

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.

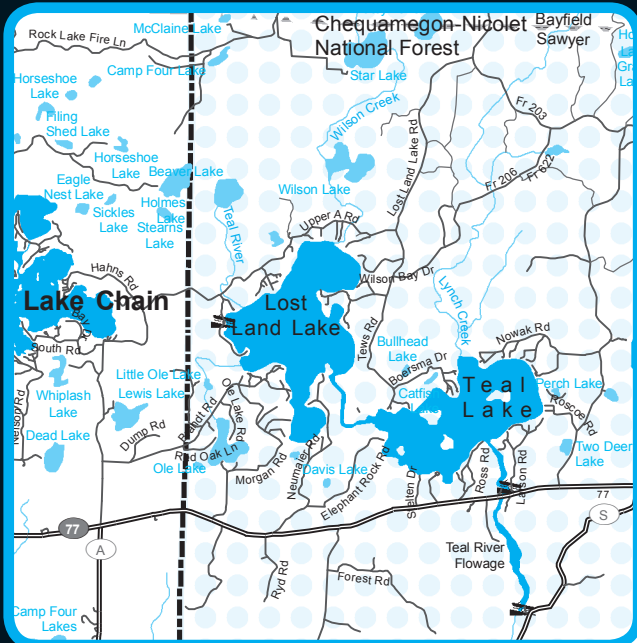
LEGEND

	Boat Ramp		Marina		Marsh		Red & Green Channel Buoys
	Carry Down Access		Lily Pads		Emergent Vegetation		White Hazard Buoy
	Access by Navigable Chann		Submergent Vegetatich		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						

LOST LAND LAKE

Sawyer County

Sawyer County



Area map page / coordinates: 16/D-3, 16/E-3

Accommodations: resorts, private campground

Surface water area: 1,304 acres

Shorelength: 11.3 miles

Maximum depth: 21 feet

Mean depth: 12 feet

Secchi disk (water clarity): 6 feet

Water color: clear

Lake type: drainage

Littoral bottom types: 25% sand, 54% gravel, 3% muck, 18% rubble

Basic management: bass, muskie, walleye, panfish

Accessibility: Trailer Launch, ramp on W shore off of Upper A Rd
46° 6' 8" N / 91° 9' 55" W

FISHING INFORMATION

"Picturesque" is the way DNR fisheries technician Russ Warwick describes Lost Land Lake. It's also a pretty decent fishery, too. Lost Land has good numbers of muskies, walleyes, largemouth and smallmouth bass, crappies, bluegills, perch, and sunfish, according to the folks at Hayward Bait and Tackle, 15737 Davis Ave., Hayward, WI 54834, (715) 634-2921. They told us the muskies average about 26 inches, the walleyes about 14 inches, and the bass from 12 to 15 inches.

A "legal" muskie isn't unheard of on Lost Land, and neither is a 24-inch walleye. Both species have been stocked in recent odd-numbered years, giving the natural populations a boost. Most of the panfish caught here are in the 6- to 8-inch range, with a few slabs in the mix. Crappies up to 12 inches have been caught in this moderately clear water.

Though sizable at 1,304 acres, Lost Land is another of the region's fairly shallow lakes. There is no water deeper than 21 feet here, and much of it is only 10-feet deep or shallower. So don't go looking for any sharp drop-offs to find fish hanging around. Still, lots of sandbars, points, coves, and back bays provide enough structure to hold fish and aid in locating them. In particular, there is a lot of underwater vegetation on the south end of the lake and along the eastern shoreline, just north of the channel to Teal Lake. Most of it's worth a look.

Muskie anglers should definitely fish the shallow water around Wilson Bar and Sandbanks Bar on the northeast corner (**Spot 1**) and off Duncan Point on the western shoreline (**Spot 2**). There's good weed growth in the latter location, and the muskies relate to it. There will often be walleyes in the same locations. The weeds near Farm Bar (**Spot 3**) on the eastern shoreline are also often filled with muskies. This location is also good for bass. If you visit the lake during the spring and are in search of walleyes, work the weedy waters of Steamboat Bay at the far south end of the lake (**Spots 4**). Walleyes and crappies are often caught off Empire Point on the western shoreline (**Spot 5**). And the same two species

FISH STOCKING DATA

year	species	size	# released
05	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	522
05	Walleye	Small Fingerling	64,985
07	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	435
09	Muskellunge	Large Fingerling	1,304
11	Walleye	Large Fingerling	2,500

