



**OWENREAGH AND
OWENKILLEW CATCHMENT
AREAS ELECTRIC FISHING
SURVEYS ON SATURDAY 6
SEPTEMBER 2025**

SEPTEMBER 2025

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The objective of this survey was to generate electrofishing survey data on the Owenkillev and Owenreagh rivers and some of their tributaries which would serve to update results obtained during previous surveys¹.

The electrofishing sites studies during the survey carried out on 6 September 2025 are shown in Figure 1.



¹ Paul Johnston Associates (2014). DGL Curraghinalt Gold Project. Fisheries Baseline Assessment.

Table 1 Characteristics of study sites during September 2025 survey

Owenkillew	Site Number	Width (m)	Length(m)	Area (m ²)	pH	Amb Cond	Spec Cond (μS/cm)	Water temp (oC)
	1	5.8	45	261		66.1	85	13.6
	2	9.5	40	380	7.4	66.1	85	13.6
	4	10	30	300	7.7	51.6	67.1	13
	5	10	40	400	7.6	64.2	83	13.1
	6	16.5	25	413		69	88.8	13.2
	8	18	20	360				
Owenreagh	10	6.5	45	293	7.7	95.6	122.7	14.1
	12	12.2	25	305		113.9	141.5	14.7
	14	9	40	360	7.5	99.3	124.5	14.4
	15	10	40	400	7.5	97.1	121.5	14.5
Curraghinalt	D/S	2.25	71	160		91.6	121.2	12.2
Attagh	U/S	1.5	82	123		73.6	96.7	12.5
Attagh	D/S	1.5	28	42		73.6	96.7	12.5
Pollanroe	U/S	2.25	90	203		96.2	124.4	13.3

Materials and Methods

All equipment used during the survey was disinfected using the appropriate number of Virkon tablets before the commencement of the survey.

The survey team comprised two crews with each team comprising three personnel. Each crew used: one LR-24 backpack electrofisher (Smith-Root Inc.) powered by a 24v 11.1Ah lithium iron phosphate battery set) with the following settings:

- Curraghinalt and Pollanroe burns: 300v / 40Hz / 6.25ms pulse width producing a 25% duty cycle
- Owenreagh and Owenkillew rivers: 400-450v / 40Hz / 6.25ms pulse width producing a 25% duty cycle

The backpack operator carried the anode and a dip net. The second member of the crew carried a bucket and a dip net. The third member of the crew recorded water conductivity and temperature and was also responsible for electrofishing time-keeping and data recording.

The LR-24 does not have a fishing-on alarm. However, it does have a timer for fishing-on durations. Accordingly, before the commencement of each survey, the timer on the LR-24 was set to zero. At the commencement of fishing, the third member of the crew activated a countdown timer or used their watch and started monitoring the electrofishing elapsed time. The fishing crew was advised by the third crew member to check the fishing-on time after about six minutes of elapsed time had passed. By checking the fishing-on time in this way, the fishing crew finished fishing when the LR-24 showed that the fishing-on time was just at or above 300 seconds (5 minutes). In all cases the crews stopped fishing when the fishing-on timer displayed just less than 12 seconds more than the target fishing-on time of 300 seconds. The third crew member also recorded the elapsed time since the commencement of each survey.

Figure 2 shows the relationship between the fishing-on time and the elapsed time at each study site. The fishing-on time always exceeded the 5-minute target but never by more than about 12 seconds (approximately 4% of the target time).

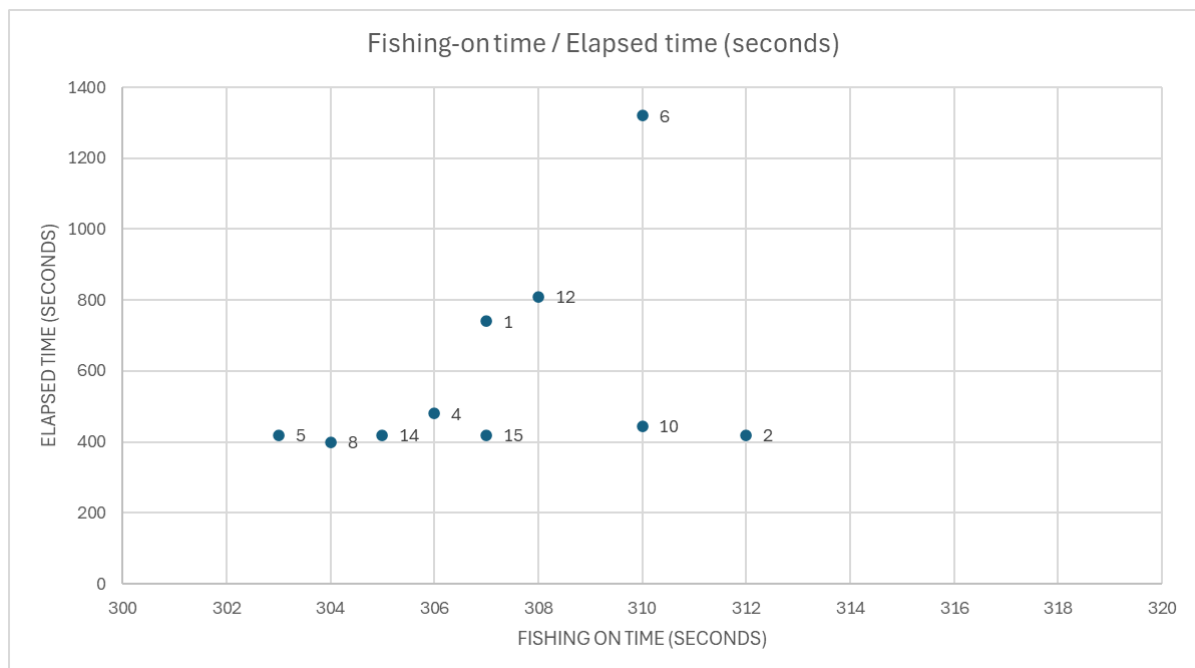


Figure 2 Fishing-on time / Elapsed time (seconds) for study sites on the Owenkillev (1-8) and Owenreagh (10-15)

As soon as the electrofishing was completed, the captured fish were identified to species and measured for fork-length (total length in the case of stone loach and brook lamprey) to the nearest mm.

