

READER'S GUIDE to USING this PUBLICATION

Your fishing map guide is a thorough, easy-to-use collection of accurate contour lake maps along with geographic and biologic statistical information to help you locate a lake and enjoy a successful day out on the water of one of Michigan's excellent fisheries.

The heart of this book is the **contour lake map**. Copyrighted maps are used with permission from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and are not intended for navigation. The lakes selected for this guide are confined to those that are accessible to the public.

Each map is accompanied by a **detailed write-up**. In each piece, you'll find fishing tips and hot spots specific to the body of water you're planning to fish.

Lake **stocking records** and **management comments** are provided courtesy of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and summarized to reflect management trends and objectives for each fishery represented. Please keep in mind that annual fish stocking aspirations are directly affected by state hatchery production levels and sometimes the numbers available for stocking fluctuate considerably.

Detailed **area road maps** (1:210,000 scale) and **lake access** information is provided to help you plan your route to the lake. If there is more than one access point on a body of water, the GPS coordinates refer to the primary access. To locate a lake on these road maps, simply use the alphabetical lake listing on the back cover. Turn to that page to find the area road map page and coordinates for the lake. As a cross-reference, the area road maps include numbers on or adjacent to featured lakes, which designate the pages of the lake maps and information. Streams and rivers are also referenced in these area road maps.

While every effort is made to create the most accurate maps possible, the process of merging existing DNR maps with the latest GPS information will cause some slight differences to occur. (Especially on larger, more complicated lakes.) Please use the GPS grids provided in this book only as a guideline.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Gill net: This is the main piece of equipment used for sampling walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, cisco, whitefish, trout, and salmon. The standard gill net is 6 feet tall by 250 feet long, with 5 different mesh sizes. Gill nets are generally set in off shore areas in water deeper than 9 feet. Nets are fished for a period of 24 hours. Fish are captured by swimming into the net and becoming entangled. Fisheries workers record length and weight data from each fish, determine the sex, look for parasites or disease, and remove several of the fishes scales for determining the fishes age. Most of the fish taken in gill nets are

killed, but only a small portion of the lakes fish population is sampled during an individual survey event. The number of gill nets set during a survey is dependant on the lake acreage.

Trap net: This is the main piece of equipment used for sampling bluegill, crappie, and bullheads. The standard trap net is 4 feet tall by 6 feet wide with a 40 foot lead. Trap nets are generally set perpendicular to shore in water less than 8 feet in depth. Nets are fished for a period of 24 hours. Fish are captured by swimming into the lead and following it towards the trap. Most of the fish collected in trap nets are returned back to the water as soon as the necessary biological data is recorded. The number of trap net sets during a survey is dependant on the lake acreage.

Electrofishing: This is a specialized type of equipment that is most often used for sampling largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and young of the year walleye. A boat-mounted generator is used to induce electrical current into the water that stuns the fish, allowing fisheries workers to net the fish for placement in live wells. Most of the fish caught by electrofishing recover rapidly and are promptly returned to the water after the necessary biological data is recorded.

CPUE: An acronym representing "Catch Per Unit of Effort," a way of representing the density of a species population. Readings are in fish captured per hour or minute of surveying. The higher the CPUE value, the greater the number of fish present.

PSD: An acronym for "Proportional Stock Density," which is a way of representing the size structure of fish populations. It represents the percentage of "quality-size" fish within a given population. In arriving at this figure, one considers only fish of "stock" length (the size at which members of a given species reach sexual maturity) or greater. Young-of year fish are not included in the calculation. The higher the PSD number, the greater the percentage of "quality" fish within a particular population.

RSD-12 (or -10 or -14, etc.): An acronym for "Relative Stock Density," which is yet another way of representing the size structure of fish populations. This corresponds to the percentage of fish at a given length or larger within a population. Hence, an RSD-14 reading of 25 for largemouth bass indicates that 25 percent of sexually mature bass are at least 14 inches in length. On another measurement scale, the RSD- values could be stated as "preferred," "memorable," or "trophy."

