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Details:

(FORM UPDATED: 08/11/2010)

**WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE ...
PUBLIC HEARING - COMMITTEE RECORDS**

2009-10

(session year)

Assembly

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

**Committee on ... Natural Resources
(AC-NR)**

COMMITTEE NOTICES ...

- Committee Reports ... **CR**
- Executive Sessions ... **ES**
- Public Hearings ... **PH**
- Record of Comm. Proceedings ... **RCP**

INFORMATION COLLECTED BY COMMITTEE FOR AND AGAINST PROPOSAL

- Appointments ... **Appt**
- Clearinghouse Rules ... **CRule**
- Hearing Records ... bills and resolutions
(**ab** = Assembly Bill) (**ar** = Assembly Resolution) (**ajr** = Assembly Joint Resolution)
(**sb** = Senate Bill) (**sr** = Senate Resolution) (**sjr** = Senate Joint Resolution)
- Miscellaneous ... **Misc**

* Contents organized for archiving by: Mike Barman (LRB) (Sept/2010)

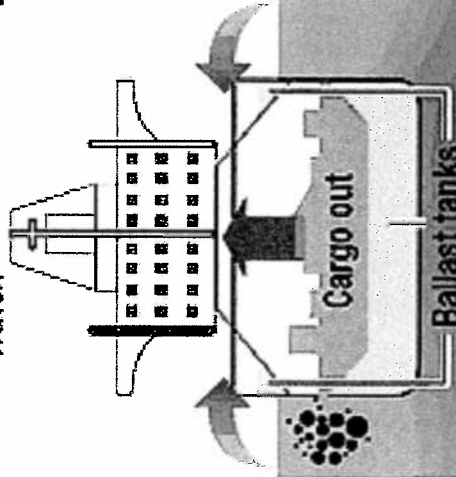
THE BALLAST WATER CYCLE

HOW INVASIVE SPECIES ARE INTRODUCED INTO THE GREAT LAKES

Ballast water is required to stabilize an empty ship on the open sea, but those tanks can hold more than water; they often also carry foreign species. The U.S. now requires oceangoing vessels bound for the Great Lakes to exchange their ballast at sea to expel — or kill with saltwater — any freshwater organisms that might have hitched a ride. But most ships that arrive in the lakes are loaded with cargo, don't carry ballast and are therefore exempt from the law. Even "empty" tanks can carry residual puddles and tons of muck, both of which can be teeming with life.

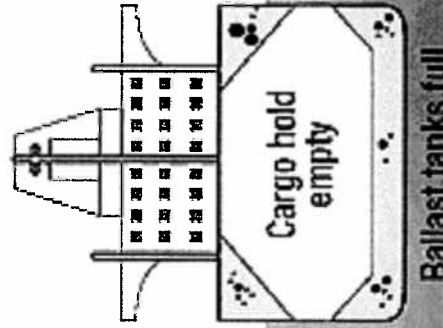
1 AT THE SOURCE PORT

Cargo is unloaded, ship takes in ballast water.



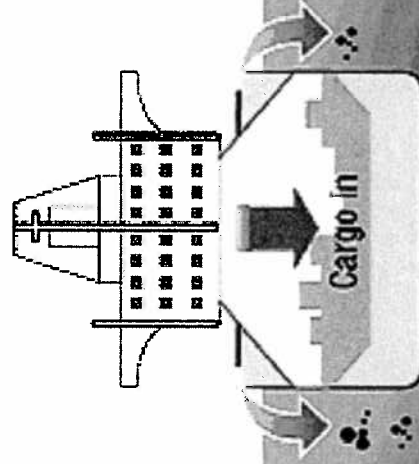
2 DURING THE VOYAGE

After cargo hold is emptied, ballast tanks are full.



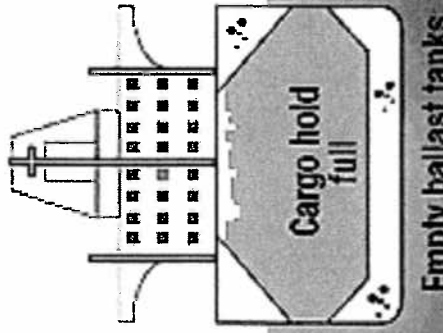
3 AT DESTINATION PORT

As new cargo is picked up by the ship, ballast water is expelled.



4 ON THE RETURN TRIP

With a full cargo hold, ballast tanks are nearly empty.



Source: International Maritime Organization

ALFRED ELICIERTO/aelicierto@journalsentinel.com

AB
360
?



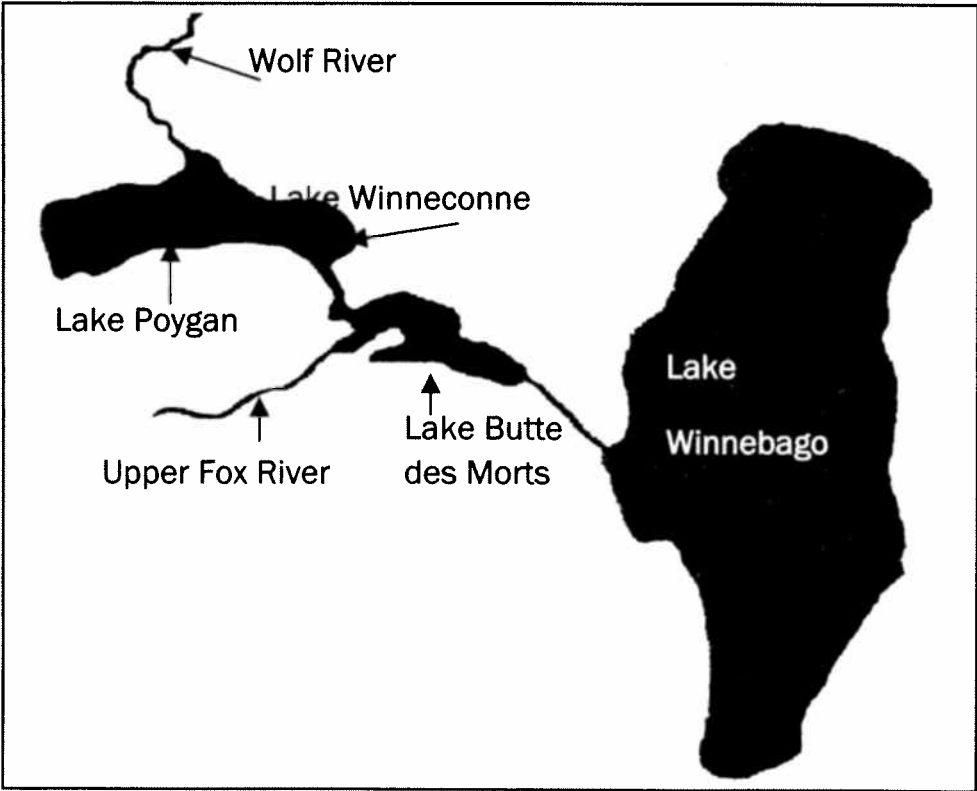
FIELD GUIDE
101 Species

AB 360
7

F I S H

of the

Winnebago Waters



Plus detailed Wolf River maps.

How to use this book.

Throughout the years there have been numerous discussions about how many species of fish are in the Winnebago waters. This book identifies over 100 species from all parts of the system: the four lakes, the Fox and Wolf rivers, and the hundreds of smaller streams, rivers, creeks and lakes. If data was available on habitat, spawning times, water temperature for spawning and the average length of fish it is provided. The color of each species is also provided so anglers can "match the hatch" by using proper lure colors.

The species are shown in alphabetical order by common name for ease in locating individual fish.

While over 100 species have been identified through the years there may be more or less today. As time passes, ecosystems change. Some species listed may no longer be in Wisconsin waters, but may be found in other states.

I'm thankful for Ryan Standke having the patience to teach me the latest methods for catching fish consistently. He is a great friend and a mentor.

Jack Brauer, Author

Contents

Winnebago System.....	1
Wolf River, Poygan to Fremont	2
Fish (Alphabetical Order).....	3- 19
Wolf River Fremont to New London	20
Study area.....	Inside Back Cover.
About the author...	Inside Back Cover.
Primary References	Inside Back Cover

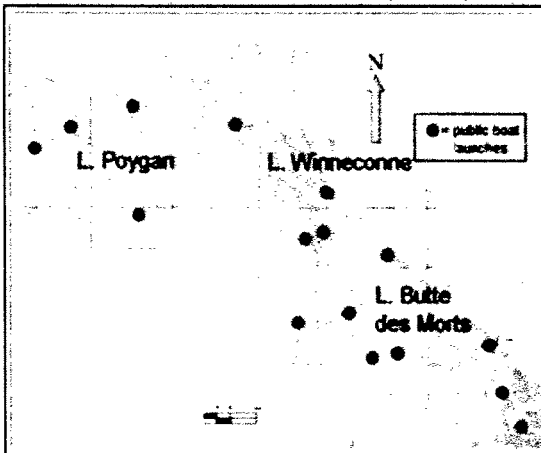
Published by:
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54901
920-379-3726

The Winnebago System

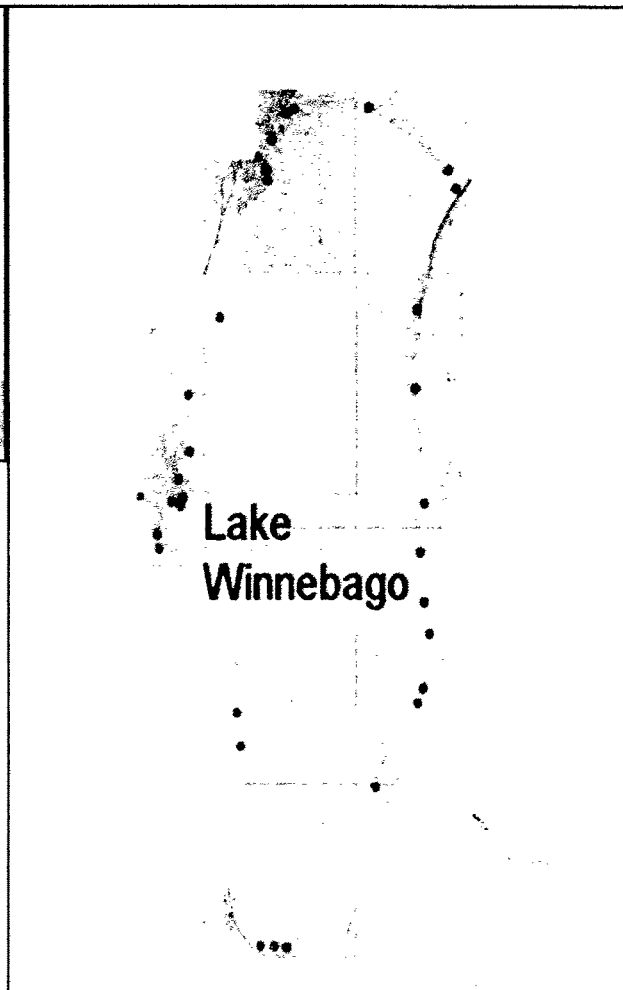
The Winnebago System is the largest lake system in Wisconsin. Its four lakes Winnebago, Butte des Morts, Winneconne and Poygan encompass over 166,000 acres, 17 percent of the inland waters in Wisconsin. Its watershed covers 17 counties. It drains more than 5700 square miles, almost 12 percent of the state.

