2026 Addendum to the South Dakota Statewide Mercury TMDL

Cookstove Lake

1.0 Introduction

The South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR) adopted the Statewide Mercury Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) in 2016. Statewide Mercury TMDL currently includes 80 Assessment Units (AUs) covered under its most recent addition. While 70 AUs originate from the original Mercury TMDL, the remaining 10 AU's come from addendums such as this one. Those addended waterbodies include Sheriff Dam, Clubhouse Lake, James River (segment 8), Stockade, Sheridan, Potts, Stink, Durkee, East Lemmon Lake, and Scott Lake. This addendum proposes inclusion of Cookstove Lake under the original Statewide Mercury TMDL in accordance with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (DANR, 2016; EPA, 2026).

Annual Statewide Mercury TMDL Calculation

TMDL (595.32 Kg/yr) = WLA (4.84 Kg/yr) + LA (590.48 Kg/yr) + MOS (implicit)

This addendum does not modify any aspect of the original Statewide Mercury TMDL. The loading capacity, allocations, and margin of safety remain as presented in the approved statewide mercury TMDL. Refer to Section 10.0 of the original TMDL for additional information on how the annual and daily mercury loads were calculated (DANR, 2016).

Fish tissue samples collected from Cookstove Lake exhibited methylmercury concentrations that exceeded 0.3 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) human health criterion identified in the Administrative Rules of South Dakota (ARSD) Chapter 74:51:01, Appendix B. Cookstove Lake has been identified as a high priority for TMDL development based on this mercury fish tissue impairment. For purposes of this addendum, any reference to mercury in fish tissue refers to methylmercury (DANR, 2016; EPA, 2001).

For a waterbody to be determined impaired for mercury in fish tissue in South Dakota, a minimum of 10 fish tissue samples is required for assessment. At least three fish tissue samples per species are required. There is no minimum number of sampling events, and all data within 10 years of the most recent Integrated Report (IR) may be used. The composite mean result of each fish species is compared to applicable water quality criteria. If any species mean composite result exceeds the criterion, or if a fish consumption advisory has been issued, the waterbody is considered non-supporting (DANR, 2026).

Refer to the original approved TMDL document for details related to the methods and assumptions used in establishing the South Dakota Statewide Mercury TMDL. For coverage under the Statewide Mercury TMDL, a waterbody must meet the assumptions listed below in Table 1 (DANR, 2016).

Table 1. Conditions necessary for a waterbody to be placed within the South Dakota Mercury TMDL

#	Description	Report Section
1	It falls entirely within state jurisdiction.	2.0 Jurisdiction
2	If jurisdiction is shared, it may only apply to those portions of the water under South Dakota jurisdiction.	2.0 Jurisdiction
3	The standard-length fish (SLF) tissue methylmercury concentration from the water does not exceed 0.878 mg/kg.	3.0 Comparable Existing Conditions
4	There are no potential impacts from current or historic gold mining processes.	4.1 Mining
5	If it is a river or stream, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) discharges do not exceed permitted limits.	4.3 NPDES Permitted Sources
6	The TMDL will meet water quality standards in the proposed waterbody.	3.0 Comparable Existing Conditions; 6.0 Water Quality Standards
7	The original TMDL assumptions, including source contributions and loading capacity, are still valid.	3.0 Comparable Existing Conditions; 4.0 Source Assessment – Point Sources; 5.0 Source Assessment – Nonpoint Sources; 6.0 Water Quality Standards

The third condition establishes a fish tissue methylmercury cap of 0.878 mg/kg, which was the maximum concentration observed in a SLF from Bitter Lake in the original TMDL. Any waterbody with an SLF tissue concentration exceeding this benchmark is not eligible for coverage under the statewide mercury TMDL and would instead require a waterbody-specific TMDL. Statewide beneficial uses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9 are considered retained if the mercury reductions identified for Bitter Lake are achieved, because mercury loading is driven almost entirely by atmospheric deposition. This addendum demonstrates that Cookstove Lake meets each of these conditions and therefore is appropriately covered under the original South Dakota Statewide Mercury TMDL (DANR, 2016).