YAR: An acronym for "Young-(to)-Adult Ratio." This refers to the proportion of young-of-year fish in relation to adult or "quality-size" fish within a particular population. For balanced populations, the index should be about 1-to-10. In smaller waters, 1-to-3 is considered a reasonable ratio.

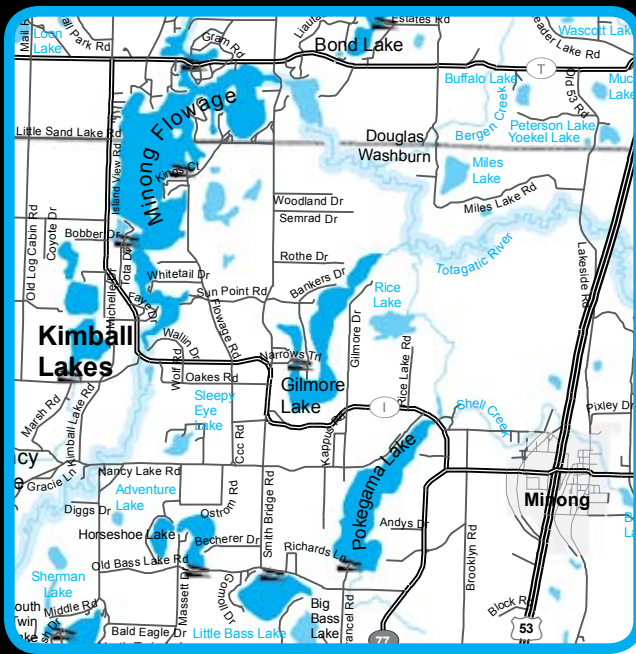
Secchi Disk: Used in measuring water clarity, it is a white-colored, plate-size device submerged on the end of a line until it reaches a point where it's no longer visible; the depth at which this occurs is measured and recorded. In this book, secchi disk readings are given in English measure. Of course, many factors influence water clarity, and secchi disk readings vary according to season, growth of vegetation, weather, location in a lake, even human activity. Hence the readings given are approximations for any lake—snapshots of the water clarity at a given time and in a given location.

LEGEND

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|----------------------|---|---------------------------|
|  | Boat Ramp |  | Marina |  | Marsh |  | Red & Green Channel Buoys |
|  | Carry Down Access |  | Lily Pads |  | Emergent Vegetation |  | White Hazard Buoy |
|  | Access by Navigable Chann |  | Submergent Vegetation |  | Manmade Canal |  | River Mile |
|  | Portage Access |  | Emergent Vegetation |  | Marked Fishing Spots |  | Daymarker |
|  | Access Information Marker |  | Stumps |  | Submerged Rail |  | Light & Daymarker |
|  | Campground |  | Flooded Timber |  | Submerged Road |  | County Road |
|  | Picnic Area |  | Rocks |  | Bridge |  | State Highway |
|  | Fishing Dock (Pier) |  | Submerged Culvert |  | Submerged Riverbed |  | US Highway |
|  | Shore Fishing |  | Submerged Ruins |  | GPS Grid |  | Interstate |
|  | Fish Attractors | | | | | | |
|  | Boat tie-up | | | | | | |

GILMORE LAKE *Washburn County*

Washburn County GILMORE LAKE



Area map page / coordinates: 15/D-4

Accommodations: NA

Surface water area: 389 acres

Shorelength: 7.6 miles

Maximum depth: 36 feet

Mean depth: 16 feet

Secchi disk (water clarity): 15 feet

Water color: clear

Lake type: drainage

Littoral bottom types: 85% sand, 5% gravel, 10% muck

Basic management: pike, walleye, LM bass, panfish

Accessibility: Trailer Launch, 46° 7' 5" N / 91° 53' 38" W

| Gamefish | | | Panfish | | | Rough Fish | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------|--------|
| Muskie | N Pike | Walleye | LM Bass | SM Bass | Trout | Catfish | Sturgeon | B Crappie | W Crappie | Bluegill | Pumpkinseed | Y Perch | Bl Bullhead | Br Bullhead | Y Bullhead | Wh Sucker | Carp | Bowfin |
| | C | C | C | C | P | | | C | | A | P | C | P | P | P | A | | |