It has 4873 miles of streams and rivers. Over 200,000 people drink its water. In 2005 its fishery was estimated to have an economic impact of more than \$221.4 million annually.

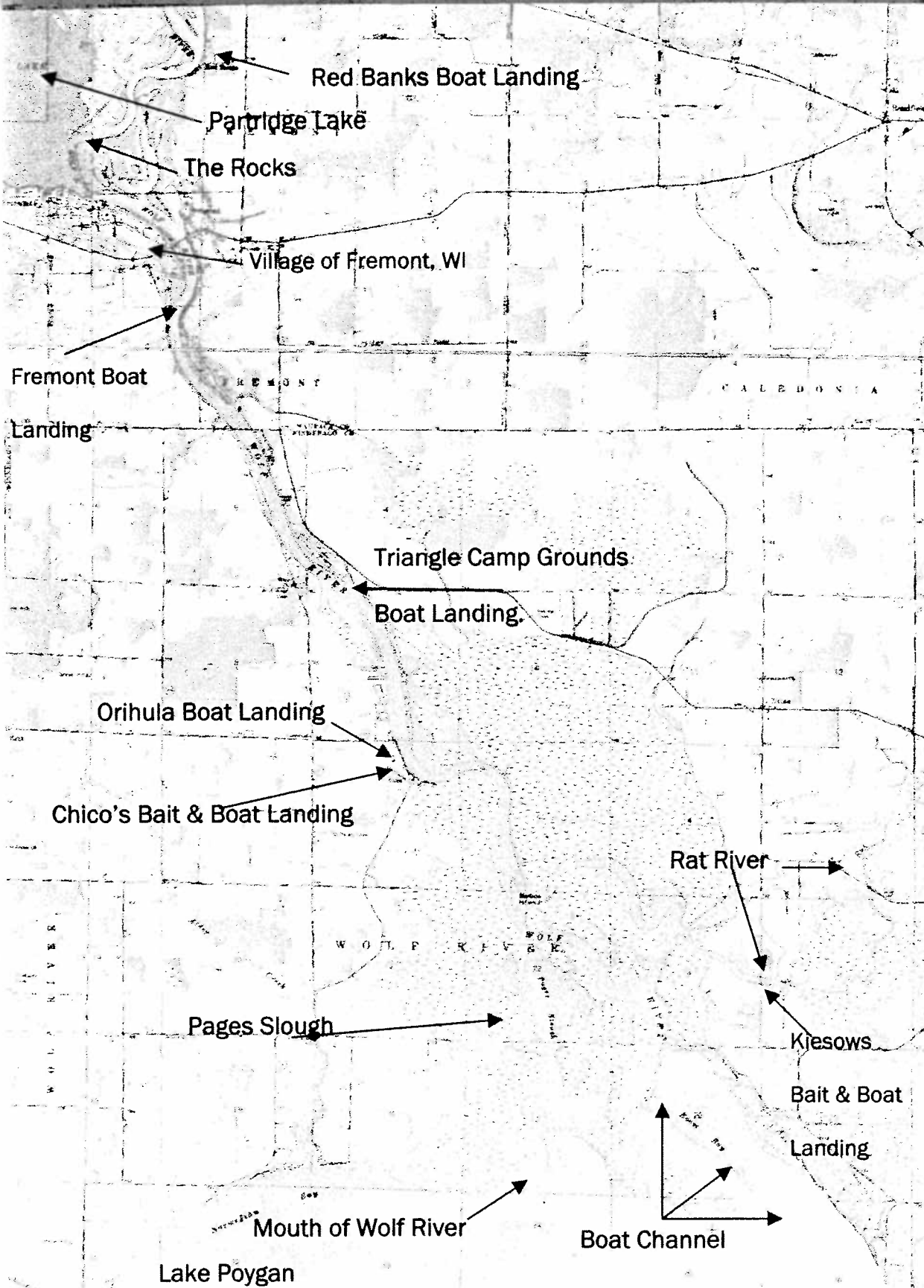
The system is a very popular fishing destination. Each year the lakes support over 75 fishing tournaments. There are 48 public boat landings and numerous private launches and marinas. The boating season is long, from late March to early November, with year round fishing seasons.



*Public
Boat Landing
locations
on the
FOUR
main lakes
in the
Winnebago
Pool*

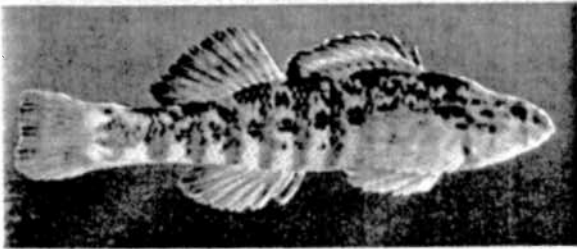


Wolf River: Poygan to Fremont

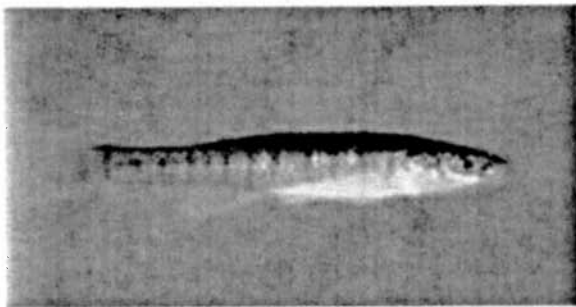


Fish found in the Winnebago Pool

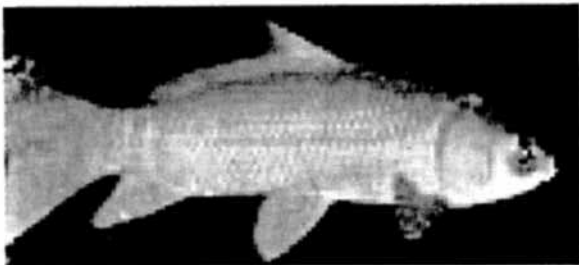
Listed in ALPHABETICAL ORDER



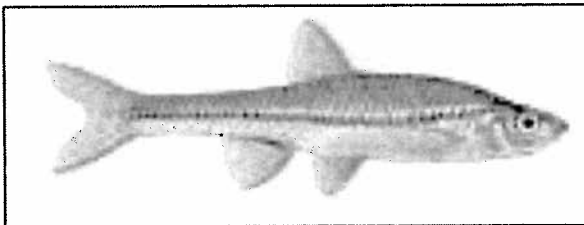
Banded Darter River and stream habitat. Spawns April to June, water temps unknown. Color: olive, brown, yellow, white, green. 60% of its growth in first two months of its life. Prefers shallow waters in streams. 2 inch average length.



Banded Killifish Lake and river habitat, Spawns July and August in 69 degrees water. Lives in the quiet waters of lakes. Grows to 1.5 inches long. Is a schooling fish, feeds in afternoon and evening. Color: olive to yellow. Length is 2 to 2.5 inches.



Bigmouth Buffalo Lake and river habitat. Spawns April & May in water 60 to 75 degrees. Color: olive brown, light brown. Enters quiet waters in first spring heat wave. Reaches 12 to 16 inches at maturity.



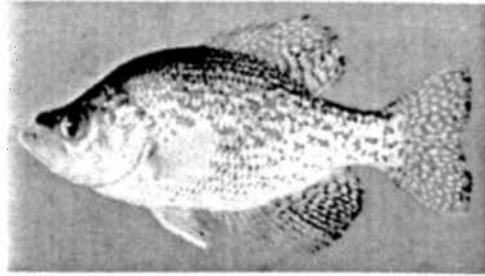
Bigmouth Shiner Stream and river habitat. Spawns in May, water temperatures unknown. Color: pale brown, silver, white. Black stripe on sides. Average size 2.5 inches.



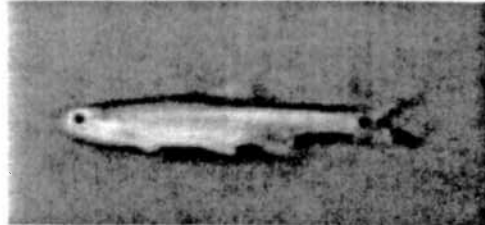
Black Bullhead Lake and river habitat. April to June are spawning times when the water hits 69 degrees. Color: black, olive, yellow, white. Average size 8 to 10 inches.

The lower Wolf River, flows 101 miles from the Shawano Dam to Lake Poygan. It is one of the least degraded rivers in the USA.

