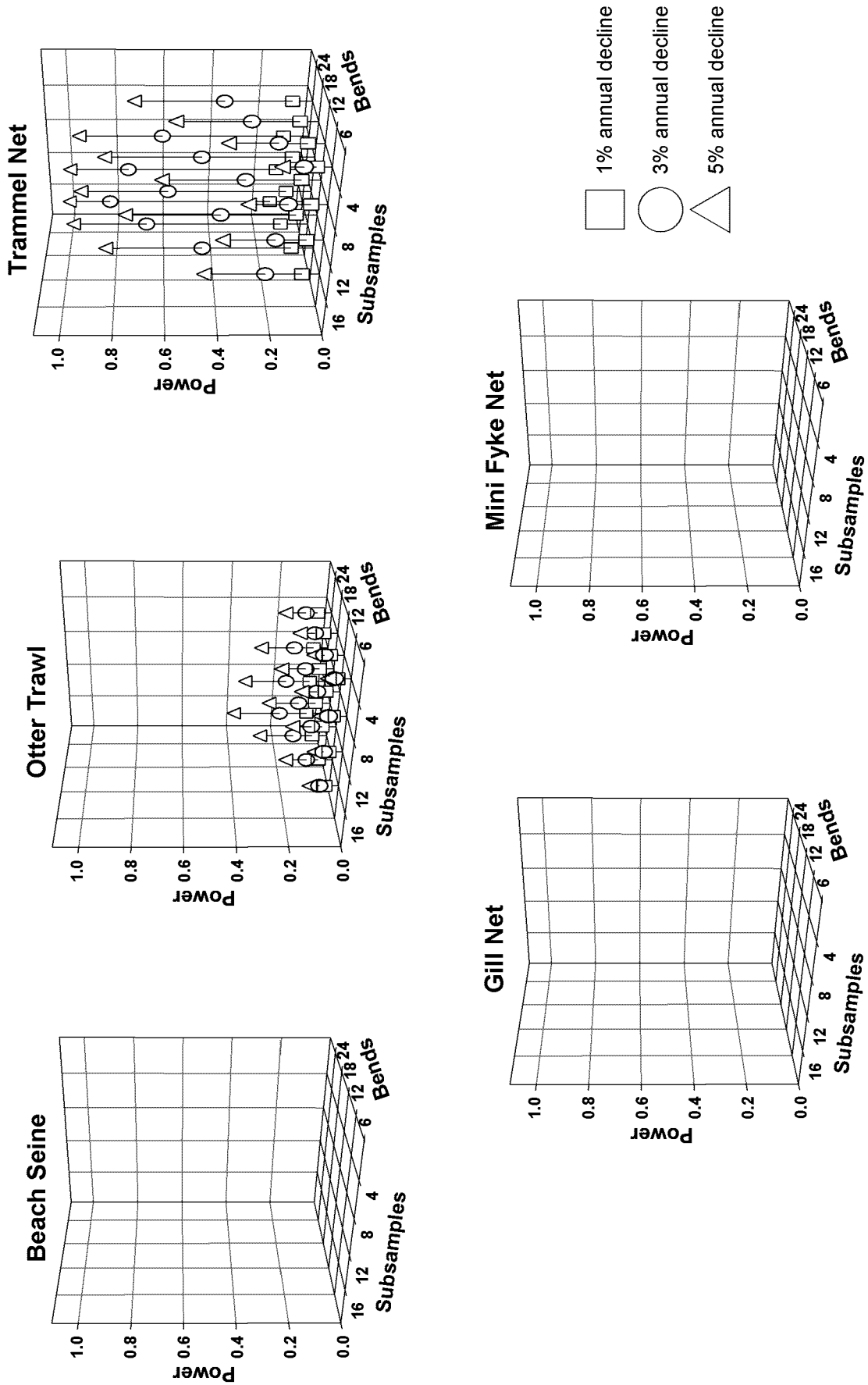

Figure F–103. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-adult from Zone 4 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

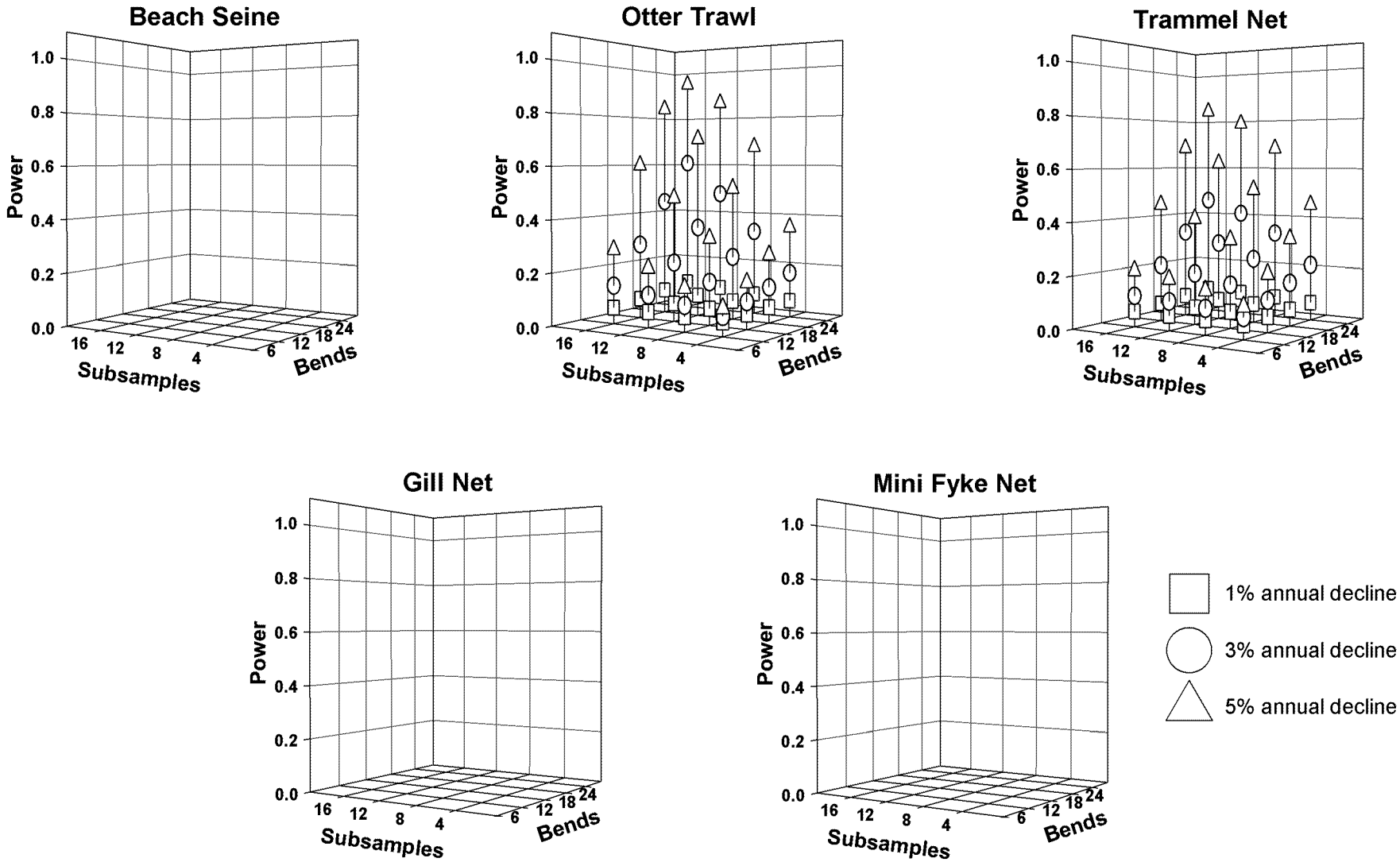

Figure F–104. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-adult from Zone 4 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

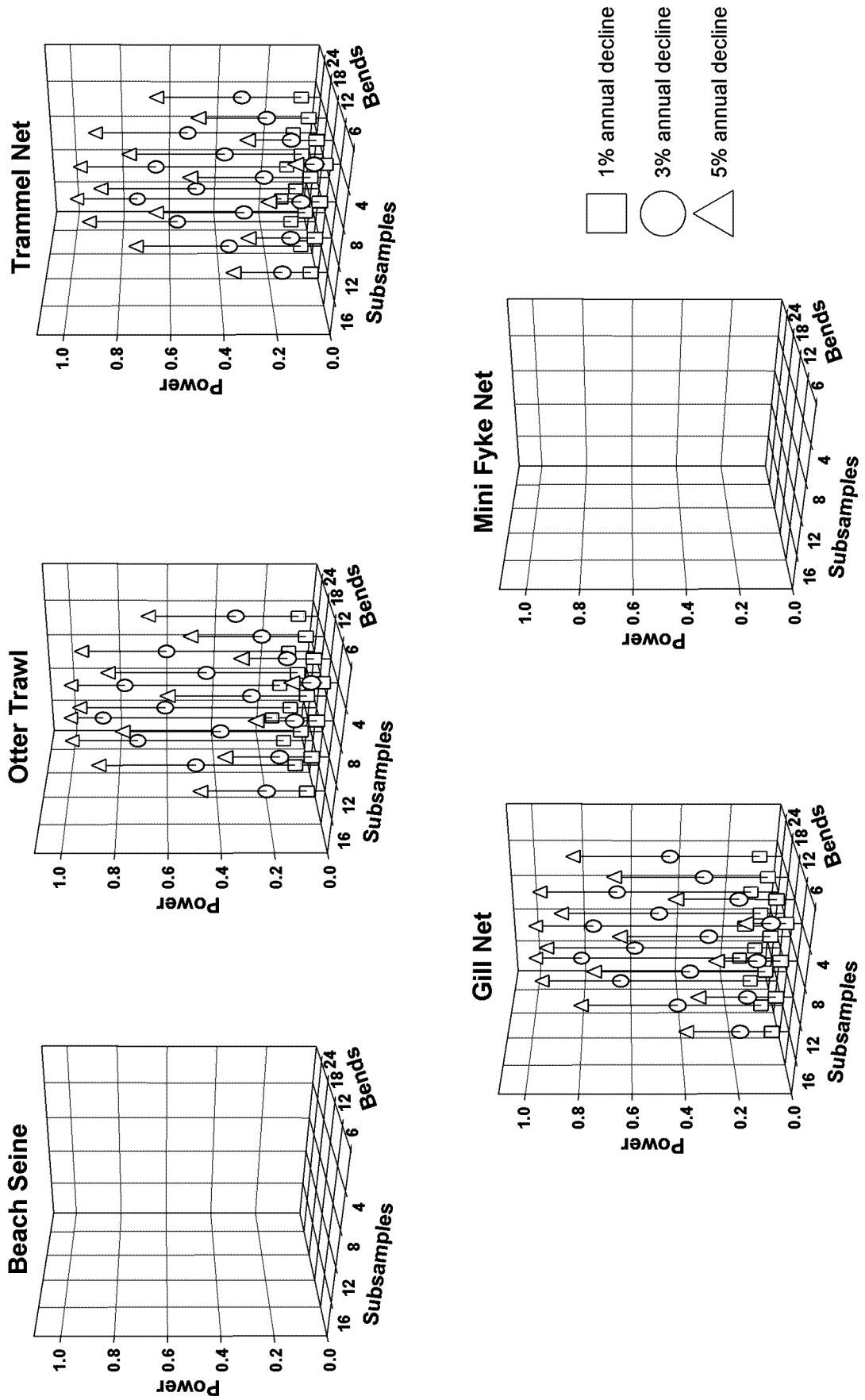

Figure F–105. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-adult from Segment 8 during for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

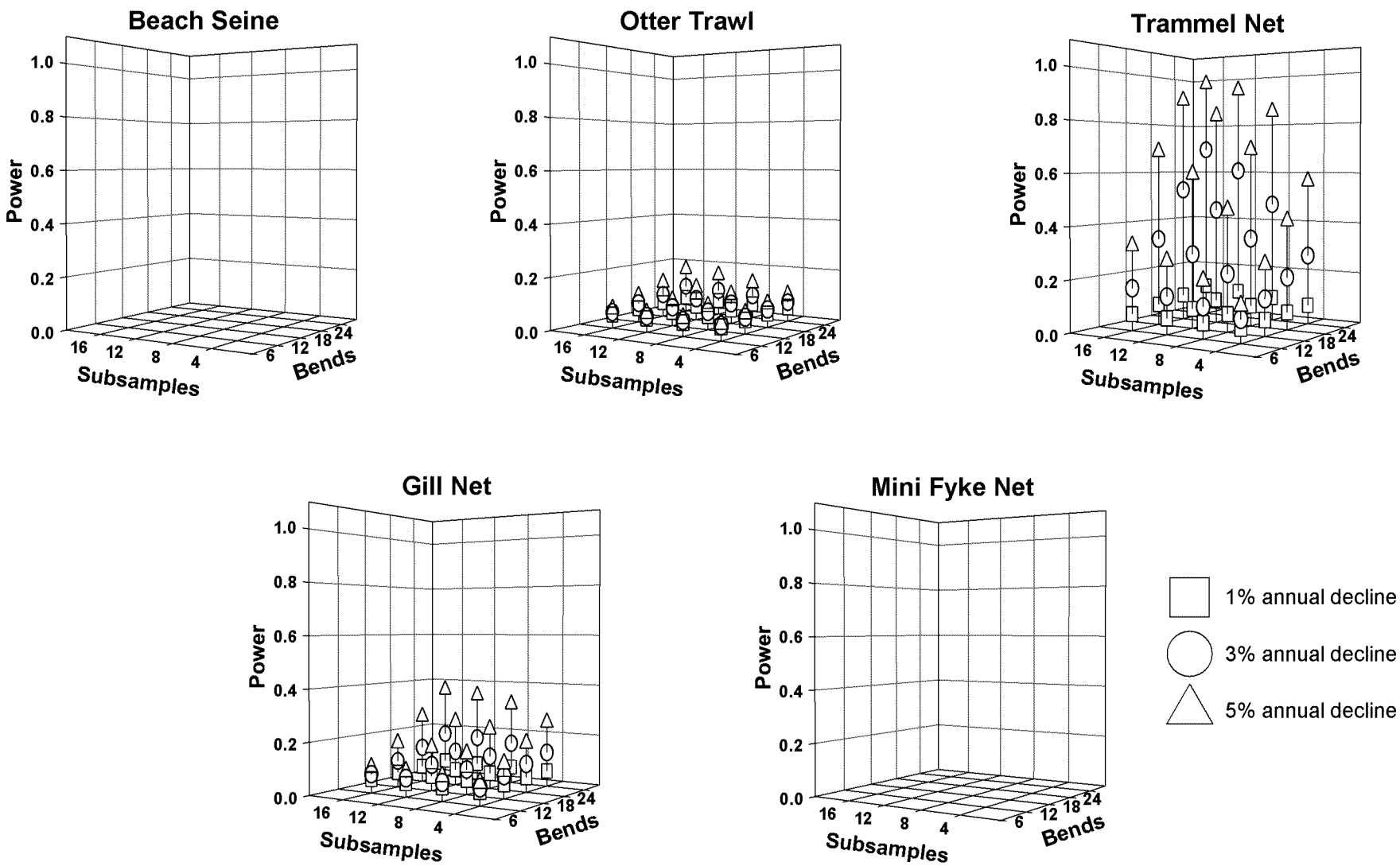

Figure F–106. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-adult from Segment 9 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

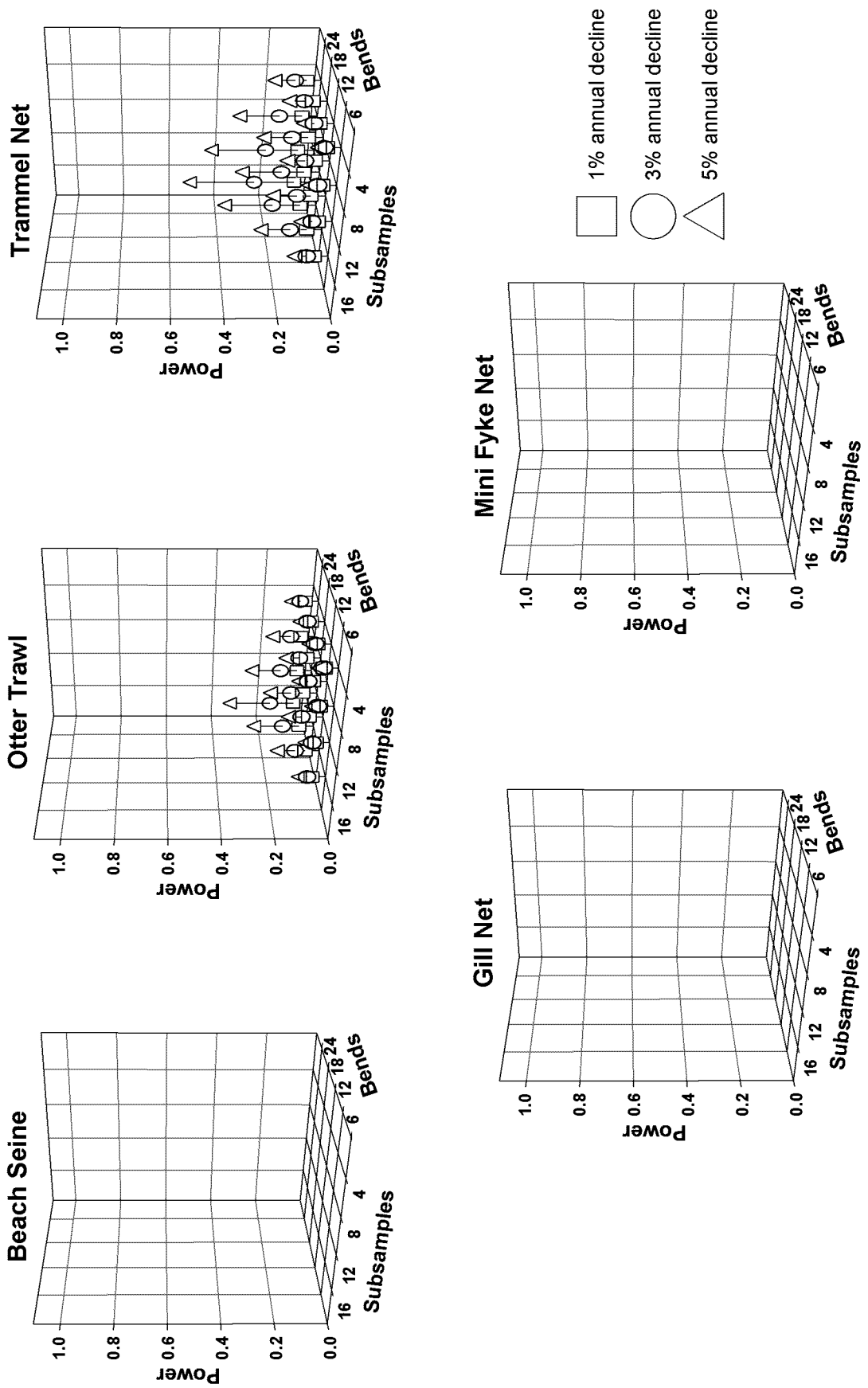

Figure F–107. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-adult from Segment 10 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

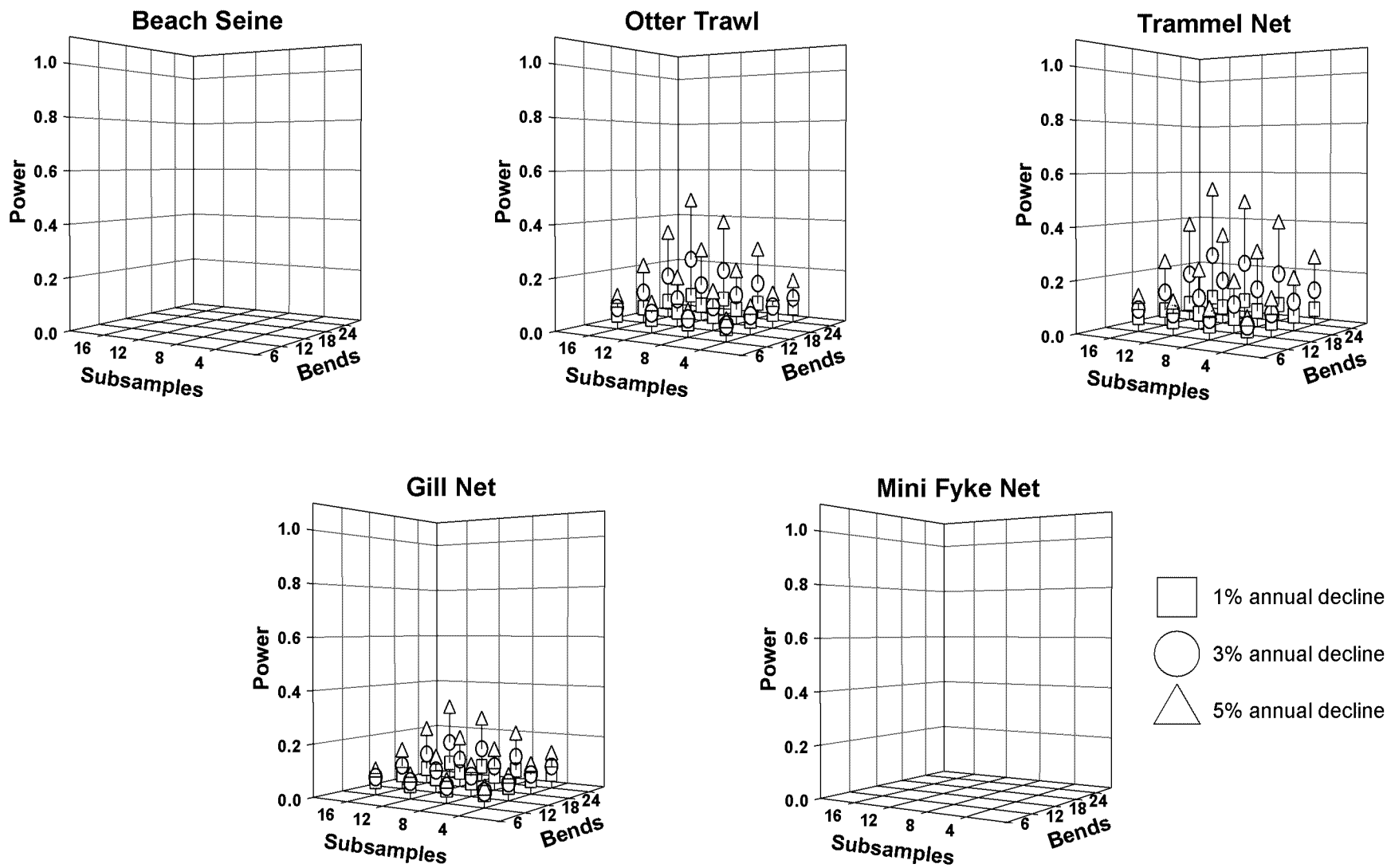

Figure F–108. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-adult from Segment 13 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

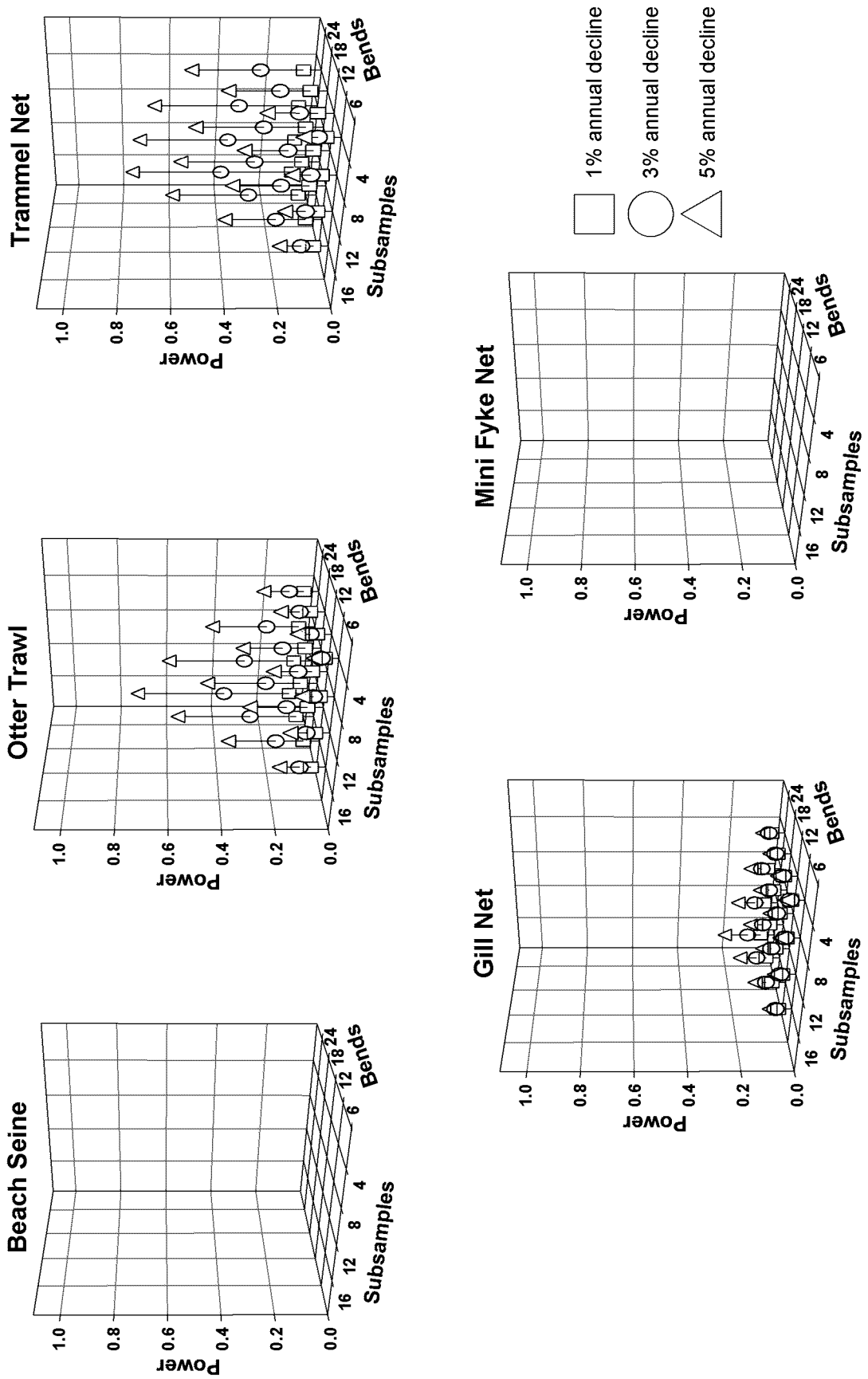

Figure F–109. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-adult from Segment 14 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

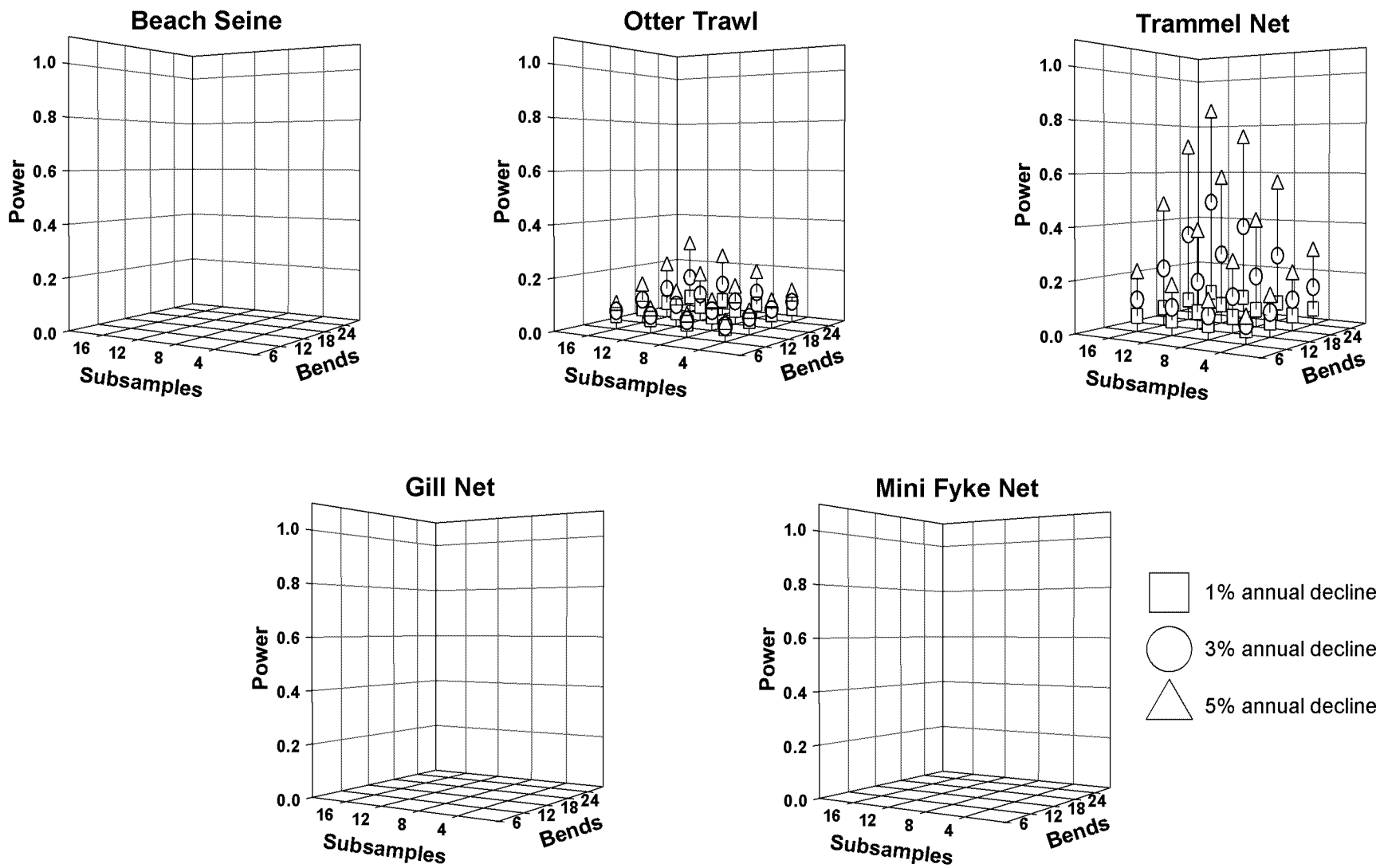

Figure F–110. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue sucker-juvenile from Zone 4 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

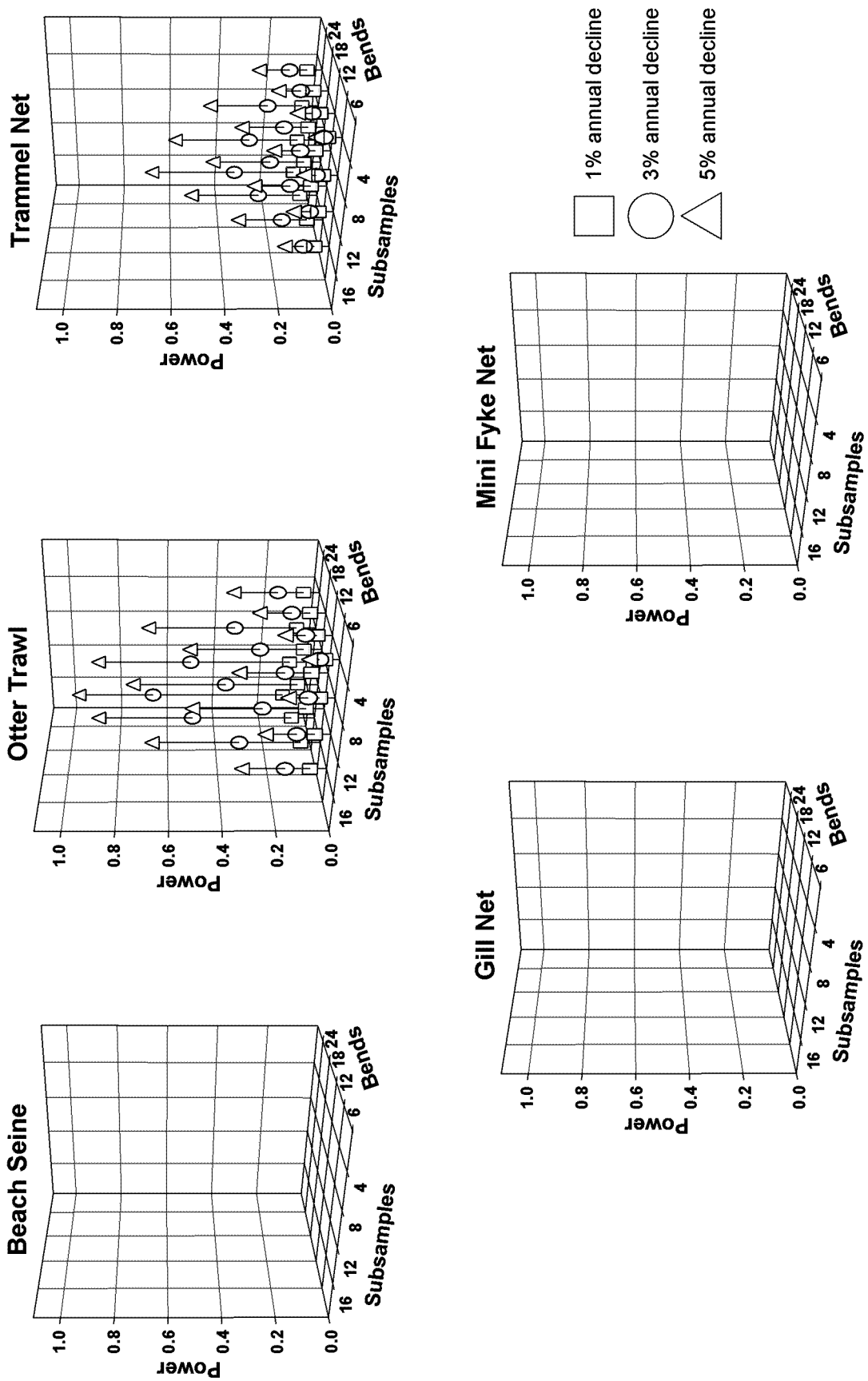

Figure F–111. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue-scuker-juvenile from Zone 4 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

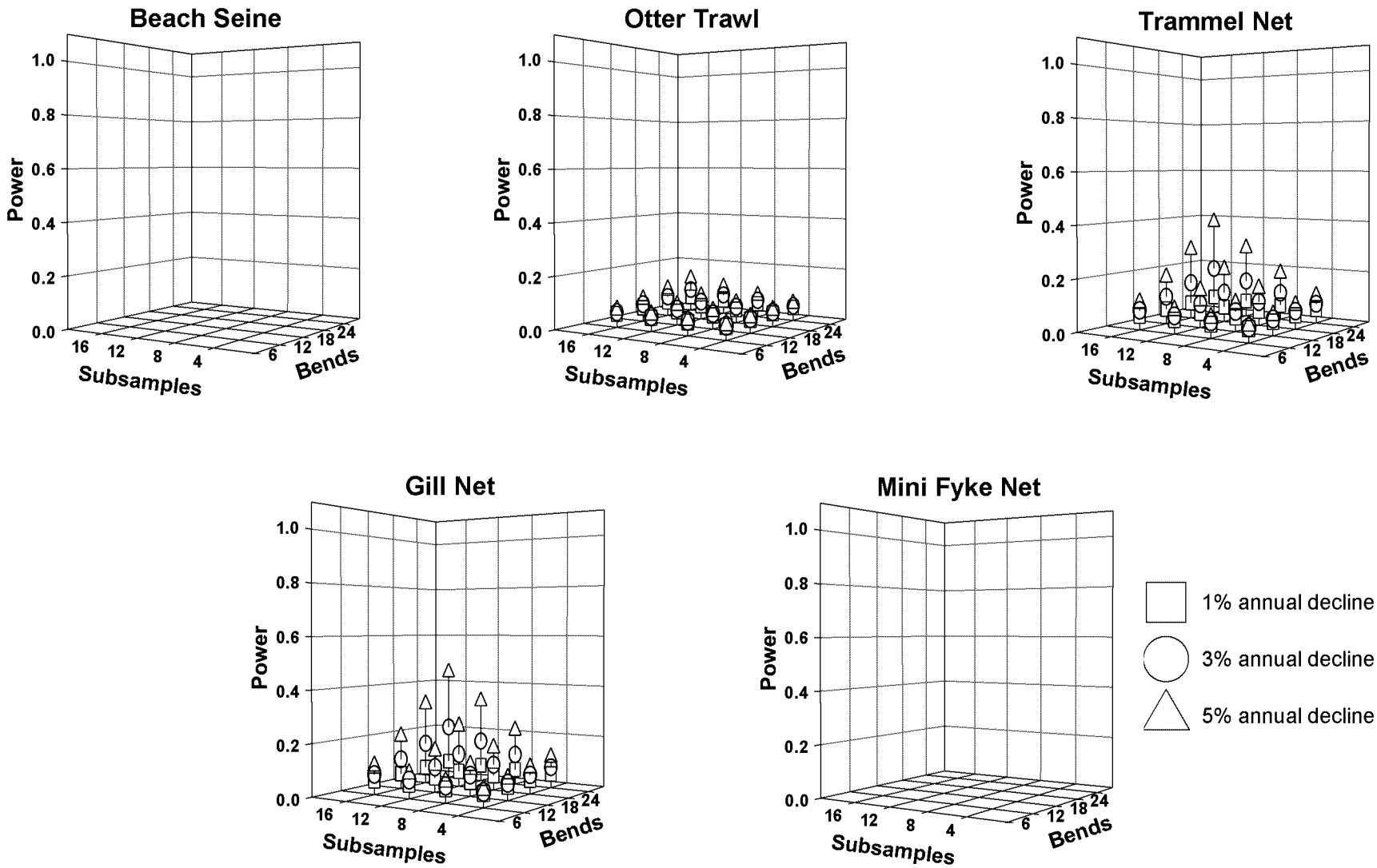

Figure F–112. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue-sucker-juvenile from Segment 8 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

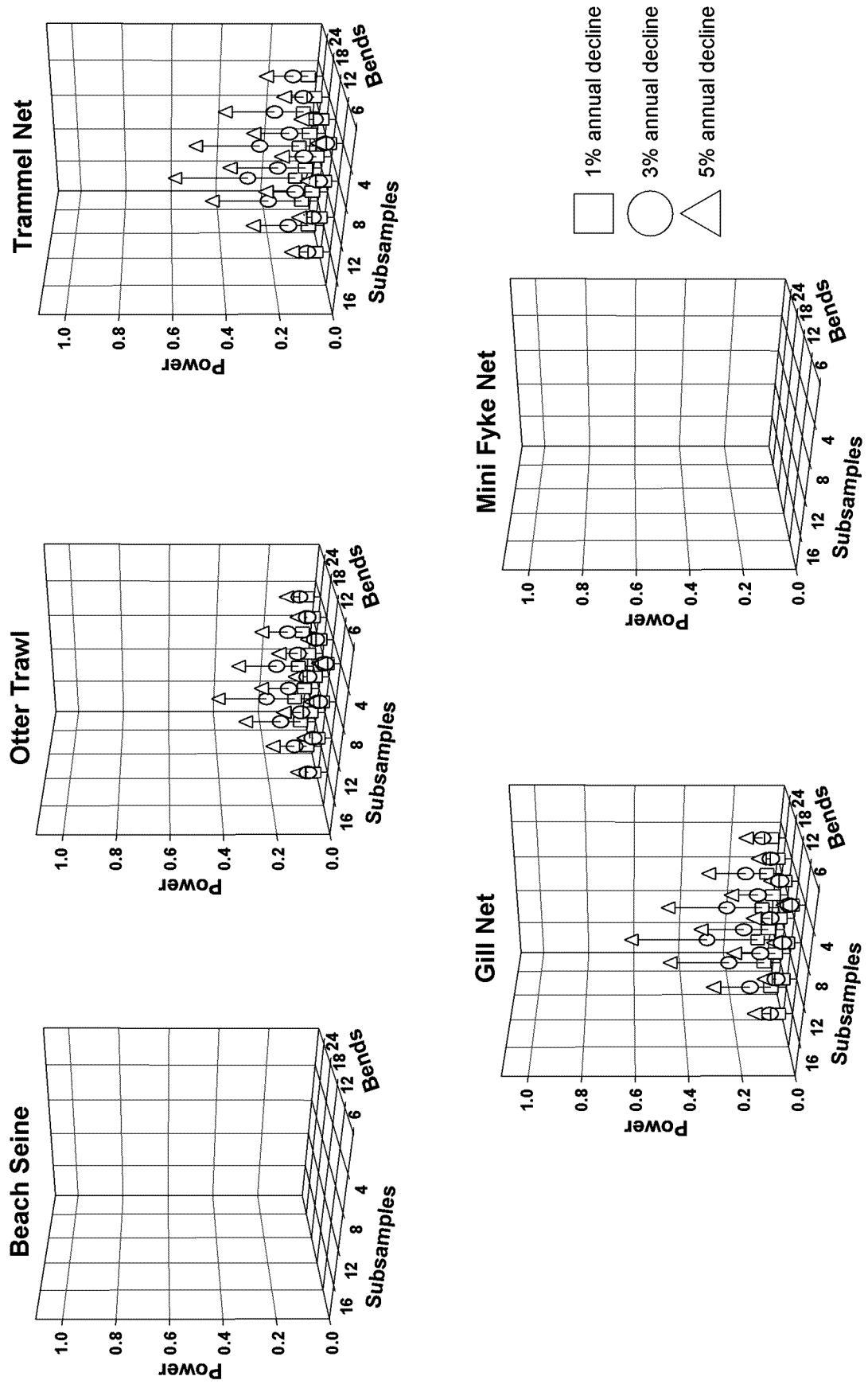

Figure F–113. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue-sucker-juvenile from Segment 9 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

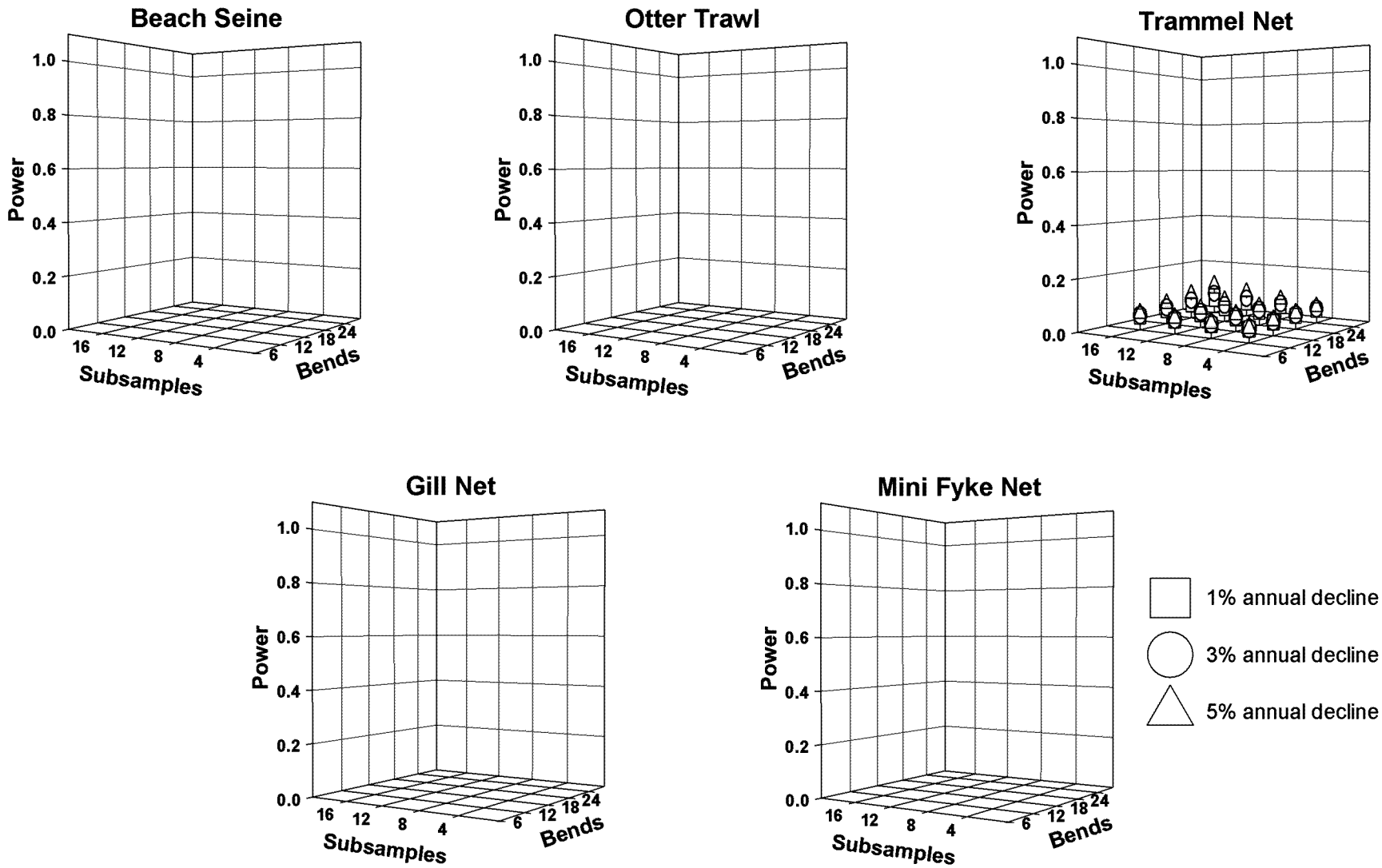

Figure F–114. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue-sucker-juvenile from Segment 10 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