At each site, the total number of 0+ and >0+ salmon and trout were counted and at one site (Owenkillev 6), the numbers of 0+ salmon recorded were so high that only 66 of 198 0+ salmon captured were measured for length.

All fish were released after examination and not a single mortality was recorded during the study.

Results

A total of five species of fish were recorded during the survey, namely:

- Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar* L.)
- Brown trout (*Salmo trutta* L.)
- Stone Loach (*Barbatula barbatula* (L.))
- Minnow (*Phoxinus phoxinus* L.)
- Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planera* Bloch)
- European eel (*Anguilla anguilla* (L.))

The list of fish species recorded at each study site is detailed in Table 2.

Table 2 Fish species recorded at each study site

Owenkillew	Site Number	Salmon	Brown trout	Stone Loach	Minnow	Brook Lamprey
	1	+	+			
	2	+	+			
	4	+	+			
	5	+	+			
	6	+			+	+
	8	+	+	+	+	
Owenreagh	10	+	+	+	+	
	12	+	+			
	14	+	+		+	
	15	+	+			
Curraghinalt			+			
Attagh	U/S		+			
Attagh	D/S	+	+			
Pollanroe						

No fish were recorded at the Pollanroe upstream site

The numbers of fish of each species captured at each study site is detailed in Table 3.

Table 3 Numbers of each species of fish recorded at each study site

Owenkillew	Site Number	Salmon	Brown trout	Stone Loach	Minnow	Brook Lamprey	European eel
	1	60	11				1
	2	65	4				
	4	186	2				
	5	84	1				
	6	213			1	3	
	8	58	4	1	1		
Totals		666	22	1	2	3	1
	Site Number	Salmon	Brown trout	Stone Loach	Minnow	Brook Lamprey	European eel
Owenreagh	10	73	16	2	11		
	12	52	28				
	14	85	7		1		
	15	46	8				
Totals		256	59	2	12		
Curraghinalt			10				
Attagh	U/S		14				
Attagh	D/S	1	5				
Pollanroe							

Atlantic Salmon

When the length frequencies of salmon were determined it was found 1cm intervals were not sufficient to separate 0+ and >0+ salmon and accordingly 0.5cm intervals were used for salmon captured on the Owenkillev and Owenreagh (Table 4 and Table 5, respectively). In both tables the upstream site is shown on the right side of the table (Owenkillev 1 and Owenreagh 10).

Table 4 Length frequency distributions of salmon captured at the Owenkillev study sites

	OWENKILLEW SALMON					
Length (cm)	Owenkillev 8	Owenkillev 6	Owenkillev 5	Owenkillev 4	Owenkillev 2	Owenkillev 1
3						
3.5			1			
4		2	9	9	1	5
4.5	1	5	4	13	1	13
5	14	14	31	66	15	17
5.5	11	17	13	38	7	9
6	16	21	12	36	14	5
6.5	5	4	7	5	3	5
7	3	1	1	2	6	
7.5	2	2		1	3	
8					1	2
8.5			1	2	1	1
9			1	3	3	
9.5		2		1	1	1
10	2	3	2	5	4	1
10.5		4	1	2	1	1
11	2	3		1	1	
11.5						
12			1		1	
12.5					1	
13	1			2	1	
13.5	1					
14						
Total	58	78	84	186	65	60
No. 0+ Salmon	52	66	78	170	50	54

On the Owenkillev, salmon with fork-lengths below 8cm were classed as 0+.

At site 6 on the Owenkillev, an additional 132 0+ salmon and 3 >0+ salmon were captured during the 5 mins fishing-on period which were assessed as 0+ salmon but were not measured for length thus the total number of 0+ salmon recorded at this site was 198.

The average number of 0+ salmon captured at all six study sites on the Owenkillev was 100 placing the Owenkillev in the 'excellent' category with regard to the salmon fry index.

Table 5 Length frequency distributions of salmon captured at the Owenreagh study sites

Length (cm)	OWENREAGH SALMON			
	Owenreagh 15	Owenreagh 14	Owenreagh 12	Owenreagh 10
3				
3.5				
4		2	1	
4.5		10	5	2
5	8	13	6	15
5.5	2	12	8	11
6	13	15	2	13
6.5	11	8	7	8
7	5	12	3	14
7.5	1	8	3	2
8	2	3	2	3
8.5		1	1	
9				1
9.5	1		3	
10			6	
10.5			1	
11	1	1	2	1
11.5	1		2	
12	1			1
12.5				1
13				
13.5				
14				1
Total	46	85	52	73
No. 0+ salmon	42	84	38	68

On the Owenreagh salmon with fork-lengths below 9cm were classed as 0+.

The average number of 0+ salmon captured at each site was 58 placing the Owenreagh River in the 'excellent' class with regard to the salmon fry index.

Brown trout

The fork-length frequency distributions for brown trout captured at the Owenkillew and Owenreagh study sites are detailed in Table 6 and Table 7, respectively.

