

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.

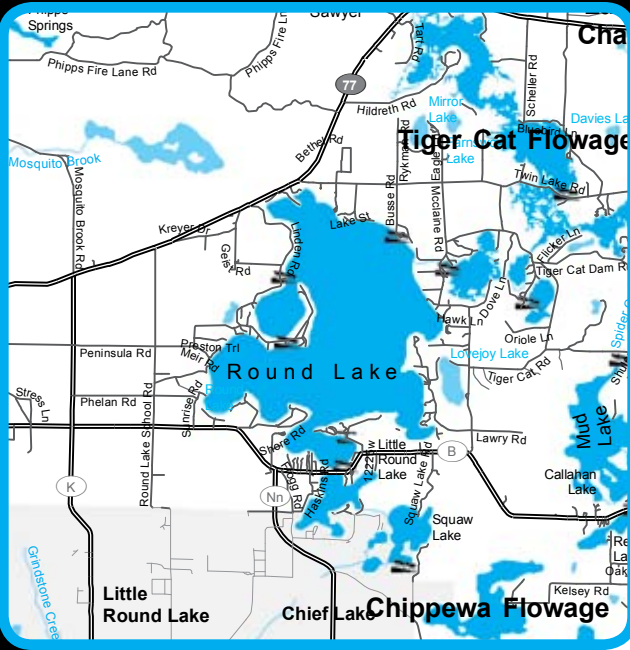
Secchi Disk: Used in measuring water clarity, it is a white-colored, plate-size device submerged on the end of a line until it reaches a point where it's no longer visible; the depth at which this occurs is measured and recorded. In this book, secchi disk readings are given in English measure. Of course,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

ROUND LAKE Sawyer County

Sawyer County ROUND LAKE



Area map page / coordinates: 16/E-1, 16/E-2, 20/A-1, 20/A-2

Accommodations: resorts

Surface water area: 3,054 acres

Shorelength: 19.7 miles

Maximum depth: 74 feet

Mean depth: 31 feet

Secchi disk (water clarity): 18 feet

Water color: clear

Lake type: seepage

Littoral bottom types: 70% sand, 15% gravel, 5% muck, 10% rubble

Basic management: walleye, muskie, bass, panfish

Accessibility: 1) Trailer Launch 46° 1' 27" N / 91° 19' 48" W

Accessibility: 2) Trailer Launch 46° 1' 55" N / 91° 18' 4" W

Accessibility: 3) Trailer Launch 46° 0' 45" N / 91° 19' 44" W

Accessibility: 4) Trailer Launch 45° 59' 26" N / 91° 18' 49" W

Accessibility: 5) Carry In 45° 59' 44" N / 91° 18' 48" 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	P	A	A	A	P					P	P	A						

A=Abundant C=Common P=Present

FISHING INFORMATION

Round Lake has reasonable numbers of fish, but don't expect to set any state records here. There are walleyes, muskies, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, and pumpkinseed sunfish here, but most are on the small side, according to the folks at Hayward Bait and Tackle, 15737 Davis Ave., Hayward, WI 54834, (715) 634-2921. They also said there are lots of walleyes in the lake, but they average a modest 15 inches. At one time, Round was a top-end muskie fishery; now the muskies, along with northern pike, are present only in fair numbers, and they run about 30 inches and 18 inches, respectively. Some 40-inch-plus muskies and northerns that top 26 inches are taken occasionally, though. The bass, meanwhile, are found in good numbers, mostly caught in the 14- to 16-inch length range. DNR fisheries technician Russ Warwick told us that some of the best smallmouth bass can be caught here. There are also lots of average-size panfish, and a few jumbo perch are caught from time to time. Recently, brown trout have been the lake's success story; some are as big as "giant footballs," Warwick said. Because the water is very clear, the best fishing for browns, and other species, is often at night. The lake is also stocked with rainbow trout and muskies.

Schuster recommends bucktails and surface lures for muskies. For walleyes, try live baits, Rapalas, and other crankbaits. Weedless spoons and spinnerbaits are good pike lures. And the largemouths will respond to spinnerbaits, spoons, and surface lures. Small plastics on jigs work well on the panfish. Though Round Lake produces few lunkers, the fish are relatively easy to find: The lake bottom has lots of contour changes, and the

FISH STOCKING DATA

year	species	age	# released
01	Brown Trout	Large Fingerling	10,123
02	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	1,526
03	Brown Trout	Yearling	15,357
04	Brown Trout	Large Fingerling	31,000
04	Brown Trout	Yearling	15,281
04	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	1,523
04	Rainbow Trout	Large Fingerling	12,997
05	Brown Trout	Large Fingerling	22,002
05	Rainbow Trout	Large Fingerling	8,840
06	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	1,374

LENGTH OF SELECTED SPECIES SAMPLED FROM ALL GEAR

Date: 9/30/04

Gear type: Boom Shocker

species	Number of fish caught for the following length categories (inches):							Total
	0-5	6-8	9-11	12-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Walleye	60	64	61	26	4	-	-	215
Rock Bass	11	12	1	-	-	-	-	24
Bluegill	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	16
Muskellunge	-	-	1	5	10	-	-	17
Smallmouth Bass	2	14	6	4	11	1	-	38
Largemouth Bass	3	1	3	1	1	-	-	9
Yellow Perch	35	24	1	-	-	-	-	60
Brown Trout	-	-	-	21	7	-	-	28
Pumpkinseed	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2

shoreline has plenty of coves, back bays, narrows, and points, all of which can hold fish. The muskies are often found at the lake's far south end (**Spot 1**) in a bay that has good weed growth. It also holds walleyes and perch. Muskies and pike, too, can be found in the well-named Muskie Bay (**Spot 2**) in the southeast corner. If you're after eyes, visit a bay on the southwest side, where the marble-eyes often gather around a couple of sandbars (**Spots 3**). The best smallmouth spots are around the bar and adjoining crib in Leder Bay in the lake's northwest corner (**Spot 4**) and at the rocks off the east shoreline and around Dick's Bar, in the same vicinity (**Spots 5**). Try near shore in that southwest bay for jumbo perch (**Spot 6**) or in the deeper water of Hinton Bay on the west shore (**Spot 7**). Cribbs liberally distributed throughout the lake also offer good fishing for smallmouth and panfish. Their locations are marked on the accompanying map.



NOT FOR NAVIGATION