Table 2. Proposed waterbody to be added to the South Dakota Mercury TMDL

Assessment Unit ID	Common Name	Acres/Miles in EPA ADP
SD-BA-L-COOKSTOVE_01	Cookstove Lake	2.42

2.0 Jurisdiction

Figure 1 shows that Cookstove Lake is located within the jurisdiction of the State of South Dakota, which provides the State the authority necessary to manage the lake for the benefit of the public and restore it to full attainment of its designated beneficial uses.

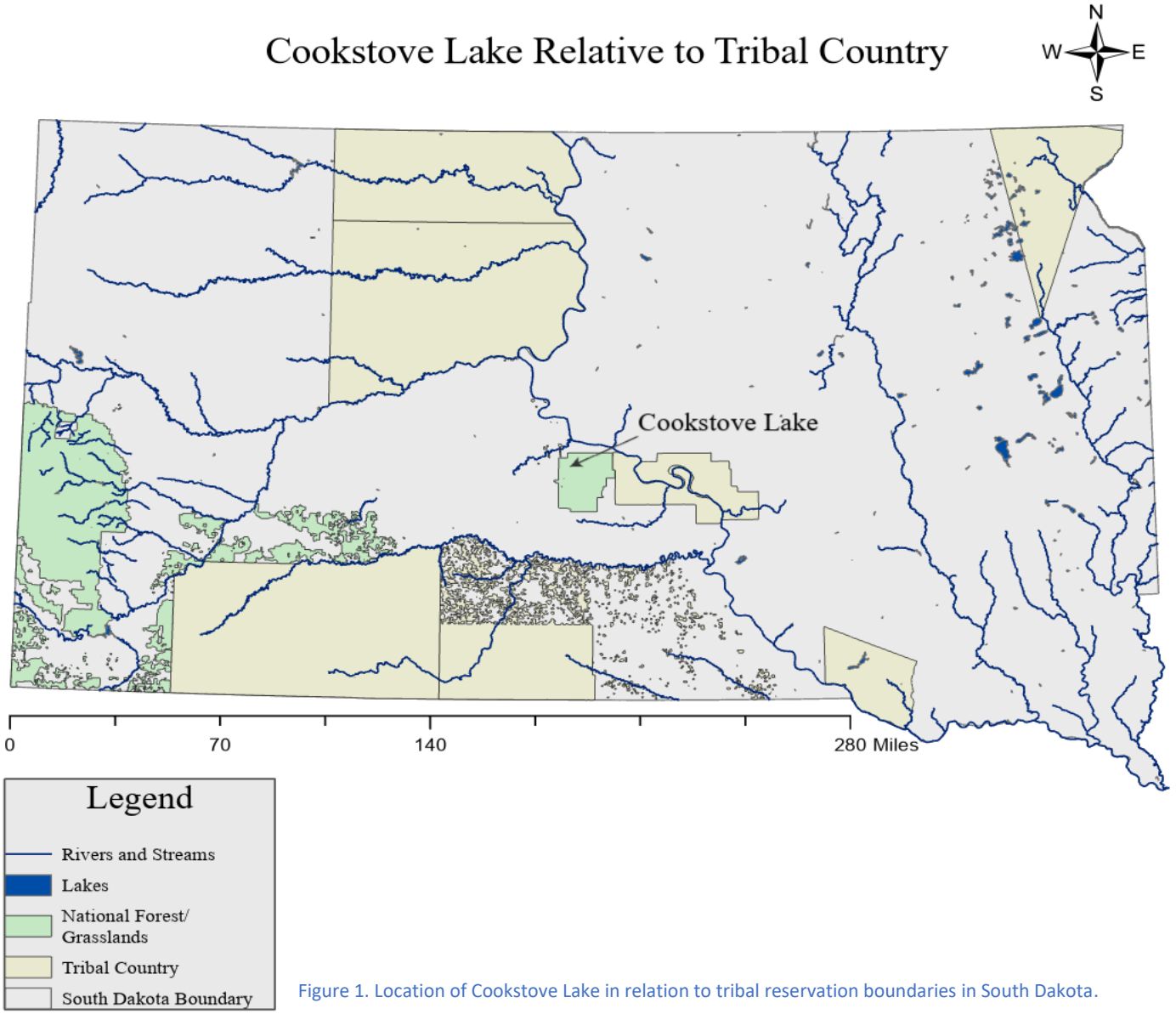

Figure 1. Location of Cookstove Lake in relation to tribal reservation boundaries in South Dakota.