Table 6 Length frequency distributions of brown trout captured at the Owenkillew study sites

	OWENKILLEW BROWN TROUT					
Length (cm)	Owenkillew 8	Owenkillew 6	Owenkillew 5	Owenkillew 4	Owenkillew 2	Owenkillew 1
3						
3.5						
4						2
4.5						
5						2
5.5	1		1			2
6	1			1	1	2
6.5						2
7	1					1
7.5						
8	1			1		
8.5						
9						
9.5						
10						
10.5						
11						
11.5						
12					1	
12.5						
13						
13.5						
14						
14.5						
15						
15.5						
16						
16.5						
17						
17.5						
18						
18.5						
19						
19.5						
20						
32					1	
32.5						
33						
33.5					1	
Total	4	0	1	2	4	11
0+ trout	4	0	1	2	1	11

Table 7 Length frequency distributions of brown trout captured at Owenreagh study sites

Length (cm)	OWENREAGH BROWN TROUT			
	Owenreagh 15	Owenreagh 14	Owenreagh 12	Owenreagh 10
3				
3.5			1	
4			1	
4.5			2	
5			4	2
5.5		2	6	3
6	1	1		8
6.5			1	
7	1	2	4	
7.5		1	3	
8	1			
8.5			1	1
9	1		1	
9.5			1	1
10				
10.5				
11				
11.5				
12				
12.5	1			
13				
13.5				
14	1		1	
14.5				
15	1			1
15.5				
16			1	
16.5				
17				
17.5				
18	1			
18.5				
19			1	
19.5				
20				
32				
32.5				
33				
33.5				
Total	8	6	28	16
0+ trout	4	6	25	15

Based on fork-length frequency distributions it was determined that 0+ fish on the Owenkillev were less than 8.5cm and on the Owenreagh less than 10cm.

The average number of 0+ trout captured on the Owenkillev was 3 and on the Owenreagh 12. These statistics placed 0+ brown trout in the Owenkillev in the 'poor' category with

regard to the 0+ trout fry index and the Owenreagh in the 'fair' category with regard to 0+ trout fry index.

Burn surveys

The electrofishing methodology deployed during the burn surveys (Curraghinalt / Attagh / Pollanroe) differed from the 5 min fishing-on surveys on the Owenkillew and Owenreagh streams. On the burns, the fishing-on time was monitored as was the area fished thus enabling the calculation of minimum density estimates for fish species captured.

Table 8 details the numbers of brown trout captured at each study site. It was determined from length frequency analysis that all trout less than 10cm were 0+ fish.

Table 8 Length frequency distributions of brown trout captured at each study site

Length (cm)	BURNS BROWN TROUT		
	Curraghinalt	Attagh D/S	Attagh U/S
3			
3.5			
4			
4.5			1
5			3
5.5	1		3
6	2	1	3
6.5	2	1	1
7			
7.5	2	1	1
8			
8.5			
9			
9.5			1
10			
10.5			
11	1		
11.5		1	1
12			
12.5	1		
13			
13.5			
14		1	
14.5	1		
15			
15.5			
16			
16.5			
17			
17.5			
18			
18.5			
19			
19.5			
20			
32			
32.5			
33			
33.5			
Total	10	5	14
0+ trout	7	3	13

No fish were captured at the upstream Pollanroe study site (immediately upstream of Pollanroe 003 in Figure 1) while a solitary 0+ salmon was captured at the downstream site on the Attagh burn, immediately upstream of its confluence with the Owenkillev.

The minimum density estimates for brown trout and salmon recorded during the burn surveys are detailed in table 9. These minimum density estimates (number per square metre of burn habitat) are based on a single electrofishing pass at each study site.

Table 9 Minimum density estimates for brown trout and salmon from burn surveys

Burn	Site Number	Width (m)	Length(m)	Area (m ²)	No. brown trout	No. salmon	Min. density of brown trout (no/m ²)	Min. density of salmon (no/m ²)
Curraghinalt	D/S	2.25	71	160	10	0	0.063	0.000
Attagh	U/S	1.5	82	123	14	0	0.114	0.000
Attagh	D/S	1.5	28	42	5	1	0.119	0.024
Pollanroe	U/S	2.25	90	203	0	0	0.000	0.000
Total				527	29	1	0.074	0.006

Discussion

The predominance of salmon (0+ and >0+) parr throughout the channel sections of the Owenkillev and Owenreagh rivers is in keeping with previous surveys of these rivers. Both rivers have maintained their categorisation as ‘excellent’ in terms of the numbers of 0+ salmon recorded during 5 minutes fishing-on surveys carried out over many years (Anon. 2010; Paul Johnston Associates 2014).

During the burn surveys, a solitary 0+ salmon was recorded in the Attagh burn immediately upstream from the Owenkillev. It is likely that this fish recently entered the Attagh from the Owenkillev during high flows in that river. In the opinion of the authors of this report, this fish was not spawned in the Attagh burn and most probably entered the burn from the Owenkillev during a recent flood event in that river.

The absence of trout at the upstream Pollanroe study site and the presence of only this species at the other study sites on the Attagh (upstream site) and Curraghinalt confirms these burns as mostly high gradient habitat which support trout only or no fish at all.

The salmonid habitat available in these burns is such that it is suitable mainly for underyearling brown trout (0+ fish), which represent 70% (7 of 10) of trout recorded on the Curraghinalt and 84% (16 of 19) of trout recorded on the Attagh.

Index surveys of 0+ salmon and brown trout have been carried out on the Owenkillev and Owenreagh catchments for many years.

