1. In general
   1. Very small sample sizes can cause some metrics to produce errors. These samples should be interpreted with caution anyway.
   2. Make sure all fields (columns) are filled out in the sample data. Historical data have numerous missing fields and data entry errors.
2. Catch Analysis Tab
   1. CPUE Panel
      1. If CPUE’s are not calculated, it is likely that the Effort (nets) or Gear Length (electrofishing) column was not filled in. CPUE cannot be calculated without a known effort
      2. CPUE by Size Category
         1. Look at selected data, lengths may not have been taken for these fish
         2. PSD length categories (Gabelhouse citation) may not exist for the species. If PSD length categories don’t exist, it is probably a less common species (e.g., Shortnose Gar, Spotted Sucker, etc.) or a small-bodied species (e.g., Inland Silverside, Logperch, etc.) that cannot be easily split up by size categories.
3. Single species analysis tab
   1. Make sure to select a single species in the “Select Types of Analyses” tab
   2. Sample data must, at minimum, have lengths associated with the single species for any of the length-weight or population dynamics metrics
4. Length and Weight Metrics
   1. PSD Table
      1. Sample may not include fish above stock-size, no PSD proportions can be provided
5. Population Dynamics Column
   1. Make sure to select an age dataset in the “Select Types of Analyses” tab
   2. Multinomial logistic regression to calculate age-length key does not work well with 2 or less age classes.
      1. Use observed age-length key bubble plot and length-frequency plot to make inferences on population age structure.
6. Von Bertalanffy Growth Curve and Coefficients
   1. Small sample sizes (most commonly) or abnormal growth trajectories can cause problems calculating confidence intervals (confidence intervals can go to infinity)
      1. Likely not enough data to use von Bertalanffy growth curve
      2. or potentially incorrect growth trajectory model
7. Mortality Catch Curve
   1. Less than 2 data points in the descending limb of the catch-curve.
      1. Cannot calculate mortality.