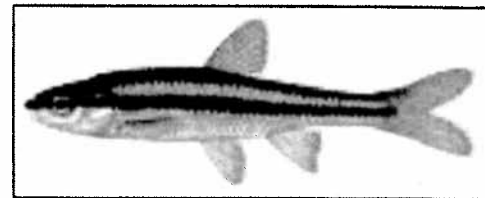
Black Crappie Habitats lakes and rivers. Spawns May to June when water reaches high 50's. Color: dark green, olive, silver, white. Common name: paper mouth. Average size 7 to 12 inches. Dorsal fin has 7 to 8 spines, the white crappie has 5 to 6 spines.



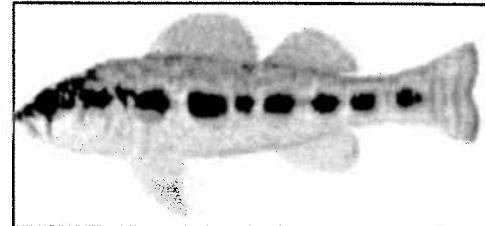
Blackchin Shiner Streams and lake habitat. Spawns June through August. Water temperature unknown. Color: yellow, black, silver, orange, cream. Average size is 2 inches. Sensitive to habitat modifications.



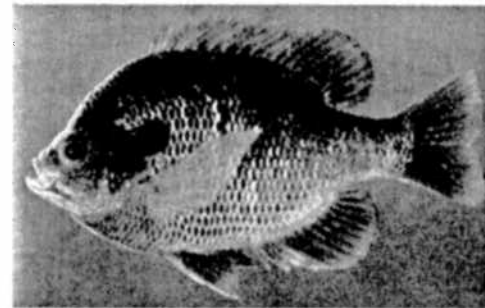
Blacknose Shiner Stream and lake habitat with great sensitivity to change. Found most frequently in northern Wisconsin. No information on spawning or size. Color: olive, black, cream belly.



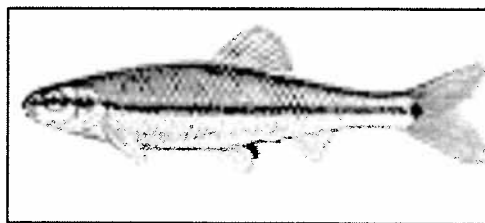
Blackside Darter Stream and river habitat. Spawns April and June in 62 degree water. Color: olive, light tan, yellow, brown, white. Average length is 2.8 inches.



Bluegill Lake and river habitat. Spawns May to August in 67 to 80 degree water. Makes beds for spawning. Color: dark olive, green, silver gray, orange, purple brown, blue, yellow. Average size 6 to 9 inches. Feeds on insects, small fish, leeches, snails and zooplankton, algae.



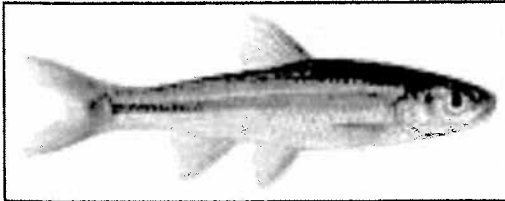
Bluntnose Minnow Lake and river habitat. Spawns May to August when water is 70 to 79 degrees. Color: Olive, green, silver, white. Average size 2.5 inches.



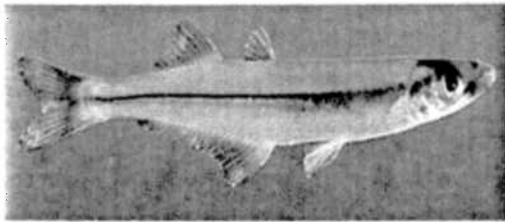
John Lyons collected nearly 14,000 fish in 69 species, including a channel shiner when he examined the Lower Wolf for fish populations in 1997–2001.



Bowfin Lake and river habitat. Spawns in April and May in water temps of 61 to 66 degrees. Color: Olive, creamy white. Size 12 to 4 inches. Dogfish, common name.



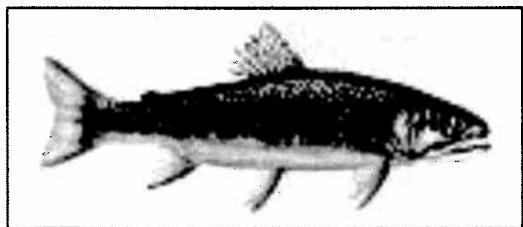
Brassy Minnow River and stream habitat, Spawns May & June in 62 degree water. Color: Dark olive, black, creamy white. Average size 2.5 inches.



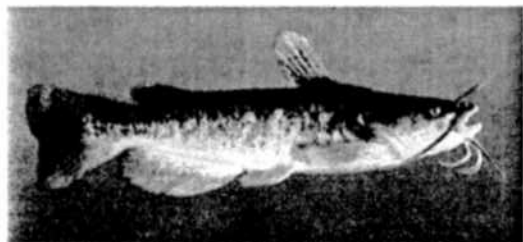
Brook Silverside River lake and stream habitat. May spawning in 68 degree water. Color: pale green, silver side, light green. Average size is 2 to 3 inches.



Brook Stickleback River stream and lake habitat. Spawns May & June when water is 46 to 68 degrees. Color: olive green, white. Average size is 2 to 4 inches.



Brook Trout Habitat lakes and rivers. Spawns Oct. to Nov. when water is 40 to 49 degrees. Color: Olive blue gray, black, tan. Average length is 8 to 10 inches.



Brown Bullhead Lake habitat. Spawns June to July in water temps between 70 to 77 degrees. Color: yellow, brown. Average length 8 to 10 inches. Other common names are red cat and marbled cat.

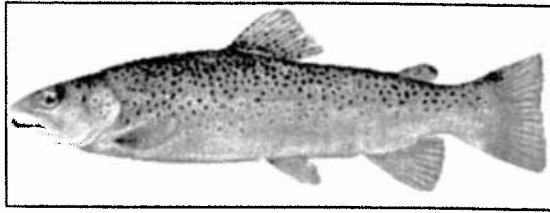


Bullhead Minnow River and Lake Habitat. Spawn 78 degree water, builds a nest. Color: light olive brown, tan, cream belly. Average size 1.5 to 2.5 inches.

Report any invasive species that you find to the WDNR in Oshkosh.

Bullhead: Also see Brown Bullhead, Black Bullhead and Yellow Bullhead.

Brown Trout River and stream habitat. Spawns Oct. to Dec. in 35 to 55 degree water. Color: brown olive, tan, creamy white belly. Average length is 11 to 20 inches. German Brown common name.

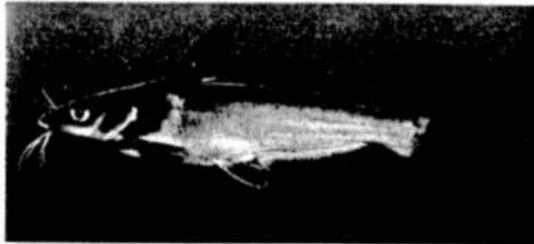


Burbot Lake and river habitat. Spawns in winter months when water is cold under the ice. Color: brown, black, white. Average length is 15 to 20 inches. Other names, eelpout, lawyer. Known as poor mans lobster for table fare.

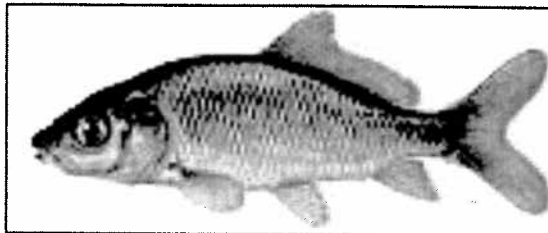


Carp: See Common Carp

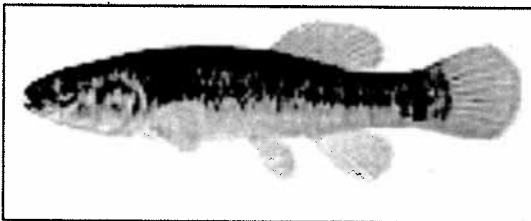
Channel Catfish Habitat preferred is rivers. Spawns May to July in 75 degree water. Color: pale blue, olive, silver. Average length 12 to 20 inches. Other names: spotted, speckled or silver catfish. Good table fare.



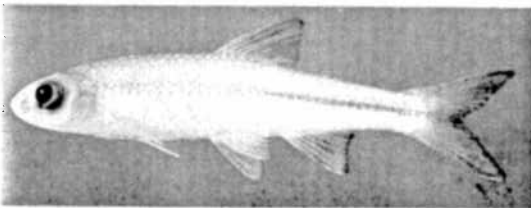
Common Carp Minnow Lake and river habitat. Spawns from April to August in 65 to 75 degree water. May and June main spawning time. Color: brassy olive, yellow golden brown to white. Average size 16 to 18 inches.

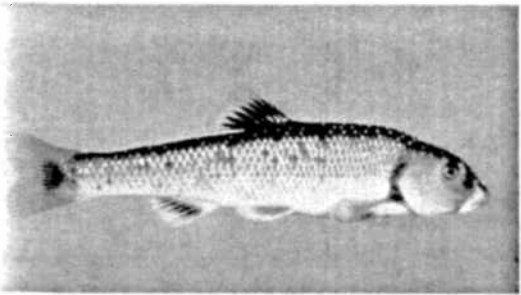


Central Mudminnow River habitat. Spawns March and April in 55 degree water. Color: olive, brown, green, black, pale green. Average length 2.4 inches.



Channel Shiner Habitat river and streams. No spawning data available. Color: olive, silver, white. Average length 1.2 inches to 2.5 inches.