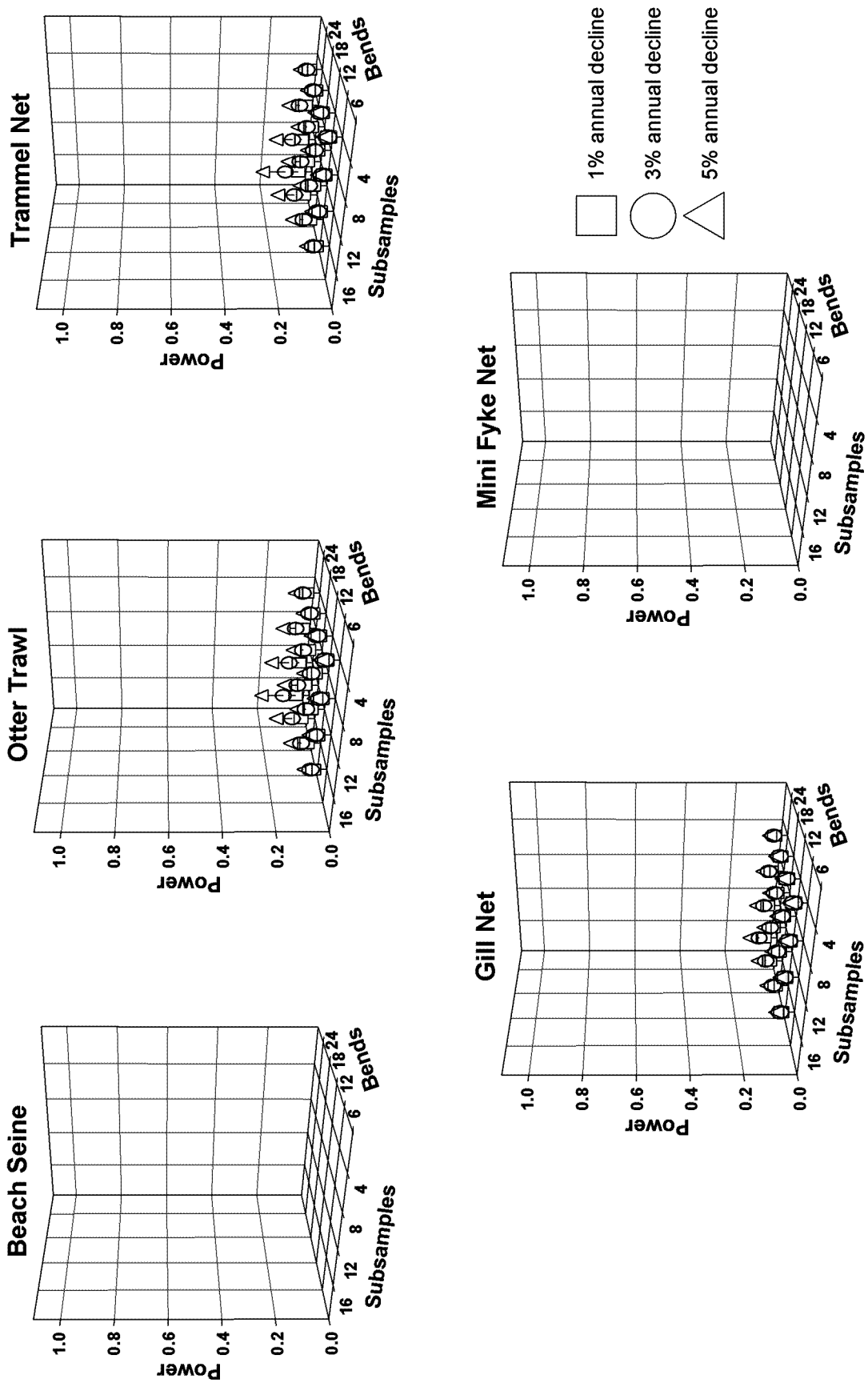

Figure F–115. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue-sucker-juvenile from Segment 13 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

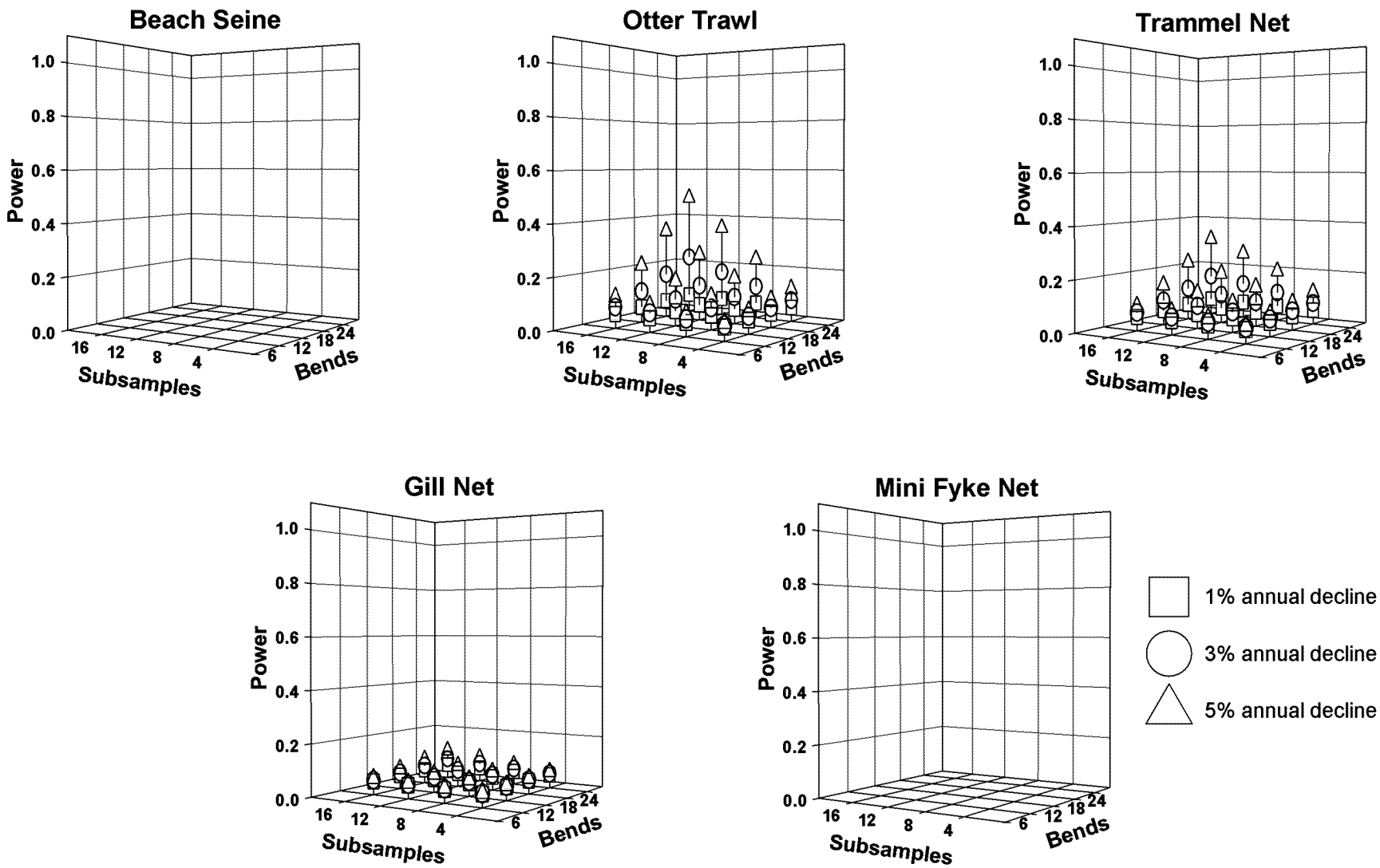

Figure F–116. Twenty-year power curves for the group blue-sucker-juvenile from Segment 14 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

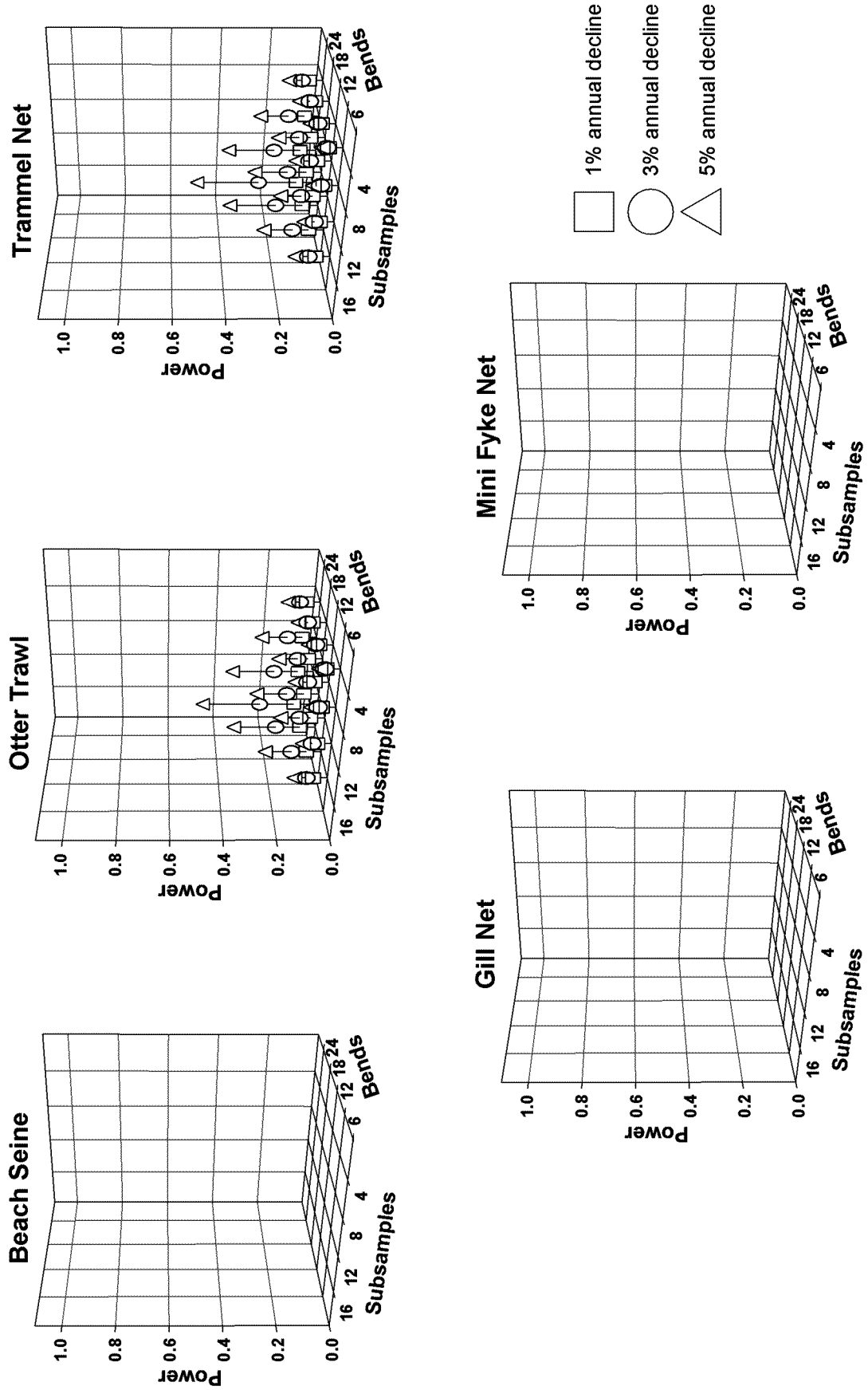

Figure F–117. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-all from Zone 4 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

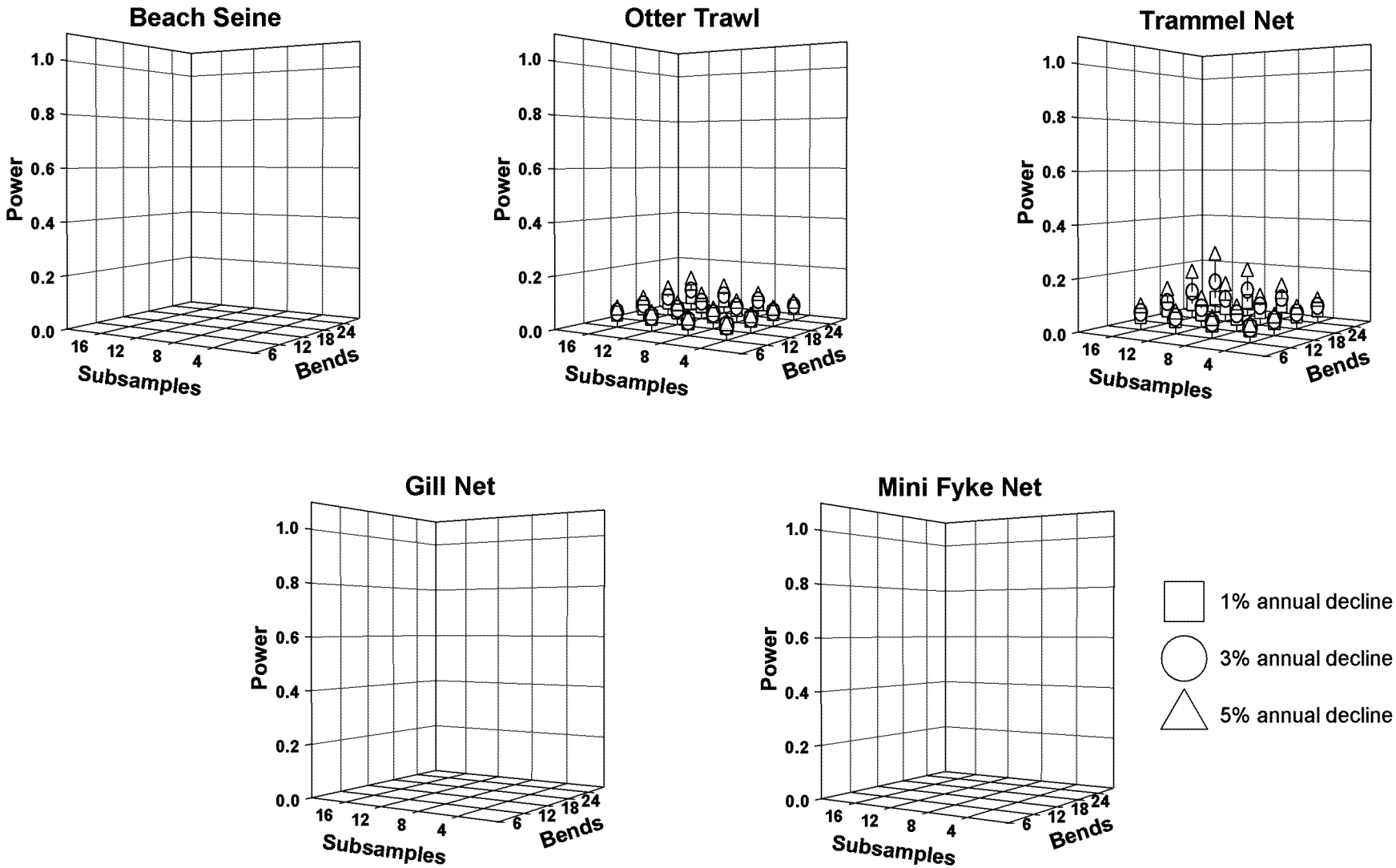

Figure F–118. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-all from Zone 4 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

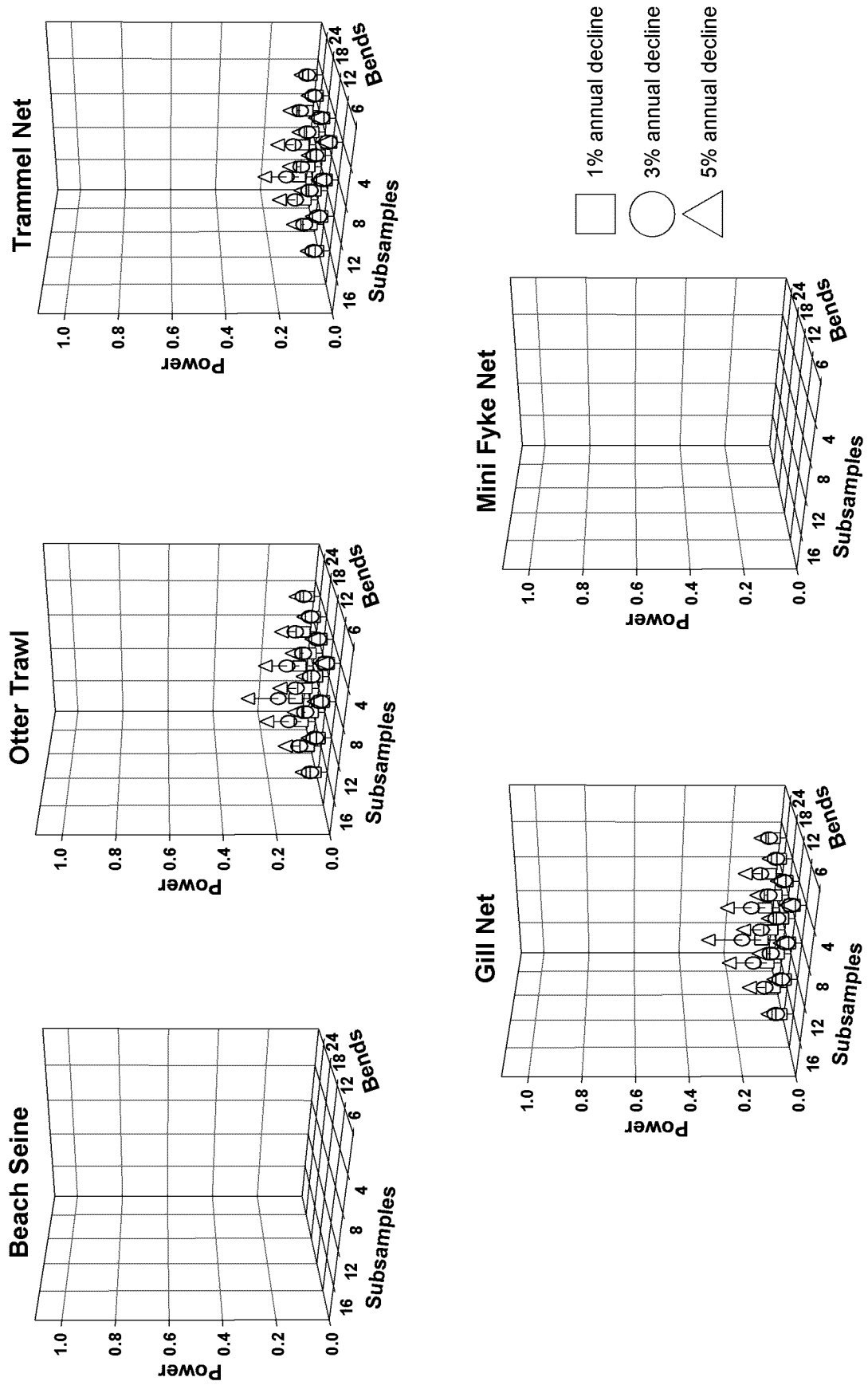

Figure F–119. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-all from Segment 8 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

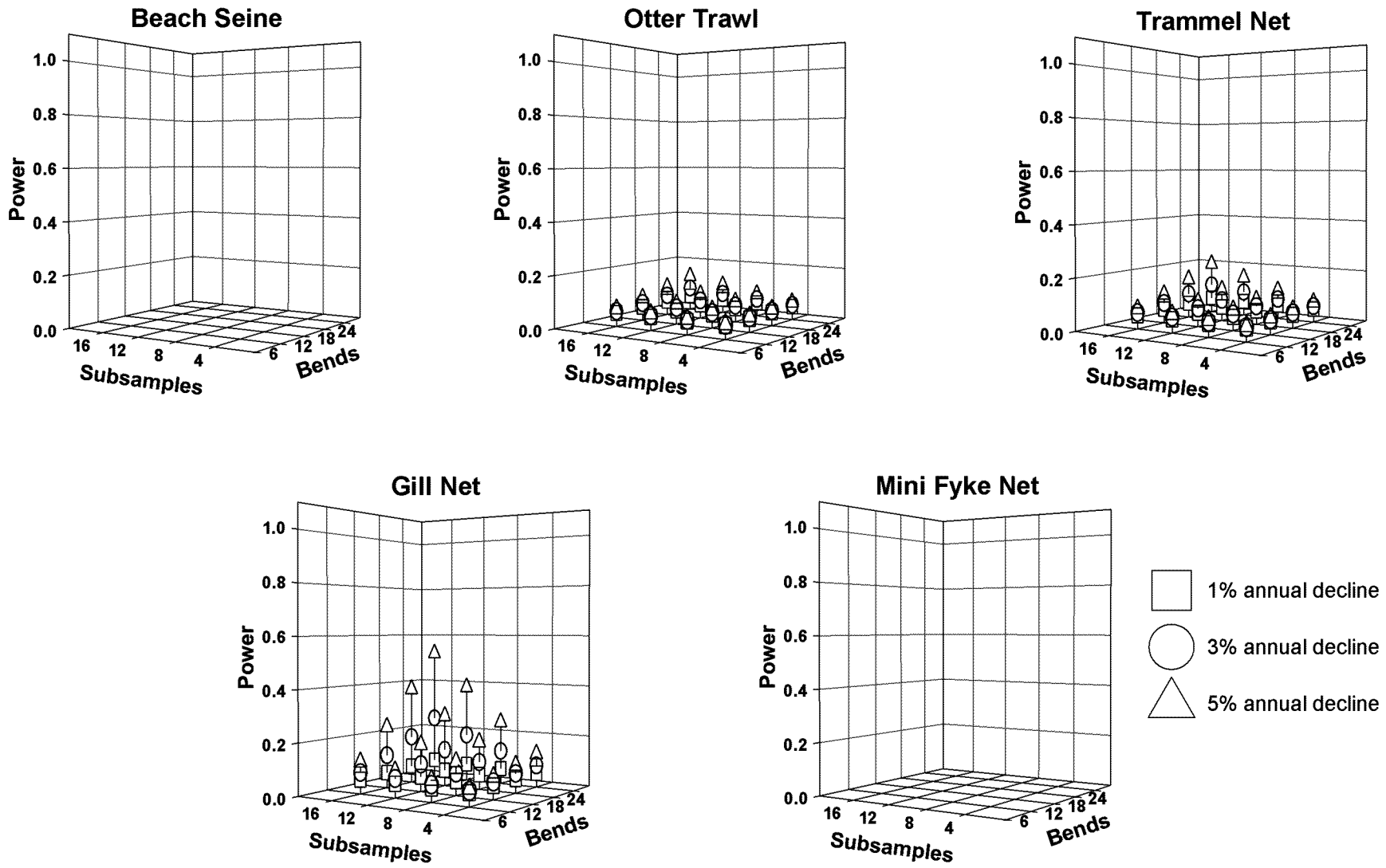

Figure F–120. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-all from Segment 9 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

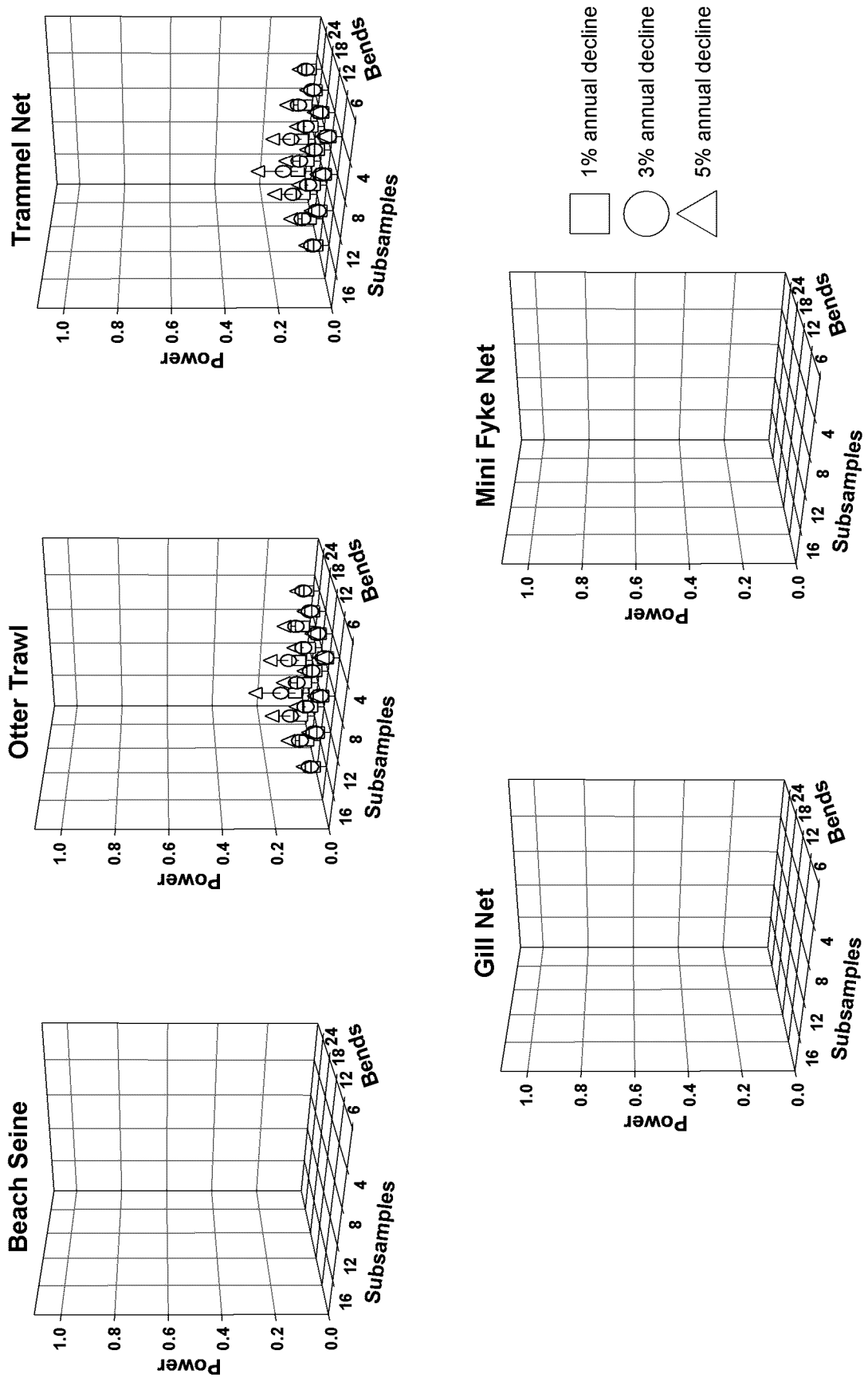

Figure F–121. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-all from Segment 10 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

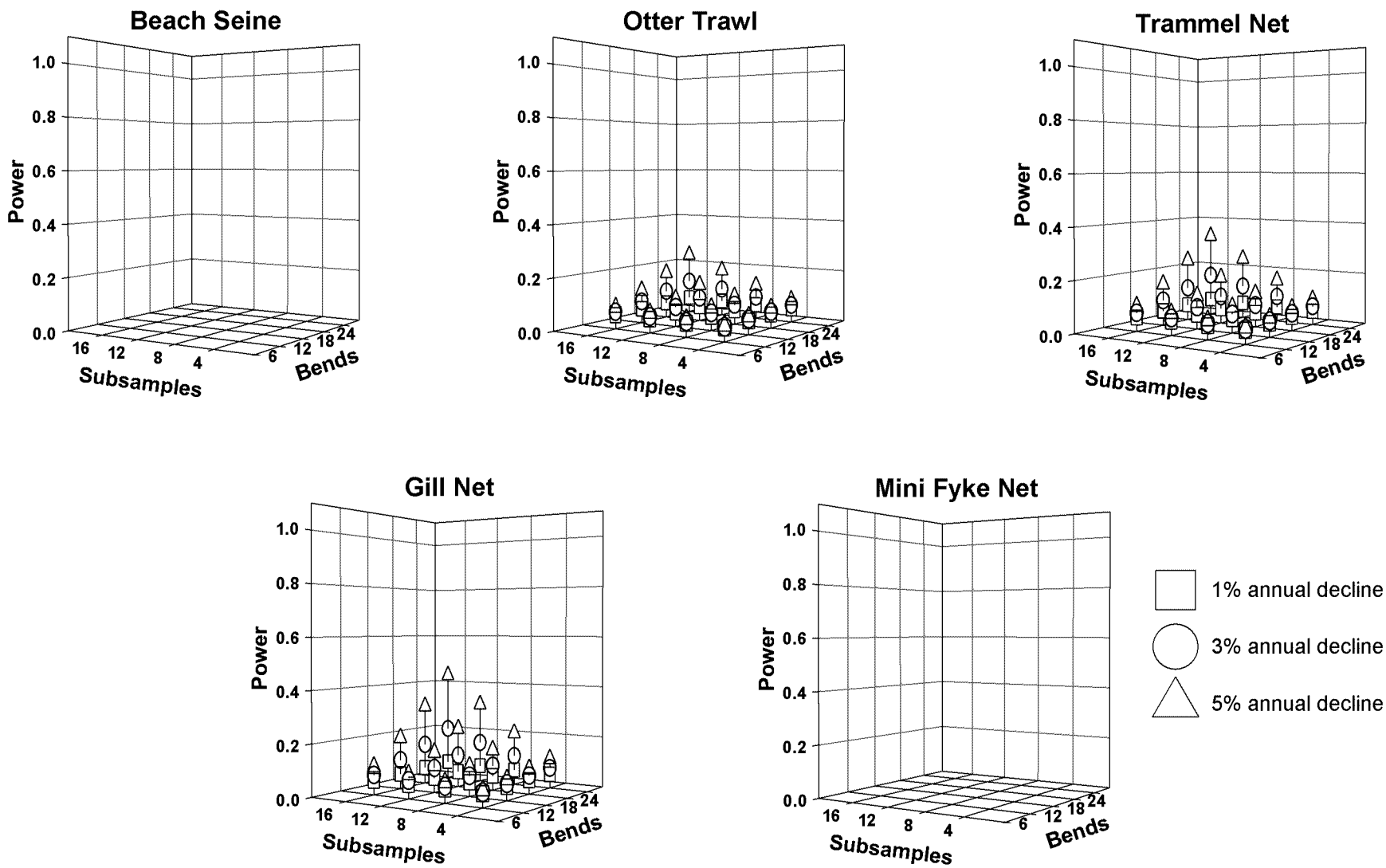

Figure F–122. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-all from Segment 13 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

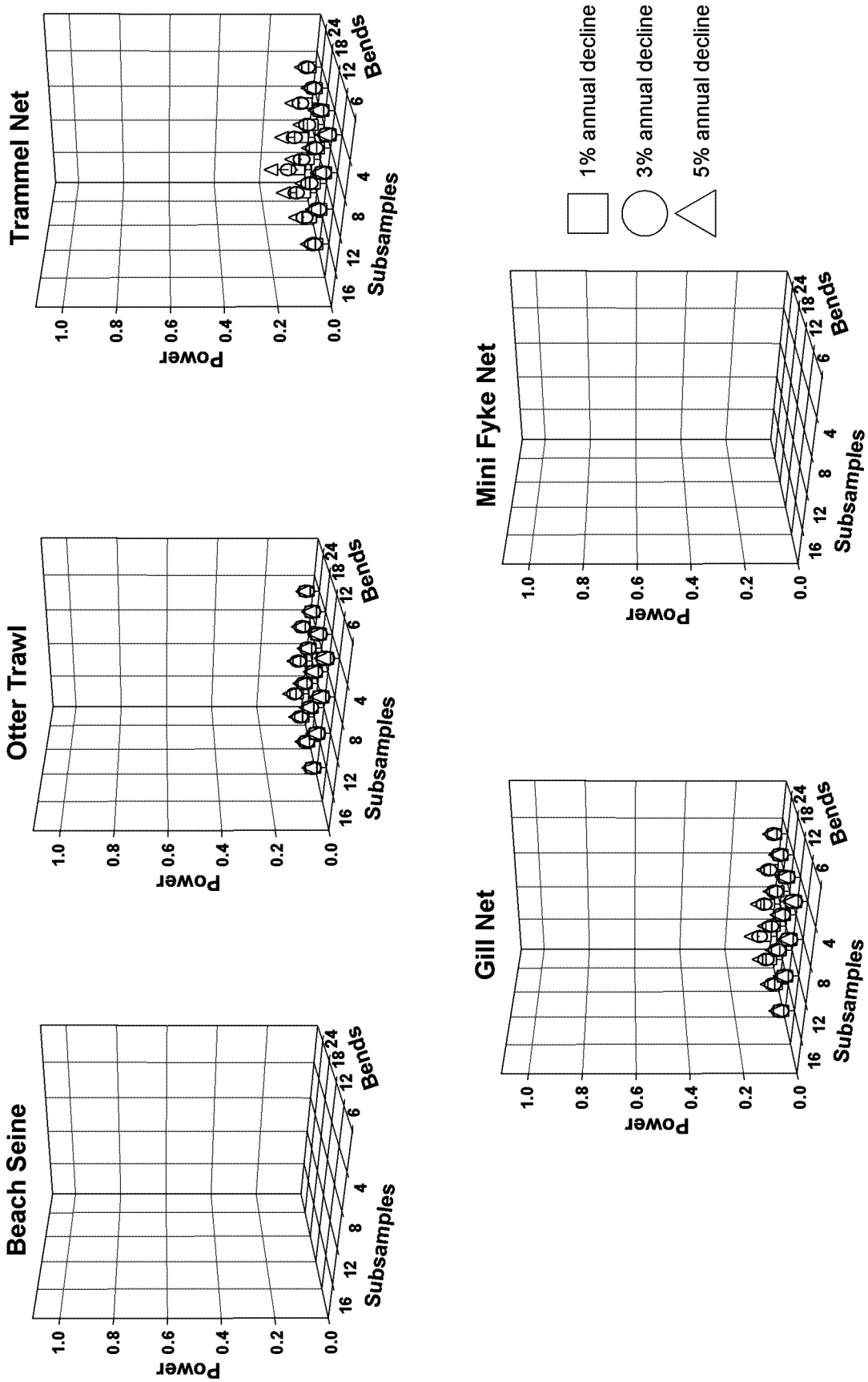

Figure F–123. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-all from Segment 14 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

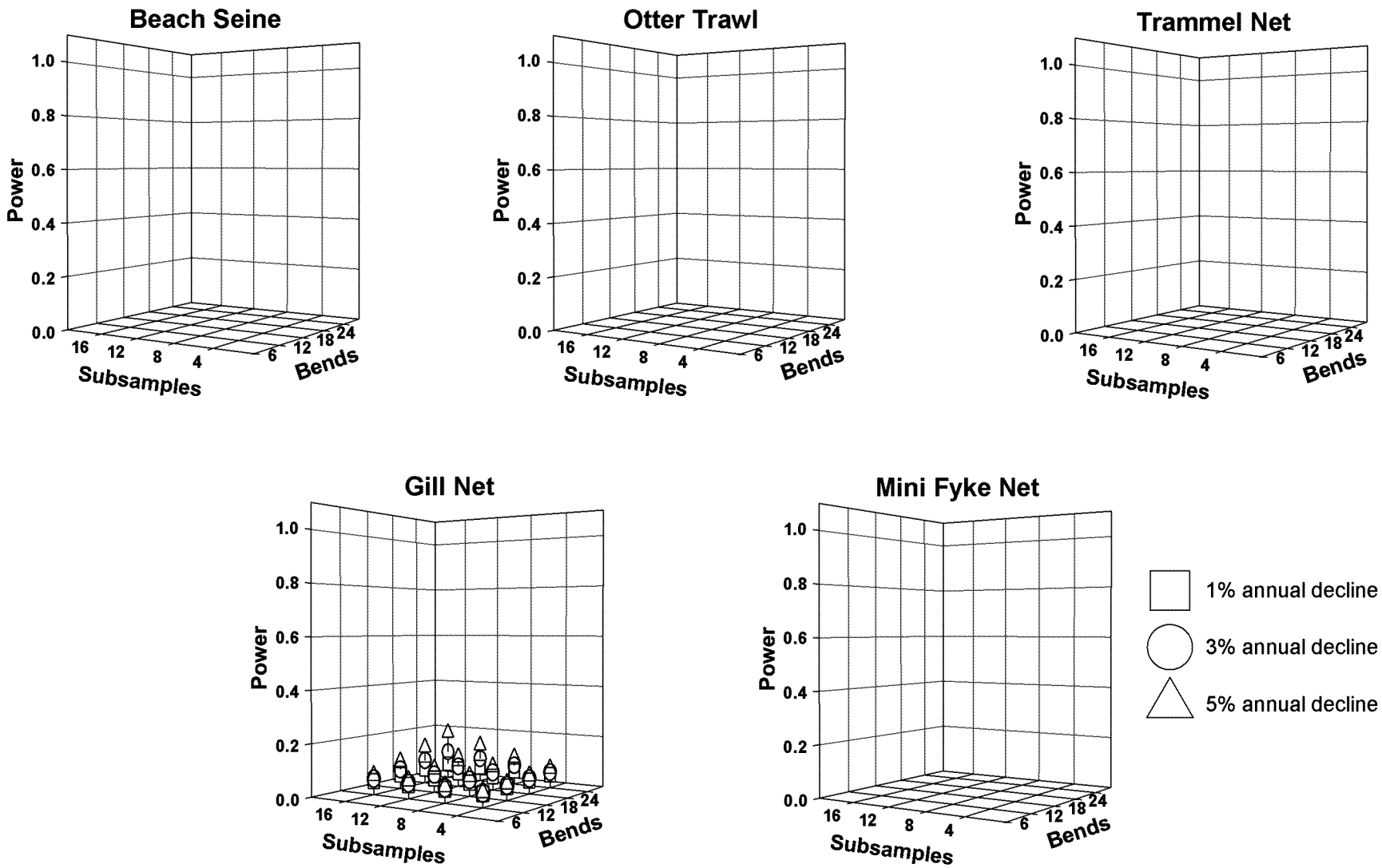

Figure F–124. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-adult from Segment 8 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

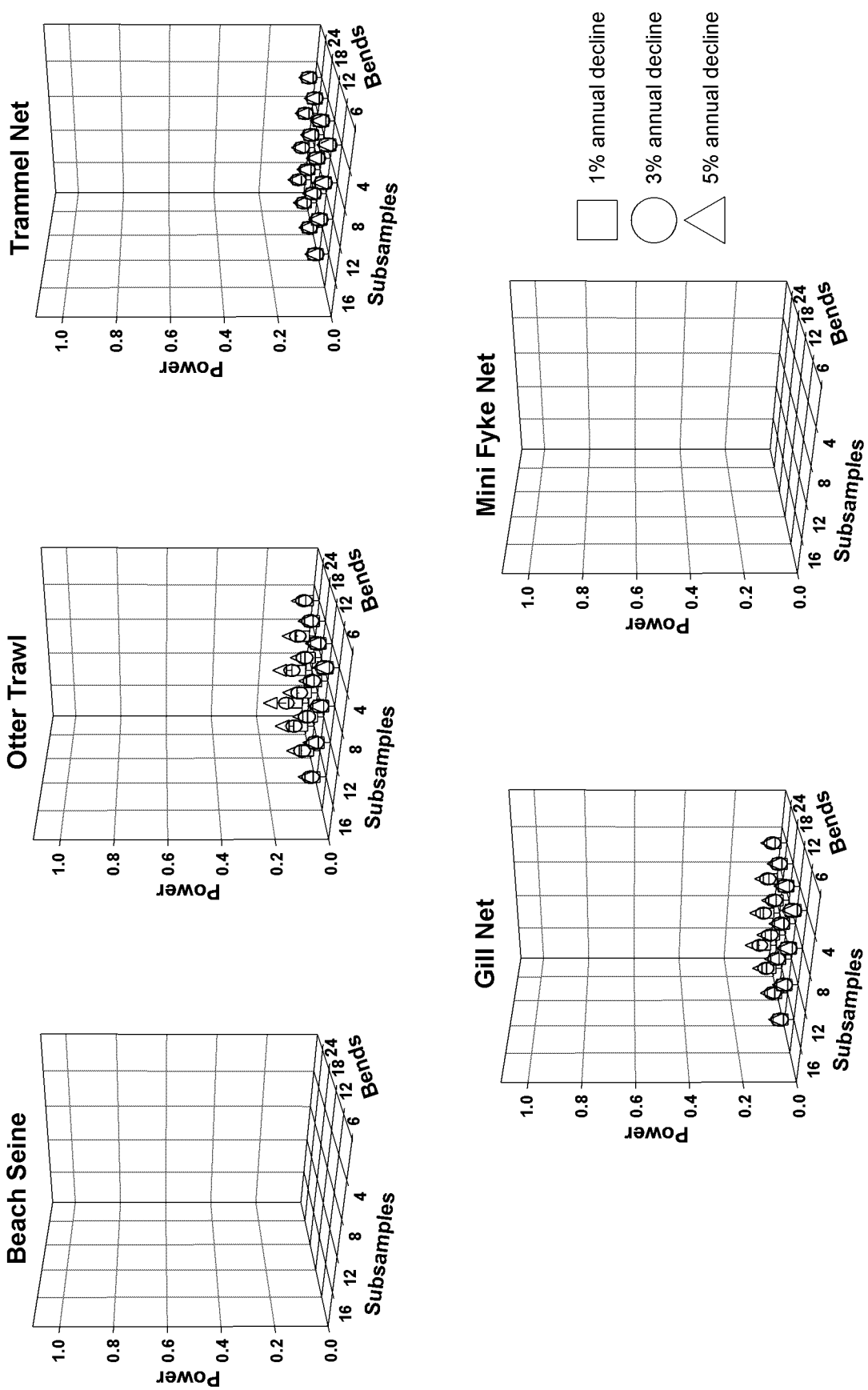

Figure F–125. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-adult from Segment 9 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

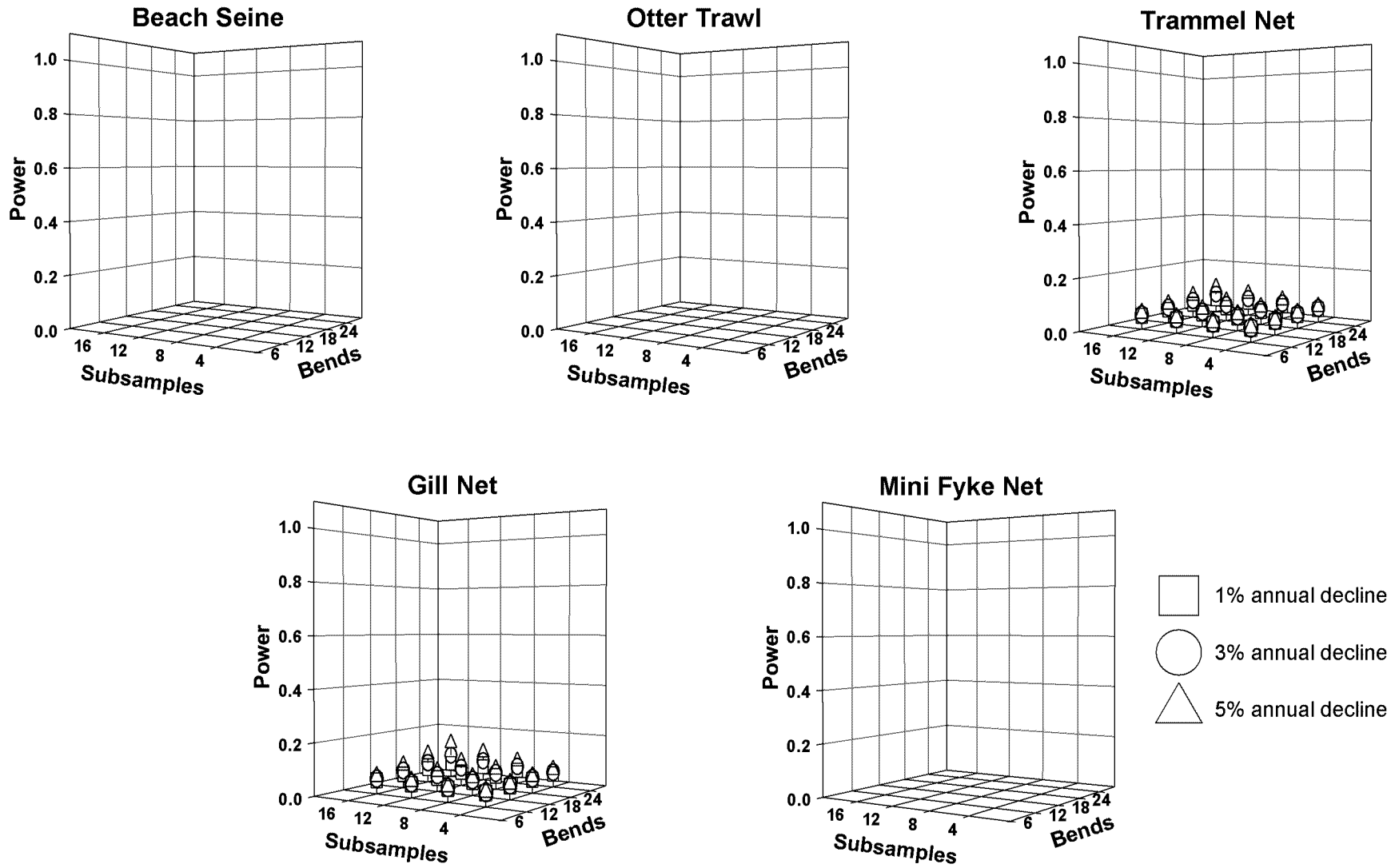

Figure F–126. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-adult from Segment 13 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

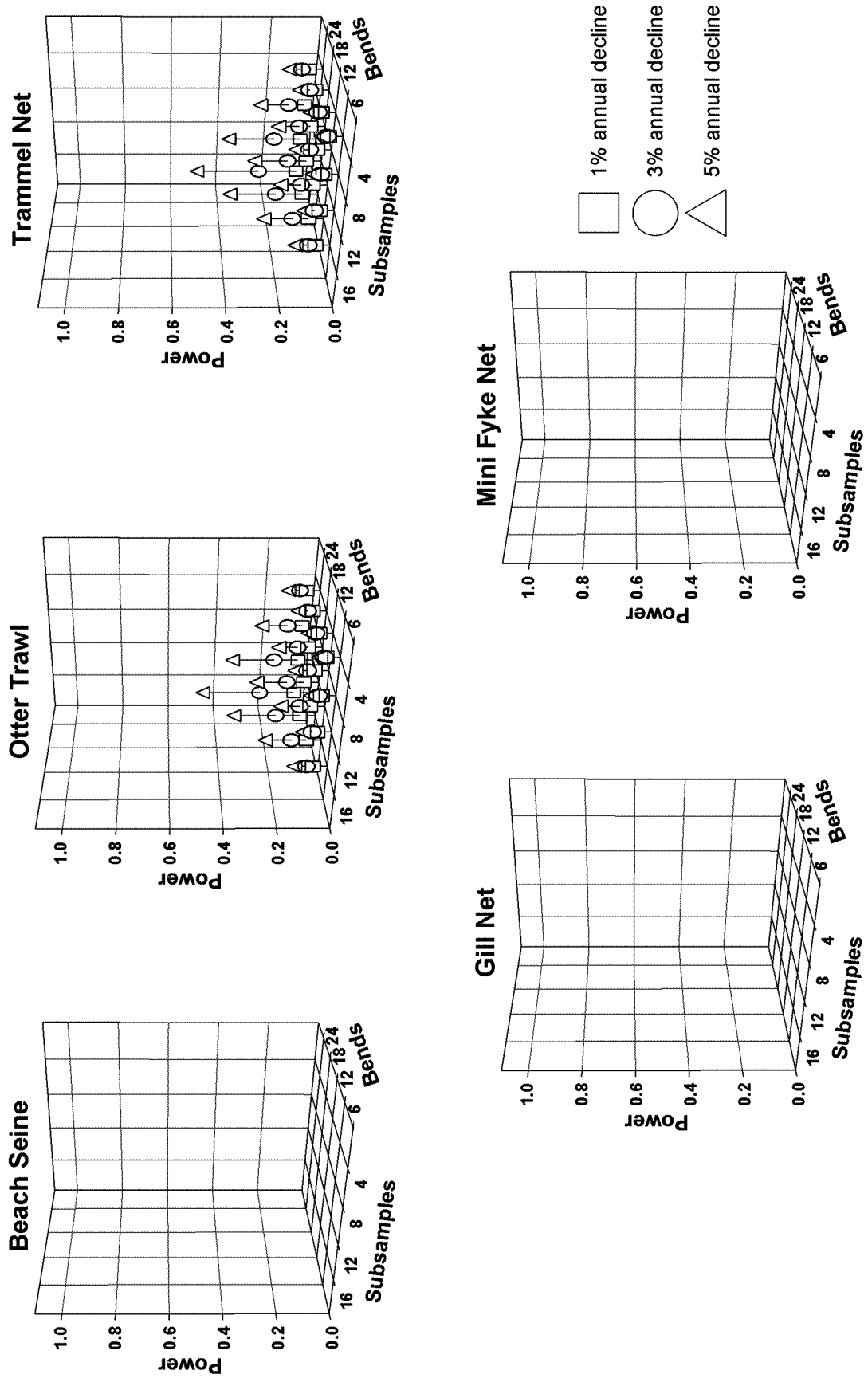

Figure F–127. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-juvenile from Zone 4 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

