

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						

LAKE DELTON

Sauk County

MIRROR LAKE

Sauk County

REDSTONE LAKE

Sauk County

REDSTONE LAKE

Sauk County

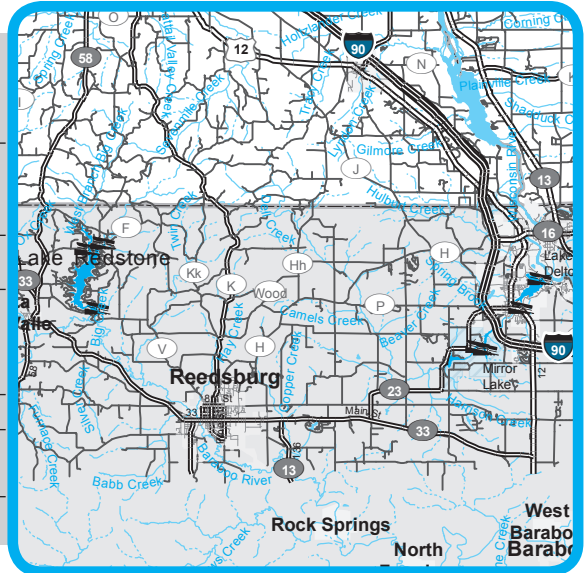
MIRROR LAKE

Sauk County

LAKE DELTON

Sauk County

Area map page / coordinates:	MIRROR LAKE	LAKE DELTON	REDSTONE LAKE
Accommodations:	state park; campground, food; bait & tackle	resorts, boat rental, beach, toilets, food, bait & tackle	county beach, park by dam; bait & tackle
Surface water area:	137 acres	267 acres	622 acres
Shorelength:	8.1 miles	NA	16.4 miles
Maximum depth:	14 feet	16 feet	36 feet
Mean depth:	8 feet		
Secchi disk (water clarity):	NA	NA	2 feet
Water color:	moderately clear	clear to murky	turbid
Lake type:	drainage	drainage	impoundment
Littoral bottom types:	NA	NA	40% sand, 20% clay, 40% silt
Basic management:	walleye, bass, northern pike, panfish	walleye, largemouth bass, panfish	walleye, muskellunge, LM bass, panfish
Accessibility: 1)	43° 34' 12.29" N 89° 48' 59.22" W	43° 36' 16.70" N 89° 46' 22.61" W	43° 37' 11.68" N 90° 5' 27.32" W
Accessibility: 2)	43° 34' 7.32" N 89° 48' 41.01" W	good site with fishing pier 43° 35' 23.12" N 89° 47' 11.21" W	43° 37' 22.95" N 90° 4' 46.65" W
Accessibility: 3)	NA	NA	43° 35' 22.84" N 90° 5' 1.55" W



Lake Delton			
FISH STOCKING DATA			
year	species	length (inches)	# released
96	Walleye	Fry	267,313
97	Walleye	Small Fingerling	8,350
97	Walleye	Large Fingerling	1,951
98	Walleye		460,000
99	Walleye	Small Fingerling	9,500
99	Walleye	Large Fingerling	3,540
00	Walleye	Fry	480,000
01	Walleye	Small Fingerling	26,700
01	Walleye	Large Fingerling	3,485
02	Walleye	Large Fingerling	2,689
03	Walleye	Small Fingerling	13,350
03	Walleye	Large Fingerling	4,182
04	Walleye	Large Fingerling	1,422
05	Walleye	Small Fingerling	13,493
06	Walleye	Small Fingerling	17,070