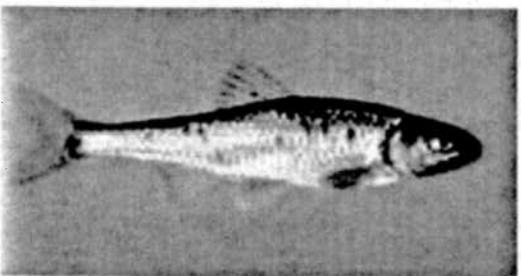




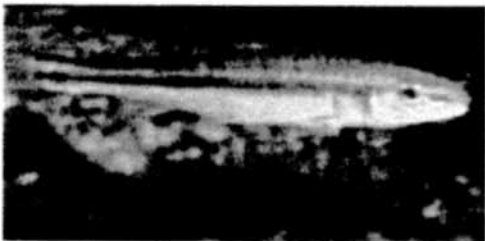
Central Stoneroller River and stream habitat. Spawns May and June in 58 to 75 degree water. Color: brown, tan, olive, white. Average size is 4 inches.



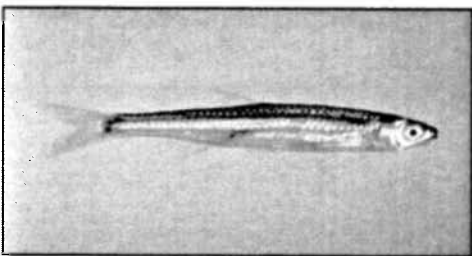
Chestnut Lamprey Lake habitat. Spawns April and May in 62 degree water. Color: tan, brown. Average length is 5 to 11 inches.



Common Shiner Lake and river habitat. Spawns May to July in water 60 to 65 degrees Color: silver body, dark green back. Average length is 2.5 to 4 inches.

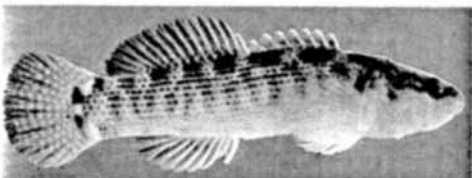


Creek Chub Lake and river habitat. Spawns in 72 degree water from May to June. Color: olive, purple, white. Average length is 2 to 6 inches.



Crappie: See White Crappie and Black Crappie.

Emerald Shiner Lake or river habitat. Spawns May to August in 72 degree water. Color: Silver blue, olive, green, white. Common name Milwaukee Shiner.



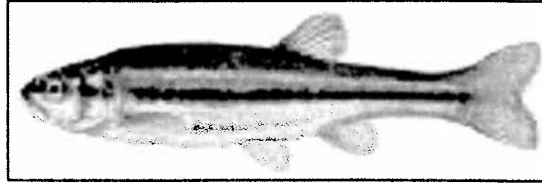
Drum: See Freshwater Drum.

Fantail Darter River and stream habitat. Spawns April to June in 45 to 57 degree water. Color: brown, olive, tan, cream. Average length 1.5 to 2.5 inches.

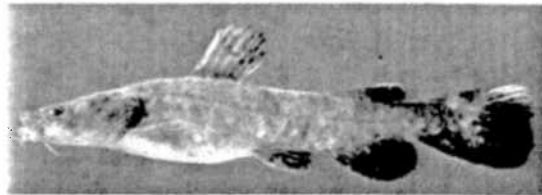
Fathead Minnow River and lake habitat. Spawns May to June in 60 degree water. Color: olive, black, gold. Average length is 2 to 4 inches.



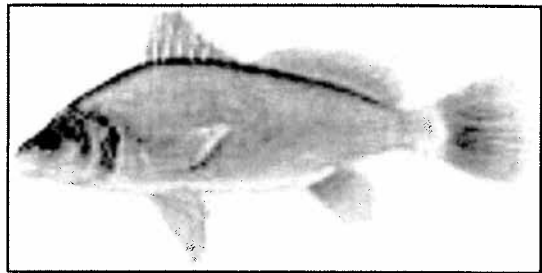
Finescale Dace River and stream habitat. Spawns April to June in 55 to 64 degree water. Color: dark brown, olive,, white. Average size 2 to 3 inches.



Flathead Catfish Spawns June to July in water 72 to 80 degrees. Color: light brown, creamy white. 20 to 30 inches is average size. Also called a mud cat.

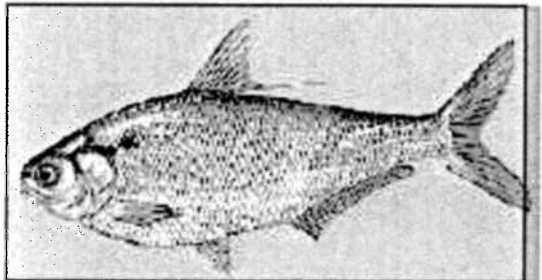


Freshwater Drum. Lake and river habitat, Spawns May and June in water temperatures 66 to 72 degrees. Common name on Winnebago Pool is sheepshead. Color: olive brown, silver, white. Average size is 10 to 14 inches. Is edible when caught from cold water.

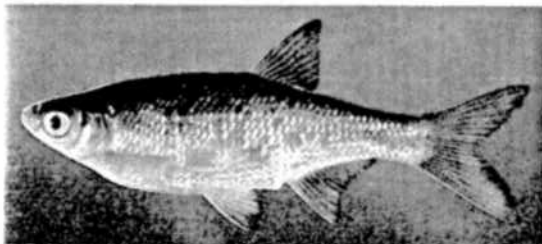


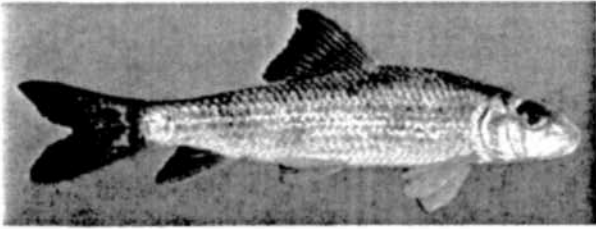
German Brown: See Brown Trout

Gizzard Shad Lake and river habitat. Spawns April to August in water 73 to 75 degrees. Color: silver, blue black ,white belly. Length average is 6 to 8 inches.



Golden Shiner Lake and river habitat. Spawns May to Aug. in 68 to 80 degree water over beds of vegetation. Color: olive, gold, yellow, cream. Average size 3 to 12 inches. Golden shiners are classified as sight feeders. Used as a food minnow for bait by anglers.

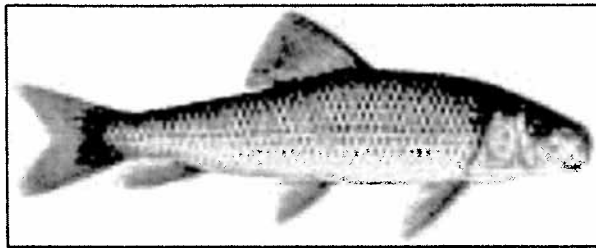




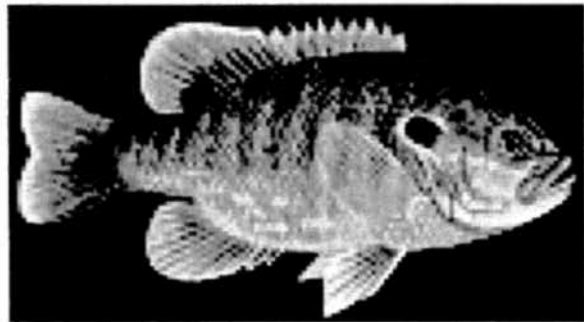
Golden Redhorse River habitat. Spawns in 72 degree water in May. Color: gold, yellow, white. Average size 11 inches.



Grass Pickerel Stream habitat. Average length 7 to 11 inches. Olive brown, green with white or cream belly. Spawns early spring..



Greater Redhorse Lakes and river habitat. Spawns when water is 62 to 66 degrees in May and June. Color :olive, brown black, olive, cream belly. Average length 7.5 inches long. Threatened.



Green Sunfish Rivers and stream habitat. Spawns June to August in water 59 to 82 degrees. Color: dark green, dark olive, bluish sides, yellow or whitish belly. Dark gill spot has a pale margin. Average size is 5 inches.



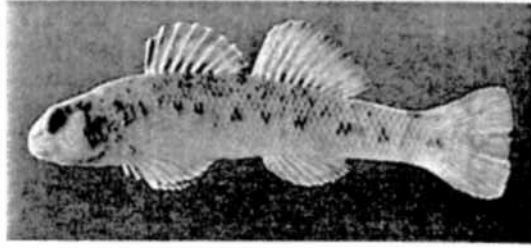
Hornyhead Chub River habitat. Spawns May to July in water 65 degrees. Color: gray to olive, brown, white. Average size 4 to 12 inches.



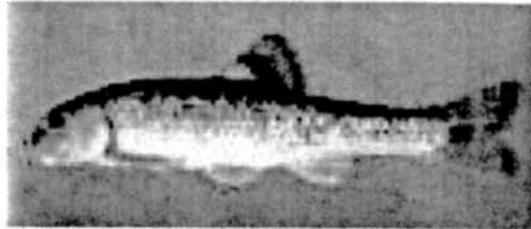
Iowa Darter Lake and stream habitat. Spawns in 55 degree water May to June. Color: brown. Olive, tan belly. Average length is 2 inches.

In 2001 while studying the lower Wolf River the most populated game fish species found were the northern pike, bluegill, small-mouth bass, largemouth bass and the yellow perch.

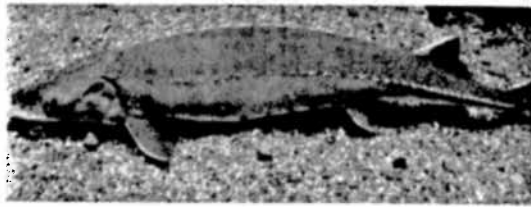
Johnny Darter Lake and river Habitat. Spawns in 53 to 70 degree water April to June. Color: tan, brown, yellow or cream. Average length is 2 inches.



Lake Chubsucker Lake habitat. Spawns in 72 degree water or warmer. Color: brown, black, olive, cream. Average length 7.5 inches.



Lake Sturgeon Lives in rivers and lakes. Spawns in 53 degree water in April or May. Grey to white color. Annual spear- ing season. Huge fish, sizes from 20 to 60 inches is common. Weights vary according to size.