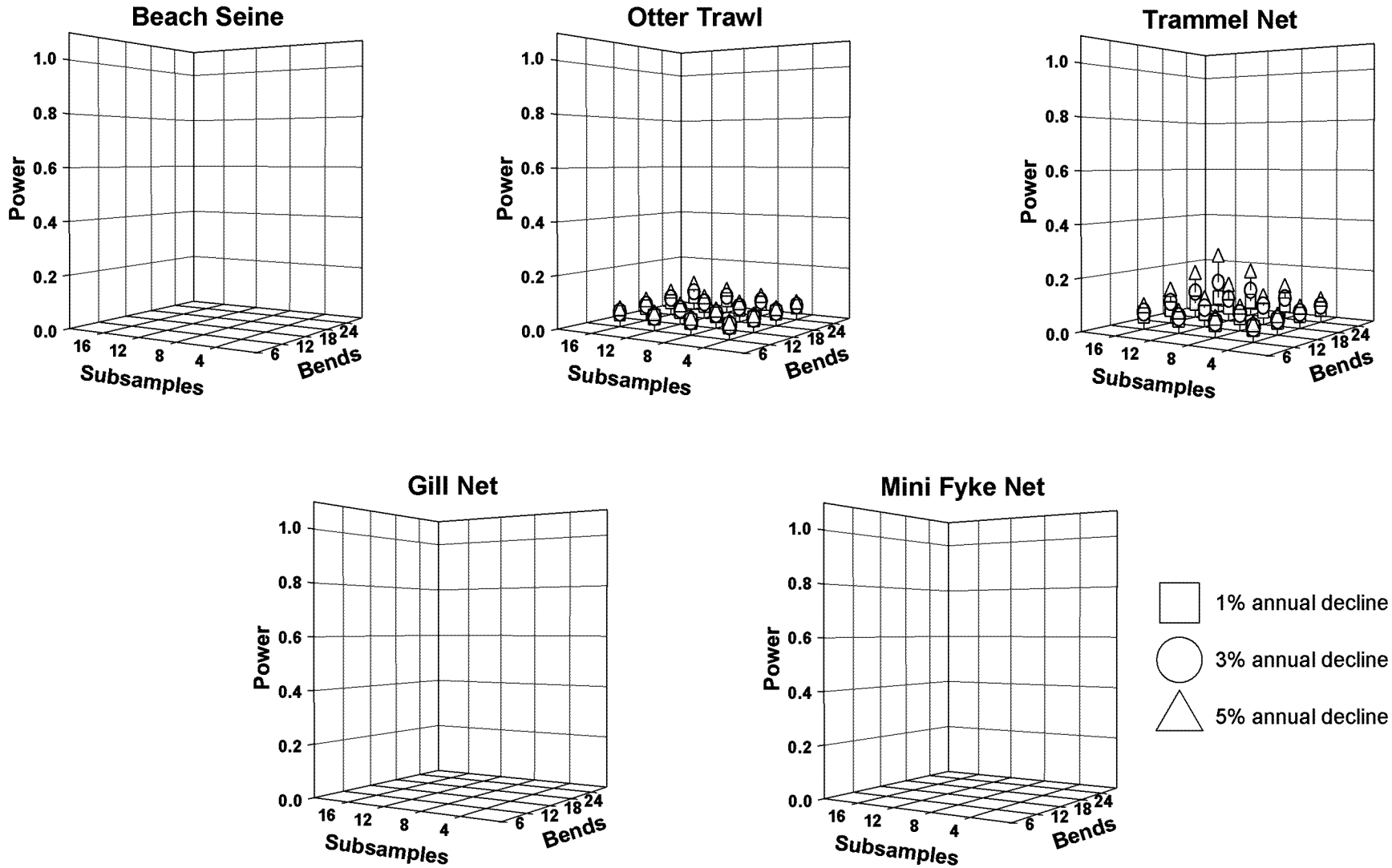

Figure F–128. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-juvenile from Zone 4 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

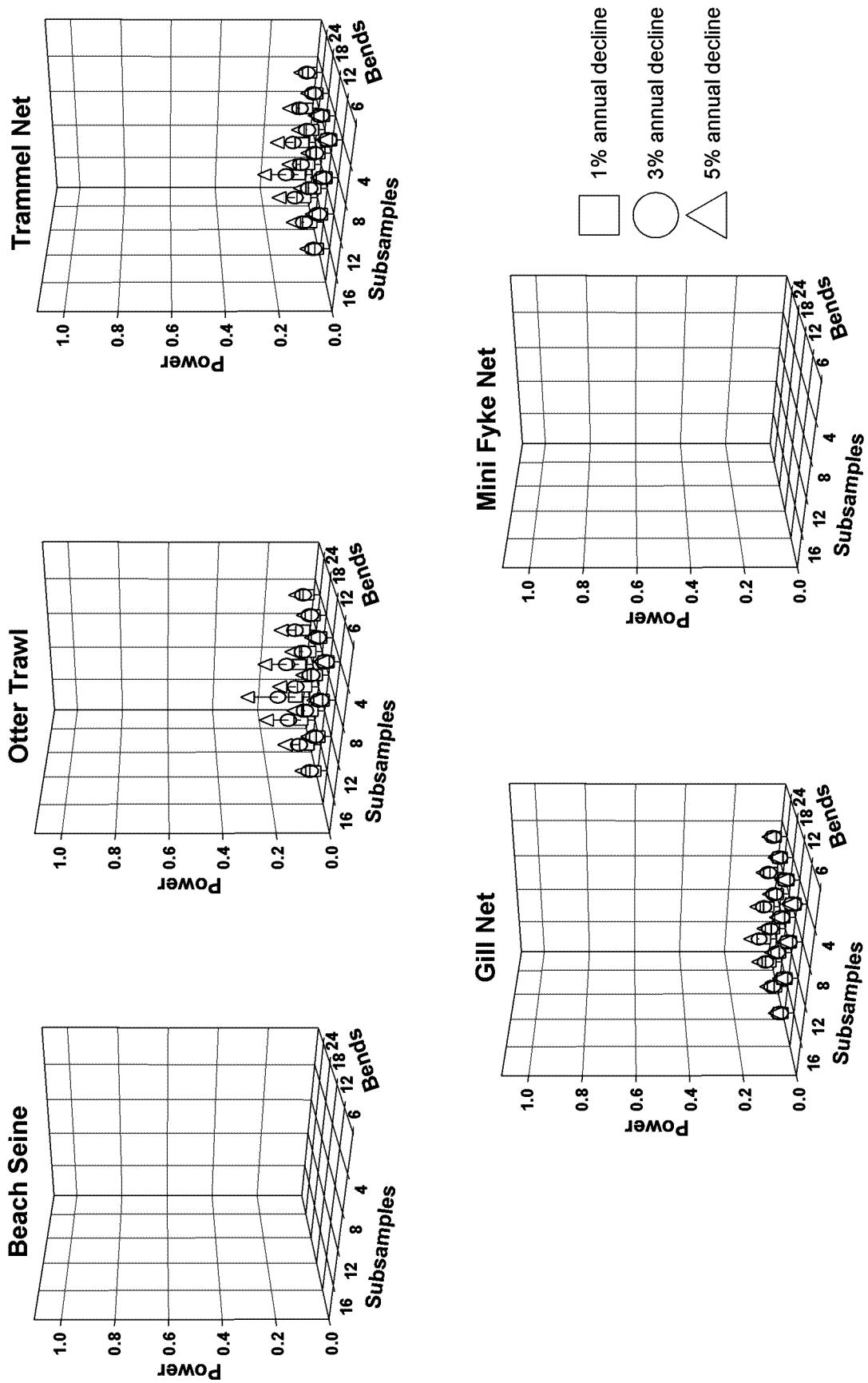

Figure F–129. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-juvenile from Segment 8 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

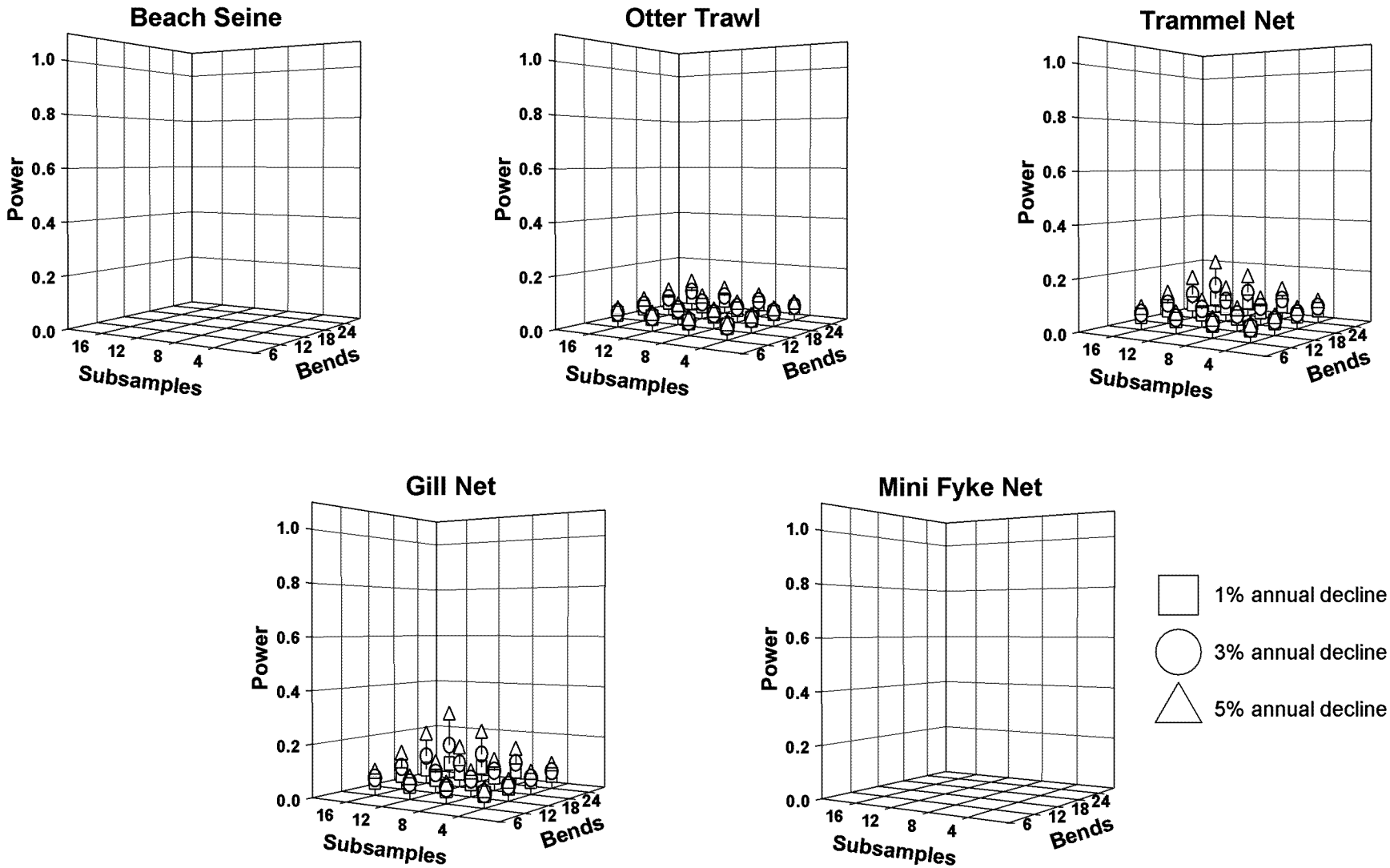

Figure F–130. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-juvenile from Segment 9 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

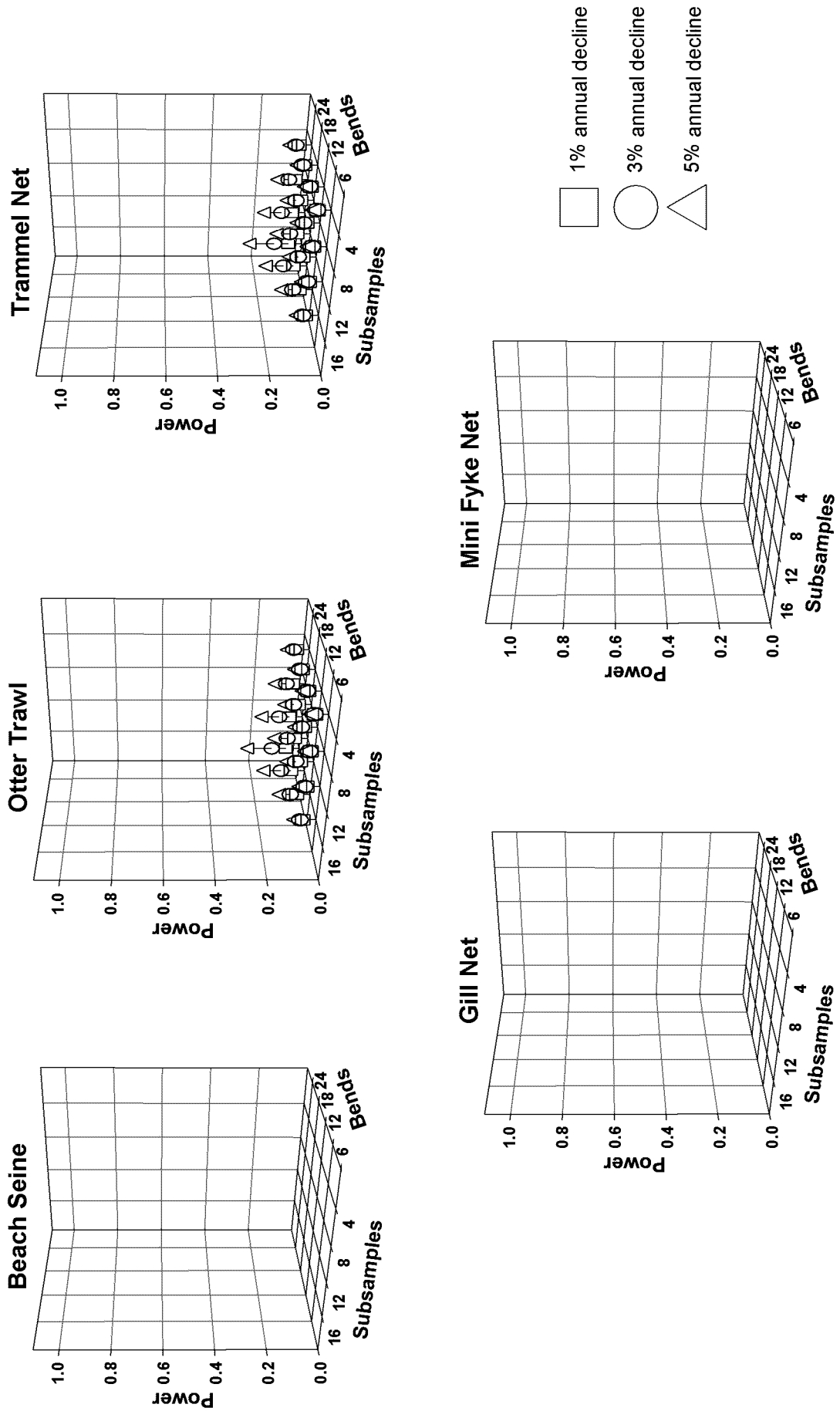

Figure F–131. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-juvenile from Segment 10 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated

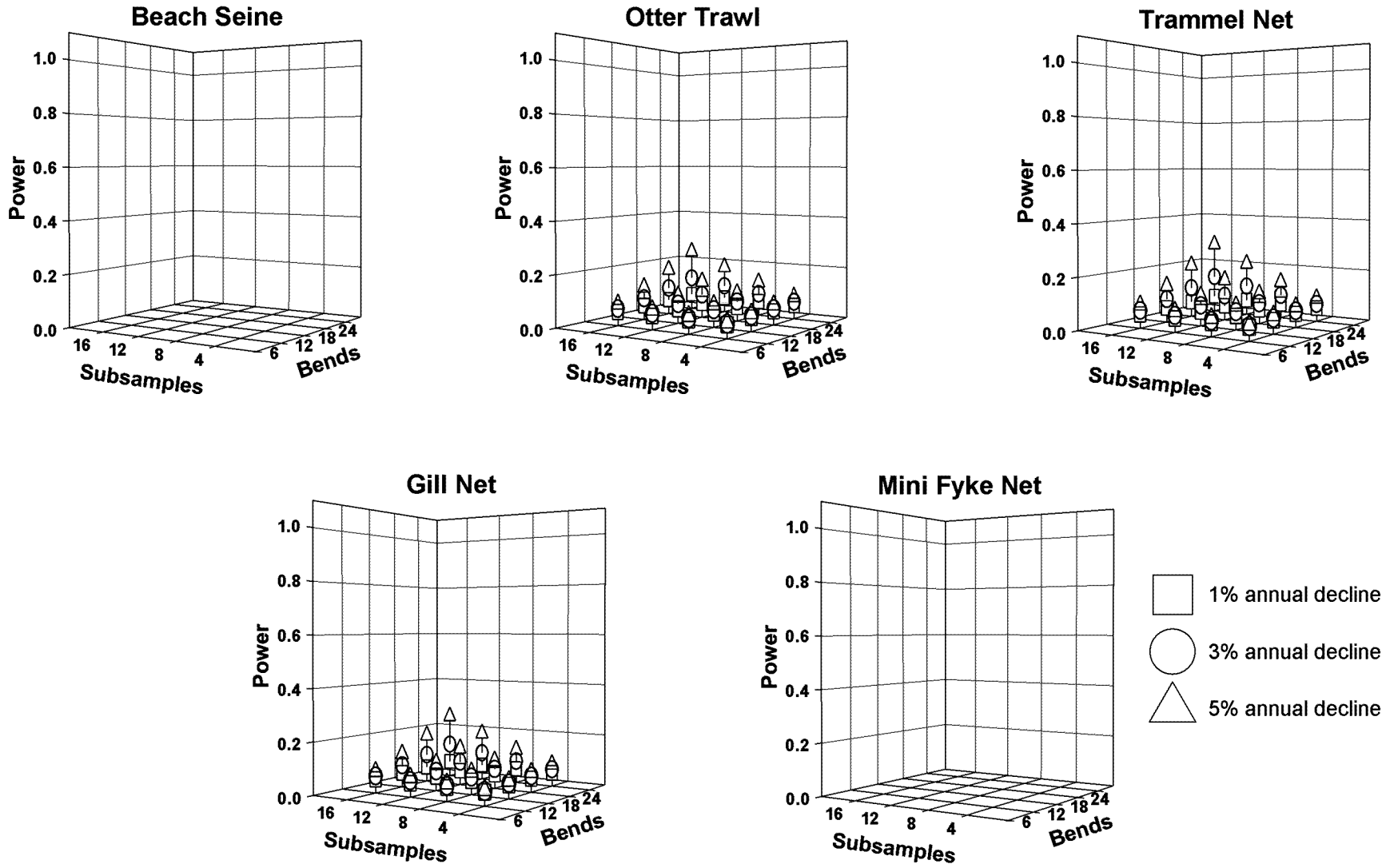

Figure F–132. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-juvenile from Segment 13 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

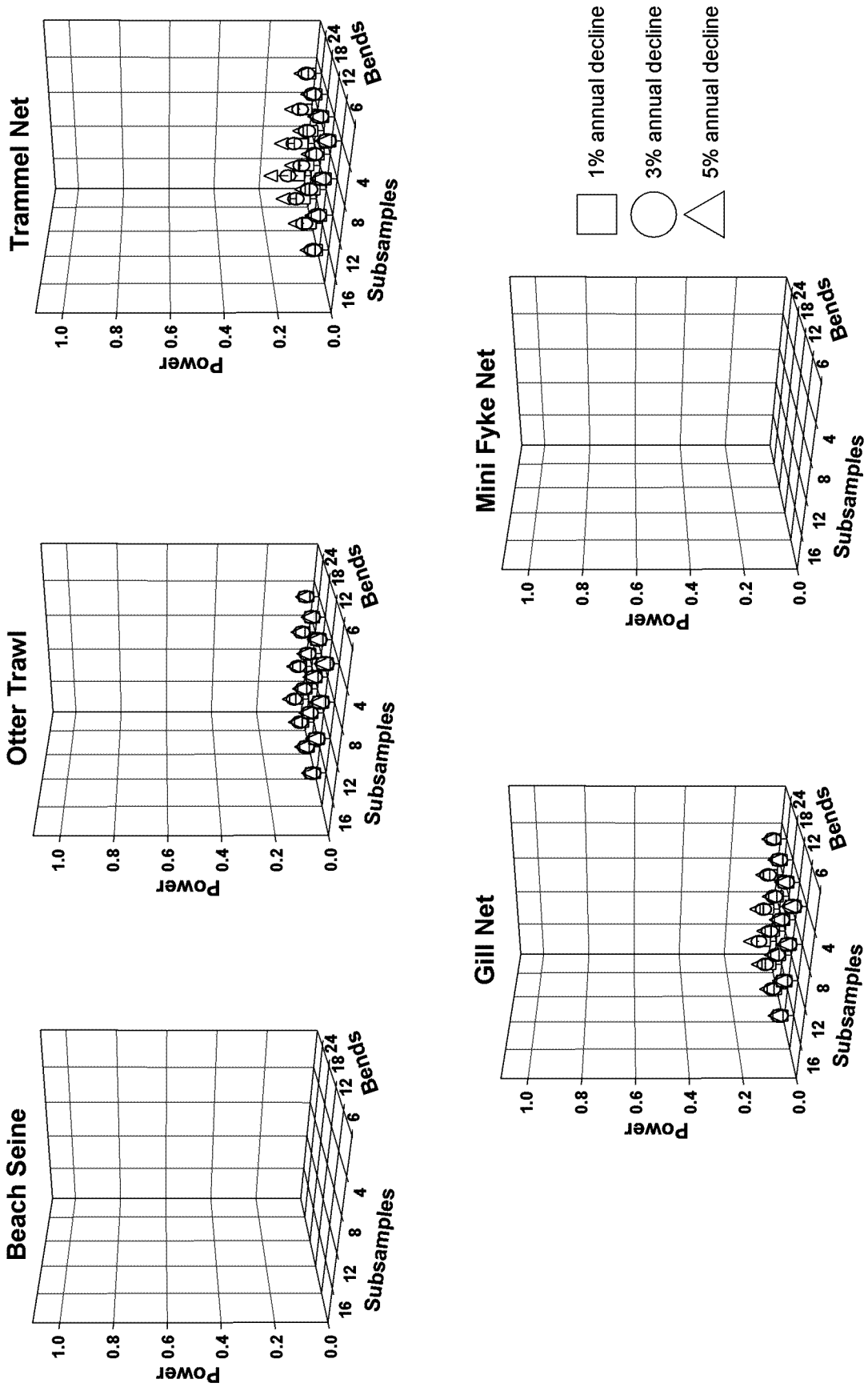

Figure F–133. Twenty-year power curves for the group pallid sturgeon-juvenile from Segment 14 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

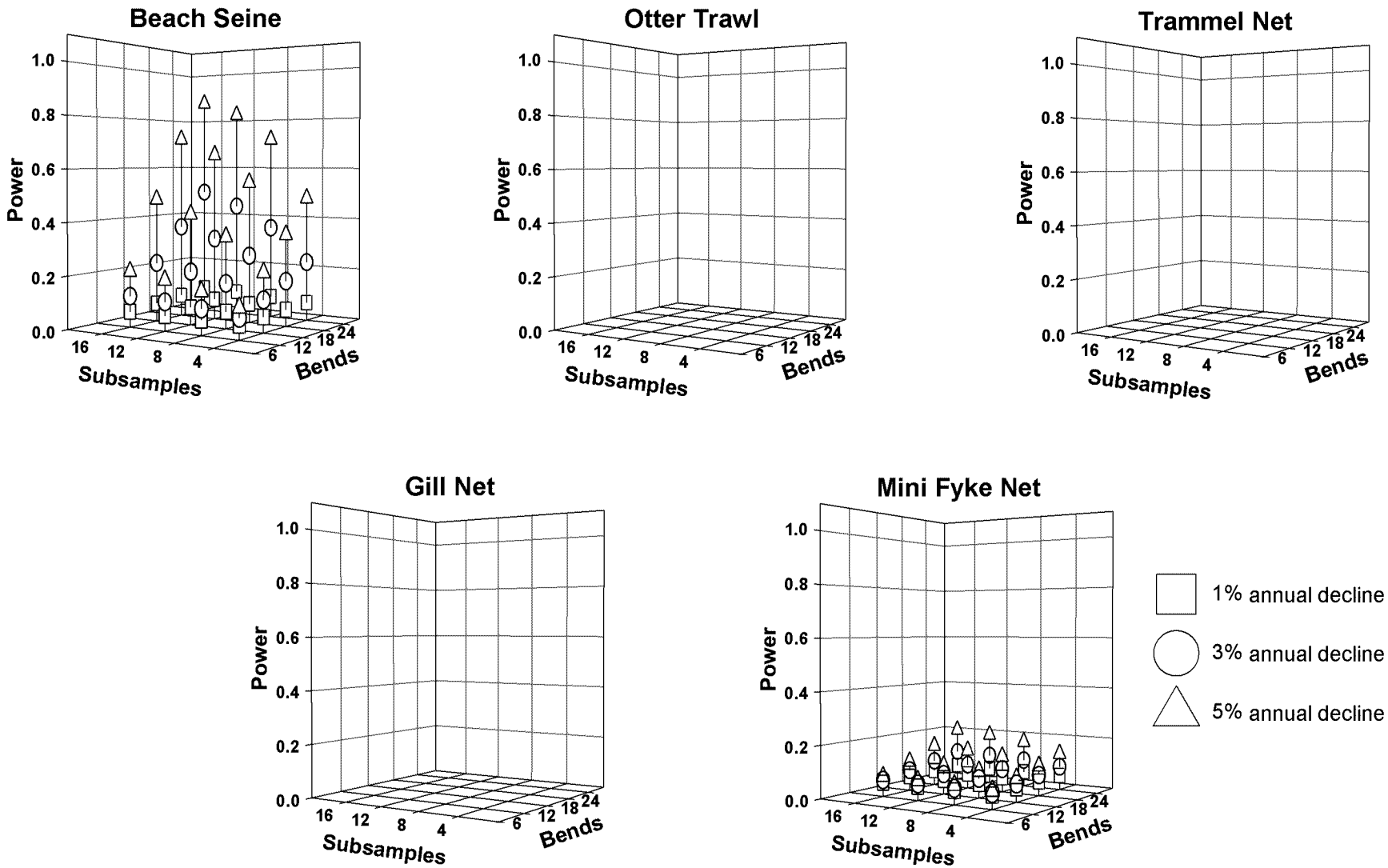

Figure F–134. Twenty-year power curves for the group sand shiner-all from Segment 8 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

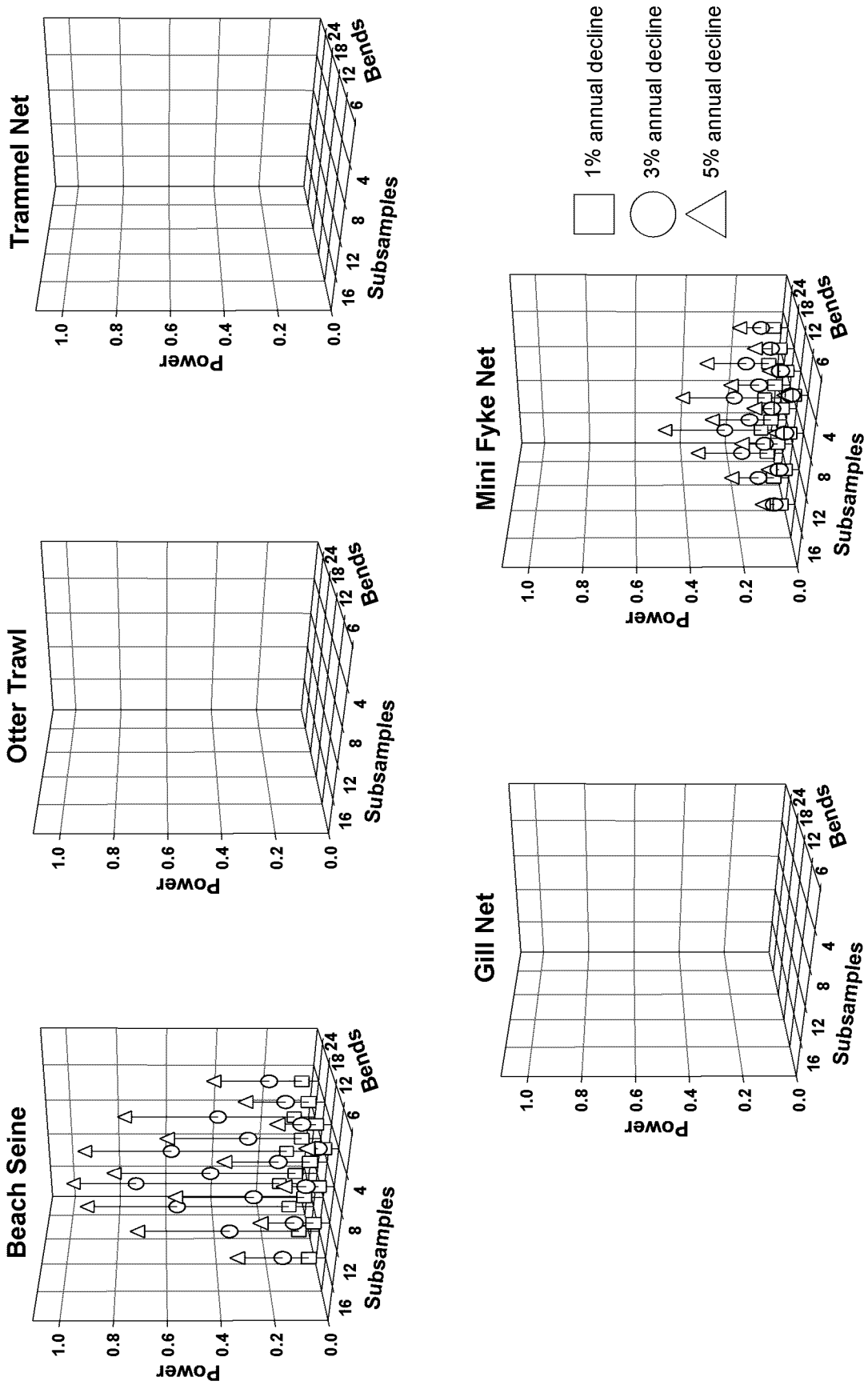

Figure F–135. Twenty-year power curves for the group sand shiner-all from Segment 9 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

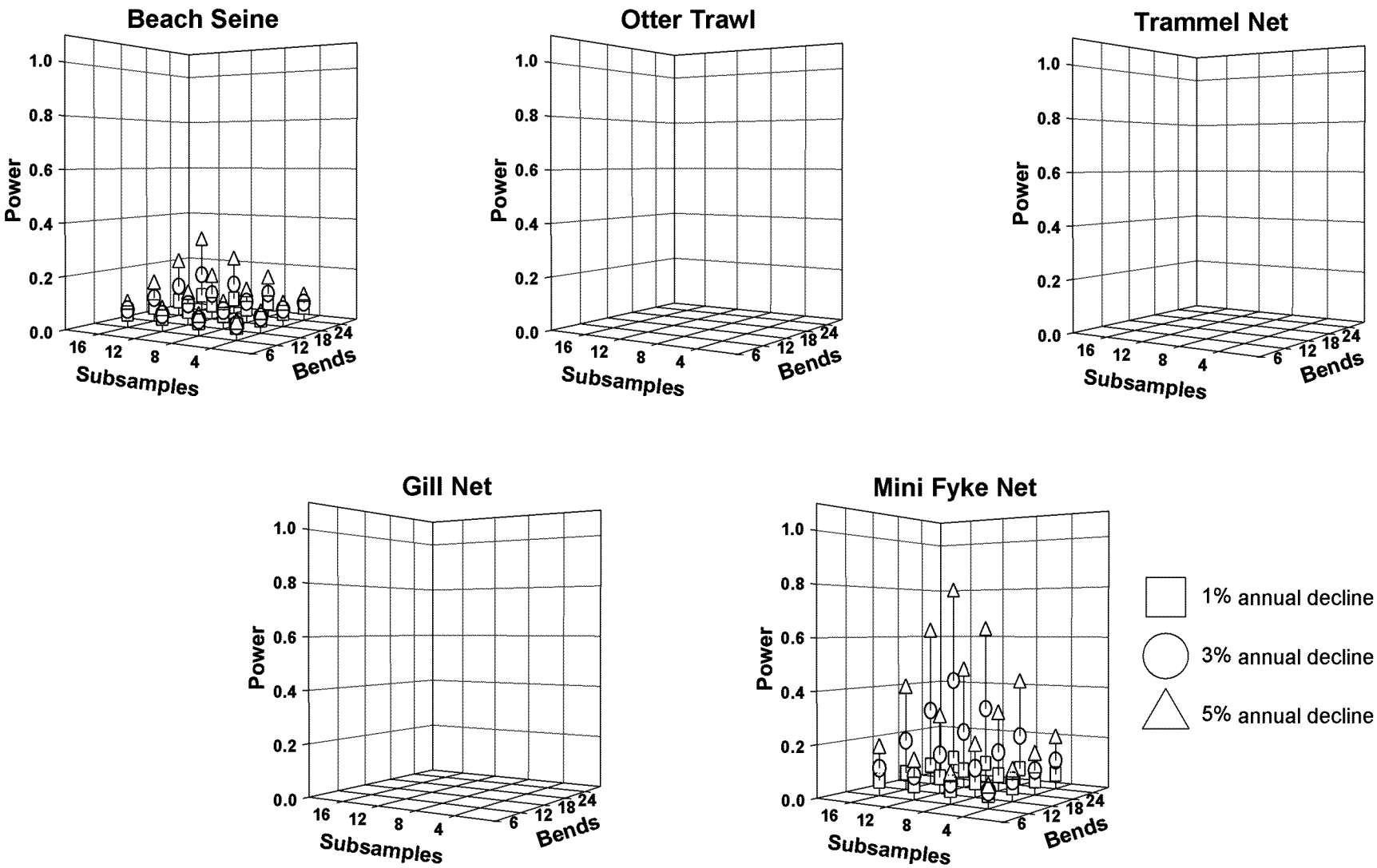

Figure F–136. Twenty-year power curves for the group sand shiner-all from Segment 10 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

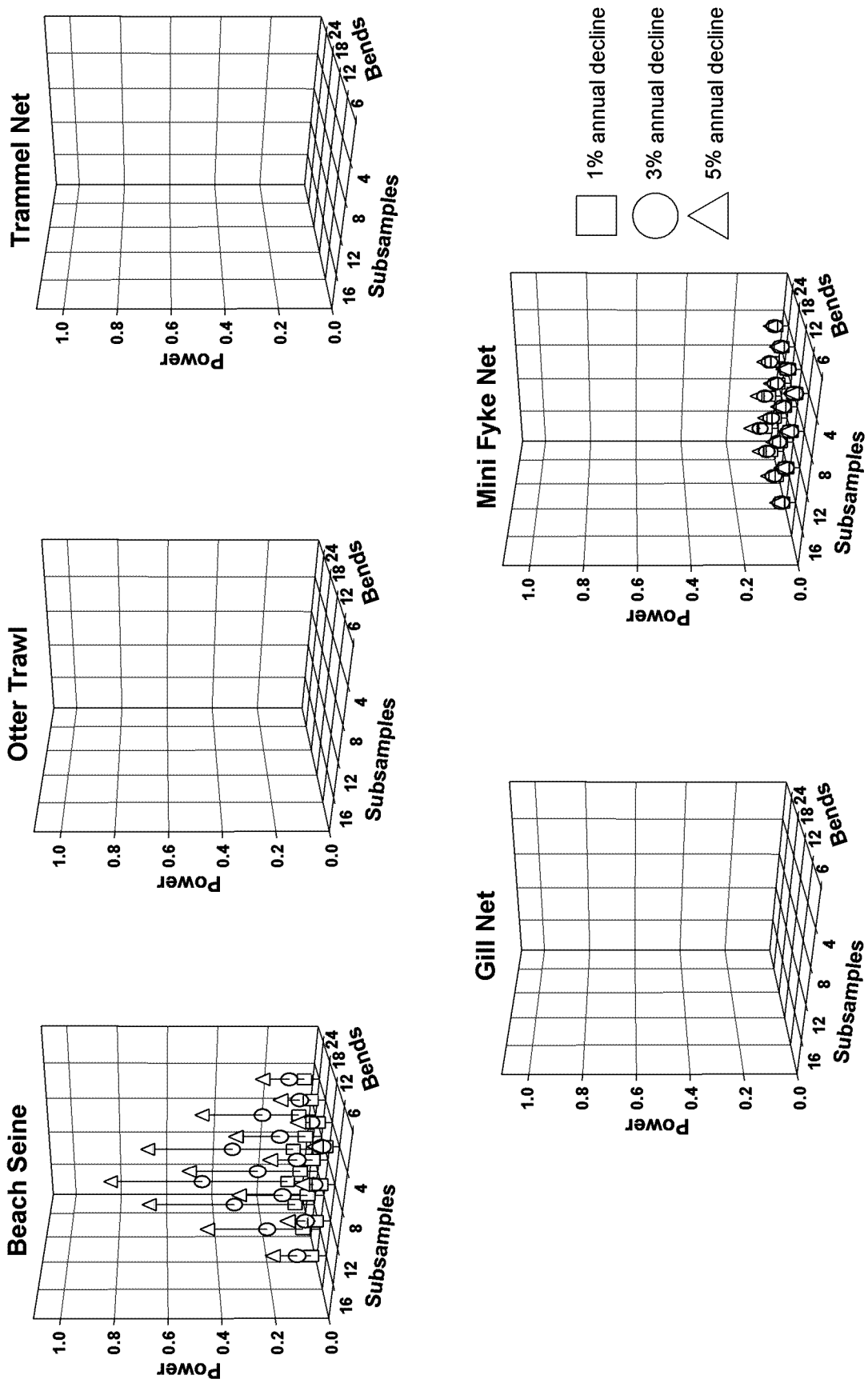

Figure F–137. Twenty-year power curves for the group sand shiner-all from Segment 13 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

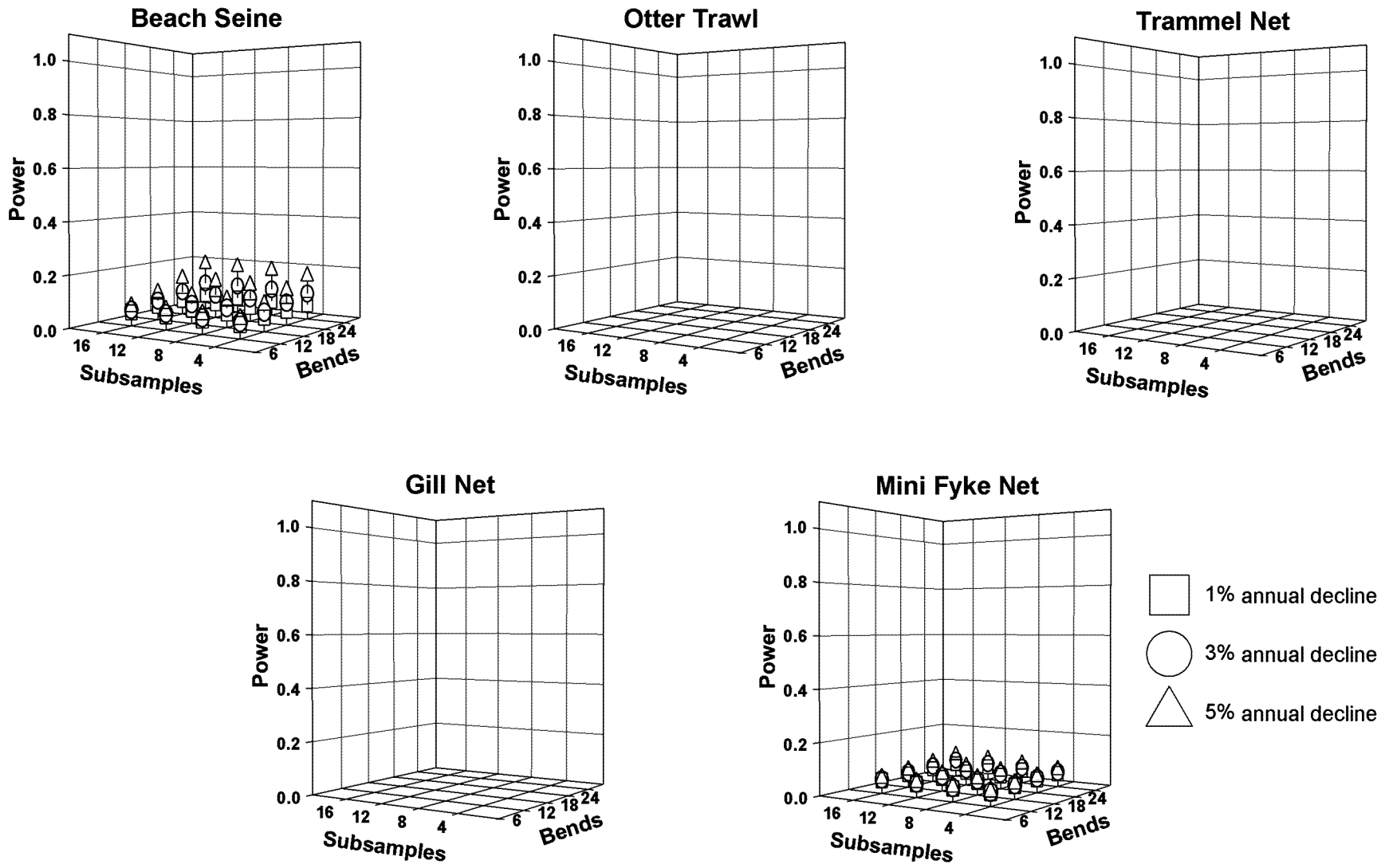

Figure F–138. Twenty-year power curves for the group sand shiner-all from Segment 14 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

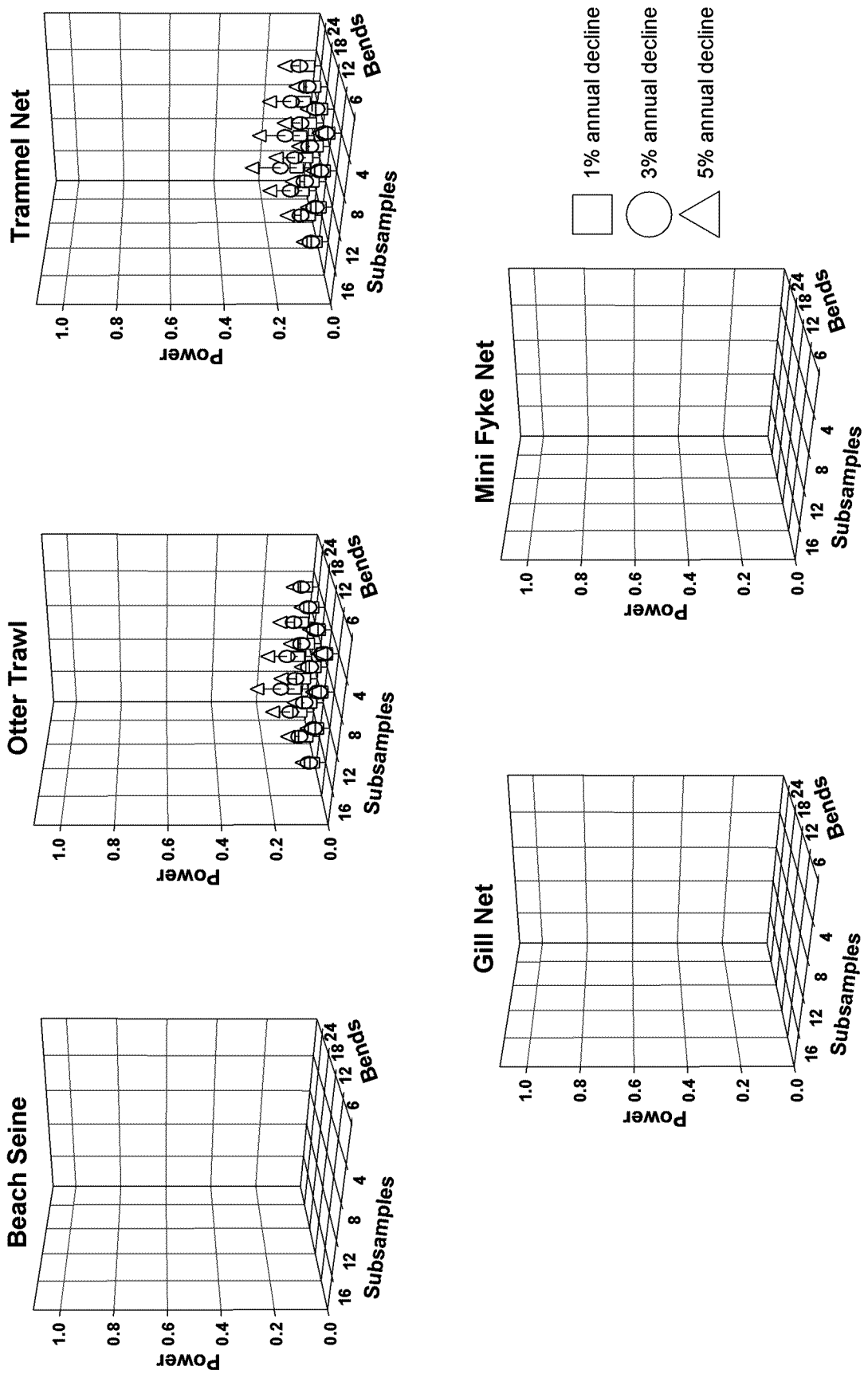

Figure F–139. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-all from Zone 4 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