3.0 Comparable Existing Conditions

To determine the applicability of the South Dakota Statewide Mercury TMDL for an additional waterbody, a review of existing conditions must be completed. This review discusses fishery, loading analysis, and potential point and nonpoint sources in a manner consistent with the original statewide mercury TMDL (DANR, 2016).

3.1 Cookstove Lake

Cookstove Lake, also identified as Cookstove Dam, is a small impoundment in Stanley County, South Dakota, located south-southwest of Fort Pierre within the National Grasslands. Fisheries records identify the lake as a 2.42-acre impoundment. South Dakota's Game, Fish and Parks (GFP) survey documentation describes the lake as a shallow system with extensive aquatic and shoreline vegetation, including cattails, rushes, and pondweed around much of the shoreline (GFP, 2026).

Fisheries records characterize Cookstove Lake as a warmwater, multi-species fishery centered on bluegill, yellow perch, and largemouth bass. Earlier fisheries survey information lists largemouth bass and bluegill as primary game species, with yellow perch listed as a secondary species. More recent survey summaries similarly identify largemouth bass, bluegill, and yellow perch as the dominant fish communities (GFP, 2026).

Overall, the fishery is best described as a small but quality public warmwater fishery that supports bluegill, perch, and largemouth bass angling during both open-water and ice-fishing seasons. Fisheries management and assessment are influenced by the lake's small size, heavy vegetation, and limited boat access (GFP, 2026).

Fish tissue mercury data collected from Cookstove Lake demonstrate a positive relationship between fish length and mercury concentration in largemouth bass, which is consistent with the bioaccumulation pattern used in the statewide mercury analysis. The available species data also indicates that largemouth bass exhibit the highest mercury concentrations among species sampled in the lake. This supports the use of largemouth bass as the primary indicator species for evaluating mercury impairment in Cookstove Lake.

The statewide mercury reductions were based on a 15.1-inch SLF and a methylmercury target of 0.878 mg/kg. Based on the Cookstove Lake regression relationship, a 15.1-inch (384 mm) fish is estimated to contain approximately 0.505 mg/kg methylmercury. Available Cookstove Lake results indicate that fish at or near 15.1 inches remain below 0.878 mg/kg, which means the lake remains within the same reduction benchmark used in the statewide mercury TMDL framework. At the same time, the mean mercury concentration in the primary predatory sportfish exceeds 0.3 mg/kg, confirming continued impairment and supporting inclusion of Cookstove Lake under the statewide mercury implementation strategy (DANR, 2016).