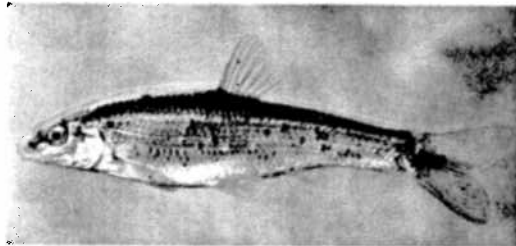
Lamprey: See Northern Lamprey, Chestnut Lamprey and Silver Lamprey.

Winnebago pool lakes are the only place in the USA where sturgeon can be speared through the ice.

Largemouth Bass Lake and river habi- tat. Spawns in 60 degree water May to June. Colors: dark green, light brown, white or cream. Average size 12 to 20 inches. Feeds on small fish, frogs, cray- fish, insects, and leeches.

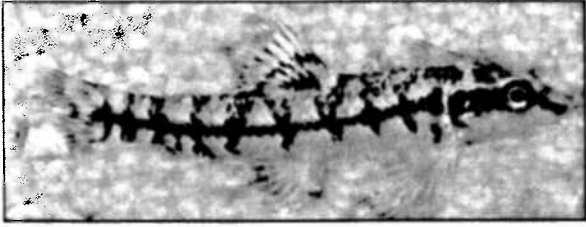


Largescale Stoneroller Stream and river habitat. Spawns in June. Water tempera- tures unknown. Color: black, olive, gray, white. Average length is 4 inches.

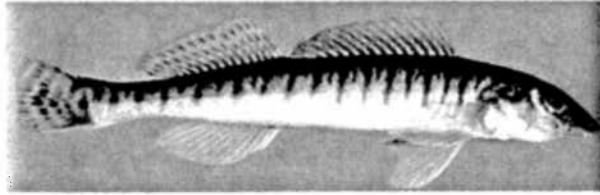


Lawyer: See Burbot.

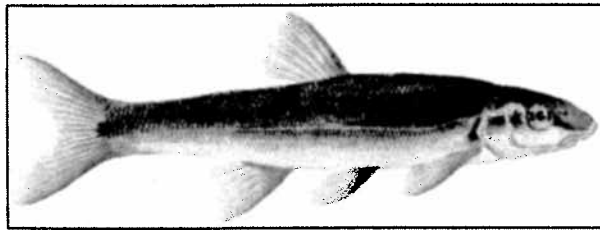
When John Lyons did a species study on the lower Wolf River he used 102 sites of which 74 were in the main channel, 28 off- channel. This yielded 69 species and one hybrid in 18 families, for a total of 13,992 fish.



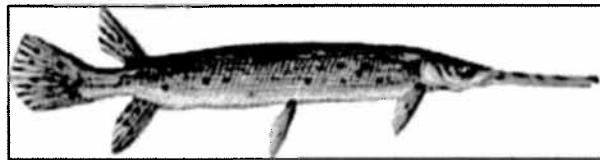
Least Darter River and stream habitat. Spawns in 56 to 60 degree water April to July. Color: olive, brown, light brown. 1.2 inches average size.



Log Perch Lake and river habitat. Spawns in water 72 to 78 degrees April to July. Color: dark green, olive, light green, white. Average length is 3.5 inches.



Longnose Dace River and stream habitat. Spawns April to June in water 63 to 74 degrees. Color: brown, black, cream. Average length 3 inches. Prefers fast water in streams.

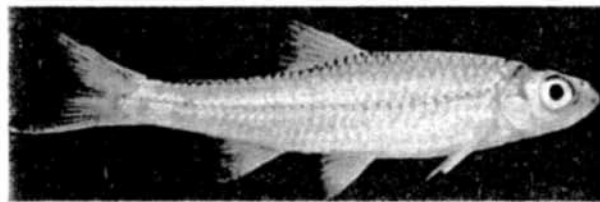


Longnose Gar Lake and river habitat. Spawns in 68 degree water May to June. Colors, olive green, light green, white. Average length is 24 to 36 inches.

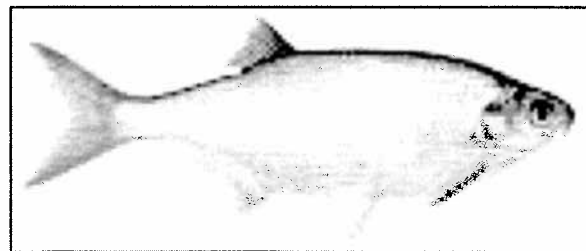
Mud Puppies

Mud Puppies are amphibians not fish.

Milwaukee Shiner: See Emerald Shiner.



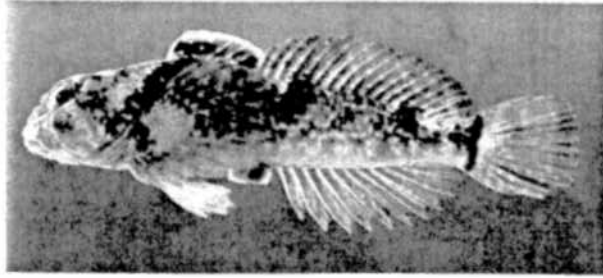
Mimic Shiner Lake river and stream habitat. Spawns May to August. Water temperatures unknown. Color: olive, violet, cream. Average length is 2 inches.



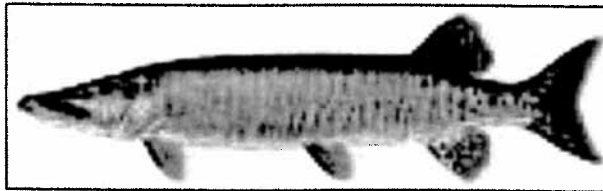
Mooneye Lake and river habitat. Spawns in water 81 to 84 degrees April and May. Color: steel blue, white. Average size is 12 inches.

Three threatened species in the lower Wolf River study are the speckled chub, river redhorse and greater redhorse. (1997-2001)

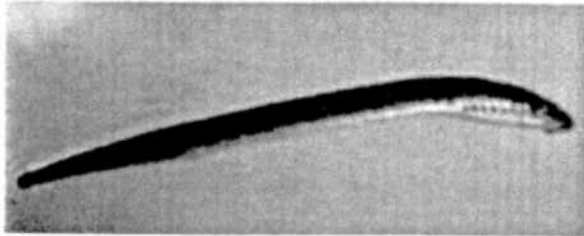
Mottled Sculpin Cold water streams and deep lake habitat. Spawns in 48 to 57 degree water May to August. Color: dark brown, light tan. 4 to 5 inches average size. Common names sculpin, muddler or gudgeon. Similar to a round goby. Goby has scales, Mottled Sculpin lacks scales.



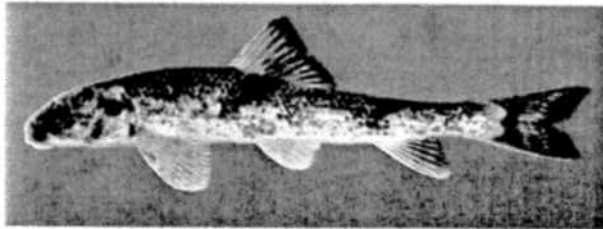
Muskellunge Lake and river habitat. Spawns in 50 to 60 degree water in April and May. Color: dark green, silver green to white. Average length 30 to 42 inches. Common name Musky. Tiger musky is similar. A trophy fish with most being released after photographing.



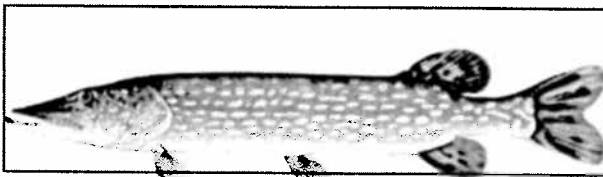
Northern Brook Lamprey Streams and small river habitat. Spawns in 65 degree water in May. Color: tan, grey, brown, white. Size average 6 to 12 inches in length.



Northern Hog Sucker River habitat Spawns in April in 60 degree water. Color: olive, brown yellow, white. Size 8 inches.



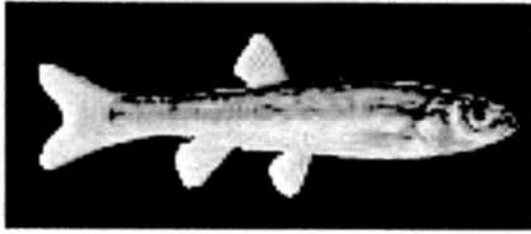
Northern Pike Lake and river habitat. Spawns in 36 to 40 degree water in Mar. & April. Color: olive, green to white belly. Average size 18 to 24 inches. Feeds on small fish, frogs, crayfish. Small Northern often called Hammer-handles.



Northern Redbelly Dace Lake and river habitat. Spawns March to April, water temperatures unknown. Color: Olive, black, light tan, red, yellow. Average size is 2 to 3 inches.

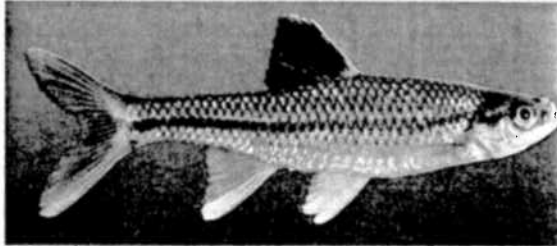


In 1967 Gordon Priegel surveyed Lake Winnebago for species of fish and he found 76 species belonging to 22 families.



Pearl Dace River and stream habitat. Spawns March to April in 63 to 65 degree water. Color: olive, gray, pink, cream or white. Average size 3 to 4 inches.