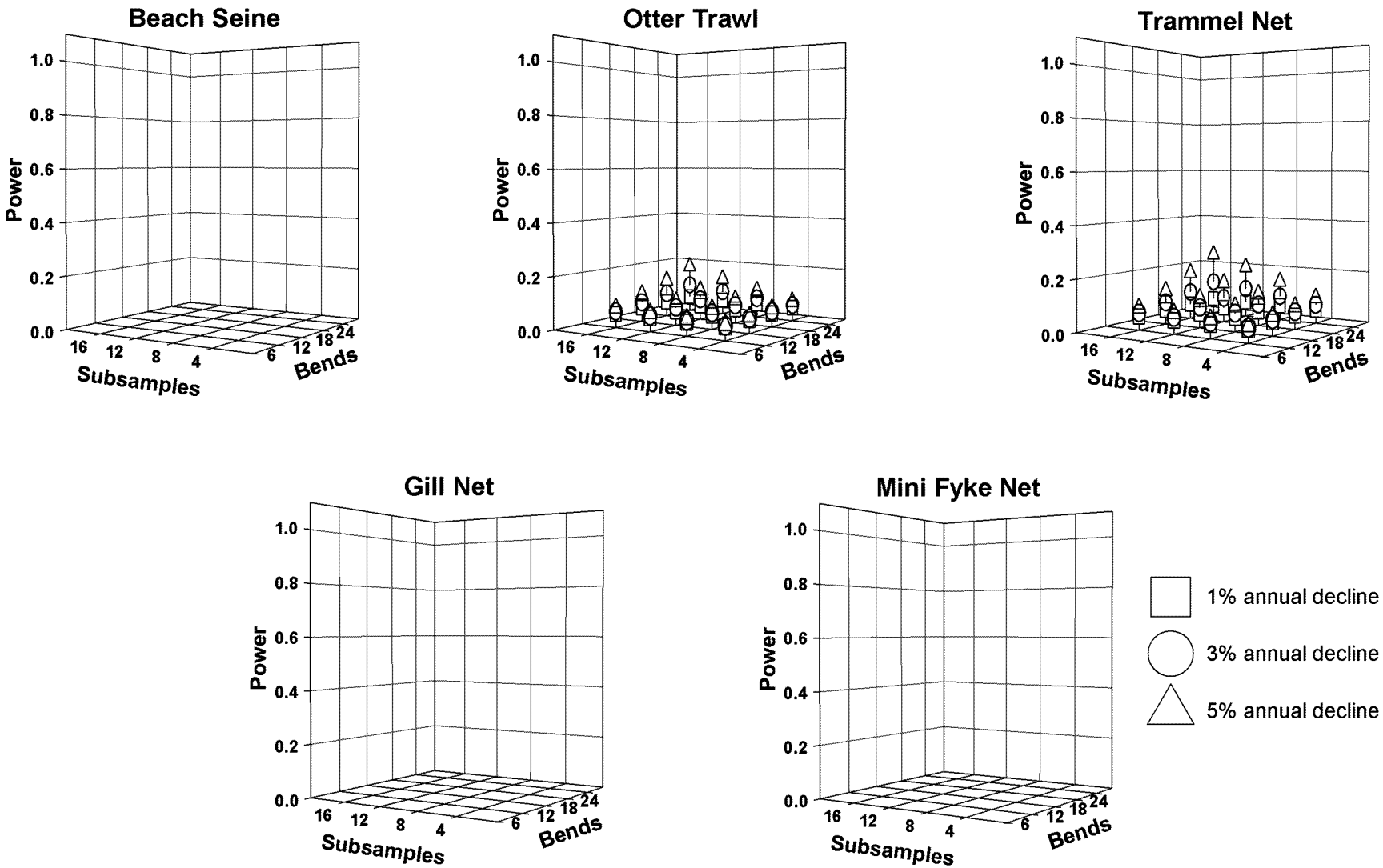

Figure F–140. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-all from Zone 4 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

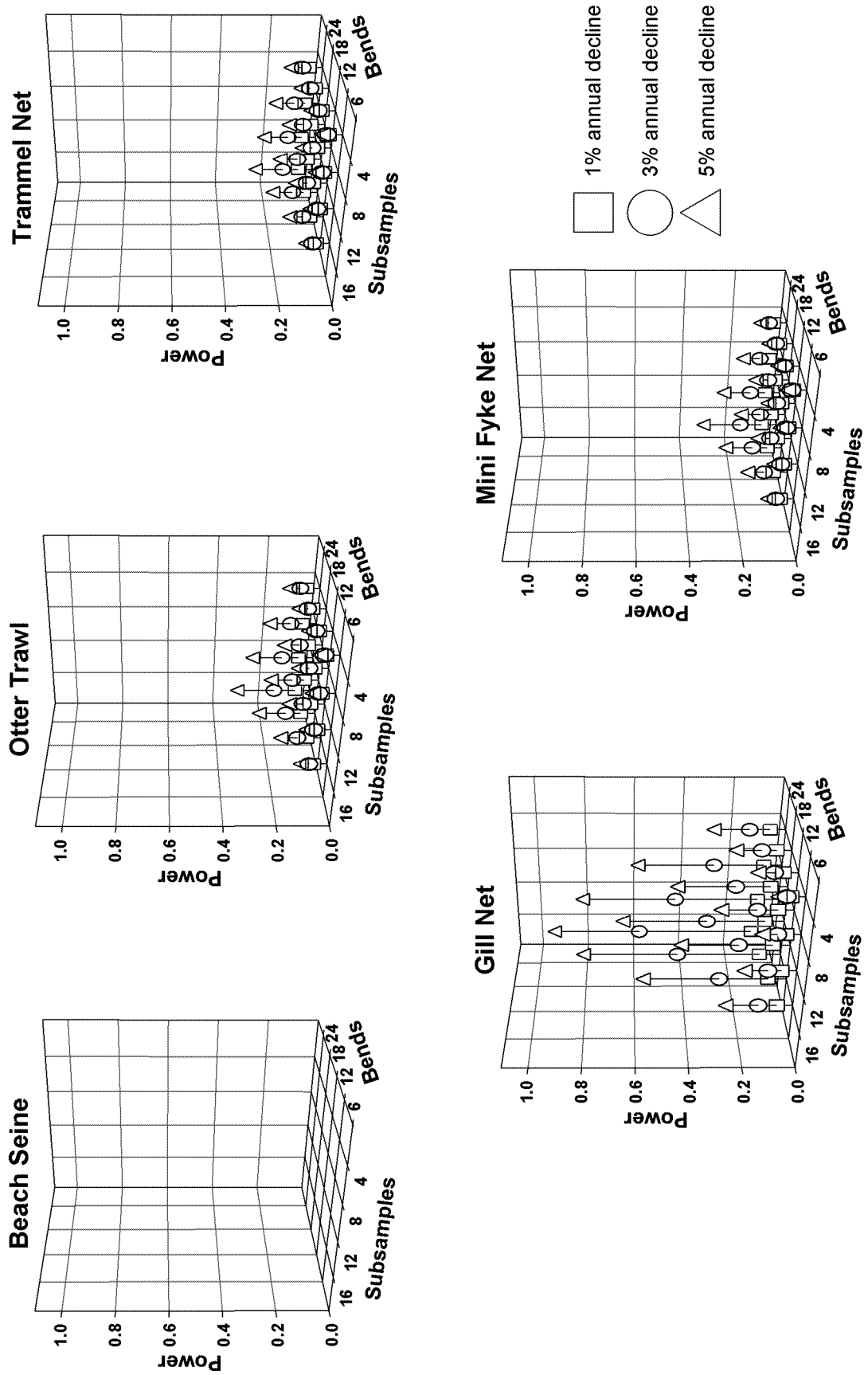

Figure F–141. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-all from Segment 8 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

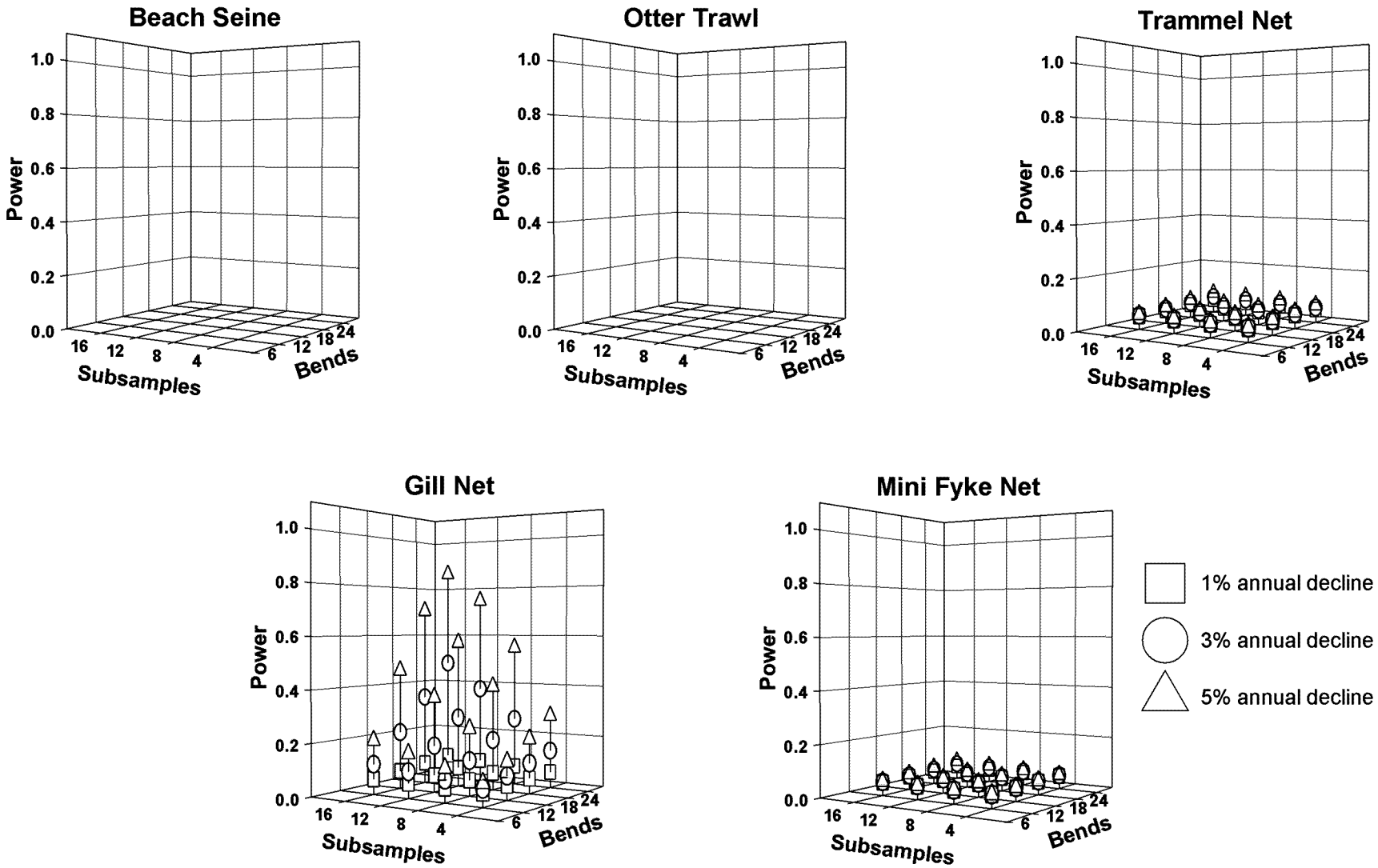

Figure F–142. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-all from Segment 9 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

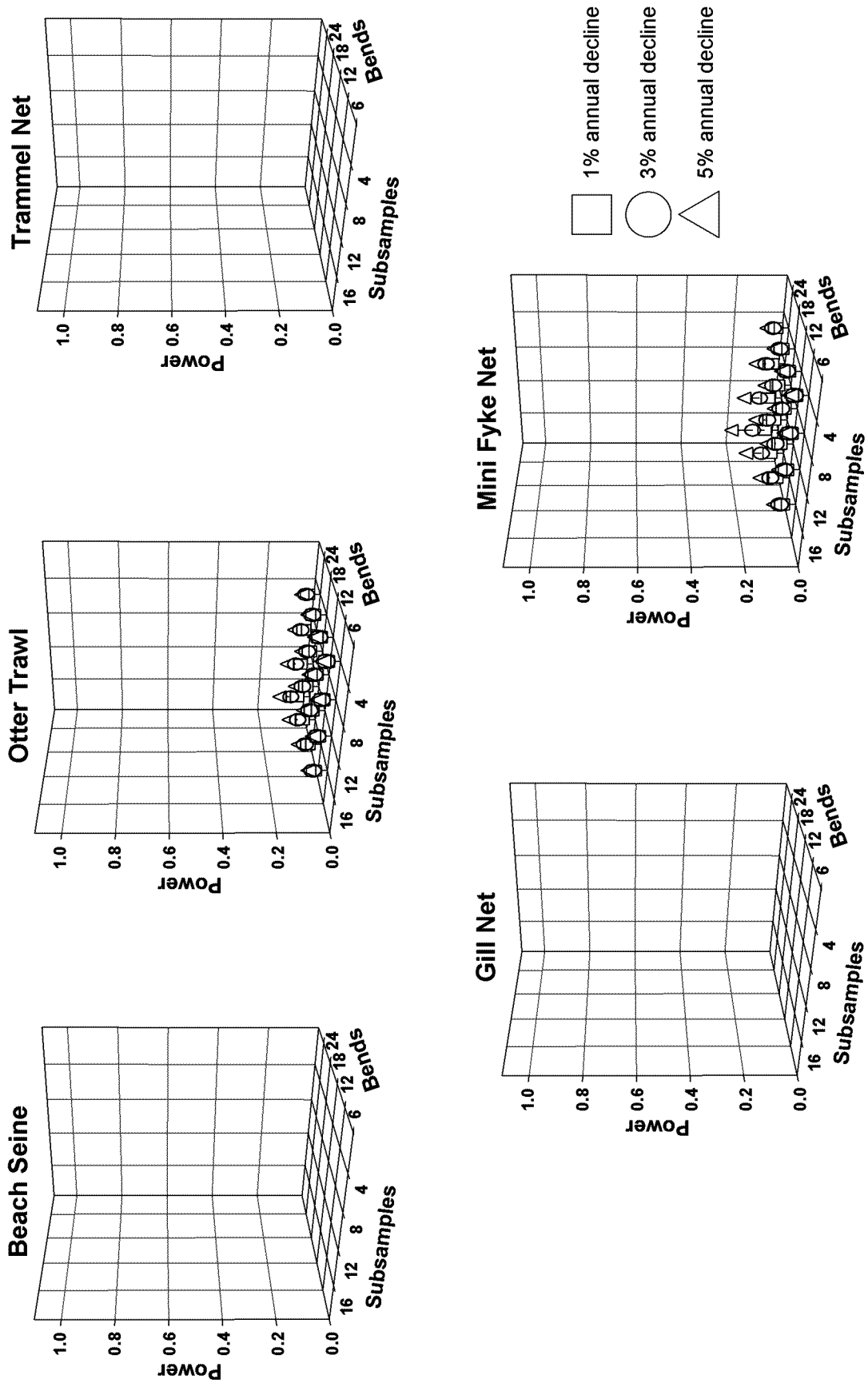

Figure F–143. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-all from Segment 10 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

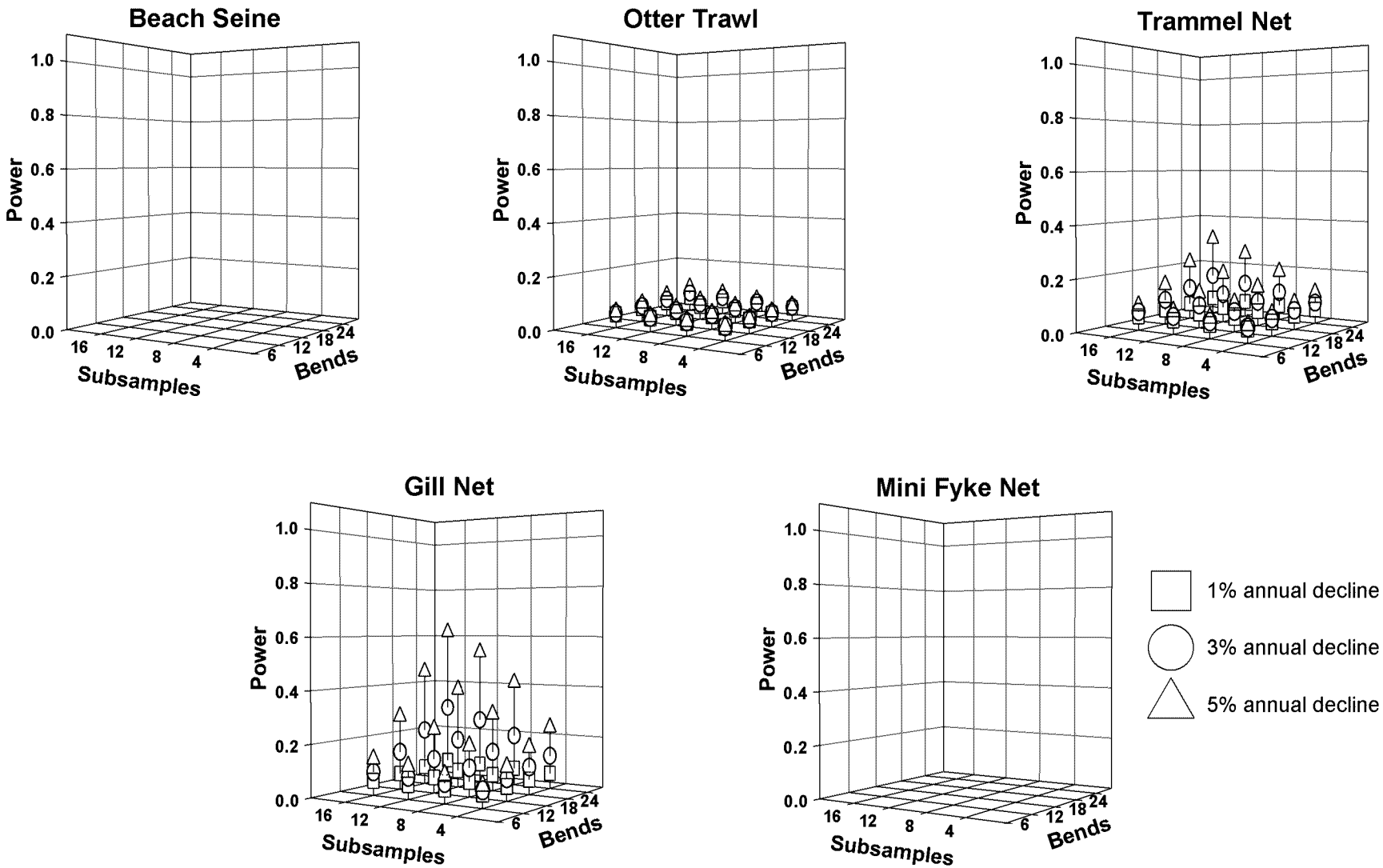

Figure F–144. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-all from Segment 13 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

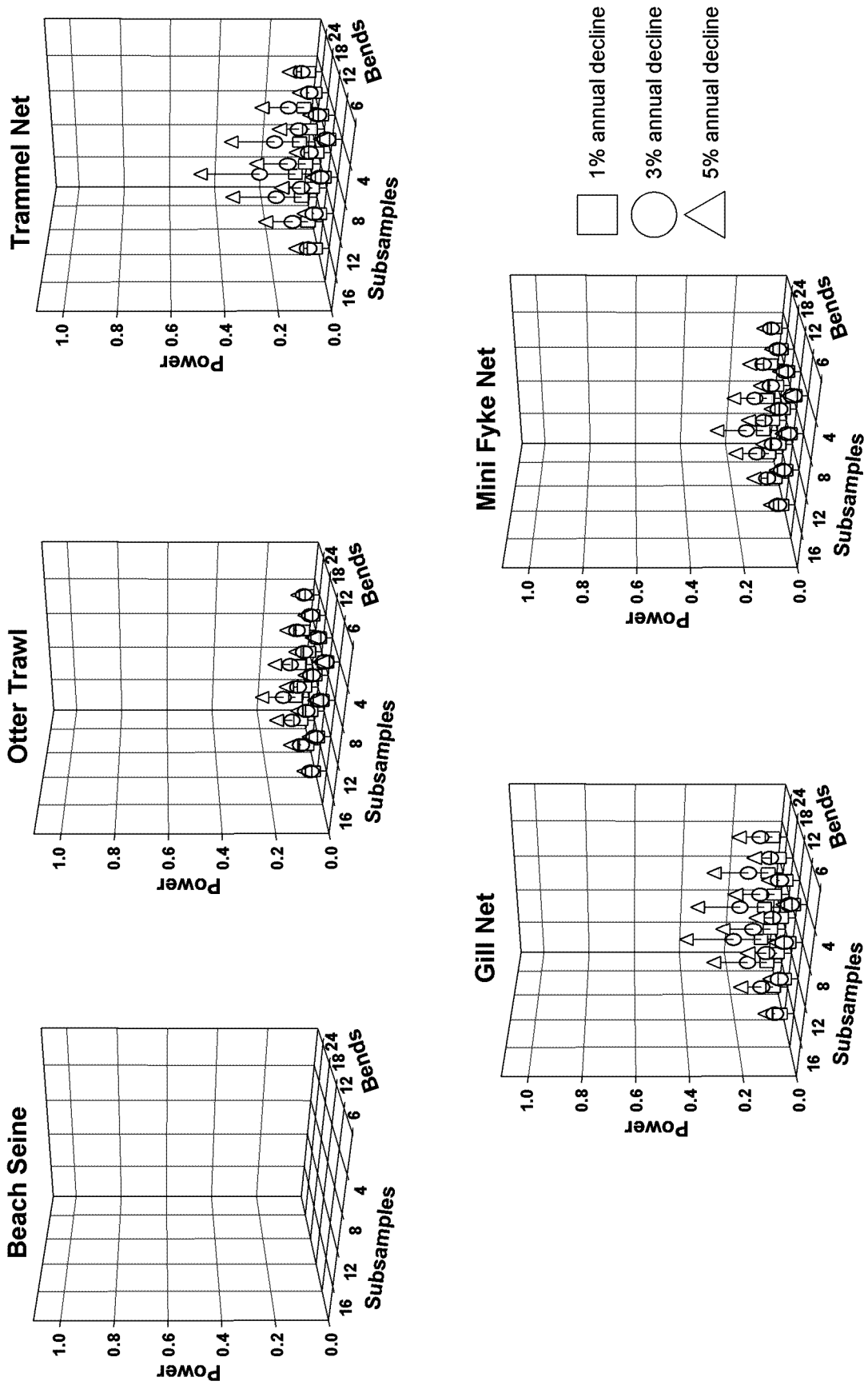

Figure F–145. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-all from Segment 14 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

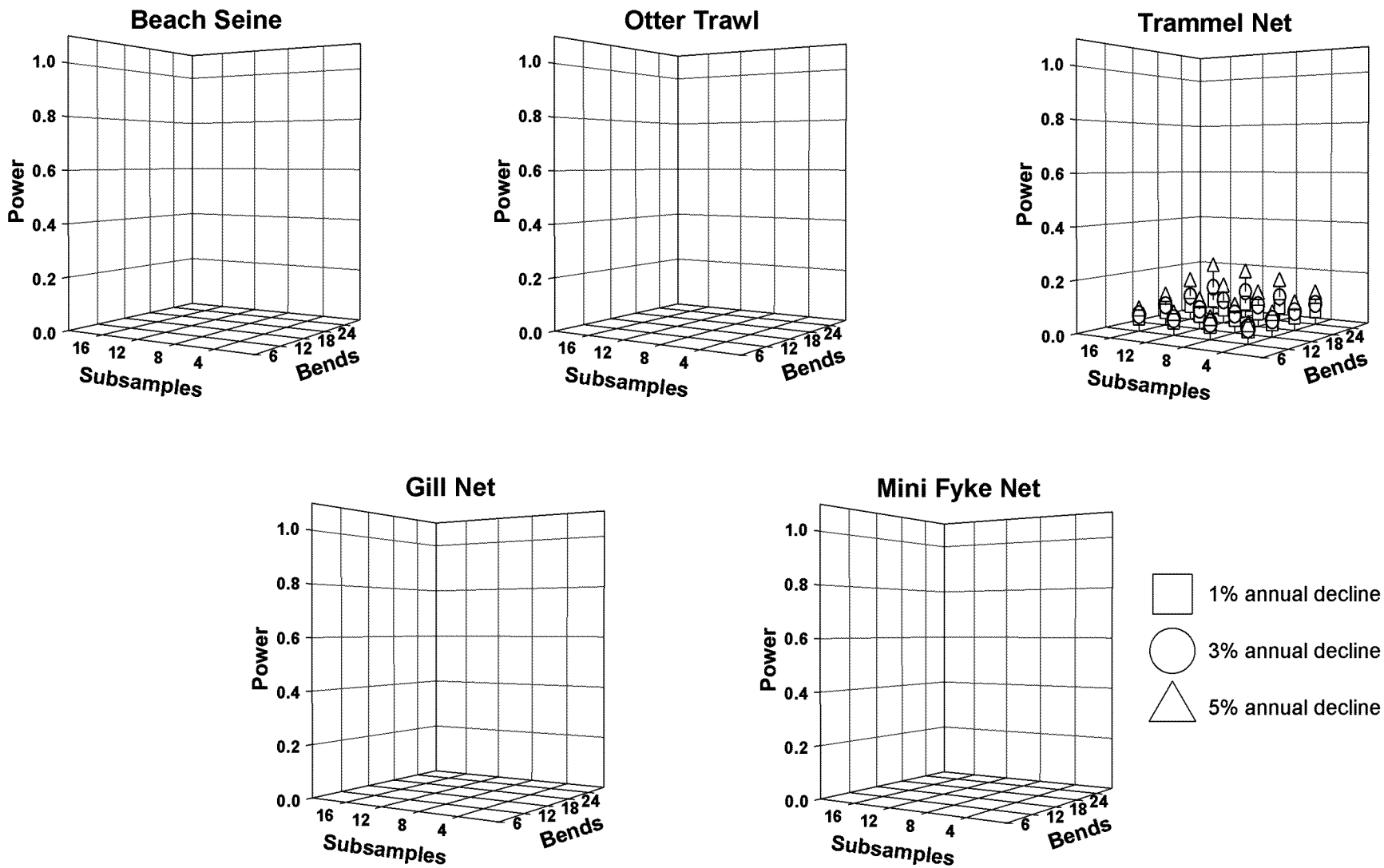

Figure F–146. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-adult from Zone 4 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

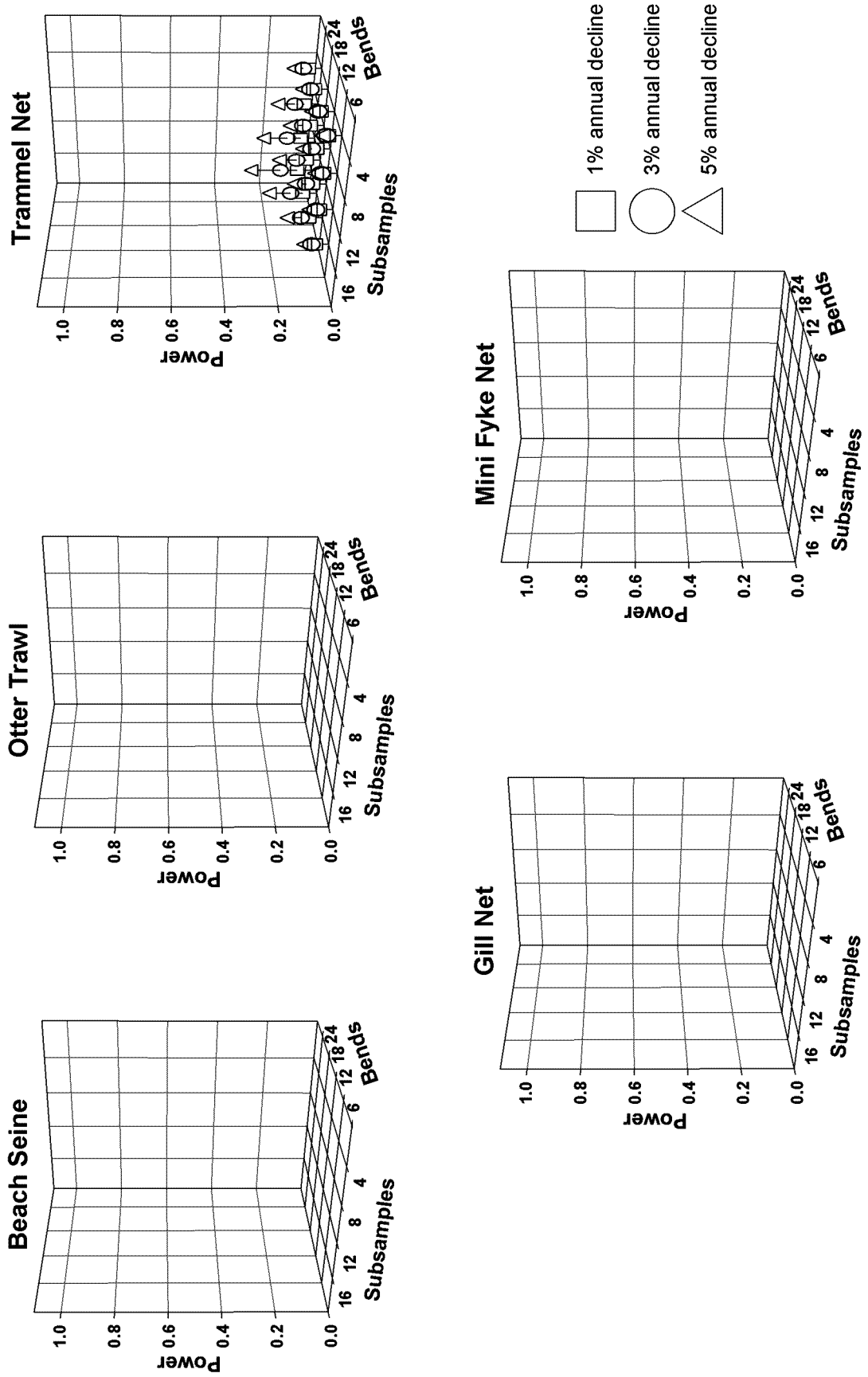

Figure F–147. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-adult from Zone 4 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

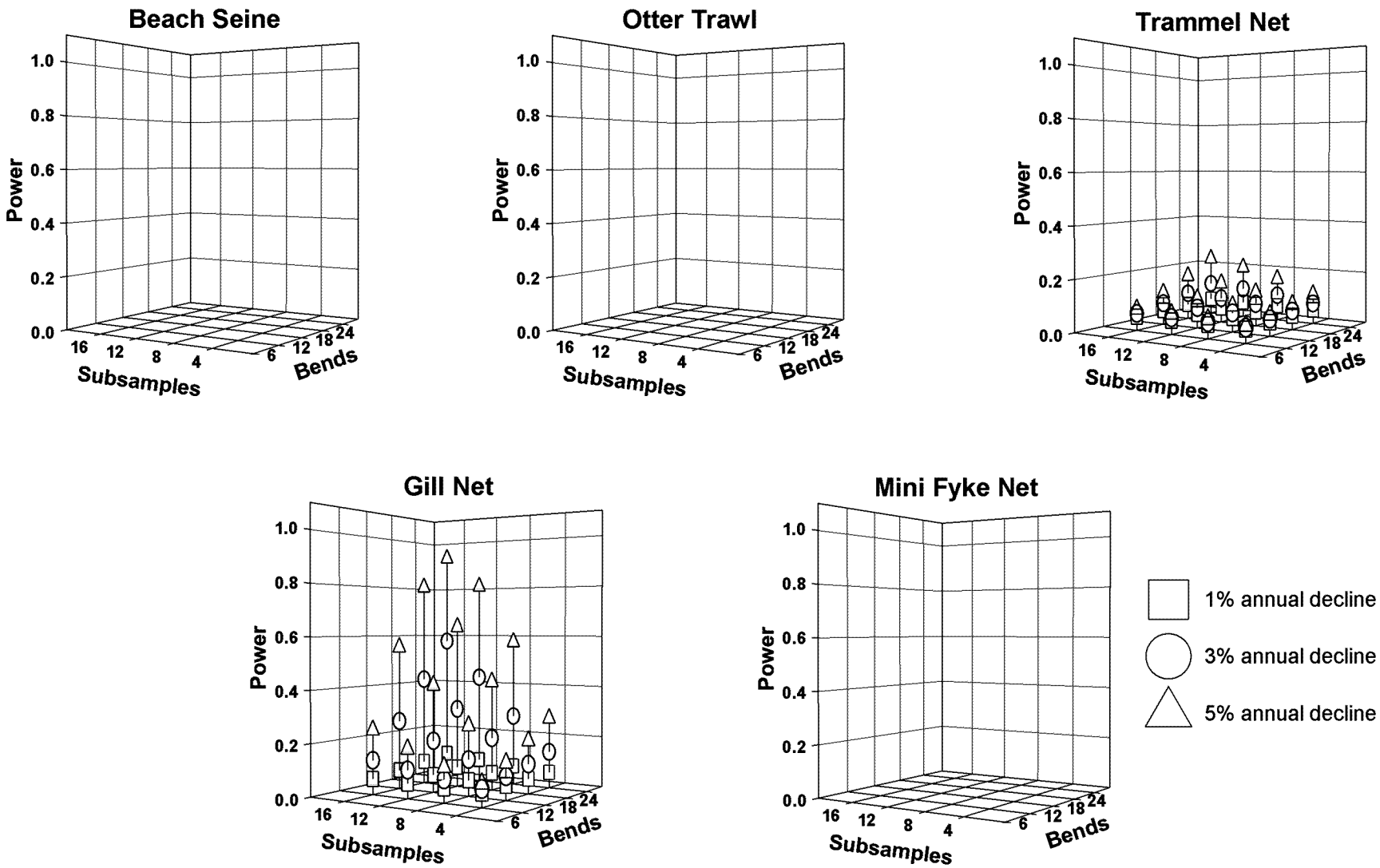

Figure F–148. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-adult from Segment 8 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

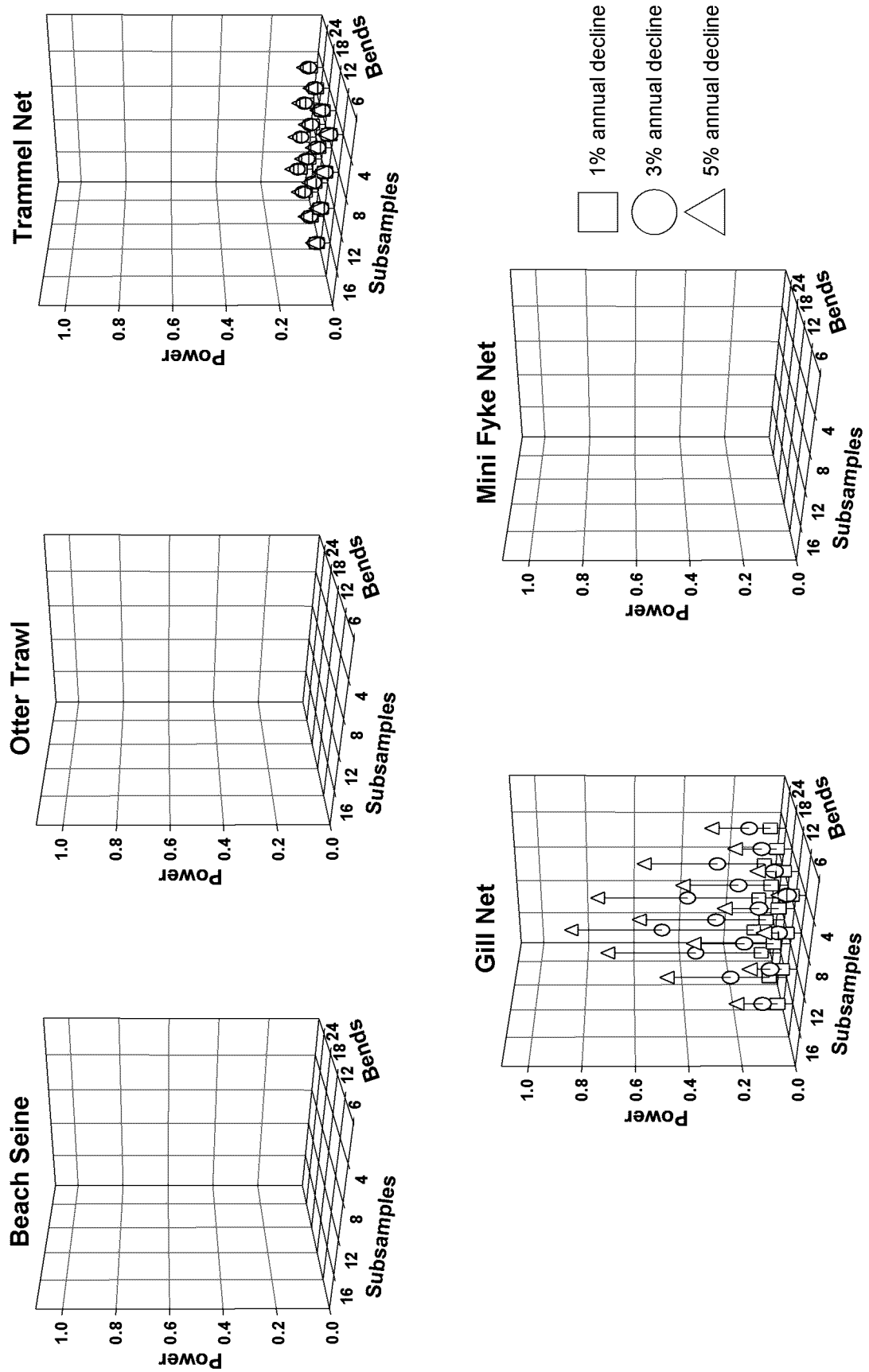

Figure F–149. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-adult from Segment 9 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

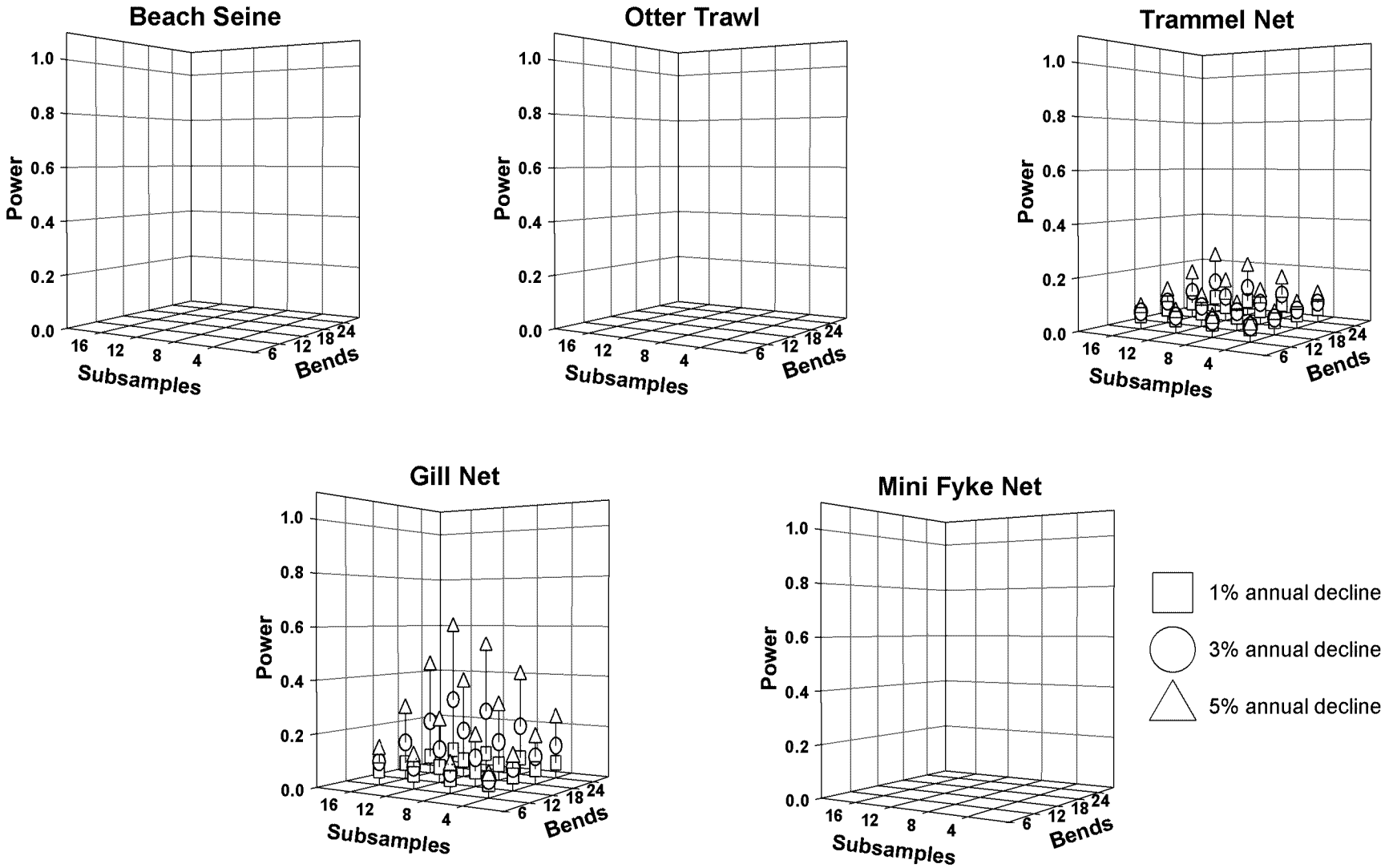

Figure F–150. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-adult from Segment 13 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

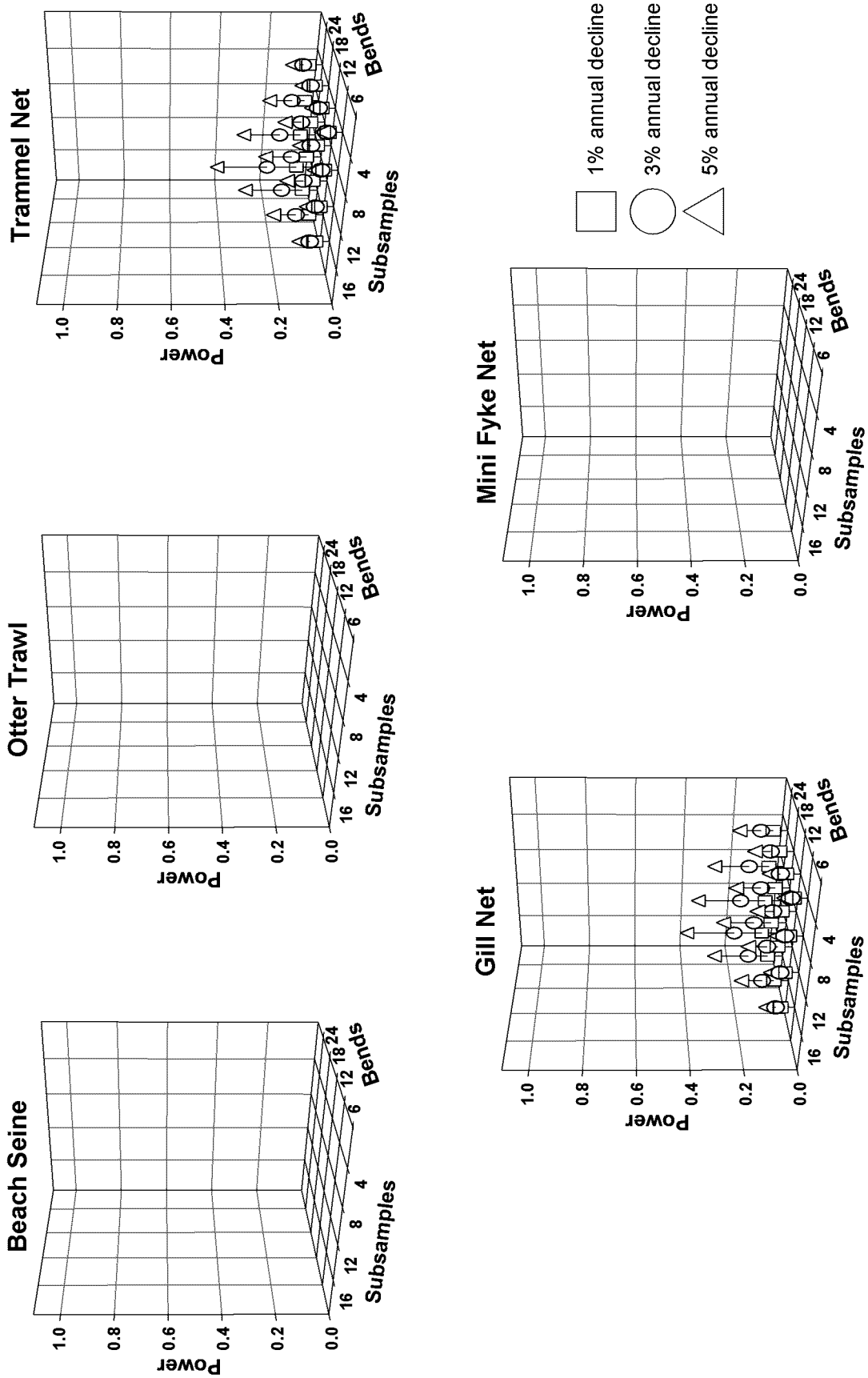

Figure F–151. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-adult from Segment 14 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

