

# 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						

# MINONG FLOWAGE

Washburn County

Area map page / coordinates:

14/C-3, 14/D-3, 15/C-4, 15/D-4

**Accommodations:** Totagatic Park, county campground, resort

**Surface water area:** 1,564 acres

**Shorelength:** 24.8 miles

**Maximum depth:** 21 feet

**Mean depth:** 9 feet

**Secchi disk (water clarity):** 4 feet

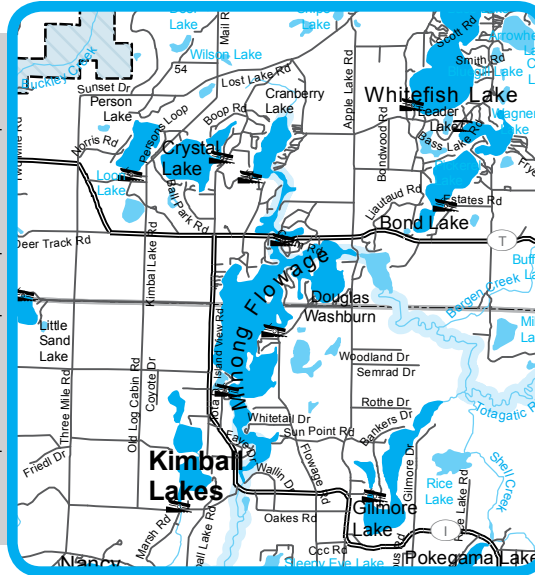
**Water color:** medium brown

**Lake type:** drainage

**Littoral bottom types:** 90% sand, 3% gravel, 2% rubble, 5% muck

**Basic management:** walleye, N pike, bass, panfish

**Accessibility:** 1) Trailer Launch, 46° 8' 22" N / 91° 56' 21" W 2) Trailer Launch, 46° 9' 8" N / 91° 55' 32" W 3) Trailer Launch, 46° 10' 17" N / 91° 55' 24" W



# CRANBERRY LAKE

Douglas County

Area map page / coordinates: 14/C-3

**Accommodations:** NA

**Surface water area:** 172 acres

**Shorelength:** 2.76 miles

**Maximum depth:** 19 feet

**Mean depth:** 11 feet

**Secchi disk (water clarity):** 9 feet

**Water color:** clear

**Lake type:** drainage

**Littoral bottom types:** 95% sand, 5% muck

**Basic management:** N pike, LM bass, walleye, panfish

**Accessibility:** Trailer Launch, Ramp on SW shore & from Minong Flowage, 46° 11' 4" N / 91° 56' 1" 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	A	C	P					C		C									

A=Abundant C=Common P=Present

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	P	C	P					C		A	C		P		P	C			

A=Abundant C=Common P=Present

FISH STOCKING DATA									
year	species	length (inches)					# released		
97	Rainbow Trout	Yearling					200		
LENGTH OF SELECTED SPECIES SAMPLED FROM ALL GEAR									
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
Northern Pike	-	9	10	33	148	46	9	11	266
Walleye	-	-	26	586	1229	94	5	-	1940

NO RECORD OF STOCKING									
LENGTH OF SELECTED SPECIES SAMPLED FROM ALL GEAR									
Date: 5/30/02					Gear type: Boom Shocker, Mini 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
Largemouth Bass	96	14	23	25	23	-	-	-	181
Bluegill	504	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	625
Walleye	-	-	-	1	12	3	-	-	16
Yellow Bullhead	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	12
Black Bullhead	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Black Crappie	4	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	24
Northern Pike	-	-	2	3	6	2	-	-	13
Spottail Shiner	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Pumpkinseed	16	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Yellow Perch	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Smallmouth Bass	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

## FISHING INFORMATION

**Minong Flowage** is a 1,564-acre impoundment with an impressive fishery, according to the folks at Sportsman's Headquarters, Highways 77 & 53, Minong, WI 54859, (715) 466-2171. These waters can be a bonanza early in the season. Former Sportsman's owner Ron Bowman said, "It's a darkly stained lake, and the dark water absorbs heat and light faster than clear water. That makes it warm faster than the clear lakes in the area, and the fishing starts up early. It's a good early-season lake." The early visitors for walleyes focus on what is known as Stump Bay, a half-mile wide, sack-shaped body of water (**Spot 1**), just off the river channel on the lake's north end. This area is filled with wood, and its shallow waters warm especially early. There are lots of walleyes there in spring, and they will often respond to a jig-and-minnow combination. Bowman suggested bringing lots of jigs because there are lots of snags. "Leave your crankbaits at home," he said. "This is an area of 10,000 stumps and a permanent home to about 10,000 Rapalas." The channel between Stump Bay and the main part of the lake can also be good early in the season. Later in the year, the walleye fishing pressure shifts to Sawdust Pile Bay (**Spot 2**), near a former sawmill along the eastern shore. Work the edges of the pile thoroughly with jig-and-minnow combos. Walleyes can also be found just above

the dam on the lake's south end (**Spot 3**). This impoundment also has some nice crappies and good numbers of bluegills. "Work tight in on the drop-offs with a jig and crappie minnow, and you can get yourself 40 or 50 crappies in a night," Bowman said. The north end, near the bridge (**Spot 4**), is a good place to catch 'gills with worm chunks. The lake is also good for ice fishing, especially early in the winter, for walleyes, bluegills, and crappies. Live bait is key to a good catch. Try jigs and waxworms, jigs and crappie minnows, or fatheads.

**Cranberry Lake** has good numbers of smallish northern pike, a few walleyes, some largemouth bass that also run small, and decent numbers of bluegills. Cranberry can be a good early-season crappie lake. Fish for them in spring among the stumps and snags on the north end with jigs and small minnows.



NOT FOR NAVIGATION

