SURFACE WATER RESOURCES

OF

BURNETT COUNTY

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SURFACE WATER RESOURCES OF BURNETT COUNTY

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Agricultural Stabilization Committee Aerial Photos, 1962

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Coordinating Committee of Conservation Needs Report, 1963

Committee on Water Pollution

Conservation Department Campground Directory

Conservation Department Fish Management Water Files

Conservation Department Game Management Reports and Files

Farm Plat Book of Burnett County, 1962

Forestry Inventory, 1955

Lake Classification Field Surveys, 1963-1966

Population Census Report, 1960

Public Service Commission Reports

Soil Surveys

State Highway Department Maps

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Weather Reporting Services

INTRODUCTION

In 1959, the Wisconsin Legislature and Governor asked the State Conservation Department to develop a program for classification of lakes by use. To fulfill this request, the Department must first prepare a water resources inventory to acquire the necessary data from which to formulate generalizations necessary for classification. Inventories are being prepared on a county by county basis to conform with other resources inventories conducted by the Conservation Department. The basic premise underlining this program is the growing realization that the uses which surface waters are subjected to is steadily increasing. As the number and intensity of demands increase, new conflicts of interest arise. There are conflicts between the angler, irrigator, speedboater, cottage owner and duck hunter, to name a few. These conflicting interest groups tend to infringe upon the activities of others. Often, certain uses are destructive to the very nature and future existence of the water resource. A method of insuring the continued enjoyment of this natural resource for the benefit of all concerned is therefore necessitated.

This inventory is intended to provide a summarization of the quantity, quality and character of the surface water resources of Burnett County, including both lakes and streams. Use potential will be described and methods of protection discussed. The inventory will have served its purpose if it can be used as a guide in planning for the wise use and good management of the waters of Burnett County.

Data for this inventory were gathered from a variety of sources. The principal sources were aerial photographs, U.S.G.S. maps, field inspections, interviews and actual sampling. Since this activity was approached as an inventory of recreational waters, little consideration was given to industrial and agricultural uses of surface waters. The waters files of the district fish managers were used in determining some of the fish species compositions. Because a definite time limit was necessarily imposed on data collections, detailed comprehensive surveys were not always possible.

GENERAL SETTING OF THE WATERS OF BURNETT COUNTY

Geography

The surface waters of Burnett County occupy one drainage system, the St. Croix River. Of the 889 square miles of land and water in Burnett County, the St. Croix River drains 565.8 square miles. Land areas within the drainage system that have no permanent surface waters or drainage outlets comprise 193.4 square miles and landlocked areas with measurable lake surface waters account for the remaining 129.8 square miles of the county's area (Fig. 1). The maximum elevation of Burnett County is about 1,460 feet in the southeast corner, and the minimum is 760 feet above sea level.

Geology

The bedrock formations of Burnett County are mainly Keweenawan trap rock with the exception of an area of Lake Superior sandstone in the extreme northeastern township and an area of Upper Cambrian or St. Croixan sandstone in the southeastern and western parts of the county. The dense Keweenawan trap formation is practically unlimited in depth, as this formation is erupted from deep seated sources; hence, it has little value as an aquifer for water supplies. The sandstone formation underlying the surface deposits probably does not exceed a thickness of 100 to 200 feet, and is probably underlain either by the trap or by granitic formations.

The most recent glacier to reach Burnett County 10-15,000 years ago, the Wisconsin Glacier, completely covered the county. Glacial debris, or till, was deposited across the county as the glacier retreated. This glacial till, consisting of boulders, sand and gravel mixed with some clay, ranges in thickness from a few feet up to 100 or 300 feet maximum. The surface sand, usually underlain by the stratified clay deposits, forming the broad, level areas of the county, is variable in thickness because of the uneven surface of rock upon which it was deposited. These deposits usually range in thickness from 50 to 200 feet, but may reach 300 feet in places. (Weidman and Schultz, 1915).

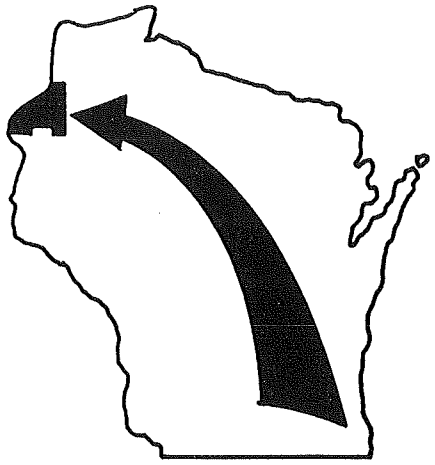
Terminal moraines were formed southeast of Grantsburg, in the southeastern portion of the county and in a few scattered areas in the central and eastern portions of the county. The lakes in this terminal moraine area are usually quite deep and have a considerable range in sizes, shapes and types.

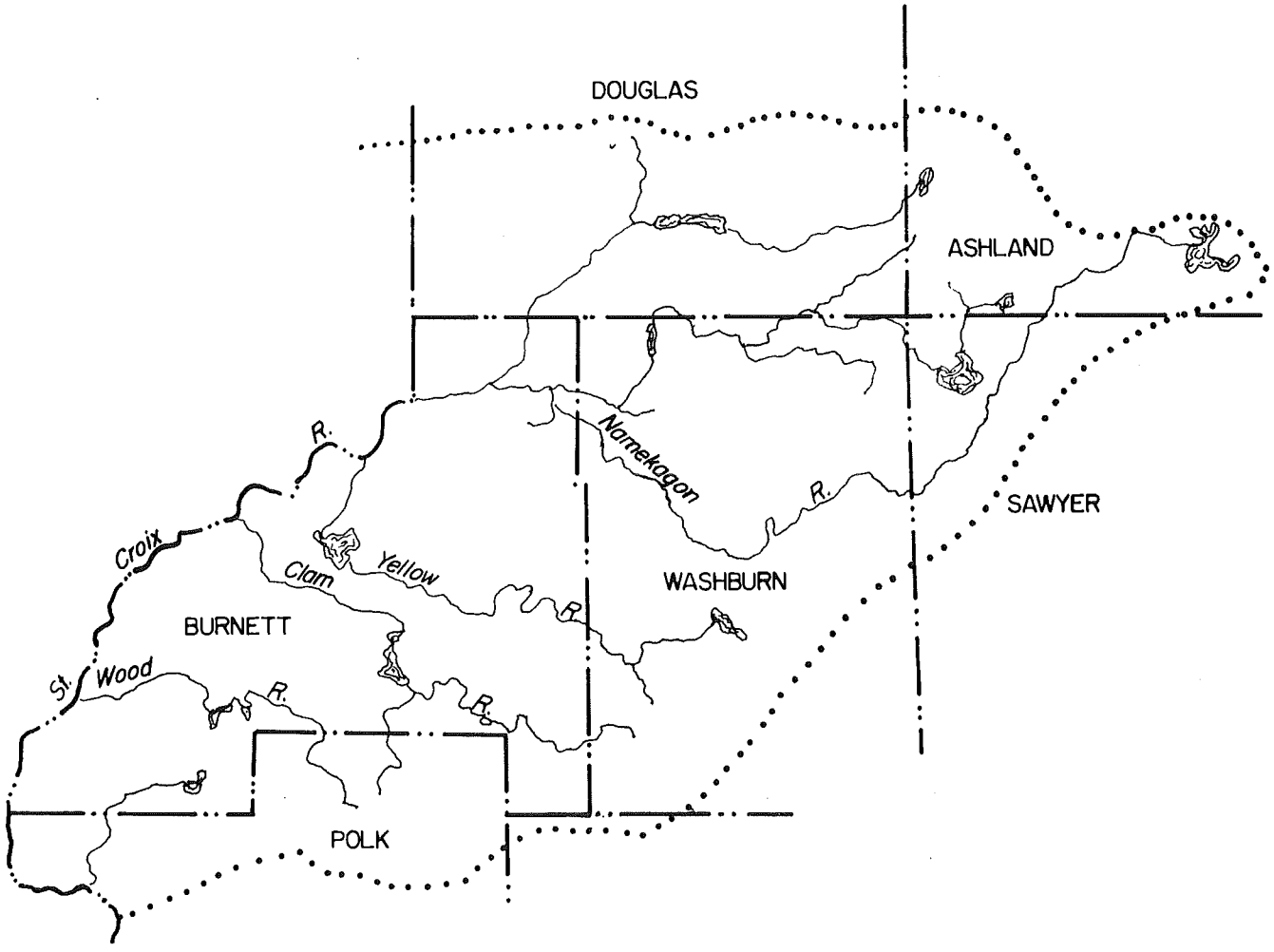
Most of Burnett County is covered with pitted outwash except for the terminal moraines already described and some ground moraine in the extreme southeast corner, near Grantsburg, and in the northwestern corner. The lakes in the outwash plain are usually characterized as being shallow and marshy, often ephemeral and not deep enough to prevent winter fish kills from oxygen depletion.

Soils

Sandy soils cover nearly all of Burnett County. Outwash soils of the acid drift type are found along the St. Croix River boundary waters and around the Bashaw Brook area. There is an area of upland soils of the calcareous drift type extending from Grantsburg southeast through the better farming area of the county. The more fertile waters of the county are also found in this area. Northeast of Grantsburg lie the lacustrine soils of calcareous and acid drift which were deposited by glacial Lake Grantsburg. The remainder of the county has upland soils of the acid drift type.

Fig. 1. Location of Burnett County within the State and within major watersheds.





Climate

The climate of Burnett County is classified as continental with an average annual temperature of 41.4 degrees Fahrenheit. The winters are long, cold and snowy, while summers are relatively short and warm with only brief periods of hot, humid weather. Springs and falls are often short and mixtures of both summer and winter. Mean temperatures drop below freezing in mid-November and freeze-up of lakes follows soon afterward. The average date of the last freeze in spring is May 31, and the first in fall is September 12. The growing season, which is defined as the number of days between the last freeze in the spring and the first in the fall, averages 104 days.

The average annual precipitation for Burnett County is about 30.4 inches. The average annual runoff amounts to about 9.3 inches near Rush City on the St. Croix River (Table 1). The more permeable soils of this region evidently permit a greater portion of rainfall to percolate into the ground and enter groundwater flows than in regions of less rugged topography and clay soils.

Maximum precipitation occurs in June, however, highest runoff is usually experienced earlier in the spring during April when snowmelt occurs.

Land Use

The most striking land feature of the county is the level to gently rolling outwash plain known as the "pine barrens" which covers all but the southern farming areas of the county. Jack pine is the important cover type on these "barrens" but scattered throughout the area are hardwoods on patches of loams and clays, and there is brush and scrubby trees in the kettle-like depressions. The original vegetation of the southern farm area was oak or pine, but the second growth timber is largely white birch and aspen.

Excluding all water, land area totals 835.7 square miles. Of this, 67.4 percent is forest land, 22.6 percent is farmland, 7.6 percent is marsh and muskeg and the remaining 2.4 percent is in other uses. According to the Conservation Department's forest inventory, of the 562 square miles of commercial forest, the various forest types are ranked as follows, with the square miles of each type: aspen - 129; jack pine - 104; upland brush and grass - 84; scrub oak - 77; oak - 64; lowland brush - 38; swamp hardwoods - 28; other conifers - 21; and northern hardwoods - 17. Table 2 summarizes the land use factors which influence the surface water quality and quantity.

Table 1 Climatic data for the Burnett County area*

STATION**	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit: Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Mean precipitation in inches: Annual precip.	Annual snowfall	No. days with rain
Danbury	41.4	108	-46	30.38	55.4	60
Spooner	42.4	110	-46	27.81	45.8	60
Cumberland	42.5	107	-52	30.72	47.3	61
Amery	43.0	108	-46	27.65	41.2	58
Solon Springs	41.3	108	-47	32.10	55.5	66
Winter	38.9	107	-46	30.45	58.0	64

St. Croix River
near Rush City, Minn.***

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Mean
Discharge in cfs:													
High water, 1944	2,297	2,626	1,762	1,539	1,782	2,087	7,914	14,140	17,130	6,764	3,421	3,176	5,381
Low water, 1934	1,229	1,410	1,438	1,433	1,285	1,585	4,336	2,123	1,354	851	748	1,260	1,585
Runoff in inches:													
High water, 1944	.52	.57	.40	.35	.38	.47	1.73	3.18	3.74	1.52	.77	.69	14.32
Low water, 1934	.28	.31	.32	.32	.26	.36	.94	.48	.29	.19	.17	.27	4.19

* Wisconsin Climatolotigal Data, Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, 1961
** 30-Year Records
*** Selected Water Years

Table 2 Land use in Burnett County*

	Acres		Percent of Total Area	
Forest:				
Commercial forest	359,640		63.2	
Noncommercial forest	610		0.1	
Total forest land		360,250		63.3
Nonforest land:				
Farm	120,890		21.2	
Marsh and muskeg	40,947		7.2	
Recreational, industrial, residential	3,130		0.6	
Right-of-way	9,260		1.6	
Rock outcrop and sand dune	340		0.1	
Total nonforest land		174,567		30.7
Waters:				
Lakes:	31,518		5.5	
Natural 30,315				
Impoundment 1,203				
Streams:	2,625		0.5	
Total Water		34,143		6.0
Total area of Burnett County: (889 square miles)		568,960		100.0

*Source: Wisconsin Conservation Department's Forest Inventory, except waters data.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WATERS OF BURNETT COUNTY

A short paragraph describing each body of water is provided in this section. Additional details are enumerated in Appendix I. Lakes, impoundments and streams have been defined for inventory purposes. A lake is a body of water which is navigable, meandered, or public, and which is wet nine out of ten years. An impoundment is a body of water which owes one-half or more of the maximum depth to an artificial impounding structure. The streams referred to in the inventory are all those which have a permanent flow and also those streams of intermittent flow or seasonal flow which have significance for recreational purposes. For further definition of lake types, wetlands and other terms used to describe and classify waters, a glossary is provided at the end of this summary. Information on unnamed streams may be found in the descriptive paragraphs on lakes and named streams into which they flow. Comments on the fishery values refer primarily to the species of most value for recreational fishing.

In preparation of the maps accompanying this summary, a numbering system was devised for unnamed lakes based on legal description. They are referred to by the township, section, sixteenth section, and etc. in which they are located. The accompanying county waters map illustrates this lake numbering system. Legal descriptions designated for streams refer to the outlet location of the stream.

Maps reproduced in this publication were not intended for legal or regulatory use. They should, therefore, not be considered or used as factual or final authority because of natural or man-made changes which may have occurred.

Named Lakes

Austin Lake, T39N, R15W, Section 6
Surface Acres = 85.1, Maximum Depth = 52 feet, M.P.A. = 42 ppm, Secchi Disk = 14 feet

A soft water, drainage lake with an outlet flow of approximately 0.2 cubic feet per second to the Yellow River. Its fish population consists of northern pike, walleye, perch, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed and bullhead. About ninety percent of the shoreline is sand bottomed with extensive areas of aquatic vegetation. Most of the lakeshore is upland except for 108 acres of adjoining wetlands which provide habitat for a few nesting ring-necked ducks, mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. It is also used by a few migratory waterfowl. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant. The only access is private at the south end of the lake. Private development consists of fifteen cottages, one resort and boat rental. There is no public frontage.

Baker Lake, T39N, R14W, Section 18
Surface Acres = 27.1, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of forage minnows. It is subject to winterkill. There is no private development and its 0.80 miles of shoreline is in Burnett County forest land. A few mallards and blue-winged teal nest along the fresh meadow lakeshore. There is an access trail on the north side of the lake.

Baker Lake, T39N, R15W, Section 2
Surface Acres = 19.6, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake. It has no fishery due to its shallow depth. There is little use by waterfowl or furbearers. Public frontage amounts to 0.49 miles of Burnett County forest land. There is no access road or private development.

Banach Lake, T40N, R15W, Section 29
Surface Acres = 15.6, Maximum Depth = 40 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 14 feet

A soft water, seepage lake located within the boundaries of the state-owned Keizer Lake Wildlife Area. It is landlocked and has a fish population of brook trout, rainbow trout, perch, golden shiner and common shiner. Anticipated future management of the lake will be for largemouth bass and panfish. The entire shore is upland and there is no private development. Due to the public use it receives, it is not used much by furbearers or waterfowl although there are records of nesting wood ducks. There is an improved state-owned public access with parking on the north end of the lake.

Barren Springs #1, T42N, R14W, Section 22
Surface Acres = 3.1, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 32 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A spring pond which forms the headwaters of Barrens Creek. Outlet flow is estimated to be 1.0 cubic feet per second. Brook trout are present in limited numbers. Other fish present are northern pike, perch, bluegill, white sucker and common shiner. The pond is ninety percent muck-bottomed and has a shoreline composed of ten percent fresh meadow and ninety percent open leatherleaf bog. It is used by a few migratory waterfowl along with nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and occasionally black ducks. Aquatic vegetation is sparse. The entire 0.52 miles of lakeshore is in Burnett County forest land ownership. There is a private hunting cabin on the north side of the pond and there is no public access.

Barren Springs #2, T42N, R14W, Section 26
Surface Acres = 0.8, Maximum Depth = 1 foot, M.P.A. = 40 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A spring pond with an estimated outlet flow of 0.2 cubic feet per second to Barrens Creek. It is a wilderness type lake with no private development and the only access is by navigable water from Barrens Creek. The only fish present are forage minnows. Shoreline vegetation consists mainly of tag alder and sedges and the entire pond is muck bottomed. The entire 0.20 miles of shoreline is in Burnett County forest land ownership. The only waterfowl use would be occasional nesting mallards, blue-winged teal or wood ducks. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant.

Bartash Lake, T40N, R15W, Section 22
Surface Acres = 21.6, Maximum Depth = 21 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked, with a fish population of northern pike, perch, largemouth bass, bluegill and pumpkinseed. There is no public frontage or public access and private development consists of one cabin. Eighty-five percent of the shoreline is upland hardwood with a few scattered jack pine and the remaining portion is composed of leatherleaf bog and fresh meadow wetlands. Waterfowl use is limited to a few nesting ring-necked or wood ducks. Furbearer use is insignificant.

Bashaw Lake, T38N, R14W, Sections 17, 18, 19
Surface Acres = 171.4, Maximum Depth = 15 feet, M.P.A. = 84 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

A hard water, drainage lake on Bashaw Brook. The lake has an estimated outlet flow of 12.2 cubic feet per second. Its main fish population is composed of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill and black crappie. Pumpkinseed, bullhead and white sucker are also present. Lakeshore vegetation is mainly upland hardwood with a few scattered pines and small areas of tamarack and tag alder swamp. There is a margin of dense aquatic vegetation around the entire lakeshore with the main species being wild rice, cattails, pondweed species, coontail and water milfoil. All but twenty percent of the littoral region is sand bottomed. Beaver are present in Bashaw Brook just below the lake. The extensive beds of wild rice and cattails along with approximately 57 acres of adjoining wetlands offers some excellent habitat for nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, ring-necked ducks, wood ducks and occasionally hooded mergansers. It also receives moderate use by migratory diving ducks, puddle ducks and coots. Muskrat use is significant. The lake is accessible on the southeast by a town road access with limited parking. The only other public frontage is 0.19 miles of Burnett County land at the inlet. Private development consists of two resorts and one boat rental place.

Bass Lake, T37N, R18W, Sections 17, 18
Surface Acres = 42.5, Maximum Depth = 45 feet, M.P.A. = 35 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked with a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, pumpkinseed and bullhead. Lakeshore vegetation is mainly oak with scattered jack pine upland, grass upland and tag alder - fresh meadow wetland. Private development consists of two cottages and the lake does not have a public access or any public frontage. Waterfowl use is limited to a few nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks and some migratory diving ducks. Muskrat and beaver use is limited.

Bass Lake, T38N, R15W, Sections 8, 9
Surface Acres = 110.0, Maximum Depth = 20 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie and pumpkinseed. An occasional winterkill is a management problem. There is no public access or public frontage and private development consists of ten cottages. About 80 percent of the shoreline is sand bottomed with water lilies, pickerelweed and pondweed species being the most common aquatic plants. All but about two percent of the lakeshore is upland of mixed hardwoods, with a few conifers and a small area of cultivated land. Waterfowl use is limited to a few migratory puddle and diving ducks and nesting mallards and wood ducks. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant.

Bass Lake, T38N, R15W, Sections 25, 26
Surface Acres = 38.7, Maximum Depth = 34 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake. It has a fish population of largemouth bass. Most of the adjoining lakeshore is upland except for nine acres of leatherleaf and tag alder bog. Private development consists of one cabin and there is no public frontage or access road. Beaver and muskrat use is insignificant and it is not used extensively by waterfowl.

Bass Lake, T39N, R14W, Sections 23, 24
Surface Acres = 31.4, Maximum Depth = 27 feet, M.P.A. = 16 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked with a fish population of largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, black crappie and common shiner. The littoral zone is approximately 70 percent sand bottomed and 30 percent muck bottomed and has moderately dense stands of pickerelweed, cattail, water lily and pondweed species. The fresh meadow and leatherleaf bog wetland area along the west side of the lake provides excellent habitat for nesting blue-winged teal, mallard and wood duck. Migratory puddle ducks, diving ducks and occasionally geese use the lake during the spring and fall migrations. The only access is a private road on the east side which is frequently used by the public. Public frontage consists of 0.12 miles of Burnett County land and private development amounts to two cottages.

Bass Lake, T39N, R16W, Sections 14, 23, 24
Surface Acres = 181.9, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. = 20 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake. Fish species present are northern pike, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed and bullhead. The lakeshore is entirely upland and the littoral region is sand bottomed with sparse aquatic vegetation. Fluctuating water levels are a use problem. There is no public frontage or public access although the town road along the north shore is used for access. Private development consists of two resorts and boat rentals and ten cottages. The lake receives moderate use by migratory diving ducks and puddle ducks. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant.

Bass Lake, T40N, R15W, Section 23
Surface Acres = 42.3, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 18 ppm

This is a soft water, seepage lake, landlocked, with a fish population of largemouth bass and bluegill. The shoreline vegetation is upland hardwood, Norway pine and jack pine with a small area of fresh meadow wetland on each end of the lake. Migrating diving ducks and puddle ducks use the lake quite extensively in the spring. There is also some use by nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, ring-necked ducks and wood ducks. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant. Private development amounts to one cottage and there is no public frontage or access.

Bass Lake, T40N, R17W, Sections 13, 14, 23, 24
Surface Acres = 207.4, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake which is landlocked and has a fish population of largemouth bass, bluegill, perch and bullhead. Fluctuating water levels and an occasional complete winterkill conditions are management problems. There is no public frontage and the only access is by a private trail at the southeast corner of the lake. There are nineteen cottages on the lake. The twenty-five acres of adjoining fresh meadow wetlands and an abundance of aquatic vegetation make this lake ideal for nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, ring-necked ducks, wood ducks and loons. This lake also has high use by migratory puddle and diving ducks. Muskrat and beaver usage is not significant.

Bass Lake, T41, 42N, R14W, Sections 3, 34
Surface Acres = 30.0, Maximum Depth = 35 feet, M.P.A. = 31 ppm, Secchi Disk = 13 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, black crappie and rock bass. Ninety-five percent of the shoreline is aspen, oak, white birch, jack pine and black spruce upland. The remaining five percent is a leatherleaf bog. The shoreline is 80 percent sand bottomed and aquatic vegetation is sparse. Public frontage amounts to 0.44 miles of Burnett County forest land. The only access is by a private trail at the west end of the lake. Private development consists of seven cottages. Waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant.

Bass Lake, T41N, R15, 16W, Sections 18, 13
Surface Acres = 67.3, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 15 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked, with a fish population of largemouth bass, bluegill and perch. The entire shoreline is upland and the littoral region is sand bottomed. Aquatic vegetation is sparse. There is no access or public frontage and private development consists of eleven cottages. An occasional complete winterkill condition is a management problem. Waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant.

Bass Lake Springs, T38N, R15W, Section 36
Surface Acres = 0.6, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 91 ppm

A spring pond with an outlet flow of approximately 1.8 cubic feet per second to the North Fork of the Clam River. The pond is surrounded by a maple, birch and tag alder swamp. Waterfowl use is limited to a few nesting wood ducks and muskrat and beaver use is light. There is no public frontage, access or private development. Fish species present are brook and brown trout.

Behr Lake, T40N, R14W, Section 22
Surface Acres = 38.3, Maximum Depth = 15 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm

This is a landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass and bluegill. An occasional complete winterkill is a management problem. About 40 percent of the surrounding upland, fresh meadow and bog shoreline is pastured. The lake has extensive beds of aquatic vegetation. There is some use by migratory waterfowl and nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, ring-necked ducks and wood ducks. Furbearer use is insignificant. Private development consists of two cottages and there is no public frontage or access.

Benoit Lake, T39N, R14W, Sections 3, 9, 10
Surface Acres = 279.0, Maximum Depth = 40 feet, M.P.A. = 76 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

A hard water, seepage lake with an outlet stream at the south end which flows into Rice Lake. The estimated normal outlet flow of the lake is 3.9 cubic feet per second. The most common fish species are northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie and pumpkinseed. Smallmouth bass, rock bass, perch, bullhead, white sucker, carp and bowfin are also present. Although carp are present, they are not abundant enough to create a management problem at the present time. The lake has an abundance of aquatic plants with bulrushes, cattails, pickerelweed, white water lily, yellow water lily and pondweed species being the most common. About 70 percent of the lakeshore is upland and about 10 percent of this upland is pastured. The remaining 30 percent of lakeshore is tamarack - leatherleaf bog and fresh meadow wetlands which are used by nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks, ring-necked ducks and loons. Migratory waterfowl use is moderate to heavy with mallards, coot, scaup and teal the most common species found. Public frontage is lacking and the only access is a private one off the town road on the south end of the lake. Private development consists of five resorts and one boat rental plus seven cottages. There is some muskrat usage but beaver are absent.

Berg Lake, T41N, R15W, Sections 19, 30
Surface Acres = 41.7, Maximum Depth = 45 feet, M.P.A. = 14 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of largemouth bass and panfish. Fish management records show that the lake contained brook trout at one time. The lake has no public frontage or private development. The only access is a very poor private trail on the south side of the lake. Although the lake has 41.7 surface acres, it only has 13 acres of open water. There is a dense stand of spike rush, white water lily, pickerelweed and water shield surrounding the open water. The lakeshore is 40 percent fresh meadow with the rest white birch, oak, aspen and jack pine upland. Migratory and nesting waterfowl use the lake at times. Muskrat and beaver use is limited.

Big Lake, T40N, R15W, Section 31
Surface Acres = 74.6, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 18 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

This landlocked, soft water, seepage lake has a fish population of northern pike, perch, largemouth bass, bluegill, bullhead, white sucker and golden shiner. It is subject to winterkill, the latest occurred in 1965. The shoreline is predominately sand bottomed and due to its shallow depth, there is an abundance of aquatic vegetation. The lake is bounded on all sides by the Keizer Lake Wildlife Area. Public access is gained off the county road on the west side of the lake and it is unimproved. Private development consists of two cabins on the south side of the county road. Furbearer use is light. A few mallards, blue-winged teal, ring-necked ducks and wood ducks use the lake for nesting. There is moderate use by migratory diving ducks and puddle ducks.

Big Bear Lake, T41N, R14W, Sections 19, 20, 29, 30
Surface Acres = 188.7, Maximum Depth = 17 feet, M.P.A. = 33 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

A soft water, seepage lake which is landlocked. Fish present are mainly walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill and black crappie. Northern pike, bullhead and bowfin are also present. There are four resorts and three boat rental places and fifteen cottages around the lakeshore. Public frontage and access are absent. Dense beds of white water lilies, water shield, pondweed species and water milfoil are growing in the south end of the lake. Lakeshore vegetation is mainly oak, white birch and Norway pine upland with two small areas of tamarack - tag alder swamp in the southwest and north corners of the lake. The 65 acres of adjoining wetlands are used by nesting ring-necked ducks, wood ducks and loons. Beaver are absent and muskrat use is insignificant.

Big Doctor Lake, T38N, R16W, Sections 6,7
Surface Acres = 221.6, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake subject to periodic winterkills. Its fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, pumpkinseed and bullhead. Lakeshore vegetation is 50 percent upland and 50 percent tag alder and tamarack - leatherleaf bog wetlands. Aquatic vegetation is mainly white and yellow water lilies, spike rush, cattails, bulrush and Potamogeton species. Private development consists of twelve cottages and there is no public frontage. The only access is a private trail on the east side of the lake. The lake and its adjoining wetlands are used by a few nesting mallards, ring-necked ducks, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. There is moderate use by fall migrant diving ducks. Furbearer use is limited.