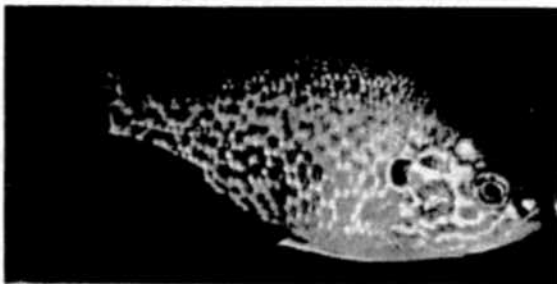
Perch: See Yellow Perch



Pugnose Minnow Lake and small river habitat. Spawns June to July, water temps unknown. Color: Yellow, black, green, white. 1 to 1.5 inches length. Rare to uncommon population. Special concerns for future.



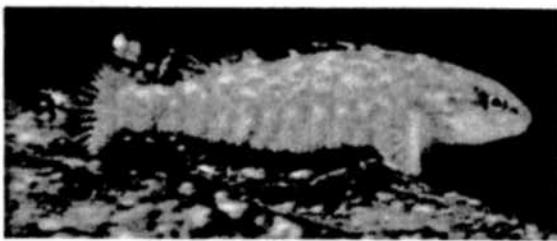
Pugnose Shiner Lake habitat. Spawns May to July in 73-75 degree water. Color: Yellow, silver, white. Threatened species.



Pumpkinseed Lives in lakes and rivers, spawns anytime from May to Aug in 55 to 67 degree water. Color: dark brown, olive orange, yellow, blue. Average size 6 to 8 inches.



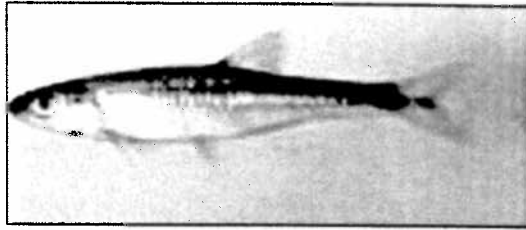
Quillback Lakes and rivers habitat. Spawns in 60 degree water. Color: black silver, olive, white. Average size 14 inches. Common names, silver carp, carp sucker, lake quillback.



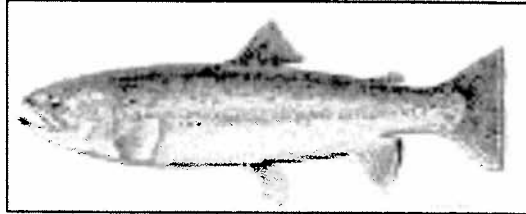
Rainbow Darter River and streams habitat. Spawns April to June in 59 degree water. Color: olive, brown, blue green. Average length is 2.5 inches.

The northern redbelly dace, northern hog sucker, river redhorse, banded darter and blackside darter were mainly found in the upper half of the Lower Wolf River during the 1997–2001 species study.

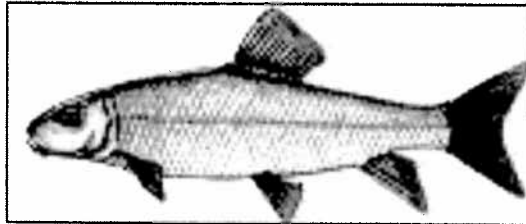
Redfin Shiner River and lake habitat. Spawns in 73 degree water June to August. Color: bluish black, silver. Average length 1.5 to 2.5 inches. Threatened species.



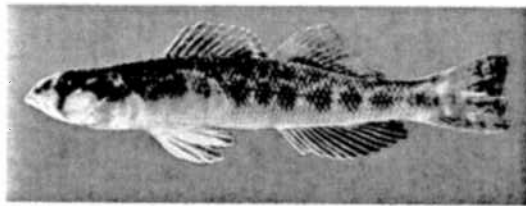
Rainbow Trout Spawns March to April in 41 to 55 degree water. River and lake habitat. Color: blue, green pink, brown to white. Average length 20 inches.



River Redhorse Lake and River habitat. Spawns in 72 to 76 degree water. Average Length 18 to 26 inches. Color: silver-bronze, golden olive with white belly. Threatened species.



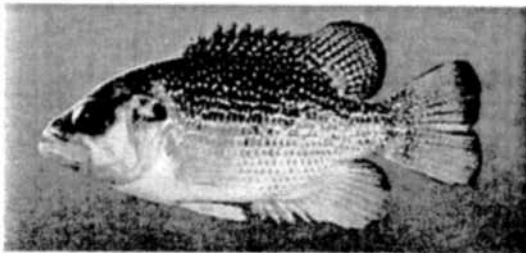
River Darter Lake and river habitat. Spawns April to June, water temps unknown. Color: olive brown, light green, white. 2.5 inches is average size.



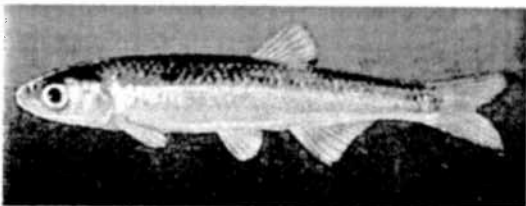
River Shiner River and stream habitat. Spawns June to August water temperatures unknown. In lake Winnebago females were gravid in mid-August. Color: Yellow, black, green, white belly. Average size is 2.5 to 3.5 inches.



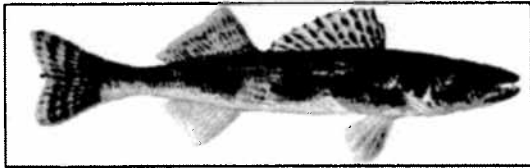
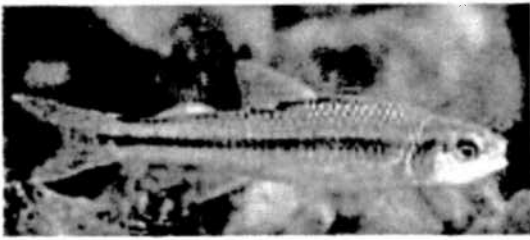
Rock Bass Lake and river habitat. Spawns May to June in 60-70 degree water. Colors: olive, green back, brown, white. Average size 8–10 inches. Other common name redeye, rock sunfish.



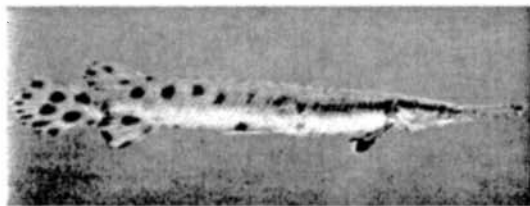
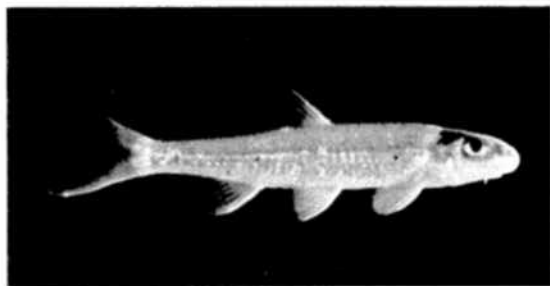
Rosyface Shiner River and stream habitat. Spawns May and June in water temperatures above 70 degrees. Color: olive, silver, white. Average size is 2.5 inches.



All captured fish in the 1997–2001 study were identified, counted and nearly all were released.



Check fishing regulations for number of sauger you may keep, as they are on a watch list and making a comeback.



Sand Shiner Habitat streams and rivers. Spawns May to August, water temperatures unknown. Color: olive, yellow, silver, white. Length 2.4 inches.

Sauger Lake and river habitat. Spawns in lakes in 43 to 53 degree water in April and May. Color: brown, gray, white. Check dorsal fin for black spots so as not to confuse with a walleye. Popular spawning area is the northeast corner of Lake Winnebago. 12 to 15 inches average size.

Shiner: See Common Shiner

Shoal Chub Habitat rivers in shallows on sand. Spawns May to June in water 70+ degrees. Color: olive, silver, cream belly. Average length 1.7 to 2.1 inches. Threatened species.

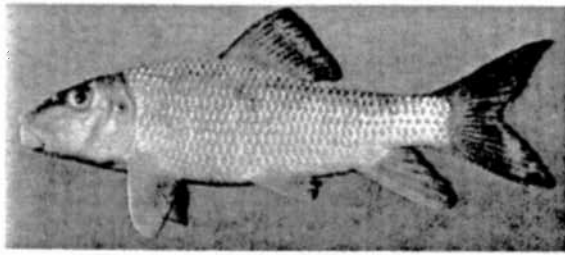
Sheepshead: See Freshwater Drum

Shorthead Redhorse River habitat. Spawns in water temperatures at 61 degrees April and May. Color: olive, tan, yellow, white. Average length eleven inches.

Shortnose Gar Lake and river habitat. Spawns May to June in 66 to 74 degree water. Color: brown, olive, grey, white. Average size is 12 to 24 inches.

Spotted Gar. Not found in Wisconsin. There is a gar that looks like a spotted gar, but it is a hybrid between the longnose and the shortnose gar. This hybrid is only found in Winnebago lakes, no place else in the world. It is not a separate species.

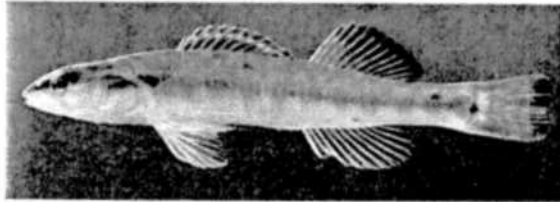
Silver Redhorse Rivers and stream habitat. Spawns April & May, water temperature of 56 degrees. Color: black, olive silver. white. 8 to 10 inches is average size..



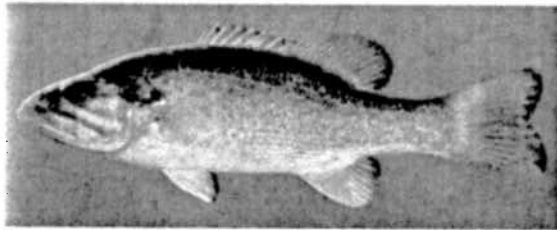
Silver Lamprey. Lake and river habitat. Spawns April to May in 50 degree water. Color: blue grey, black grey. Average length 4 to 12 inches.