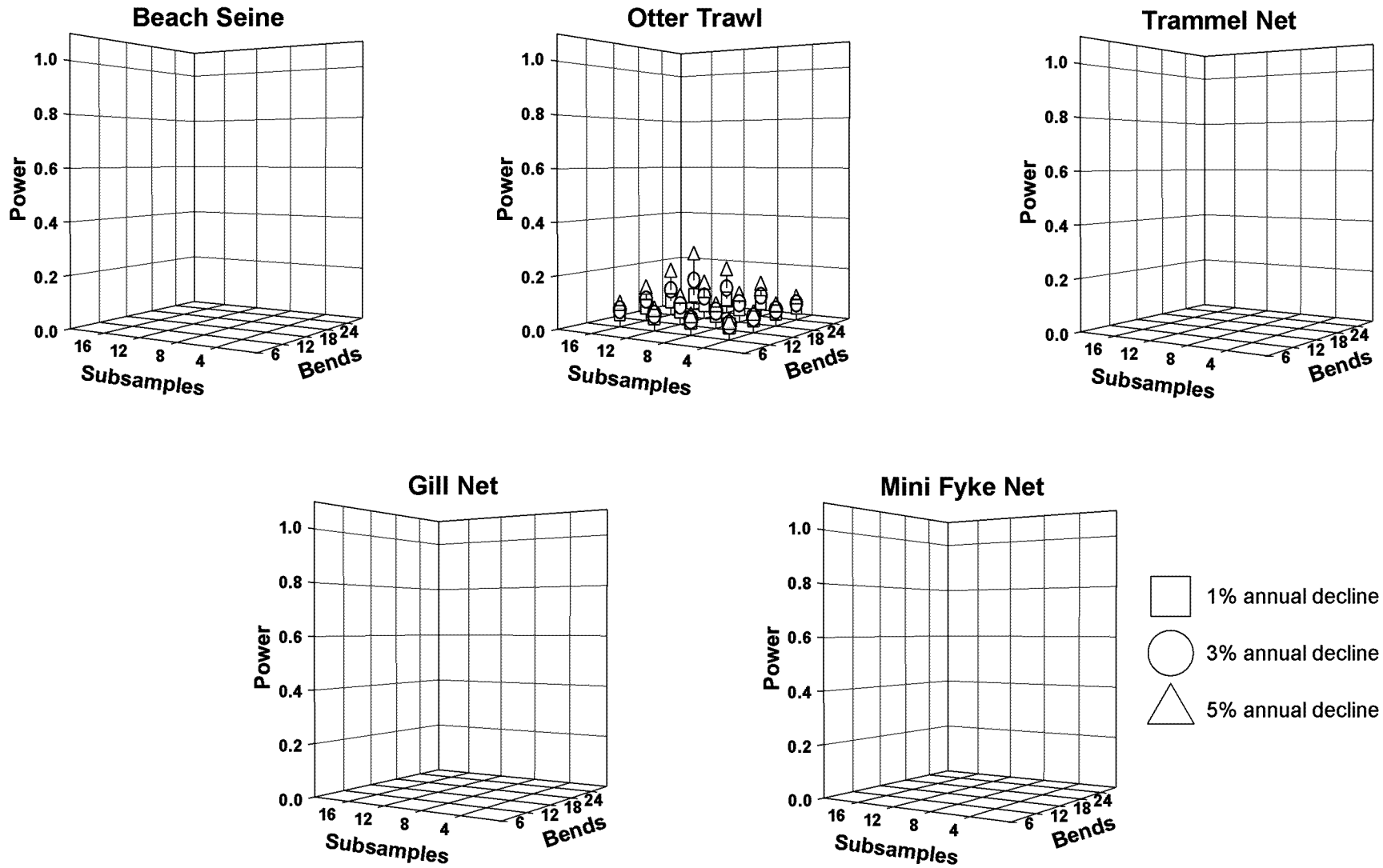

Figure F–152. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-juvenile from Zone 4 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

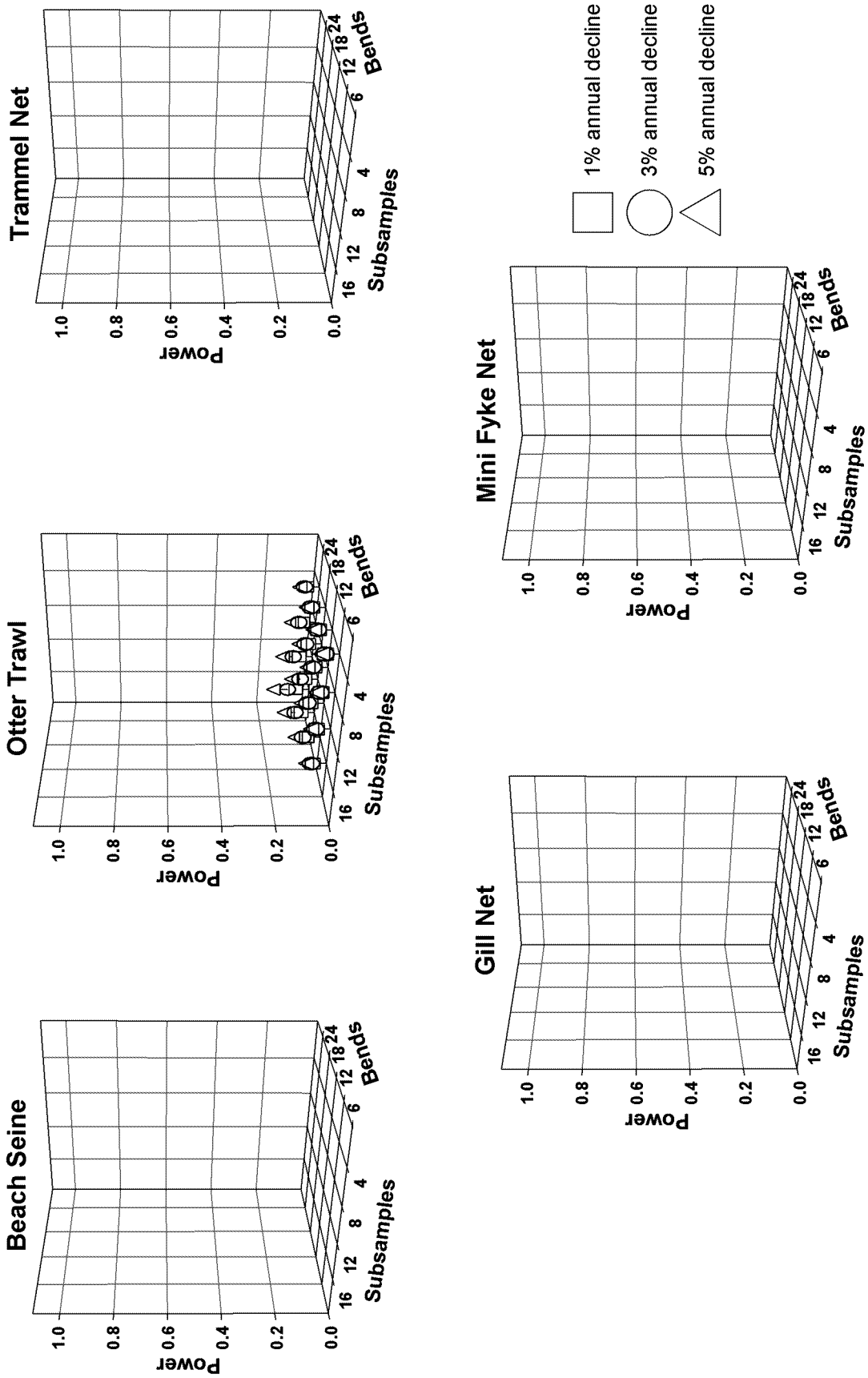

Figure F–153. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-juvenile from Zone 4 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

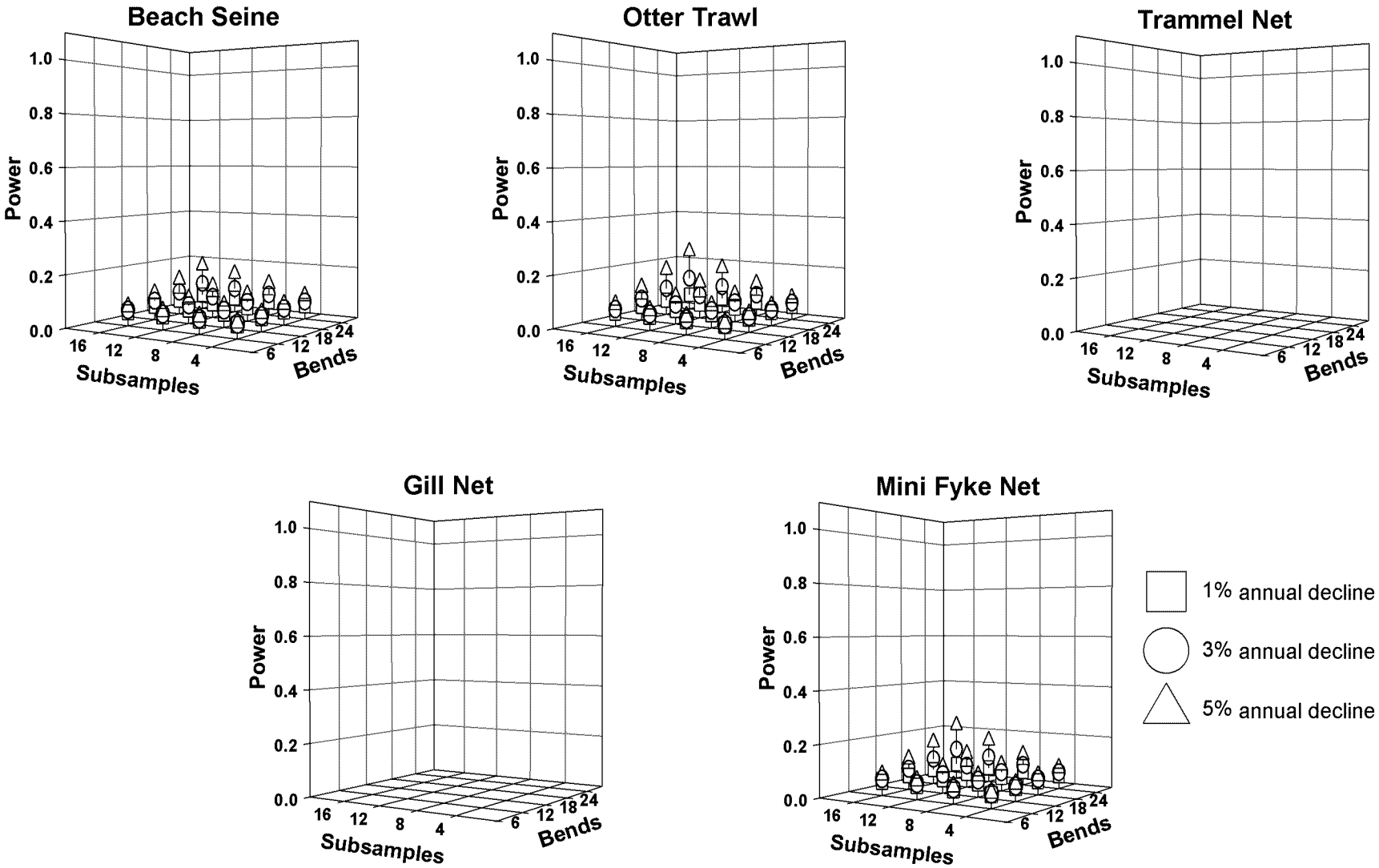

Figure F–154. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-juvenile from Segment 8 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

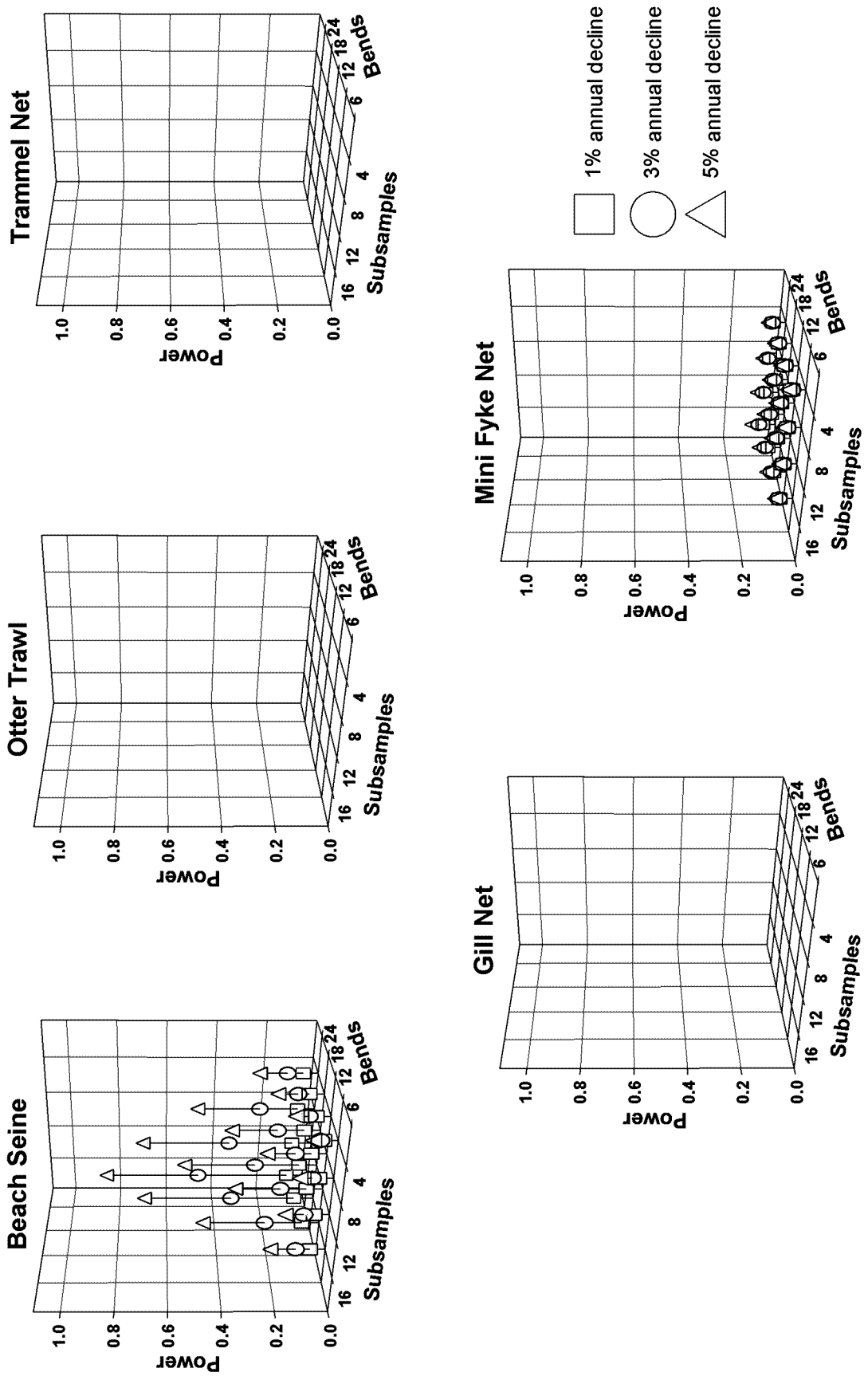

Figure F–155. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-juvenile from Segment 9 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

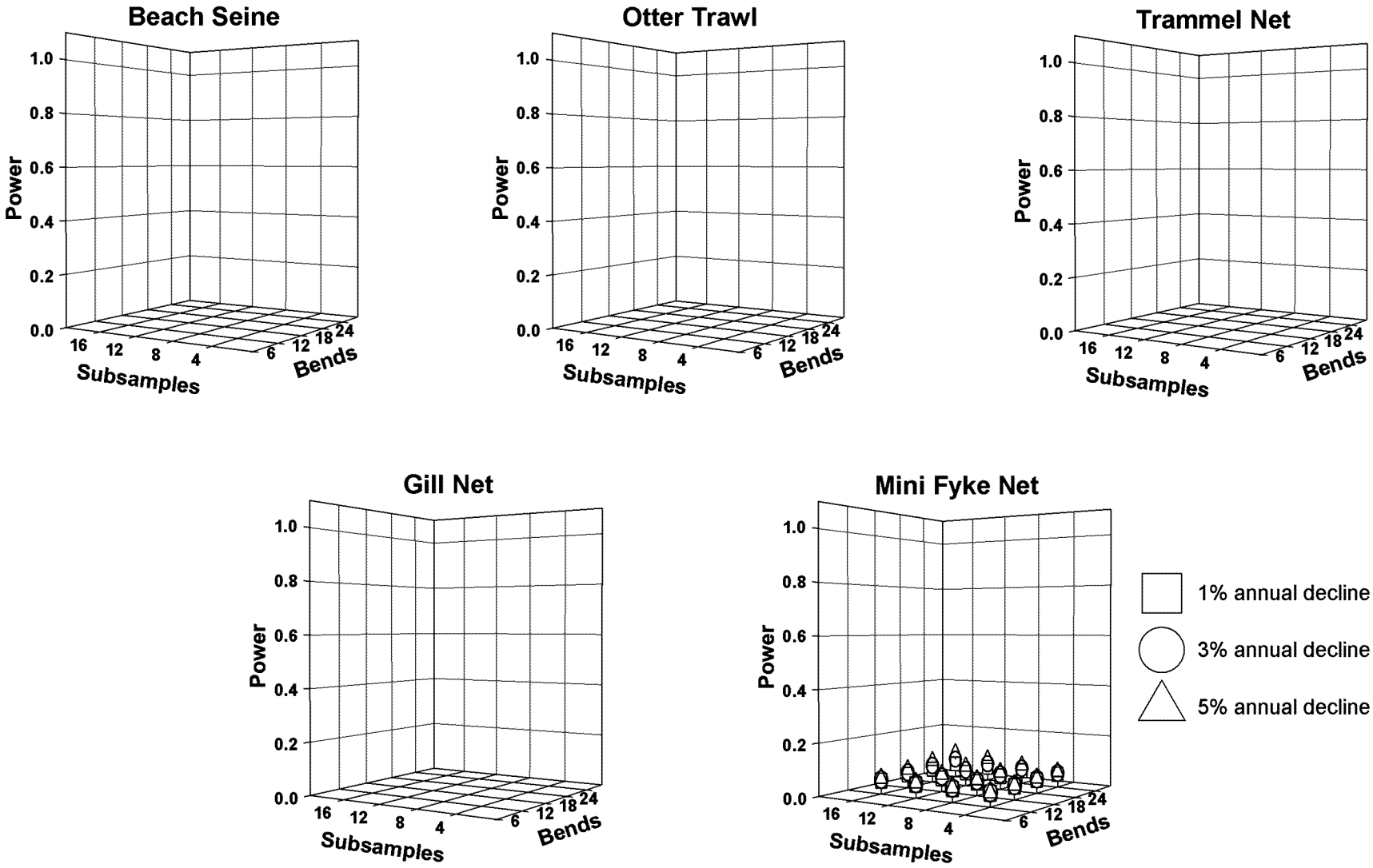

Figure F–156. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-juvenile from Segment 10 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

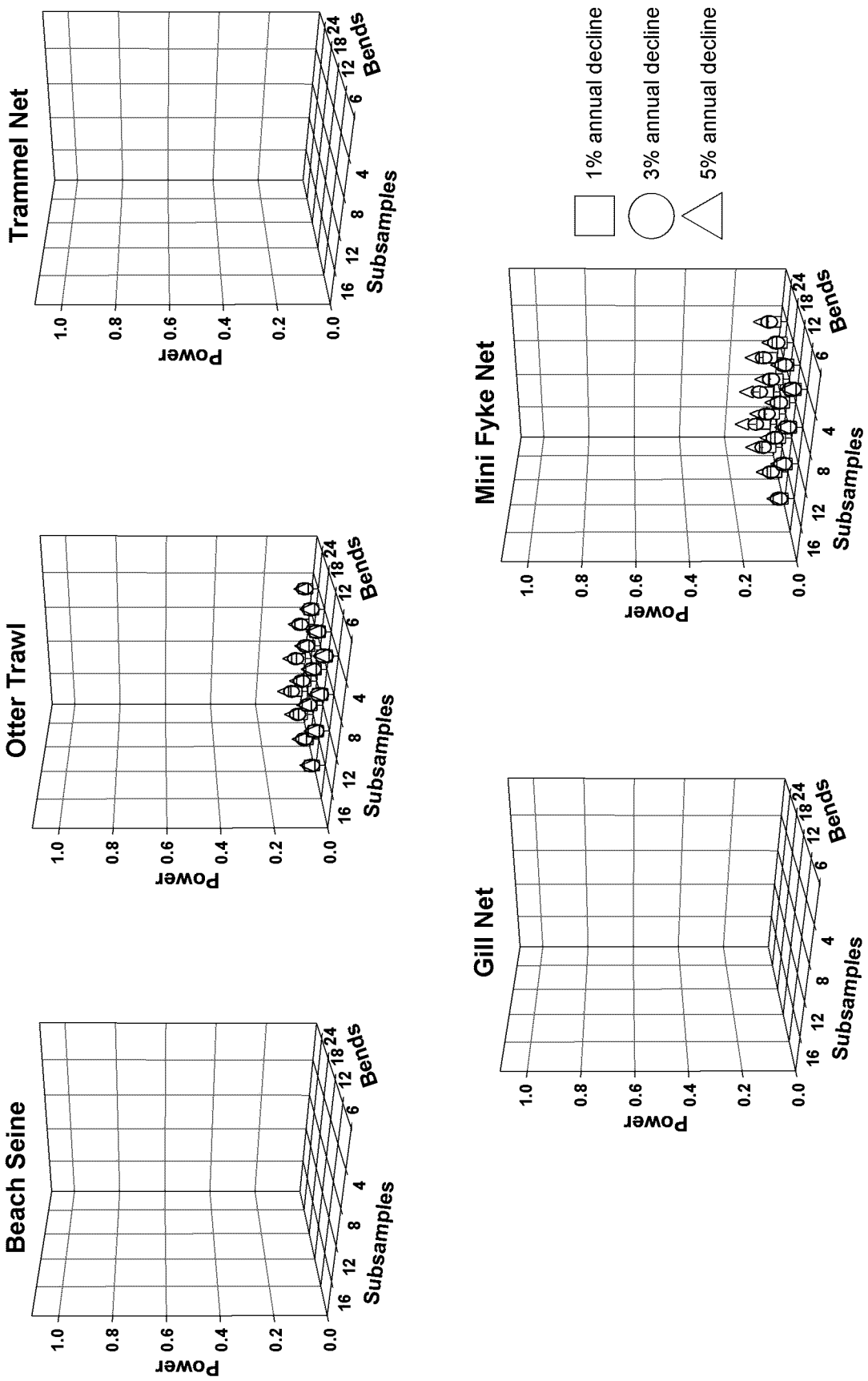

Figure F–157. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-juvenile from Segment 13 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

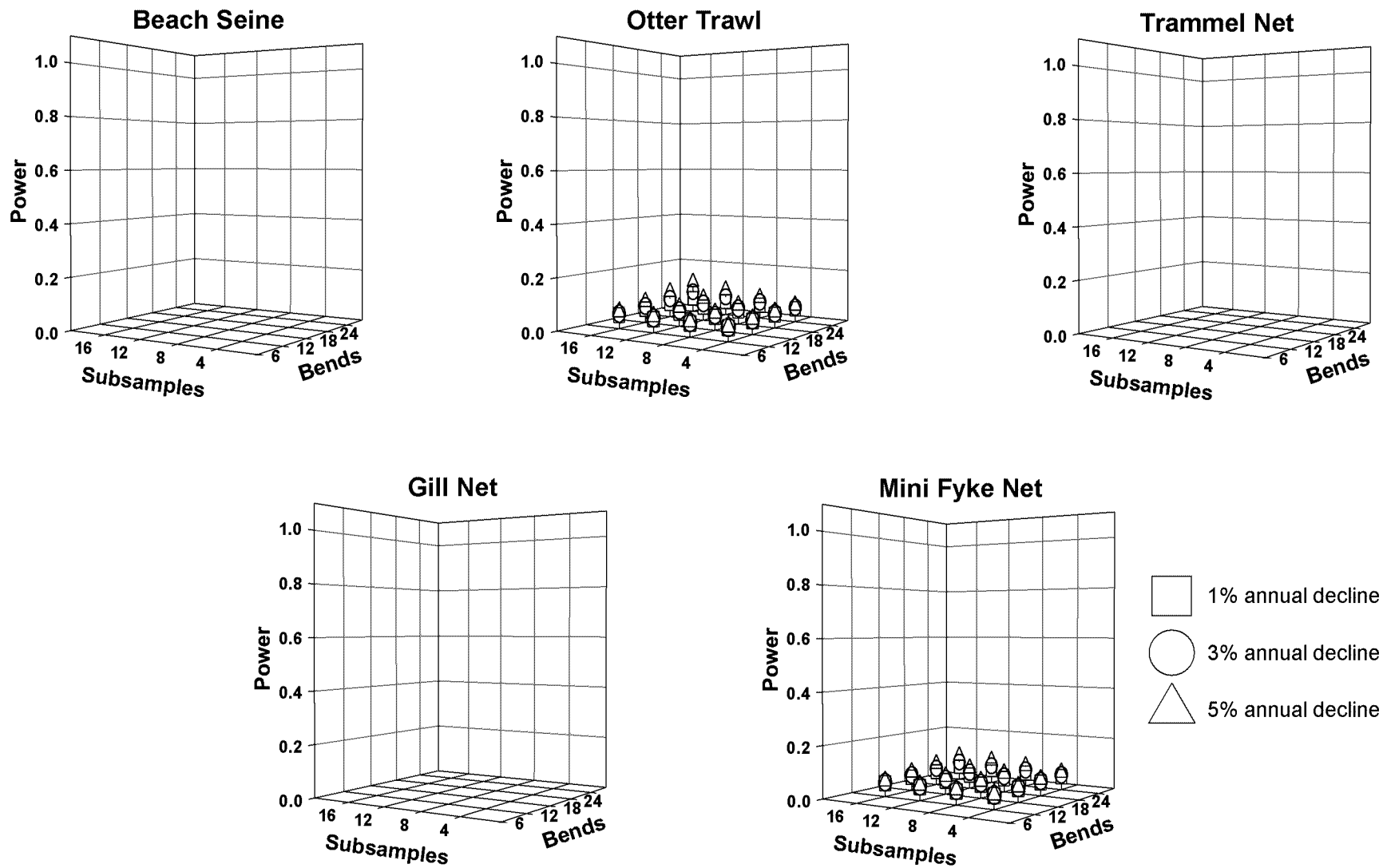

Figure F–158. Twenty-year power curves for the group sauger-juvenile from Segment 14 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

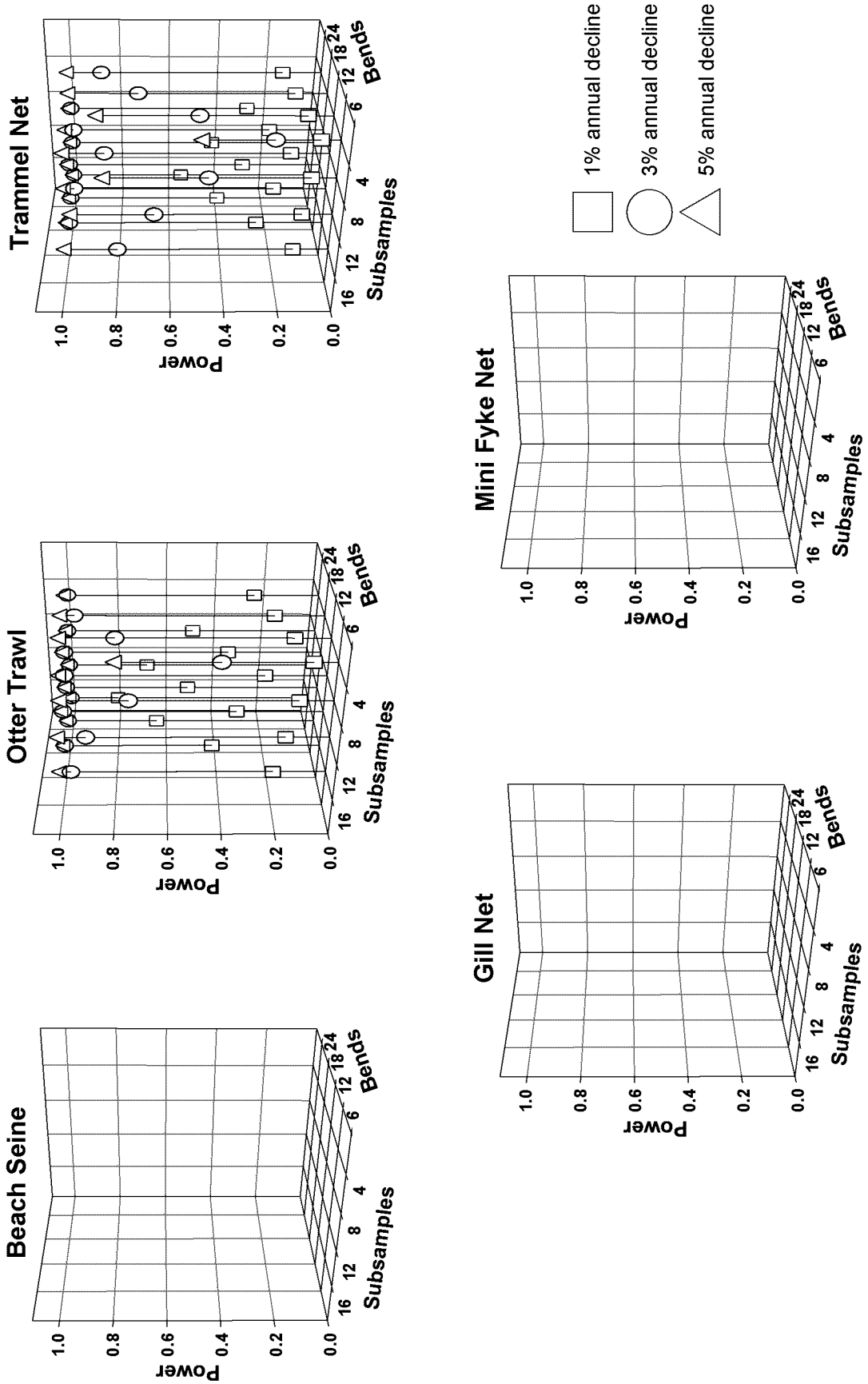

Figure F–159. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-all from Zone 4 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

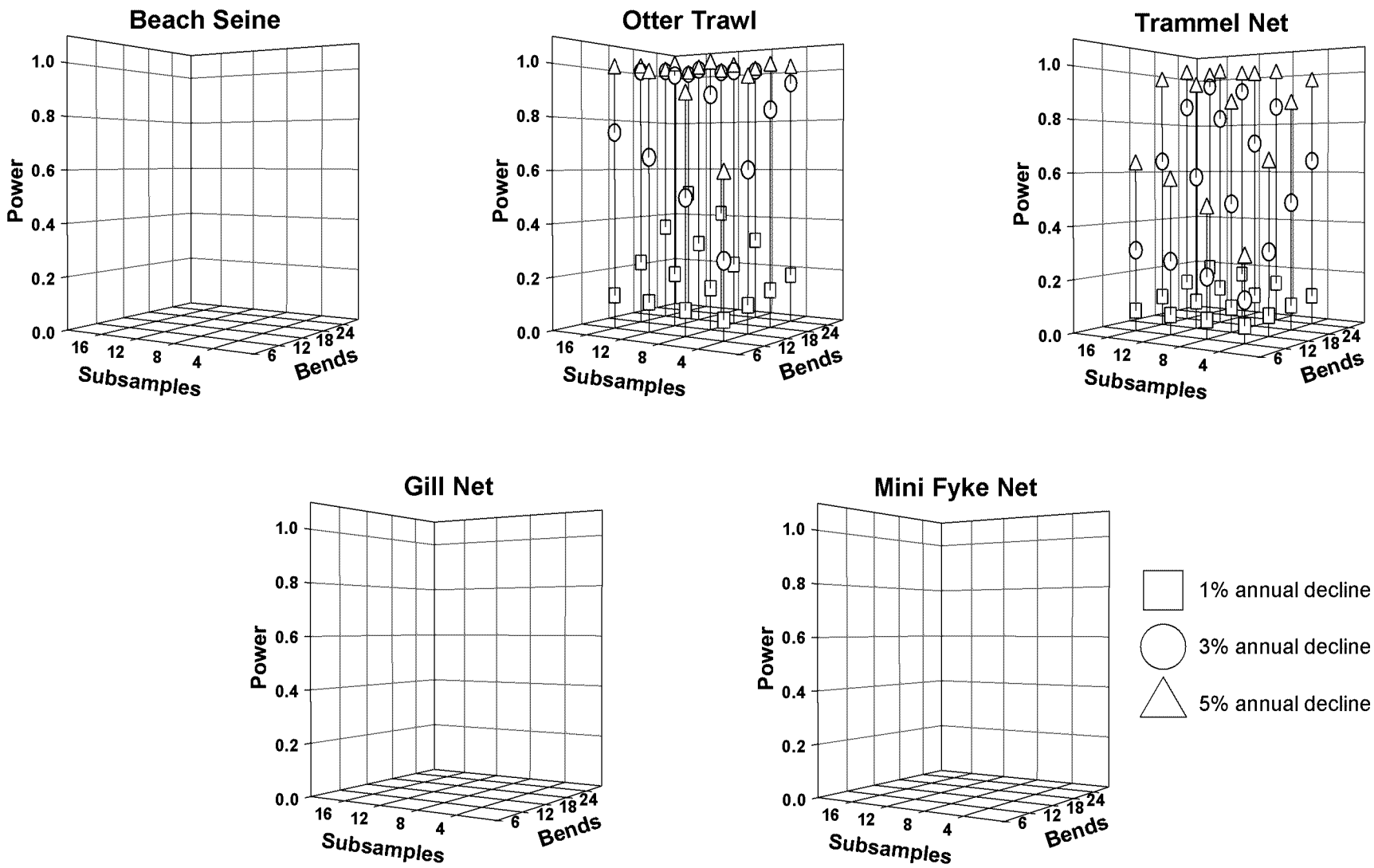

Figure F–160. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-all from Zone 4 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

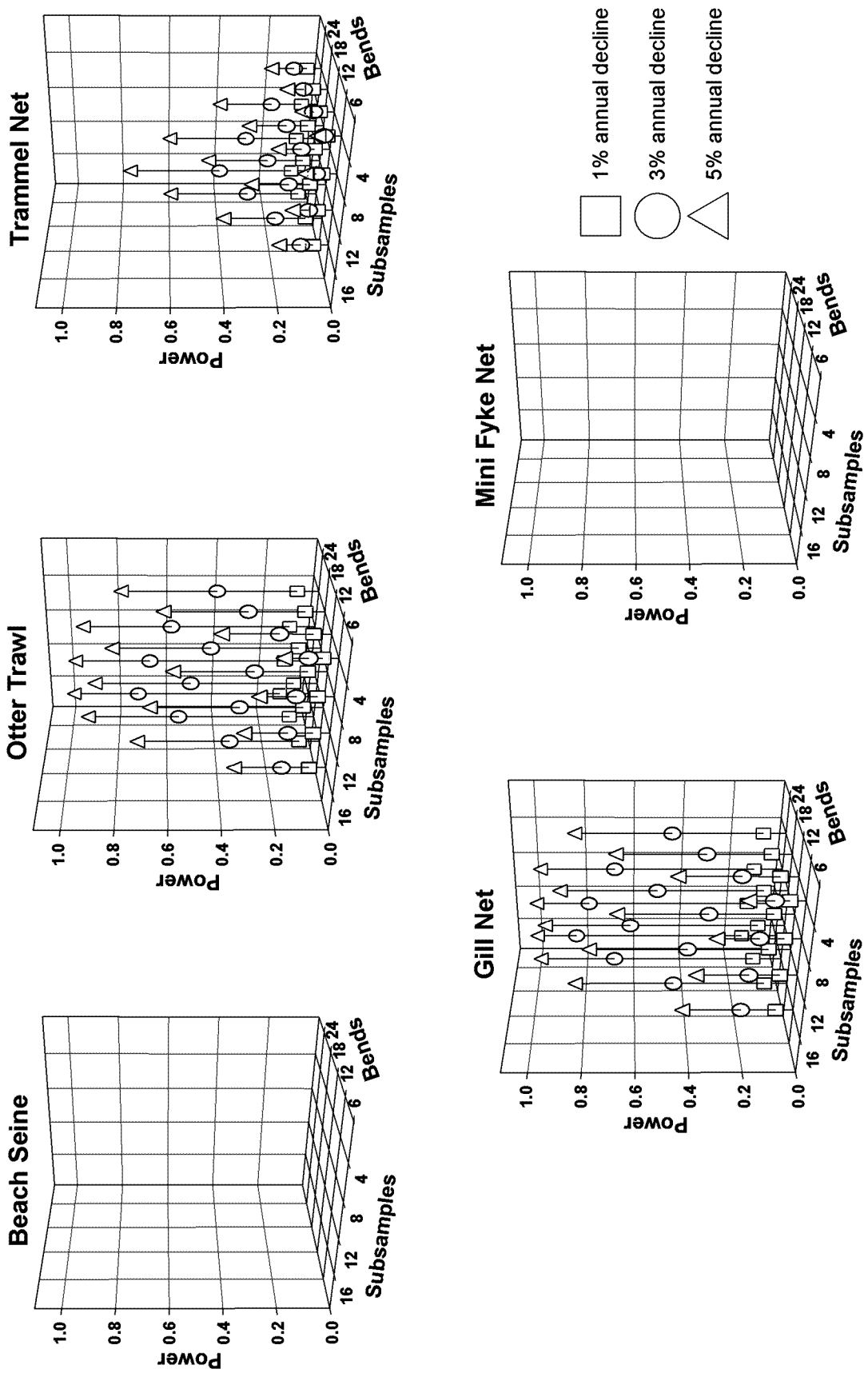

Figure F–161. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-all from Segment 8 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

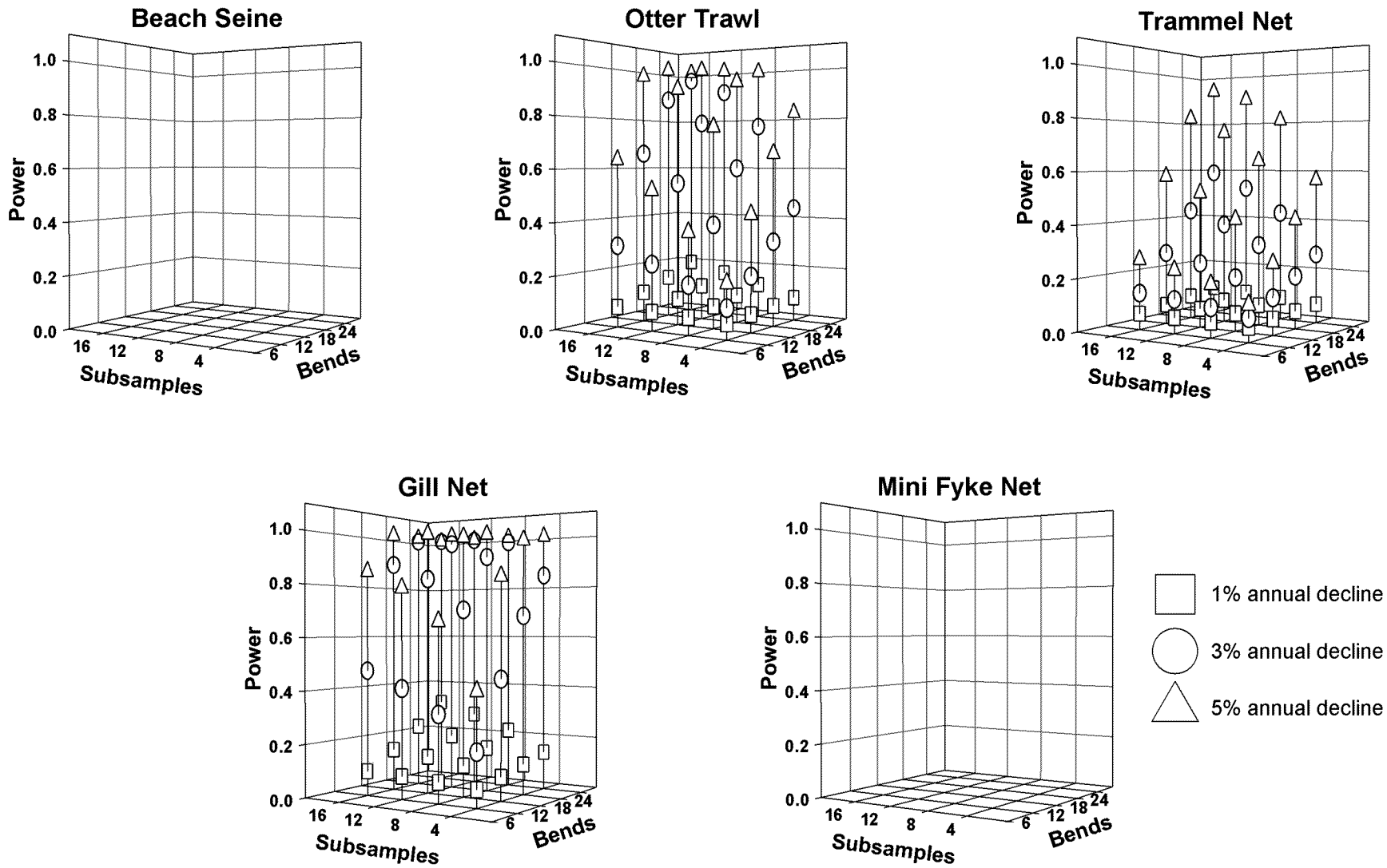

Figure F–162. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-all from Segment 9 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

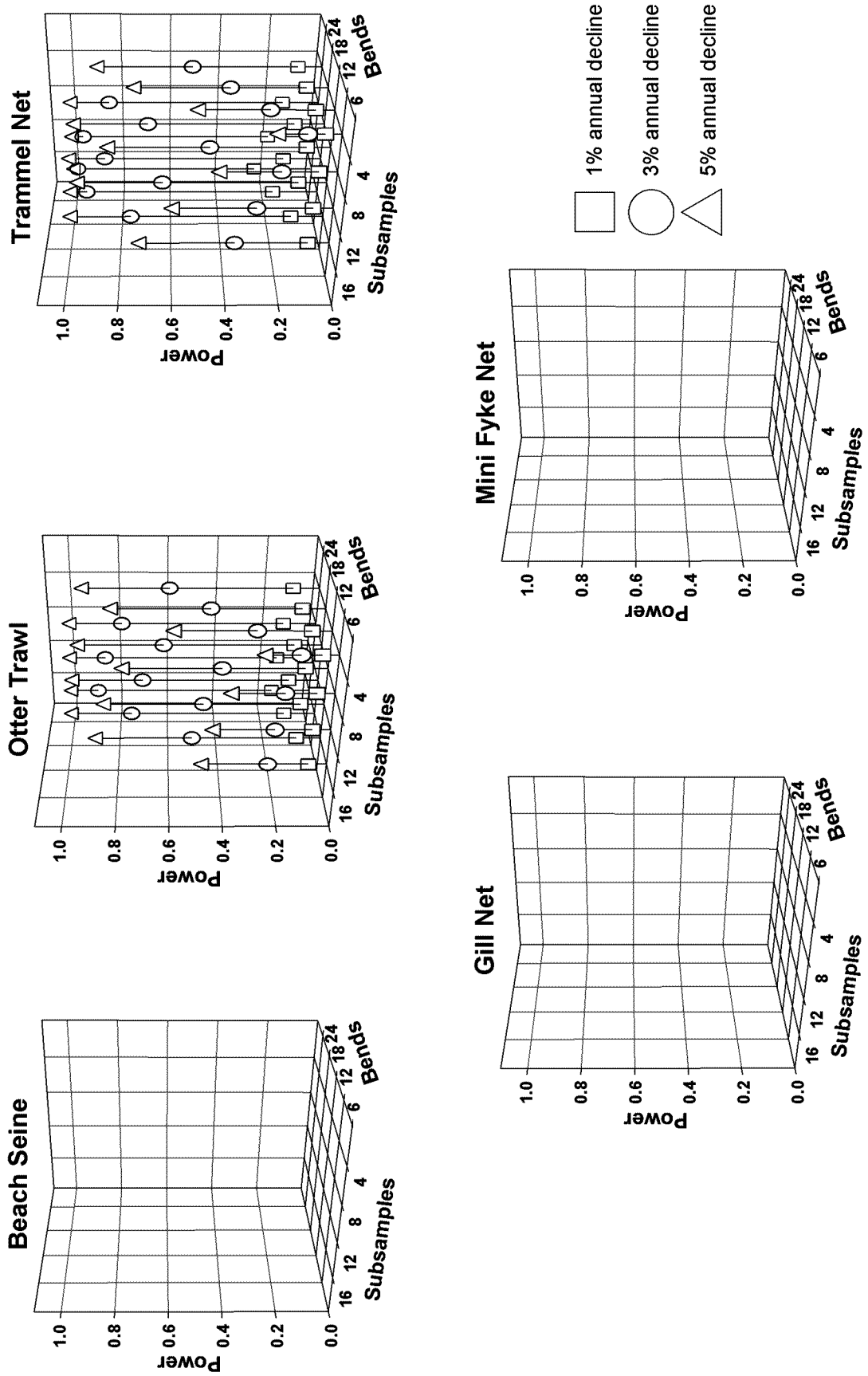

Figure F–163. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-all from Segment 10 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