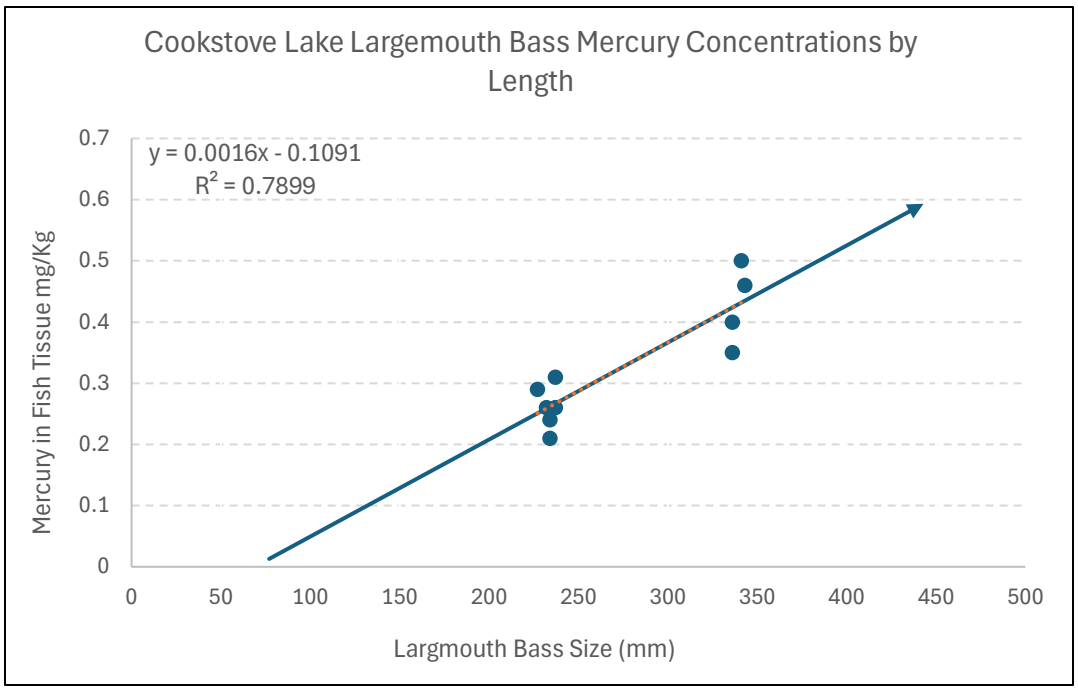

Figure 2. Cookstove Lake Mercury (mg/kg) Concentrations vs Length (mm).
A linear regression line has been drawn showing the approximate trend of mercury in Largemouth Bass as fish grow.

Figure 2 illustrates the relationship between largemouth bass length and fish tissue mercury concentration in Cookstove Lake. The scatter plot shows a positive trend, indicating that mercury concentrations generally increase with fish size. A linear regression was fitted to the data ($y = 0.0016x - 0.1091$; $R^2 = 0.7899$), where fish length (mm) is the predictor variable and mercury concentration (mg/kg) is the response variable. The slope of the regression indicates an estimated increase of 0.16 mg/kg in tissue mercury concentration for every 100 mm increase in largemouth bass length. The relatively high R^2 value indicates a strong relationship between fish length and mercury concentration in Cookstove Lake largemouth bass. Based on the regression equation, the predicted fish length at which mercury concentration exceeds 0.3 mg/kg is approximately 256 mm (about 10.1 inches).