Big McKenzie Lake, T40N, R14W, Sections 24, 25, 26, 36
Surface Acres = 1,142.3, Maximum Depth = 71 feet, M.P.A. = 84 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A hard water, drainage lake located on McKenzie Creek. Estimated normal outlet flow is approximately 7.4 cubic feet per second. It has an intermittent inlet flow from Lost Lake and a permanent inlet flow from a cranberry bog at the south end of the lake. The main fish species are muskellunge, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie and bullhead. Walleye, smallmouth bass, perch, cisco, rock sturgeon, white sucker, bowfin and common shiner are also present. The lake has an occasional fish kill during the summer months, the last one occurring during the latter part of June, 1965. Private development around the lake consists of 15 resorts, four boat rentals and 74 cottages and dwellings. An improved public access with parking is provided at the north end of the lake. This access is the only public frontage. The lakeshore is predominantly upland except for 64 acres of wetlands, mostly in the south end of the lake, which provide habitat for muskrats, nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks, mergansers and loons. Migratory coots and Canada geese also use the lake.

Big Sand Lake, T38, 39N, R15W, Sections, Several
Surface Acres = 1,400.0, Maximum Depth = 55 feet, M.P.A. = 46 ppm, Secchi Disk = 14 feet

This is a soft water, seepage lake with an outlet to the Yellow River. Although the outlet creek has water in it at all times, the only flow out of the lake is during periods of high runoff. There is an intermittent feeder from Warner Lake coming in on the south side. The main fish species present are northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie and pumpkinseed. Muskellunge, smallmouth bass, rock bass, bullhead, perch, white sucker and bowfin are also present. Migratory waterfowl use is very high with large concentrations of puddle ducks, diving ducks, coots and geese at times. It is also used by nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, ring-necked ducks, wood ducks and loons. The only public frontage is an unimproved twenty foot wide platted access at the southwest end of the lake. There are six resorts and boat rental places and 56 cottages. There is no public access.

Birch Island Lake, T40N, R14, 15W, Sections, Several
Surface Acres = 837.7, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 30 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake which is subject to periodic winterkills, the last one occurring during the winter of 1964-1965. Fish species present are northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, perch, pumpkinseed, bullhead and bowfin. It is an excellent waterfowl lake and has high use by migratory scaup, mallards, ring-necked ducks, widgeon, coots and occasional goldeneyes and geese. The 420 acres of adjoining wetlands provide habitat for nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks, ring-necked ducks and loons. Eighty percent of the littoral zone is sand bottomed and there is a moderate amount of aquatic vegetation. About 20 percent of the predominantly upland shoreline is pastured. Private development consists of 46 cabins. The only public frontage is 0.82 miles around the state-owned island. There is no public access.

Black Lake, T38N, R17W, Section 35
Surface Acres = 11.2, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 11 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with no fishery due to its shallow depth. The surface of the water is covered by a dense stand of yellow water lilies and water shield. There is no private development, public frontage or public access. The fresh meadow shoreline is used by a few nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and ring-necked ducks. The lake is also used by a few migratory diving ducks. Furbearer use is insignificant.

Blomberg Lake, T38N, R17W, Sections 3, 4
Surface Acres = 68.2, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 23 ppm

An acid, bog lake located in the Amsterdam Sloughs Wildlife Area. There is no fishery because of its shallow depth. It has an intermittent outlet to Mud Hen Lake. It is a very good waterfowl lake with high use by migratory puddle ducks, diving ducks, coots and geese. The 345 acres of adjoining tamarack, black spruce and tag alder wetlands are used by nesting mallard, blue-winged teal, wood and ring-necked ducks. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant. Public frontage consists of 1.10 miles of Wisconsin Conservation Department land. There is a wilderness type lake with no access or private development.

Bluff Lake, T40N, R17W, Sections 8, 9, 16
Surface Acres = 50.6, Maximum Depth = 23 feet, M.P.A. = 25 ppm, Secchi Disk = 14 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, which is landlocked. Fish species present are northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, pumpkinseed and bullhead. The shoreline vegetation is oak, white birch, aspen and jack pine. Waterfowl use is limited to a few migratory diving ducks and possibly nesting wood ducks and hooded mergansers. There is no public frontage or public access. Private development consists of seven cottages.

Bogey Lake, T40N, R15W, Section 11
Surface Acres = 23.8, Maximum Depth = 20 feet, M.P.A. = 47 ppm, Secchi Disk = 17 feet

This is a soft water, seepage lake. It is landlocked and has a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, pumpkinseed and bullhead. There is no public access or public frontage. Private development consists of a permanent residence and cabin. The shoreline is 80 percent sand bottomed and has a moderate growth of aquatic vegetation. There is also quite an area of floating bog in the lake. Forty percent of the lakeshore is fresh meadow wetlands. Mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and ring-necked ducks use the floating bog and fresh meadow for nesting.

Boner Lake, T40N, R15W, Sections 13, 23, 24
Surface Acres = 88.4, Maximum Depth = 12 feet, M.P.A. = 11 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds and bullheads. An occasional winterkill and stunted panfish are management problems. Seven acres of adjoining leatherleaf bog and fresh meadow wetlands provide some habitat for nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and ring-necked ducks. A public access with limited parking is provided on the east side of the lake. This access is the only public frontage. There are three dwellings on the lake. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant.

Bradley Lake, T42N, R14W, Section 24
Surface Acres = 6.2, Maximum Depth = 15 feet, M.P.A. = 16 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake surrounded by jack pine and oak upland. It is landlocked. Fish species present are largemouth bass, perch and bluegill. The littoral region is entirely sand bottomed and aquatic vegetation is scarce. Blue-winged teal and mallards may nest here. Muskrat use is insignificant and beaver are absent. The entire shoreline of 0.38 miles is in Burnett County forest land. There is one hunting cabin on the lake and there is no public access.

Briggs Lake, T41N, R15W, Sections 28, 29
Surface Acres = 55.0, Maximum Depth = 12 feet, M.P.A. = 54 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

This is a hard water, drainage lake on Loon Creek. Outlet flow is approximately 19.0 cubic feet per second and there is a two foot dam on the outlet. The lake has extensive beds of wild rice and as a result receives very high use by migratory waterfowl. The shoreline is a combination of fresh meadow-tag alder swamp and leatherleaf bog. Nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks, hooded mergansers and ring-necked ducks use the wetland shore. Muskrat use is significant but beaver are not present. There are two cottages on the lake. An unimproved public access is located at the north end of the lake. Public frontage consists of 0.72 miles of Burnett County forest land. Its main fish population is composed of northern pike, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed and bullheads. Other fish present are perch, largemouth bass, rock bass, white sucker and common shiners.

Buck Lake, T37N, R14W, Section 14
Surface Acres = 18.2, Maximum Depth = 31 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with no known fishery. A wilderness type lake, it has no public frontage, public access or private development. The tag alder, fresh meadow, leatherleaf bog shoreline is used by a few nesting wood ducks and hooded mergansers. A few migratory ducks use the lake in the fall. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant.

Buck Lake, T39N, R15W, Section 26
Surface Acres = 67.4, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 20 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake. It is landlocked and contains northern pike, largemouth bass, pumpkinseed, bluegill and golden shiner. Winterkill is a management problem. There is no public frontage or access and private development consists of an abandoned resort and one housetrailer. The lakeshore is 75 percent upland and 25 percent soft marsh. Migratory puddle ducks and diving ducks use the lake in spring and fall. Mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks, ring-necked ducks and loons may nest here. Beaver are absent and muskrat use is insignificant.

Buffalo Lake, T40N, R16W, Sections 18, 19
Surface Acres = 69.1, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 166 ppm

A hard water, seepage lake with an outlet stream to Danbury Flowage. Estimated outlet flow is about 1.0 cubic feet per second. Fish species present are northern pike, bullhead, common shiner, fathead minnow and johnny darter. It is a wilderness type lake with no access or private development. An occasional complete winterkill is a management problem. Public frontage amounts to 0.08 miles of Burnett County lands. The shoreline is 100 percent soft marsh with tag alder, cattail, reed grass and sedge species being the most common plants. This wetland area provides nesting habitat for mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and ring-necked ducks. Migratory puddle duck and diving duck use is quite high. Beaver are present and muskrat use is insignificant.

Burlingame Lake, T41N, R15W, Sections 19, 30
Surface Acres = 62.0, Maximum Depth = 19 feet, M.P.A. = 43 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A hard water, drainage lake, with an outlet flow of approximately 8.0 cubic feet per second to Loon Lake. The main fish species in the lake are northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie and bullhead. Perch, pumpkinseed, white sucker and bowfin are also present. Shoreline vegetation is a combination of oak, white birch, aspen, bog birch, pine and leatherleaf bog. The 90 percent sand bottomed littoral region contains some rooted aquatic vegetation with bulrush, white and yellow water lilies, water shield, wild celery and pondweed species the most common. Migratory waterfowl use is moderate and nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and loons occasionally use the lake. The only public access is poor and without parking. It is located at the north end of the lake by the bridge. There is a 60-foot wide undeveloped platted access at the south end of the lake. There is also a private access without parking at the north end of the lake. Private development consists of one cottage and one boat rental place. The public and platted accesses are the only public frontage.

Cadotte Lake, T40N, R15W, Sections 11, 12
Surface Acres = 126.5, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. = 52 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

A hard water, seepage lake connected to Loon Lake. Its shoreline is 90 percent sand bottomed and has an abundance of aquatic vegetation. Lakeshore vegetation is 95 percent oak, white birch, aspen and jack pine upland. Use by nesting waterfowl is limited and it receives moderate use by migratory waterfowl. Beaver are absent and muskrat use is insignificant. There is no public frontage and access is by navigable water from Loon Lake. Private development consists of two cottages.

Chase Lake, T40N, R17W, Section 28
Surface Acres = 6.0, Maximum Depth = 30 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

An acid, bog lake with a fish population of forage minnows. It is surrounded by a leatherleaf bog. Waterfowl and muskrat use is limited. Beaver are present. A wilderness type lake, it has no private development or access. The entire 0.40 miles of shoreline is in Burnett County forest land ownership.

Clam River Flowage, T40N, R17, 18W, Sections, Several
Surface Acres = 516.5, Maximum Depth = 28 feet, M.P.A. = 86 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A hard water, drainage impoundment on the Clam River. The outlet flow is approximately 210.7 cubic feet per second. It has a 35 foot water control structure on its outlet operated by the Clam River Dam Company. The most common fish present are northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed and bullhead. Walleyes, channel catfish, rock sturgeon, perch, rock bass, white sucker, redhorse and bowfin are also present. Thousands of puddle ducks use the flowage in the fall. It is also used by large numbers of migratory diving ducks, coots and Canada geese. Nesting waterfowl include mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks, hooded mergansers, ring-necked ducks, loons and Canada geese. Public frontage consists of 4.19 miles of State of Wisconsin Land Commission land and Burnett County forest land. There is no public access and private development consists of one resort and boat rental and ten cottages. Boats can be launched at the resort for a modest fee.

Clam River Springs, T37N, R14W, Section 12
Surface Acres = 1.3, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 117 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A spring pond with an outlet to North Fork Clam River. Outlet flow is approximately 1.1 cubic feet per second. Brook trout, brown trout and northern pike are present in the pond. At the present time the pond is being dredged out and will be managed for trout. Its tag alder shoreline of 0.25 miles is in State of Wisconsin Conservation Department ownership. A public access is provided at the southeast end of the lake. There is no private development. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant.

Clear Lake, T38N, R16W, Sections 17, 19, 20
Surface Acres = 118.0, Maximum Depth = 54 feet, M.P.A. = 28 ppm, Secchi Disk = 17 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, perch and pumpkinseed. The predominantly upland lakeshore provides little habitat for nesting waterfowl. A few migratory diving ducks use the lake. Beaver are absent and muskrat use is insignificant. The only public frontage is a small picnic and swimming area owned by the Village of Siren. Boat launching at this site is difficult. Private development consists of five resorts and one boat rental and 35 cottages.

Clubhouse Lake, T40N, R14W, Section 23
Surface Acres = 25.2, Maximum Depth = 26 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm

This is a landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of largemouth bass, bluegill and perch. Seventy percent of the lakeshore is upland with the remainder in leatherleaf bog, tag alder and fresh meadow wetlands. There is one cabin on the lake. Public frontage and access are lacking. Waterfowl use is limited and furbearer use is insignificant.

Conners Lake, T40N, R16W, Sections 25, 35, 36
Surface Acres = 102.9, Maximum Depth = 13 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, which is landlocked. Fish species present are northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, pumpkinseed, white sucker and fathead minnow. The lake has abundant aquatic vegetation and is subject to periodic winterkills. It also has a stunted panfish problem. There are three farm dwellings, one resort, nine cottages and two boat rentals around the lake. A few migratory waterfowl and nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood duck make use of the lake. Beaver are absent and muskrat use is insignificant. Other than a 60-foot wide undeveloped platted access on the east side of the lake, public frontage is lacking.

Corwick Lake, T40N, R15W, Section 14
Surface Acres = 5.9, Maximum Depth = 25 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake. The lakeshore has a narrow band of fresh meadow and leatherleaf bog around it. A few nesting wood ducks may use this area. Furbearer use is insignificant. Fish species present are largemouth bass, bluegill and pumpkinseed. A wilderness type lake, it has no private development or public access and there is no public frontage.

Cranberry Lake, T38N, R15W, Sections 5, 8
Surface Acres = 78.7, Maximum Depth = 23 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

This is a landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, pumpkinseed and bullhead. Lakeshore vegetation is 30 percent tamarack, black spruce, leatherleaf bog, 10 percent fresh meadow and the remainder upland hardwood and pines. Over one-third of the lake is covered by a thick growth of aquatic vegetation. The 104 acres of adjoining wetlands are used by nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks, hooded mergansers, ring-necked ducks and loons. Migratory waterfowl use is moderate. Beaver are absent and muskrat use is insignificant. Public frontage and access are lacking and private development consists of three cottages.

Cranberry Lake, T40N, R14W, Section 4
Surface Acres = 13.6, Maximum Depth = 2 feet, M.P.A. = 18 ppm

An acid, bog lake which has no fishery due to its shallow depth. The leatherleaf - tag alder bog shoreline may be used by a few nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. The lake receives moderate use by migratory puddle ducks. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant. Public frontage amounts to 0.20 miles of Burnett County land. It is a wilderness type lake with no access or private development.

Cranberry Lake, T41N, R16W, Section 36
Surface Acres = 22.5, Maximum Depth = 26 feet, M.P.A. = 58 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A hard water, drainage lake connected to Minerva Lake. The lake level is maintained by the water control structure on Minerva Lake. Fish present are northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, black crappie, pumpkinseed, bullhead and white sucker. The lakeshore is predominantly upland hardwoods and pine. There are large areas of floating bog in the lake. There is one cottage on the lake. Access is by way of navigable water from Minerva Lake. Public frontage is lacking. Beaver are absent. Puddle ducks and mergansers use the lake for nesting. There is also some use by migratory diving ducks and puddle ducks.

Crescent Lake, T40N, R14W, Section 16
Surface Acres = 35.7, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = 1 foot

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked with a fish population of largemouth bass, bluegills and bullheads. Occasional winterkills create a management problem. Fifty percent of the upland lakeshore is pastured. Waterfowl use is limited. Beaver are absent and muskrat use is insignificant. The only access is an unimproved one off the county road on the west side. The access is the only public frontage and there is no private development.

Crooked Lake, T38N, R16W, Sections 4, 5, 8
Surface Acres = 184.1, Maximum Depth = 9 feet, M.P.A. = 13 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

This is a soft water, seepage lake located partly in the Village of Siren. The lakeshore is upland hardwood and pines with a small area of fresh meadow wetland in the north end. This fresh meadow is used by nesting mallards, ring-necked ducks and loons. The fish population is composed of northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, black crappie and pumpkinseed. An occasional complete winterkill, stunted panfish and fluctuating water levels are management and use problems. Aquatic vegetation is sparse. Private development consists of two resorts and one boat rental and 76 dwellings. There is a park owned by the Village of Siren located at the southwest end of the lake. It has facilities for swimming, boat launching and picnicking. In addition to the park, there are four undeveloped platted accesses for a total of 0.12 miles of public frontage.

Crooked Lake, T40N, R15, 16W, Sections 7, 8, 12, 13
Surface Acres = 246.8, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 15 ppm, Secchi Disk = 1 foot

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake containing a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, perch, pumpkinseed and bullhead. Fluctuating water levels and occasional complete winterkills are management problems. The shoreline is sand bottomed with spike rush, white and yellow lilies, water shield and wild celery the most common aquatic plants. The 79 acres of adjoining wetlands are used by nesting puddle ducks, ring-necked ducks and loons. Use by migratory diving ducks is quite high. Furbearer use is insignificant. There is one resort and five cottages around the lake and there is no public frontage. The only access is an unimproved private one off the town road at the northeast corner of the lake.

Crystal Lake, T40N, R15W, Sections 19, 20
Surface Acres = 32.4, Maximum Depth = 5 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

This is a landlocked, soft water, seepage lake containing bluegill, bullhead and forage minnows. It is subject to occasional complete winterkills. Aquatic water lilies and water shield are abundant. Ninety percent of the surrounding lakeshore is upland. The adjoining wetlands may be used by nesting puddle ducks. The lake receives moderate use by diving ducks during the fall and spring migrations. There is no development or public frontage. Access can be gained off the town road on the east side. Beaver are present and muskrat use is insignificant.

Culbertson Lake, T40N, R15W, Section 10
Surface Acres = 27.7, Maximum Depth = 34 feet, M.P.A. = 90 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A hard water, drainage lake located on Culbertson Creek. There is a one foot rock dam on the outlet and the outlet flow is approximately 3.1 cubic feet per second. Fish species present are northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed and bullhead. The entire lakeshore is soft marsh and is used by nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks, ring-necked ducks and hooded mergansers. The lake receives moderate use by migratory puddle and diving ducks. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant. The only access is a private one on the south side. There is one cottage on the lake and there is no public frontage.

Culbertson Springs, T40N, R15W, Sections 10, 15
Surface Acres = 8.1, Maximum Depth = 9 feet, M.P.A. = 71 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A spring pond which forms the headwaters of Culbertson Creek. It has an outlet flow of approximately 2.5 cubic feet per second. The pond is surrounded by a tamarack, tag alder, sedge and cattail marsh which is used by nesting puddle ducks and mergansers. The shoreline is muck bottomed. Beaver are present at the outlet. There is 0.06 miles of state-owned public frontage. It is accessible by navigable water from the town road crossing at its outlet, and by a private access trail on the southwest side of the pond. There is no private development. Fish species present are brook trout, rainbow trout, northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill and forage minnows.

Danbury Flowage, T40N, R16, 17W, Sections, Several
Surface Acres = 256.0, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 80 ppm

A hard water, drainage impoundment on the Yellow River with a 38 foot headwater control structure operated by the Northwestern Wisconsin Electric Company. It has an outlet flow of approximately 42 cubic feet per second. The most common fish species are walleye, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, pumpkinseed, black crappie, bullhead and rock bass. Muskellunge, smallmouth bass, channel catfish, rock sturgeon, white sucker, northern redhorse, carp, bowfin, burbot and sheepshead are also present. The flowage has no access road to it but is accessible by navigable water from Little Yellow Lake. Most of its shoreline is covered with hardwoods. Private development consists of one resort and fourteen cottages. Muskrats and nesting blue-winged teal, mallards, black ducks, wood ducks, ring-necked ducks and mergansers make use of the 160 acres of adjoining wetlands. The wetlands are mostly wild rice. The flowage also receives high use by migratory puddle ducks, diving ducks and coot. Public frontage consists of 0.88 miles of Burnett County and State of Wisconsin Land Commission land.

Deep Lake, T40N, R14W, Section 23
Surface Acres = 33.5, Maximum Depth = 58 feet, M.P.A. = 18 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of largemouth bass, bluegill, perch and black crappie. It is landlocked and has no public frontage or public access. There is a private access trail on the east side of the lake. Lakeshore vegetation is 98 percent upland hardwoods and pines. Waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant. Private development consists of three cottages.

Deer Lake, T41N, R14, 15W, Sections 7, 12, 13
Surface Acres = 157.0, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. = 36 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A landlocked, soft water seepage lake with a fish population composed of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, black crappie, pumpkinseed and bullhead. The shoreline is upland hardwoods and pines. Waterfowl use is light and beaver and muskrat use insignificant. Private development consists of one resort and boat rental and 21 cottages. Public frontage consists of 0.20 miles of Burnett County land. The only access is by private trails. One at the east end of the lake and one at the northwest corner of the lake.

Des Moines Lake, T41N, R14W, Sections 28, 29, 32, 33
Surface Acres = 228.8, Maximum Depth = 37 feet, M.P.A. = 44 ppm, Secchi Disk = 18 feet

A soft water, seepage lake which is landlocked and has a fish population of muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, perch, bullhead and white sucker. Lakeshore vegetation is upland oak, white birch, aspen, jack pine and Norway pine. Aquatic vegetation is moderately abundant along the east shore and the entire shoreline is sand bottomed. An improved public access with limited parking is provided on the east side of the lake. In addition to this, there are four other undeveloped platted accesses for a total of 0.05 miles of public frontage. Private development consists of three resorts and one boat rental and 61 dwellings. A few migratory diving ducks use the lake. Muskrat use is insignificant and beaver are absent.

Devils Lake, T39, 40N, R16W, Sections, Several
Surface Acres = 971.8, Maximum Depth = 21 feet, M.P.A. = 39 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A soft water, seepage lake which is landlocked. Its fish population consists of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, bullhead and white sucker. Fluctuating water levels are a use problem. The shoreline is 60 percent sand and 40 percent gravel bottomed with sparse aquatic vegetation. Lakeshore vegetation is all upland hardwood and pine. There is 0.09 miles of public frontage which includes two undeveloped platted accesses and a small parcel on the west shore owned by the State of Wisconsin. There is no public access to the lake. There is a private access at the resort at the northwest corner of the lake. The lake receives high use by migratory diving ducks, sometimes numbering over 5,000 in the fall. Migratory coot and Canada geese also use the lake. Muskrat use is insignificant and beaver are absent. There are nine resorts and two boat rentals, 78 cottages and a church camp around the lake.

Doctor Lake, T38N, R17W, Section 12
Surface Acres = 63.5, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and subject to an occasional complete winterkill. Its fish species consist of largemouth bass, pumpkinseed, bluegill and green sunfish. Seventy-four acres of fresh meadow wetlands adjoin the lake and provide habitat for muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. There is no private development. State highway 70 touches the lake at the south end. There is a private access off the town road on the north side of the lake. There is no public frontage.

Dogtown Springs, T41N, R14W, Section 5
Surface Acres = 6.2, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 38 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A spring pond with a fish population of brook trout and forage minnows. It is a series of two ponds and has an estimated outlet flow of 7.0 cubic feet per second. The shoreline is mostly muck bottomed. The adjoining tag alder, black spruce and fresh meadow marsh is used by nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. There is a beaver dam on the outlet which is less than one foot high. The only access is a private trail from the west and there is no public frontage or development.

Dubois Lake, T40N, R14W, Section 34
Surface Acres = 71.2, Maximum Depth = 22 feet, M.P.A. = 38 ppm

This soft water, seepage lake is landlocked and has a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill and bullhead. There is no public frontage. There is a private access on the south side of the lake. Private development consists of nine cottages. Puddle ducks, mergansers and loons may nest in the 21 acres of adjoining fresh meadow - tag alder wetlands. Beaver are absent and muskrat use is insignificant.

Dunham Lake, T38N, R17W, Sections 21, 22, 27, 28
Surface Acres = 232.4, Maximum Depth = 59 feet, M.P.A. = 73 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A hard water, drainage lake located on the Wood River. The normal outlet flow is approximately 4.3 cubic feet per second. Main fish species present are northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass and black crappie. Bluegill, perch, rock bass, green sunfish, pumpkinseed, bullhead, white sucker, golden shiner and bowfin are also present. There is an improved public access without parking at the north end of the lake. This access is the only public frontage. Private development consists of 29 cottages and one resort and boat rental. Thirteen acres of adjoining wetlands provides some habitat for muskrats and nesting mallards, wood ducks, mergansers and loons. Beaver use is insignificant.

Durand Lake, T40N, R14W, Section 28
Surface Acres = 28.9, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of walleye. It is landlocked and is subject to an occasional complete winterkill. An overabundance of aquatic vegetation is also a use problem. About 50 percent of the hardwood upland, leatherleaf bog and fresh meadow shoreline is pastured. Waterfowl and furbearer use is light. There is no public frontage, access or private development.

Eagle Lake, T40N, R14W, Sections 26, 27
Surface Acres = 22.2, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with no fishery due to its shallow depth and winterkill conditions. It is a wilderness type lake with no access, public frontage or private development. Beaver are present and use by migratory puddle and diving ducks is moderate. The 11 acres of adjoining fresh meadow wetlands may be used by a few nesting mallards, blue-winged teal or ring-necked ducks.

Eagle Lake, T41N, R15W, Section 34
Surface Acres = 71.3, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 70 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A hard water, drainage lake on Loon Creek. There is a two foot cement dam on the outlet. Outlet flow is approximately 15.0 cubic feet per second. The fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, pumpkinseed and bullhead. The only access is by navigable water from Loon Creek. Public frontage consists of 0.45 miles of Burnett County forest land. There are five cottages on the lake. There is a margin of dense aquatic vegetation around the lakeshore with wild rice and water lilies the most common species. The fourteen acres of adjoining fresh meadow - tag alder wetlands are used by muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. Migratory waterfowl use is moderate.

Echo Lake, T40N, R16W, Section 28
Surface Acres = 24.1, Maximum Depth = 9 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of largemouth bass, bluegills and perch. The lakeshore is entirely upland. Waterfowl and furbearer use is limited. There is no public frontage or development. There is a private access on the west end of the lake. This lake may be subject to an occasional partial winterkill.

Elbow Lake, T38N, R16, 17W, Sections 31, 32, 36
Surface Acres = 247.8, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 15 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

This is a soft water, seepage lake and is separated into two parts by a town road. Forty percent of the surrounding lakeshore is cultivated or pastured. The 20 acres of adjoining fresh meadow and tag alder wetlands are used by nesting puddle ducks. Migratory puddle ducks, diving ducks, coots and geese also utilize the lakes. Muskrat use is insignificant and beaver are absent. Fish species present are largemouth bass, bluegill, bullhead and forage minnows in the north part of the lake and bullheads and forage minnows in the south part. There is a total of 1.10 miles of public frontage which includes one public access, an undeveloped platted access, some Burnett County land and state-owned island shoreline. Private development consists of four farm dwellings and one boat rental, one cottage and one resort.

Falk Lake, T40N, R16W, Sections 2, 3
Surface Acres = 82.0, Maximum Depth = 31 feet, M.P.A. = 57 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A hard water, drainage lake on Loon Creek located between Gull Lake and Minerva Lake. Love Lake is also directly connected to Falk Lake. Estimated normal outlet flow is approximately 35 cubic feet per second. The lake level is maintained by the water control structure on Minerva Lake. Fish present are northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, perch, bullhead, white sucker, golden shiner and bowfin. The lakeshore is entirely upland hardwood and pine. Private development consists of three resorts and one boat rental and 20 cottages. It is accessible by navigable water and a public access on the east side of the lake. The access is the only public frontage. There is limited habitat for nesting waterfowl and the lake receives moderate use by migratory diving ducks. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant.

Fawn Lake, T41N, R15W, Section 13
Surface Acres = 30.2, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 28 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked with a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, black crappie and bullhead. The lakeshore is upland jack pine, oak and white birch. There is no public frontage or public access. Private development consists of 10 cottages. Waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant.

Fenton Lake, T41N, R15W, Section 14
Surface Acres = 16.8, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake which is subject to occasional complete winterkills. Fish species present are perch and bluegill. The littoral zone is one-half sand and one-half muck bottomed with sparse aquatic vegetation. The entire lakeshore is a fresh meadow wetland and may be used by nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and ring-necked ducks. Migratory diving ducks also use the lake. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant. Public frontage consists of 0.44 miles of Burnett County forest land. Public access is by means of a trail through the forest land. There is no private development.

Ferry Lake, T41N, R14W, Sections 21, 28
Surface Acres = 16.3, Maximum Depth = 36 feet, M.P.A. = 17 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of largemouth bass. The shoreline is upland hardwood and jack pine. The lake is used very little by waterfowl. Beaver are absent and muskrat use is insignificant. There is one cottage on the lake and it has no public frontage or access.

Fish Lake, T38N, R16W, Section 6
Surface Acres = 93.7, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake subject to an occasional complete winterkill. The surrounding lakeshore is upland except for a small area of fresh meadow wetlands which are used by nesting puddle ducks. A few migratory waterfowl also use the lake. Furbearer use is limited. The lake has no access or public frontage. Private development consists of four dwellings. Fish species present are largemouth bass, bluegill and bullhead.