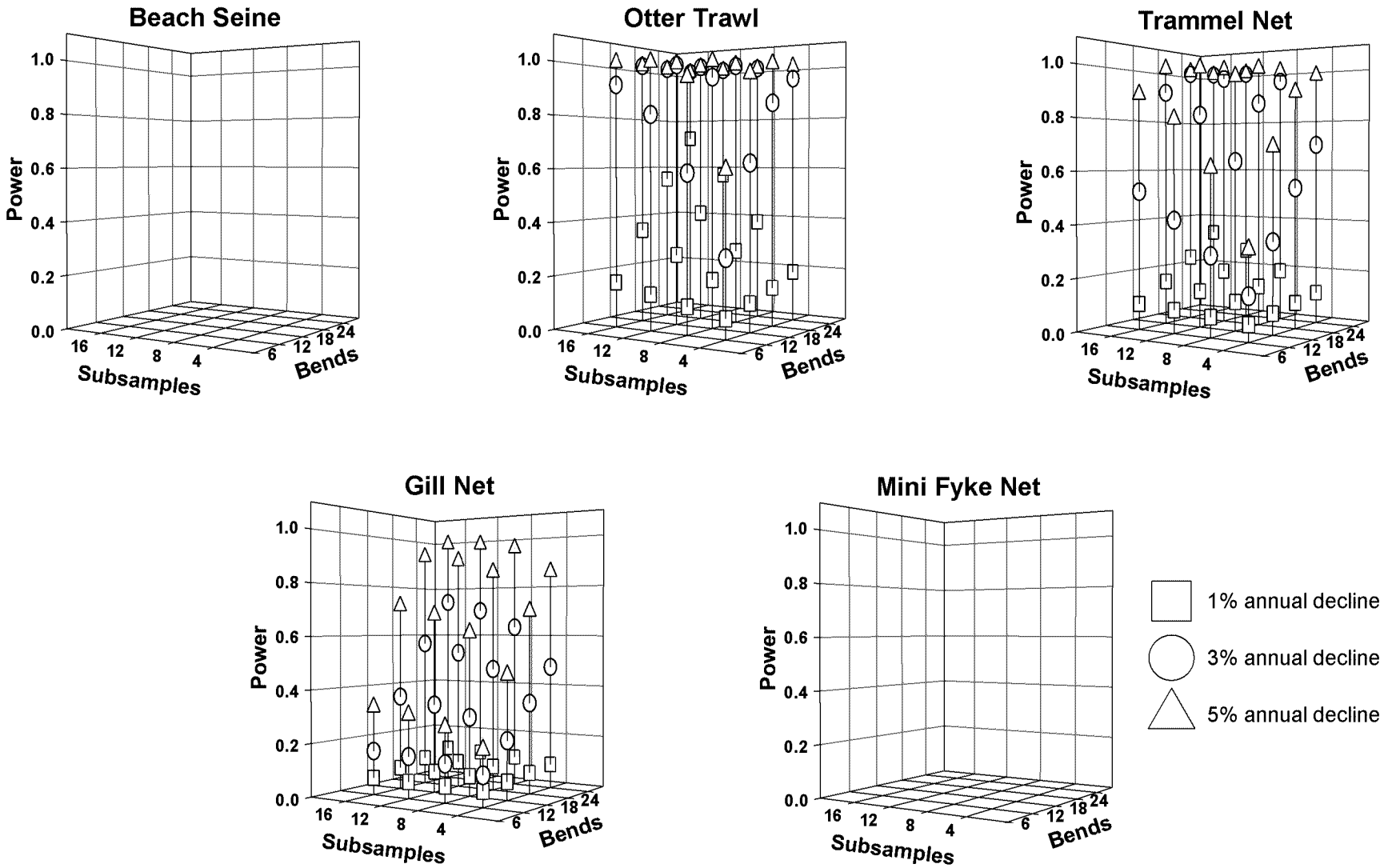

Figure F–164. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-all from Segment 13 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

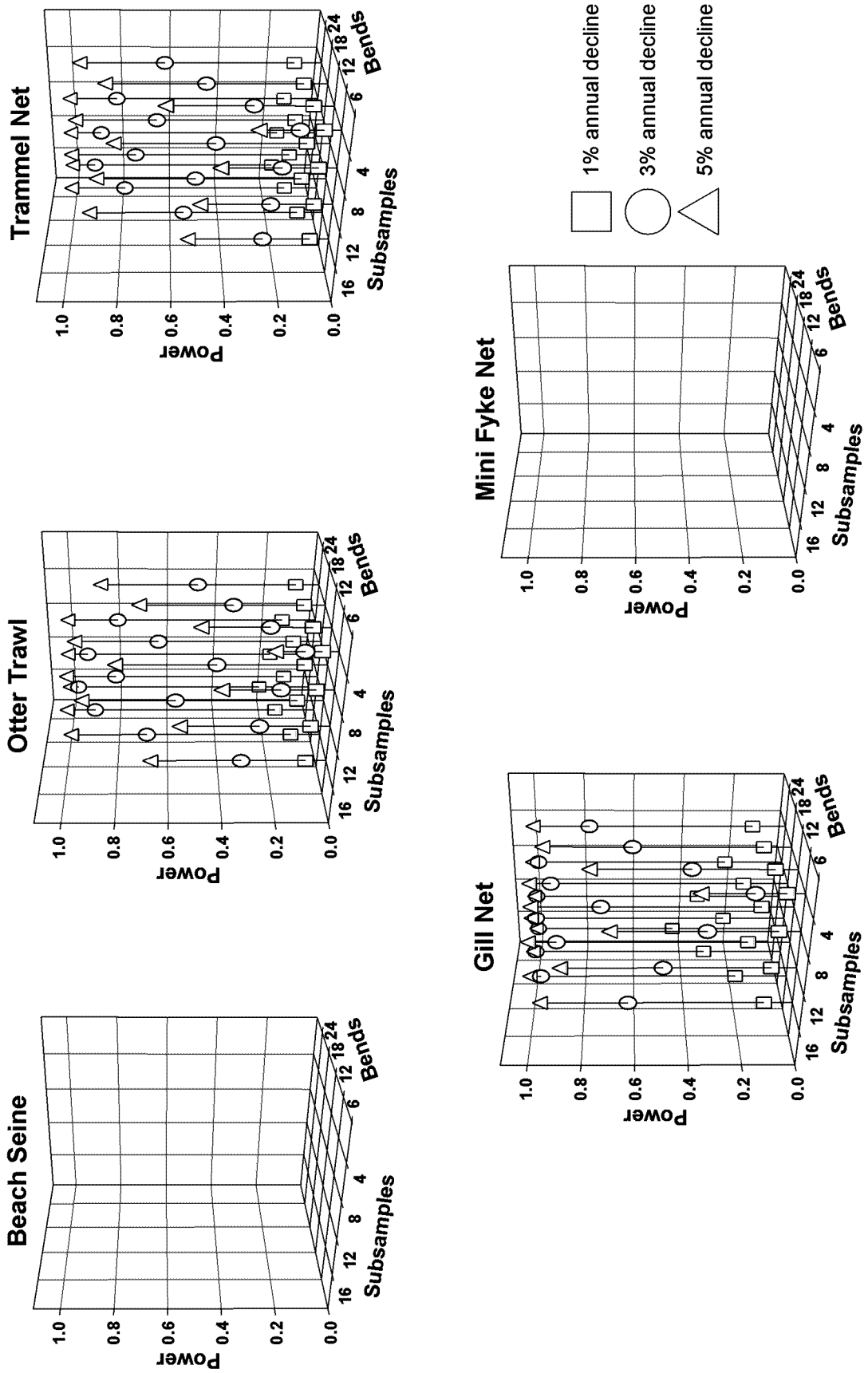

Figure F–165. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-all from Segment 14 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

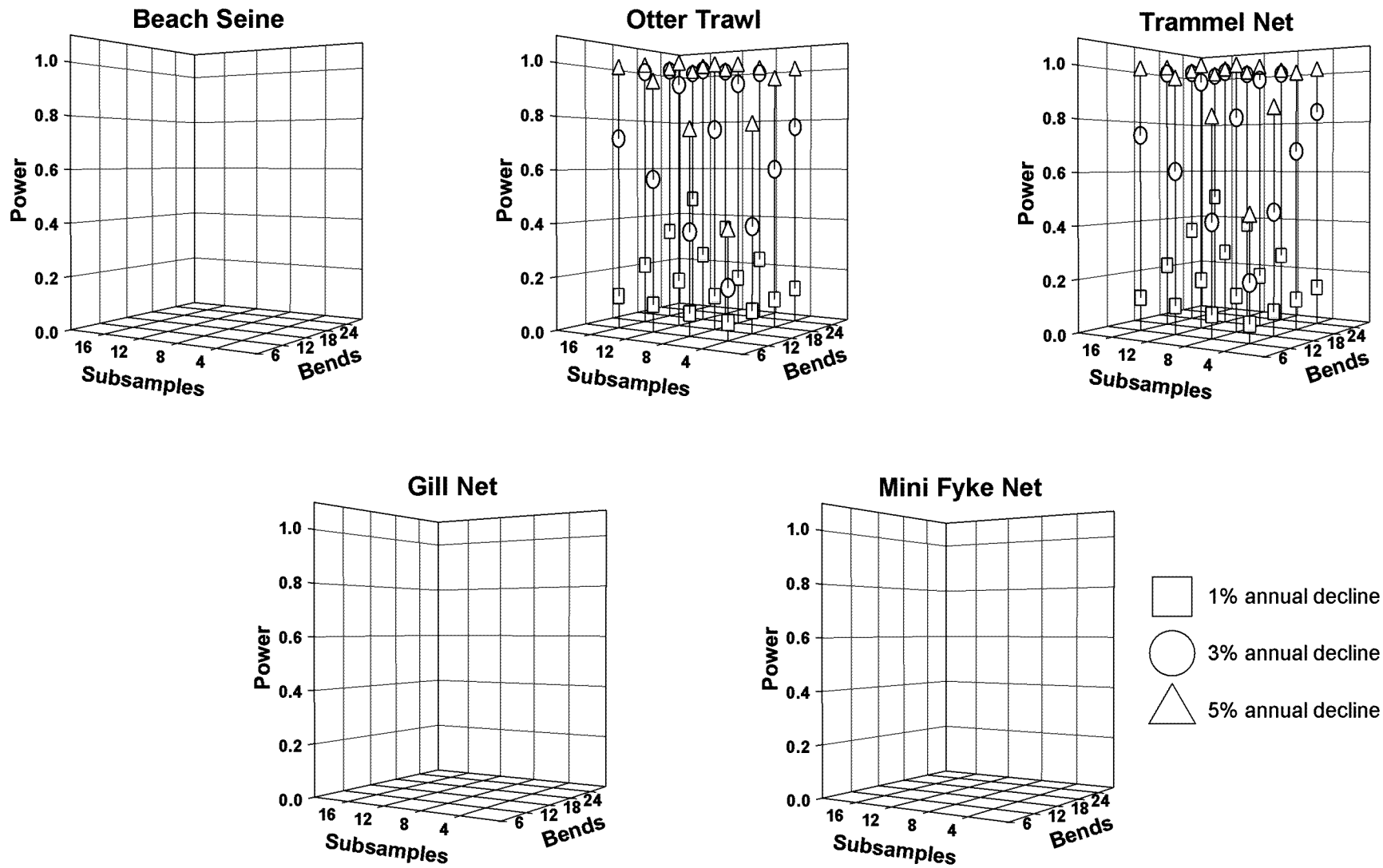

Figure F–166. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Zone 4 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

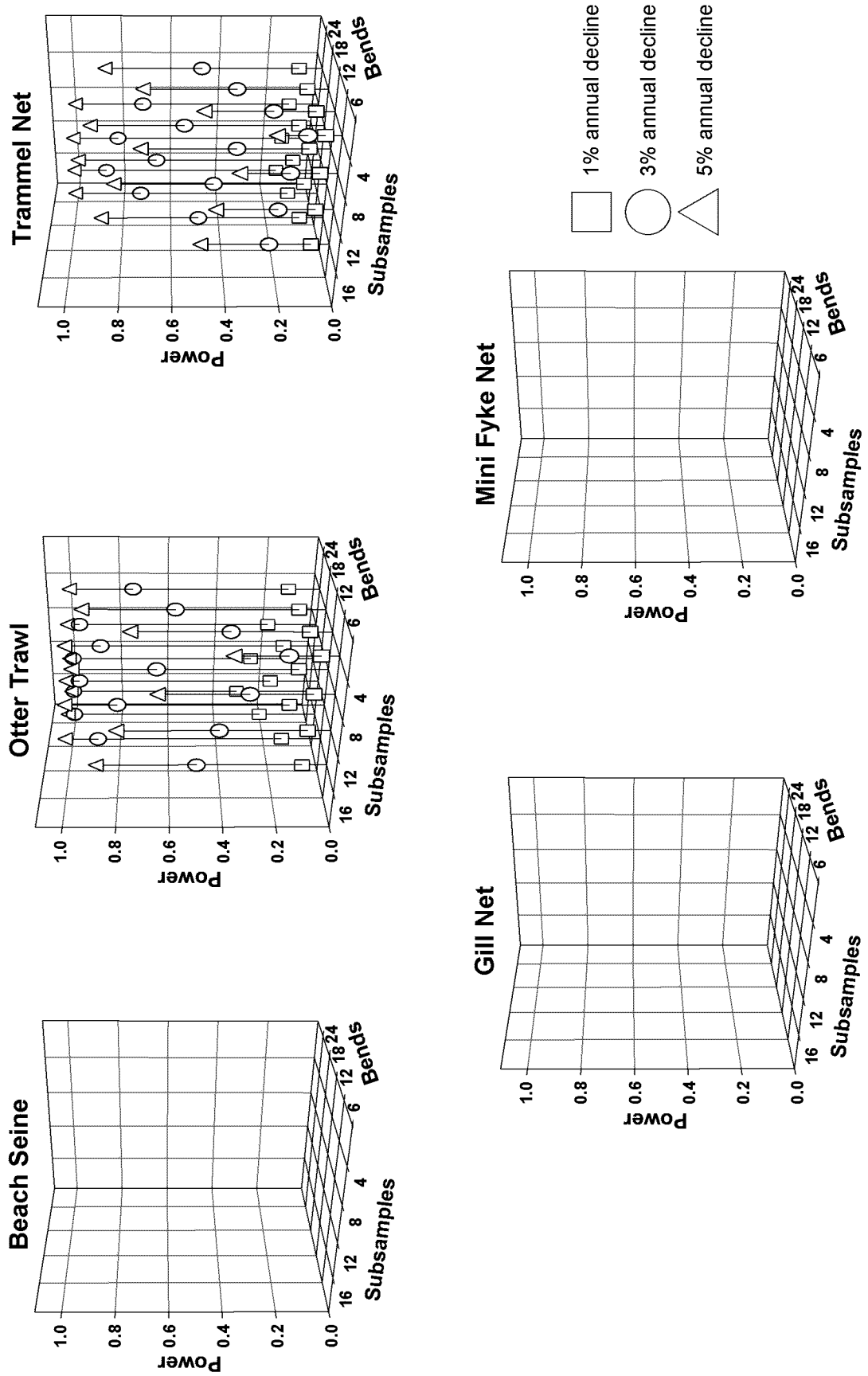

Figure F–167. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Zone 4 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

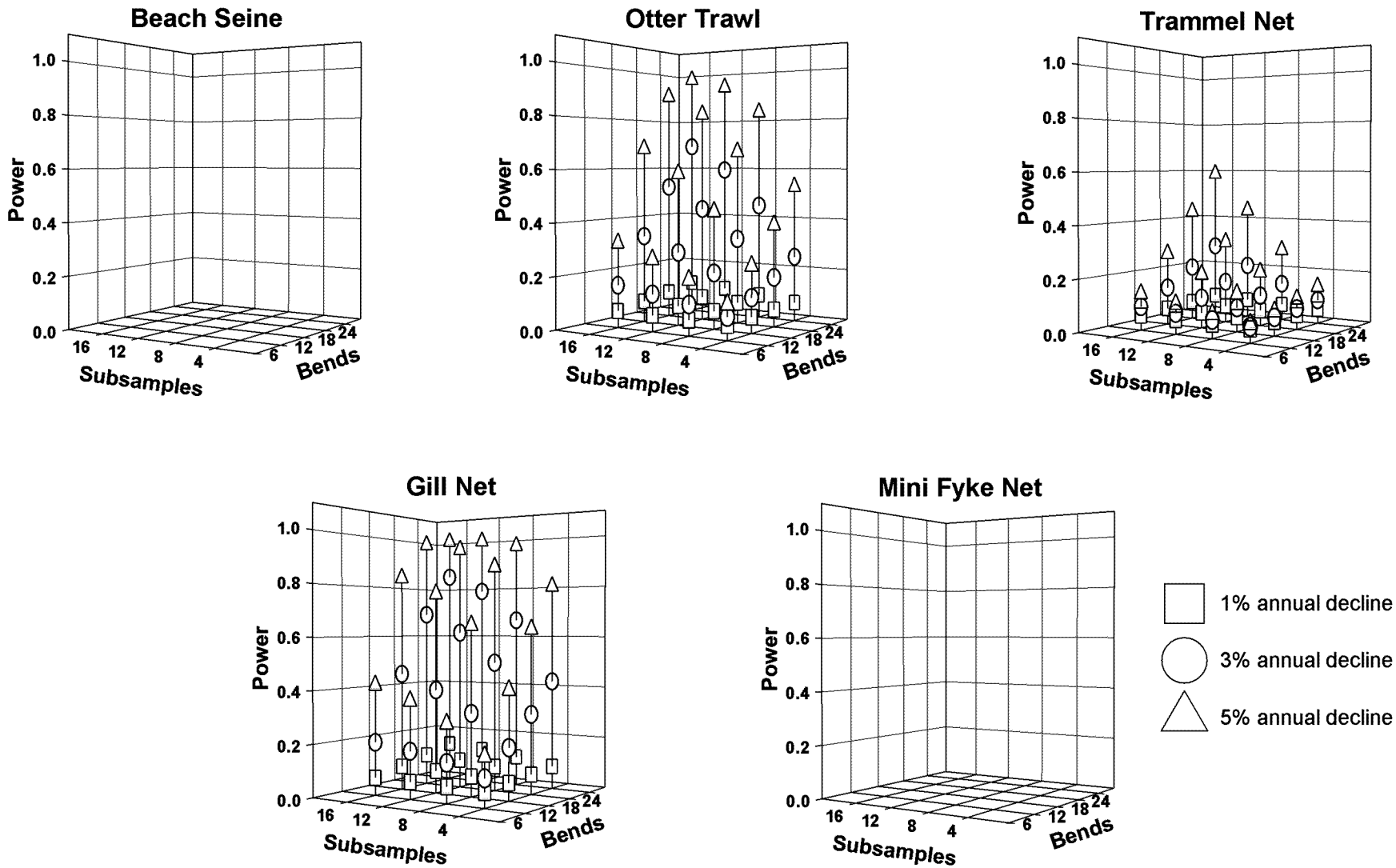

Figure F–168. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Segment 8 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

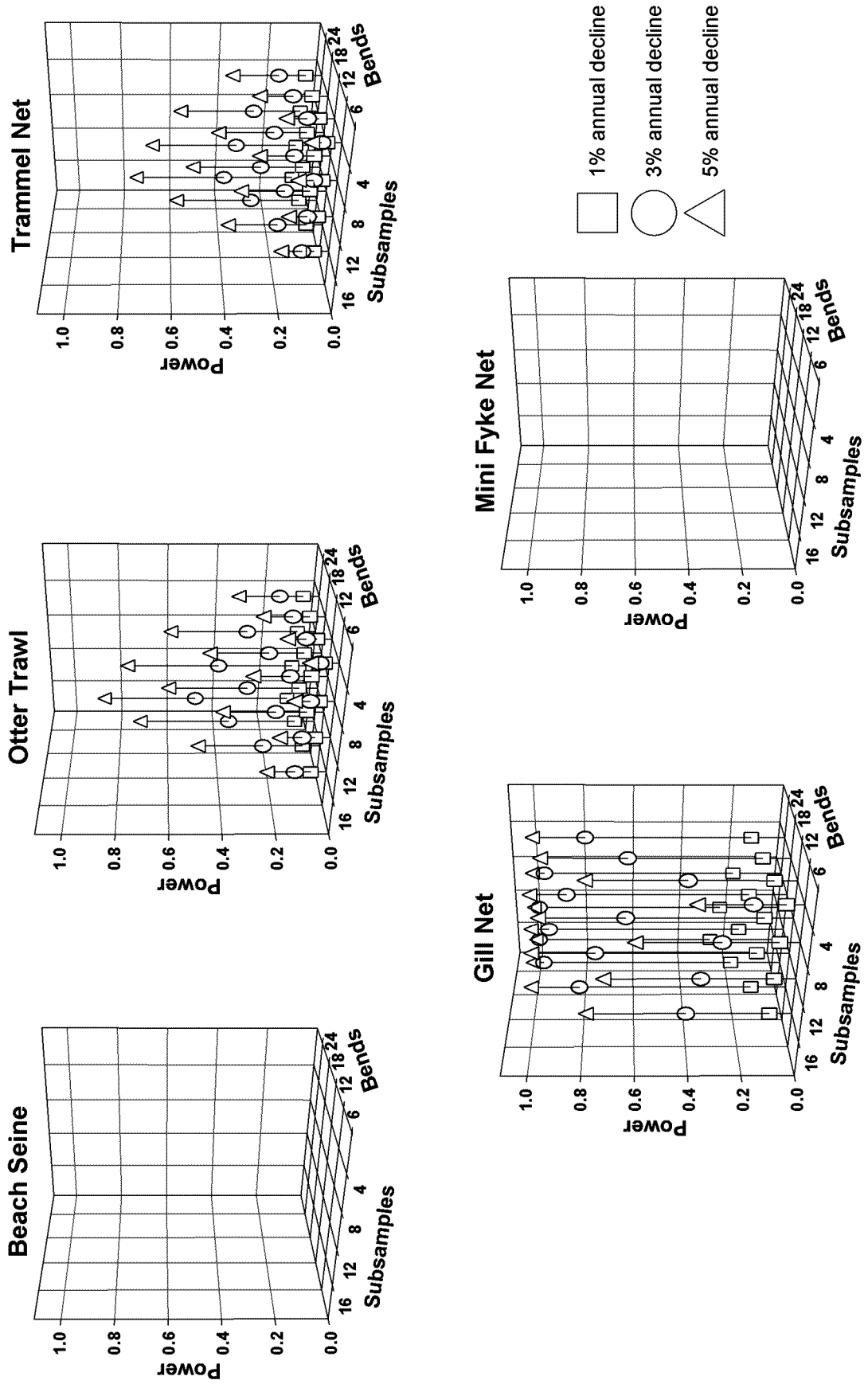

Figure F–169. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Segment 9 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

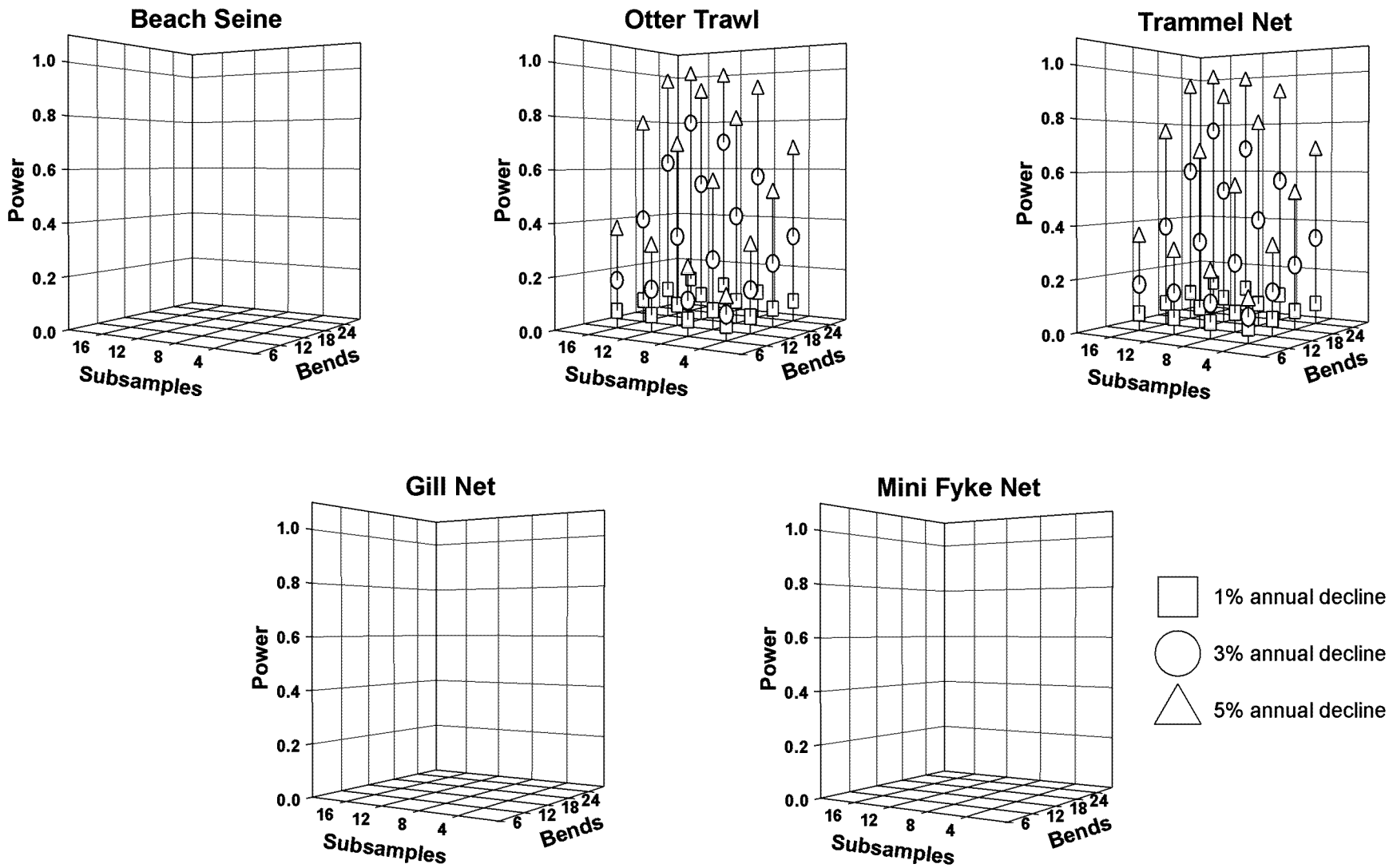

Figure F–170. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Segment 10 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

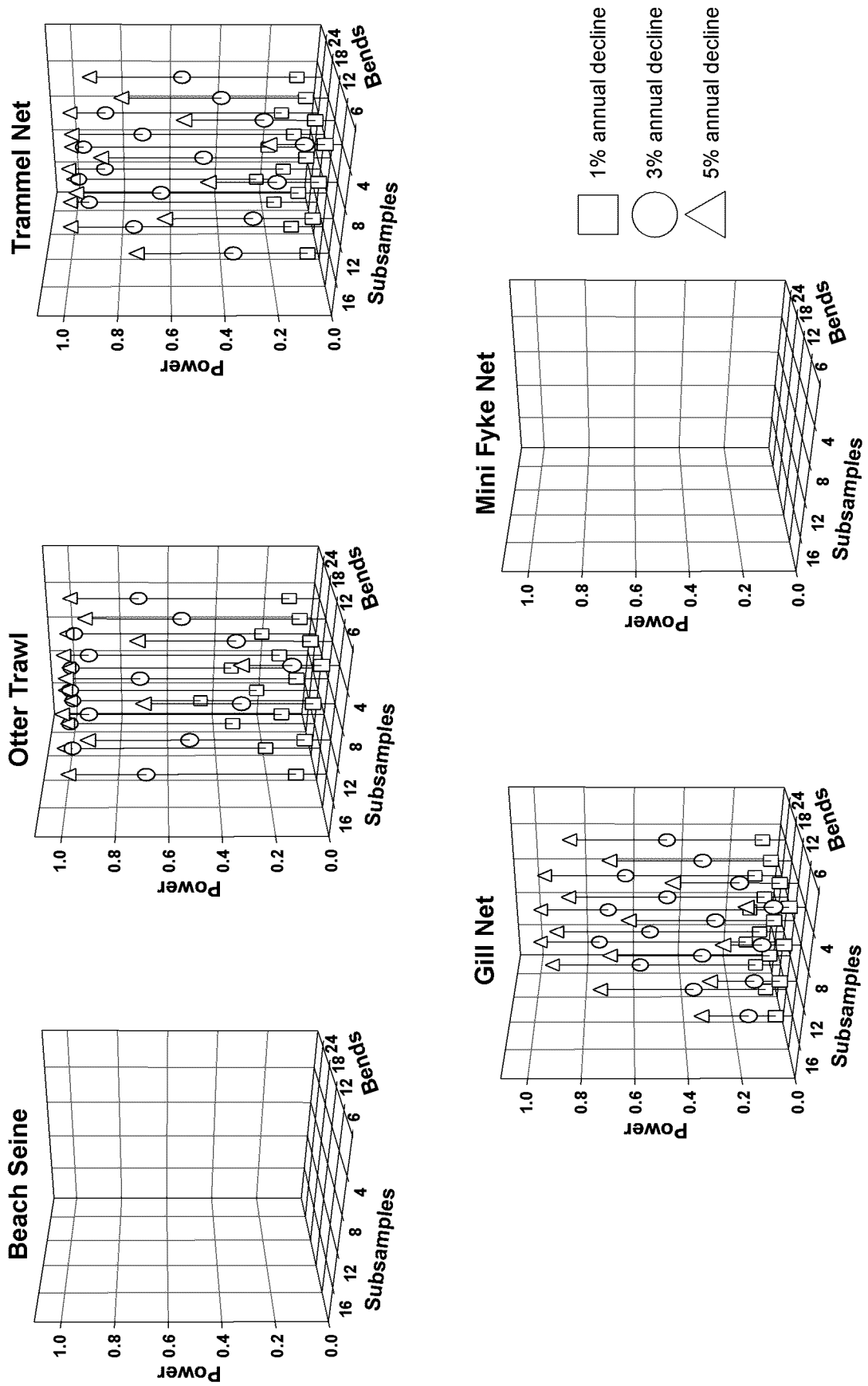

Figure F–171. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Segment 13 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

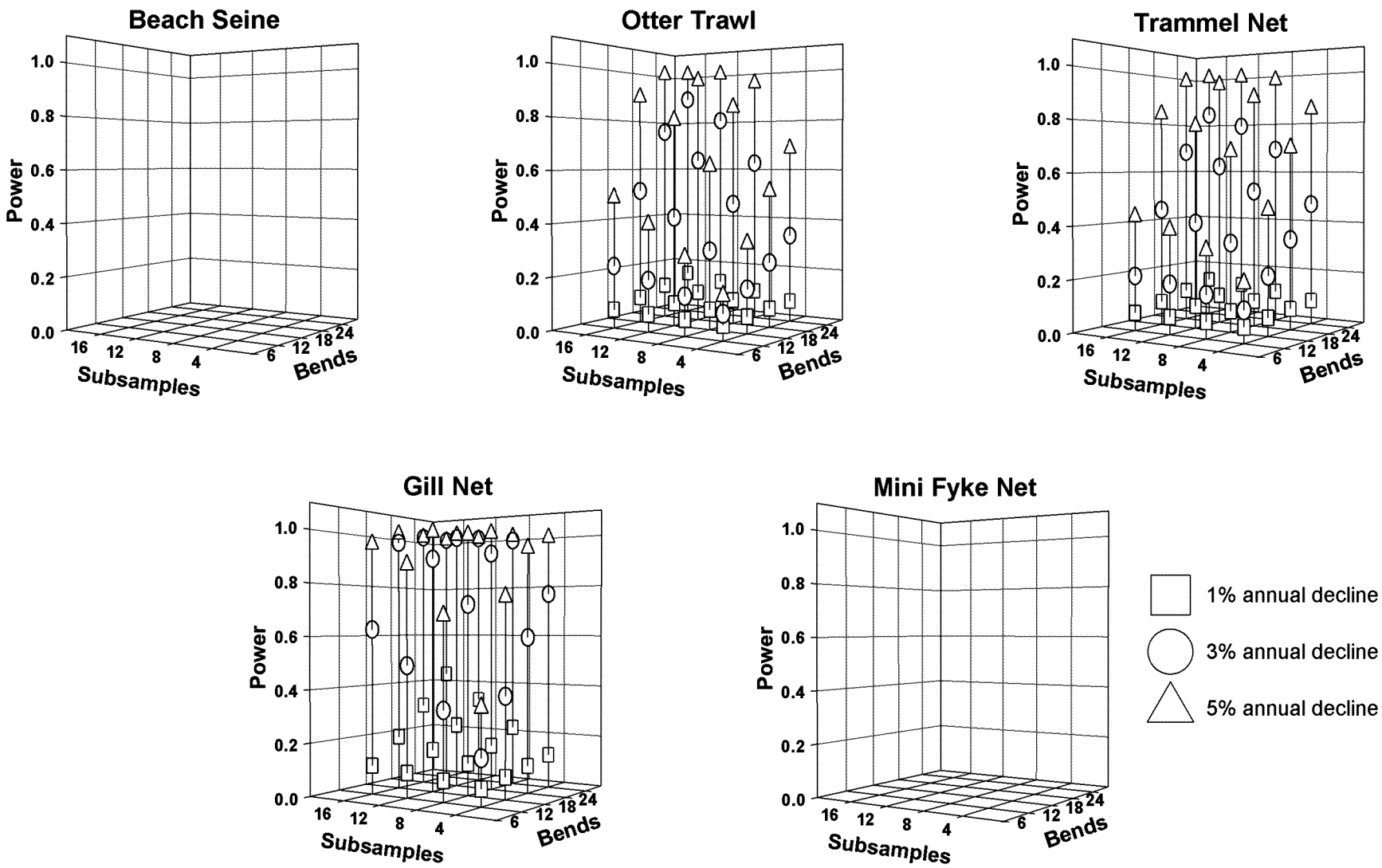

Figure F–172. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-adult from Segment 14 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

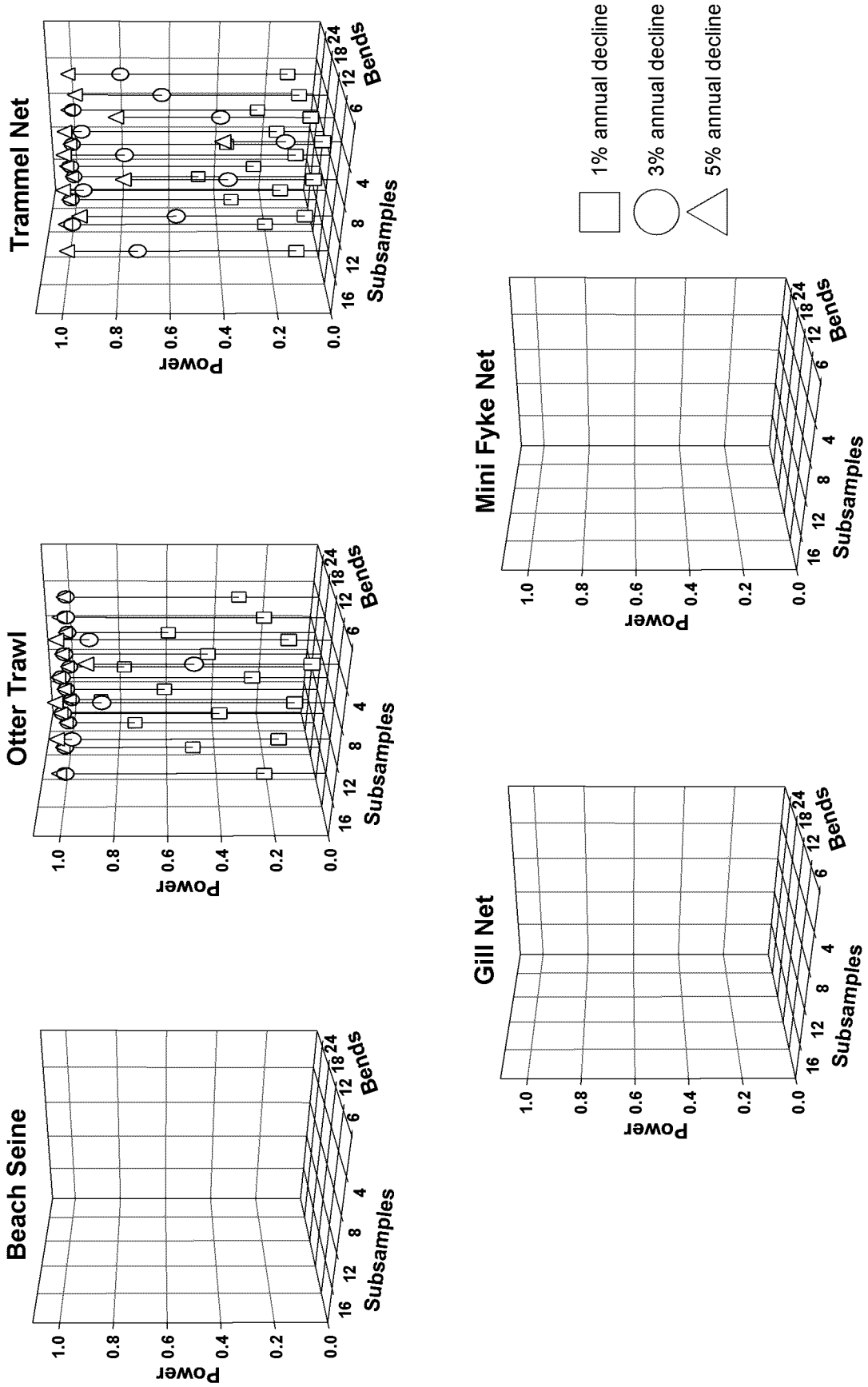

Figure F–173. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-juvenile from Zone 4 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

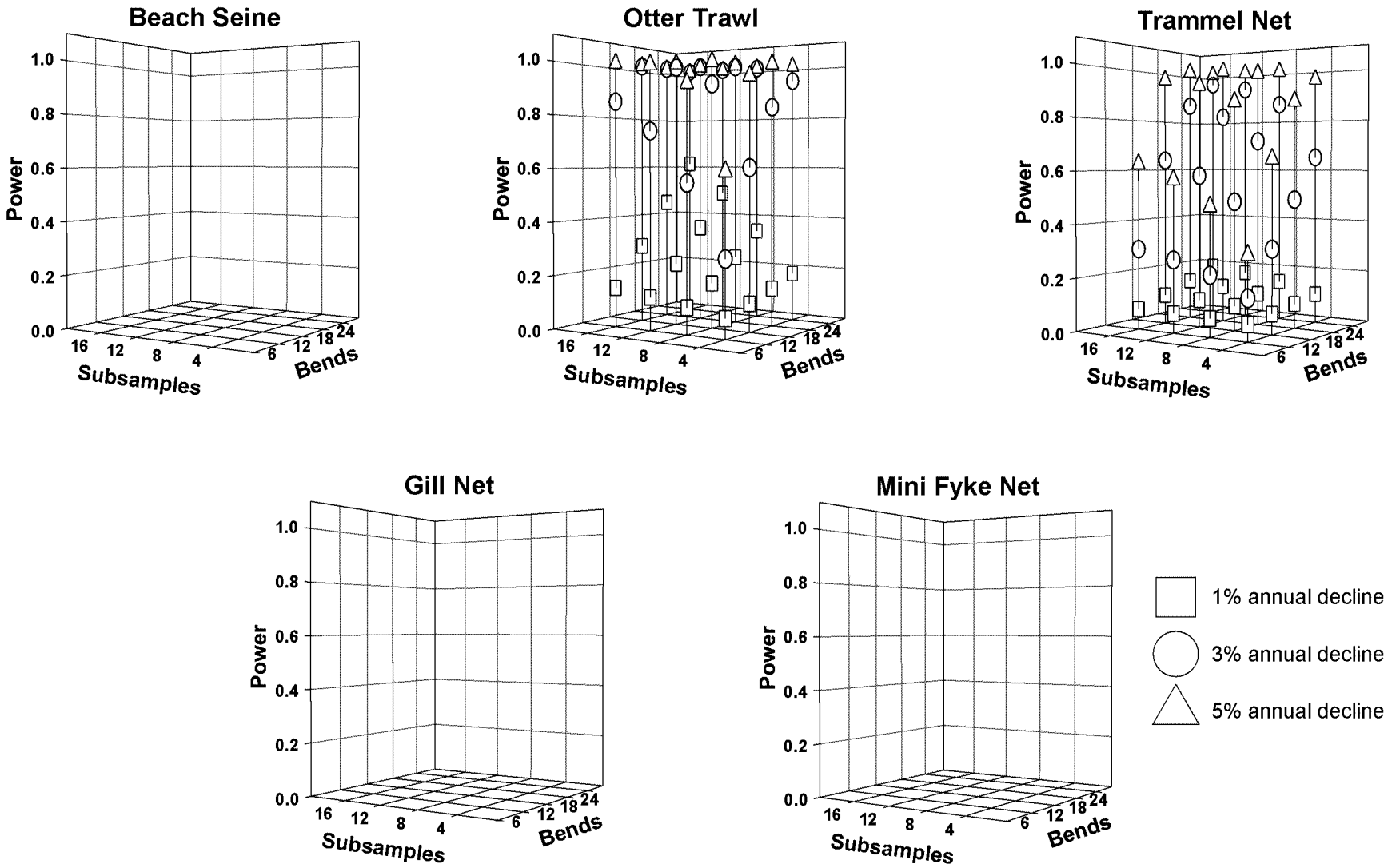

Figure F–174. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-juvenile from Zone 4 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

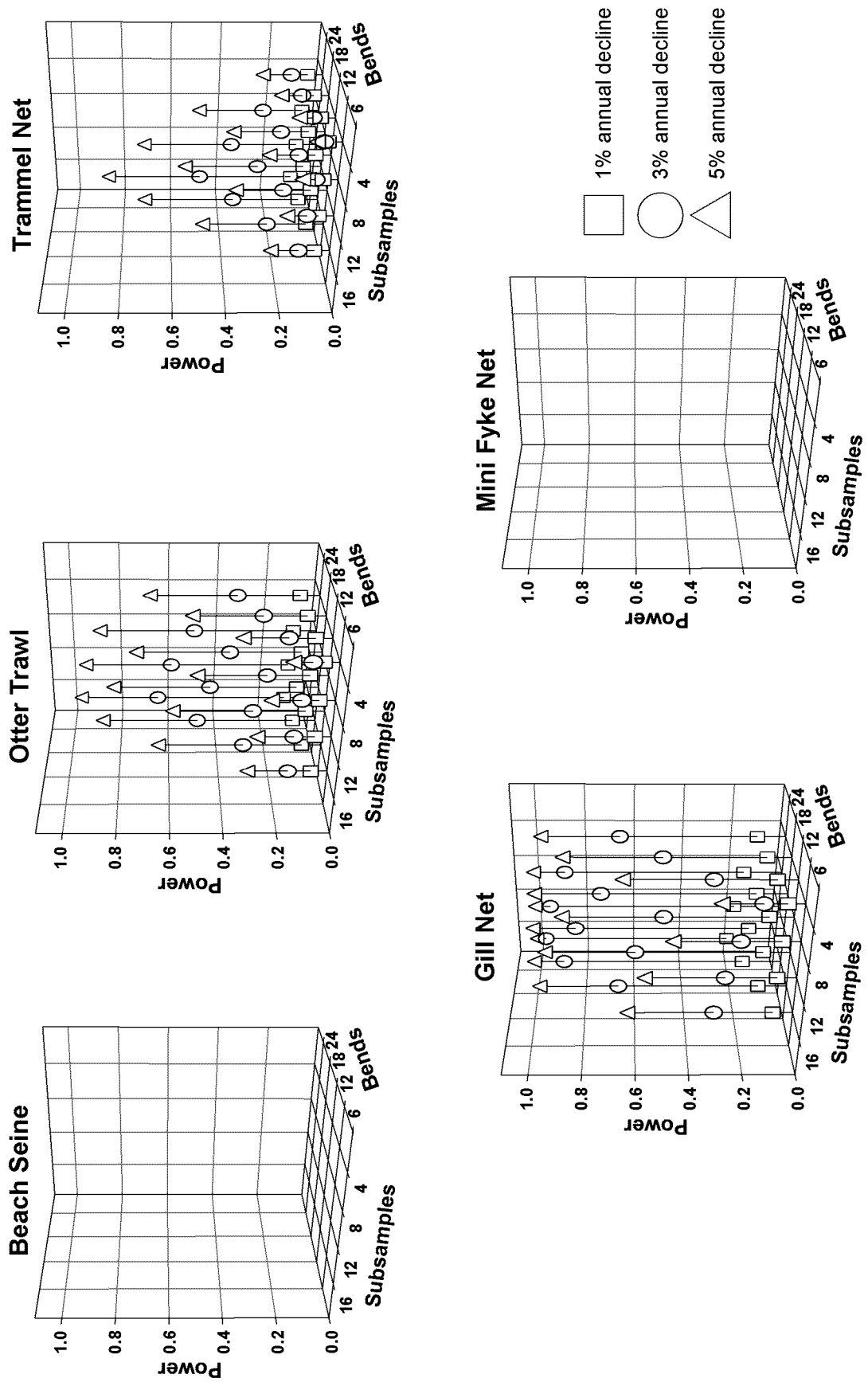

Figure F–175. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-juvenile from Segment 8 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

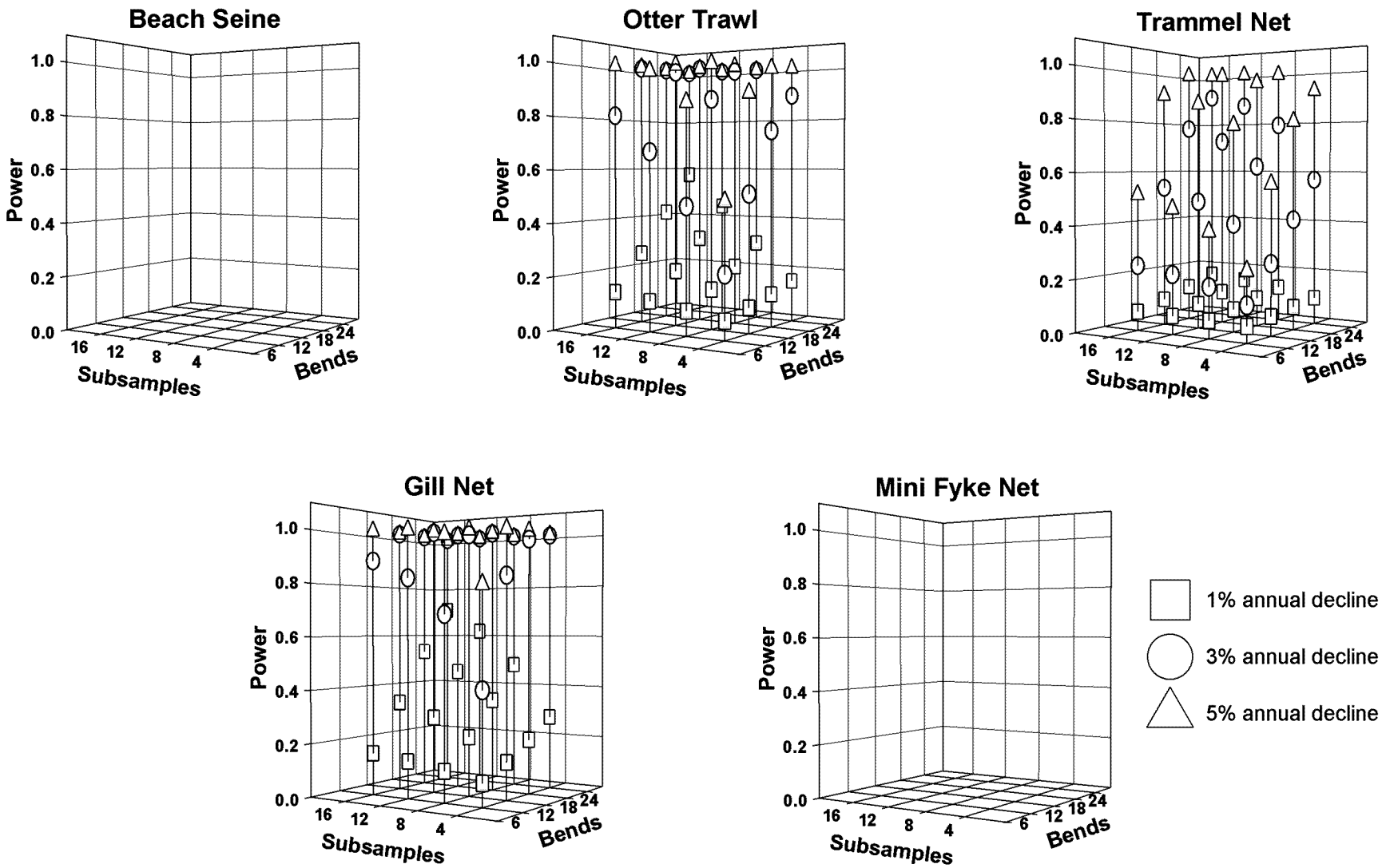

Figure F–176. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-juvenile from Segment 9 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