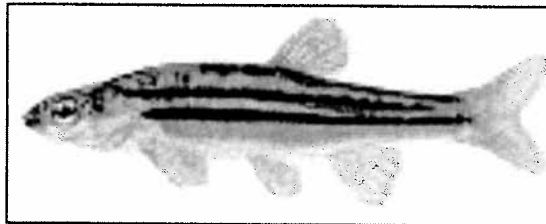
Slenderhead Darter River habitat. Spawns in lake water at 70 degrees. Color: light tan, light green, green stripe, yellow belly. Average length is 2.5 inches.



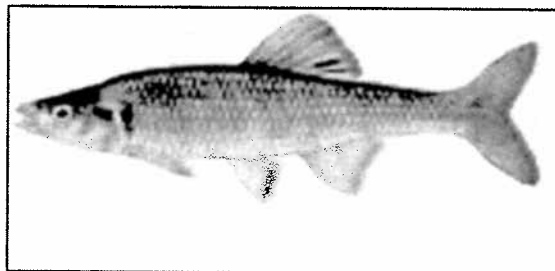
Smallmouth Bass Lake and river habitat. Spawns May to June in 65 to 69 degree water. Colors: dark green, brown, yellow. Average length 12-20 inches. Common names red eye bass, red eye or bronze back.



Southern Redbelly Dace River and stream habitat. Spawns May to July in water 68 to 75 degrees. Color: olive, brown, black red, yellow. Average length is 2.5 inches.

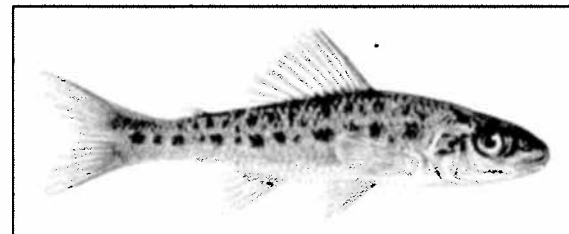
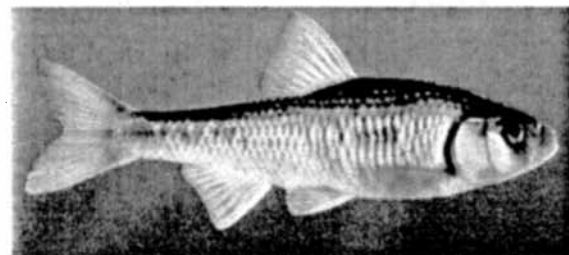
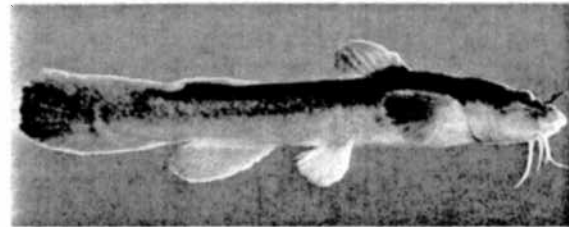
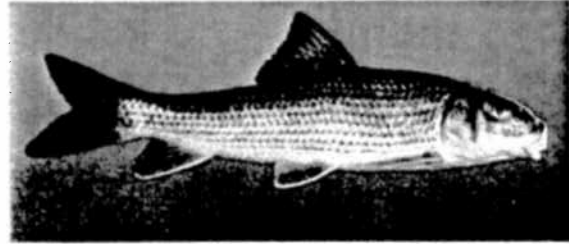
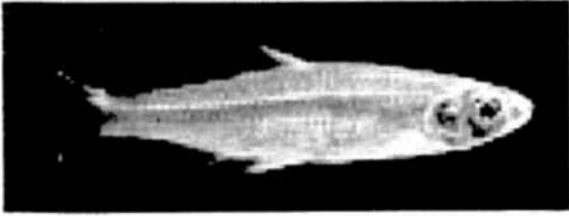


Spotfin Shiner Lake and river habitat. Spawns May to Sept. in waters 70 to 75 degrees. Defends its spawning site. Color: olive, blue, silver, white. Length 2.5 inches.



Spotted Gar: See Page 15

When the lower Wolf River was studied the four species, gizzard shad, channel shiner, bullhead minnow and greater redhorse were limited to the lower half of the study area. Keep this in mind if you are matching lure colors to species in this book.



Spottail Shiner Lake and river habitat. Spawns May to June in 65 degree water. Color: black, olive, light green, white. Average length is 2 to 3 inches.

Spotted Sucker Lake and river habitat. Spawns in May in 54 to 66 degree water. Color: dark green to light green to olive and white. Average size is 11 inches.

Stonecat River and stream habitat. Spawns in 82 degree water in June or July. Color: brown, gray, yellow. Average length is 3 to 4 inches. Common name Willow Cat.

Striped Shiner River and creek habitat. Spawns in 64 degree water. Very rare. Once found in Rush Creek. Color: black, olive, white. Length 2.4 to 4 inches. Endangered species.

Sturgeon: See Lake Sturgeon

Tadpole Madtom Low gradient-streams and river habitat. Uncommon in shallow lakes. Color: brown, olive, tan. Length 1.5 to 3".

Trout-perch Lake and river habitat. Spawns April to June 60 to 68 degree water. Color: pale olive, light brown, silver, white. Length 3 to 5 inches.

From 1997 to 2001, when John Lyons studied the Lower Wolf River for specie populations, the most frequently encountered species were the spotfin shiner, emerald shiner, sand shiner, bluntnose minnow and the johnny darter. These species made up 70% of the total catch of 13,992 fish.

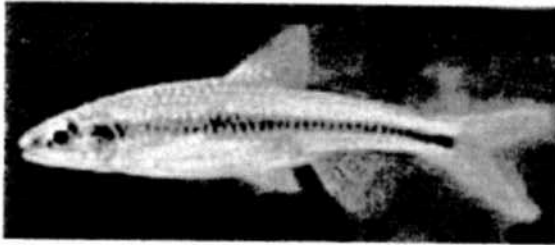
Walleye Lake and river habitat. Spawns in 45 to 50 degree water in early spring. A very tasty fish. A large percentage of the walleyes in the lakes go upstream in the Fox and Wolf rivers to spawn in marshes or rocks along the shores soon after the ice goes out. Color: dark silver, gold, dark olive, white belly. Average length 14 to 19 inches. Other names, marble eyes, walleye pike.



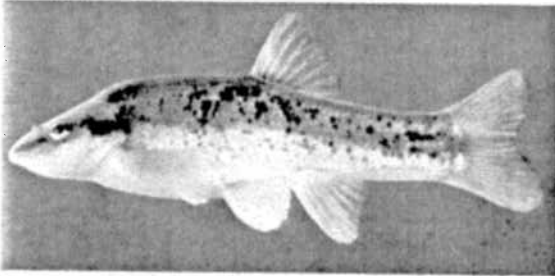
Warmouth River and stream habitat. Spawns in May when water reaches 70 degrees. Color: greenish grey, brown. Average size 11 inches. Sunfish Family. Secretive fish, rare to uncommon. Not in the bass family, but looks like most bass body wise.



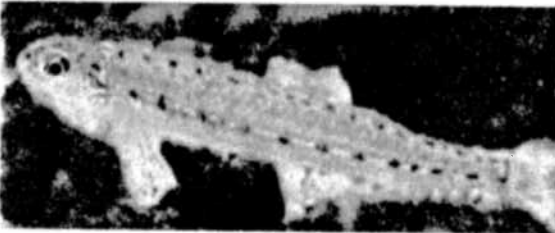
Weed Shiner River and stream habitat. Spawns June and until mid-July. Water temperatures unknown. Color: olive green, silver. white belly. Average size 2 inches. Uncommon species.



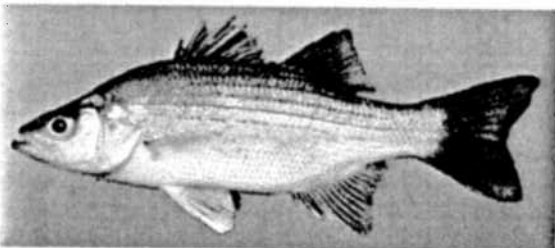
Western Blacknose Dace River and stream habitat. Spawns May to June when water is 53 to 81 degrees. Color: brown, silver, black, white. Average size 2.5 inches.

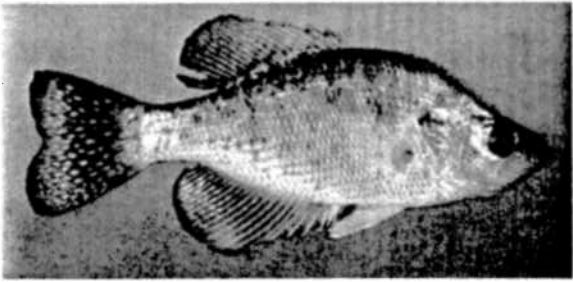


Western Sand Darter Lives in rivers, spawns June and July. Color: light tan, olive dots, gray. Average size is 2 inches. Buries itself in sand with nothing showing but its eyes.



White Bass Lake and river habitat. Spawns 55 to 79 degree water, April and June. Color: silver olive, yellow, white. Fox and Wolf spawn run right after the walleye run. Pulling flies is a great way to catch these fish. Average length 10 to 15 inches.





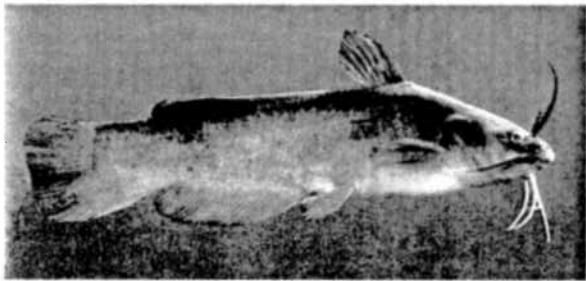
White Crappie River and lake habitat. Spawns May to June when water temps are 57 to 75 degrees. Color: greenish black, silvery green, white. Average size 6 to 12 inches. Common name: paper mouth.