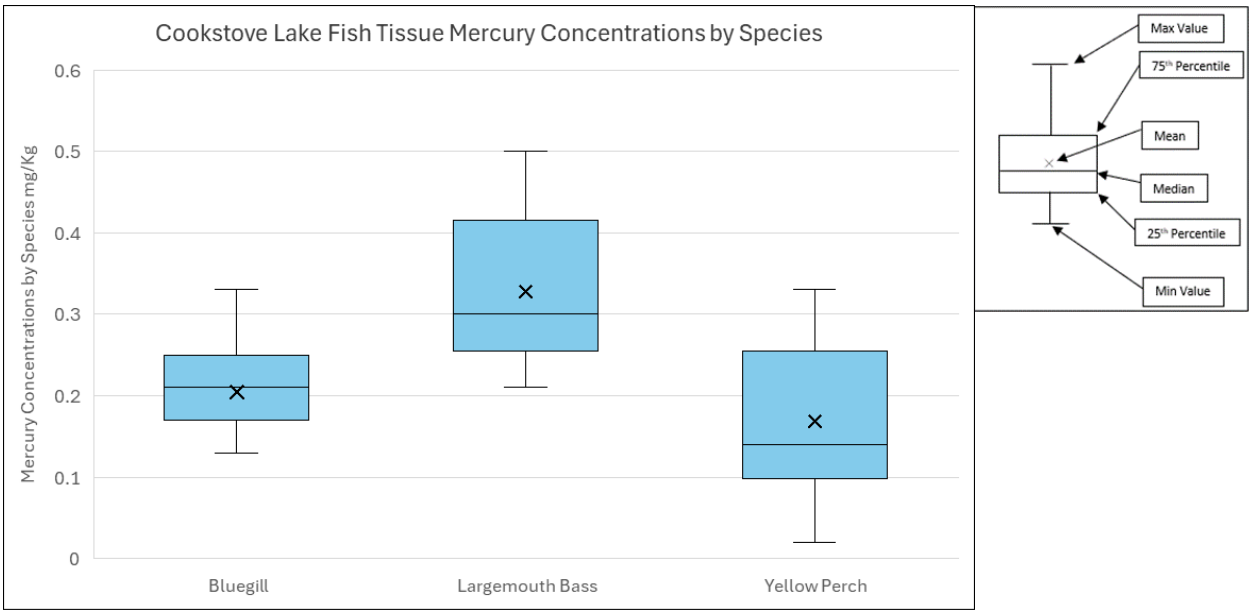

Figure 3. Mercury concentrations per species in Cookstove Lake.

Figure 3 summarizes fish tissue mercury concentrations by species in Cookstove Lake using box-and-whisker plots. The figure shows clear differences among species, with largemouth bass exhibiting the highest mercury concentrations and the highest central tendency, while bluegill and yellow perch generally exhibit lower concentrations. Most importantly, the mean mercury concentration for largemouth bass (denoted by the "X") is above the 0.3 mg/kg fish tissue criterion, indicating that mean mercury concentrations in the surrogate predatory sportfish exceed the applicable threshold. This species-level pattern is consistent with expected bioaccumulation dynamics and supports the use of largemouth bass as the primary indicator species for evaluating mercury impairment in Cookstove Lake.

The fish tissue data shows why Cookstove Lake fits under the South Dakota Statewide Mercury TMDL through this addendum. The scatter plots show positive linear relationships for the primary predator species (largemouth bass in Cookstove Lake), and the box-and-whisker plots show that the largemouth bass have the highest mean mercury concentrations in each fish community. Those are the same statistical patterns the statewide TMDL uses to evaluate mercury impairment and response to reductions.

The statewide mercury reductions were based on a 15.1-inch SLF and a methylmercury target of 0.878 mg/kg. Based on the Cookstove Lake regression relationship, a 15.1-inch (384 mm) fish is estimated to contain approximately 0.505 mg/kg methylmercury, which is below the 0.878 mg/kg benchmark used in the statewide TMDL framework. At the same time, the boxplot shows that the mean mercury concentration in the primary predator species remains above 0.3 mg/kg, which confirms continued impairment concerns and supports inclusion of Cookstove Lake in the statewide mercury implementation strategy.

4.0 Source Assessment – Point Sources

Point sources of water pollution are grouped as mining, municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted facilities. Although the mercury in fish tissue impairment for Cookstove Lake is not related to any specific point source, a transparent review of these sources demonstrates that the waterbody meets the conditions necessary for acceptance under the statewide mercury TMDL (EPA, 2026).

4.1 Mining

Mercury mining and the historical use of mercury for gold extraction are potential point sources of inorganic mercury. Although mercury mining ceased in the United States in 1992 and mercury amalgamation for gold extraction has largely been replaced by cyanide leaching, deposits from these processes remain a localized concern in portions of the country. South Dakota has no record of mercury or gold mining occurring within Stanley County, and mining is not considered a concern for Cookstove Lake in terms of mercury-related point source pollution. This supports the fourth condition discussed earlier in this document (USGS, 2024; Wentz et al., 2014).

4.2 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)

MS4 permits are intended to control anthropogenic pollutant loads in stormwater discharges. MS4s are considered point sources under the Clean Water Act and are typically included within the waste load allocation of a TMDL. Factoring out atmospheric deposition, which is accounted for separately in the statewide mercury TMDL, and illicit discharges, which are already regulated, there should be no substantial anthropogenic mercury source from MS4-covered areas beyond atmospheric deposition (EPA, 2026).

The MS4 permit areas included in the original statewide mercury TMDL were already incorporated into the measured and modeled deposition results used in that analysis. No MS4 is expected to materially affect Cookstove Lake, but these sources are acknowledged here to demonstrate that potential stormwater-related point sources were considered (DANR, 2016).