Fish Lake, T40N, R14W, Sections 4, 5, 8, 9
Surface Acres = 347.8, Maximum Depth = 29 feet, M.P.A. = 36 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with its main fish population composed of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie and pumpkinseed. Perch, rock bass, bullhead, white sucker and bowfin are also present. It is a landlocked lake. Slow-growing panfish are a management problem. The lakeshore is predominantly upland hardwood and pine with an 80-acre wetland that provides some habitat for muskrats and nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks, ring-necked ducks and loons. Moderate numbers of diving ducks may be seen on the lake during migratory seasons. A public access with parking is located on the north shore and there are two other undeveloped platted access sites for a total of 0.04 miles of public frontage. Private development consists of five resorts and 43 cottages.

Fremstad Lake, T40N, R16W, Sections 16, 21
Surface Acres = 87.8, Maximum Depth = 21 feet, M.P.A. = 42 ppm, Secchi Disk = 14 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake which is subject to an occasional winterkill. Fish species present are northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, pumpkinseed, bullhead and white sucker. The shoreline is predominantly upland hardwood and pine with a 14-acre wetland which supports muskrats, nesting puddle ducks and ring-necked ducks. Use by migratory puddle ducks and diving ducks is moderate. There are 13 cottages on the lake. Public frontage is lacking and the only access is a private trail on the north side of the lake.

Frog Lake (Prinel), T41N, R14W, Section 14
Surface Acres = 59.6, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 20 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked, with a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, bullhead, white sucker and golden shiner. Lakeshore vegetation is upland. There is little use by waterfowl or furbearers. An occasional winterkill and fluctuating water levels are management problems. Private development consists of nine dwellings. The only public frontage is the public access on the south side of the lake.

Gabelson Lake, T37N, R18W, Section 32
Surface Acres = 38.1, Maximum Depth = 35 feet, M.P.A. = 36 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake. Its fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill and crappie. About 45 percent of the predominantly upland lakeshore is pastured. Seven acres of wetlands offer habitat for nesting puddle ducks. Furbearer use is insignificant. Private development consists of one farm with picnic area and one cottage. There are two private accesses and no public frontage.

Gaslyn Lake, T39, 40N, R14W, Sections 4, 5, 32, 33
Surface Acres = 164.1, Maximum Depth = 12 feet, M.P.A. = 80 ppm, Secchi Disk = 2 feet

A hard water, drainage lake with an outlet flow of approximately 3.4 cubic feet per second to the Yellow River. There is a small inlet stream at the northwest corner. Sixty percent of the surrounding lakeshore is tamarack, tag alder and fresh meadow wetlands which are used by muskrats and nesting puddle ducks, ring-necked ducks and loons. The littoral zone has extensive wild rice beds which are utilized by large numbers of migratory diving ducks, puddle ducks and coots. A public access off the county road on the east side of the lake is the only public frontage. Private development consists of two dwellings. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, pumpkinseed, bullhead, white sucker and forage minnow. Occasional complete winterkills create a management problem.

Glendenning Lake, T38N, R14W, Section 1
Surface Acres = 20.3, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 23 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to Bashaw Brook. The majority of the surrounding lakeshore is upland hardwood, open pasture and cultivated lands, except for some adjoining tag alder and fresh meadow wetlands which are used by muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. Due to its shallow depth and winterkill conditions, the lake has no fishery. There is no public frontage, public access or private development.

Godfrey Lake, T38N, R16W, Sections 33, 34
Surface Acres = 55.0, Maximum Depth = 41 feet, M.P.A. = 21 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and containing a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie and bullhead. The predominantly sand and gravel bottomed littoral region has an abundance of aquatic vegetation. Lakeshore vegetation is mostly upland hardwood with a large swamp on the south end which supports a few muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. Diving ducks use the lake during spring and fall migratory periods. There is one resort on the lake. Public frontage consists of 0.14 miles of Burnett County land. There is no public access.

Goose Lake, T40N, R14W Section 11
Surface Acres = 62.0, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of northern pike, bluegill, bullhead and forage minnows. Lakeshore vegetation is mostly fresh meadow and leatherleaf bog and is used by some muskrats, nesting puddle ducks and ring-necked ducks. Migratory diving and puddle ducks and fall migrant geese also use the lake. There is 0.61 miles of public frontage which includes state-owned island frontage and state-owned lands on the north shore of the lake. There is an access trail through the state land at the north end. There is no private development.

Green Lake, T40N, R15W, Sections 26, 27, 34, 35
Surface Acres = 278.9, Maximum Depth = 5 feet, M.P.A. = 12 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed, perch and bullhead. Lakeshore vegetation is mostly upland. The 32 acres of adjoining wetlands may be used by muskrats, nesting puddle ducks and ring-necked ducks. Use by migratory diving ducks is high. There is an abundance of aquatic vegatation with bulrushes, water lilies, water shield, wild celery and pondweed species the most common. There is 0.06 miles of public frontage which includes a town road access, an undeveloped platted access and state-owned island frontage. In addition to the town road access at the north end of the lake there is a private access off the town road on the east. Private development consists of 17 cottages.

Greenwood Lake, T41N, R14W, Section 8
Surface Acres = 7.0, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked with no fishery due to its shallow depth and winterkill conditions. The lakeshore is fresh meadow and is used by nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and ring-necked ducks. The lake is also used by migratory puddle ducks. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant. Public frontage consists of 0.39 miles of Burnett County forest land. The only access is by a trail through the forest land on the north side of the lake. There is no private development.

Gull Lake, T40N, R16W, Sections 1, 2
Surface Acres = 197.3, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. = 50 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A hard water, drainage lake on Loon Creek located between Loon and Falk Lakes. Estimated normal outlet flow is approximately 26.7 cubic feet per second. Lakeshore vegetation is mostly upland forest. The east end of the lake has little open water due to floating bogs and dense stands of cattails, wild rice and water lilies. The west half of the lake has extensive beds of submerged water milfoil, coontail, water weed and pondweed species. Migratory waterfowl use is high and the floating bog and adjoining tag alder wetlands provide habitat for muskrats, nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and ring-necked ducks. The only public access is off the town road on the north end of the lake. The lake is also accessible by navigable water from Falk Lake. The access is the only public frontage. Private development consists of three resorts and one boat rental and 15 cottages.

Ham Lake, T40N, R15W, Sections 7, 18
Surface Acres = 302.8, Maximum Depth = 29 feet, M.P.A. = 14 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population composed of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, black crappie, pumpkinseed, bullhead and white sucker. There are three resorts and 23 cottages on the lake and the only access is a difficult one off the town road at the west end of the lake. The access is the only public frontage. Lakeshore vegetation is primarily upland hardwoods with a small area of leatherleaf bog at the south end of the lake. The bog area may be used by muskrats, nesting puddle ducks and ring-necked ducks. Migratory diving ducks also use the lake. The lake is subject to occasional partial winterkills on rare occasions.

Hanscom Lake, T40N, R14W, Sections 6, 7
Surface Acres = 127.2, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 34 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and containing a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, pumpkinseed, bullhead and bowfin. An occasional complete winterkill is a management problem. Most of the lakeshore is upland hardwood and pine with the exception of a 25-acre wetland which provides habitat for a few muskrats, nesting puddle ducks, ring-necked ducks and loons. A town road access is located on the north side of the lake and is the only public frontage. Private development consists of one resort and boat rental and 17 cottages.

Hayden Lake, T40N, R16W, Section 4
Surface Acres = 59.2, Maximum Depth = 12 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake. Fish species present include muskellunge, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, black crappie and bullhead. There is no public frontage or access and private development consists of one resort, one boat rental and seven cottages. Lakeshore vegetation is mostly upland except for seven acres of bog wetlands. Waterfowl and furbearer use is limited.

Holmes Lake, T37N, R18W, Sections 30, 31
Surface Acres = 54.1, Maximum Depth = 25 feet, M.P.A. = 143 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A hard water, seepage lake with an outlet to the Trade River. Outlet flow is approximately 0.3 cubic feet per second. Fish species include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, black crappie, pumpkinseed, green sunfish and bullhead. Seventy-five percent of the lakeshore is tag alder and tamarack swamp and is used by a few muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. Migratory waterfowl use is light. There is a piece of cultivated land on the west side of the lake. It is accessible off the town road on the west side. The access is the only public frontage. Private development consists of two dwellings.

Horseshoe Lake, T39N, R15W, Section 18
Surface Acres = 16.5, Maximum Depth = 29 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, perch and bullhead. The lake has no access or public frontage and private development consists of two dwellings. The lakeshore is upland. Waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant.

Hunters Lake, T38N, R17W, Section 32
Surface Acres = 63.3, Maximum Depth = 5 feet, M.P.A. = 31 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to Little Wood Lake. Due to its shallow depth and winterkill conditions there is no fishery. The immediate lakeshore is a fresh meadow - tag alder wetland and it is surrounded by upland hardwoods, pastured and cultivated lands. A few nesting puddle ducks and muskrats use the marshy lakeshore. Spring and fall migrant ducks and coots also use the lake. There is no public frontage, access or private development.

Indian Lake, T38N, R18W, Section 24
Surface Acres = 17.0, Maximum Depth = 15 feet, M.P.A. = 136 ppm

A hard water, seepage lake with an outlet to Wood River. The outlet flow is approximately 0.4 cubic feet per second. An intermittent inlet comes in from the south. This lake is subject to an occasional complete winterkill. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, perch, pumpkinseed, bullhead and bowfin. The immediate lakeshore vegetation is a tag alder and fresh meadow wetland and is used by a few nesting puddle ducks. Beaver are absent and muskrat use is insignificant. There is no public frontage or access. Private development consists of two homes and one boat rental.

Island Lake, T41N, R15W, Section 5
Surface Acres = 23.1, Maximum Depth = 56 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = 14 feet

A soft water, seepage lake containing a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass and bluegill. It is landlocked. The lakeshore vegetation is upland hardwoods. Waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant. There is no public frontage and private development consists of one cottage. The only access is a private trail at the southwest end of the lake.

Johnson Lake, T40N, R16W, Sections 14, 23, 24
Surface Acres = 396.7, Maximum Depth = 9 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, bullhead and white sucker. An occasional complete winterkill and fluctuating water levels are management problems. There is an unimproved public access on the east side. Public frontage includes the access and state-owned island frontage and amounts to 0.41 miles. Private development consists of 39 dwellings, four resorts and one boat rental and a private campground at one of the resorts. The lakeshore is entirely upland. A few nesting puddle ducks and migratory diving ducks, coots and geese use the lake at times. Furbearer use is insignificant.

Johnson Lake, T41N, R15W, Section 24
Surface Acres = 28.0, Maximum Depth = 7 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of largemouth bass and perch. An occasional complete winterkill is a management problem. Shoreline vegetation is predominantly upland except for three acres of fresh meadow wetlands which provide habitat for nesting mallards and blue-winged teal. The entire 1.23 miles of shoreline is in Burnett County forest land ownership and there is a public access through the county land on the north. Private development consists of three cottages.

Kent Lake, T38N, R15W, Section 20
Surface Acres = 31.3, Maximum Depth = 16 feet, M.P.A. = 116 ppm

A spring pond which forms the headwaters of Kent Creek. The outlet flow is approximately 2.7 cubic feet per second. Its fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie and bullhead. The lake has no public frontage. There is one boat rental and the only access is by navigable water. There is an abundance of aquatic vegetation with wild rice, cattails and bulrushes the most common. The marshy lake edge provides habitat for muskrats, nesting puddle ducks and ring-necked ducks. Migratory diving ducks and coots also use the lake.

Kreiner Lake, T40N, R17W, Section 12
Surface Acres = 64.7, Maximum Depth = 2 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with no fishery due to its shallow depth. The fresh meadow lakeshore provides habitat for a few muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. Use by fall migrant puddle ducks, diving ducks and geese is moderate. It is a wilderness type lake with no private development. Public frontage consists of 0.72 miles of Burnett County forest land.

Lake 32, T37N, R14W, Section 33
Surface Acres = 21.7, Maximum Depth = 17 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill and bullhead. An occasional partial winterkill is a management problem. The lakeshore is predominantly upland hardwoods except for seven acres of fresh meadow wetlands which may be used by nesting puddle ducks and mergansers. Muskrat use is insignificant and beaver are absent. Private development consists of two dwellings and there is no public frontage. The only access is off the town road on the west and it is private.

Lang Lake, T40N, R15W, Section 16
Surface Acres = 84.5, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and containing a fish population of largemouth bass, perch, bluegill and bullhead. Occasional complete winterkills, fluctuating water levels and an overabundance of aquatic plants are use problems. A seven-acre fresh meadow and leatherleaf bog wetland is used by muskrats, nesting puddle ducks and ring-necked ducks. Migratory coot, puddle ducks and large numbers of diving ducks also use the lake. There is no public frontage or access and private development consists of eight cottages.

Larson Lake, T38N, R16W, Section 8
Surface Acres = 30.6, Maximum Depth = 12 feet, M.P.A. = 16 ppm

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake located partly within the Village of Siren. Its fish population is composed of northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill and black crappie. The lakeshore is upland hardwoods and pine. Private development consists of ten dwellings and there is no access or public frontage. Waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant.

Lily Lake, T39N, R15W, Section 6
Surface Acres = 15.1, Maximum Depth = 44 feet, M.P.A. = 17 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to Austin Lake. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed and bullhead. The only access is off the county road on the south and it is private. There is a dense margin of aquatic plants around the lake with the main species being water lilies, water shield, pickerelweed and pondweed species. Waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant. Private development consists of three cottages and there is no public frontage.

Lily Lake, T41N, R14W, Section 34
Surface Acres = 175.8, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. = 13 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, pumpkinseed and bullhead. It is subject to an occasional partial winterkill. Water lilies and water shield are growing in dense stands in the south end of the lake. Thirty-nine acres of adjoining wetlands provide habitat for muskrats, nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks, ring-necked ducks and loons. The lake is also used by migratory puddle and diving ducks. Public access is gained through a platted park on the north side of the lake and is unimproved. This platted park is the only public frontage and amounts to 0.04 miles. Private development consists of five dwellings.

Lind Lake, T38N, R17W, Section 26
Surface Acres = 42.0, Maximum Depth = 19 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of largemouth bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed and perch. Fluctuating water levels are a use problem. The lakeshore is upland hardwood and pine except for some fresh meadow wetlands at the north and south ends. There is no public frontage or access and private development consists of one cottage. Waterfowl use is light and muskrat and beaver use insignificant.

Lindy Lake, T40N, R14W, Section 13
Surface Acres = 55.5, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake containing a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, perch and bluegill. Lakeshore vegetation is predominantly upland except for a small area of fresh meadow and leatherleaf bog in the southeast corner. Waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant. The lake has no public frontage or access and private development consists of three cottages.

Lipsett Lake, T39N, R14W, Sections 11, 12, 13, 14
Surface Acres = 397.7, Maximum Depth = 22 feet, M.P.A. = 73 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A hard water, drainage lake with an outlet to Rice Lake. The outlet flow is approximately 7.8 cubic feet per second. Fish species present include northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, bullhead, carp, bowfin and common shiner. Although carp are present, they are not a management problem. An overabundance of submergent vegetation along the west side of the lake is a use problem. The lake has an inlet on the north side which comes from a commercial cranberry bog. A considerable amount of silt is washed into the lake from the inlet. Except for a large swamp at the south end of the lake, the lakeshore is upland. Muskrats, nesting wood ducks, ring-necked ducks and loons make use of this swamp area. The lake receives moderate to high use by migratory diving ducks. The only public access is off the town road where it crosses the outlet. The access is the only public frontage. Private development consists of six resorts and 14 cottages.

Little Bass Lake, T38N, R15W, Section 36
Surface Acres = 10.7, Maximum Depth = 30 feet, M.P.A. = 13 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having no known fishery. There is a leatherleaf bog at each end of the lake which provides habitat for nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and possibly mergansers. A wilderness type lake, it has no private development, public frontage or access.

Little Bass Lake, T40N, R16W, Section 22
Surface Acres = 34.0, Maximum Depth = 12 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, pumpkinseed and bullhead. An occasional winterkill and fluctuations in water levels are management problems. At the time the lake was surveyed water levels were so low it was separated into two parts. Most of the lakeshore is upland except for a three acre fresh meadow wetland which provides habitat for nesting puddle ducks. The lake has no public frontage or access. Private development consists of two dwellings.

Little Bear Lake, T41N, R14W, Section 31
Surface Acres = 127.8, Maximum Depth = 54 feet, M.P.A. = 55 ppm, Secchi Disk = 17 feet

A landlocked, hard water, seepage lake with a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass and panfish. The surrounding lakeshore is upland hardwoods and pines and provides some habitat for nesting waterfowl. The littoral zone is sand and gravel bottomed with sparse aquatic vegetation. The lake has no public frontage and access is gained by private trails on the west side and south end. Private development consists of one cottage and one boat rental.

Little Deer Lake, T38N, R16W, Section 33
Surface Acres = 13.7, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. 25 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of only white suckers. Winterkill and fluctuating water levels are management problems. A wilderness type lake, it has no private development or access. Public frontage consists of 0.13 miles of Burnett County land. The lake receives little use by waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant.

Little Dunham Lake, T38N, R17W, Section 28
Surface Acres = 11.4, Maximum Depth = 33 feet, M.P.A. = 15 ppm, Secchi Disk = 19 feet

This is a landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed and forage minnows. There is a dense growth of water lily and water shield around most of the sand bottomed shoreline. A three-acre wetland provides habitat for nesting puddle ducks. Muskrat use is insignificant and beaver are absent. There is no public frontage and private development consists of one cabin. Access can be gained across private lands off the town roads on the south and east.

Little Long Lake (Poquettes), T38N, R14W, Sections 2, 3
Surface Acres = 99.6, Maximum Depth = 23 feet, M.P.A. = 21 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake which is landlocked. Its main fish species are northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill and pumpkinseed. Perch, black crappie, bullhead and white sucker are also present. An occasional partial winterkill is a management problem. The surrounding lakeshore is upland hardwoods. The littoral zone is sand, gravel and rock bottomed and there is a dense growth of submergent pondweeds in the north and south ends of the lake. Most waterfowl use is by spring and fall migrant diving ducks. A public access is located on the west side. There is 0.04 miles of public frontage which includes the access and an undeveloped platted access. There is also a private access trail on the east side of the lake. Private development consists of one resort and boat rental and eleven dwellings.

Little Mallard Lake, T39N, R15W, Section 1
Surface Acres = 24.1, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with no fishery. It is subject to occasional complete winterkills. The entire lake has a dense growth of aquatic plants with water lilies, water shield and pondweed species the most common. The fresh meadow lakeshore provides habitat for muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. A few migrant diving ducks also use the lake. Public frontage consists of 0.50 miles of Burnett County forest land and there is no private development. There is no access trail to the lake.

Little McGraw Lake, T42N, R15W, Sections 13, 24
Surface Acres = 54.9, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, walleye, bluegill, pumpkinseed, bullhead and white sucker. Fluctuating water levels and an occasional complete winterkill are management problems. The lakeshore is entirely upland. There is a public access at the south end. Private development consists of one resort and 24 cottages. There is 0.06 miles of public frontage which includes the access and state-owned island frontage. Waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant.

Little Round Lake, T41N, R15W, Section 22
Surface Acres = 13.2, Maximum Depth = 40 feet, M.P.A. = 12 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake which is presently managed for trout. The main fish present are rainbow, brook and brown trout. Largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, bullhead, white sucker and mudminnow are also present. Seven acres of leatherleaf bog wetlands at the north end of the lake provide some habitat for nesting waterfowl. Furbearer use is insignificant. A public access is provided at the south end of the lake and is the only public frontage. There is no private development.

Little Wood Lake, T38N, R18W, Sections 25, 36
Surface Acres = 184.6, Maximum Depth = 23 feet, M.P.A. = 80 ppm

A hard water, drainage lake located on the Wood River. It has an outlet flow of approximately 13.3 cubic feet per second. An intermittent feeder from Hunters Lake comes in at the south end. Fish species present are northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, perch, rock bass, pumpkinseed, bullhead, carp and white sucker. Although carp are present, they are not in sufficient enough numbers to classify them as a management problem. Six acres of adjoining wetlands at the south end provide habitat for muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. A few migratory diving ducks also use the lake. A town road access is provided at the northwest corner near the outlet and is the only public frontage. Private development consists of 23 dwellings and two boat rental places.

Little Yellow Lake, T40N, R17W, Sections 23, 24, 25, 26
Surface Acres = 285.0, Maximum Depth = 19 feet, M.P.A. = 80 ppm

A hard water, drainage lake on the Yellow River. It is located between Yellow Lake and the Danbury Flowage and separated from them by two road bridges. Outlet flow is approximately 142 cubic feet per second. The water level is maintained by the water control structure on the Danbury Flowage. Both the inlet and outlet are navigable by boat and the only public access is by navigable water from Yellow Lake. Due to the small area of wetlands and limited aquatic vegetation, the lake receives little use by furbearers and nesting waterfowl. However, use by migratory diving ducks is high at times. Private development consists of four resorts and one boat rental and 29 dwellings and there is no public frontage. The most common fish species are walleye, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, pumpkinseed, black crappie, bullhead and rock bass. Muskellunge, smallmouth bass, channel catfish, rock sturgeon, white sucker, northern redhorse, carp, bowfin, burbot and sheepshead are also present.

Lone Star Lake, T40N, R16W, Section 20
Surface Acres = 23.0, Maximum Depth = 40 feet, M.P.A. = 96 ppm

A hard water, seepage lake with an outlet to Yellow Lake. Estimated outlet flow is approximately 0.2 cubic feet per second. Fish species present are northern pike, largemouth bass, rock sturgeon and panfish. The lake has no public frontage or access and private development consists of one cottage. The hardwood, tamarack and tag alder swamp lakeshore offers little habitat for furbearers or waterfowl except possibly nesting wood ducks.

Long Lake, T38N, R16W, Sections 16, 17, 20, 21, 28
Surface Acres = 318.4, Maximum Depth = 13 feet, M.P.A. = 70 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

A hard water, drainage lake with an outlet to Upper Clam Lake. Outlet flow is approximately 5.1 cubic feet per second. Cripple Creek, a trout stream, enters the lake at the south end. Fish present in the lake are northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, black crappie, pumpkinseed and bullhead. Most of the shoreline has dense beds of aquatic vegetation with wild rice, bulrushes, water lilies, water shield and pondweed species the most common. The 104 acres of tag alder, fresh meadow and leatherleaf bog wetlands provide habitat for nesting puddle ducks, ring-necked ducks and loons. Use by migratory puddle ducks, diving ducks and coots is high at times. Public frontage consists of 0.43 miles of state-owned island frontage. There are nine cottages and one resort which provides camping facilities, access and boat rental. There is no public access.

Long Lake, T41N, R14W, Sections 28, 32, 33
Surface Acres = 247.8, Maximum Depth = 41 feet, M.P.A. = 45 ppm, Secchi Disk = 21 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, bullhead and white sucker. Fluctuating water levels are a management problem. The lakeshore is upland hardwoods and pines and does not provide much habitat for furbearers or nesting waterfowl. Migratory diving duck use is moderate. There are two public accesses. There is 0.05 miles of public frontage which includes the two accesses and three undeveloped platted accesses. Private development consists of three resorts and 55 cottages.

Long Lake, T41N, R16W, Section 33
Surface Acres = 49.4, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 21 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, black crappie, pumpkinseed and bullhead. Fluctuating water levels and an occasional complete winterkill are management problems. The lakeshore is mostly upland except for six acres of wetlands which provide habitat for nesting mallards, wood ducks and blue-winged teal. Migratory waterfowl use is light. The lake has no public access and the only public frontage is an undeveloped platted access. Private development consists of one resort and 10 cottages.

Loon Lake, T40N, R15W, Sections 1, 12
Surface Acres = 188.6, Maximum Depth = 24 feet, M.P.A. = 58 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A hard water, seepage lake connected to Cadotte Lake. It has an intermittent outlet which forms the headwaters of Loon Creek. Lakeshore vegetation is upland. The north end of the lake has thick aquatic vegetation and a few areas of floating bog. The 108 acres of adjoining wetlands are used by muskrats, nesting puddle ducks, ring-necked ducks and migratory puddle ducks. There are two public accesses at the north end of the lake. Public frontage consists of 0.38 miles and includes the accesses, Burnett County and Burnett County forest lands. There is also a private access on the southeast. Private development consists of one resort, one boat rental and 19 cottages.

Loon Lake, T41N, R15, 16W, Sections 30, 31, 25, 36
Surface Acres = 89.2, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 64 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A hard water, drainage lake on Loon Creek. Estimated normal outlet flow is about 26.7 cubic feet per second. It is separated from Gull Lake by a town road and has a navigable inlet from Burlingame Lake. Fish species present are northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, black crappie, pumpkinseed, bullhead, bowfin and forage minnows. The only open water in the lake is in the creek channels. The rest is covered with floating bog, wild rice, cattails, water lilies and areas of dense submergent weeds. The 27 acres of adjoining wetlands provides habitat for muskrats, nesting puddle ducks and ring-necked ducks. Use by migratory waterfowl is moderate. The entire 2.63 miles of shoreline is in Burnett County forest land ownership. There is a public access off the town road at the south end. Access can also be gained by navigable water from Burlingame Lake. There is no private development.

Lost Lake, T39N, R14W, Section 2
Surface Acres = 20.5, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 40 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to Big McKenzie Lake. The only fish present are forage minnows. The lake is subject to occasional winter fish-kills. The fresh meadow shoreline is used by nesting puddle ducks. Muskrat use is insignificant and beaver are absent. The lake has no public frontage and the only access is a private trail on the north. There is no private development.

Lost Lake, T39N, R15W, Section 27
Surface Acres = 34.1, Maximum Depth = 2 feet, M.P.A. = 44 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

An acid, bog lake with no fishery due to its shallow depth and winterkill conditions. The tag alder, tamarack, black spruce and leatherleaf bog lakeshore offers little habitat for furbearers or nesting waterfowl. The lake is used by a few migrant diving ducks. A wilderness type lake, it has no public frontage, access or private development.

Lost Lakes, T41N, R14W, Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35
Surface Acres = 248.2, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 27 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

These are soft water, seepage lakes which are landlocked. They are a series of five lakes which suffer from severe fluctuations in water levels and are connected to each other only during periods of high water. Lake #1 which is on the south end has an intermittent inlet from Nicaboyne Lake. The maximum depths of the lakes are four feet for #1, #2, #3 and one foot for #4 and #5. At the present time there is no fishery due to low water levels and winterkill conditions. During periods of high water the lakes are managed for northern pike, largemouth bass and panfish. There is a total of 173 acres of fresh meadow and leatherleaf bog wetlands around the lakes which provide habitat for muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. Use by migratory waterfowl is high at times with diving ducks being the most abundant. A public access is provided on the west side of lake #3 and there is an access trail through Burnett County forest land on the north side of lake #4. There are 3.78 miles of public frontage which includes the access on lake #3, an undeveloped platted access and park on lake #2, Burnett County forest lands and state-owned island frontage. Private development consists of six dwellings.

Love Lake, T40N, R16W, Sections 2, 3, 10, 11
Surface Acres = 253.4, Maximum Depth = 63 feet, M.P.A. = 60 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A hard water, drainage lake connected to Falk Lake. The lake level is maintained by the water control structure on Minerva Lake. The fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, walleye, bluegill, perch, black crappie, pumpkinseed, bullhead, white sucker, bowfin and forage minnows. The lakeshore is predominantly upland except for 79 acres of adjoining wetlands at the west end which provide habitat for muskrat, nesting puddle ducks, ring-necked ducks and loons. The west end of the lake has areas of floating bog and dense stands of water lilies, water shield, pondweed species, coontail, waterweed and water milfoil. The only access is by navigable water from Falk Lake and there is no public frontage. Private development consists of 24 dwellings.

Lower Clam Lake, T39N, R16W, Sections 26, 27, 34, 35
Surface Acres = 342.0, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 94 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

A hard water, drainage impoundment on the Clam River. A four foot water control structure maintained by Burnett County is located on the outlet. Estimated normal outlet flow is about 165 cubic feet per second. The most common fish species are northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill and black crappie. Smallmouth bass, rock sturgeon, pumpkinseed, perch, bullhead, white sucker, bowfin and forage minnows are also present. An overabundance of submergent weeds creates a use problem. The lakeshore is predominantly upland hardwood except for 39 acres of tag alder wetlands which provides habitat for muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. Coots and diving ducks also use the lake during spring and fall migrations. Private development on the lake is extensive, with seven resorts, six boat rentals and 90 cottages. There is a state roadside park on the lake which provides access and picnic facilities. Public frontage amounts to 0.34 miles and includes the roadside park and nine undeveloped platted accesses.

Lower Twin Lake, T40N, R14W, Sections 31, 32
Surface Acres = 123.1, Maximum Depth = 9 feet, M.P.A. = 19 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake which is located on a licensed deer farm. It is subject to natural water level fluctuations and winterkill conditions. Fish species include northern pike, largemouth bass and panfish. There is no public frontage or access and private development consists of two cottages. Large numbers of puddle ducks and diving ducks use the lake during the fall migration. The 36 acres of wetlands are used by nesting puddle ducks and ring-necked ducks. Furbearer use is insignificant.