Table 10 details results for many years since 1999. The data for the years 2005-2012 have been extracted from Figures 2 and 3 of Paul Johnston Associates (2014) and there are differences between this data set and that included in Anon. (2010).

Table 10 Index surveys of 0+ salmon and brown trout in the Owenkillew and Owenreagh catchments since 1999

OWENKILLEW					OWENREAGH				
Year	0+ salmon	0+ trout	0+ salmon	0+ trout	Year	0+ salmon	0+ trout	0+ salmon	0+ trout
1999	6	13			1999				
2000	13	1			2000				
2001	14	6	9	8	2001				
2002	17	0	7	7	2002				
2003	11	31	11	22	2003				
2004	10	2	26	7	2004				
2005	25	4	27	4	2005	43		5	
2006	27	3	21	4	2006	63		23	
2007	19	1	12	1	2007	66		5	
2008	22	3	25	4	2008	38		37	
2009	39	3	86	7	2009	62		138	
2010					2010	38		60	
2011					2011	20		36	
2012					2012	8		21	
2013					2013				
2014					2014				
2015					2015				
2016					2016				
2017					2017				
2018					2018				
2019					2019				
2020					2020				
2025	100	3	58	12					
1999-2009 (Anon. 2010)					2005-2012 (Johnston Associates 2014 Figs 2 and 3)				
2005 (current report)									

References

Anon. (2010).

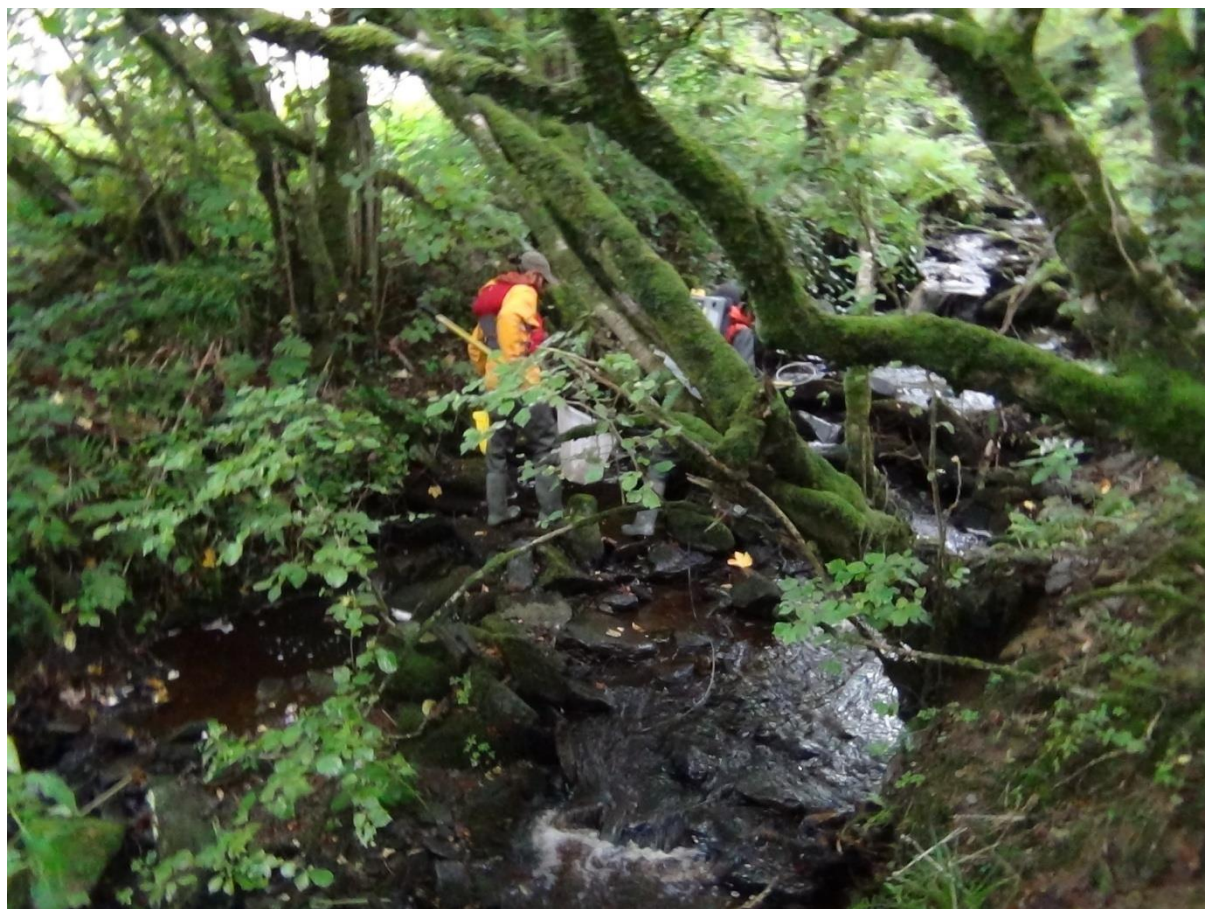
Owenkillew, Owenreagh East and Tributaries Catchment Status Report (2009)

Loughs Agency of the Foyle, Carlingford and Irish Lights Commission. Report Ref: LA / CSR / 14-15 / 10

Paul Johnston Associates (2014). DGL Curraghinalt Gold Project: Fisheries Baseline Assessment. Paul Johnston Associates Fisheries Consultants

Appendix 1 Electrofishing site descriptions

Curraghinalt burn



Attagh burn (upstream site)



Attagh burn (downstream site)