Table 3. MS4 permits, phase, and acreages in South Dakota (2016)

MS4	Permit	Phase	Area (acres)	Km^2	Estimation Description
City of Sioux Falls	SDS0001	I	48429	196	Provided by permittee
City of Vermillion	SDR41A001	II	2410	10	The permittee provided the area within city limits, which is covered by the MS4
City of Pierre	SDR41A002	II	8340	34	Provided by permittee
City of Brookings	SDR41A003	II	7450	30	The area within Brookings, minus the SDSU campus, was provided by the permittee
Pennington County	SDR41A004	II	27320	111	Provided by permittee using GIS mapping
City of Mitchell	SDR41A005	II	7256	29	The area within Mitchell, minus Lake Mitchell, was provided by the permittee
City of Sturgis	SDR41A006	II	3100	13	The permittee provided the area within city limits, which is covered by the MS4
City of Rapid City	SDR41A007	II	35200	142	Provided by permittee
City of Aberdeen	SDR41A008	II	8960	36	Provided by permittee
SD DOT	SDR41A009	II	0	0	Already included
City of Watertown	SDR41A010	II	16596	67	Provided by permittee
City of North Sioux City	SDR41A011	II	1693	7	Provided by permittee
City of Huron	SDR41A012	II	6400	26	Provided by permittee
City of Yankton	SDR41A013	II	5278	21	Provided by permittee
City of Spearfish	SDR41A014	II	10250	41	Provided by permittee
Meade County	SDR41A015	II	3670	15	Provided by permittee

4.3 NPDES Permitted Sources

South Dakota Administrative Rule 74:51:01:27 states that point source discharges to lakes must meet applicable water quality standards at the point of discharge because lakes are not allowed a mixing zone. As a result, NPDES permit limits for lake discharges serve as the primary regulatory mechanism for controlling point source-related mercury inputs and preventing localized exceedances of mercury water quality standards in lake systems (South Dakota Legislature, n.d.).

For this addendum, the relevant HUC12 watershed is the Porcupine Creek Watershed (HUC12 101401022005). There are no NPDES facilities in the Cookstove Lake watershed. This supports inclusion of Cookstove Lake under the original statewide mercury TMDL assumptions.

5.0 Source Assessment – Nonpoint Sources

Nonpoint source mercury pollution in South Dakota consists predominantly of atmospheric deposition and represents the overwhelming majority of mercury loading to the state's waterbodies. The load analysis in the original TMDL was based on wet and dry mercury deposition data developed through work at the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, along with data from the Mercury Deposition Network. The original statewide mercury TMDL concluded that the

reductions necessary to meet water quality standards would ultimately come from nonpoint sources (DANR, 2016).

The original statewide mercury TMDL also explains that a portion of mercury emissions is natural and not subject to direct control. To meet water quality standards, reductions in anthropogenic mercury sources are necessary. Within the anthropogenic fraction, only a small portion of the nonpoint source load originates within South Dakota. Those in-state sources are already addressed within the original statewide mercury and are listed in Table 4 below. This demonstrates the TMDL would remain subject to applicable state and federal controls (DANR, 2016).

Cookstove Lake does not present any unique nonpoint source condition that would invalidate the assumptions used in the original statewide mercury TMDL. The same atmospheric deposition framework and statewide source analysis remain applicable (DANR, 2016).

Table 4. 2020-2022 Emission Sources in South Dakota (USEPA 2020-2022)

Facility	Facility Type	Mercury Emissions in (lbs./Yr) Most Recent Reporting Cycle 2020- 2022
GCC Dakota	Cement	40.82
Otter Tail Power Company (Big Stone)	Coal Power	9.87
Pete Lien & Amp; Sons Inc.	Concrete	0.81
Nieman Enterprises Inc.	Timber	0.67
Spearfish Forest Products	Timber	0.24
Sioux Falls Sanitary Landfill	Landfill	0.2
Wharf Resources Co.	Gold Mine	0.18
Midwest Manufacturing DBA Dakota Panel	Timber	0.1
Concrete Materials Co.	Concrete	0.1
Poet Biorefining	Ethanol	0.03

