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.

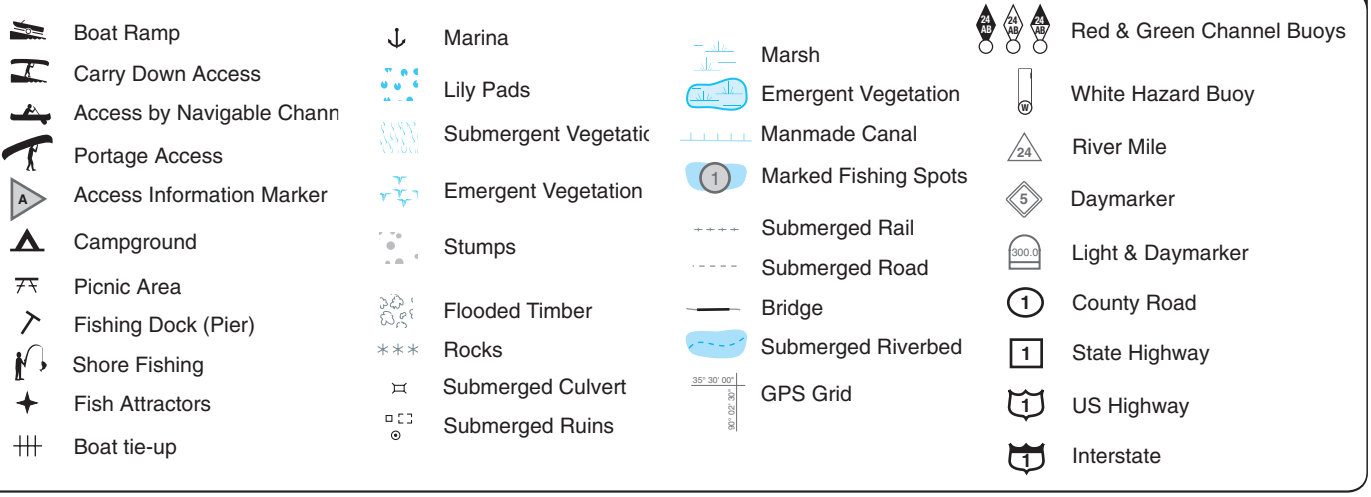
PSD: An acronym for "Proportional Stock Density," which is a way of representing the size structure of fish populations. It represents the percentage of "quality-size" fish within a given population. In arriving at this figure, one considers only fish of "stock" length (the size at which members of a 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."

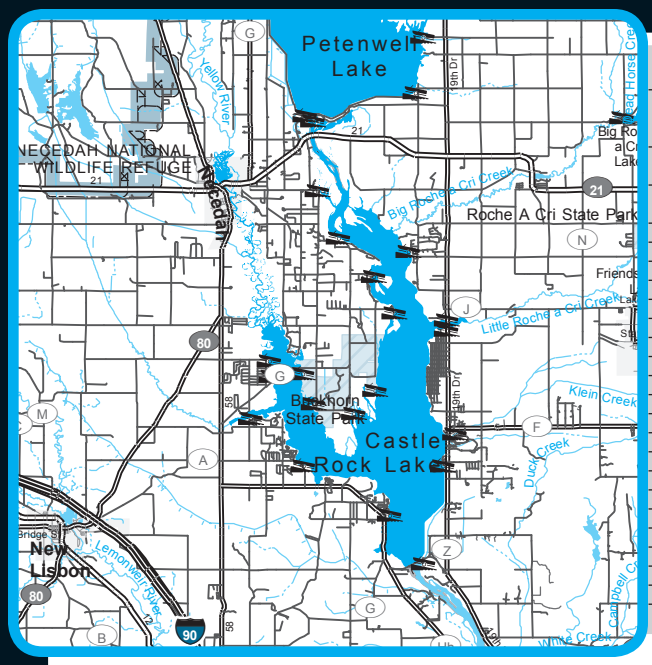
YAR: An acronym for "Young-(to)-Adult Ratio." This refers to the proportion of young-of-year fish in relation to adult or "quality-size" fish within a particular population. For balanced populations, the index should be about 1-to-10. In smaller waters, 1-to-3 is considered a reasonable ratio.