No photograph. Site was very overgrown

Pollanroe burn (site upstream of Poll 003)



Owenkillew site 1



Owenkillev site 2



The Owenkillev at site 2 was representative of an upland eroding spate river (FW1). The river was 9.5m wide and was an average of 0.3m deep. The flow profile was dominated by deeper glide with more localised riffle, and pool. The bed was dominated by small boulder and cobble with mixed gravels underneath. These had light siltation but were un-bedded due to high energy. The channel supported limited macrophytes due to the higher energy of the channel apart from localised water crowfoot. The channel was considered a good nursery habitat given ample coarse refugia and broken flow patterns. The high cobble fraction as with other areas in the river improved nursery conditions for juvenile salmon as reflected by the good densities of 0+ fish. Spawning habitat was locally good in the deeper glide albeit the high quantity of boulder reduced it somewhat. Holding habitat was good in the deep glide habitat. Overhanging mature alder provided shading from thermal stress. The river was bordered by improved pastures.

Owenkillew site 4



The Owenkillew at site 4 was representative of an upland eroding spate river (FW1). The river was approximately 16m wide and was an average of 0.2m deep. The flow profile was dominated by glide with more localised riffle. Pool habitat was very localised. The bed comprised of well sorted abundant cobble with mixed gravels and small boulder. These had light to moderate siltation but were un-bedded. The channel supported no macrophytes due to the higher energy of the channel. It was considered an excellent nursery habitat in light of the mixture of boulder, cobble and gravels that provided flow refugia. The high cobble fraction improved nursery conditions for juvenile salmon as reflected by the very high densities of 0+ fish. Spawning habitat was good in deeper glide adjoining riffle runs. Holding habitat was more limited due to a paucity of pools. Overhanging mature sycamore and grey willow also provided shading from thermal stress. The river was bordered by improved pastures.

Owenkillew site 5



The Owenkillew at site 5 was representative of an upland eroding spate river (FW1). The river was 14m wide and was an average of 0.2m deep. The flow profile was dominated by deeper pool and glide with more localised riffle. The bed comprised of small boulder and cobble with mixed gravels underneath. These had light siltation but were un-bedded due to high energy. Siltation was higher in pools. The channel supported no macrophytes due to the higher energy of the channel. The channel was considered a very good nursery habitat in the lower reaches of the survey section. Here, the mixture of boulder, cobble and gravels provided flow refugia. The high cobble fraction improved nursery conditions for juvenile salmon as reflected by the good densities of 0+ fish. However, there was less nursery habitat than in other survey areas due to increased deep glide and pool habitat. Spawning habitat was good in the deeper glides and pools where well sorted gravels existed under coarser substrata. Holding habitat was good in the deep pool at the head of the survey reach. Overhanging mature oak, mountain ash, holly and sycamore provided shading from thermal stress. The river was bordered by improved pastures.

Owenkillew site 6



Owenkillew site 8



The Owenkillew at site 8 was representative of an upland eroding spate river (FW1). The river was 18m wide and was an average of 0.4m deep. The flow profile was dominated by glide with more localised riffle and pool. The bed comprised of well sorted cobble with mixed gravels and small boulder. These had light to moderate siltation but were un-bedded. The channel supported very little macrophytes due to the higher energy of the channel. However, occasional crowfoot (*Ranunculus* sp.) was present in the margins with locally frequent *Fontinalis antipyretica* on instream cobble and boulder. The channel supported very good nursery habitat in light of the mixture of boulder, cobble and gravels that provided flow refugia. Spawning habitat was also very good in deeper glide. Holding habitat was more limited due to a paucity of pools. Overhanging mature ash also provided shading from thermal stress. The river was bordered by improved pastures for cattle.

Owenreagh site 10

(No site photograph available)

The Owenreagh River at site 10 was representative of an upland eroding spate river (FW1). The river was 6.5m wide and was an average of 0.2m deep. The flow profile was dominated by shallow glide and riffle. The bed was dominated by small cobble with mixed gravels underneath. The channel also supported scattered large moss strewn boulder that created pockets of holding habitat in addition to localised bank undercuts. These had light siltation but were un-bedded due to high energy. The channel supported locally frequent crowfoot and frequent mosses (*Fontinalis antipyretica*) with *Racomitrium aciculare* and *Brachyhegium rivulare* on boulder tops. The channel was considered a very good nursery habitat given ample coarse refugia and broken flow patterns. The high cobble fraction as with other areas in the river improved nursery conditions for juvenile salmon as reflected

by the good densities of 0+ fish. Spawning habitat was good in the deeper glide given abundant well sorted mixed gravels adjoining and beneath cobbles. Overhanging shrubby grey willow provided some shading but the channel was more open overall. The river was bordered by semi-improved pasture and mixed broadleaved woodland.

Owenreagh site 12



Owenreagh site 14



The Owenreagh River at site 14 was representative of an upland eroding spate river (FW1). The river was 9m wide and was an average of 0.25m deep. The flow profile was dominated by shallow glide and riffle. The bed was dominated by small cobble with mixed gravels underneath. These had light siltation but were un-bedded due to high energy. The channel supported no macrophytes due to the higher energy of the channel. The channel was considered very good nursery habitat given ample coarse refugia and broken flow patterns. The high cobble fraction as with other areas in the river improved nursery conditions for juvenile salmon as reflected by the good densities of 0+ fish. Spawning habitat was good in the deeper glide given abundant well sorted mixed gravels adjoining and beneath cobbles. Holding habitat was more limited due to the paucity of pools. Overhanging shrubby grey willow provided some shading but the channel was more open overall. The river was bordered by semi-improved pasture and mixed broadleaved woodland.