6.0 Water Quality Standards

Chapter 74:51All waters (both lakes and streams) are assigned the beneficial use of fish and wildlife propagation, recreation, and stock watering. All streams are assigned to the beneficial use of irrigation. The state assigns additional uses based on a beneficial use analysis of each waterbody. Each beneficial use has a set of water quality criteria (WQC) to protect those uses. The Administrative Rules of South Dakota (ARSD) contains the WQC in Chapter 74:51. South Dakota WQC specifically addresses mercury concentrations in the water column designed to protect human health and aquatic health. More restrictive mercury concentrations were established for human health. Table 5 shows the beneficial use classifications in South Dakota and the numeric

criteria assigned to those uses. All criteria are reported in the total recoverable mercury or total methylmercury (for fish tissue) fraction. Additional water quality regulations which apply to mercury impairments include the biological integrity of waters and are displayed in Table 5 (South Dakota Legislature, n.d.).

Table 5. Beneficial Uses for Human and Aquatic Life Criteria

Use Classification	Use Description	Human Health		Aquatic Life	
		Water Column Hg	Fish Tissue CH3Hg+	Acute (CMC) Hg	Chronic (CCC) Hg
		µg/L	mg/kg	µg/L	µg/L
(1)	Domestic water supply waters	0.050			
(2)	Coldwater permanent fish life propagation waters	0.051	0.3	1.4	0.77
(3)	Coldwater marginal fish life propagation waters	0.051	0.3	1.4	0.77
(4)	Warmwater permanent fish life propagation waters	0.051	0.3	1.4	0.77
(5)	Warmwater semipermanent fish life propagation waters	0.051	0.3	1.4	0.77
(6)	Warmwater marginal fish life propagation waters	0.051	0.3	1.4	0.77
(7)	Immersion recreation waters				
(8)	Limited contact recreation waters				
(9)	Fish and wildlife propagation, recreation, and stock watering waters	0.051	0.3	1.4	0.77
(10)	Irrigation waters				
(11)	Commerce and industry waters				

74:51:01:1274:51:01:55 ARSD Section 74:51:01:12 states that all waters of the state must be free from substances, whether attributable to human-induced point source discharges or nonpoint source activities, in concentrations or combinations which will adversely impact the structure and function of indigenous or intentionally introduced aquatic communities. Additionally, ARSD Section 74:51:01:55 also states that toxic pollutants (including mercury) may not exist at levels that are or may become injurious to public health, safety, or welfare. Protection of these narrative criteria is best accomplished by meeting the most stringent numeric water column criteria 0.050 µg/L of total mercury (South Dakota Legislature, n.d.).

As a part of the 2014 triennial review, DANR proposed the Water Management Board adopt WQC, including a fish flesh methylmercury (MeHg) criterion of 0.3 mg/kg. This concentration is the EPA recommended human health criterion applicable to beneficial uses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9. The

waterbody included in this addendum and its beneficial uses are shown in Table 6 (EPA, 2001; South Dakota Legislature, n.d.).

Table 6. Beneficial Uses for Cookstove

Common Name	County	Beneficial Uses
Cookstove Lake	Stanley	9

The original TMDL identified a target of 0.3 mg/kg based on the approved EPA human health criterion (and approved by the State of South Dakota). This fish flesh concentration criterion and target required a linkage to protect the existing mercury water quality criteria. This linkage was accomplished by applying a Bioaccumulation Factor (BAF) discussed in Section 2.0 of the original TMDL. Bioaccumulation refers to the uptake and retention of a chemical by an aquatic organism from all surrounding media, including water, sediment, and the food it consumes. The Statewide TMDL used a BAF to verify that the target and the human health criterion of 0.3 mg/kg would translate back to total mercury levels in the water column below the most stringent South Dakota WQC (0.050 µg/L). For more detail on these calculations, please refer to Section 2.0 in the original TMDL (DANR, 2016; EPA, 2001).