Lucerne Lake, T41N, R14W, Section 27
Surface Acres = 40.0, Maximum Depth = 21 feet, M.P.A. = 16 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, black crappie, bullhead and common shiners. Fluctuating water levels and occasional partial winter fish-kills are use problems. The lakeshore is predominantly upland hardwoods except for some fresh meadow and leatherleaf bog wetlands at the south end and on the east side. These wetlands provide some habitat for muskrats, nesting puddle ducks and ring-necked ducks. Migratory waterfowl use is light. Public frontage consists of 0.25 miles of Burnett County forest lands. Private development consists of 11 dwellings and there is no public access.

Mallard Lake, T38, 39N, R15W, Sections 35, 36, 1, 2
Surface Acres = 113.2, Maximum Depth = 34 feet, M.P.A. = 44 ppm, Secchi Disk = 16 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, walleye, perch, bluegill, black crappie and bullhead. The upland lakeshore offers little habitat for furbearers or nesting waterfowl and migratory waterfowl use is light. The only access is a private one off the town road on the north. Public frontage consists of 0.30 miles of Burnett County forest lands. There is one resort and 10 dwellings on the lake.

McElroy Lake, T41N, R14W, Section 8
Surface Acres = 7.4, Maximum Depth = 16 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

An acid, bog lake with a fish population of perch and bluegill. It is subject to occasional winterkill. A wilderness type lake, it has no private development or access road. Public frontage consists of 0.25 miles of Burnett County forest land. Waterfowl and furbearer use is light.

McGraw Lake, T42N, R14W, Section 6
Surface Acres = 135.0, Maximum Depth = 23 feet, M.P.A. = 43 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake which forms the headwaters of Hay Creek. Although the outlet has water in it at all times, it only flows during periods of high water. Fish species present in the lake include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed and bullhead. Slow-growing panfish are a management problem. The lakeshore is upland except for an area of tag alder and fresh meadow marsh at the north and south ends. A public access with parking is provided on the west side of the lake and is the only public frontage. Private development consists of one resort and boat rental and 22 dwellings. Waterfowl and furbearer use is light.

Meeker Run Lake, T41N, R14W, Section 27
Surface Acres = 18.4, Maximum Depth = 5 feet, M.P.A. = 16 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake subject of winter freeze-out conditions. The only fish species present are forage minnows. The surrounding fresh meadow lakeshore is used by a few nesting puddle ducks. The entire 0.88 miles of lakeshore is in Burnett County forest land. There is no access or private development.

Memory Lake, T38N, R19W, Section 14
Surface Acres = 10.2, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 88 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

A hard water, drainage impoundment located on the Wood River in the Village of Grantsburg. It has an eight foot head dam maintained by the Village of Grantsburg and an outlet flow of approximately 83 cubic feet per second. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish, carp and forage minnows. The carp create a use problem. The lakeshore is entirely upland and the only waterfowl use is by migrant puddle ducks, diving ducks and a few geese from Crex Meadows Wildlife Area. Private development consists of four dwellings. There are two access roads with parking and a village park which provides swimming, picnicking and access. Public frontage amounts to 0.74 miles and includes the accesses, park and Village of Grantsburg land.

Middle McKenzie Lake, T40N, R14W, Sections 13, 24
Surface Acres = 529.7, Maximum Depth = 37 feet, M.P.A. = 67 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A hard water, drainage lake on McKenzie Creek. Outlet flow is approximately 10.3 cubic feet per second. The most common fish species are northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie and pumpkinseed. Muskellunge, perch, rock bass, bullhead, whitefish, white sucker, redhorse, bowfin, bluntnose minnow and common shiner are also present. The lake edge, although it is predominantly upland, provides some habitat for muskrats, nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and loons. A few Canada geese and diving ducks use the lake during migratory periods. Private development consists of five resorts and 18 cottages and homes. There is a public access with parking on the west side of the lake. There is a total of 0.10 miles of public frontage which includes the access and state-owned island frontage.

Miller Lake, T38N, R16W, Section 17
Surface Acres = 22.0, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 24 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having no fishery due to its shallow depth and winter freeze-out condition. It is partly located in the Village of Siren. The entire lakeshore is upland and offers little habitat for waterfowl or furbearers. There is no access or private development. The only public frontage is two undeveloped platted accesses.

Minerva Lake, T41N, R16W, Sections 35, 36
Surface Acres = 222.4, Maximum Depth = 22 feet, M.P.A. = 41 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A soft water, drainage lake on Loon Creek. It has an eight foot head water control structure operated by Burnett County. Outlet flow is approximately 42 cubic feet per second. Fish species present include northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, smallmouth bass, perch, bullhead, white sucker, bowfin and golden shiner. Some areas of the lake have abundant aquatic vegetation. The lake edge provides a limited amount of habitat for muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. Diving ducks and coots use the lake during migratory periods. A county park by the dam provides picnicking, camping, and cartop boat launching facilities. There is a total of 0.12 miles of public frontage which includes the park and an undeveloped platted access. Private development consists of two resorts, one boat rental and 72 cottages and homes.

Mingo Lake, T40N, R16W, Section 15
Surface Acres = 16.1, Maximum Depth = 9 feet, M.P.A. = 11 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of largemouth bass and fathead minnows. It is subject to winterkill conditions. The lakeshore is entirely upland hardwood and pines and offers little habitat for waterfowl or furbearers. A wilderness type lake, it has no public frontage, access or development.

Miniture Lake, T41N, R14W, Section 22
Surface Acres = 37.8, Maximum Depth = 69 feet, M.P.A. = 23 ppm, Secchi Disk = 13 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked, with a fish population of largemouth bass, perch, rock bass, pumpkinseed, cisco, bullhead and white sucker. The predominantly upland lake edge and sparse aquatic vegetation provides little habitat for muskrats or waterfowl. There are six dwellings around the lake and it has no public frontage or access.

Minnow Lake, T40N, R16W, Sections 11, 12
Surface Acres = 56.5, Maximum Depth = 43 feet, M.P.A. = 50 ppm

A hard water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, rainbow trout, bluegill, black crappie and common shiner. The lake has no public access or public frontage. Private development consists of 22 cottages and dwellings. Lakeshore vegetation is jack pine, oak, aspen and white birch. Waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant.

Mollete Lake, T40N, R15W, Section 34
Surface Acres = 24.9, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 3 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

An acid, bog lake with a fish population of forage minnows. It is subject to occasional complete winterkills. Although the shoreline is predominantly leatherleaf bog, about 60 percent of it is sand bottomed. The bog lakeshore provides some habitat for nesting puddle ducks and ring-necked ducks. Migratory diving ducks and coots also use the lake. The only access is a trail through the county forest land on the west and there is no private development. Public frontage consists of 0.13 miles of Burnett County forest lands.

Money Lake, T39N, R16W, Section 13
Surface Acres = 45.5, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 20 ppm

An acid, bog lake with no fishery due to its shallow depth and winterkill conditions. The lakeshore vegetation is mostly tamarack, black spruce and leatherleaf bog which is used by a few nesting puddle ducks. Migratory diving ducks also use the lake. There is no access or public frontage and private development amounts to one house trailer.

Mud Lake, T40N, R16W, Section 26
Surface Acres = 162.6, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 33 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to Devils Lake. Its fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, bullhead, white sucker and forage minnows. Occasional complete winterkills are a management problem. The 111 acres of adjoining wetlands provide habitat for nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and ring-necked ducks. During migratory seasons moderate numbers of diving ducks and coots use the lake. There is a private access trail on the south side of the lake. Private development consists of one cottage and there is no public frontage.

Mud Lake, T41N, R15W, Section 34
Surface Acres = 26.2, Maximum Depth = 7 feet, M.P.A. = 72 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A hard water, seepage lake connected to Loon Creek. Estimated outlet flow is approximately 0.5 cubic feet per second. An abundant growth of wild rice, water lilies, waterweed and Potamogeton species creates a use problem. Migratory puddle duck, diving duck and coot use is high at times. The tag alder and fresh meadow lakeshore provides habitat for muskrats, nesting mallards, teal, wood ducks and ring-necked ducks. Public frontage consists of 0.50 miles of Burnett County forest land. There is one cottage on the lake. The only access is by navigable water from Loon Creek.

Mud Hen Lake, T38N, R17W, Sections 15, 16, 17, 21
Surface Acres = 572.7, Maximum Depth = 65 feet, M.P.A. = 85 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A hard water, seepage lake which is the headwaters of the North Fork Wood River. Its outlet flow is approximately 3.3 cubic feet per second. The fish population is composed of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, black crappie, pumpkinseed, bullhead, white sucker, bowfin and common shiner. The lakeshore is mostly upland hardwoods except for an area of tag alder, tamarack and spruce swamp in the northeast end and near the outlet. This swampy area provides habitat for nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and loons. Large numbers of migrant puddle ducks, diving ducks, coots and geese use the lake at times. The littoral zone has an abundant growth of bulrushes, spike rush, pickerelweed, pondweed species, water lilies and water shield. The east end of the lake has a large stand of bulrushes which extends almost one-third the length of the lake. There are five resorts, 44 cottages and dwellings and one church camp around the lake. Lindberg Park, a town park, at the southeast end of the lake, provides access and picnicking facilities. The park is the only public frontage and amounts to 0.02 miles.

Myre Lake, T40N, R15W, Sections 16, 17
Surface Acres = 127.9, Maximum Depth = 20 feet, M.P.A. = 12 ppm

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake having a fish population composed of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed, bullhead and bowfin. Fluctuating water levels are a use problem. The lakeshore is predominantly upland hardwood and jack pine except for an area of fresh meadow wetlands at the southeast corner of the lake which provides habitat for nesting puddle ducks. Diving ducks use the lake during migratory periods. The lake has no public access and the only public frontage is 0.19 miles of state-owned island frontage. Private development consists of six cottages.

Myrick Lake, T41N, R15W, Section 24
Surface Acres = 19.3, Maximum Depth = 12 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, pumpkinseed, bullhead and white sucker. Lakeshore vegetation is jack pine and hardwood upland. There is one resort and one cottage on the lake. Public frontage consists of 0.15 miles of Burnett County forest land and there is no access. Waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant.

Mystery Lake, T40N, R14W, Section 11
Surface Acres = 25.1, Maximum Depth = 41 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = 13 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of largemouth bass, bluegill and perch. The lakeshore is entirely upland and offers little habitat for waterfowl or furbearers. There is no public frontage or private development and the only access is a private one off the town road on the west side of the lake.

Nicaboyne Lake, T40, 41N, R14W, Sections 2, 3, 35, 36
Surface Acres = 291.4, Maximum Depth = 28 feet, M.P.A. = 53 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

A hard water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to Lost Lakes. The main fish species are northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie and pumpkinseed. Perch, rock bass, bullhead and sucker are also present. Slow-growing panfish are a management problem. The east end of the lake has a dense growth of cattails, water lilies, water shield, water milfoil and pondweed species. The 259 acres of adjoining wetlands provides habitat for muskrats, nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and ring-necked ducks. The lake receives moderate use by diving ducks during migratory periods. An access is provided on the west side of the lake. Public frontage amounts to 0.28 miles and includes the access, state-owned island frontage and some Burnett County land. Private development consists of four resorts and 10 cottages.

North Lake, T40N, R15W, Section 31
Surface Acres = 24.3, Maximum Depth = 22 feet, M.P.A. = 25 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake located in the Keizer Lake Wildlife Area. Its fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, bullhead, white sucker and bowfin. The marshy lakeshore provides habitat for nesting mallards and ring-necked ducks. Use by furbearers and migratory waterfowl is light. A public access is provided on the west side of the lake but it is a difficult one to use. There is no private development and the entire 1.28 miles of shoreline is in Wisconsin Conservation Department ownership.

North Lang Lake, T40N, R15W, Sections 3, 4
Surface Acres = 16.0, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 84 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A hard water, drainage lake located on Culbertson Creek. Outlet flow is approximately 5.1 cubic feet per second. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, perch and bullhead. The lake has an abundant growth of aquatic vegetation with wild rice, water lilies and waterweed being the most common. The marshy lakeshore provides habitat for muskrats, nesting puddle ducks and ring-necked ducks. Use by migratory waterfowl is high at times. A public access is provided at the outlet and public frontage consists of 0.38 miles of State of Wisconsin Land Commission land. There is one cottage on the lake.

North Twin Lake, T38N, R15W, Section 16
Surface Acres = 26.5, Maximum Depth = 26 feet, M.P.A. = 12 ppm

An acid, bog lake which has a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill and pumpkinseed. The leatherleaf bog and fresh meadow lakeshore provides habitat for a few nesting puddle ducks. Use by migratory waterfowl and furbearers is insignificant. The lake has no public frontage or access and private development consists of three cottages.

Oak Lake, T40N, R14W, Sections 19, 20
Surface Acres = 193.7, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, bullhead and white sucker. Stunted panfish create a management problem. The lake is also subject to natural fluctuations in water levels. Private development consists of three resorts, one boat rental and 12 dwellings. Although there is no public access, but access can be gained across private land off the county road on the north side of the lake. The predominantly upland lakeshore provides little habitat for furbearers and nesting waterfowl although the lake itself receives moderate use by migratory mallards. Muskrat use is insignificant and beaver are absent.

Our Lake, T40N, R16W, Section 1
Surface Acres = 9.2, Maximum Depth = 12 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake subject to an occasional partial winterkill. Fish species present are largemouth bass and bluegill. There are two dwellings on the lake and it has no access or public frontage. The upland lakeshore provides little habitat for furbearers or waterfowl.

Owl Lake, T38, 39N, R15W, Sections 6, 31
Surface Acres = 139.3, Maximum Depth = 23 feet, M.P.A. = 13 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, perch and bullhead. The south end of the lake is a tamarack, black spruce and leatherleaf bog and provides some habitat for nesting puddle ducks. Diving ducks also use the lake during spring and fall migratory periods. There is no access and public frontage consists of 0.34 miles of Burnett County land. Private development consists of one resort and three cottages.

Peacock Lake, T37N, R14W, Section 17
Surface Acres = 14.2, Maximum Depth = 13 feet, M.P.A. = 14 ppm

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake which is subject to an occasional complete winterkill. Fish species present are bluegill, pumpkinseed and mudminnow. The lake has no private development or access and 0.66 miles of frontage is in Burnett County ownership. Waterfowl use is limited to nesting puddle ducks and mergansers and furbearer use is insignificant.

Perch Lake, T40N, R14W, Section 35
Surface Acres = 15.5, Maximum Depth = 27 feet, M.P.A. = 17 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and containing a fish population of largemouth bass, perch and bluegill. The lakeshore vegetation is predominantly upland hardwoods except for a narrow band of fresh meadow at the waters edge which provides some habitat for nesting mallards and wood ducks. There is one cottage on the lake and it has no access or public frontage.

Peterson Lake, T37N, R18W, Section 3
Surface Acres = 24.3, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 179 ppm

A hard water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to Wood Lake. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill and pumpkinseed. The tag alder - fresh meadow lakeshore provides habitat for muskrats, nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. A wilderness type lake, it has no public frontage, private development or access.

Phernetton Lake, T40N, R15W, Section 20
Surface Acres = 61.0, Maximum Depth = 5 feet, M.P.A. = 61 ppm

A hard water, seepage lake, landlocked and subject to an occasional complete winter fish-kill and natural fluctuations in water levels. Fish species present are largemouth bass, bluegill and bullhead. The predominantly upland lakeshore offers little habitat for muskrats or nesting waterfowl, however, migratory puddle ducks and diving ducks may use the lake at times. Private development consists of one cottage and there is no access or public frontage.

Pickle Lake, T37N, R18W, Section 28
Surface Acres = 20.2, Maximum Depth = 20 feet, M.P.A. = 161 ppm

A hard water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to Trade Lake. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill and pumpkinseed. The lake has no public frontage or access and there are two cabins on the southwest side. The lakeshore is upland except for marshy areas at the north and south ends which provide habitat for nesting puddle ducks.

Pike Lake, T39N, R16W, Sections 25, 36
Surface Acres = 77.3, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 13 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch and bullhead. Natural fluctuations in water levels and an occasional winterkill are management problems. The lake has an abundant growth of water lilies, water shield and pondweed species in the littoral zone. Waterfowl use is limited to a few migratory puddle ducks and diving ducks. Private development consists of two boat rentals and 21 cottages and dwellings. There is no public frontage or access.

Pine Lake, T37N, R18W, Sections 22, 23
Surface Acres = 50.9, Maximum Depth = 41 feet, M.P.A. = 41 ppm

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie and pumpkinseed. The lakeshore is upland except for a three acre marsh which provides habitat for nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. Migratory diving ducks also use the lake. Private development consists of four cottages and there is no access or public frontage.

Pine Lake, T40N, R15W, Sections 24, 25
Surface Acres = 88.6, Maximum Depth = 15 feet, M.P.A. = 42 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and subject to an occasional winterkill. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed and bullhead. A majority of the lake is shallow and has thick stands of pickerelweed, bulrushes, water lilies, water shield, pondweed species and water milfoil. Twenty-five acres of adjoining wetlands provides habitat for nesting puddle ducks, loons and ring-necked ducks. Use by migratory diving ducks is high at times. The lake has no public frontage or private development. The only access is a private one off the county road on the north.

Places Lake, T37N, R14W, Section 16
Surface Acres = 12.6, Maximum Depth = 13 feet, M.P.A. = 19 ppm

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake subject to winterkill conditions. The only fish present are forage minnows. It has no public frontage or private development. The only access is across private land off the town road at the west end of the lake. Except for a few nesting black ducks, wood ducks and mergansers, the lake receives little use by waterfowl or furbearers.

Point Lake, T40N, R15W, Sections 28, 29
Surface Acres = 143.8, Maximum Depth = 7 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake having a fish population of largemouth bass and bluegill. An occasional complete winterkill and natural fluctuations in water levels are management problems. The predominantly upland lakeshore offers little habitat for waterfowl or muskrats, although a few puddle ducks may nest here. Migratory diving duck use is high at times. The lake has an abundant growth of aquatic vegetation. There is no private development and the only access is a private trail on the south. Public frontage consists of 0.12 miles of state-owned island frontage.

Pokegama Lake, T38N, R15W, Sections 10, 14, 15
Surface Acres = 223.3, Maximum Depth = 45 feet, M.P.A. = 63 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A hard water, seepage lake which is used as a water supply by a commercial cranberry bog. There is a four foot dam on the outlet. Outlet flow is intermittent to the North Fork Clam River. The amount of flow depends on whether or not any water is being run through the cranberry marsh. Fish species present include northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, perch, pumpkinseed, bullhead and white sucker. The 223 acres of adjoining wetlands provides habitat for muskrats, nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks, ring-necked ducks and loons. Migratory diving ducks also use the lake. A public access is located on the north end of the lake and access can also be gained across private land off the town road on the south and at the cranberry marsh dam. The access on the north is the only public frontage. Private development consists of one resort and six cottages and dwellings.

Pratt Lake, T39N, R15W, Section 2
Surface Acres = 20.7, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having no fishery due to its shallow depth and winterkill conditions. The fresh meadow and leatherleaf bog lakeshore provides habitat for muskrats, nesting puddle ducks and ring-necked ducks. It also receives moderate use by migratory diving ducks. A wilderness type lake, it has no access or private development. Public frontage consists of 0.39 miles of Burnett County forest land.

Put Lake, T38N, R16W, Section 23
Surface Acres = 18.5, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 14 ppm

An acid, bog lake with no fishery due to its shallow depth and winterkill conditions. A wilderness type lake, it has no access, private development or public frontage. The tamarack, black spruce and leatherleaf bog lakeshore is possibly used by a few nesting wood ducks but other than that, waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant.

Rahn Lake, T40N, R17W, Section 22
Surface Acres = 4.1, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with no fishery. It is subject to natural water level fluctuations and winterkills. The entire 0.50 miles of shoreline is in Burnett County forest land ownership. There is an access trail on the west side. The fresh meadow lakeshore provides some habitat for nesting puddle ducks and furbearer use is insignificant.

Rice Lake, T37N, R18W, Sections 10, 11
Surface Acres = 82.8, Maximum Depth = 13 feet, M.P.A. = 104 ppm

A hard water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to Peterson Lake. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, perch, pumpkinseed and bullhead. The marshy lakeshore and dense stands of wild rice provide habitat for muskrats, nesting puddle ducks and ring-necked ducks. Use by migratory puddle ducks, diving ducks and coots is high at times. There is no access or public frontage and private development consists of one dwelling.

Rice Lake, T37N, R18W, Sections 25, 36
Surface Acres = 50.0, Maximum Depth = 5 feet, M.P.A. = 130 ppm

A hard water, seepage lake with an outlet to Round Lake. Estimated outlet flow is approximately 3.2 cubic feet per second. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed, perch and bullhead. There is a dense stand of wild rice, bulrushes and cattails which surrounds a small area of open water in the center of the lake. The tamarack, tag alder and fresh meadow lakeshore provides habitat for muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. Migratory diving ducks and coots also use the lake. It has no public frontage or access and private development consists of three dwellings.

Rice Lake, T39N, R14W, Sections 10, 14, 15, 22
Surface Acres = 310.5, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 61 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A hard water, drainage lake connected to the Yellow River. Estimated normal outlet flow is approximately 14 cubic feet per second. It has an inlet flow from Benoit and Lipsett Lakes. Fish species present include muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, black crappie, pumpkinseed, bullhead, carp, white sucker, redhorse and bowfin. Although carp are present, they are not a problem at the present time. The south end of the lake has dense stands of wild rice which attract large numbers of migratory puddle ducks, diving ducks and coots. Muskrats and nesting puddle ducks also make use of the lake and the 183 acres of adjoining wetlands. A town road access is located on the east side of the lake. It is also accessible by navigable water from the Yellow River and a private access at the north end. Public frontage consists of 0.46 miles of Rusk Township land. Thirteen cottages and dwellings, one resort and one boat rental make up the private development.

Richart Lake, T42N, R14W, Section 24
Surface Acres = 17.0, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake which has no fishery. Fluctuating water levels and winterkill are use problems. At the time the lake was surveyed, only about one-fourth of it had water in it. Three acres of adjoining wetlands provide habitat for a few nesting puddle ducks. During the fall, numerous Canada geese and snow geese may be seen on the lake. There is no access and private development consists of one cottage. Public frontage amounts to 0.90 miles of Burnett County forest land.

Robie Lake, T41N, R15W, Section 19
Surface Acres = 31.3, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 46 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A soft water, drainage lake having an outlet flow to Burlingame Lake and an inlet flow from Tabor Lake. The outlet flow is approximately 7.7 cubic feet per second. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, perch, pumpkinseed, rock bass, bullhead, white sucker and bowfin. The lakeshore is upland except for a small marsh area in the north end which provides some habitat for muskrats, nesting mallards and wood ducks. The lake has no public frontage and is only accessibly by navigable water from Tabor and Burlingame Lakes. Private development consists of three cottages.

Rohr Lake, T38N, R15W, Section 5
Surface Acres = 12.3, Maximum Depth = 5 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and subject to an occasional complete winterkill. The only fish present are bluegill. There is no public frontage, private development or public access. Waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant.

Rooney Lake, T40N, R14W, Sections 10, 11, 15
Surface Acres = 330.5, Maximum Depth = 29 feet, M.P.A. = 25 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population composed of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, rock bass, pumpkinseed, bullhead, white sucker and common shiner. Slow-growing bluegill are a management problem. The lakeshore is predominantly upland except for a small area of tag alder and fresh meadow marsh, mostly along the west shore, which provides some habitat for nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks, ring-necked ducks and loons. Spring and fall migrant diving ducks also use the lake. The only access is a private one off the town road on the south side. There is 0.04 miles of public frontage which includes three undeveloped platted accesses and an undeveloped platted park. Private development consists of one church camp and 34 cottages and dwellings.

Round Lake, T37N, R18W, Sections 27, 34
Surface Acres = 202.8, Maximum Depth = 24 feet, M.P.A. = 69 ppm, Secchi Disk = 2 feet

A hard water, drainage lake located on the Trade River. Outlet flow is approximately 14.0 cubic feet per second. The most common fish species are northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie and carp. Smallmouth bass, perch, rock bass, pumpkinseed, bullhead, white sucker, redhorse and bowfin are also present. Excessive algae growth and carp are management and use problems. The lake has no access and the only public frontage is a 60 foot undeveloped platted access. Private development consists of two resorts and 48 cottages and dwellings. There is a marshy area in the south end of the lake which provides some habitat for muskrats, nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. The lake also receives some use by migrant diving ducks.

Round Lake, T39N, R15W, Section 3
Surface Acres = 27.1, Maximum Depth = 5 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked with no fishery due to its shallow depth and winterkill conditions. The fresh meadow and leatherleaf bog lakeshore is used by a few nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. A few migratory diving ducks also use the lake. The entire 0.78 miles of shoreline is in Burnett County forest land ownership. A wilderness type lake, it has no private development or access.

Round Lake, T41N, R16W, Section 33
Surface Acres = 56.3, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 18 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population composed of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, black crappie and forage minnows. An occasional complete winterkill creates a management problem. The lake has no public frontage and the only access is a private one in the northeast corner. Private development consists of one resort and 12 cottages and dwellings. Use by waterfowl and furbearers is insignificant.

Saginaw Lake, T41N, R14W, Section 3
Surface Acres = 12.8, Maximum Depth = 19 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm, Secchi Disk = 14 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake having a fish population of largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, pumpkinseed and bullhead. The lake receives little use by waterfowl and furbearers. A town road access is provided at the southeast end and public frontage consists of 0.25 miles of Burnett County forest land. The only development on the lake is an abandoned resort.

Sand Lake, T38N, R16W, Section 22
Surface Acres = 79.9, Maximum Depth = 42 feet, M.P.A. = 81 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A hard water, seepage lake with an outlet to Clam River. The outlet flow is approximately 0.4 cubic feet per second. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, perch, pumpkinseed and common shiner. The lakeshore is predominantly upland except for 10 acres of adjoining wetlands which provide habitat for muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. Migratory diving ducks also use the lake. There are 10 cottages and one resort around the shoreline and there is no public frontage. The only access is off the county road on the north side and is private.

Sand Lake, T40N, R15W, Sections, Several
Surface Acres = 961.5, Maximum Depth = 73 feet, M.P.A. = 42 ppm, Secchi Disk = 21 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, walleye, bluegill, pumpkinseed and bullhead. There are two public accesses on the lake, one at the north end and one on the west. These accesses are the only public frontage. Private development consists of four resorts and 66 cottages and dwellings. The lakeshore is predominantly upland except for 58 acres of adjoining wetlands which provide habitat for nesting puddle ducks, ring-necked ducks and loons. Migratory diving ducks, coots and Canada geese also use the lake.

Shoal Lake, T40N, R15W, Sections 11, 14
Surface Acres = 246.6, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 47 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to Cadotte Lake. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, perch and bluegill. Occasional complete winterkills and natural fluctuations in water levels are use problems. The upland lakeshore provides little habitat for nesting waterfowl and furbearers. Migratory diving ducks and puddle ducks may be seen on the lake at times. There is no access and the only public land is 0.13 miles of state-owned island frontage. Private development consists of three cottages.

Silver Lake, T38N, R16W, Section 22
Surface Acres = 63.7, Maximum Depth = 46 feet, M.P.A. = 12 ppm

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of largemouth bass and panfish. The lakeshore is entirely upland hardwoods and pines and provides little habitat for nesting waterfowl. A few migrant diving ducks use the lake in the spring and fall. There is no public frontage or access and private development consists of 28 cottages.

Silver Lake, T38N, R18W, Section 36
Surface Acres = 32.8, Maximum Depth = 35 feet, M.P.A. = 95 ppm

A hard water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill and pumpkinseeds. The lake has no public frontage or access and private development consists of two cottages. Ten acres of tag alder - fresh meadow wetlands provides some habitat for muskrats and nesting puddle ducks.

Smith Lake, T39N, R14W, Section 2
Surface Acres = 26.4, Maximum Depth = 22 feet, M.P.A. = 57 ppm

A hard water, seepage lake, landlocked and containing a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass and panfish. Most of the immediate lakeshore is marshy and provides some habitat for nesting puddle ducks and ring-necked ducks. There is no public frontage or access and private development consists of two cottages.

South Twin Lake, T38N, R15W, Sections 16, 21
Surface Acres = 18.8, Maximum Depth = 25 feet, M.P.A. = 25 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked, with a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill and pumpkinseed. There is a dense margin of aquatic vegetation around the marsh and bog lakeshore. Waterfowl use is limited to a few nesting puddle ducks and furbearer use is insignificant. A wilderness type lake, it has no public frontage, private development or access.