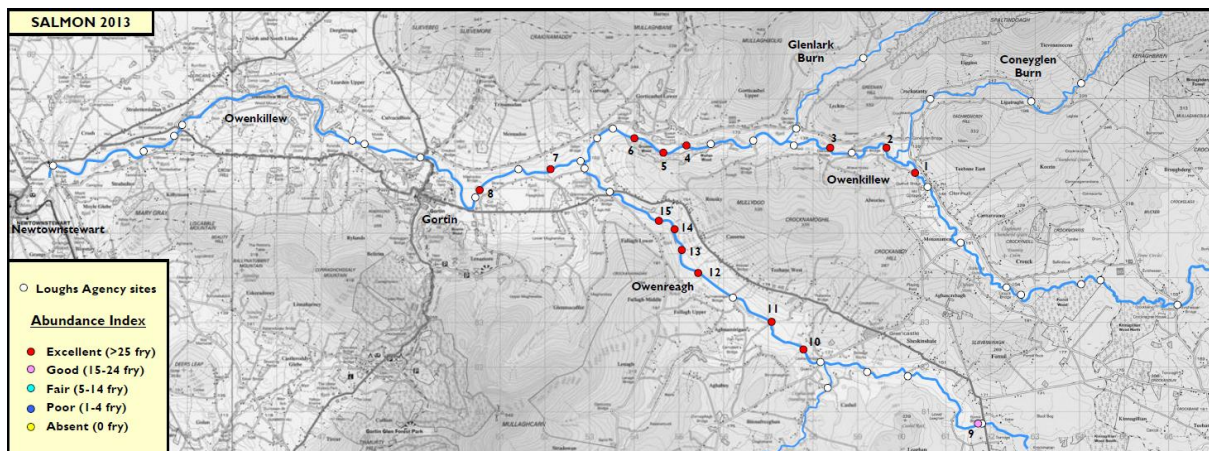
Owenreagh site 15

(No site photograph)

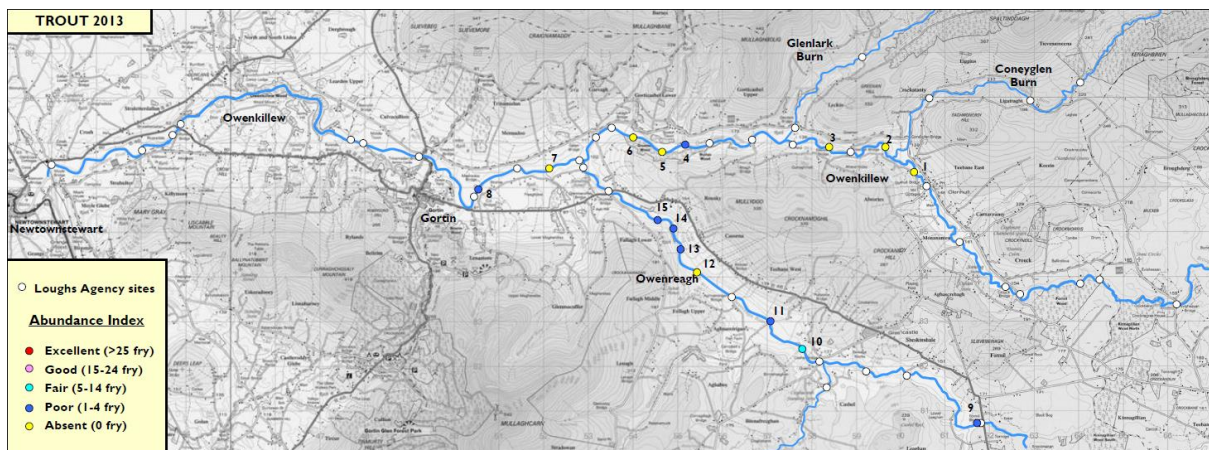
The Owenreagh at site 15 was representative of an upland eroding spate river (FW1). The river was 11m wide and was an average of 0.35m deep. The flow profile was dominated by deeper glide with more localised riffle and pool. The bed was dominated by small boulder and cobble with mixed gravels underneath. These had light siltation but were un-bedded due to high energy. The channel supported no macrophytes due to the higher energy of the channel. The channel was considered a good nursery habitat given ample coarse refugia and broken flow patterns. The high cobble fraction as with other areas in the river improved nursery conditions for juvenile salmon as reflected by the good densities of 0+ fish. Spawning habitat was very good in the deeper glide

given abundant well sorted mixed gravels adjoining and beneath cobbles. Holding habitat was good in the deep glide habitat. Overhanging mature ash and grey willow provided shading from thermal stress. The river was bordered by improved pastures and mixed broadleaved woodland.