A=Abundant C=Common P=Present

FISHING INFORMATION

Gilmore Lake is located off County Road I about three miles west of Minong. This lightly-stained, 389-acre lake has some walleyes, smallish northern pike, good numbers of mid-size largemouth bass, and the usual crop of panfish, according to Larry Damman, DNR fisheries manager for Washburn and Burnett counties. With several deep pools, two narrows, sharp drop-offs along the shoreline and back bays, this lake provides the structure that helps first-time visitors to locate the fish. The walleyes can be difficult to catch because of relatively low numbers, but the size structure seems to be improving from a few years ago. The majority of the fish sampled in 2005 were 15 inches or longer, with good numbers of eyes between 20 and 24 inches.

Gilmore Lake has an adequate, self-sustaining population of northern pike, largemouth bass and panfish, according to the most recent survey data. Walleye management has been ongoing since the mid-1930s. Most recent survey data indicate that Gilmore Lake has a decent adult walleye population, although natural reproduction is not adequate to maintain a high density population through natural recruitment. The DNR has stocked walleyes regularly since 1988, and continues to stock fingerlings every two years to augment the fishery.

The folks at Sportsman's Headquarters, Highways 77 & 53, Minong, WI 54859, (715) 466-2171, suggested fishing the narrows between the north and south bodies of the lake (**Spot 1**) and using minnows or jig-and-minnow combinations for walleyes. Walleyes and crappies can often

FISH STOCKING DATA

| year | species | age | # released |
|------|---------|------------------|------------|
| 96 | Walleye | Fingerling | 178 |
| 98 | Walleye | Small Fingerling | 19,450 |
| 00 | Walleye | Small Fingerling | 25,012 |
| 02 | Walleye | Small Fingerling | 19,791 |
| 04 | Walleye | Small Fingerling | 19,550 |
| 06 | Walleye | Small Fingerling | 13,713 |

LENGTH OF SELECTED SPECIES SAMPLED FROM ALL GEAR

Date: 10/12/05

Gear type: Boom Shocker, Fyke Net

Number of fish caught for the following length categories (inches):

| species | 0-5 | 6-8 | 9-11 | 12-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | >29 | Total |
|-----------------|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| Bluegill | 333 | 53 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 386 |
| Northern Pike | - | - | 3 | 14 | 43 | 9 | 1 | - | 70 |
| Yellow Perch | 91 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 91 |
| Largemouth Bass | 2 | 5 | 11 | 50 | 33 | - | - | - | 101 |
| Walleye | - | 1 | - | 5 | 105 | 69 | - | - | 180 |
| Black Crappie | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Rock Bass | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Pumpkinseed | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |

be found at the sunken island on the lake's southwest corner (**Spot 2**). Use crankbaits in that area for eyes, while small minnows or a jig-and-minnow combo will often draw hits from crappies. The Sportsman's folks recommended fishing the shallow, weedy, north end of the lake (**Spot 3**) for bass and northerns. Toss crankbaits, spoons, plastic worms, spinnerbaits, and topwater lures in this area. A small bay on the west side of the lake, just north of the public access (**Spot 4**), is usually a good area for walleyes and crappies. Drift with minnows to attract the eyes and use minnows and jigs for the crappies. It's also a good spot to troll live bait rigs or Rapalas at the 15- to 20-foot level for walleyes.

Gilmore draws a fair amount of ice-fishing action, with bluegills and crappies being caught most often. The favored winter lures are jigs and waxworms or jigs and minnows.