Spencer Lake, T38N, R15W, Sections 26, 35
Surface Acres = 187.6, Maximum Depth = 19 feet, M.P.A. = 88 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A hard water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to the North Fork Clam River. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, bullhead, white sucker, bowfin and golden shiner. An occasional winterkill is a use problem. The east and west ends of the lake have dense beds of submerged vegetation. Lakeshore vegetation is upland except for some tag alder marsh in the east and west ends which provides habitat for muskrat and nesting puddle ducks. Diving ducks also use the lake during the spring and fall migrations. Private development consists of one private camp, one cottage and one resort which has boats for rent, camping facilities and a boat launching ramp. The private access operated by the resort is the only access and there is no public frontage.

Spirit Lake, T37N, R18W, Sections 1, 2, 11, 12
Surface Acres = 593.3, Maximum Depth = 26 feet, M.P.A. = 96 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A hard water, drainage lake located on Spirit Creek. Outlet flow from the lake is intermittent although there is a permanent flow into the lake. The most common fish species are northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, black crappie and bullhead. Rock bass, pumpkinseed, carp, white sucker and common shiner are also present. The carp may create a management problem in the future. There is a town road access with parking on the east side of the lake and it is the only public frontage. Private development consists of two resorts, one boat rental, one church camp and 71 cottages and homes. Eighty-three acres of adjoining wetlands provide habitat for a few muskrats and puddle ducks. Numerous diving ducks and puddle ducks may be seen on the lake during the fall migration.

Spook Lake, T37N, R18W, Section 16
Surface Acres = 18.3, Maximum Depth = 40 feet, M.P.A. = 144 ppm

A hard water, seepage lake, landlocked, having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, perch, pumpkinseed and bullhead. It is a wilderness lake with no private development, access or public frontage. Seven acres of marshy wetlands provide habitat for nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks.

Spring Creek Springs, T39N, R15W, Section 36
Surface Acres = 5.2, Maximum Depth = 5 feet, M.P.A. = 98 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A spring pond which forms the headwaters of Spring Creek. Outlet flow is approximately 6.0 cubic feet per second. Fish species present are brook trout, brown trout, white sucker, common shiner, fathead minnow, johnny darter and brook stickleback. The tag alder clad lakeshore provides little habitat for any waterfowl except possibly nesting wood ducks. The pond has no private development or public frontage around it. There is a private access trail on the east side which is difficult to use.

Staples Lake, T41N, R15W, Sections 8, 17
Surface Acres = 76.5, Maximum Depth = 41 feet, M.P.A. = 47 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass and panfish. Lakeshore vegetation is predominantly upland hardwoods and pines except for a narrow band of fresh meadow in the south end. This marshy area provides some habitat for nesting puddle ducks. Migratory diving ducks also use the lake. The only access is a private one on the southeast side of the lake. Private development consists of one resort and eight cottages and dwellings. The only public frontage is 0.33 miles of Burnett County forest land.

Stone Lake, T41N, R15W, Sections 28, 29
Surface Acres = 34.0, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 19 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and subject to an occasional complete winterkill. Fish species present are largemouth bass, bluegill and bullhead. The only access is by a private trail on the north side and there is no development. Public frontage consists of 0.19 miles of Burnett County forest land. Waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant.

Stullen Lake, T41N, R14W, Section 4
Surface Acres = 19.9, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and subject to an occasional complete winterkill. Its fish population is composed of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill and common shiner. Seven acres of fresh meadow and bog wetlands provides some habitat for nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. There is no public frontage or access and private development consists of one cottage.

Swamp Lake, T38N, R16W, Section 30
Surface Acres = 38.7, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with no fishery due to its shallow depth and winterkill conditions. The marshy lakeshore provides habitat for muskrats and nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and ring-necked ducks. A few migratory diving ducks also use the lake. The lake has no public frontage, access or private development.

Swamp Lake, T39N, R15W, Section 11
Surface Acres = 21.1, Maximum Depth = 5 feet, M.P.A. = 22 ppm

An acid, bog lake with no fishery due to its shallow depth and winterkill conditions. The tamarack - black spruce - leatherleaf bog lakeshore provides little habitat for muskrats or nesting waterfowl. A wilderness type lake, it has no access or private development. Public frontage consists of 0.36 miles of Burnett County forest land.

Tabor Lake, T41N, R15W, Sections 17, 18, 19, 20
Surface Acres = 162.5, Maximum Depth = 25 feet, M.P.A. = 49 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with a navigable outlet to Robie Lake. Outlet flow is approximately 6.6 cubic feet per second. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, perch, pumpkinseed, bullhead, white sucker and bowfin. Lakeshore vegetation is upland hardwoods and pine except for a nine acre adjoining wetland which provides habitat for muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. There is a public access with parking at the outlet. Public frontage amounts to 0.03 miles and includes the access, an undeveloped platted access and an undeveloped platted swimming beach. Private development consists of three resorts and one boat rental and 26 cottages and dwellings.

Tamarack Lake, T38N, R16W, Section 1
Surface Acres = 12.8, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 204 ppm

A hard water, seepage lake, landlocked, with no fishery due to its shallow depth and winterkill condition. The tag alder lakeshore provides little habitat for muskrats or nesting waterfowl. A wilderness type lake it has no private development or access. Public frontage consists of 0.12 miles of Town of Siren land.

Tanda Lake, T40N, R15W, Section 18
Surface Acres = 39.2, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 51 ppm

A hard water, seepage lake, landlocked with a fish population of forage minnows and bullhead. Occasional complete winter fish-kills are a use problem. Twenty-eight acres of adjoining leatherleaf bog, fresh meadow and tag alder wetlands provide habitat for muskrats, nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and ring-necked ducks. The lake also receives moderate use by migratory diving ducks and puddle ducks. There is no access or public frontage and private development consists of one cottage.

Taylor Lake, T38N, R16W, Section 1
Surface Acres = 80.3, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to Lower Clam Lake. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed and bowfin. An occasional complete winterkill is a use problem. The lakeshore is fifty percent soft marsh and bog which is used by muskrats, nesting puddle ducks and ring-necked ducks. Numerous migratory diving ducks also use the lake. There is a town road access with parking on the west side of the lake and public frontage consists of 1.30 miles of Town of Siren land.

Temple Lake, T39N, R15W, Section 13
Surface Acres = 18.4, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

An acid, bog lake with a fish population of forage minnows. An occasional complete winterkill is a use problem. The leatherleaf bog lakeshore provides little habitat for waterfowl or furbearers. There is no access or private development and the entire 0.68 miles of shoreline is in Burnett County forest land ownership.

Thatcher Lake, T41N, R14W, Section 18
Surface Acres = 23.2, Maximum Depth = 41 feet, M.P.A. = 43 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, brook trout, bluegill, black crappie, perch, pumpkinseed, bullhead and white sucker. The lakeshore is entirely upland and provides little habitat for waterfowl or furbearers. There is no public frontage or access and private development consists of one residence.

Tomoe Lake, T40N, R15W, Section 31
Surface Acres = 68.7, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 13 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake located in the Keizer Lake Wildlife Area. The only fish species present are bullhead and fathead minnows. An occasional complete winterkill is a use problem. The only access is an unimproved trail across the open field on the west side and there is no private development. The entire 2.15 miles of frontage, which includes island frontage, is state-owned. The 97 acres of adjoining wetlands provides habitat for muskrats, nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and ring-necked ducks. Moderate numbers of diving ducks and puddle ducks may be seen on the lake during the spring and fall migratory period. There is also a heron rookery on the state island.

Trade Lake, T37N, R18W, Sections 20, 21, 28, 29
Surface Acres = 432.1, Maximum Depth = 34 feet, M.P.A. = 91 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

A hard water, drainage lake on the Trade River. Estimated outlet flow is approximately 23.7 cubic feet per second. Fish species present include northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, perch, rock bass, pumpkinseed, bullhead, carp, white sucker and bowfin. Carp are a problem. Lakeshore vegetation is upland except for 32 acres of wetlands which provide habitat for muskrats, nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. Migratory diving ducks also use the lake. A town road access with parking is provided on the southern most part of the lake. There is 0.49 miles of public frontage which includes the access, an undeveloped platted access, state-owned island frontage and other state land. Private development consists of one resort, two boat rentals and 87 cottages.

Tucker Lake, T39N, R15W, Section 30
Surface Acres = 46.5, Maximum Depth = 2 feet, M.P.A. = 45 ppm

An acid, bog lake with no fishery due to its shallow depth and winterkill conditions. There is no private development, access or public frontage. The bog lakeshore provides some habitat for nesting wood ducks and ring-necked ducks.

Twenty-Six Lake, T41N, R15W, Sections 25, 26
Surface Acres = 230.0, Maximum Depth = 47 feet, M.P.A. = 51 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A hard water, drainage lake with an outlet to Loon Creek. The outlet flow is approximately 1.3 cubic feet per second. It has an inlet flow from Twenty-Six Lake Springs. Fish species include muskellunge, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, perch, rock bass, pumpkinseed, bullhead and brook silversides. A county park on the northeast side of the lake has camping, picnicking and swimming facilities. A town road access with limited parking is provided on the southeast bay. There is a total of 0.24 miles of public frontage which includes the park and access. The lakeshore is upland hardwoods and pines except for an area of tag alder marsh near the inlet and outlet. This marsh area provides some habitat for nesting wood ducks and loons. Migratory diving ducks also use the lake.

Twenty-Six Lake Springs, T41N, R15W, Section 26
Surface Acres = 2.7, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 58 ppm, Secchi Disk = Bottom

A spring pond with a navigable outlet to Twenty-Six Lake. Outlet flow is approximately 0.4 cubic feet per second. The only fish species present are forage minnows. There is no development and public frontage consists of 0.54 miles of Burnett County forest land. The only access is by navigable water. The marshy lakeshore provides habitat for muskrats and nesting puddle ducks.

Upper Clam Lake, T38N, R16W, Sections, Several
Surface Acres = 1,218.0, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 107 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A hard water, drainage lake on the Clam River. Outlet flow is approximately 165 cubic feet per second. The lake level is maintained by the water control structure on Lower Clam Lake. An inlet from Long Lake comes in on the west side. The most common fish species are northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, black crappie and pumpkinseed. Bullhead, white sucker, bowfin, rock sturgeon and forage minnows are also present. The 370 acres of adjoining wetlands and extensive beds of wild rice provide habitat for muskrats, nesting puddle ducks and ring-necked ducks. Diving ducks and coots, sometimes as many as 10,000 of each, use the lake during the fall migrations. There is also heavy use by migrant puddle ducks and geese. An access with limited parking is provided on the southeast side of the lake. There is a total of 1.90 miles of public frontage, which includes the access, state-owned island frontage and Burnett County land. Access can also be gained by navigable water from Lower Clam Lake and the Clam River. There is also a private access on the west side. Private development consists of 14 resorts, two boat liveries and 77 cottages and homes.

Upper Twin Lake, T40N, R14W, Sections 29, 30
Surface Acres = 163.4, Maximum Depth = 17 feet, M.P.A. = 26 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, bullhead, common shiner, mudminnow, johnny darter and rainbow darter. Lakeshore vegetation is upland hardwoods and pine except for some tag alder and bog wetlands which provide habitat for nesting puddle ducks, ring-necked ducks and loons. Migratory diving ducks and puddle ducks also use the lake. There is no access and private development consists of two cottages. Public frontage amounts to 0.26 miles of State of Wisconsin land.

Viola Lake, T38, 39N, R15W, Sections 5, 6, 31, 32
Surface Acres = 262.0, Maximum Depth = 33 feet, M.P.A. = 12 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked, having a fish population of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, black crappie, pumpkinseed, green sunfish, bullhead and white sucker. Stunted panfish are a management problem. A difficult access without parking is provided on the east side of the southwest bay. This access and an undeveloped platted access provide the only public frontage. Private development consists of three resorts and 41 cottages and homes. Lakeshore vegetation is upland hardwoods and pine except for a spruce swamp in the southeast end which provides habitat for nesting puddle ducks. Diving ducks and puddle ducks also use the lake during migratory periods.

Warner Lake, T38N, R15W, Sections 4, 9
Surface Acres = 183.3, Maximum Depth = 74 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm, Secchi Disk = 14 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to Big Sand Lake. Fish species present are northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, perch, green sunfish, bullhead and common shiner. Most of the shoreline has a narrow margin of dense aquatic vegetation along it. Lakeshore vegetation is upland except for an area of tamarack and tag alder swamp in the south end. This area provides limited habitat for nesting puddle ducks. Diving ducks and puddle ducks also use the lake during the spring and fall migrations. The only access on the lake is a private one at the north end. An undeveloped, platted access is the only public frontage. Private development consists of one resort and 52 cottages and homes.

Webb Lake, T41N, R14W, Sections, Several
Surface Acres = 758.9, Maximum Depth = 27 feet, M.P.A. = 61 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A hard water, drainage lake which is divided into two parts by a state highway. Jones Creek and Nelson Creek, both trout streams enter the lake from the west and south. These streams combine with the lake to form the headwaters of Webb Creek. Estimated outlet flow is approximately 13.3 cubic feet per second. Water levels are maintained by a four foot dam located downstream from the lake. Fish species present are northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, bullhead, white sucker, redhorse and bowfin. A large area of adjoining wetlands, mostly on the south part of the lake provides habitat for muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. Large numbers of migratory puddle ducks and a few geese also use the lake. The only access is by two private ones on the north side of the south lake. There is 0.32 miles of public frontage which includes two undeveloped platted accesses and state-owned island frontage. Private development consists of six resorts, one boat rental and 52 cottages.

Wilson Lake, T38N, R17W, Section 5
Surface Acres = 10.4, Maximum Depth = 13 feet, M.P.A. = 31 ppm

An acid, bog lake with a fish population of only bullheads. It is subject to an occasional complete winterkill. A wilderness lake, it has no access, private development or public frontage. The tamarack - black spruce and alder lakeshore provides little habitat for waterfowl or furbearers.

Wood Lake, T38N, R18W, Sections 26, 27, 28, 34
Surface Acres = 508.3, Maximum Depth = 35 feet, M.P.A. = 103 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A hard water, drainage lake located on the Wood River. Outlet flow is approximately 29.0 cubic feet per second. An intermittent inlet comes in at the south end from Peterson and Spirit Lakes. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, perch, bullhead, carp, white sucker and bowfin. The presence of carp creates a management problem. Private development consists of two resorts, 133 cottages and homes and two private camps. Thoreson Park, a V.F.W. park at the north end of the lake, provides boat launching, swimming and picnicking facilities. There is 1.32 miles of public frontage which includes the park, two undeveloped platted accesses and state-owned island frontage on six islands. Sixty-two acres of adjoining wetlands provide habitat for muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. Large numbers of geese and diving ducks also use the lake.

Yellow Lake, T40N, R16, 17W, Sections, Several
Surface Acres = 2,286.9, Maximum Depth = 32 feet, M.P.A. = 80 ppm

A hard water, drainage lake located on the Yellow River. This is the largest lake in Burnett County. Outlet flow is estimated to be 142 cubic feet per second during a normal period. The lake level is maintained by the water control structure on the Danbury Flowage. The most common fish species are walleye, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, pumpkinseed, black crappie, bullhead and rock bass. Muskellunge, smallmouth bass, cisco, channel catfish, rock sturgeon, white sucker, redhorse, carp, bowfin, burbot and sheepshead are also present. A 243-acre marsh wetland area at the river inlet provides habitat for muskrats, nesting blue-winged teal, mallards, wood ducks, mergansers and black ducks. Because of its size and late freeze-over date, large rafts of migrating ducks and coots form on the lake. There is also use by large numbers of migrating geese. Private lakeshore development is extensive, with 13 resorts, one boat rental and 115 cottages and homes. A public access with limited parking is located on the north shore. There is 0.05 miles of public frontage which includes the access and five undeveloped platted accesses. There is also a thirty-foot wide platted public walk along the shore of the Pines Subdivision.

Unnamed Lakes

The description of each of the following is presented in tabular form for quick reference. Location of these lakes can be seen on accompanying maps.

T37N, R14W

Section 2 (Forty #2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum Depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

6-(11)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.6
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, weeds
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

10-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.6
Maximum Depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.28 miles State land

13-(2)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.5
Maximum Depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Beaver, duck nesting
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.01 miles State land

14-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.7
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

15-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.7
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: WCD walleye rearing pond
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

15-(16)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum Depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 84 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Bullhead, trout
Game: Beaver, duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

18-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.2
Maximum Depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 23 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

23-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.16 miles Burnett County land

25-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.2
Maximum Depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Intermittent outlet to the South Fork of the Clam River.
Four foot head beaver dam on outlet.
Fishery: None
Game: Beaver
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.58 miles Burnett County forest land

33-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.8
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.88 miles of Burnett County land

33-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum Depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

34-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.8
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: 0.16 miles Burnett County land

36-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.6
Maximum Depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Intermittent outlet to the South Fork of the Clam River
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

36-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum Depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Shallow Lake
Two foot head beaver dam on outlet
Fishery: None
Game: Beaver, duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

36-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 17.1
Maximum Depth = 27 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 1.81 miles of Burnett
County forest land

T37N, R18W

6-(14)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 16.6
Maximum Depth = 22 feet
M.P.A. = 59 ppm
Intermittent outlet to the
North Fork Trade River
Winterkill
Fishery: Bullhead
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: Two dwellings

9-(4)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum Depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 55 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

9-(16)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum Depth = 45 feet
M.P.A. = 120 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

12-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 25.8
Maximum Depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 27 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, excessive weeds
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, muskrats
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

15-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 23.6
Maximum Depth = 25 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Excessive weeds
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, muskrats
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: Two dwellings

15-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.4
Maximum Depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 39 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

16-(4)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.5
Maximum Depth = 33 feet
M.P.A. = 160 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

16-(6)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum Depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 112 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Trade Lake
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

17-(16)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.4
Maximum Depth = 31 feet
M.P.A. = 93 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Bullhead
Game: Duck nesting, muskrats
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

18-(9)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.0
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 54 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

20-(3a)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum Depth = 27 feet
M.P.A. = 116 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Mudminnow, brook stickleback
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

20-(3d)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum Depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 72 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows, brook stickleback
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

21-(6)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.0
Maximum Depth = 23 feet
M.P.A. = 111 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Trade Lake
Excessive algae
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

22-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum Depth = 36 feet
M.P.A. = 47 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

23-(15)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.2
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 119 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Bullhead
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

27-(10)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 5.0
Maximum Depth = 22 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

28-(11)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum Depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 184 ppm
Intermittent outlet to
Trade Lake
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Muskrats, duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

31-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 27 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

31-(11)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum Depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 130 ppm
Intermittent outlet to a swamp adjacent to the Trade River
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, muskrats
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

32-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 29 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

32-(11)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.0
Maximum Depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 59 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Fathead minnows, brook stickleback
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

T37N, R19W

36-(2)
Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 22.5
Maximum Depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 78 ppm
Normal flow of the Trade River at the lake outlet is approximately 26.7 cfs
Carp problem
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish, carp, white sucker, redhorse, forage minnows
Game: Muskrats, duck nesting
Access: Off County Highway "Z"
Public Frontage: None

T38N, R14W

1-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.3
Maximum Depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

3-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.4
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

4-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 22 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

5-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.7
Maximum Depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water levels
Fishery: WCD muskellunge rearing pond
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

6-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.3
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

11-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.1
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 32 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Bashaw Brook
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Muskrats
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

24-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum Depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 24
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

25-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum Depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 27 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Golden shiner
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

34-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 13.0
Maximum Depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

T38N, R15W

3-(9)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 10.5
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Intermittent outlet to
Pokegama Lake
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

3-(14)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum Depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

4-(2)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum Depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Intermittent outlet to
Big Sand Lake
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

4-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 15.0
Maximum Depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish, forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

5-(10)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.4
Maximum Depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

7-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 46.4
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

9-(4)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.9
Maximum Depth = 29 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

9-(16)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 5.3
Maximum Depth = 42 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish, bowfin
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

24-(4c)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum Depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 26 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Muskrats
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

20-(4d)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum Depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

20-(8)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum Depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 23 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

21-(8)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.9
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

23-(13)
Hard water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 1.9
Maximum Depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 131 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Pokegama Lake
Eight-foot water control structure
Fishery: Forage minnows
Previously licensed as private fish hatchery
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

23-(14)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 5.1
Maximum Depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.03 miles Burnett County land

24-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.7
Maximum Depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

29-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.2
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

T38N, R16W

18-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 15.1
Maximum Depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

18-(13)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 5.6
Maximum Depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish, forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

18-(16)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum Depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish, forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

19-(14)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum Depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

20-(2)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum Depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

21-(1)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum Depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

22-(4)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum Depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

22-(7)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum Depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

34-(7)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum Depth = 22 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

34-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.9
Maximum Depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

T38N, R17W

2-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

3-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum Depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 35 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

9-(14)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.0
Maximum Depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 203 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Mud Hen Lake
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

10-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum Depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

12-(7)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 11.4
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Brook stickleback
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

13-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.9
Maximum Depth = 43 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass
Game: Duck nesting, muskrats
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

21-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum Depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 39 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

22-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.7
Maximum Depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

23-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.4
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 22 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

24-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 17.9
Maximum Depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

25-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 32.6
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish, fathead minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: Off town road
Public Frontage: 0.07 miles of town road right-of-way

26-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 14.2
Maximum Depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 27 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Fathead minnow
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

26-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 13.6
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 26 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, weeds
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, muskrats
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

30-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.6
Maximum Depth = 29 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Indian Lake
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: Two dwellings

36-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.5
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Bluegill, fathead minnow
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

36-(10)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.8
Maximum Depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 57 ppm
Intermittent outlet to the Wood River
Fishery: Northern pike, panfish, forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting, muskrats
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

T38N, R18W

36-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.7
Maximum Depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Forage minnows, bullhead
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

T38N, R19W

14-(7)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum Depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 78 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Panfish, bullhead, carp
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

T39N, R14W

23-(4)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 9.5
Maximum Depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 3 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Fathead minnow
Game: Duck nesting
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.52 miles of Burnett County land

24-(9)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 8.1
Maximum Depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.43 miles of Burnett County land

24-(12)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.6
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 67 ppm
Normal outlet flow of 0.2 cfs to the Yellow River
Fishery: None
Game: Beaver
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

35-(5)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 8.7
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

36-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.7
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

T39N, R15W

2-(16)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.7
Maximum Depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 30 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

5-(4)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 8.7
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

5-(6)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 23.1
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 63 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, muskrats
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

5-(8)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.4
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 31 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

6-(8)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 9.9
Maximum Depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 24 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Austin Lake
Fishery: Largemouth bass
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

11-(8)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.13 miles of
Burnett County forest land

13-(2)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 6.8
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.45 miles of Burnett County forest land

18-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.1
Maximum Depth = 41 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

18-(6a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.1
Maximum Depth = 33 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

18-(7)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum Depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

18-(8)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum Depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

19-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.3
Maximum Depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Bullhead
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

19-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.7
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 24 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

19-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.7
Maximum Depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

19-(13)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum Depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

29-(3)
Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 17.1
Maximum Depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 90 ppm
Normal outlet flow approximately 1.0 cfs to the Yellow River
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting, muskrats
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

29-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.7
Maximum Depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

29-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.2
Maximum Depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

31-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.4
Maximum Depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

31-(8)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 29 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

T39N, R16W

13-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 24.0
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Muskrats, duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

15-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.0
Maximum Depth = 33 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: Two dwellings

15-(8)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum Depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

15-(16b)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.2
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

15-(16c)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

24-(3)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 8.5
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 25 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

36-(8)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 67 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Lower Clam Lake
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, muskrats
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

36-(13)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 6.8
Maximum Depth = 22 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Lower Clam Lake
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Muskrats, duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: Two dwellings

36-(16)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 25.4
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Lower Clam Lake
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Beaver, duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

T39N, R17W

33-(16)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum Depth = 19 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.26 miles of State land

T40N, R14W

4-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum Depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

8-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.6
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

9-(2)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum Depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

9-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 13.0
Maximum Depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

10-(6)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 11.2
Maximum Depth = 26 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

12-(4)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum Depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

14-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.0
Maximum Depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

14-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.7
Maximum Depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

14-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum Depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Excessive weeds
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

15-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.6
Maximum Depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

15-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.8
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: Off County Highway "A"
Public Frontage: None

15-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 14.4
Maximum Depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

17-(13)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 20.0
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 28 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

23-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 22.0
Maximum Depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, excessive weeds
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, muskrats
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

23-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 25.0
Maximum Depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

26-(3)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum Depth = 24 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

26-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.9
Maximum Depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Panfish
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

35-(11)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum Depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

36-(16)
Hard water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 60.6
Maximum Depth = 7 feet (4 foot head dam)
M.P.A. = 64 ppm
Normal outlet flow is approximately 10 cfs with part going to Big McKenzie Lake and part being diverted through a cranberry marsh to Lipsett Lake.
Winterkill, fluctuating water levels
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting, muskrats
Access: Navigable water
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: Two dwellings

T40N, R15W

4-(5)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum Depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 38 ppm
Normal outlet flow of 0.1 cfs to Eagle Lake
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.14 miles of Burnett County forest land

14-(12)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

14-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.2
Maximum Depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 38 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Panfish, forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

18-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 16.1
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

18-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.4
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

19-(18)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.6
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

19-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 23.1
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 24 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Beaver, duck nesting
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.30 miles of Burnett County land

25-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 23.4
Maximum Depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: No improved road
Public Frontage: 0.28 miles of State land

31-(4)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 26.8
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 23 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 1.16 miles of Keizer Lake Wildlife Area land (WCD)

T40N, R16W

3-(8)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum Depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

4-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.8
Maximum Depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

5-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.1
Maximum Depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

5-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum Depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: Without parking off State Highway 35
Public Frontage: None

8-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.0
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Beaver, duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

8-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum Depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

9-(15)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 5.1
Maximum Depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

10-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 27.3
Maximum Depth = 25 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: Three dwellings

13-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.7
Maximum Depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

13-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 24.3
Maximum Depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

15-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.6
Maximum Depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

16-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 13.3
Maximum Depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

16-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum Depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

16-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.1
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

16-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 18.0
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 26 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Muskrats, duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

17-(4)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 5.2
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

17-(12)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

21-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.4
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: White suckers
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

21-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.1
Maximum Depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Private hatchery license #717
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

25-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 22.1
Maximum Depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 23 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

26-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.6
Maximum Depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

T40N, R17W

23-(4)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.1
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 54 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Little Yellow Lake
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

27-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.3
Maximum Depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.48 miles of Burnett County forest land

33-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.3
Maximum Depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Dody Brook
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish, forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

T41N, R14W

8-(5)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.10 miles of Burnett County forest land

8-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.9
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

9-(2)
Hard water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 14.2
Maximum Depth = 5 feet (4.1 foot head dam)
M.P.A. = 61 ppm
Normal outlet flow is approximately 13.3 cfs
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish, redhorse, white suckers, bowfin, forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting, muskrats
Access: Town road access at dam
Public Frontage: 0.85 miles of Burnett County forest land
Private Development: One dwelling

18-(4)
Hard water, drainage lake on Jones Creek
Acres = 0.9
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 52 ppm
Normal outlet flow approximately 0.5 cfs
Fishery: Panfish, forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

18-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.4
Maximum Depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

18-(11)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum Depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.24 miles of Burnett County forest land

23-(6) (South Frog Lake)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 22.4
Maximum Depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: No improved road
Public Frontage: 0.62 miles of Burnett County forest land

30-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.0
Maximum Depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

30-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.0
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

30-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 39.2
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 22 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

31-(1)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 8.1
Maximum Depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 26 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Bluegill
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

31-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.9
Maximum Depth = 34 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

33-(4b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.5
Maximum Depth = 34 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

33-(4d)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum Depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 30 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

33-(14)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.7
Maximum Depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 37 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

34-(1)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum Depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

36-(7)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 31.6
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.63 miles of Burnett County forest land

36-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.4
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.58 miles of Burnett County forest land

T41N, R15W

5-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 14.7
Maximum Depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish, forage minnows
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

6-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

8-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum Depth = 22 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

19-(8)
Soft water, drainage lake
Acres = 9.5
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 46 ppm
Normal outlet flow approximately 6.6 cfs to Robie Lake
Excessive weeds
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Muskrats, duck nesting
Access: Navigable water access from Tabor Lake and Robie Lake
Public Frontage: None

21-(14)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum Depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Forage minnows
Game: None
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.20 miles of Burnett County forest land

28-(7)
Alkaline, bog lake
Acres = 2.6
Maximum Depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 53 ppm
Lake level maintained by dam on Brigg's Lake
Winterkill
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting, muskrats
Access: Navigable water access from Brigg's Lake
Public Frontage: None

28-(8)
Alkaline, bog lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum Depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 57 ppm
Lake level maintained by dam on Brigg's Lake
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Access: Navigable water access from Brigg's Lake
Public Frontage: 0.03 miles of Burnett County forest land

30-(1)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 15.4
Maximum Depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

T41N , R16W

35-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

35-(12b)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

35-(15)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum Depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: None
Public Frontage: None

36-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum Depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Access: Off town road on west side of lake
Public Frontage: 0.44 miles of Burnett County forest land

36-(8)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum Depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 39 ppm
Connected to Cranberry Lake, with the water level maintained by dam on Minerva Lake
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish, white sucker
Game: None
Access: Navigable water access from Cranberry Lake
Public Frontage: None

T42N, R14W

33-(16)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.1
Maximum Depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: No improved road
Public Frontage: 0.44 miles of Burnett County forest land

36-(4)
Spring pond
Acres = 1.1
Maximum Depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 35 ppm
Normal outlet flow of approximately 0.1 cfs to the Totogatic River
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish, white sucker, forage minnows
Game: None
Access: No improved road, wilderness
Public Frontage: 0.29 miles of Burnett County forest land

T42N, R15W

5-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.1
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 34 ppm
Normal outlet flow of approximately 0.1 cfs to the Upper Tamarack River
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Access: No improved road
Public Frontage: 0.07 miles of Burnett County forest land

20-(4)
Hard water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 1.7
Maximum Depth = 9 feet (8 foot head dam)
M.P.A. = 87 ppm
Normal flow of approximately 1.0 cfs to Chases Brook
Fishery: Brook trout, creek chub
Game: Duck nesting
Access: None
Public Frontage: None
Private Development: One dwelling

27-(12)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.6
Maximum Depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 94 ppm
Normal outlet flow of approximately 0.1 cfs to the St. Croix River
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Access: None, wilderness
Public Frontage: None

Streams

Barrens Creek, T42N, R14W, Section 27 to T42N, R14W, Section 26
Surface Area = 0.6, Miles = 1.1, Gradient = 9 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 32 ppm

A small, spring feeder stream which originates in Barrens Springs and flows south into the Totogatic River. It is basically a minnow stream although it does contain a few brook trout, northern pike, perch and bluegill. The immediate stream bank vegetation is shrub swamp and marsh which provides some habitat for beaver and nesting puddle ducks. It is accessible from the Totogatic River and there are no road accesses. Public frontage consists of 1.80 miles of Burnett County forest.