Appendix 2 Previous electrofishing surveys on Owenkillew and Owenreagh



Paul Johnson & Associates 2013 survey results for salmon

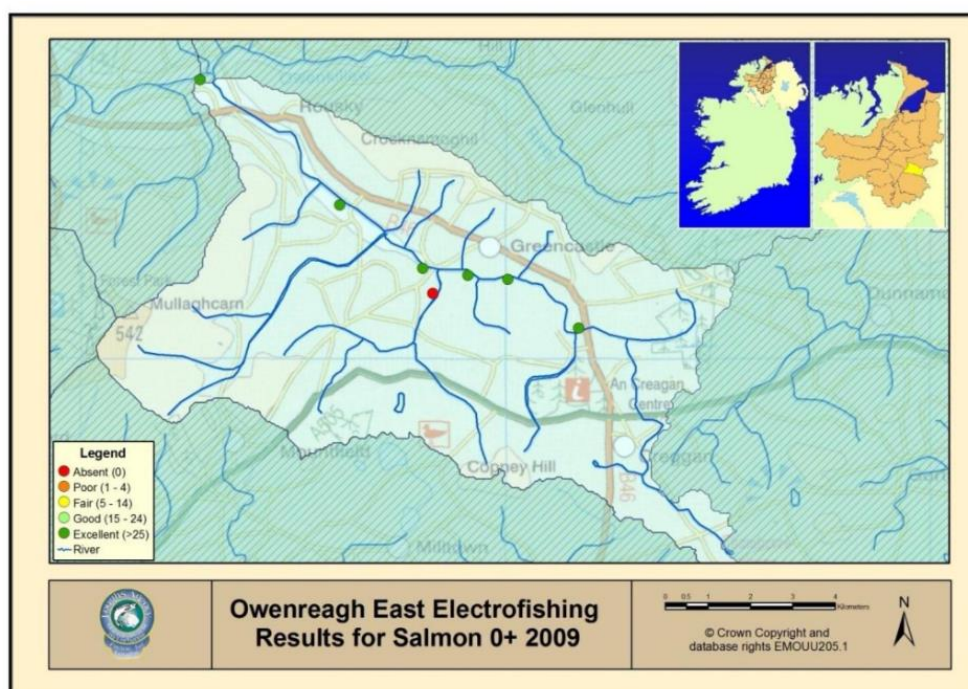
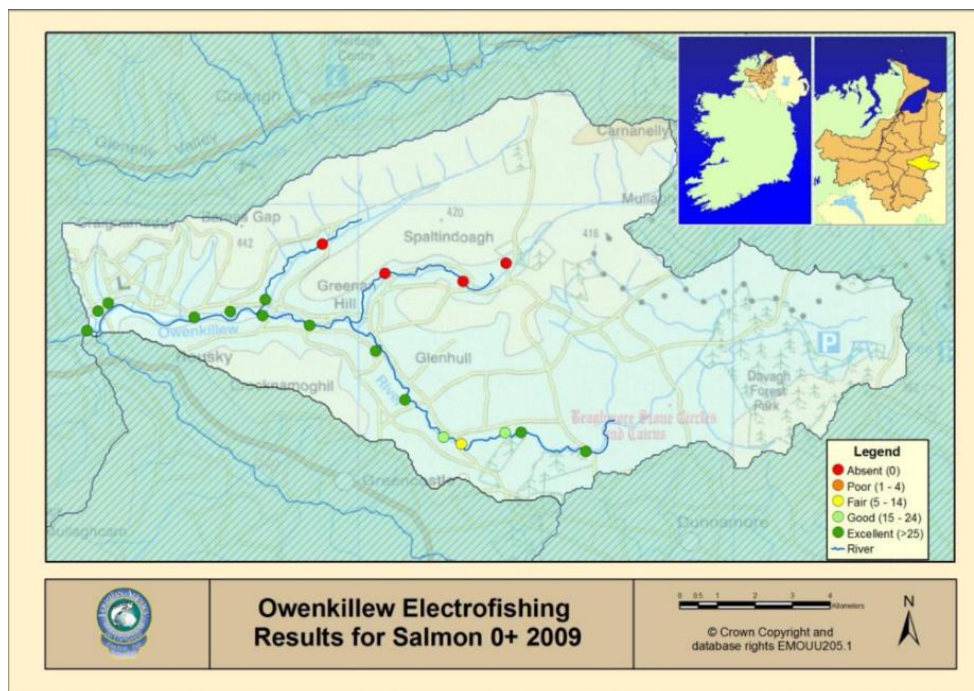