LENGTH OF SELECTED SPECIES SAMPLED FROM ALL GEAR									
Date:	Gear type:								
9/27/05	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	33	10	51	81	6	-	-	-	181
Walleye	1	26	14	12	26	-	-	-	79
Smallmouth Bass	-	1	11	6	-	-	-	-	18
Golden Shiner	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Common Carp	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	5
Pumpkinseed	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
White Sucker	-	2	1	-	5	1	-	-	9
Yellow Bullhead	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bluntnose Minnow	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Freshwater Drum	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Yellow Bass	136	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	140
Bluegill	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Gizzard Shad	161	1	18	42	-	-	-	-	222
Yellow Perch	73	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
White Crappie	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Black Crappie	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	14
Brook Stickleback	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Mirror Lake			
FISH STOCKING DATA			
year	species	length (inches)	# released
96	Walleye	Fingerling	2,500
98	Walleye	Small Fingerling	13,700
98	Walleye	Large Fingerling	1,020
99	Walleye	Fry	246,600
00	Walleye	Large Fingerling	246,000
00	Walleye	Small Fingerling	3,204
01	Walleye	Fry	18,756
01	Walleye	Fry	246,000
02	Walleye	Large Fingerling	3,780
03	Walleye	Small Fingerling	6,850
04	Walleye	Small Fingerling	6,850
05	Walleye	Large Fingerling	1,375
05	Walleye	Small Fingerling	6,870
06	Walleye	Small Fingerling	8,520

LENGTH OF SELECTED SPECIES SAMPLED FROM ALL GEAR									
Date:	Gear type:								
5/9/03	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	3	51	42	72	58	1	-	-	227
Walleye	3	2	28	14	5	2	1	-	55
Yellow Bass	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Northern Pike	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	5
Smallmouth Bass	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1

FISHING INFORMATION

Lake Delton is in the heart of the Wisconsin Dells — so one would think it'd be pretty well fished out. Not so, says Tim Larson, DNR fisheries biologist in Poynette. Delton has excellent angling for walleyes, northerns, largemouth bass, crappies and 'gills. Crappies run 10 to 11 inches. Waterski shows are conducted daily on this lake during the summer. But when the ski boats are quiet, there's good fishing. Northerns and largemouths are taken by "Tommy Bartlett Bay" in the early mornings and evenings, and panfish can be taken most of the day along the shorelines. Occasionally, smallmouth bass are caught off the points.

Mirror Lake's state park draws some 250,000 visitors a year, but even though much of the lake's shoreline is publicly owned, there's surprisingly little pressure. The fish here include northerns up to 32 inches, some 3- to 4-pound largemouth bass, stocked walleyes, and some nice crappies and 'gills. Fish relate to the weeds, which become quite heavy. Fish the edges for northerns. Toss plastic worms into the pockets for the bass.

Redstone Lake was dug in the mid-1960s as part of a real-estate development. Despite relatively poor water quality, it's an excellent fishery for walleyes, smallmouth and largemouth bass and muskies.

Redstone Lake			
FISH STOCKING DATA			
year	species	length (inches)	# released
97	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	560
97	Walleye	Small Fingerling	20,600
98	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	275
98	Walleye	Fry	1,050,000
99	Muskellunge	Yearling	301
99	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	337
99	Walleye	Fry	1,101,000
99	Walleye	Small Fingerling	61,200
00	Muskellunge	Yearling	368
00	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	612
00	Walleye	Fry	1,100,000
00	Walleye	Small Fingerling	61,969
01	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	1,224
01	Walleye	Fry	1,100,000
02	Walleye	Large Fingerling	6,247
03	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	1,224
03	Walleye	Small Fingerling	30,660
04	Walleye	Small Fingerling	30,550
05	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	1,224
05	Walleye	Small Fingerling	33,019
06	Walleye	Small Fingerling	34,345

LENGTH OF SELECTED SPECIES SAMPLED FROM ALL GEAR									
Date:	Gear type:								
5/11/04	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
Black Crappie	1	78	8	-	-	-	-	-	87
Walleye	-	125	157	28	42	5	-	-	357
Smallmouth Bass	4	16	45	18	25	-	-	-	108
Bluegill	51	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	142
Common Carp	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	7
White Crappie	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Largemouth Bass	-	8	33	19	21	3	-	-	84
Yellow Perch	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Pumpkinseed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Golden Shiner	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Muskellunge	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	15	19
Northern Pike	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