Bashaw Brook, T38N, R14W, Section 24 to T38N, R14W, Section 30
Surface Area = 16.4, Miles = 9.0, Gradient = 8 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 106 ppm

Flowing from Bashaw Trout Springs in Washburn County this stream flows through Bashaw Lake before reaching its outlet at the North Fork of the Clam River. It is mainly a minnow stream with white sucker, common shiner, creek chub and redbelly dace the most common. Brook trout and brown trout are present in very limited numbers where the stream enters the county. Montgomery Creek, a feeder stream which enters just below Bashaw Lake is a trout stream. Most of the stream bank cover is upland hardwoods, tag alder, hardwood swamp and fresh meadow marsh. About 15 percent of the stream bank is pastured. There are five road bridges crossing the creek and 1.2 miles of frontage is in Burnett County and State of Wisconsin ownership. Beaver are present along with a few nesting mallards, black ducks, blue-winged teal, green-winged teal and wood ducks.

Bear Brook (Fox's Creek), T39N, R19W, Section 10 to T39N, R19W, Section 4
Surface Area = 0.3, Miles = 0.5, Gradient = 100 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 26 ppm

A small, spring feeder stream flowing into the St. Croix River. It has a good population of brook trout although they are small in size. Stream bank vegetation is almost entirely upland and provides little habitat for waterfowl or furbearers. The stream has no public frontage and the only access is by way of a private trail.

Benson Brook (Powells Creek), T37N, R20W, Section 3 to T37N, R20W, Section 4
Surface Area = 1.4, Miles = 1.4, Gradient = 4 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 32 ppm

An excellent brook trout stream flowing into the St. Croix River. This sand, gravel and rock bottomed stream originates in a large swamp and has a good water quality. The lower area of the stream, below where the town road crosses, is mostly fresh meadow with a few scattered tag alder. The only access is where the town road crosses the creek and there is no public frontage. Waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant.

Black Brook, T39N, R17W, Section 26 to T39N, R17W, Section 10
Surface Area = 5.5, Miles = 3.8, Gradient = 12 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 35 ppm

This stream headwaters in the Amsterdam Sloughs Wildlife Area and flows northwest into the Clam River. It has a warm water fishery of northern pike, bluegill, perch, rock bass, bullhead, sucker, johnny darter, brook stickleback, mudminnow, common shiner and creek chub. Beaver are active on the creek. Approximately 930 acres of wetlands provide habitat for muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. Public frontage consists of 1.4 miles of Conservation Department-owned game management lands and there are three roads crossing the stream.

Black Creek, T39N, R14W, Section 29 to T39N, R14W, Section 20
Surface Area = 0.9, Miles = 1.6, Gradient = 11 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 75 ppm

A cold water stream flowing into the Yellow River. Water quality is good and it is mainly a brook trout stream. Other fish present include brown trout, sucker and several species of minnows. Stream bank vegetation is mostly tag alder in the upper portions and an open sedge marsh in the lower. Old beaver activity has caused a considerable amount of siltation and has deteriorated the fish habitat. Due to the small size, waterfowl use is limited to a few nesting puddle ducks. It is accessible at one road crossing and 2.2 miles of the shoreline is in Burnett County forest land ownership.

Brant Brook, T39N, R19W, Section 16
Surface Area = 0.1, Miles = 0.4, Gradient = 175 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 33 ppm

A small, cold water feeder flowing into the St. Croix River. It is considered to be a brook trout stream. Stream bank vegetation is mostly a hardwood swamp and provides no habitat for furbearers or ducks. There is no access or public frontage.

Chases Brook, T42N, R15W, Section 3 to T42N, R15W, Section 32
Surface Area = 25.4, Miles = 9.1, Gradient = 15 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 26 ppm

A warm water, drainage stream flowing from Douglas County into the St. Croix River. It has a fish population of northern pike, rock bass, white sucker and forage minnows. Water quality is poor because of relatively infertile water which is dark brown in color and has a low pH. Glendenning Creek, a medium quality trout stream, flows into Chases Brook. Beaver are active on the stream along with nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. There is a total of 8.2 miles of public frontage which includes 7.4 miles of Burnett County forest land and 0.80 miles of Burnett County land.

Clam River, T38N, R16W, Section 34 to T40N, R18W, Section 14
Surface Area = 229.1, Miles = 31.5, Gradient = 2 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 91 ppm

Flows northwest from Polk County into the St. Croix River. It has two impoundments, Lower Clam Lake and Clam River Flowage on it. It also flows through one natural lake, Upper Clam Lake. There are four feeder streams entering the river with only one, the North Fork of the Clam River, having any trout water. A wide variety of fish species inhabit the river with the most common being northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, white sucker, common shiner and creek chub. In addition to the above species, there are walleye, smallmouth bass, channel catfish, bullhead, rock or lake sturgeon, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, carp, redhorse, sheepshead, fathead minnows and johnny darters. A variety of vegetation types covers the watershed and ranges from pastured upland to shrub swamp. Water levels are stable except for some flooding which occurs above Upper Clam Lake during periods of high runoff. The river bottom is predominantly sand with scattered areas of gravel and muck. Beaver and muskrat are common to most of the river. Nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and mergansers use the extensive areas of adjoining wetlands. There is also use by migrating puddle ducks and coots. A total of 14.4 miles of stream bank frontage is in public ownership which includes Burnett County forest land, Burnett County land, Town of Siren land and State of Wisconsin lands. Canoeing is possible on the entire river. A total of eight road bridges cross the river and there are accesses on Upper and Lower Clam Lakes. There are two county parks which provide camping and picnicking facilities. One is located where State Highway 35 crosses the river and the other is below the dam at the outlet of Lower Clam Lake.

Clemens Creek, T42N, R14W, Section 15 to T42N, R14W, Section 16
Surface Area = 1.2, Miles = 1.7, Gradient = 38 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 33 ppm

A cold water, brook trout stream which flows into the St. Croix River. It has one tributary, Rand Creek, which is also a brook trout stream. Stream bank vegetation is tag alder - shrub swamp, fresh meadow and hardwood swamp. Waterfowl and furbearer values are minor. A total of 2.6 miles of shoreline is Burnett County forest and State-leased land. One road crosses the creek.

Cowan Creek, T37N, R20W, Section 23 to T37N, R20W, Section 35
Surface Area = 0.9, Miles = 2.6, Gradient = 8 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 35 ppm

A small, warm water, minnow stream which flows into the Trade River in Polk County. The portion of the stream in Polk County is considered trout water, however, in Burnett County it is not suitable for trout. It flows through a large fresh meadow marsh and has water of low quality which is relatively infertile with a low pH. The meadow shoreline is used by nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. Migrating puddle ducks, beaver and muskrats also use this creek. It is accessible at one road crossing and there are 4.8 miles of public frontage which includes Burnett County forest and State of Wisconsin lands.

Cripple Creek, T38N, R16W, Section 29 to T38N, R16W, Section 28
Surface Area = 0.6, Miles = 1.2, Gradient = 17 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 77 ppm

A small, medium quality brook trout stream flowing into Long Lake. Stream bank cover is mostly tag alder - shrub swamp with a few areas of hardwood and grass upland. About sixty percent of the shoreline is pastured. Waterfowl and furbearer use is minor. It is accessible at one road crossing and has no other public frontage.

Culbertson Creek, T40N, R15W, Section 10 to T41N, R15W, Section 35
Surface Area = 1.1, Miles = 1.5, Gradient = 6 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 83 ppm

Flows north out of Culbertson Springs through Culbertson and North Lang Lakes into Loon Creek. Its fish population consists of northern pike, bluegill, perch, mudminnow and brook stickleback. Beaver and nesting mallards, black ducks, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and hooded mergansers use the adjoining wetlands. Migrating puddle ducks also use the stream in the fall. There is only 0.6 miles of public frontage which includes State of Wisconsin land and Burnett County forest land. It is accessible at one road crossing.

Dody Brook, T40N, R17W, Section 32 to T40N, R17W, Section 29
Surface Area = 0.8, Miles = 1.6, Gradient = 20 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 84 ppm

Flows northwest into the Clam River Flowage. Fish species present are brook and brown trout and it is considered a medium quality trout stream. Seventy-five acres of wetlands adjoin the stream which are used by nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. Some areas are also used by migrating puddle ducks. It is accessible at one road crossing and 2.0 miles of its shoreline is in Burnett County forest land ownership.

Dogtown Creek, T41N, R14W, Section 5 to T42N, R14W, Section 32
Surface Area = 2.9, Miles = 1.6, Gradient = 9 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 41 ppm

A high quality, well populated brook trout stream which flows from Dogtown Springs to the Namekagon River. In addition burbot, creek chub and sculpin are also present. Stream bank vegetation is mostly upland and provides little habitat for waterfowl. Beaver are present. It is accessible at one road bridge and 2.0 miles of frontage is in Burnett County forest land ownership.

East Brook, T39N, R19W, Section 29
Surface Area = 0.1, Miles = 0.3, Gradient = 133 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 23 ppm

A small, spring feeder which flows west into the St. Croix River. It is a brook trout stream. Stream bank vegetation is mostly upland and this, plus the steep gradient, lessens its value for wildlife. There is no public land or access road to it.

Ekdall Brook, T39N, R19W, Section 1 to T40N, R19W, Section 35
Surface Area = 0.1, Miles = 0.5, Gradient = 91 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 34 ppm

A small, spring feeder which flows into the St. Croix River. It is considered to be a brook trout stream. Its small size, steep gradient and predominantly upland stream bank vegetation provides little habitat for wildlife. It is accessible from a town road near its outlet to the St. Croix and there is no public frontage.

Gillespie Creek, T38N, R15W, Section 31 to T38N, R16W, Section 24
Surface Area = 1.6, Miles = 2.7, Gradient = 15 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 83 ppm

Flows north into the Clam River. Its headwaters are located in Polk County and it is considered a minnow stream. Fish species present include northern pike, bluegill, white sucker, common shiner, creek chub, mudminnow and sculpin. There are also a few brown trout in the area upstream from County Highway "B". The 140 acres of adjoining wetlands are only used by nesting wood ducks. It is accessible at two road crossings and there is no public frontage.

Glendenning Creek, T42N, R15W, Section 11 to T42N, R15W, Section 16
Surface Area = 1.5, Miles = 2.5, Gradient = 24 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 24 ppm

A medium quality brook trout stream which flows into Chases Brook. Stream bank vegetation is mostly upland except for an area of shrub swamp in Section 19. Waterfowl and furbearer use is minor. It is accessible at one road bridge and 0.6 miles of frontage is in Burnett County forest land ownership.

Hay Creek, T38N, R19W, Section 1 to T38N, R19W, Section 21
Surface Area = 3.6, Miles = 5.0, Gradient = 13 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 35 ppm

Flows south out of the Crex Meadows Wildlife Area into the Wood River. The part of the stream from one mile above State Highway 70 downstream to its junction with the St. Croix River is considered to be medium quality brook trout water. Above this section is minnow water. Fish species present in addition to the brook trout are northern pike, bluegill, black crappie, bullhead, white sucker, creek chub and mudminnow. The upper portion of the creek which flows through a sedge and tag alder marsh is used by nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. Beaver are present and muskrat use is significant. It is accessible at four road crossings and public frontage consists of 1.4 miles of State of Wisconsin and Town of Grantsburg lands.

Hay Creek, T42N, R14W, Section 6 to T42N, R15W, Section 33
Surface Area = 9.6, Miles = 6.6, Gradient = 19 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 39 ppm

A medium quality brook trout stream which flows from McGraw Lake into the St. Croix River. In addition to brook trout, the fish population consists of muskellunge, bluegill, black crappie, bullhead, white sucker, burbot, common shiner, creek chub and sculpin. Stream bank vegetation is about one-half upland and one-half tag alder - fresh meadow marsh. The marshy areas are used by nesting mallards, black ducks, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. Beaver are also present in the stream. It is accessible from three road bridges and 8.2 miles of shoreline and is in Burnett County forest land ownership.

Indian Creek, T38N, R15W, Section 34 to T38N, R15W, Section 28
Surface Area = 2.5, Miles = 2.9, Gradient = 12 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 126 ppm

Flows northwest from Polk County into the North Fork of the Clam River. It is a medium quality trout stream with both brook and brown trout present. Stream bank cover is mostly upland and almost two-thirds of it is pastured. Use by wildlife is minor. It is accessible from three road bridges and there is only 0.1 mile of public frontage.

Iron Creek, T39N, R18W, Section 5 to T40N, R18W, Section 30
Surface Area = 1.5, Miles = 2.5, Gradient = 54 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 31 ppm

Flows northwest into the St. Croix River. It is considered a minnow stream although there are a few brook trout present. Water quality is rather poor with relatively infertile, turbid and acid water. As the name implies, the stream has limonite deposits all along the waters edge and wherever there is an eddy. The 93 acres of adjoining wetlands provide habitat for beaver, nesting mallards and wood ducks. There is also some use by migratory puddle ducks. It is accessible at one road crossing and 2.0 miles of frontage is in State of Wisconsin ownership.

Jones Creek, T41N, R14W, Section 19 to T41N, R14W, Section 17
Surface Area = 0.7, Miles = 1.2, Gradient = 7 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 54 ppm

A small, spring feeder stream which flows into Webb Lake. Brook trout are common in the portion south of State Highway 70, while the area north of 70 is considered to be minnow water. The immediate stream bank vegetation is a tag alder - shrub swamp and is used by beaver and nesting puddle ducks. A total of 0.8 miles of frontage is in Burnett County forest ownership and it is accessible at one road crossing.

Kent Creek, T38N, R15W, Section 20 to T38N, R15W, Section 19
Surface Area = 1.3, Miles = 1.3, Gradient = 5 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 105 ppm

A spring feeder stream which flows out of Kent Lake into the North Fork of the Clam River. Its fish population consists of largemouth bass, perch, white sucker, common shiner, creek chub and johnny darter. Beaver are common and nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks use the 94 acres of adjoining wetlands. Some migratory puddle ducks also use the stream. It is accessible at one road crossing and there is no public frontage.

Kettle Brook, T39N, R19W, Section 9
Surface Area = 0.2, Miles = 0.4, Gradient = 138 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 30 ppm

A spring water feeder to the St. Croix River. It is considered to be a brook trout stream. Due to its steep gradient and upland stream bank vegetation, waterfowl, muskrat and beaver usage is almost nonexistent. It has no public frontage or access.

Krantz Creek, T37N, R14W, Section 11
Surface Area = 0.6, Miles = 0.9, Gradient = 22 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 120 ppm

A spring feeder stream which flows into the North Fork of the Clam River. It is a medium quality trout stream which provides a spawning area for trout from the North Fork of the Clam River. Fish species present include brook trout, brown trout and sculpin. Beaver are active in the headwaters portion of the creek and the 47 acres of wetlands are used by nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. Public frontage consists of 1.2 miles of State of Wisconsin land.

Logging Creek, T37N, R19W, Section 8 to T37N, R19W, Section 32
Surface Area = 7.3, Miles = 6.0, Gradient = 8 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 45 ppm

A warm water, drainage stream flowing from a large tag alder - fresh meadow swamp into the Trade River just south of the Polk County line. Its fish population is composed of a few brook trout, pumpkinseed, bullhead, white sucker, common shiner, creek chub and mudminnow. Both Logging Creek and its feeder are considered minnow streams. Water quality is poor in that it has relatively infertile water which is turbid and has a low pH. Active beaver dams exist on the main stream. Both nesting and migratory puddle ducks use the stream and its large areas of adjoining wetlands. It is accessible at four road crossings and 3.0 miles of frontage is in State of Wisconsin ownership.

Loon Creek, T40N, R15W, Section 2 to T41N, R16W, Section 27
Surface Area = 32.7, Miles = 10.0, Gradient = 19 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 59 ppm

A warm water, drainage stream which originates as the intermittent outlet of Loon Lake. As it flows toward its outlet into the Yellow River, it passes through Eagle, Briggs, Loon, Gull, Falk and Minerva Lakes. Culbertson Creek and an unnamed tributary from Twenty-Six Lake are both minnow streams. A wide variety of fish are present with the most common being perch, bluegill, rock bass, white sucker, common shiner, creek chub and longnose dace. Northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, bullhead, redhorse, hog sucker, mudminnow and johnny darter are also present. Muskrats and beaver are common and the 504 acres of adjoining wetlands are used by nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and mergansers. Numerous migrating puddle ducks also use the creek. Access to the stream can be gained at three road bridges and by an access trail through Burnett County forest land between Mud and Eagle Lakes. There is a total of 15.3 miles of public frontage which includes Burnett County forest land, State of Wisconsin land and Town of Swiss land. It is also accessible by navigable water from some of the lakes it flows through.

McKenzie Creek, T39N, R14W, Section 1 to T40N, R14W, Section 1
Surface Area = 4.5, Miles = 1.5, Gradient = 3 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 74 ppm

Flows north out of a cranberry impoundment through Big McKenzie and Middle McKenzie Lakes. It headwaters in Washburn County and flows in and out of Burnett County before emptying into the Namekagon River in Washburn County. A warm water stream, its main fish population consists of perch, rock bass, bullhead, white sucker, creek chub and other forage minnows. A few northern pike, walleye and largemouth bass come into the stream out of the lakes through which it flows. The 100 acres of adjoining wetlands are used by muskrats, beaver, nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. There is no public frontage and it is accessible at one road bridge crossing.

Montgomery Creek, T38N, R14W, Section 27 to T38N, R14W, Section 19
Surface Area = 2.5, Miles = 3.5, Gradient = 18 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 120 ppm

A small, medium quality trout stream flowing into Bashaw Brook. The main fishery is for brook trout, although there are a few brown trout present. Other fish species present are white sucker, common shiner, creek chub and sculpin. Above County Highway "B", trout habitat is good and maintains a good population of brook trout, however, below "B" trout habitat declines. Stream bank vegetation in the upper portions is mostly tag alders but there is a progressive downstream change to upland hardwoods and pines and pastured lands. The upper portions are used by beaver and nesting puddle ducks. It is accessible at three road bridges and there is no public frontage.

Moore Farm Creek, T42N, R14W, Section 27 to T42N, R14W, Section 30
Surface Area = 2.4, Miles = 2.2, Gradient = 9 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 50 ppm

A spring feeder stream flowing into the St. Croix River. It is a good quality brook trout stream but extensive beaver usage has caused it to overflow its banks into the surrounding swamp making fishing difficult. Migratory and nesting puddle ducks make use of the flooded areas. Although there is no access, the entire 4.4 miles of stream bank frontage is in Burnett County forest land ownership.

Namekagon River, T41N, R14W, Section 12 to T42N, R15W, Section 26
Surface Area = 244.8, Miles = 12.5, Gradient = 3 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 65 ppm

Originating in Bayfield County, it flows southward through Bayfield and Washburn Counties and then northwest into the St. Croix River. Only a small portion of the river is located in Burnett County. The Burnett County section is entirely warm water with the most common fish species being northern pike, walleye, smallmouth bass, bluegill, rock bass, white sucker and redhorse. Other fish present are muskellunge, largemouth bass, pumpkinseed, channel catfish, bullhead, rock sturgeon, carp and hog sucker. There are three feeder streams entering the river with only one, Dogtown Creek, being a trout stream. The 396 acres of adjoining wetlands provide habitat for muskrats, beaver, nesting mallards, black ducks, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and mergansers. Large numbers of migratory puddle ducks use the river in the spring and fall and diving ducks use it in the spring. It is accessible at two road bridges and by navigable water from the St. Croix River. Public frontage consists of 14.8 miles of Burnett County forest and State of Wisconsin leased land.

Nelson Creek, T41N, R14W, Section 29 to T41N, R14W, Section 17
Surface Area = 1.2, Miles = 1.6, Gradient = 11 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 64 ppm

A spring feeder stream which flows into Webb Lake. It is considered a good quality brook trout stream. Stream bank vegetation is predominantly tag alder - fresh meadow marsh except for a small area of upland hardwoods near the county highway and bog near the outlet. Muskrats, nesting mallards and blue-winged teal use the marshy shoreline. It is accessible at one road crossing and has no public frontage.

North Fork Clam River, T37N, R14W, Section 12 to T38N, R16W, Section 24
Surface Area = 122.2, Miles = 28.8, Gradient = 6 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 103 ppm

Originating in Washburn County, it flows northwest through the southeast part of Burnett County into the Clam River. Trout streams flowing into it are Krantz Creek, the South Fork of the Clam River, Sand Creek, Spencer Creek, Indian Creek and two unnamed spring feeders coming out of Clam River Springs and Bass Lake Springs. The other feeders are warm water. Twenty-five and one-tenth miles of the river is considered to be trout water. The area from the Washburn County line downstream to Spencer Lake is considered good quality brown trout water with some brook trout present. The area from Spencer Lake to Kent Creek is considered medium quality brown trout water. Downstream from Kent Creek, the habitat changes from trout to the characteristics of a warm water stream. There are 1,480 acres of wetlands which are used by nesting puddle ducks and mergansers. Large numbers of puddle ducks also use the river during migratory seasons. Beaver and muskrats are common. There is a total of 5.4 miles of public frontage which includes State-owned Clam River Conservation Area land, other State land and Burnett County land. It is accessible from ten road bridges.

North Fork Trade River (Kanutte Creek), T37N, R19W, Section 2 to T37N, R19W, Section 35
Surface Area = 7.3, Miles = 6.0, Gradient = 14 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 91 ppm

Flows south into the Trade River. The area above County Highway "O" is considered minnow water and below "O" it is marginal brown trout water. The outlet flow varies greatly and it has an unstable sand and muck bottom. Stream bank vegetation is tag alder, hardwood swamp and fresh meadow and is used by a few nesting puddle ducks. Beaver and muskrats are present. The stream is accessible at three road crossings and 4.0 miles of frontage is in the State-owned Fish Lake Wildlife Area.

North Fork Wood River, T38N, R17W, Section 17 to T38N, R18W, Section 17
Surface Area = 13.8, Miles = 9.5, Gradient = 8 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 91 ppm

A warm water, drainage stream which headwaters in Mud Hen Lake and flows into the Wood River. Its fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed, bullhead, white sucker, common shiner, johnny darter and brook stickleback. The extensive areas of adjoining wetlands provide habitat for nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. Muskrat and beaver are common and the stream also receives some usage by migratory puddle ducks, coots and geese. It is accessible from seven road crossings and 1.1 miles of frontage is in Burnett County ownership. There are two minnow streams flowing into it.

Perkins Creek, T42N, R14W, Section 8 to T42N, R15W, Section 25
Surface Area = 4.3, Miles = 5.9, Gradient = 10 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 69 ppm

A medium quality brook trout stream which flows into the St. Croix River. The downstream portions of the creek have become heavily silted from beaver activity which has caused a deterioration of the trout habitat. Waterfowl use is minor. It is accessible from two road crossings and 11.2 miles of frontage is in Burnett County forest ownership.

Pine Brook, T39N, R19W, Section 32 to T38N, R19W, Section 6
Surface Area = 0.2, Miles = 0.4, Gradient = 222 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 20 ppm

A small, spring feeder stream to the St. Croix River. It is considered a brook trout stream. The steep gradient lessens its potential value for wildlife. There is no public frontage other than a town road crossing.

Rand Creek, T42N, R14W, Section 11 to T42N, R14W, Section 16
Surface Area = 1.9, Miles = 2.6, Gradient = 38 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 16 ppm

A small, cold water brook trout stream which flows into Clemeng Creek. Its water supply begins as spring seepage but it picks up swamp drainage as it goes downstream which deteriorates the water quality. Stream bank vegetation is predominantly tag alder and fresh meadow marsh which is used by beaver and a few nesting puddle ducks. The entire 5.2 miles of frontage is in public ownership with part being State of Wisconsin leased land and the remainder Burnett County forest land. It is accessible at one road crossing. Its one feeder stream is also trout water.

St. Croix River, T41N, R14W, Section 4 to T37N, R20W, Section 31
Surface Area = 1,334.7, Miles = 65.5, Gradient = 2 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 64 ppm

Flows south into the Mississippi River and is part of the Minnesota-Wisconsin boundary waters except for the upper 13 miles which lies entirely within Burnett County. All of the streams in Burnett County eventually drain into the St. Croix with the main tributaries being the Namekagon, Yellow, Clam and Wood Rivers. The total surface acreage of this stream includes only one-half of the acreage in the boundary waters portion. The Burnett County portion of the river is managed for smallmouth bass, muskellunge, channel catfish and rock or lake sturgeon. The most abundant fish species is the redhorse. Midway in the scale of comparative abundance are smallmouth bass, channel catfish, muskellunge, walleye, rock sturgeon, northern pike, bullhead, yellow perch, bluegill, hog sucker and white sucker. Least in numbers are largemouth bass, rock bass, black crappie, blue sucker, quillback, carp, bowfin and burbot. There is also a wide variety of minnows and darters which includes the bluntnose minnow, common shiner, golden shiner, creek chub, spotfin shiner, bigmouth shiner, spottail shiner, mimic shiner, pearl dace, mudminnow, johnny darter and gilt darter. This river is an overwintering area for a variety of waterfowl and it also provides habitat for muskrats, beaver, nesting mallards, black ducks, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and mergansers. Migratory puddle ducks, diving ducks, coots and Canada geese also use the river and its large areas of adjoining wetlands. Access is provided by two town road and one county road access and five bridge crossings. There is a private access and campground at Riverside and other access points are available for use on the lands owned by The Northern States Power Company. There is a total of 22.6 miles of public frontage, most of which is located along the upper portions of the river and is Burnett County forest land. The rest of the public frontage is in State of Wisconsin and Burnett County ownership. The ownership of the islands in the Burnett County portion of the river is not clear.

Sand Creek, T37N, R14W, Section 31 to T37N, R14W, Section 6
Surface Area = 12.2, Miles = 6.7, Gradient = 16 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 100 ppm

Flows north from Barron County, in and out of the county twice, then empties into the North Fork of the Clam River. It flows through the Sand Creek Conservation Area, in Burnett County. It is a high quality trout stream having brook trout present and brown trout abundant. Sixty-five acres of wetlands adjoin the creek and are used by nesting mallards, black ducks and wood ducks. Beaver are also present. It is accessible at one road bridge and 7.8 miles of frontage is in State of Wisconsin and Burnett County forest ownership. Spring Brook, a brook trout stream, is the only feeder stream to Sand Creek in Burnett County.

Sioux Portage, T40N, R17W, Section 9
Surface Area = 0.3, Miles = 0.6, Gradient = 66 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 59 ppm

A small, spring feeder stream flowing into the St. Croix River. It is considered to be a good quality brook trout stream but also has burbot, common shiner and creek chub present. The tag alder wetland in the headwaters area provides a limited amount of habitat for nesting puddle ducks. It is accessible off one town road and has no other public frontage.

