

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.

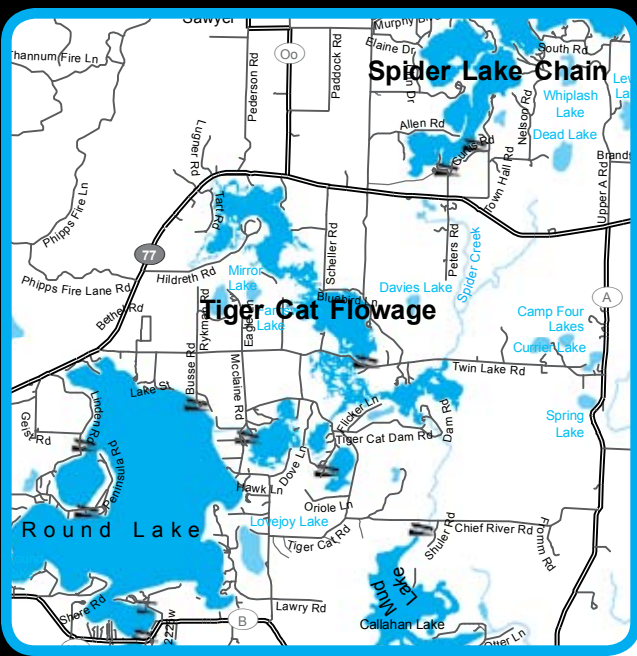
Secchi Disk: Used in measuring water clarity, it is a white-colored, plate-size device submerged on the end of a line until it reaches a point where it's no longer visible; the depth at which this occurs is measured and recorded. In this book, secchi disk readings are given in English measure. Of course, 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 Channel		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						

TIGER CAT FLOWAGE *Sawyer County*

Sawyer County TIGER CAT FLOWAGE



Area map page / coordinates: 16/E-2, 16/E-2, 16/E-2, 16/E-2, 16/E-2, 16/E-2
Accommodations: resorts
Surface water area: 1,065 acres
Shorelength: 29.69 miles
Maximum depth: 30 feet
Mean depth: NA
Secchi disk (water clarity): 10 feet
Water color: lt. brown
Lake type: drainage
Littoral bottom types: 20% sand, 10% gravel, 5% bedrock, 65% detritus
Basic management: muskie, walleye, bass, panfish
Accessibility: 1) Lower Twin Lake Trailer Launch 46° 2' 24" N / 91° 15' 29" W
Accessibility: 2) Placid Lake Trailer Launch 46° 1' 34" N / 91° 17' 17" W
Accessibility: 3) Clear Lake Trailer Launch 46° 1' 13" N / 91° 16' 3" W
Navigable channel to other lakes in chain from above launch sites

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

A=Abundant C=Common P=Present

FISHING INFORMATION

Tiger Cat Flowage is noted for its muskie fishing, though more for quantity than for size of these fighting fish. It is, most anglers would say, a muskie "action lake." The impoundment is a series of lakes covering 1,065 acres, and its various parts that sprawl across northern Sawyer County also have individual names: McClaine, Upper Twin, Lower Twin, Placid, Burns, and Clear lakes.

The muskies in this lightly stained water average a sub-legal 22 inches, said the folks at Hayward Bait and Tackle, 15737 Davis Ave., Hayward, WI 54834, (715) 634-2921. Besides lots of little *Esox* (some do reach 36 inches), the flowage offers good numbers of walleyes, largemouth bass, bluegills, crappies, and perch. Sawyer County DNR fisheries technician Russ Warwick noted that northern pike have also moseyed into the flowage over the last few years. The walleyes, which are stocked every other year, average about 15 inches, and the bass run a fairly respectable 14 inches. The panfish are usually caught in the 6- to 8-inch range. Outside of a few holes of water about 30 feet deep, this impoundment features mostly shallow water. However, the lake wanders in so many directions that it provides plenty of structure to locate the fish species you are after. Most of the individual lakes that make up the flowage have a lot of contour changes. The impoundment also has its share of underwater and emergent vegetation to provide cover for prey species and ambush zones for the predators. Cover and habitat-wise, it's all here.

Warwick said that the flowage is good water for a kid to catch his/her first muskie in. To find one of the

FISH STOCKING DATA			
year	species	age	# released
96	Largemouth Bass	Fingerling	14,950
96	Walleye	Fry	1,250,000
97	Walleye	Small Fingerling	27,300
99	Walleye	Small Fingerling	13,650
01	Walleye	Small Fingerling	27,300
03	Walleye	Small Fingerling	27,270
05	Walleye	Small Fingerling	27,299

LENGTH OF SELECTED SPECIES SAMPLED FROM ALL GEAR								
species	Date: 5/10/04							Total
	Gear type: Boom Shocker, Mini Fyke Net							
	Number of fish caught for the following length categories (inches):							
	0-5	6-8	9-11	12-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	>29
Largemouth Bass	97	16	65	265	76	-	-	519
Yellow Perch	139	7	-	-	-	-	-	146
Muskellunge	1	3	6	7	23	157	156	394
Bluegill	604	18	-	-	-	-	-	622
Pumpkinseed	301	6	-	-	-	-	-	307
Black Crappie	18	14	7	-	-	-	-	39
Rock Bass	86	5	-	-	-	-	-	91
Walleye	-	1	58	96	431	159	22	767
Northern Pike	-	-	-	3	2	3	-	8
Smallmouth Bass	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2

numerous modest-size muskies, try the 10-foot dropline on the east side near the Tiger Cat Dam (**Spot 1**). The muskies can also often be found and caught on the weedlines in the shallow waters at the far east side of the lake (**Spot 2**). Walleyes are also relatively easy to find here. Look for them in a deep hole in the northwest corner in McClaine Lake and nearby in Upper Twin Lake (**Spots 3**). You can also draw action from 'eyes by working along the 15- to 20-foot dropline farther south in Upper Twin (**Spot 4**). Look for walleyes, too, around a sunken island and a deep hole in Lower Twin Lake (**Spots 5**). Though most of the fishing is done in the flowage's central and northern waters, the walleye fishing is good enough in Placid Lake on the southwest corner (**Spot 6**) to warrant a visit. While in that small area (which also has muskies — see Spot 1), pause to test your bass and panfish lures in the southeast corner of Placid. You're just about assured of some action. Of course, bass and panfish have also been know to go into a feeding frenzy for anglers who work the shallow water of McClaine Lake (**Spot 7**).