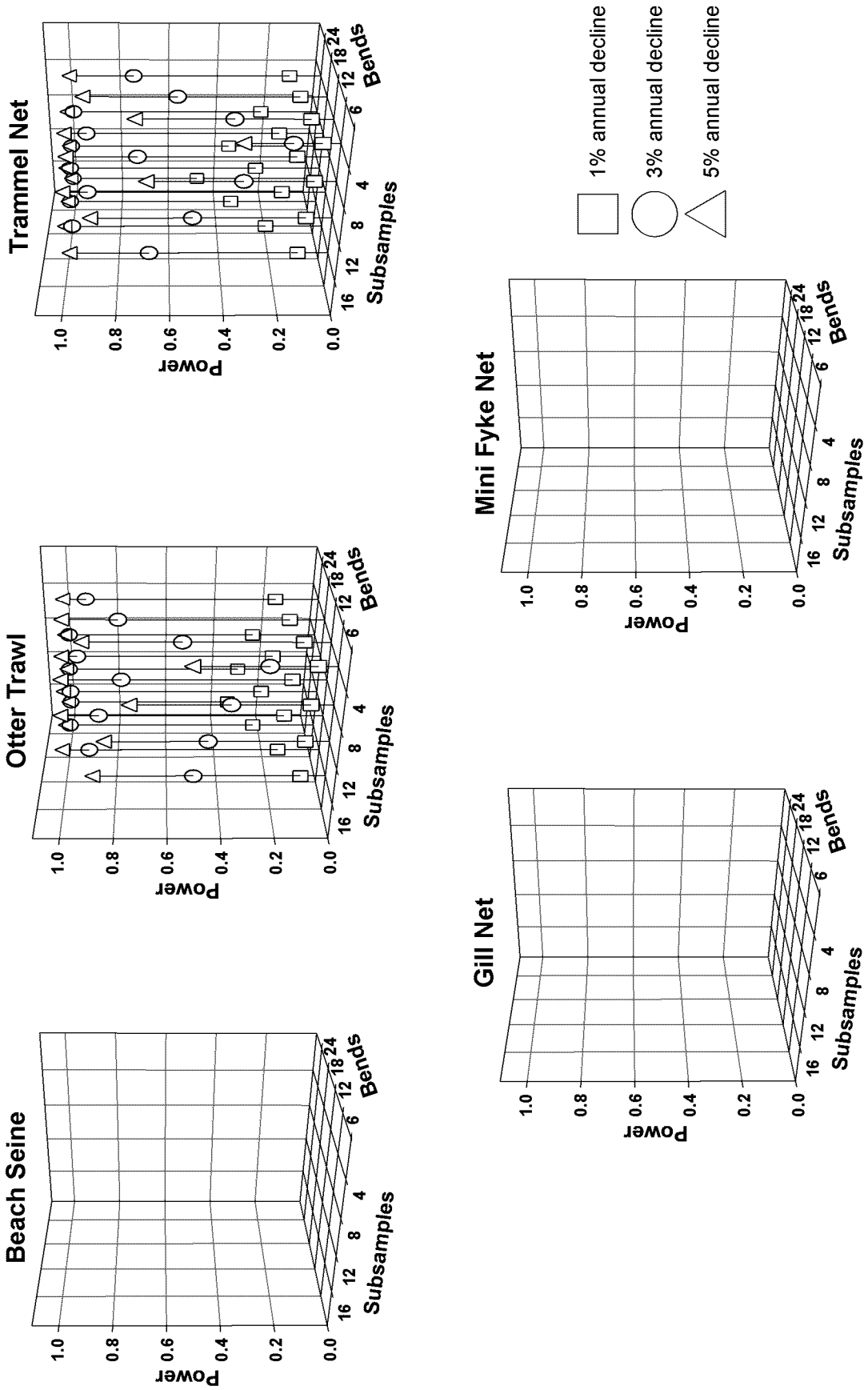

Figure F–177. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-juvenile from Segment 10 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

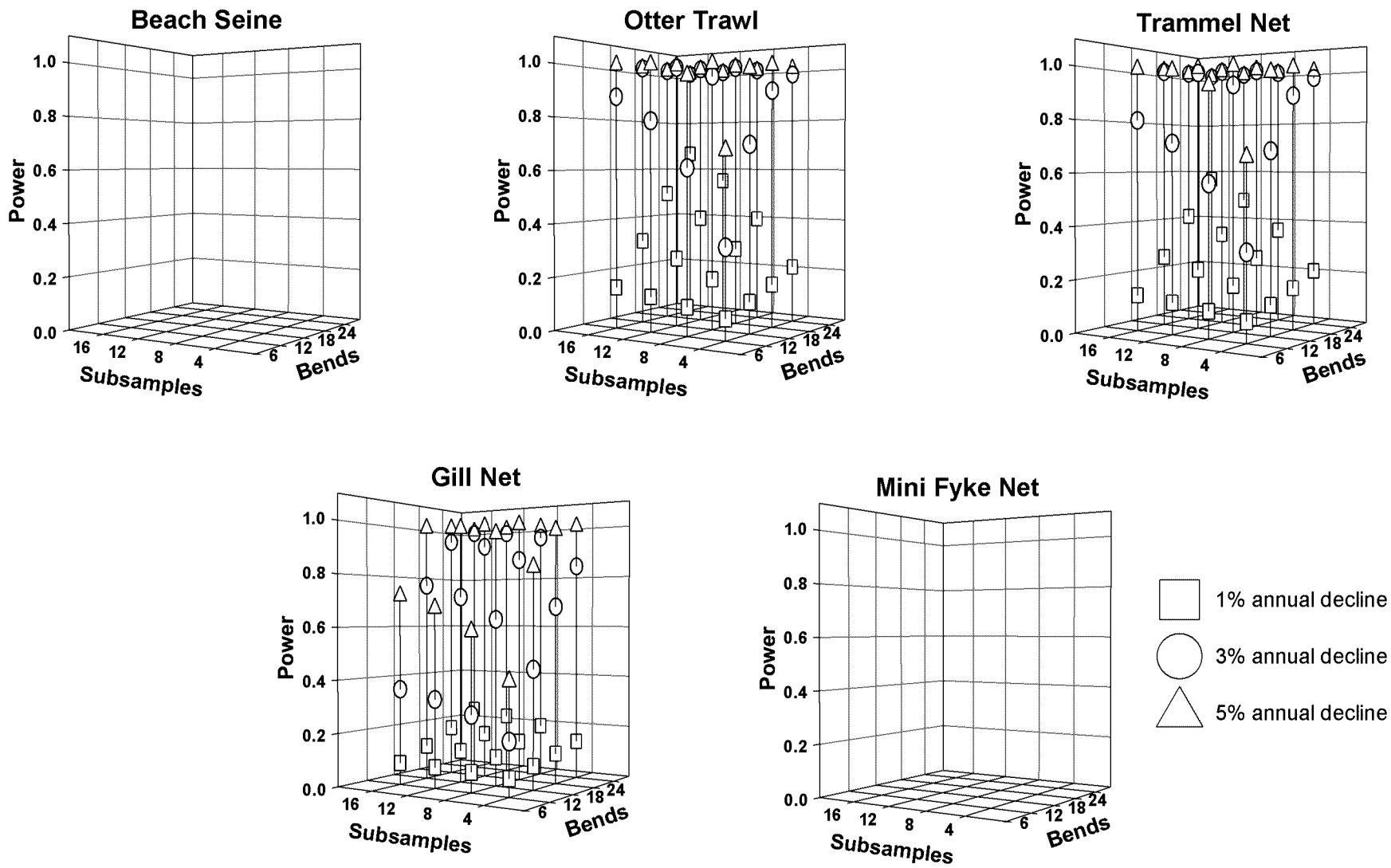

Figure F–178. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-juvenile from Segment 13 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

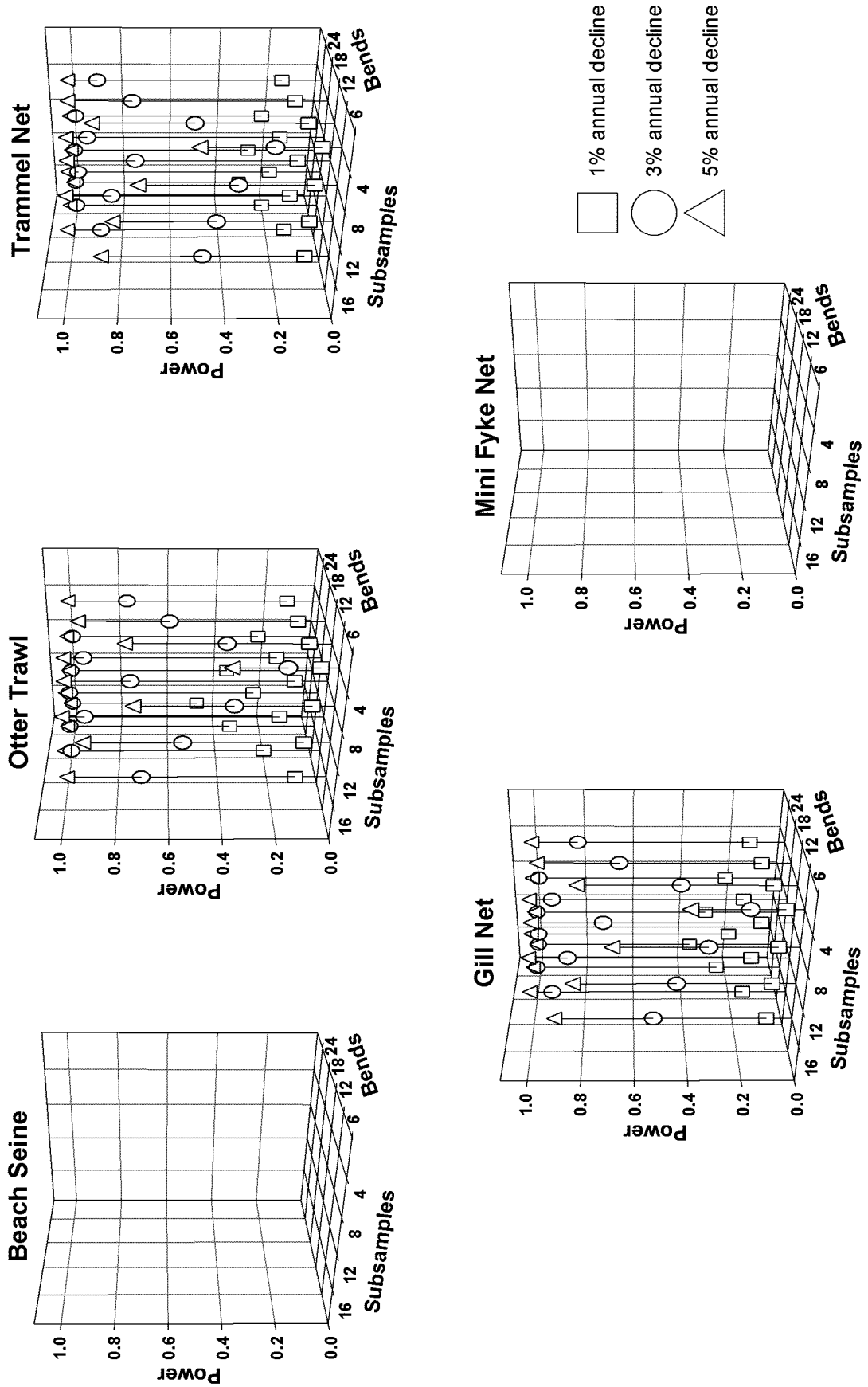

Figure F–179. Twenty-year power curves for the group shovelnose sturgeon-juvenile from Segment 14 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

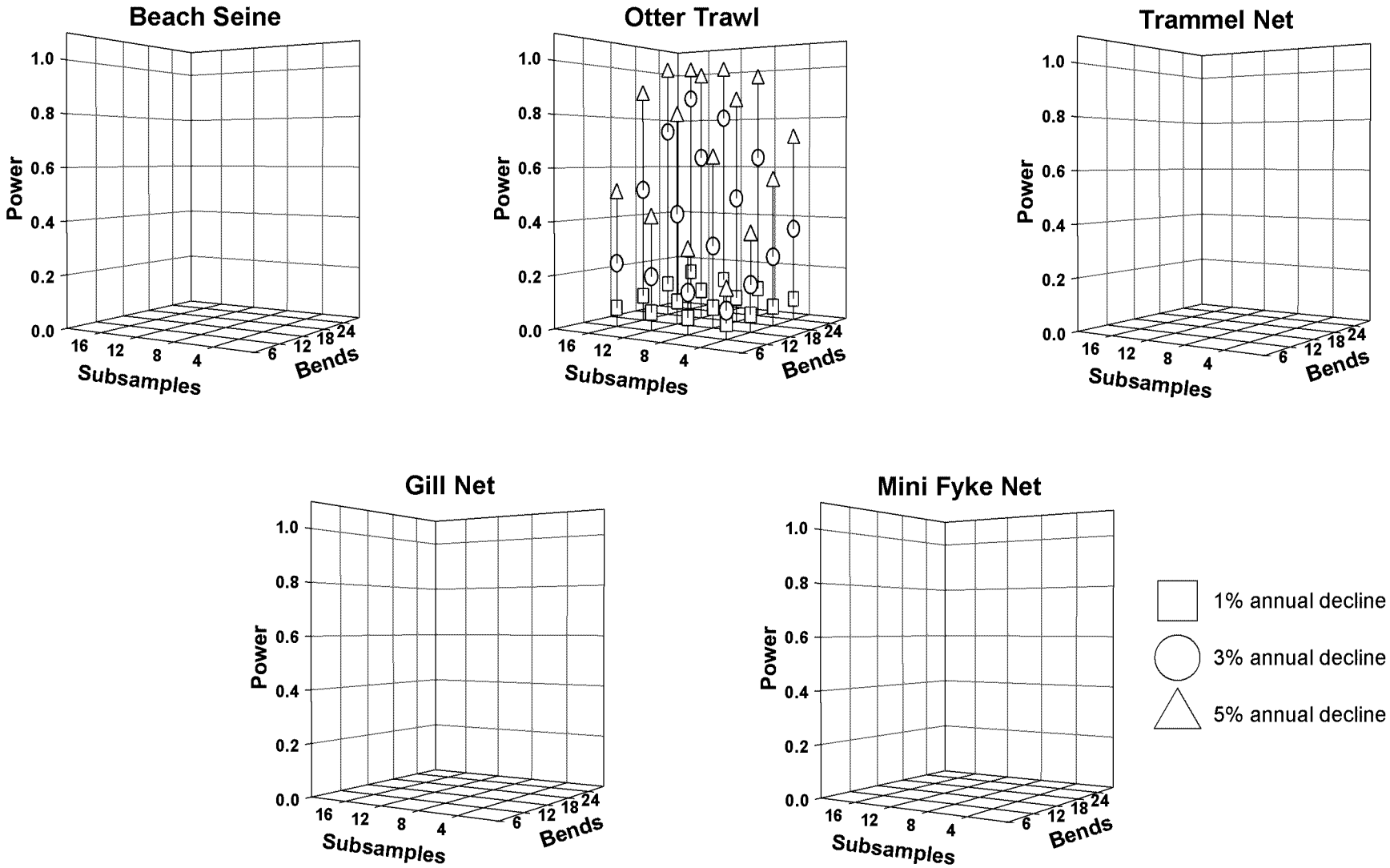

Figure F–180. Twenty-year power curves for the group sicklefin chub-all from Zone 4 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

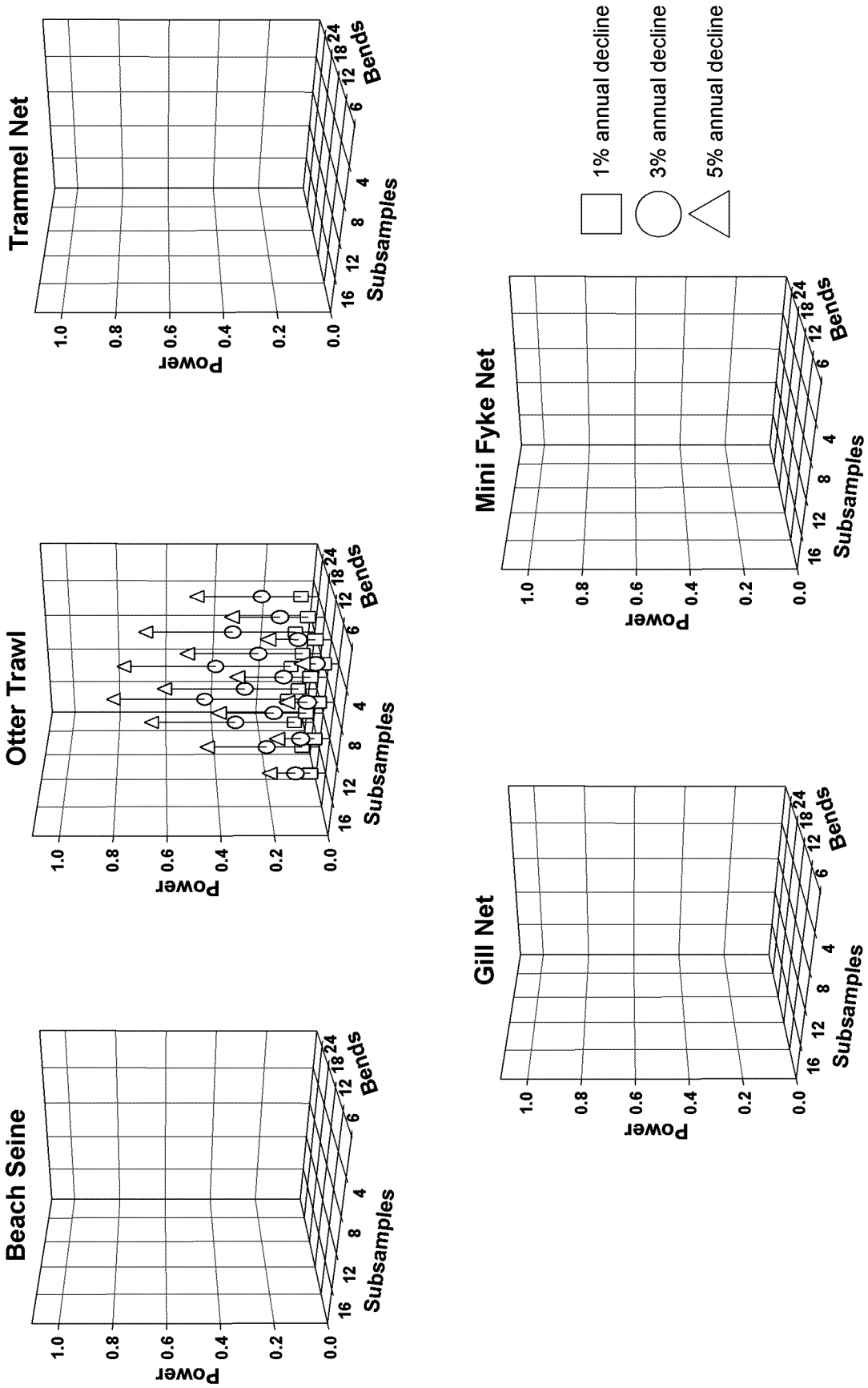

Figure F–181. Twenty-year power curves for the group sicklefin chub-all from Zone 4 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

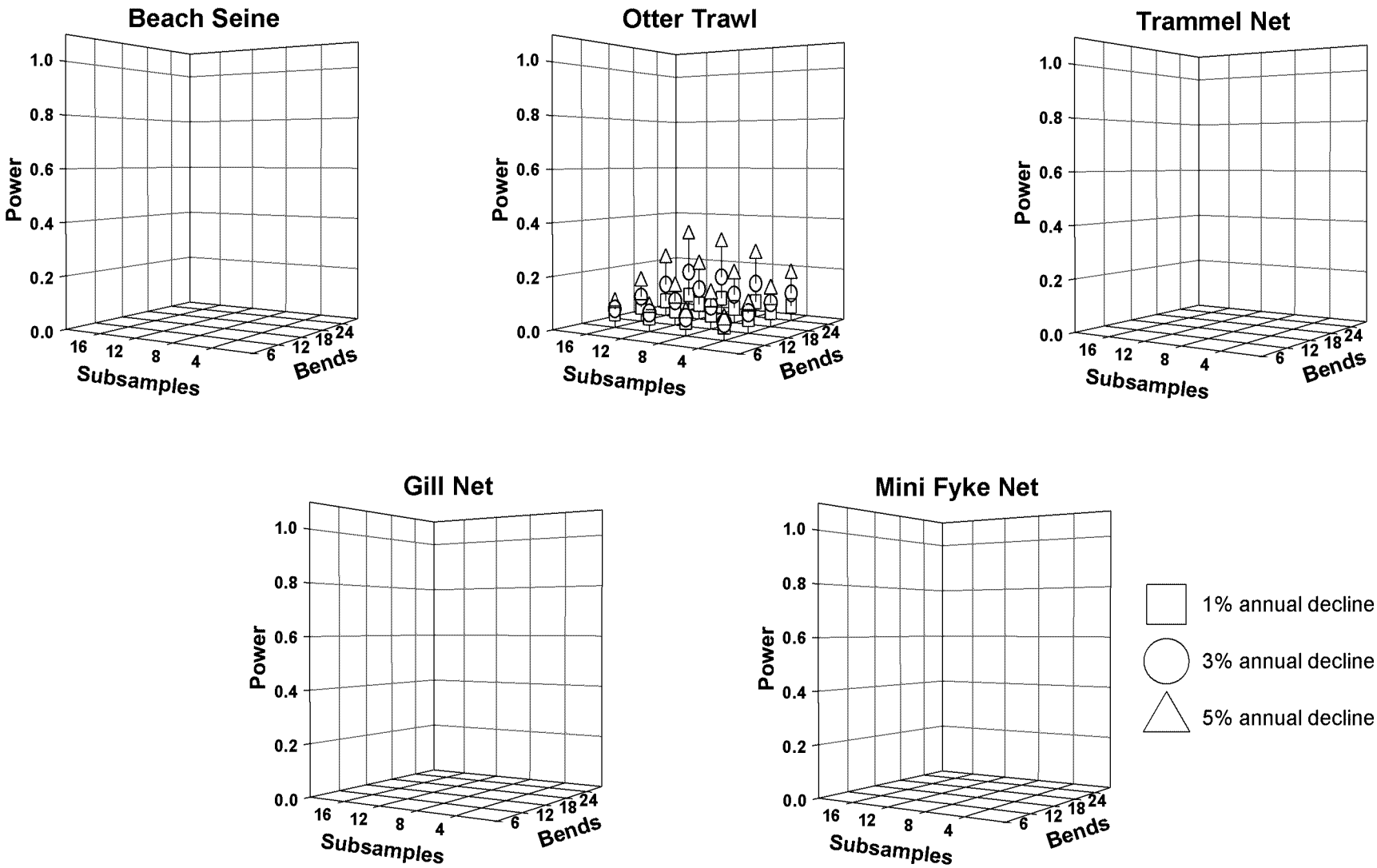

Figure F–182. Twenty-year power curves for the group sicklefin chub-all from Segment 8 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

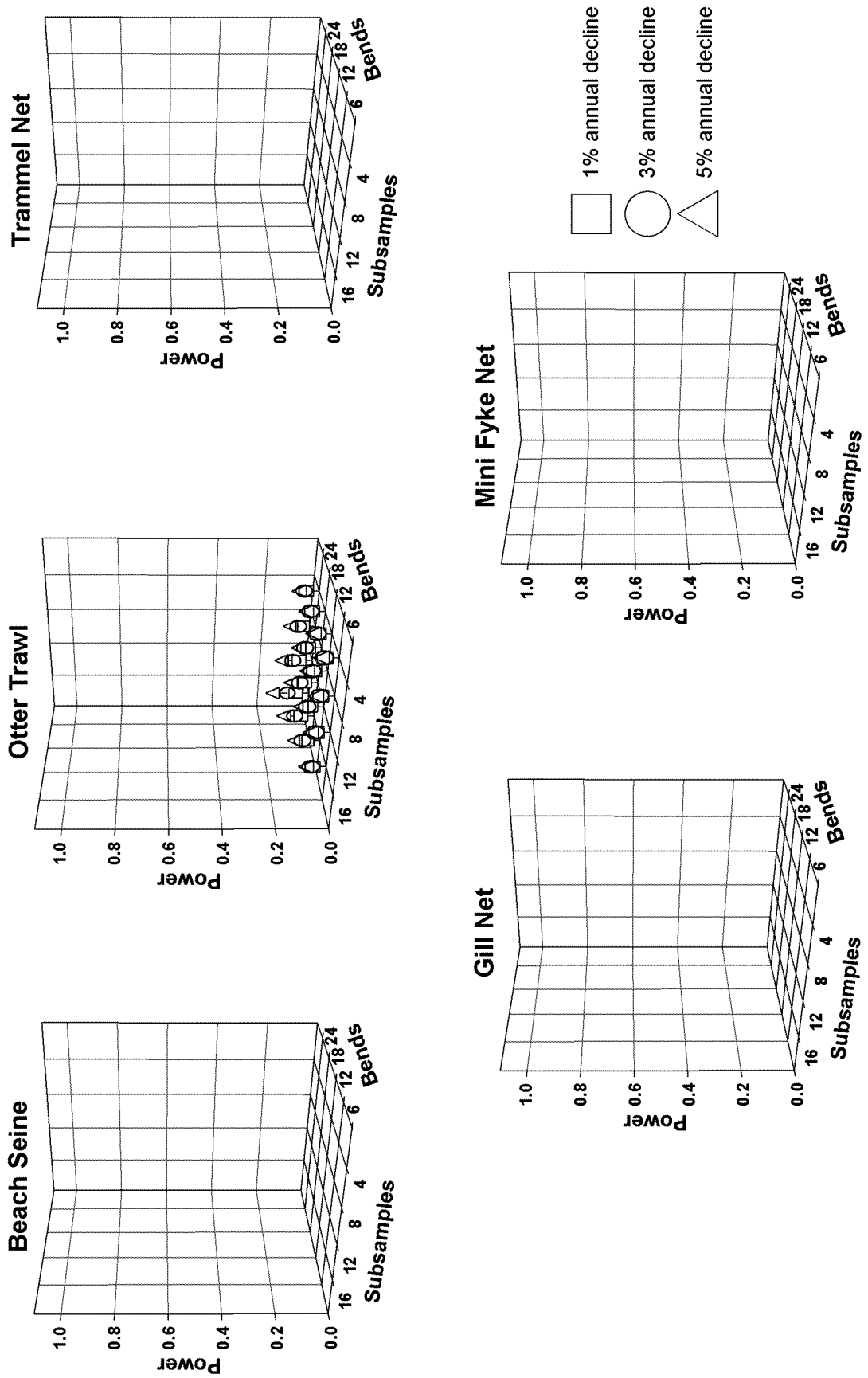

Figure F–183. Twenty-year power curves for the group sicklefin chub-all from Segment 9 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

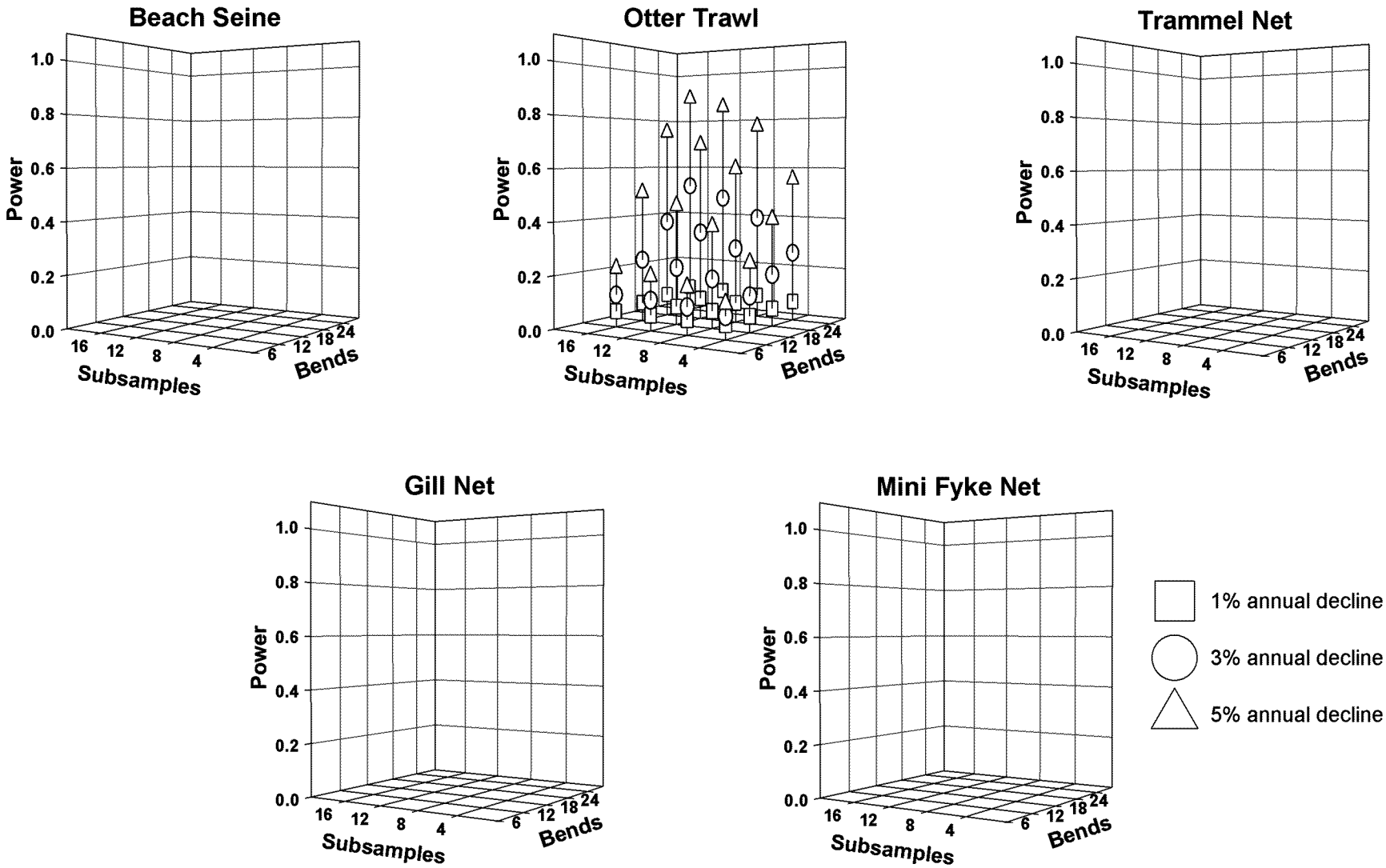

Figure F–184. Twenty-year power curves for the group sicklefin chub-all from Segment 10 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

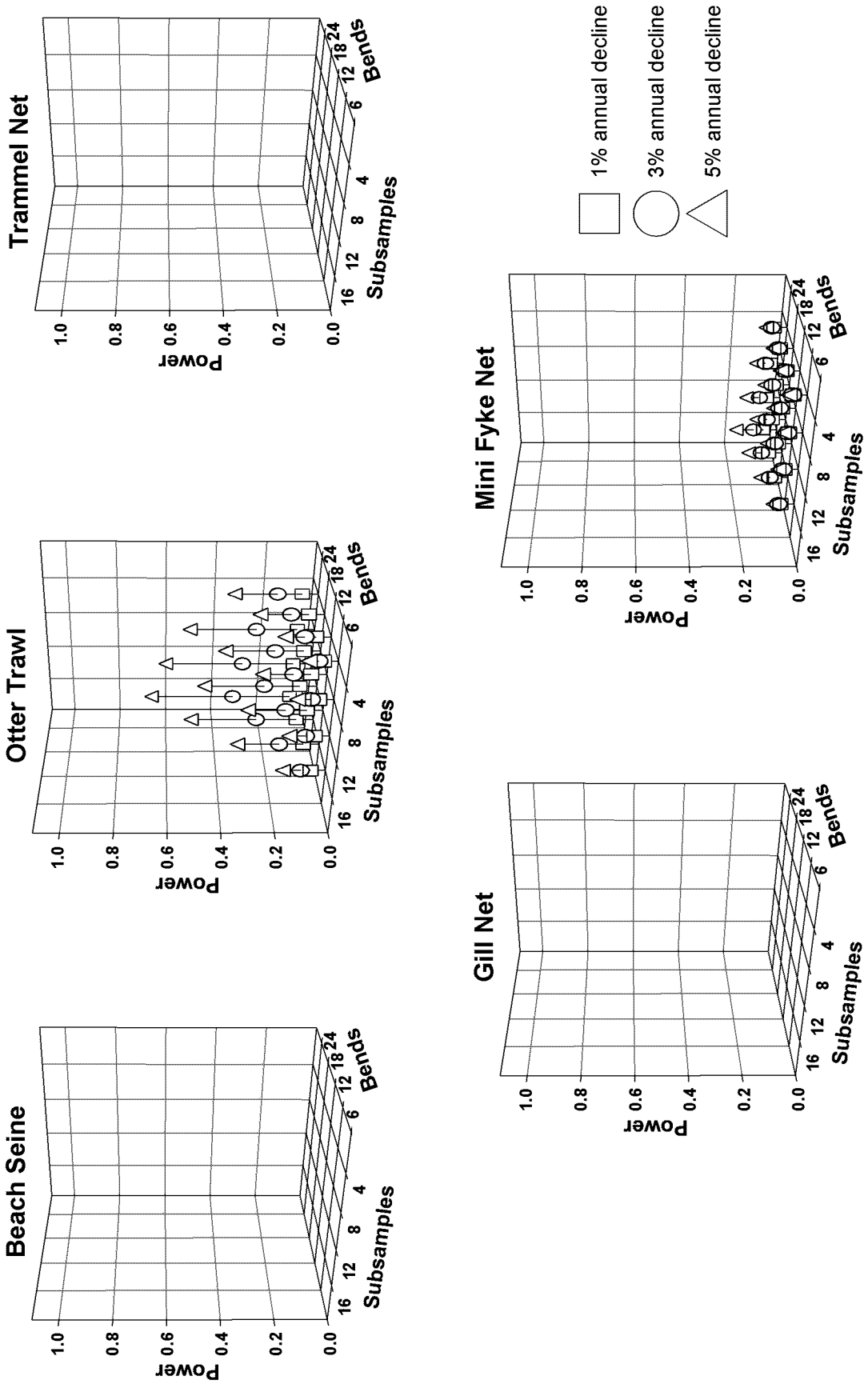

Figure F–185. Twenty-year power curves for the group sicklefin chub-all from Segment 13 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

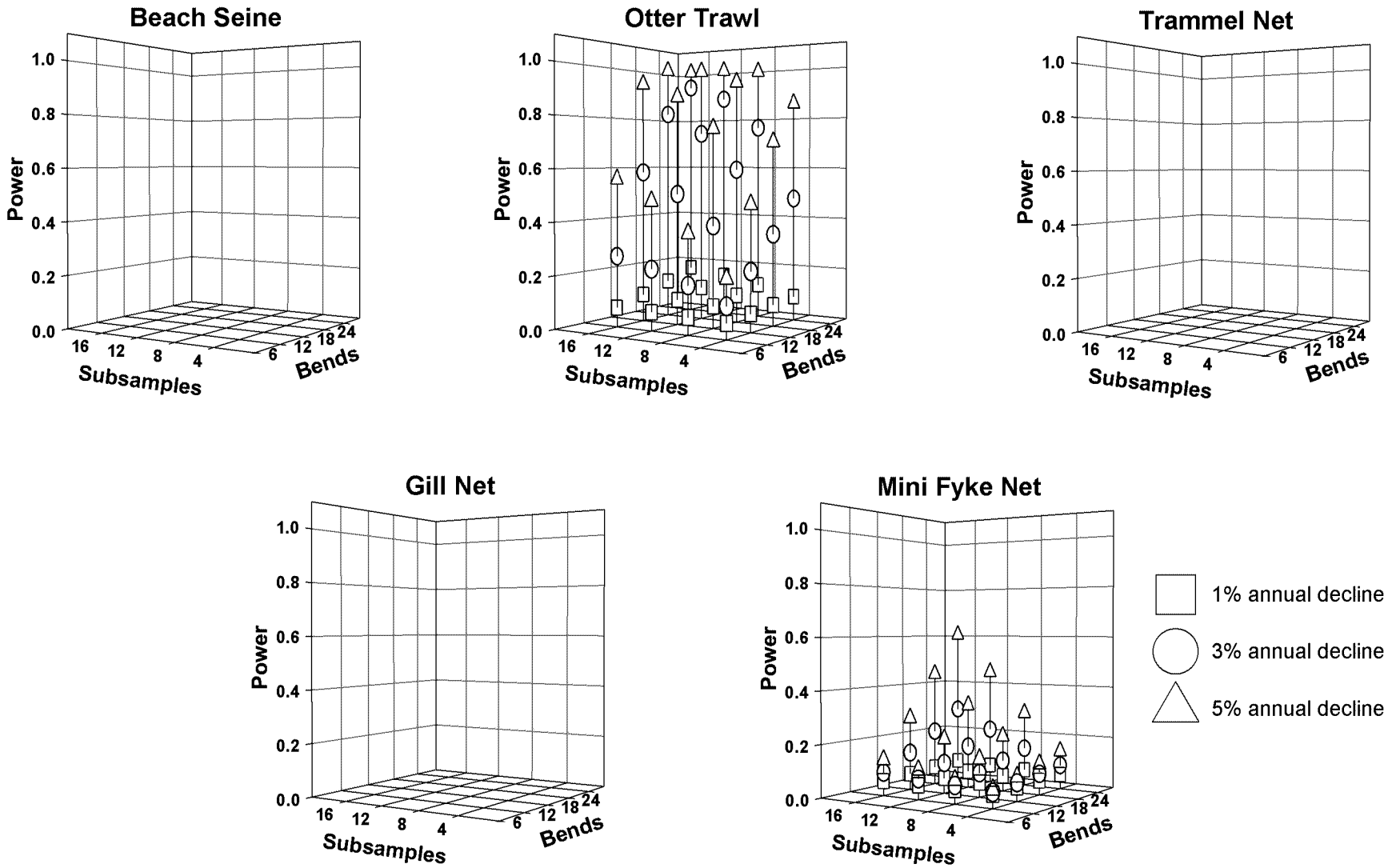

Figure F–186. Twenty-year power curves for the group sicklefin chub-all from Segment 14 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

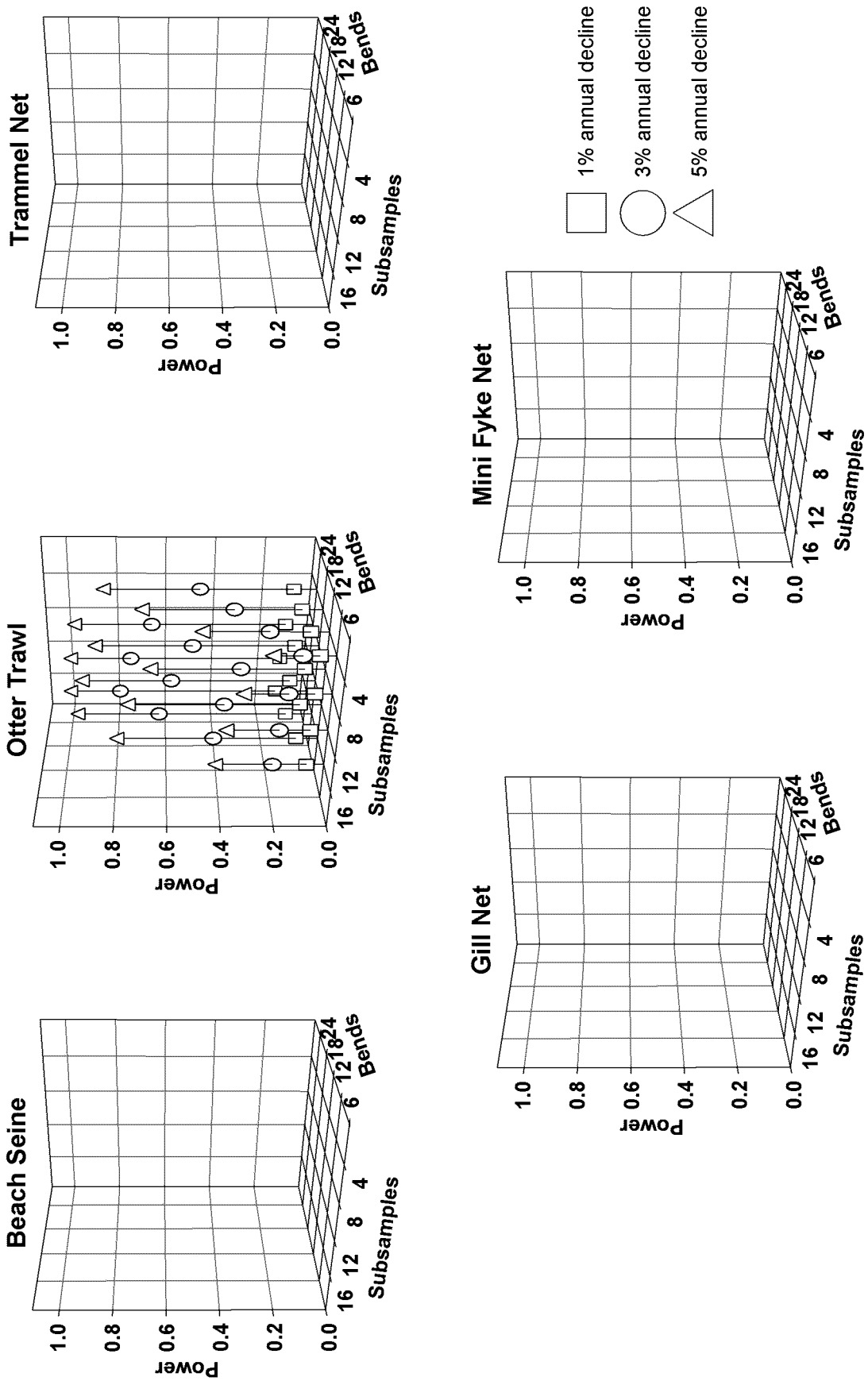

Figure F–187. Twenty-year power curves for the group speckled chub-all from Zone 4 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

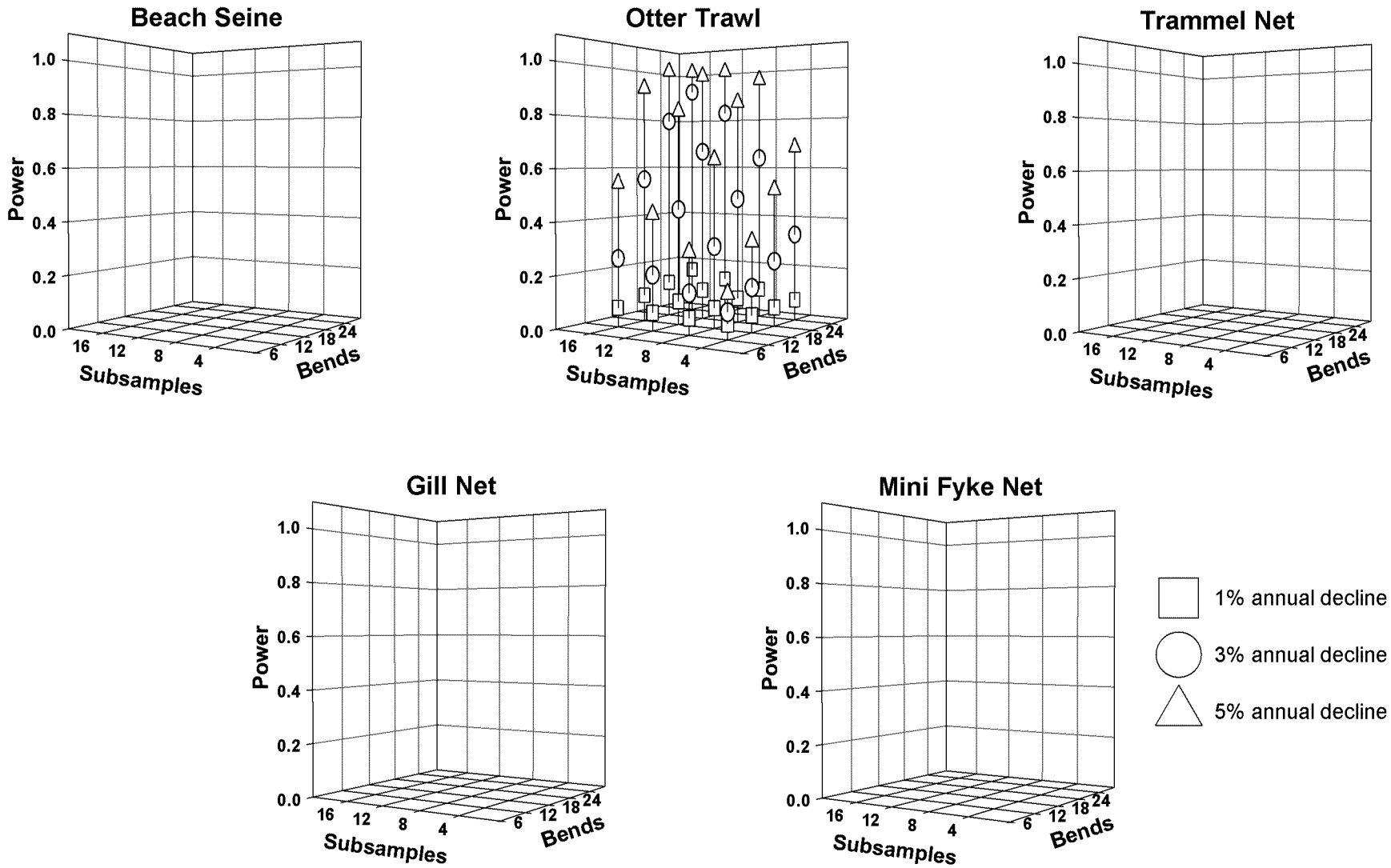

Figure F–188. Twenty-year power curves for the group speckled chub-all from Zone 4 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