South Fork Clam River, T37N, R14W, Section 23 to T37N, R14W, Section 10
Surface Area = 4.3, Miles = 3.6, Gradient = 50 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 109 ppm

Flows north into the North Fork of the Clam River. It is a good quality trout stream with brook trout in the upper portion and mostly brown trout downstream. Other fish species present are black crappie, pumpkinseed, bullhead, white sucker, creek chub and sculpin. The 183 acres of adjoining wetlands provide habitat for muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. Beaver are also common in the stream. A total of 4.0 miles of frontage is State-owned and is part of the Clam River Public Hunting and Fishing Grounds. There is one tributary which is a spring feeder minnow stream.

Spencer Creek, T38N, R15W, Section 36
Surface Area = 0.9, Miles = 0.5, Gradient = 20 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 108 ppm

A small, spring feeder stream which originates in Polk County and flows into the North Fork of the Clam River. It is considered a trout stream, having both brook and brown trout present in it. However, the stream's small size and the lack of spawning areas, due to silting, prevent it from being able to withstand much fishing pressure. Stream bank vegetation is entirely tag alder and does not provide much habitat for waterfowl. Beaver are present. The stream has no access or public frontage.

Spirit Creek, T37N, R18W, Section 1 to T37N, R18W, Section 3
Surface Area = 2.0, Miles = 2.9, Gradient = 18 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 96 ppm

Flows from Polk County into Spirit Lake then into Wood Lake. Although it has a permanent flow into Spirit Lake, during periods of low runoff it becomes intermittent between Spirit and Wood Lakes. Bluegill and bullhead are the main fish resource.
Two hundred forty acres of predominantly tag alder wetlands provide habitat for nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks. There are no public lands on the stream and five road crossings provide access.

Spring Brook, T37N, R14W, Section 9 to T37N, R14W, Section 6
Surface Area = 3.1, Miles = 2.6, Gradient = 30 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 102 ppm

A good quality trout stream which begins as spring seepage and bubbling springs and flows into Sand Creek. The headwater portion of the creek is good brook trout water, although the soft stream bank and silted creek bottom make it difficult to fish. The downstream portion near the outlet is mostly brown trout water with a few brook trout present. A few muskrats and nesting puddle ducks use the 47 acres of adjoining wetlands. It is accessible at three road crossings and there is no other public frontage.

Spring Creek, T39N, R15W, Section 36 to T39N, R15W, Section 24
Surface Area = 1.6, Miles = 2.2, Gradient = 17 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 83 ppm

A small, spring feeder which flows from Spring Creek Springs into the Yellow River. It is a good quality trout stream with both brook and brown trout common. Stream bank cover is mostly tag alder and sedge marsh. Beaver are present and its waterfowl use is limited to a few nesting puddle ducks. It is accessible at two road crossings and 1.0 miles of frontage is Burnett County forest land.

Totogatic River, T42N, R14W, Section 36 to T42N, R14W, Section 26
Surface Area = 26.9, Miles = 3.7, Gradient = 3 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 42 ppm

Originating in Bayfield County, it flows through parts of Sawyer, Washburn and Douglas Counties before emptying into the Namekagon River in Burnett County. It is classed as a warm water river in Burnett County with the most common fish species being white sucker, northern pike, bluntnose minnow, common shiner and creek chub. Other fish present are muskellunge, rock bass, pumpkinseed, carp, redhorse, burbot and rock sturgeon. There are two minnow feeder streams entering the river, although one, Barrens Creek, does contain a few brook trout. Stream bank vegetation is mostly hardwood and tag alder swamp which provides some habitat for muskrats, beaver, nesting mallards, black ducks, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and mergansers. Migratory puddle ducks also use the river. It is accessible by a town road on the county line and by an unimproved trail through county forest land about one-fourth mile upstream from its outlet. It is also accessible by navigable water from the Namekagon River. Of the 7.4 miles of frontage, 6.8 miles is in Burnett County forest ownership.

Trade River, T37N, R18W, Section 33 to T37N, R19W, Section 32
Surface Area = 47.4, Miles = 14.5, Gradient = 9 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 114 ppm

Flows from Polk County into Burnett County and then back into Polk County where it empties into the St. Croix River. Two warm water lakes, Round Lake and Trade Lake, are situated on the stream. Of the three feeder streams, the North Fork of the Trade River is the only one which contains trout. The most common fish species in the Trade River are largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, bullhead, carp, redhorse, common shiner and longnose dace. Other species present are northern pike, walleye, white sucker and burbot. Carp are present in problem numbers in the Burnett County portion of the river. Two hundred thirty-eight acres of wetlands border the stream where muskrats, nesting mallards, blue-winged teal and wood ducks may be found. Migratory puddle ducks and coots also use the river, especially in the fall. It is accessible at 13 road bridges and there is no public frontage.

Upper Tamarack River, T42N, R15W, Section 6
Surface Area = 9.1, Miles = 1.5, Gradient = 13 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 24 ppm

A warm water, drainage stream which originates in a large swamp in Douglas County. It flows through the extreme northwest corner of Burnett County, then into Minnesota where it empties into the St. Croix River. Fish species present include northern pike, smallmouth bass, rock bass, white sucker, redhorse, common shiner, creek chub and hog sucker. Water quality is low with infertile water, which is brown in color and has a low pH. Stream bank vegetation is predominantly upland and provides little habitat for waterfowl or furbearers. Public frontage consists of 3.0 miles of Burnett County forest land. The only access is by a trail through the county forest land along the state line.

Webb Creek, T41N, R14W, Section 9 to T41N, R14W, Section 2
Surface Area = 6.2, Miles = 3.0, Gradient = 2 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 58 ppm

A warm water, drainage stream flowing from Webb Lake into the Namekagon River. It has a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, rock bass, white sucker, bowfin, common shiner, creek chub, longnose dace and johnny darter. Stream bank vegetation is willow, tag alder and fresh meadow which provides habitat for muskrats, nesting mallards, black ducks, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and mergansers. Migratory coots and puddle ducks also use the stream. It is accessible at two road crossings and by one town road access. There is 3.0 miles of public frontage which includes Burnett County forest and State of Wisconsin land.

Wood River, T38N, R17W, Section 35 to T38N, R20W, Section 24
Surface Area = 114.5, Miles = 27.0, Gradient = 8 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 87 ppm

Beginning in marshland in Polk County, it flows mostly west into the St. Croix River. Its fish inhabitants include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, rock bass, bullhead, carp, white sucker, redhorse, common shiner, creek chub and sculpin. There are four warm water lakes on the stream, Dunham Lake, Little Wood Lake, Wood Lake and Memory Lake whichhave an 8-foot water control structure. The entire river, except for the lakes and impoundment, is not considered good fishing water with poor habitat, sandy bottom, shallow water and excessive erosion. That portion of the river which lies between Memory Lake and Wood Lake contains carp in problem numbers. Four feeder streams enter the river with only one, Hay Creek, containing trout. The large area of adjoining wetlands is used by muskrats, beaver, nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and mergansers. Puddle ducks, coots and a few geese also use the river during migratory periods. It is accessible at 20 road bridges and crossings and by navigable water from the lakes it flows through. Public frontage amounts to 2.0 miles and includes Town of Grantsburg, Village of Grantsburg and State of Wisconsin land.

Yellow River, T39N, R14W, Section 25 to T40N, R16W, Section 31
Surface Area = 276.3, Miles = 38.0, Gradient = 5 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 79 ppm

Originating in Washburn County, it flows across Burnett County and empties into the St. Croix River at Danbury. It flows through the south end of Rice Lake, Yellow Lake, Little Yellow Lake and the Danbury Flowage which has a 38-foot water control structure. The fish population is made up of a variety of species with northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed, white sucker, redhorse and common shiner the most common. Muskellunge, walleye, perch, smallmouth bass, black crappie, rock bass, bullhead, hog sucker, carp and numerous minnows and darters are also present. There are several feeder streams on the river, however, Black Creek and Spring Creek are the only ones which contain trout. Muskrats are common along with nesting mallards, black ducks, blue-winged teal, wood ducks and hooded mergansers. Large numbers of puddle ducks along with diving ducks, coots and geese also use the river during migratory periods. Nine bridges cross the Yellow River and there is an access trail through the State land in Section 7, T39N, R14W. Public frontage on the stream amounts to 19.8 miles of shoreline which includes Burnett County, Burnett County forest and the State of Wisconsin lands.

ANALYSIS OF INVENTORY DATA

The following comments and tables are the result of a compilation of the data obtained from general waters information forms prepared for the waters of Burnett County. The forms were completed as a part of the waters classification and inventory program.

To adequately illustrate the location, significance and public use possibilities of these waters, four county maps were prepared showing all water resources in the county. Drainages, stream widths and lengths and lake sizes are presented on each map. Of the four maps, one indicates the water fertility and glaciation types (Fig. 2), another the fishery resources of the various lakes and streams (Fig. 3), another, public lands by ownership and the public use areas present in the county (Fig. 4) and the fourth shows access (Fig. 5).

In order to present a summary of the various individual resources of each body of water, two appendices are included, one for lakes and the other for streams. These appendices contain most of the specific information gathered in the inventory and include the following items: surface acreages, miles of shoreline, shore development figures, maximum depths, lengths and widths for lakes and average depths and widths for streams, stream lengths, miles of public frontage, methyl purple alkalinity tests, conductance and pH readings, comparative water color, date of sampling, areas of direct drainage and of total watersheds, types and approximate areas of wetlands, miles of trout streams, drainage systems and average stream gradients. The comments that follow refer to some of the items and data in these appendices.

Quantitative Aspects

The total surface water area of the county is 34,143 acres. Of this figure, 31,518 acres are in the surface areas of 429 lakes and impoundments and 2,625 acres are in the stream surfaces of 54 named streams. Total stream length is 358.2 miles, of which 85.6 miles are considered to be trout streams. Frontage on both sides of streams amounts to about 664.7 linear miles, while lake frontage totals 589 miles, or 99 feet of lake frontage per acre of lake surface water.

The area of the natural lakes accounts for about 96 percent of the total lake surface area in the county, while the other 4 percent constitutes impounded waters. The main flowage area is that of the Clam River Flowage with its total area of 516.5 acres.

Size classes of natural lakes and impoundments are noted in Table 3. Although the large majority of lakes (316) are under 50 acres, the most acreage is provided by the remaining larger lakes (113) with 27,618 acres. The four natural lakes over 1,000 acres in size have 20 percent of the lakes surface waters and they include Big Sand, Big McKenzie, Upper Clam and Yellow Lakes. The maximum lake depths vary considerably from shallow ponds to the deeper glacial seepage lakes. Warner Lake has the greatest maximum depth, 74 feet, while Big McKenzie is second with a maximum depth of 71 feet.

The larger streams of the county are the boundary water stream, the St. Croix River, Namekagon, Yellow and Clam Rivers. Gradients of the streams vary from exceedingly high on the feeder streams to the St. Croix River to lows of 2 feet on the St. Croix and Namekagon Rivers. The steepest is Pine Brook with an average gradient of 222 feet per mile.

Table 3 Size classes of natural lakes and impoundments

Acreage Classes	Natural Lakes No.	Natural Lakes Total Acreage	Impoundments No.	Impoundments Total Acreage	Total No.	Total Total Acreage
Ponds 0.1 - 9.9	181	850.5	2	3.6	183	854.1
Small 10.0 - 49.9	131	3,021.6	2	24.4	133	3,046.0
Small medium 50.0 - 99.9	42	2,930.0	1	60.6	43	2,990.6
Medium 100.0 - 199.9	28	4,341.3	0	--	28	4,341.3
Medium 200.0 - 499	27	7,394.9	2	598.0	29	7,992.9
Medium large 500 - 1,000	8	5,729.4	1	516.5	9	6,245.9
Large 1,000 >	4	6,047.2	0	--	4	6,047.2
Total	421	30,314.9	8	1,203.1	429	31,518.0

Lake Types

Some generalizations about surface water characteristics may be helpful before discussing further the various types into which lakes may be classified. The management, regulations and conservation of water for multiple uses depends on a number of basic characteristics of lake and stream habitats.

As stated earlier in the general setting of the waters of Burnett County, the geologic history of the region, and the nature of the soil over which the lake lies and which is the source of ground and surface water runoff, are major factors in determining the character of a lake or stream. However, these are not the sole factors that influence character of the water. For example, waters may receive runoff from agricultural lands and effluents of waste matter that have been richly supplied with critical nutritive elements and compounds. These nutrients become incorporated in the food cycle of a lake or river, and increase the amount of vegetation, fish life and algae bloom that occurs in them. A few other items that determine water type are the depth of a lake and the shape of the shoreline and bottom. These may be limiting factors in fish and waterfowl production.

The interrelationships of factors contributing to the character of surface waters and their trophic nature and productivity are diagrammed by Fig. 6. One of the factors of primary importance is the fertility of water, the basis for organic production. Its origin, significance and modification can be traced on the chart.

The lakes of Wisconsin and Burnett County fall into four main types: hard water drainage, soft water drainage, hard water seepage, and soft water seepage lakes. To these four classes, three other subtypes of lakes have been added for more descriptive purposes in the inventory. They are acid bog lakes, alkaline bog lakes, and spring ponds. All seven lake types occur in Burnett County. The most commonly found lake type is the soft water seepage lake. Of the 429 lakes in the county, 245 are of this type, reflecting the underlying infertile soil type of the region. The least common lake type occurring is the alkaline bog lake, and two of these are found in Burnett County. Table 4 summarizes the various lake types occurring here. The significant limnological characteristics peculiar to these classes are based on physical (i.e. water source, effects of vegetation) and chemical properties. Correspondingly, the production of plant and animal life varies with respect to each type of lake. A more detailed explanation of the seven types may be found in the "definitions" section of this summary. Since this classification system is a somewhat arbitrarily determined method of evaluation, there may be some lakes that exhibit characteristics of more than one type. However, borderline cases and overlapping of types occur only infrequently.

Water Fertility

The factor used in the measurement of fertility is alkalinity (M.P.A.), expressed as the amount of available carbonates, bicarbonates and hydroxides in parts per million of water. The lakes of Burnett County are low in alkalinity and are thus considered to have soft water. The pH (hydrogen ion concentration) range is slightly acid. The average acidity of the lakes is 6.8. The average stream pH, however, is slightly alkaline with a pH of 7.1. Table 5 summarizes these items for the surface waters of the county. The total concentration of dissolved electrolytes is also included. This is expressed in terms of electrical conductance of waters, or micromhos at 77 degrees Fahrenheit. This information corresponds roughly, though on a different scale of values, to the methyl purple alkalinity test for fertility and is also useful in management work.

Table 4 Lake types in Burnett County

Lake Type	Number	Acreage - Range	Total Acreage
Hard water drainage	39	0.9 - 2,286.9	12,081.9
Soft water drainage	4	9.5 - 222.4	348.3
Hard water seepage	44	0.4 - 572.7	2,781.1
Soft water seepage	245	0.1 - 1,472.2	15,538.5
Acid bog	83	0.2 - 68.2	703.3
Alkaline bog	2	0.7 - 2.6	3.3
Spring ponds	12	0.6 - 31.3	61.6

Table 5 Fertility of waters

	Number of Samples	Range	Mean
Acidity:			
Lakes	429	5.4 - 8.8	6.8
Streams	54	6.4 - 8.0	7.1
Methyl Purple Alkalinity: (ppm)			
Lakes	429	3 - 203	31
Streams	54	16 - 126	67
Conductance: (micromhos)			
Lakes	429	7 - 390	73
Streams	54	57 - 248	138

A more complete chemical analysis of some Burnett County lakes was made in order to determine the relative quantities of their nutrients (see Table 6). Trace elements, however, were not included in the analysis. With the exception of the pH and conductance readings, all other figures are expressed in parts per million in Table 6.

Mud Hen Lake has an alkalinity of 85 parts per million (Fig. 2 map). This would place the lake in the categories of "medium hard" water and "high" production of fish and plant life according to Moyle, 1946, in his water fertilities classification scale (see Definitions section).

Viola Lake, on the other hand, with its total alkalinity of 12 parts per million, would be classed as "very soft" water and have a "low" productivity of fish and plant life.

Fishery Resources

Lake and stream fisheries for the county are illustrated in Fig. 3, a basic resources map with fisheries coded in color. The surface waters of Burnett County that are of importance in providing a fishery resource are summarized as follows: of the 429 lakes with a surface area of 31,518 acres -- 242 lakes with an area of 29,429.8 acres have game and panfish populations. The remaining 187 lakes with an area of 2,088.2 acres have no fish or only minnows. The lakes are further classified in Table 7 by the number of lakes and their total acreages where each important species occurs.

(a) Muskellunge are present in 11 lakes having a total area of 6,734.1 acres. They are not considered to be an important game fish in Burnett County waters except for the St. Croix River where they provide a fair fishery.

(b) Walleyes occur in 38 lakes having a total area of 15,576.2 acres. They are also present in the Yellow, Clam, St. Croix and Namekagon Rivers. The more important walleye lakes are Devils, Little Yellow, Yellow, Upper Clam and Lower Clam Lakes.

(c) Northern pike inhabit 150 lakes with a total of 26,997.9 acres. The northern pike is the predominant predator fish in the county and is found in most of the larger lakes as well as many of the small ones.

(d) Largemouth bass are common in 205 lakes having a total of 28,682.1 acres.

(e) Smallmouth bass are present in 12 lakes with a total of 7,901.4 acres. They are also present in the Clam, Yellow, Namekagon and St. Croix Rivers.

(f) Panfish are the most common fish and probably the most common species sought by the angler. They occur in 218 lakes having a total area of 28,863.6 acres. The most abundant species are bluegill, perch, bullhead, pumpkinseed and black crappie.

(g) Trout are present in 11 lakes and springs with a total acreage of 57.3.

There are 358.2 linear miles of streams. The total estimated surface area of these streams is 2,625 acres. Their importance is as follows:

(a) Trout streams number 30 and comprise 85.6 miles of stream. The principal ones are the North Fork of the Clam River above Kent Lake, Sand Creek, South Fork of the Clam River and Dogtown Creek. Others include Hay Creek (T42N, R15W), Jones Creek, Nelson Creek, Black Creek, Clemeng Creek, Perkins Creek, Moore Farm Creek, Spring Brook and Spring Creek. Brook and brown trout are the only species present. Trout streams comprise 24 percent of the total stream length. Geographically, they are scattered throughout the county.

Table 6 Chemical analysis of the waters of some Burnett County lakes *

Sample	MOA	Specific Conductance (mmhos at 77°F)	pH	PO4(T)	PO4(D)	NH3(N)	KN	NO3(N)	CI	SO4	CA	Mg	Na	K	Fe	Date of Sampling
Dunham Lake	70	154	7.4	-	.142	-	-	0.43	2.0	1.0	30.0	5.0	2.0	0.1	.08	5-3-62
North Sand Lake	47	100	7.4	-	.052	-	0.21	0.1	0.82	-	12.3	3.2	1.73	0.76	0.75	10-10-62
Yellow Lake	80	179	7.7	-	.400	-	-	0.33	2.0	1.0	32.0	6.0	2.0	0.1	.13	5-3-62
9(16), T37N-R18W	125	252	8.0	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.40	0.05	2.7	15.9	18.1	15.0	1.85	3.62	0.02	5-6-65
17(16), T37N-R18W	102	227	7.5	0.09	-	0.21	0.83	0.22	3.7	1.0	23.0	6.2	2.95	4.40	0.26	5-6-65
Mean for 81 NW Area Lakes	38	83	6.9	0.12	0.070	0.07	0.53	0.24	1.3	2.6	9.9	2.9	1.80	0.98	0.18	1960-65

* Except for specific conductance and pH, results are in parts per million.

Table 7 Summary of fishery resources in lakes

Fish Species	Occurrence (No. of lakes)	Acres of Surface Waters with Species
Muskellunge	11	6,734.1
Walleye	38	15,576.2
Northern pike	150	26,997.9
Largemouth bass	205	28,682.1
Smallmouth bass	12	7,901.4
Panfish	218	28,863.6
Trout lakes and springs	11	57.3
Minnow only, or none	187	2,088.2
Total number and acres in County	429	31,518.0

LAKES AND STREAMS OF BURNETT COUNTY

Prepared by:
Wisconsin Conservation Dept.
Lake Classification
Biologist: L.M. Sather, Robin Blackman
Draftsman: R.F. Scheele
Date: April, 1966
Scale: 0 1 2

NUMBERING SYSTEM OF UNNAMED LAKES

FIG. 2
WATER FERTILITY AND GLACIAL DEPOSITS

LAKE	STREAM	ALKALINITY (ppm)	CLASSIFICATION	FISH AND PLANT LIFE PRODUCTION
		0-20	Very Soft	Low
		21-40	Soft	Low to Medium
		41-90	Medium to Hard	Medium to High
		91 or more	Hard	High

Glacial Deposits
- PITTED OUTWASH
- GROUND MORAINE
- END MORAINE

DATA
- Population – 9,214
- Area – 889 sq mi.
- Area (water) – 34,143 acres
- Miles of Stream – 355.2 mi.
- Miles of Trout Stream – 85.6 mi.
- Area of Streams – 2,625 acres
- Area of Lakes – 31,518 acres
- Number of Lakes – 429

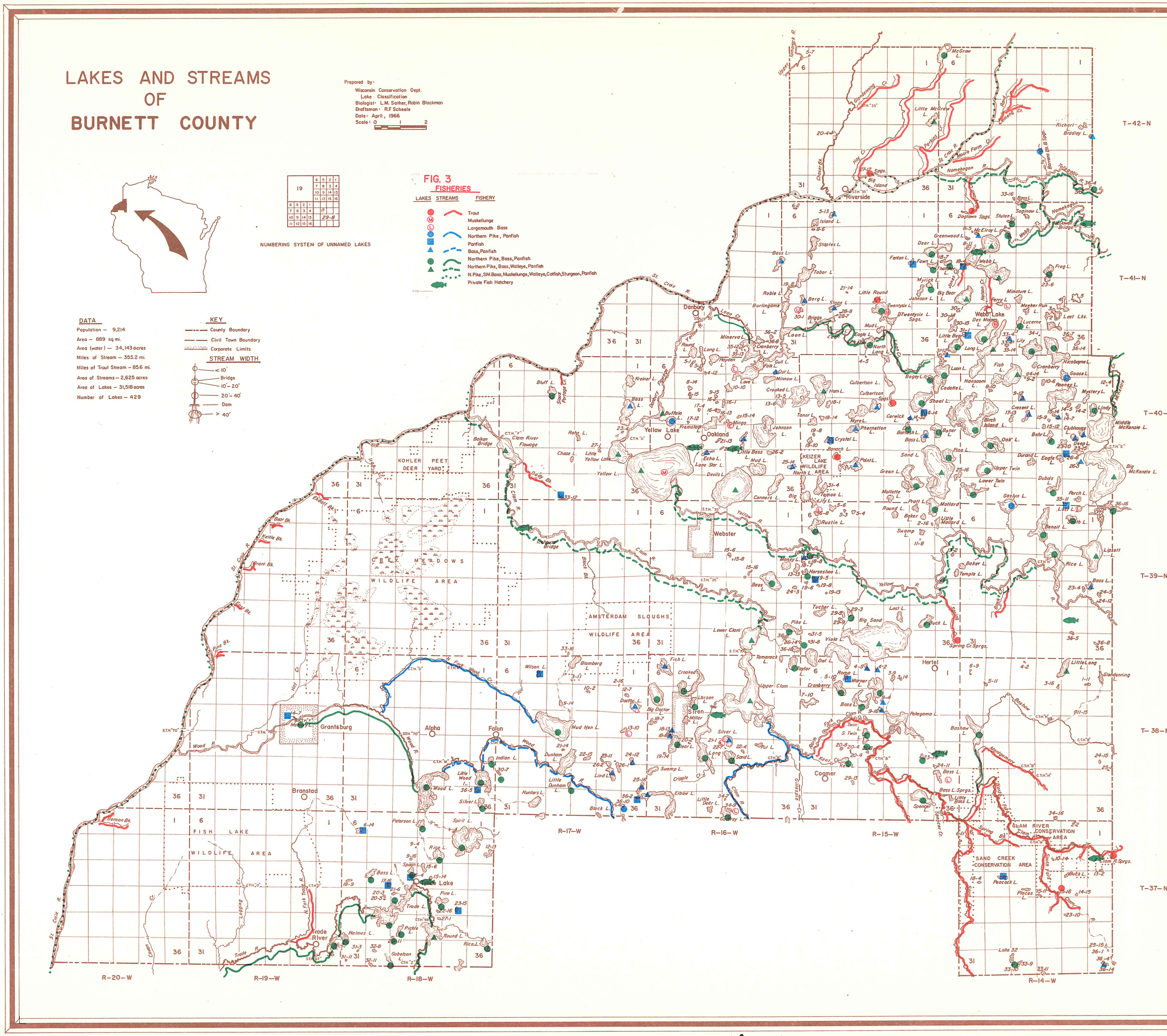
KEY
- County Boundary
- Civil Town Boundary
- Corporate Limits

STREAM WIDTH
- < 10'
- Bridge
- 10'–20'
- 20'–40'
- Dam
- > 40'

T-42-N
T-41-N
T-40-N
T-39-N
T-38-N
T-37-N
R-20-W
R-19-W
R-18-W
R-17-W
R-16-W
R-15-W
R-14-W

Riverside
Danbury
Webb Lake
Yellow Lake
Oakland
Webster
Siren
Grantsburg
Alpha
Falun
Hertel
Cooner
Branstad
Trade Lake
Trade River

KOHLER PEET DEER YARD
BEAR MEADOWS WILDLIFE AREA
AMSTERDAM SLOUGHS WILDLIFE AREA
KEIZER LAKE WILDLIFE AREA
FISH LAKE WILDLIFE AREA
SAM RIVER CONSERVATION AREA
SAND CREEK CONSERVATION AREA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NUMBERING SYSTEM OF UNNAMED LAKES
FIG. 3
FISHERIES
LAKES STREAMS FISHERY
Trout
Muskellunge
Largemouth Bass
Northern Pike, Panfish
Panfish
Bass, Panfish
Northern Pike, Bass, Panfish
Northern Pike, Bass, Walleye, Panfish
N.Pike, SM.Bass, Muskellunge, Walleye, Catfish, Sturgeon, Panfish
Private Fish Hatchery
DATA
Population — 9,214
Area — 889 sq. mi.
Area (water) — 34,143 acres
Miles of Stream — 355.2 mi.
Miles of Trout Stream — 85.6 mi.
Area of Streams — 2,625 acres
Area of Lakes — 31,518 acres
Number of Lakes — 429
KEY
County Boundary
Civil Town Boundary
Corporate Limits
STREAM WIDTH
< 10'
Bridge
10'–20'
20'–40'
Dam
> 40'
T-42-N
T-41-N
T-40-N
T-39-N
T-38-N
T-37-N
R-20-W
R-19-W
R-18-W
R-17-W
R-16-W
R-15-W
R-14-W
Danbury
Webster
Siren
Grantsburg
Webb Lake
Yellow Lake
Oakland
Alpha
Falun
Bransted
Trade Lake
Trade River
Coomer
Hertel
Riverside
St. Croix R.
Clam R.
Yellow R.
Wood R.
Trade R.
Namekagon R.
AMSTERDAM SLOUGHS WILDLIFE AREA
CREX MEADOWS WILDLIFE AREA
FISH LAKE WILDLIFE AREA
KOHLER PEET DEER YARD
KEIZER LAKE WILDLIFE AREA
CLAM RIVER CONSERVATION AREA
SAND CREEK CONSERVATION AREA

(b) There is one muskellunge stream in the county, the St. Croix River, which is 65.5 miles long. Walleye streams total 147.5 miles and include the Namekagon, St. Croix, Yellow and Clam Rivers. Smallmouth bass are common in 147.5 miles of stream which includes the St. Croix, Namekagon, Clam and Yellow Rivers. Northern pike are common in the Yellow and Totogatic Rivers which total 41.7 miles long. Loon Creek, Wood River and Trade River, which have a total length of 51.5 miles, have a mixed population of largemouth bass, northern pike and panfish. Altogether, the warm water fishery streams total 202.7 miles in length.

(c) The remaining 69.9 miles of stream in Burnett County have forage minnows as their main fishery, although, some warm water species may be present in some of these 16 streams.

Twelve licensed private fish hatcheries operate in the county, as compared to 1,240 in the state. There are no commercial fishery operations in Burnett County, other than the cooperative removal of carp from Rice and Benoit Lakes, and the sale of bait minnows by licensed minnow dealers.

Of the 14,315 fishing licenses sold during 1964 in Burnett County, 76.6 percent were purchased by nonresidents. The county accounted for 1.3 percent of the total number of resident and nonresident fishing licenses sold in the state that year.

Wetland Resources

An adequate wetlands inventory and classification is not available for Burnett County, however, it is estimated that about 93,417 acres of all types of wetlands exist in the county. This is about 16.4 percent of the county area. The wetlands adjoining the surface waters in the county amount to about 41,677 acres on streams and 12,797 on lakes.