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



CASTLE ROCK FLOWAGE *Adams & Juneau Counties*



Area map page / coordinates: 30/A-3, 30/B-3, 30/C-3, 31/A-4, 31/B-4, 31/C-4
Accommodations: parks, camping, swimming, picnic, marina, boat rental
Surface water area: 13,387acres
Shorelength: 73 miles
Maximum depth: 36 feet
Secchi disk (water clarity): 6 feet
Water color: light brown
Lake type: drainage
Basic management: walleye, northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Accessibility: 1) 43° 51' 52.69" N / 89° 57' 7.44" W
Accessibility: 2) 43° 53' 8.31" N / 89° 58' 20.12" W
Accessibility: 3) 43° 54' 24.50" N / 89° 56' 26.37" W
Accessibility: 4) 43° 55' 13.62" N / 89° 56' 0.17" W
Accessibility: 5) 43° 54' 23.91" N / 90° 1' 23.94" W
Accessibility: 6) 43° 55' 37.58" N / 90° 3' 15.97" W
Accessibility: 7) 43° 56' 42.49" N / 90° 2' 32.87" W
Accessibility: 8) 43° 57' 5.80" N / 90° 2' 37.25" W
Accessibility: 9) 43° 56' 45.97" N / 90° 1' 26.17" W
Accessibility: 10) 43° 55' 59.99" N / 90° 1' 1.74" W
Accessibility: 11) 43° 55' 45.19" N / 89° 59' 35.88" W
Accessibility: 12) 43° 56' 20.78" N / 89° 58' 51.41" W
Accessibility: 13) 43° 57' 53.58" N / 89° 56' 17.78" W
Accessibility: 14) 43° 58' 9.32" N / 89° 56' 17.76" W
Accessibility: 15) 43° 58' 20.48" N / 89° 58' 10.58" W
Accessibility: 16) 43° 59' 16.97" N / 89° 58' 54.16" W
Accessibility: 17) 43° 59' 54.92" N / 89° 57' 39.75" W
Accessibility: 18) 44° 0' 16.24" N / 90° 0' 8.55" W
Accessibility: 19) 44° 1' 28.46" N / 90° 0' 54.75" W
Accessibility: 20) 44° 3' 16.80" N / 90° 1' 3.76" W
Accessibility: 21) 44° 3' 24.2" N / 90° 1' 20.59" 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	C	P	P		P	P	C		C								

A=Abundant C=Common P=Present

FISHING INFORMATION

Though not as large as Petenwell, its neighbor to the north, **Castle Rock Flowage** still qualifies as big water with 13,387 surface acres. Its slightly brown-stained water offers fair visibility and good fertility – all the better to grow fish, which is fortunate, for the flowage is open to fishing year-round. Walleyes are what draws most anglers to Castle Rock. Years ago, there were complaints about a strange taste to the flowage's 'eyes, but after more than 20 years of pollution abatement and cleanup, much of that problem has disappeared.

> "Walleyes are what draws most anglers to Castle Rock."

Gerry Camp, owner of Big River Sports, 2156 Highway 13, Adams, WI 53901, (608) 339-7664, says you'll find walleyes around the railroad bridge **(Spot 1)** toward the lake's northern end in the spring. Try tossing jig-and-minnow combinations to them, working the shallower water. As the water warms, the walleyes head south, says Camp. From June on, fish for them in the old river channels with Shad Raps or Wally Divers at 15- to 20-foot depths. Camp says the deep cuts just below the railroad bridge along the east shore are especially good, as are similar areas off the mouth of Little Roche a Cri Creek **(spots 2)**. And the deeper holes above the dam also deserve a good, hard look.

FISH STOCKING DATA

year	species	length (inches)	# released
98	Northern Pike X Muskellunge	Small Fingerling	27,742
99	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	2,500
99	Northern Pike X Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	529
00	Lake Sturgeon	Fry	113,343
00	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	2,500
00	Northern Pike X Muskellunge	Small Fingerling	2,704
01	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	8,993
01	Muskellunge	Fry	100,000
01	Northern Pike X Muskellunge	Small Fingerling	3,312
02	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	2,525
03	Lake Sturgeon	Fry	60,000
03	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	2,500
04	Lake Sturgeon	Fry	12,400
04	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	2,498
05	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	2,499

For smallmouth, concentrate on the lake's west arm. Toss small spinners or Power Grubs to the shorelines, especially around the Buckhorn Bridge which carries County Road G over the channel.

Camp suggested that anglers might hook some decent largemouth bass near the stump fields north of the railroad bridge **(spots 3)**. Spinnerbaits are good choices, as are plastic worms and topwater lures in summer.

Meanwhile, white bass tend to run large here, and Camp says some up to 18 inches have been caught. In the spring, you'll find them in the river, below the Petenwell Dam, and in the summer, they'll be scattered around the lake, where they can be spotted on the surface feeding. Throw small jig-and-Twister Tail or jig-and-minnow combinations early and small spinners as the season progresses.

Castle Rock does have a minor muskie fishery, composed primarily of small numbers of legal-size (34-inch) fish. Scot Ironside, DNR fisheries biologist, Highway 13, Friendship, WI 53934, (608) 339-8087, has said that Castle Rock has "tremendous" muskie potential. That statement has considerable leverage now, as Camp says the muskie population has improved. The DNR has also stocked muskies on a nearly annual basis since 1999, along with some tiger muskies.

Concentrate your muskie angling on the channel cuts in the lake's western arm, right around the big bend **(Spot 4)**. In the winter, Castle Rock offers good fishing for northerns, walleyes, and panfish. The ice, however, can be treacherous, especially during low-water periods. Camp suggests checking with locals about ice conditions before fishing. And even in open water you can get into trouble, for the flowage is full of rocks and snags. So watch the buoys carefully when navigating the lake.