The original TMDL used 0.669 mg/kg as the existing condition from which reductions were calculated. This value was based on the SLF calculation process outlined in Section 3.0 of the original mercury TMDL. The reduction factor was derived from that existing condition and the applicable fish tissue criterion of 0.3 mg/kg. WE38 in the following equation refers to a walleye SLF of 15.1 inches. The reduction calculation is shown as: reduced concentration = existing concentration x (1 - reduction factor). Consistent with the original statewide mercury TMDL, reducing methylmercury concentrations in fish tissue in Cookstove Lake by 55.2 percent is expected to achieve the applicable water quality criterion (DANR, 2016). Based on the Cookstove Lake regression relationship in Figure 2, a 15.1-inch SLF is predicted to contain approximately 0.505 mg/kg methylmercury. Applying the reduction factor gives: 0.505 mg/kg x (1 - 0.552) = 0.226 mg/kg. Because 0.226 mg/kg is below the applicable 0.3 mg/kg fish tissue criterion, the reduction target established in the original statewide mercury TMDL is expected to be sufficient to achieve attainment in Cookstove Lake.

7.0 Conclusion

Cookstove Lake satisfies the conditions necessary for inclusion under the South Dakota Statewide Mercury TMDL. The lake lies entirely within state jurisdiction, and the available fish tissue data confirms that mercury impairment is present in a manner consistent with the framework used in the original statewide mercury TMDL. Largemouth bass, the primary predatory sportfish in Cookstove Lake, exhibit mean methylmercury concentrations above the 0.3 mg/kg fish tissue criteria, confirming non-support of the applicable beneficial use. At the same time, fish at or near the 15.1-inch SLF remain below the 0.878 mg/kg benchmark established in the original statewide mercury TMDL, demonstrating that Cookstove Lake remains within the comparable existing conditions and reduction framework already approved by EPA.

Further, no evidence was identified indicating that mining-related mercury sources, NPDES-permitted discharges, or other waterbody-specific source conditions would invalidate the assumptions of the original statewide mercury TMDL. As with other waters covered under that

TMDL, atmospheric deposition remains the dominant mercury source pathway affecting Cookstove Lake. Because the original assumptions, source analysis, and reduction framework remain applicable, development of a separate lake-specific mercury TMDL is not warranted at this time. Therefore, Cookstove Lake should be added to the South Dakota Statewide Mercury TMDL through this addendum.

8.0 Public Participation

A 30-day public comment period was issued for the draft TMDL Addendum. A public notice letter was published in the following local newspapers: _____. The draft TMDL addendum document and ability to comment was made available on DANR's One-Stop Public Notice Page: https://danr.sd.gov/public/default.aspx. The public comment period began _____and ended _____. No public comments were received during the 30-day comment period.

Appendix A:

Individual Fish Collected from Cookstove

Waterbody	County	Sample Date	Species	Length (mm)	Mercury (ppm)
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Bluegill	164	0.13
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Bluegill	162	0.13
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Bluegill	184	0.14
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Bluegill	192	0.17
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Bluegill	211	0.25
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Bluegill	223	0.21
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Bluegill	200	0.22
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Bluegill	230	0.25
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Bluegill	220	0.23
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Bluegill	215	0.21
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Largemouth Bass	232	0.26
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Largemouth Bass	343	0.46
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Largemouth Bass	227	0.29
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Largemouth Bass	336	0.4
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Largemouth Bass	234	0.21
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Largemouth Bass	237	0.26
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Largemouth Bass	237	0.31
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Largemouth Bass	234	0.24
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Yellow Perch	257	0.33
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Yellow Perch	218	0.12
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Yellow Perch	212	0.14
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Yellow Perch	212	0.09
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Yellow Perch	208	0.27
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Yellow Perch	208	0.19
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Yellow Perch	198	0.02
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Bluegill	236	0.18
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Bluegill	242	0.28
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Bluegill	226	0.17
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Bluegill	245	0.33
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Bluegill	220	0.17
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Yellow Perch	244	0.26
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Yellow Perch	211	0.09
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Yellow Perch	201	0.13
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Yellow Perch	208	0.24
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Yellow Perch	211	0.14
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Largemouth Bass	341	0.5
Cookstove	Stanley	06/08/2021	Largemouth Bass	336	0.35

References

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