

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.

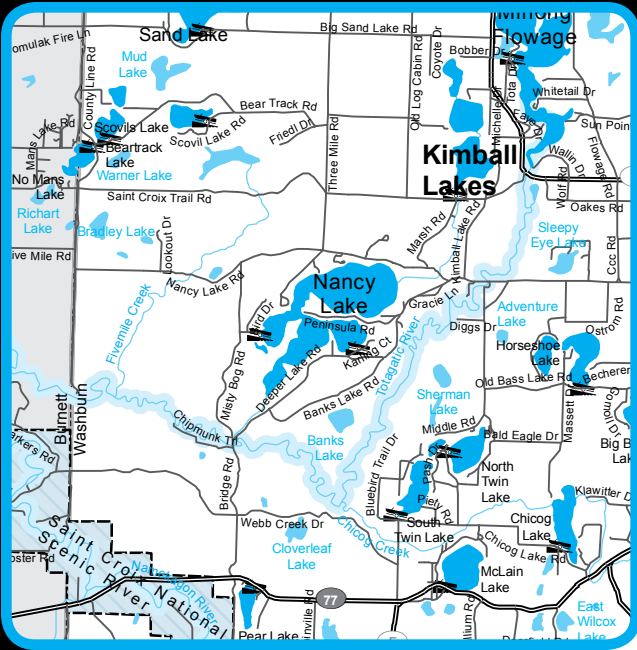
Secchi Disk: Used in measuring water clarity, it is a white-colored, plate-size device submerged on the end of a line until it reaches a point where it's no longer visible; the depth at which this occurs is measured and recorded. In this book, secchi disk readings are given in English measure. Of course,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

NANCY LAKE *Washburn County*

Washburn County NANCY LAKE



Area map page / coordinates: 14/D-3

Accommodations: NA

Surface water area: 772 acres

Shorelength: 10.9 miles

Maximum depth: 39 feet

Mean depth: 11 feet

Secchi disk (water clarity): 8 feet

Water color: clear

Lake type: seepage

Littoral bottom types: 88 % sand, 1% gravel, 1% rubble, 10% muck

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

Accessibility: 1) Trailer Launch, 46° 5' 20" N / 92° 0' 9" W

Accessibility: 2) Trailer Launch, 46° 5' 13" N / 91° 58' 37" 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 |
| P | C | A | C | C | | | | C | A | C | A | C | P | P | C | | | P |

A=Abundant C=Common P=Present

FISHING INFORMATION

Nancy Lake is the area's "token muskie lake," according to the folks at Sportsman's Headquarters, Highways 77 & 53, Minong, WI 54859, (715) 466-2171. The 772-acre lake was opened to muskie fishing in 1996 after several years of stocking by the DNR. Since then, several 30-pound-plus muskies have been hauled out of here, including a 54-inch monster caught in 1997 that weighed nearly 40 pounds. That lunker could still be still in these waters, since the angler who caught it released it. The winning entry in the 2001 Hayward Muskie Fest was also caught here.

The northern pike, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and panfish populations of Nancy Lake are self-sustaining, and most gamefish species are common or abundant. A 2004 survey found largemouth bass up to 19 inches, including many in the 9- to 14-inch range. Northern pike were found in the 15- to 19-inch range and up to 24 inches. Walleyes have been stocked every two years since 1988 to supplement inconsistent natural reproduction. In 1984, Leech Lake (spotted) muskellunge were introduced to determine whether this strain could coexist with northern pike better than other strains do. A 40-inch minimum size limit began in 1996. No future muskie stocking is anticipated, the last having occurred in 1990. Eurasian water milfoil, an exotic plant, was identified in Nancy Lake in 1989.

Nancy is mostly a shallow and weedy lake. Only a small hole near the center of the small east bay (known as Deep Lake by locals) drops away more than 30 feet. The waters north of that hole (**Spot 1**) are a good place to look for

| FISH STOCKING DATA | | | |
|--------------------|---------|------------------|------------|
| year | species | age | # released |
| 98 | Walleye | Small Fingerling | 38,600 |
| 00 | Walleye | Small Fingerling | 38,136 |
| 02 | Walleye | Small Fingerling | 38,595 |
| 04 | Walleye | Small Fingerling | 38,597 |
| 06 | Walleye | Small Fingerling | 33,881 |

| LENGTH OF SELECTED SPECIES SAMPLED FROM ALL GEAR | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| Date: 10/5/04 | | | | | | | | | |
| Gear type: Boom Shocker | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 23 | 31 | 76 | 41 | 1 | - | - | - | 172 |
| Walleye | 11 | 5 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 17 |
| Yellow Perch | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Northern Pike | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 19 | 3 | - | - | 29 |
| Bluegill | 228 | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 260 |
| Bluegill | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Pumpkinseed | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Rock Bass | 7 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| Black Crappie | - | 7 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |

walleyes, while the shallow south end of that bay (**Spot 2**) often produces crappies. Southwest of that deep hole is an area locals call "Shallow Bay" (**Spot 3**). This area holds a good number of muskies, northern pike, and largemouth bass. Panfish are often found lurking on the west side of the point that separates the two eastern bays (**Spot 4**). Work the shallows early in the season with bucktails and switch to topwater baits as the season progresses and the weeds get thicker. Be aware there's a no-wake rule in Shallow Bay. Meanwhile, the northeast corner of the lake's main lobe has a shallow sand/gravel flat that gives way to a point dropping to 20 feet. There's a 5-foot-deep hump off the end of the point, as well (**Spot 5**). Work this area with bucktails or spoons for muskies in the fall or for walleyes anytime with a jig-and-minnow combo. On the south side of the same big lobe is a point that tails off into sand and gravel (**Spot 6**). Fish the end of the point and its eastern side for eyes. And don't forget to work around the sunken islands (**Spots 7**) near the center of this lobe. Bucktails and crankbaits will often produce strikes by muskies there, while jig-and-minnow combinations can attract walleyes.