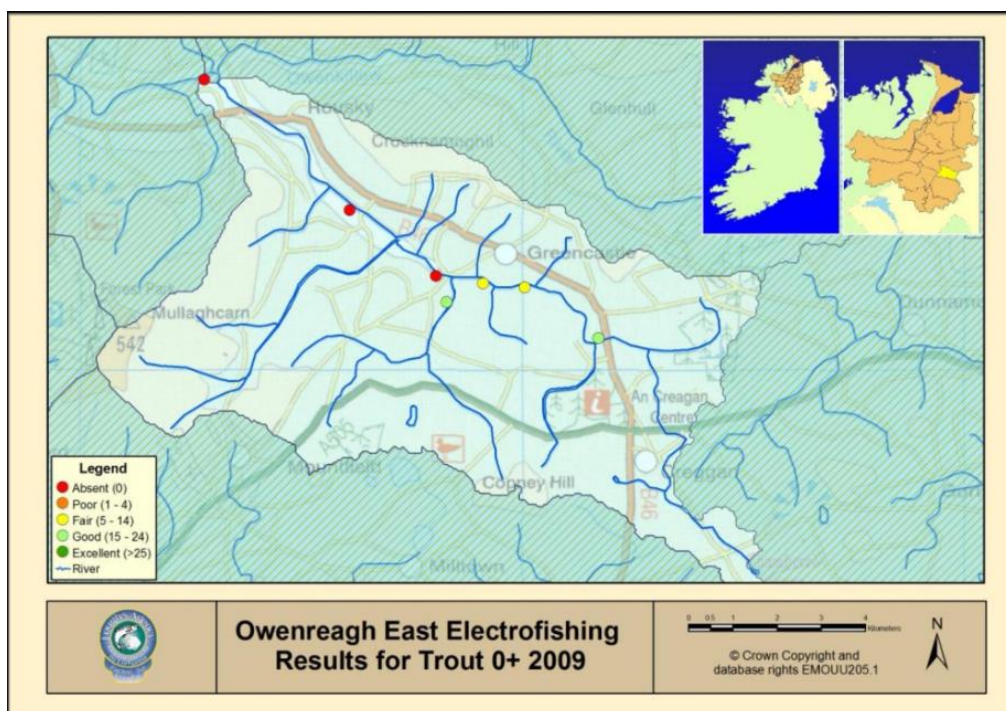
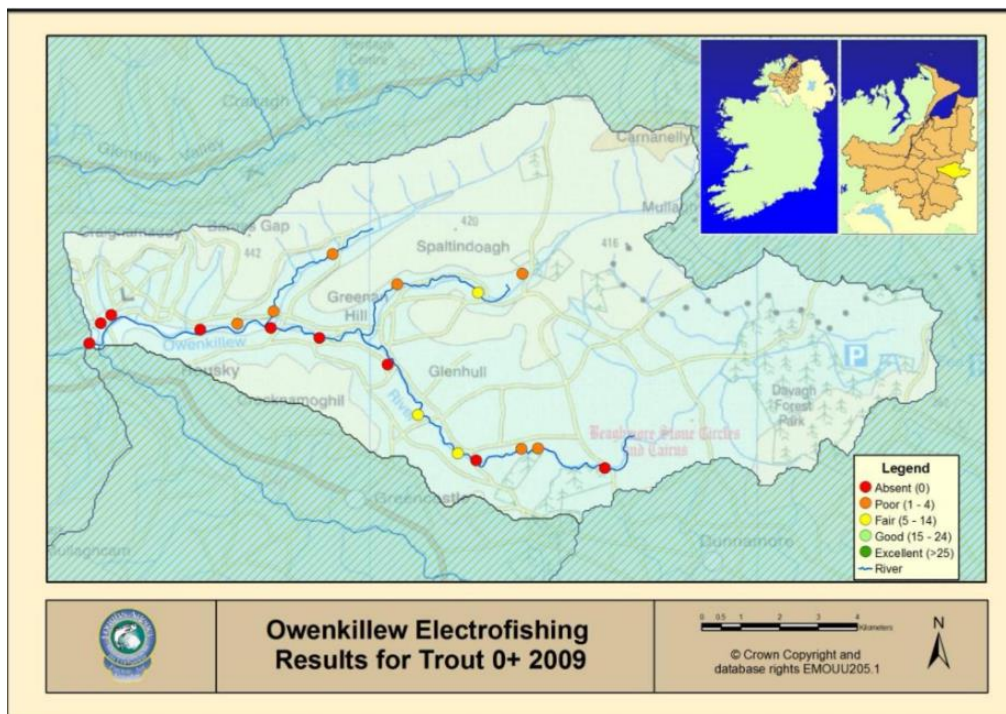
Paul Johnson & Associates 2013 survey results for brown trout

Appendix 3 2009 index surveys of 0+ salmon and brown trout in the Owenkillew and Owenreagh catchment areas (from Anon. 2010)

The following figures and data have been taken from the Loughs Agency's report on the Owenkillew / Owenreagh catchment areas electrofishing surveys of 2009.

A total of four figures are reproduced below, namely, results for salmon 0+ in the Owenkillew and the Owenreagh and results for trout 0+ in the Owenkillew and the Owenreagh





In the Owenkillev, the following were the results:

	Main channel	Tributaries	Main channel	Tributaries
Categorisation	0+ salmon	0+ salmon	0+ brown trout	0+ brown trout
Excellent	12			
Good	2			
Fair	1		2	1
Poor			3	3
Absent		4	9	

In the Owenreagh, the following were the results:

	Main channel	Tributaries	Main channel	Tributaries
Categorisation	0+ salmon	0+ salmon	0+ brown trout	0+ brown trout
Excellent	6			
Good			1	1
Fair			2	
Poor				
Absent		1	3	

The overall status (average number of fish captured during 5 mins fishing-on electrofishing) of 0+ salmon and 0+ brown trout in both catchment areas was as follows (1999-2009 and 2025 (the current survey)).

	Owenkillev		Owenreagh	
Year	0+ salmon	0+ brown trout	0+ salmon	0+ brown trout
1999	6	13		
2000	13	1		
2001	14	6	9	8
2002	17	0	7	7
2003	11	31	11	22
2004	10	2	26	7
2005	25	4	27	4
2006	27	3	21	4
2007	19	1	12	1
2008	22	3	25	4
2009	39	3	86	7
2025	100	3	58	12

It is clear from the above results that the main channels of the Owenkillev and Owenreagh support mainly salmon and that the tributaries of both rivers support almost exclusively brown trout. During the 6 September 2025 survey, 666 salmon and 22 brown trout were recorded at the Owenkillev sites, 256 salmon and 59 brown trout were recorded at the Owenreagh sites and a single salmon and 29 brown trout were recorded at the burn sites.

0+ salmon have been recorded in the lower reaches of the Pollanroe Burn by the Loughs Agency in 2021² (Site Poll 001) and by Ricardo³ in 2022 at site Poll 002 (██████████ personal communication) and in 2025 a single 0+ salmon parr was recorded on the Attagh Burn in the immediate vicinity of the Owenkillev.

² Loughs Agency (2021). Investigative Electro-fishing Surveys on the Curraghinalt Burn & Pollanroe Burn

³ Unpublished electrofishing data from the Curraghinalt Burn and the Pollanroe Burn submitted to the Loughs Agency in 2022 by ██████████.