White Sucker River and stream habitat. Spawns April & May in water above 45 degrees. Color: black, dark green, yellow, white. 12 to 18 inches average size. Common names black mullet, eastern sucker.



Yellow Bass Lake and river for habitat. Spawns May to June in 68 to 71 degree water. Color: silvery yellow, brassy sides with yellowish belly. Food: small fish, insects, crustaceans. Average size is 8 to 12 inches. A close cousin to the White Bass. Stripes are broken above the anal fin, white bass stripes are solid to tail.



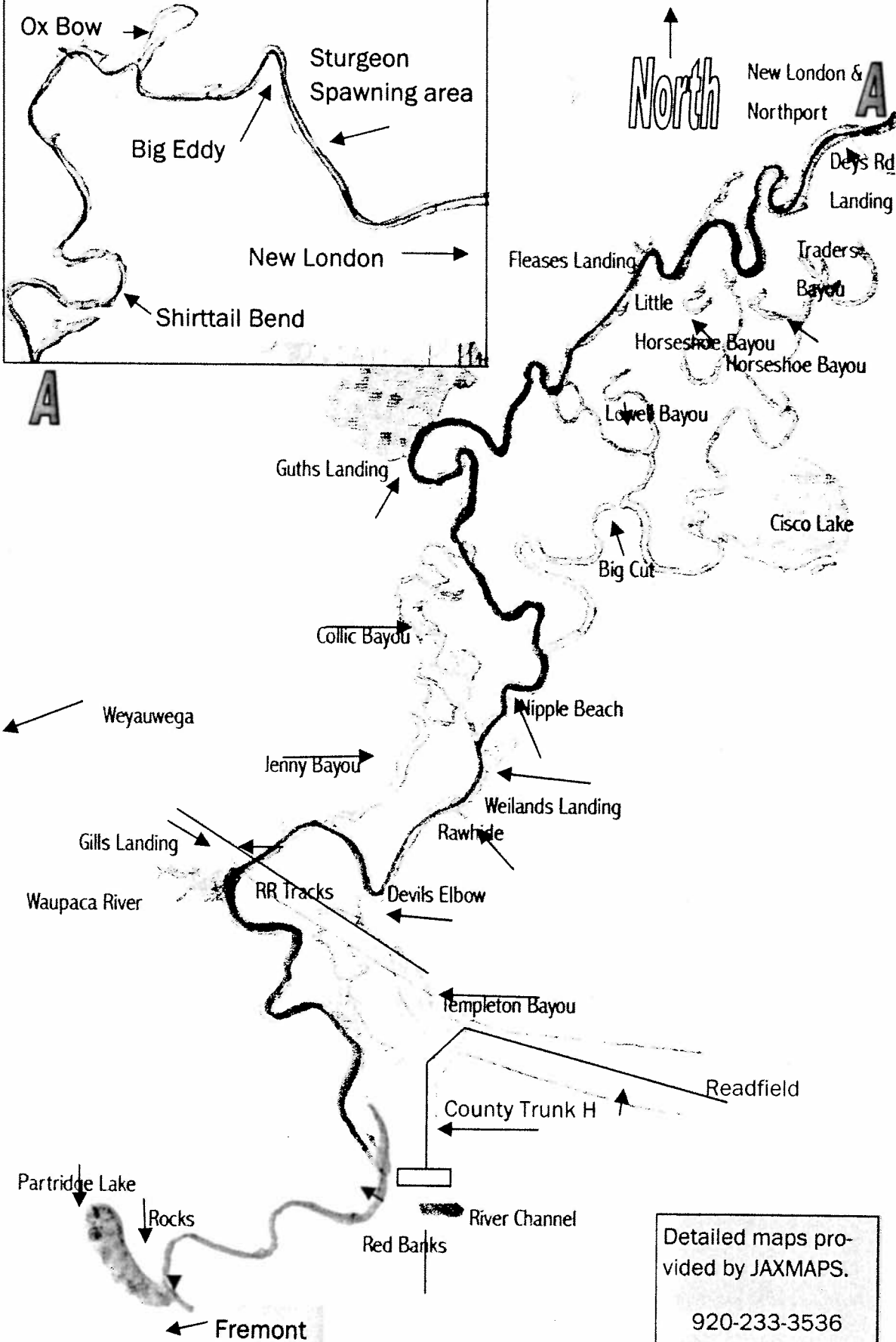
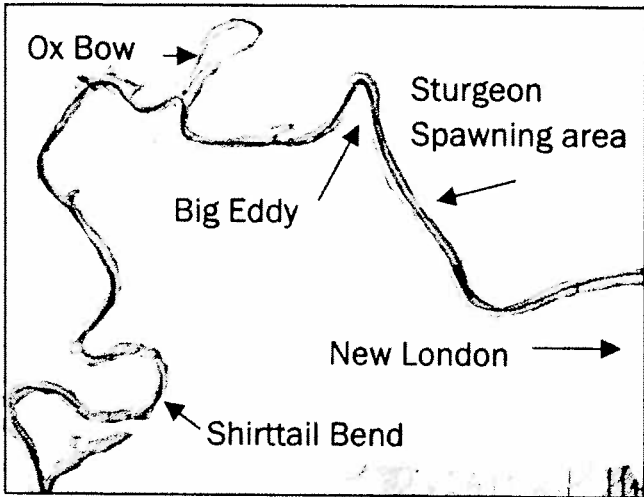
Yellow Bullhead Lake and river habitat. Spawning temperatures are unknown. Spawns May to July. Builds nests in weeds or banks. Color: olive, yellow, white. Average size is 8 to 10 inches.



Yellow Perch Lake and river habitat. Spawns April to May in of 45 to 52 degree water. Color: yellowish green, orange, white Average size 6 to 10 inches. Feeds on small fish, insects, snails, leeches and crayfish.

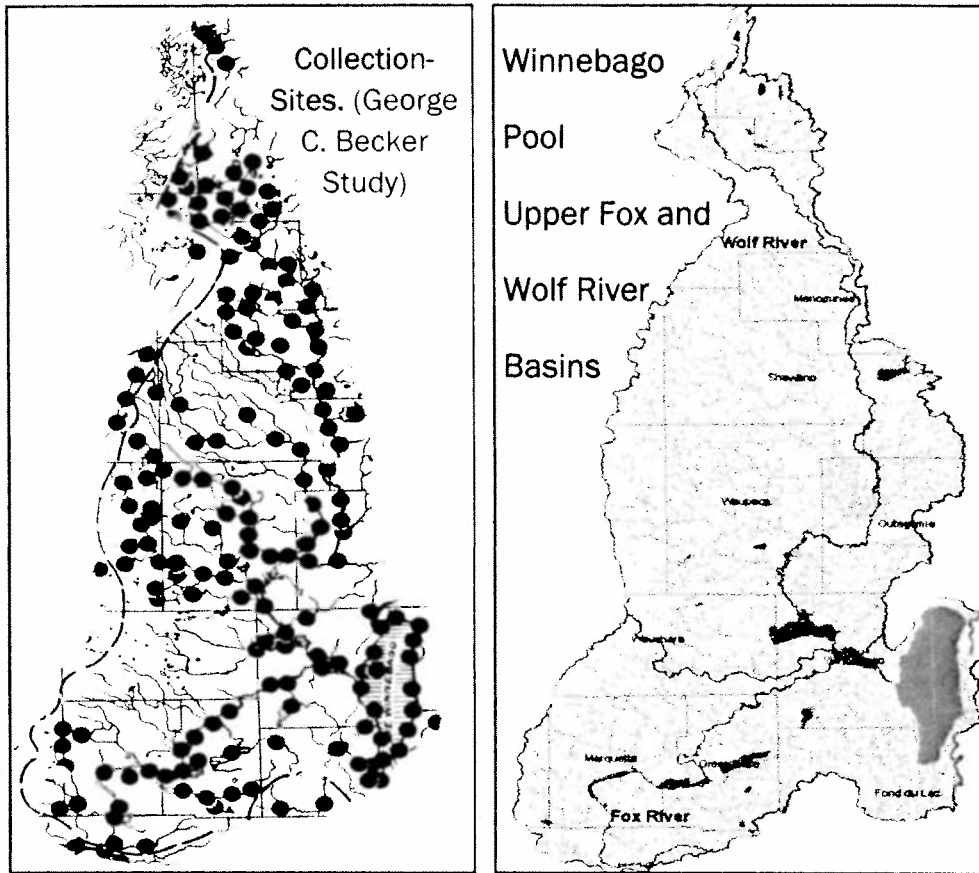
Biggest threat to the Winnebago pool: If introduced, these invasive species could provide the biggest threat to our waters. They are the white perch, round goby, fish-hook waterflea and the spiny waterflea. We must be responsible and we can do this by cleaning weeds off our boat trailers, power washing our boats, cleaning our live wells and bilges on our boats. Report any invasive specie to the WDNR in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, 920-424-3050.

Wolf River: Fremont to New London



Detailed maps provided by JAXMAPS.
920-233-3536

Geographical area covered in this book.



About the Author

Jack Brauer, retired founder and publisher of *Deer & Deer Hunting* and *Turkey & Turkey Hunting* magazines, lives on lake Winnebago and is an avid walleye angler. His curiosity about the fish populations in the lake led to the writing of this book after doing research to find out how many different species of fish were in the Winnebago waters. Jack also produces fishing workshops for anglers education.



Primary References

John Lyons, Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources, John is a fisheries research biologist with the Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources.

Gordon Priegel, his eight year study of fish populations in Lake Winnebago which provided data in his Report # 27.

Kendall Kamke, Senior Fisheries Biologist for the Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources in Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

George C. Becker, who wrote a book *Fishes of Wisconsin* that is a definitive work used by many who study fish in Wisconsin.

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