LENGTH OF SELECTED SPECIES SAMPLED FROM ALL GEAR

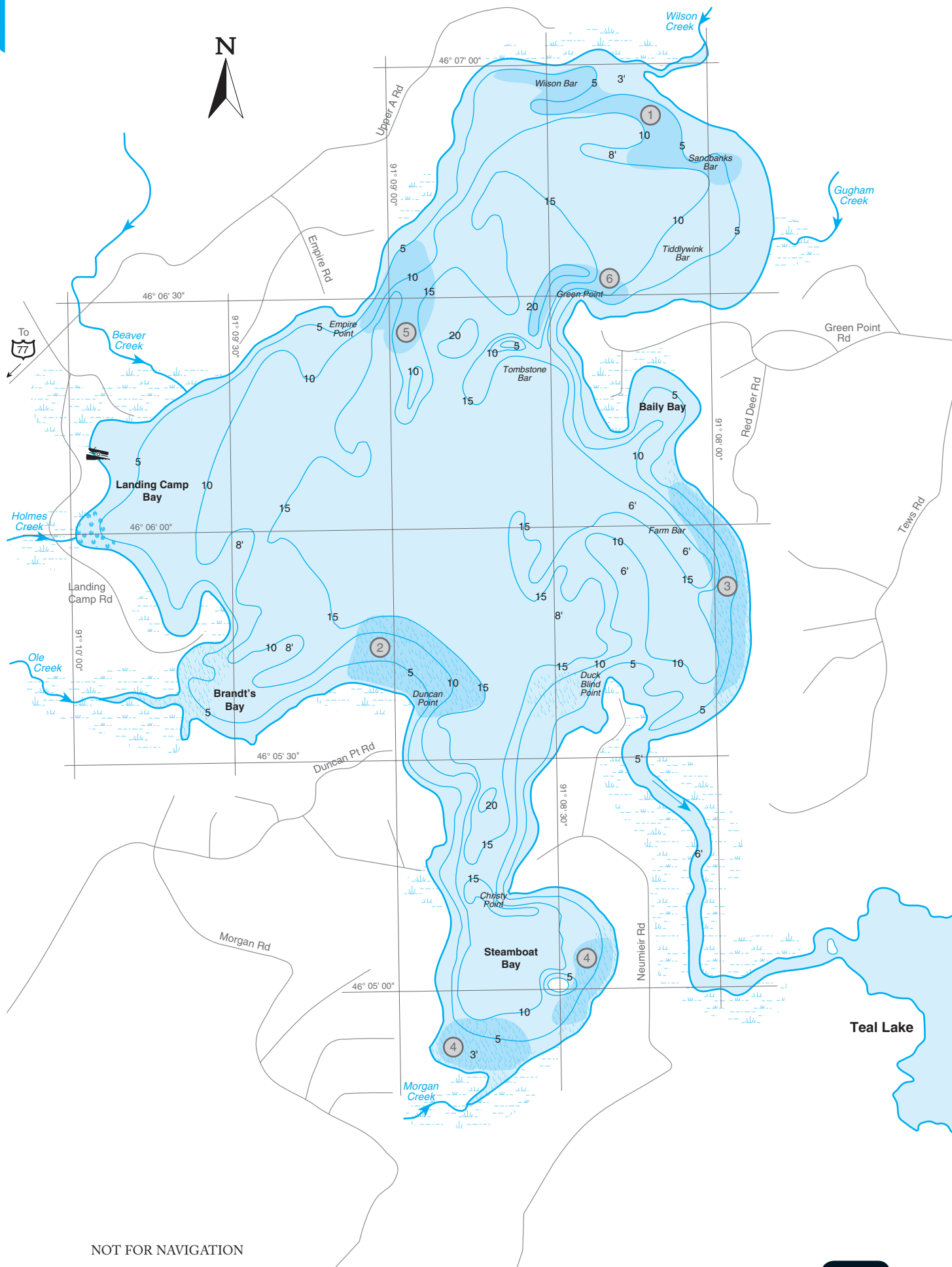
Survey Date: 05/21 - 05/22/2010 / Gear: Electrofishing

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	>30	Total
Black Crappie	-	126	9	-	-	-	-	-	135
Bluegill	367	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	416
Largemouth Bass	3	29	101	79	4	-	-	-	216
Longear Sunfish	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Muskellunge	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
Northern Pike	-	-	-	1	6	3	1	-	11
Pumpkin. Sunfish	26	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Rock Bass	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Smallmouth Bass	-	-	12	13	4	-	-	-	29
Tiger Muskie	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Walleye	-	-	2	8	5	2	1	-	18
Yellow Perch	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	21

often are found just across the lake along the north end of Green Point (**Spot 6**). There are lots of gravel beds along the eastern shore that can be good places to try for walleyes during the spring spawning season.

There are lots of gamefish in Lost Land, but if they are not biting anglers can travel through the wide channel to sizable Teal Lake. That channel heads off the southeast corner of Lost Land, and Teal, in turn, provides access to the Teal River Flowage. That impoundment offers still another panoply of fishing opportunities. Anglers shouldn't, therefore, leave empty-handed – at least not very often.



NOT FOR NAVIGATION