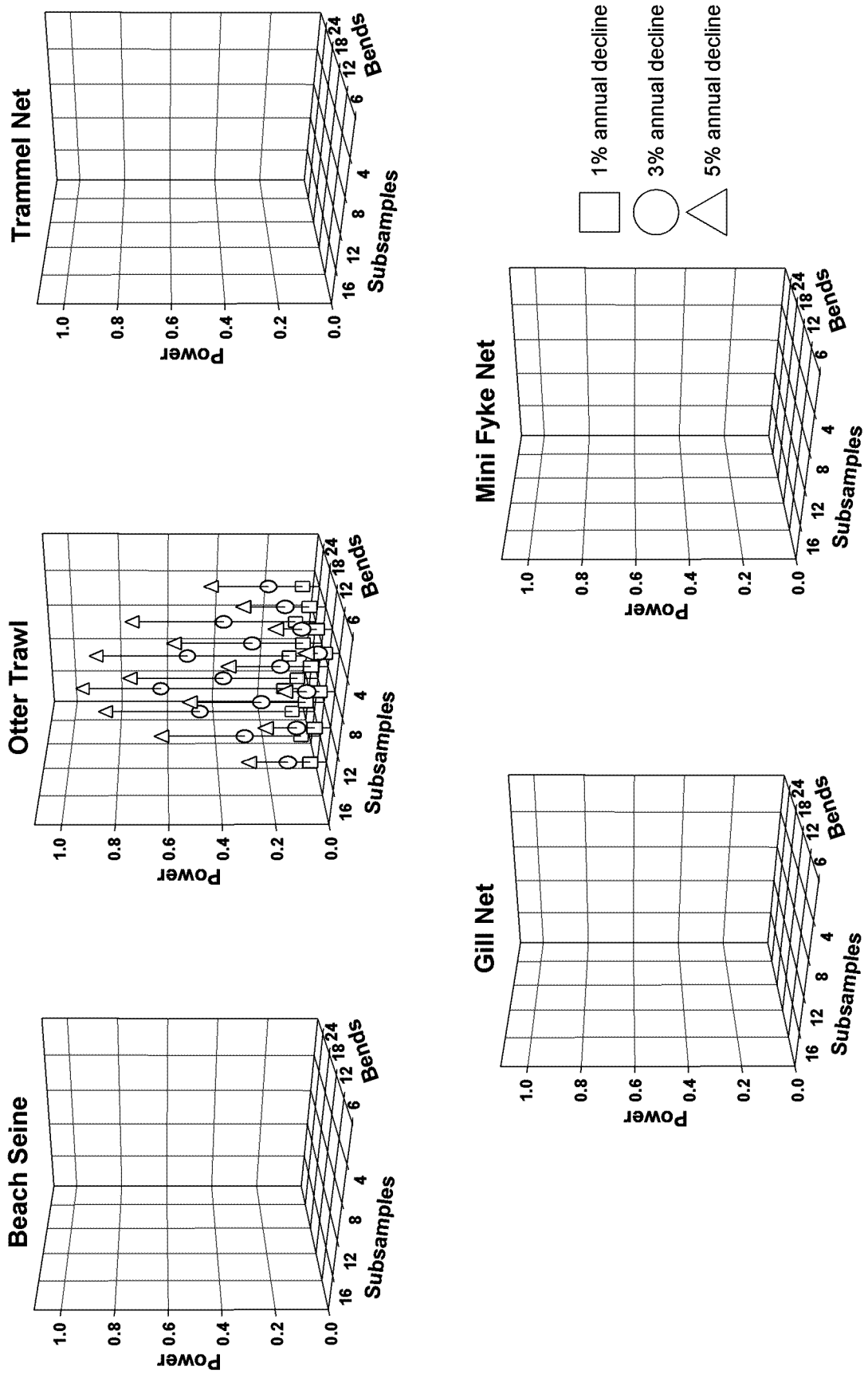

Figure F–189. Twenty-year power curves for the group speckled chub-all from Segment 8 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

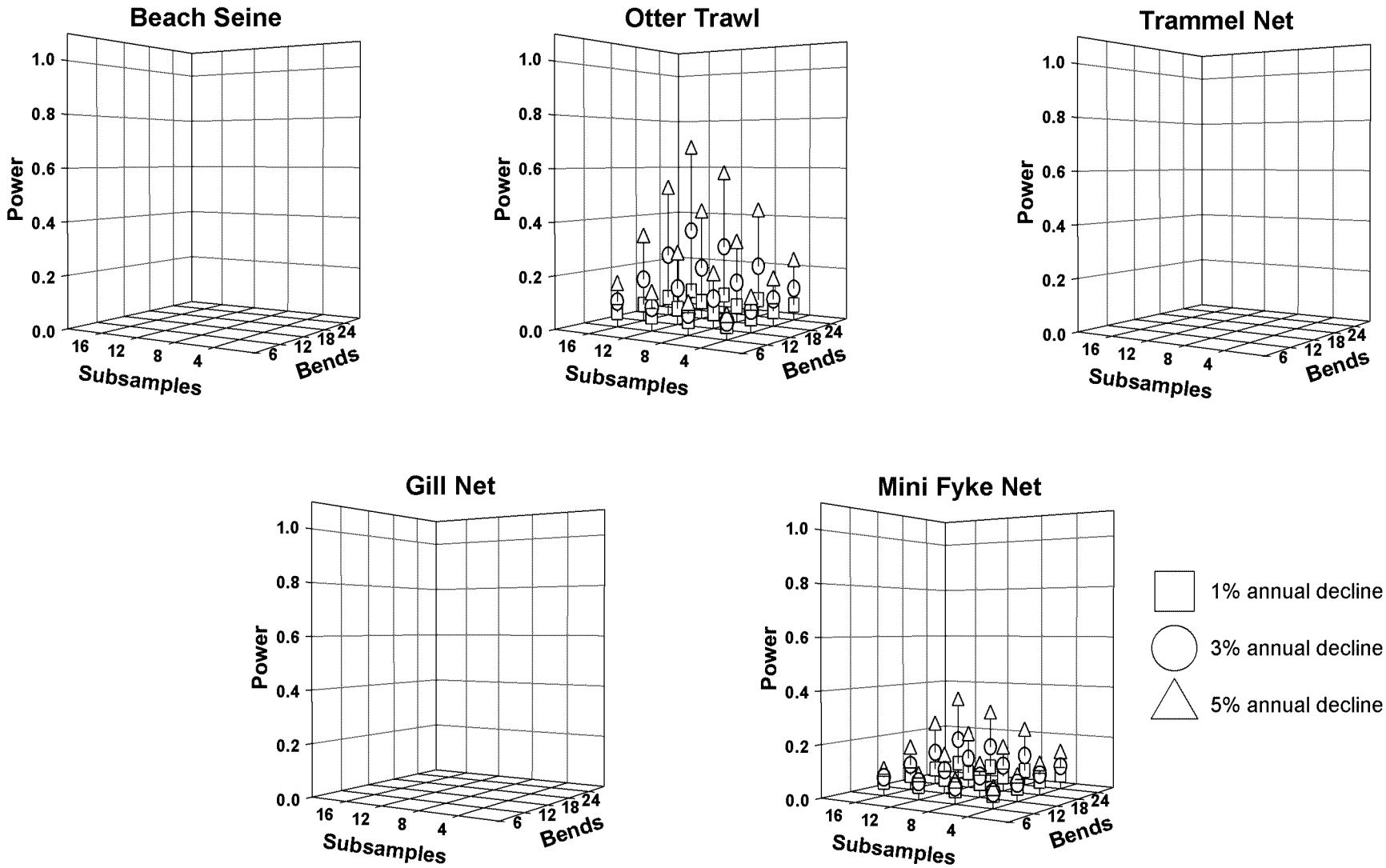

Figure F–190. Twenty-year power curves for the group speckled chub-all from Segment 9 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

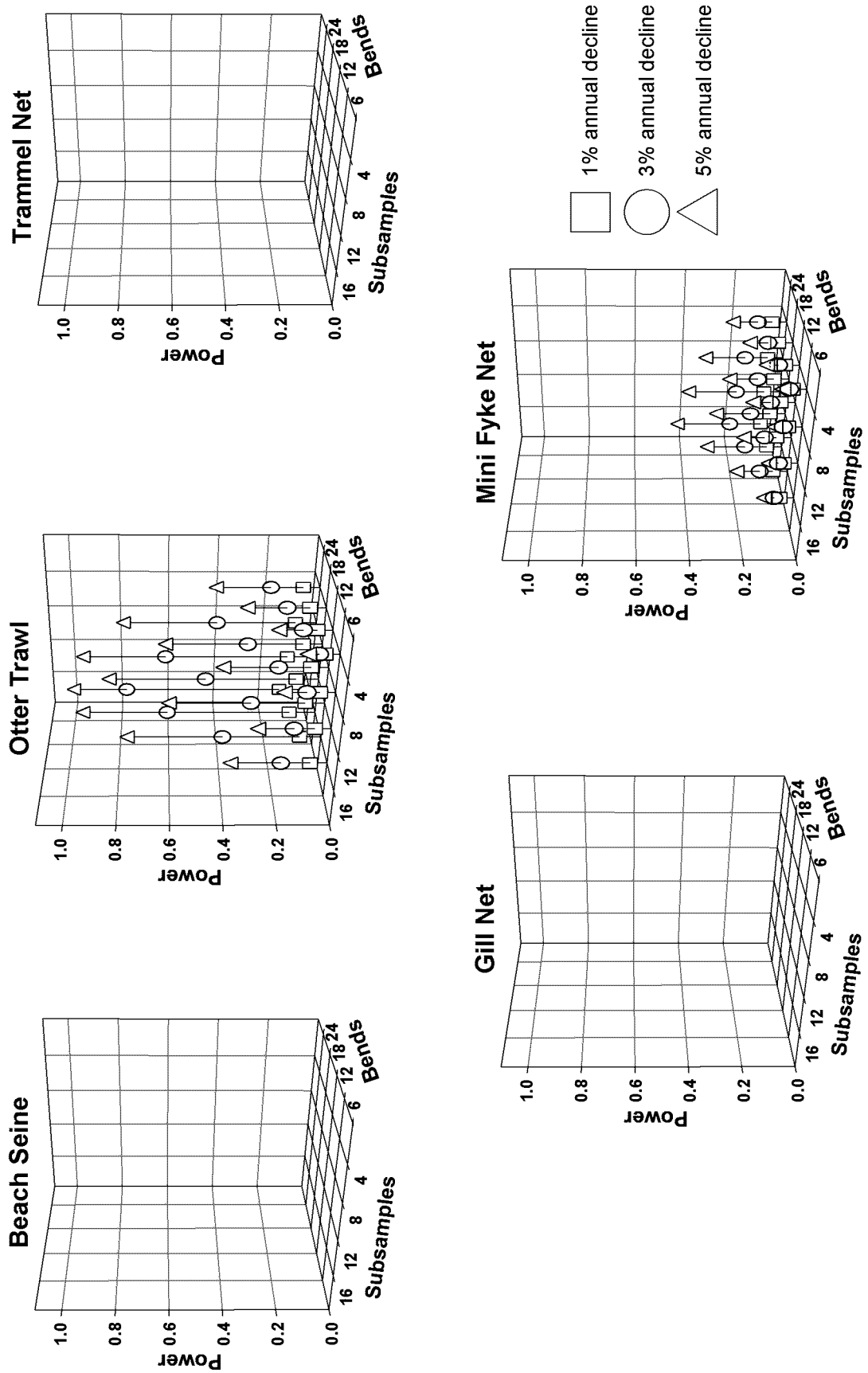

Figure F–191. Twenty-year power curves for the group speckled chub-all from Segment 10 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

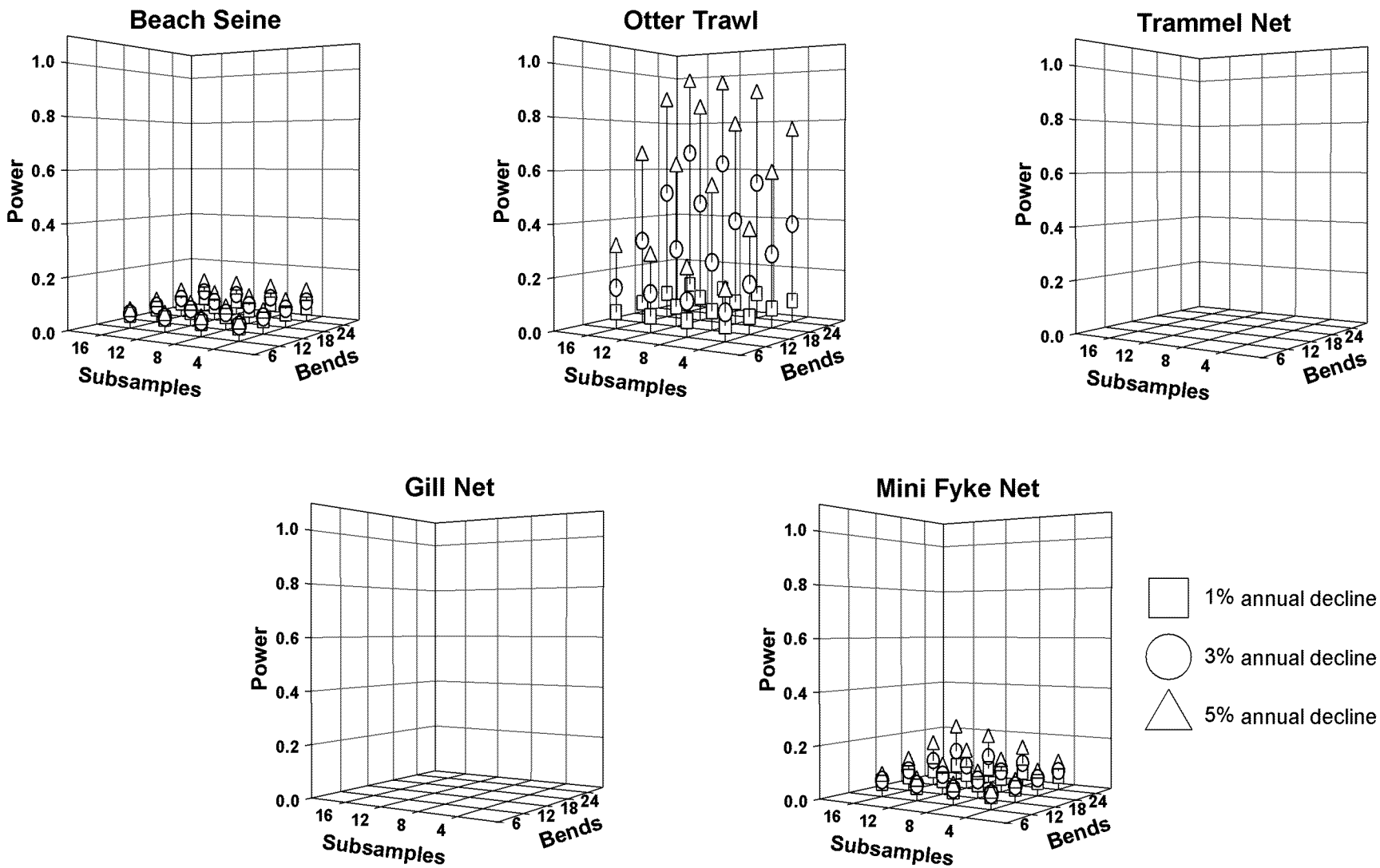

Figure F–192 Twenty-year power curves for the group speckled chub-all from Segment 13 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

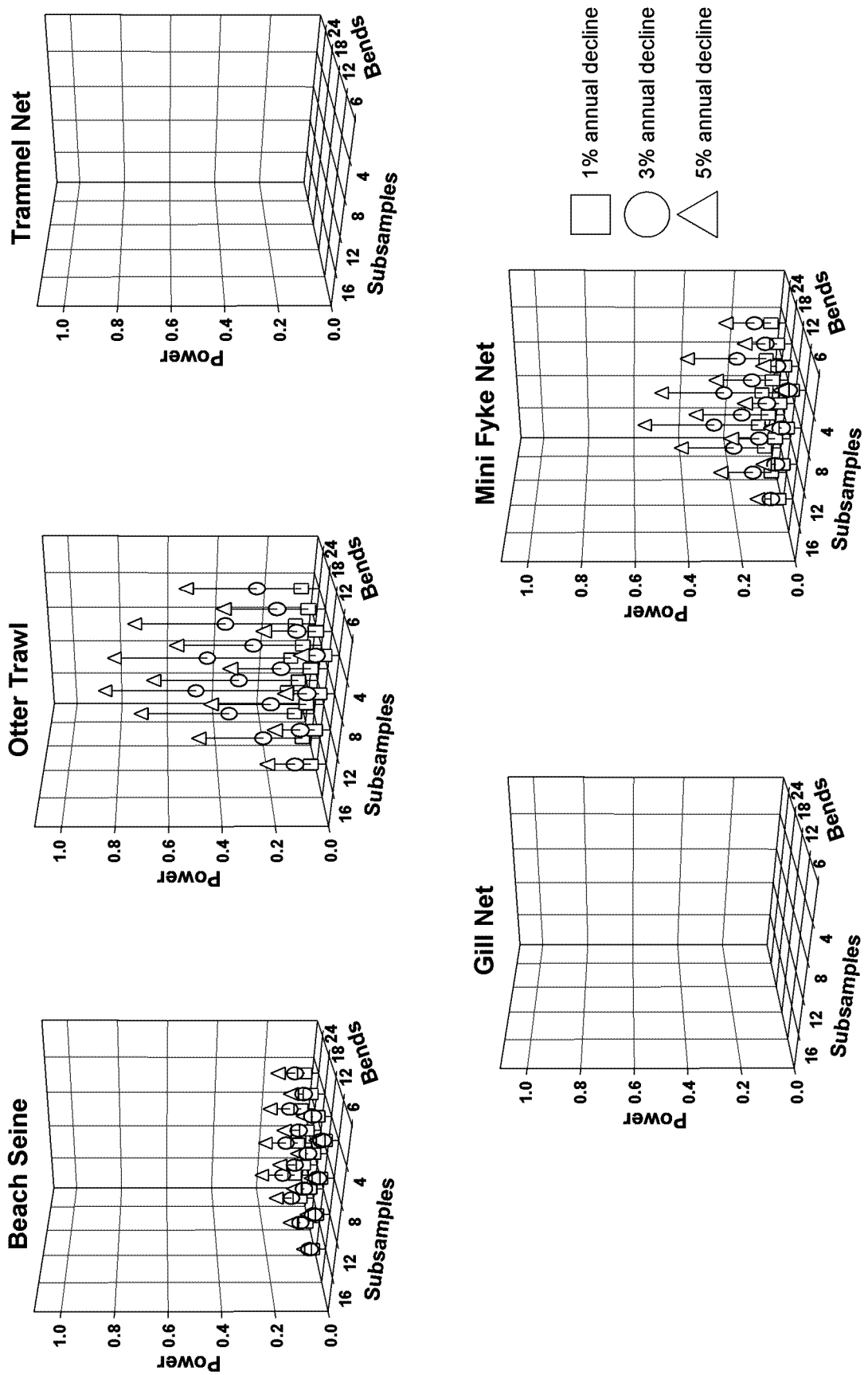

Figure F–193. Twenty-year power curves for the group speckled chub-all from Segment 14 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

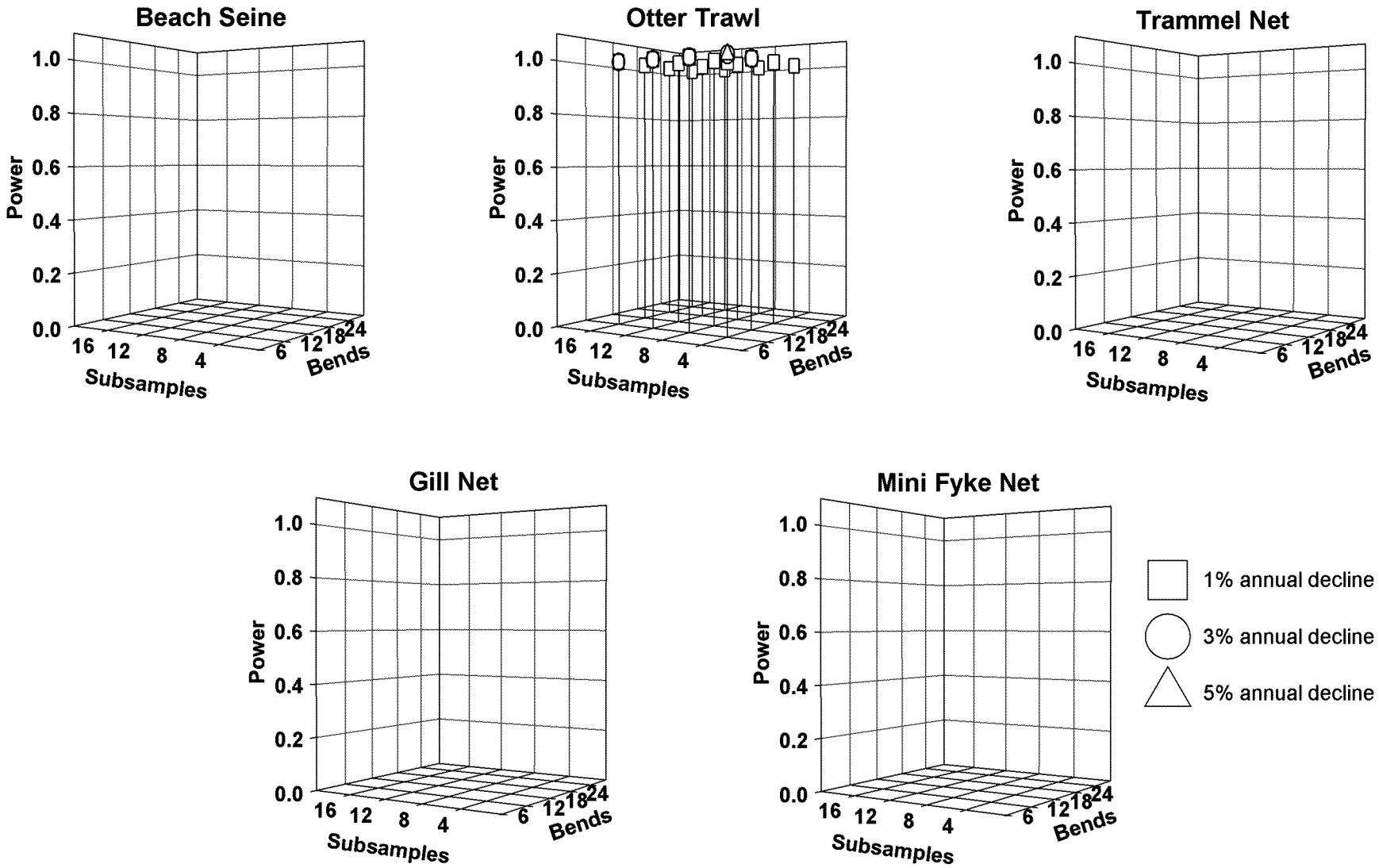

Figure F–194. Twenty-year power curves for the group sturgeon chub-all from Zone 4 during the fish community season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

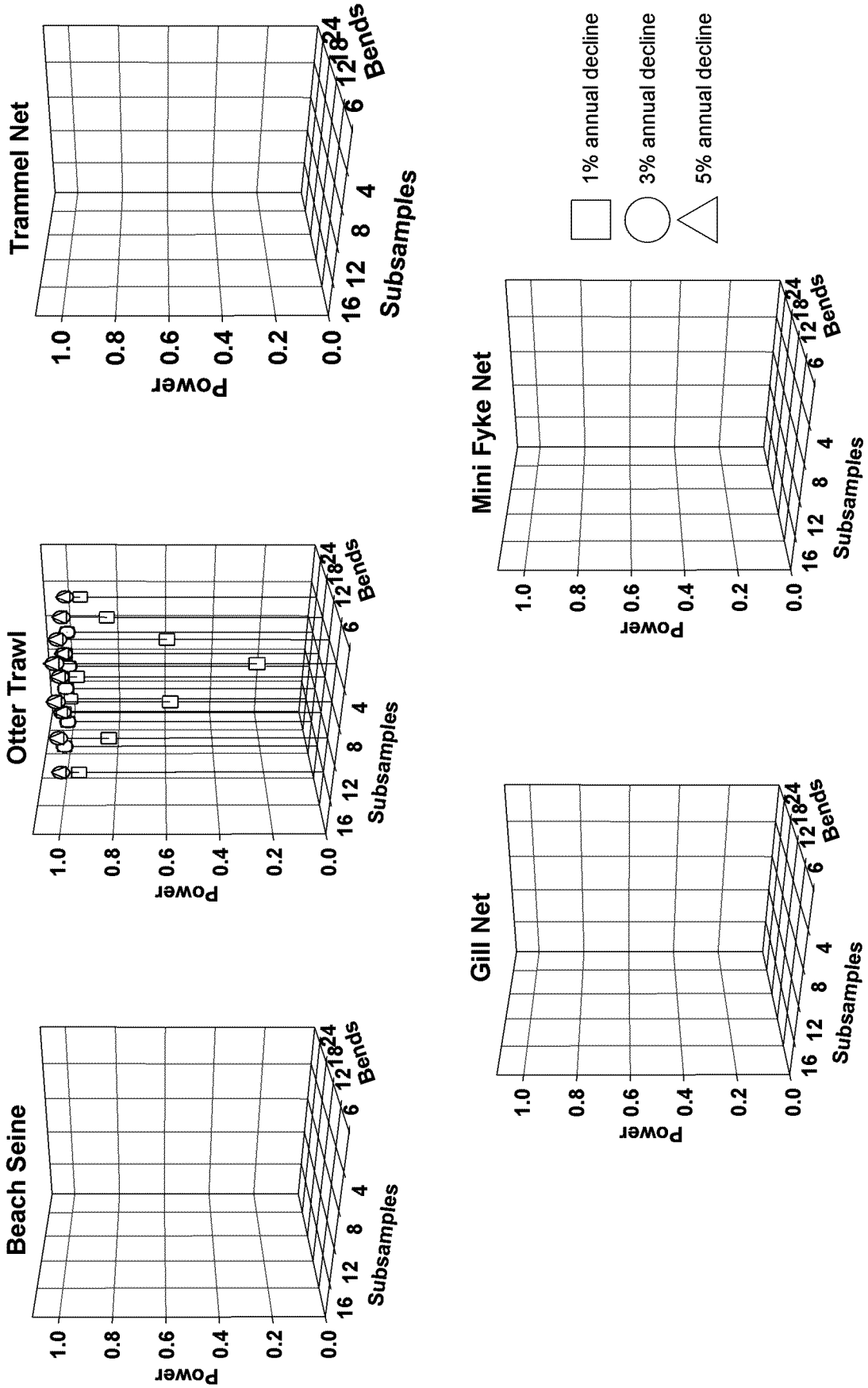

Figure F–195. Twenty-year power curves for the group sturgeon chub-all from Zone 4 during the sturgeon season for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

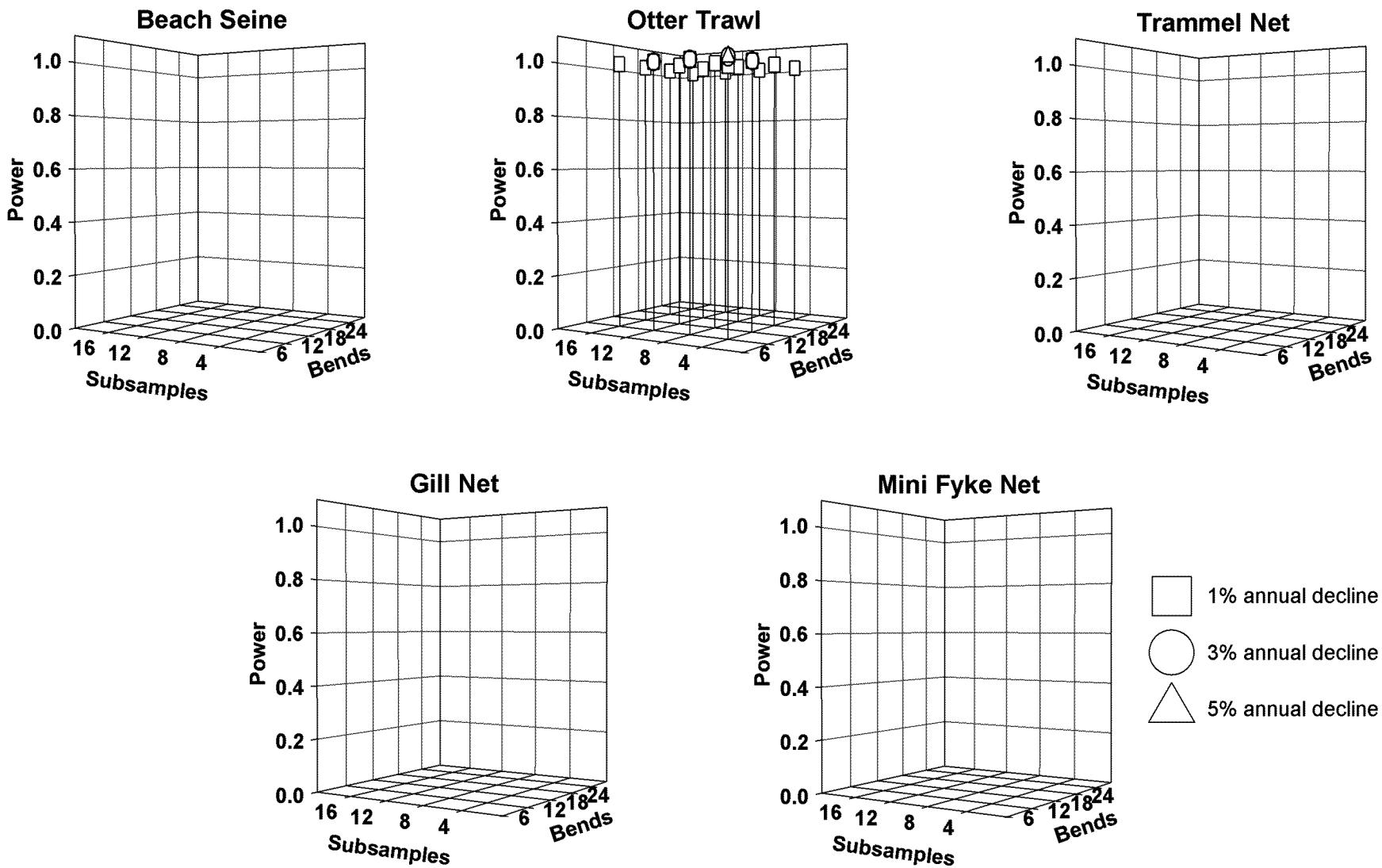

Figure F–196. Twenty-year power curves for the group sturgeon chub-all from Segment 8 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

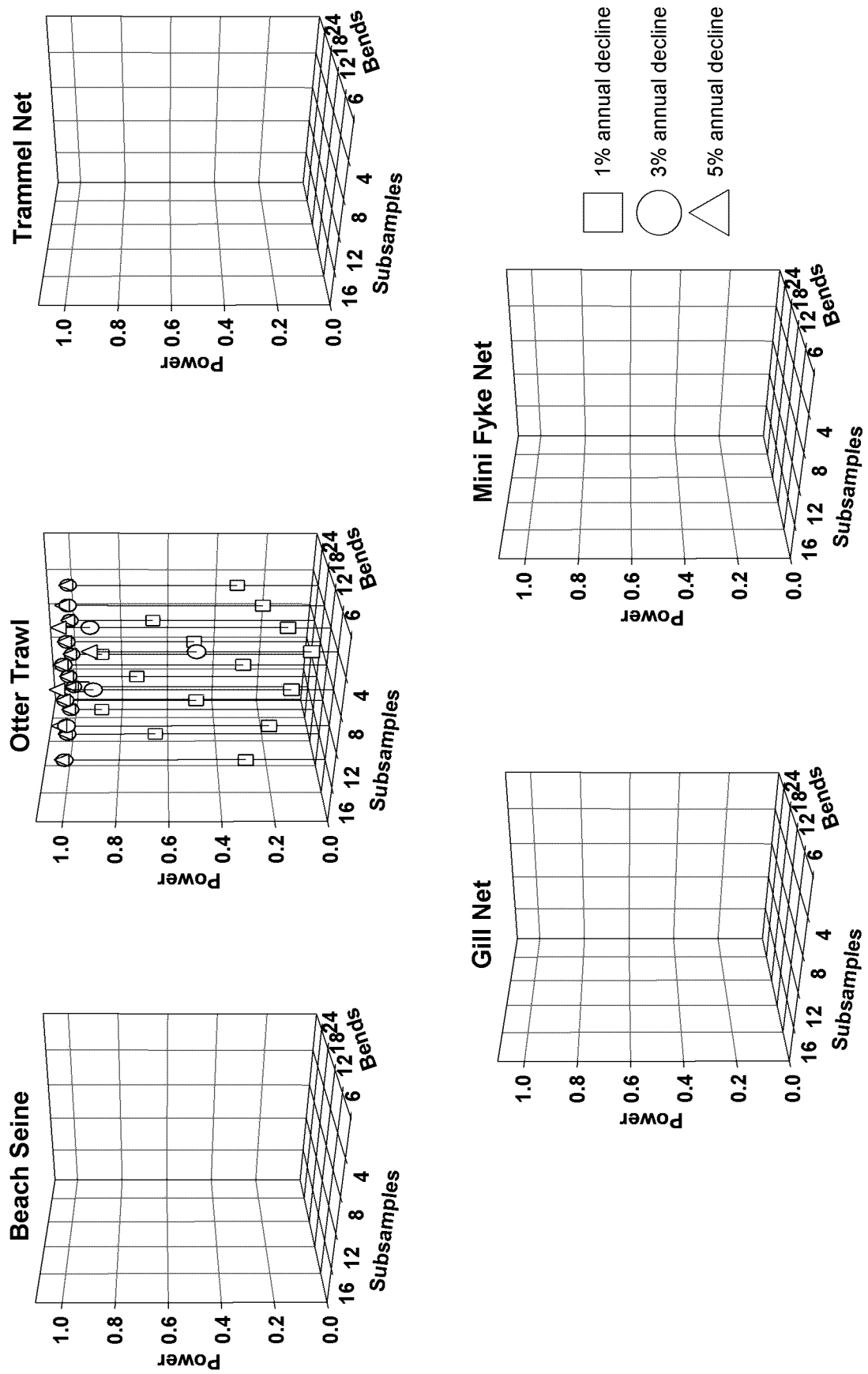

Figure F–197. Twenty-year power curves for the group sturgeon chub-all from Segment 9 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

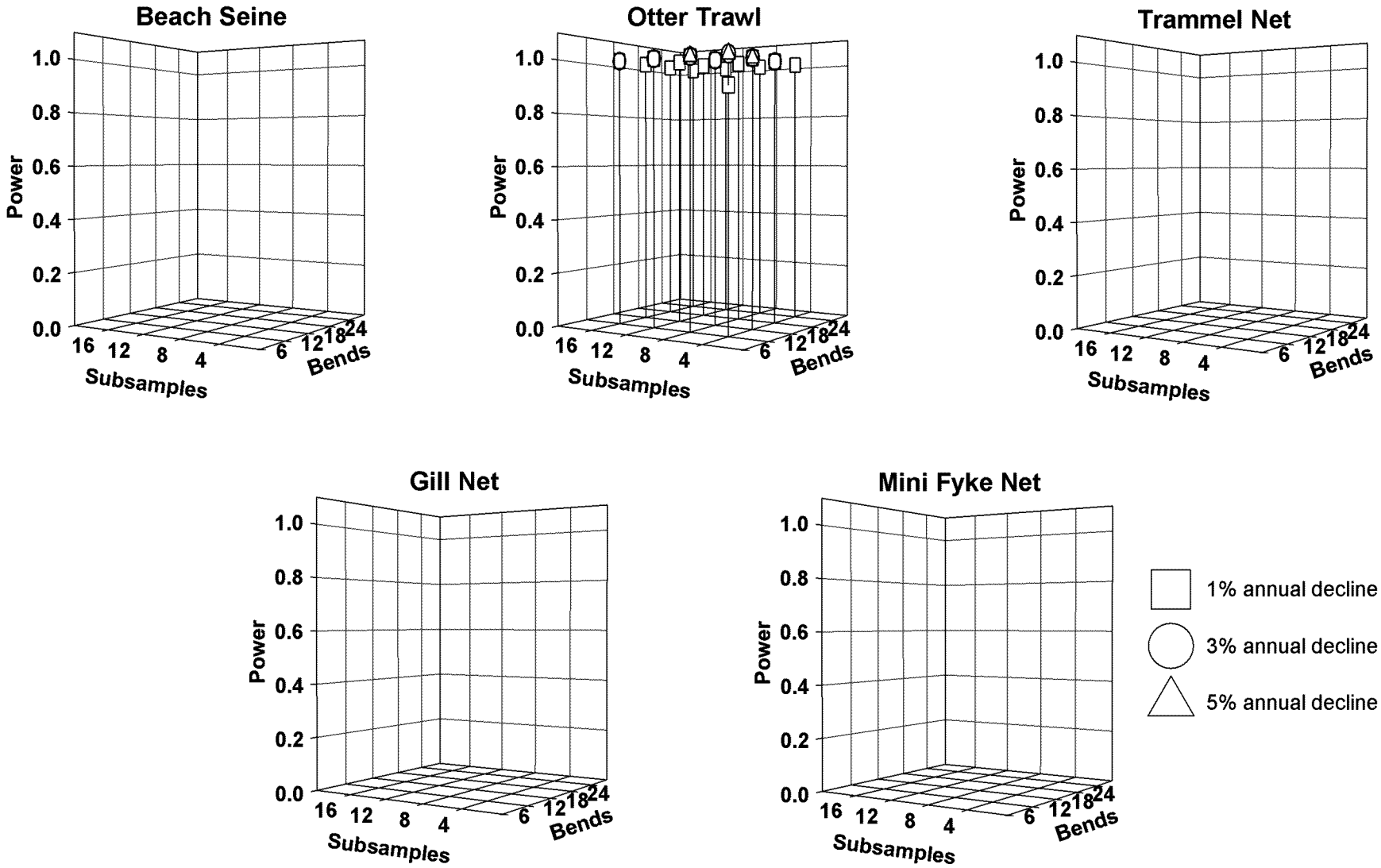

Figure F–198. Twenty-year power curves for the group sturgeon chub-all from Segment 10 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

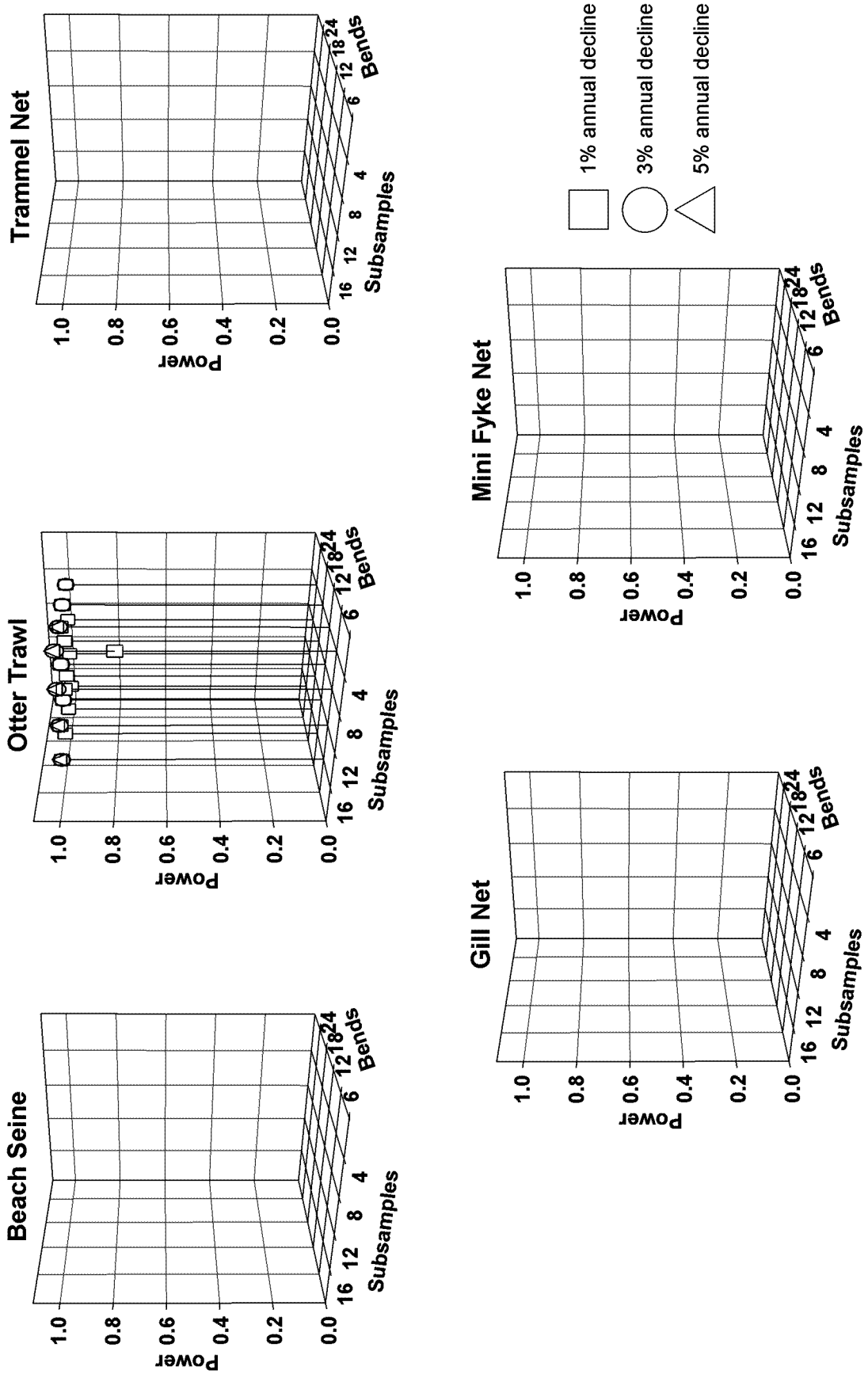

Figure F–199. Twenty-year power curves for the group sturgeon chub-all from Segment 13 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.

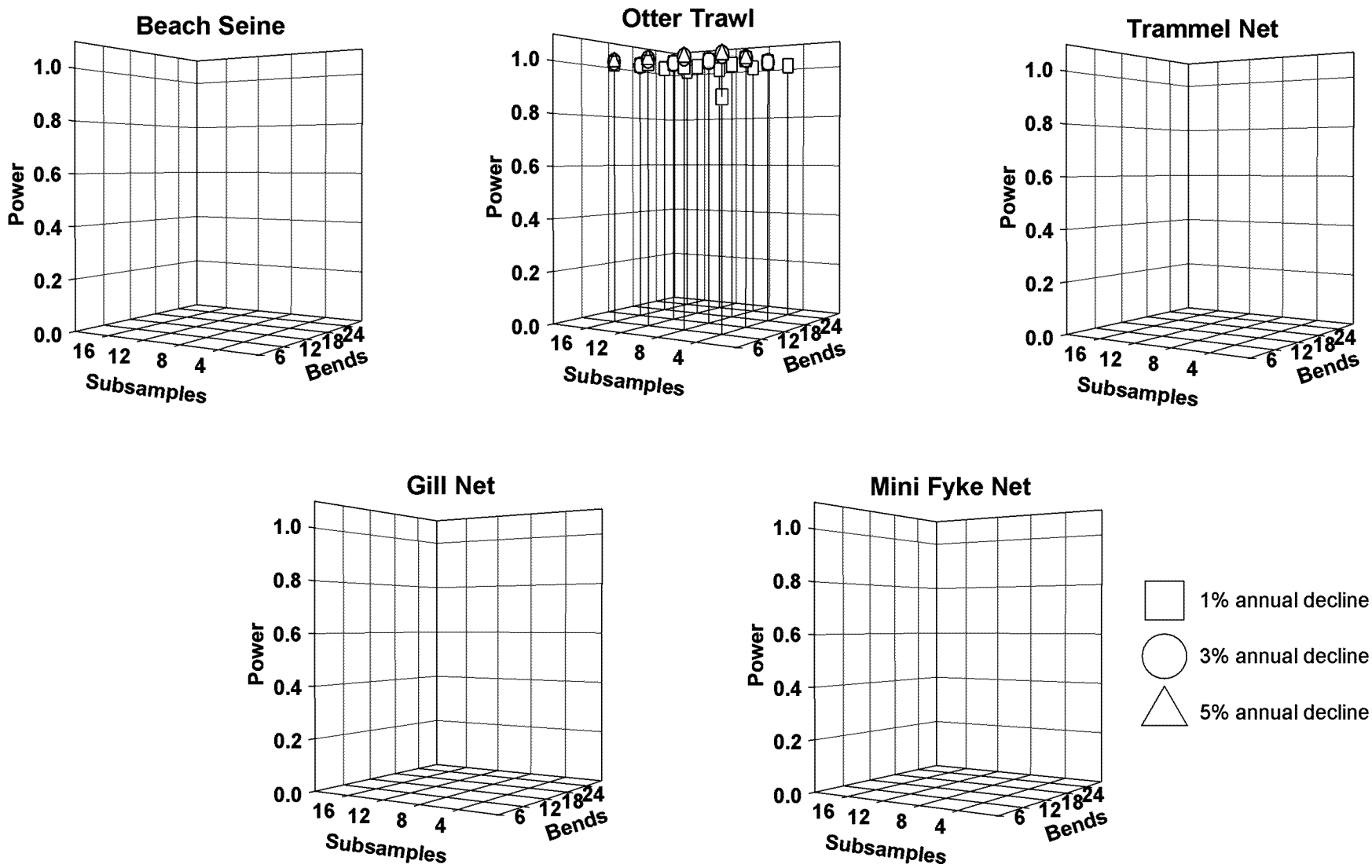

Figure F–200. Twenty-year power curves for the group sturgeon chub-all from Segment 14 for each gear. Squares represent the power of the analysis at a 1 percent annual population decline over different numbers of subsamples and bends, circles represent a 3 percent annual decline, and triangles represent a 5 percent annual decline. If species catch did not meet minimum catch criteria, then power was not calculated.