The waters of the county which are of highest value to waterfowl are Big Sand Lake, Birch Island Lake, Upper Clam Lake, Clam River Flowage, Gaslyn Lake, Rice Lake, Mud Hen Lake, Yellow Lake, the St. Croix River, Yellow River and Clam River. The Fish Lake Wildlife Area, the Amsterdam Sloughs Wildlife Area and the Keizer Lake Wildlife Area are Game Management Division lands which are managed primarily for waterfowl. Crex Meadows Wildlife Area is also managed mainly for waterfowl and is discussed in more detail at the end of this section. The most common nesting waterfowl in the county are blue-winged teal, mallards, wood ducks and ring-necked ducks and much lesser numbers of hooded mergansers, black ducks, coots, green-winged teal and pintails. The most abundant migratory waterfowl during the spring and fall seasons are coots, mallards, blue-winged teal, ringnecks, wood ducks and scaup. Migratory birds which are less common or only occasionally seen are canvasbacks, redheads, goldeneyes, green-winged teal, black ducks, buffleheads, pintails and mergansers. Blue, snow and Canada geese are also a part of the migratory scene as well as a number of lesser species.

Beaver are active on many of the streams and muskrat use of both lakes and streams is heavy in certain areas. Of the 2,180 trapping licenses issued in the state during 1964, only 19 were issued in Burnett County. Of the 378,763 resident small game and voluntary sportsmen's licenses sold in the state, the county accounted for 1,327 (0.4 percent of these licenses) and 1,326 (0.8 percent) of the 164,167 deer licenses were sold in Burnett County.

Crex Meadows Wildlife Area

Crex Meadows is located in Burnett County one mile northeast of Grantsburg. This area, along with similar marshes to the south and west, was formed in the remains of glacial Lake Grantsburg. This lake was formed by a lobe of the east advance of the Wisconsin glacier, which blocked the St. Croix River. When this ice dam melted, a series of shallow lakes remained in the old lake bed, eventually forming the marshes as we know them.

Prior to alteration by the white man, the Ojibwa (Chippewa) Indians used Crex. Ducks, geese and sandhill cranes nested there and were hunted; cranberries and blueberries on the area were also harvested. Much of the upland was prairie, with sharp-tailed grouse and prairie chicken common. About 1890, the first attempts were made to drain the area for farming. These efforts were successful enough to change the productive marsh into a sedge or "wire grass" marsh, with some hay production, though not enough to permit farming. The draining of the marshes resulted in a decline in the number of nesting and migrant waterfowl. In 1912, the area was purchased by the Crex Carpet Company which harvested the wire grass for carpets. Due to changes in markets and the marsh, their operations were abandoned in the early thirties. After this, various attempts were made, through more drainage, to farm the drier portions of the marsh. However, all these efforts failed, and by 1940 nearly two-thirds of the land was tax delinquent.

In 1945, the Wisconsin Conservation Department undertook the restoration of this once productive marsh. At the present time, the Game Management Division owns 24,322.41 acres of land.

The main task at Crex has been to restore and maintain water levels suitable for waterfowl and furbearer production. Construction of over 9 miles of dikes and several water control structures has created large areas of flooded marsh. Small islands and marsh edges have been cleared of trees and shrubs to provide grassy areas for nesting waterfowl. Upland areas have also been managed for maximum game production. Prescribed burning is carried on to maintain and improve prairie chicken habitat. Trails are seeded to legumes to benefit ruffed grouse, sharptails and deer.

Waterfowl production has increased phenomenally. During the early 1930's very few ducks were produced here. In 1947, production was estimated at 500 ducks, in 1958 at 5,000 ducks. Mallards, blue-winged teal and ringnecks are most common. Thousands of geese also use the area. Large areas of croplands are farmed to provide food for the thousands of ducks and geese.

Crex Meadows Wildlife Area attracts thousands of visitors annually. Waterfowl hunters make up the largest single group. Bow and arrow deer hunters, as well as gun hunters, also find Crex to their liking. Many local trappers harvest the crops of muskrat, mink and beaver produced on Crex.

Naturalists, students, photographers and sightseers come to Crex for recreational and educational purposes. During the spring migrations, many species of ducks, geese, grebes, shore birds and songbirds may be seen. In October and November, many thousand ducks and geese use the area. Prairie flowers and grasses have also been reestablished.

Boating

Forty-two natural lakes and impoundments of over 200 acres in size offer a total of 20,286.0 acres of surface water to the boater and swimmer. This figure is 64.4 percent of all the surface water (31,518 acres) in the county. The larger of these forty-two lakes are Big Sand, Big McKenzie, Upper Clam, Yellow, Devils, Big Sand, Sand, Middle McKenzie, Mud Hen, Spirit, Webb and Wood. Of the forty-two lakes over 200 acres, good public access is provided to only fifteen. Motorboating is available on the St. Croix, parts of the Yellow and Clam and canoeing is possible on the Namekagon, Wood, Trade, Totogatic and Upper Tamarack Rivers and Loon Creek.

The diagrammatic presentation of stream widths on the waters maps, indicates sizes of water courses and the streams that may have canoeing or boating potential. Streams less than 20 feet wide will have practically no value; those from 20 to 40 feet wide will have limited value; while those over 40 will be good canoeing water. Rivers over 200 feet wide are usually able to accommodate all types of boating.

During the summers of 1960, 1963 and 1964, aerial boating observations were made by Law Enforcement and Lake Classification personnel. Table 8 summarizes the boating picture on weekdays, weekends and holiday weekends. There were only 16 water skiers observed during these observation flights.

The boating density for the 251 lakes checked in Burnett County, a total of 101,974.5 acres on all flights, had an average of one boat in use per 78 acres of surface water. On December 31, 1965, there were 2,886 boats registered in Burnett County. Of these, seven were sail, five were inboard and the remaining 2,874 were outboard motor. The boats registered in Burnett County are 1.2 percent of the state's total, however, this is not entirely representative of the actual boating use. Transient boats from other counties and out-of-state, particularly Minnesota, are probably equally as numerous.

Swimming

As most of Burnett County is covered by an outwash moraine, a large number of lakes have the basic qualifications of clear water, firm and sandy bottoms, and minimum algae and weed growth which makes them desirable for the development of good swimming beaches. The lakes of the terminal moraine, which lies mostly in the southern part of the county, on the other hand, often have mixed gravel and sand bottoms, steep beaches, and, if small in size, they have silt-covered bottoms but clear water. The bog-type lakes have characteristic mats of vegetation bordering the shore, sharp drop-offs, brown water and mucky bottoms, making them undesirable for swimming. Some lakes, such as Round, Upper Clam and Lower Clam Lakes, have algae and weed problems which make the development of good swimming difficult.

Public swimming facilities are provided on Wood Lake, Crooked Lake and Twenty-Six Lake.

Aesthetics

The most distinctive feature of Burnett County, without a doubt, is the St. Croix and Namekagon River valleys with their high banks and near wilderness shorelines. Also high on the scale of aesthetic values are the thousands of acres of wetlands in the Crex Meadows and Fish Lake Wildlife Areas which offer the opportunity to hike, see and study the many species of birds and animals which use these areas. The many lakes and streams, both large and small, combined with the broken topography of its glacial past further enhances the aesthetic values. The scenic qualities of the larger lakes are being reduced, however, by the increasing development of cottages, resorts and homes.

Table 8 Summary of aerial boating observations

Lake size classes	No. of lakes	Total acreage on all flights	Fishing boats	Pleasure boats	Skiing boats	Total boats	Acres per boat	Winter fish shacks
0-49	17	505.5	8	0	1	9	56	32
50-199	79	10,255.6	90	1	0	91	113	21
200-499	87	23,169.8	295	8	4	307	75	10
500-1,000	47	34,922.1	351	28	8	387	90	82
1,000 >	21	33,121.5	485	25	3	513	68	12
Total	251	101,974.5	1,229	62	16	1,307	78	157

AVAILABILITY OF THE WATER RESOURCE

Area and Population

Burnett County has 0.2 percent of the total state population. Table 9 compares the county population with that of the state. The entire county is considered to be rural in population with all the people living either on farms or in communities of less than 1,000 persons. The county population has decreased by 10 percent over the last decade as compared to a 15.1 percent gain for the rest of the state.

Table 9 Population and area comparison of Burnett County with the State of Wisconsin*

	Area (sq. miles)	Population	Percent change (1950-1960)	Per square miles
Burnett County	889	9,214	-10.0	10.4
State of Wisconsin	52,044	3,951,771	+15.1	75.9

* Rural and urban population change in Wisconsin, 1950-1960, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, March, 1961.

The county area, including surface waters, is 889 square miles or about 1.9 percent of the area of the entire state, ranking it 26th in size. The water area is 34,143 acres or approximately 3 percent of the state's water area, ranking Burnett County 9th in acreage. The surface water available per capita is 3.7 acres.

Of the 589.07 miles of lake frontage, 61.19 miles, or 10.4 percent, are publicly-owned. Of the 664.7 miles of stream frontage, 189.90 miles, or 28.6 percent is publicly-owned. Table 10 is a breakdown of land lease and ownership types. Public lands appear on the map provided (Fig. 4).

Public Access to Water

Of the 70 lakes in Burnett County of over 100 acres in size, only 37 have any public access. The accompanying map (Fig. 5) shows the location and types of access. The lakes smaller than 100 acres, more often than not, lack an improved road access. A number of them are subject to winterkill hence have only limited potential and boat access to them at this time is not important. Also, access to other lakes may not be desirable because of wilderness qualities that should be preserved; therefore, a foot trail over publicly-controlled land would be adequate. Public lands, mainly county forest, already border many of these small lakes.

Stream access is improving rapidly on the more important trout streams in the county. Purchase of lands on the South Fork of the Clam, North Fork of the Clam and Sand Creek have opened up some of their frontage to public recreation; at the same time, public control will insure the preservation, restoration and continued enjoyment of these streams in years to come. Additional "Wildlife Area" and "Remnant Cold Water Fish Habitat" projects have been established on other trout streams where access and preservation of trout habitat would also be accomplished by public ownership or easement. Access to the larger warm water streams is mainly limited to the use of private lands, bridge accesses and a few improved roads. These streams include the large rivers - the St. Croix, Namekagon, Clam and Yellow Rivers.

Table 10 Public-owned and leased lands

Ownership	Acres Leased	Acres Owned	
State of Wisconsin:			
Conservation Department:			
Fish Management:			
Clam River Conservation Area		1,400.00	
Sand Creek Conservation Area		555.80	
Remnant Fish Habitat		104.38	
Forest Management:			
Islands		58.56	
Game Management:			
Amsterdam Sloughs Wildlife Area		3,809.02	
Crex Meadows Wildlife Area		24,322.41	
Fish Lake Wildlife Area		11,132.22	
Keizer Lake Wildlife Area		1,352.10	
Kohler-Peet Deeryard		3,369.03	
Namekagon Barrens Wildlife Area	5,686.56		
Scattered Forest Lands		327.65	
Total Acres			52,217.73
Land Commission:		3,657.60	
Total State-owned and Leased Lands			55,875.33
Burnett County-owned Lands:			
County Forest in Towns of Anderson, Blaine, Jackson, Lincoln, Marshland, Roosevelt, Rusk, Sand Lake, Swiss, Union and Webb Lake		99,564.55	
Town of Anderson		640.00	
Town of Blaine		120.00	
Town of Daniels		572.72	
Town of Dewey		153.41	
Town of Grantsburg		474.53	
Town of Jackson		128.00	
Town of Lafollette		778.53	
Town of Lincoln		1,299.88	
Town of Marshland		680.00	
Town of Meenon		998.53	
Town of Oakland		456.40	
Town of Roosevelt		960.00	
Town of Rusk		958.25	
Town of Sand Lake		315.00	
Town of Scott		138.52	

Table 10 cont. Public-owned and Leased Lands

Town of Siren	687.23	
Town of Swiss	1,381.56	
Town of Trade Lake	10.00	
Town of Union	320.00	
Town of Wood River	160.00	
Total County-owned Lands		110,797.11
Town-owned Lands:		
Town of Anderson	524.00	
Town of Dewey	40.00	
Town of Grantsburg	80.00	
Town of Jackson	40.00	
Town of Lincoln	80.00	
Town of Marshland	240.00	
Town of Meenon	80.00	
Town of Oakland	40.00	
Town of Roosevelt	80.00	
Town of Rusk	176.53	
Town of Scott	80.00	
Town of Siren	1,103.51	
Town of Swiss	430.50	
Town of Trade Lake	90.00	
Town of Wood River	40.00	
Total Town-owned Lands		3,124.54
Village-owned Lands:		
Village of Grantsburg	120.00	
Village of Meenon	120.00	
Village of Siren	46.00	
Total Village-owned Lands		286.00
School-owned Lands:		2221.54
Total Public-owned and Leased Lands:		170,304.52

Public Park Areas

There are eight public park areas in the county. Table 11 and Fig. 4 indicate the ownership, types of facilities available (all have picnicking areas) and locations. There are no state parks in the county, the nearest being Interstate Park at St. Croix Falls and Pattison Park south of Superior.

Private Development

The lake frontage that is the most desirable for private cottage, resort and camp development is, of course, the frontage on larger lakes having game fish populations and good quality building sites with sandy beaches. Yellow Lake exemplifies this pattern. Table 12 shows the comparative levels of development of lakeshore by the number of lakes in each size class. Considering the total shoreline of these lakes, or their total surface acreages by the same class, their development levels are all relatively low except for Yellow, Devils, Big McKenzie, Wood and Lower Clam Lakes. These five waters account for 502 of the 2,451 cottages and lakeshore homes, 46 of the 179 resorts in the county and 3 of the 9 organizational camps or 20.8 percent of the county's total private development.

SURFACE WATER PROBLEMS

The problems of water quality to be dealt with in the management of surface waters are caused by either nature or man. Winterkill is a common problem in Burnett County originating from natural conditions. Of the 429 lakes in the county having a total surface area of 31,518 acres, at least 290 lakes (67.5 percent of the total) having an area of 10,480 acres (33.2 percent of the total) are subject to annual, partial or occasional freeze-out conditions with correspondingly severe fish mortalities. These winterkills occur as a result of oxygen depletion caused by shallow lake depths, types of snow-ice cover that do not permit adequate light penetration, the removal of oxygen by decaying plant and animal materials and in some instances, the reduction of light penetration by dark brown, bog water, or a combination of these factors may cause a winterkill. During the winter of 1964-1965, one of the most severe winterkills on record occurred in Burnett County lakes.

An unbalanced population relationship between the number of predator fish and the number of forage fish is another naturally occurring problem. An unbalanced population is indicated by the small size of one species, or a group of fish, usually the panfish. The smaller, low fertility lakes are usually the waters most affected by this problem of slow growth rate; however, some of the larger lakes also have this problem. The exact number of lakes in the county where population inbalance occurs is not available. Chemical rehabilitation of surface waters is possible; however, reestablishment of a balanced predator-forage fish population is difficult to achieve. Brook, rainbow, and sometimes, brown trout are used in restocking because they do not reproduce in small, seepage lakes; thus, the population size can be controlled to fit the available food supply.

Since a large number of the lakes are landlocked and have relatively shallow maximum depths, extreme seasonal fluctuations in water levels may limit their fish and game resource values. In recent years, water levels have dropped as much as 3 to 8 feet, mainly as a result of a decrease in average rainfall and a general drop in the water table. These fluctuations in water levels have critically affected the fish life in many of these lakes. The field surveys made during 1963 and 1964 revealed that many of the small lakes had become completely dry or were so shallow they were not able to support a fish population.

LAKES AND STREAMS OF BURNETT COUNTY

Prepared by:
Wisconsin Conservation Dept.
Lake Classification
Biologist: L.M. Sather, Robin Blackman
Draftsman: R.F. Scheele
Date: April, 1966
Scale: 0 1 2

NUMBERING SYSTEM OF UNNAMED LAKES

FIG. 4
LAND OWNERSHIP

- Town Land
- Wisconsin Conservation Dept. (owned)
- County Land
- County Forest Land
- Village Land
- School Land
- Land Commission Land
- Wisconsin Conservation Dept (leased)

DATA

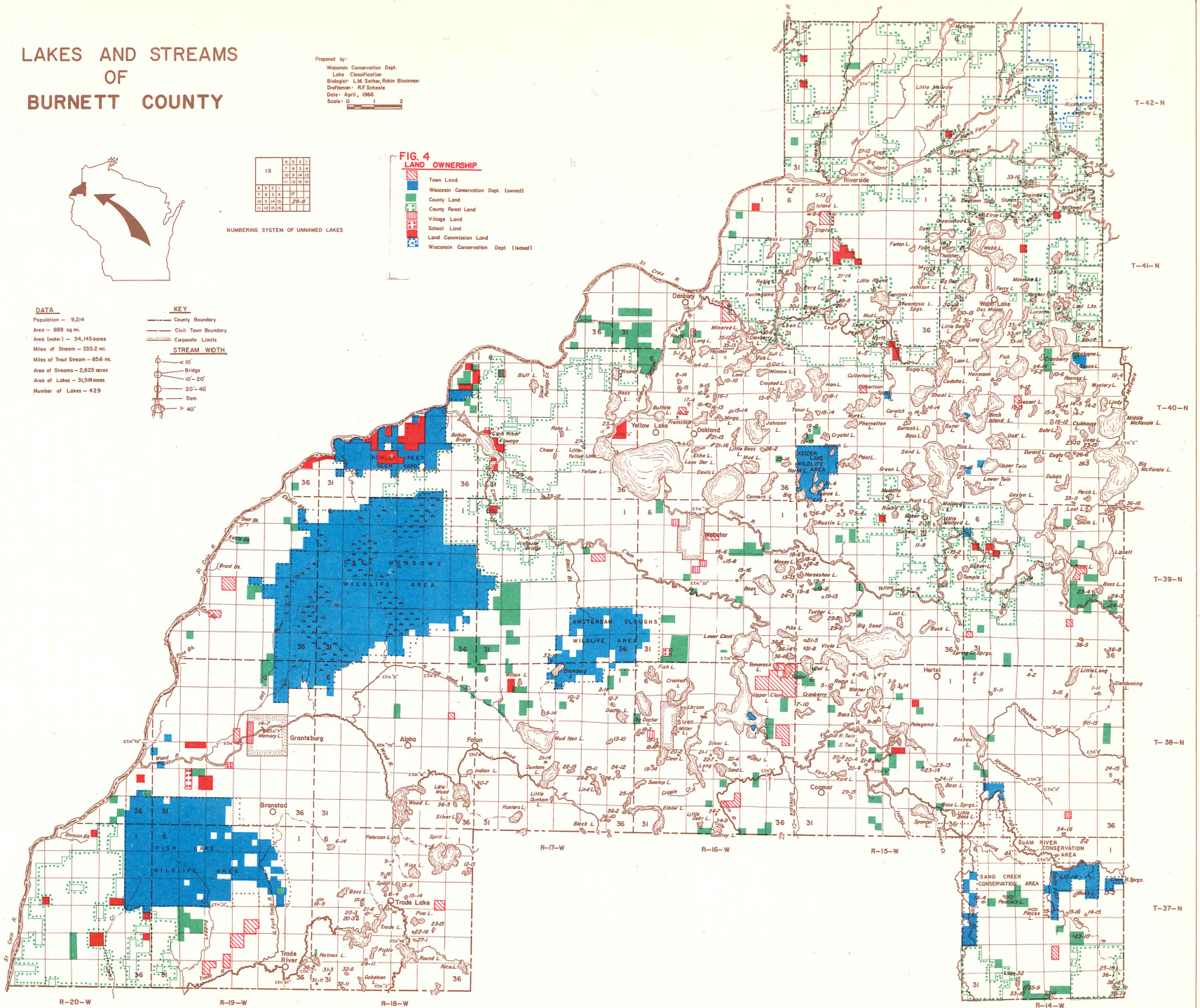
Population — 9,214
Area — 889 sq.mi.
Area (water) — 34,143 acres
Miles of Stream — 355.2 mi.
Miles of Trout Stream — 85.6 mi.
Area of Streams — 2,625 acres
Area of Lakes — 31,518 acres
Number of Lakes — 429

KEY

- County Boundary
- Civil Town Boundary
- Corporate Limits

STREAM WIDTH

- < 10'
- Bridge
- 10'-20'
- 20'-40'
- Dam
- > 40'



LAKES AND STREAMS OF BURNETT COUNTY

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Date: April, 1966
Scale: 0 1 2

NUMBERING SYSTEM OF UNNAMED LAKES

FIG. 5
DEGREE OF PUBLIC ACCESS

- Access with parking
- Access without parking
- Public land, no access
- Public park
- Private campground
- Resort facilities

DATA

Population — 9,214
Area — 889 sq.mi.
Area (water) — 34,143 acres
Miles of Stream — 355.2 mi.
Miles of Trout Stream — 85.6 mi.
Area of Streams — 2,625 acres
Area of Lakes — 31,518 acres
Number of Lakes — 429

KEY

- County Boundary
- Civil Town Boundary
- Corporate Limits

STREAM WIDTH

- < 10'
- Bridge
- 10' - 20'
- 20' - 40'
- Dam
- > 40'

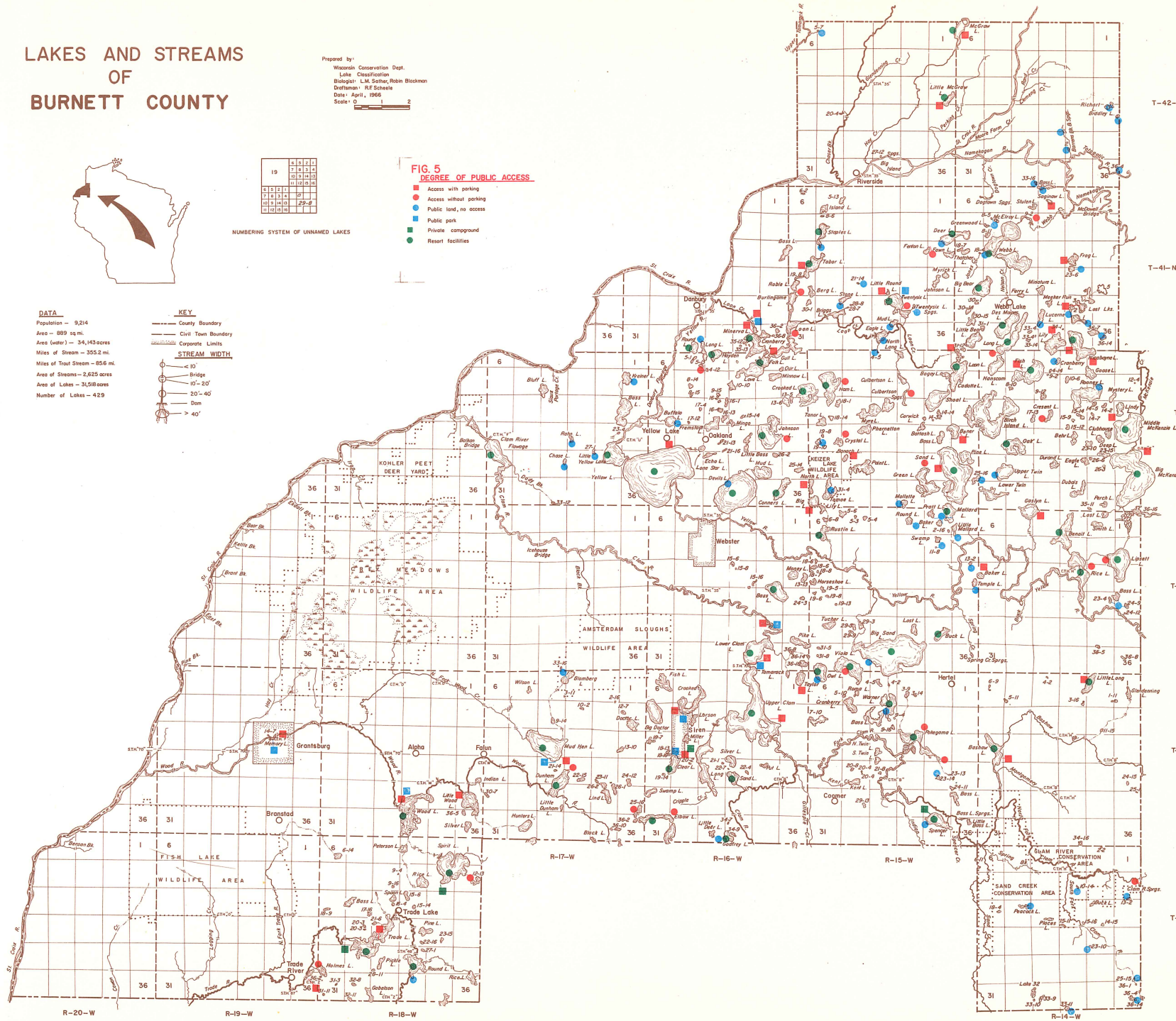

Table 11 Public parks of Burnett County *

Ownership and name	Waters adjoining	Swimming facilities	Camping units	Improved boat landing
County:				
Baker Park	Clam River	No	6	No
Meenon Park	Clam River	No	6-8	No
Minerva Lake Park	Minerva Lake	No	10	No
Twenty-Six Lake Park	Twenty-Six Lake	Yes	10	No
Village:				
Grantsburg Park	Memory Lake	No	No	Yes
Lindberg Park	Mud Hen Lake	No	No	Yes
Siren Park	Crooked Lake	Yes	No	Yes
Thoreson Park	Wood Lake	Yes	No	Yes

* Does not include wayside parks

Table 12 The private development of lakeshores

Lake size by acreage	Number of lakes	Cottages and houses	Resorts	Boat rentals	Organizational camps
< 50	73	157	3	2	0
50-99	32	276	15	9	0
100-199	26	400	30	18	2
200-499	27	778	58	16	3
500-1,000	9	518	34	5	4
1,000 >	4	322	39	13	0
Total	170	2,451	179	63	9

A review of Table 11 concerning public parks shows the inadequacy of the available facilities for the amount of recreational water resource that could be utilized. Little effort on a countywide basis has been expended in availing these resources to the advantage of the public in general. To mention a few examples; of the 70 lakes of over 100 acres in size, only 37 have any type of public access road; of the 42 lakes over 200 acres in size 16 have no public access roads. These 16 include such large lakes as Big Sand (1,400 acres), Birch Island (838.7 acres), Devils (971.8 acres) and Clam River Flowage (516.5 acres). Of the 8 park areas in the county, only 3 provide good swimming facilities and 4 of them provide a total of 34 camping units. All of the parks offer picnicking facilities.

A variety of problems are encountered in the management of streams in Burnett County. There is a lack of cold water habitat on many of the streams. Large swampy lowlands bordering these streams and a number of lakes on the stream courses feed warm surface runoff waters to them with the resultant elimination of trout habitat.

The larger rivers, such as the Yellow, Clam, Wood, Trade and Totogatic have excessively rocky or shifting sand and silty bottoms. Deep pools, that ordinarily would provide habitat for warm water game fish, seldom occur naturally in these rivers.

Overdeveloped stream drainage systems exist in the agricultural region in the southern parts of the county. The erosion of stream bank cover, the unstable, silt and muck covered bottoms, turbidity and higher water temperatures are problems to both cold and warm water habitats. The trout habitat has deteriortated on many of the streams on pastured lands. An attempt to improve the remaining cold water habitat in the county has been initiated through state acquisition and easement of lands bordering trout streams.

Carp inhabit the Wood, Trade and Yellow River systems and are causing habitat destruction in Round, Trade, Wood and Memory Lakes. Sometimes associated with carp problems, is an algae bloom problem such as occurs in Round Lake in the southwestern part of the county. However, the algae bloom sometimes may be due to over-fertilization rather than from carp habitation in deeper lakes. In shallow ones, aquatic weed problems may arise, such as in Upper and Lower Clam Lakes, due to the high nutrient content of the water.

The over-fertilization of waters by domestic waste disposal, fertilizer and topsoil washing and seeping into a lake basin should always be kept in mind by planning agencies and cottage builders. Potential sources of pollution exist wherever the active effluents are discharged into recreational waters. Most sewage treatment facilities in use are limited in ability to remove all the undesirable materials from an effluent discharge. The most effective systems of disposal, of course, are those which do not ordinarily involve the use of recreational waters for effluent disposal, such as the artificially constructed lagoon and the ridge and furrow irrigation disposal of wastes. Although these systems may be ideal from the standpoint of nonrecreational water use, other methods now employed are more feasible. There appears to be no serious pollution problems in Burnett County at the present time. Table 13 summarizes the methods of treatment the various municipalities employ for waste disposal.

Table 13 Methods of municipal sewage disposal in Burnett County

Municipality	Method of treatment	Waters that are affected by effluents
Grantsburg	Primary and chlorination	Wood River
Siren	Primary and stabilization pond	----------
Webster	Primary and stabilization pond	Yellow River

In addition to the municipal disposal treatment systems mentioned, a few other sources of treatment and potential pollution exist in the county. Two creameries are located along the Wood River, one of which uses a gravel filter bed and the other a ridge and furrow irrigation system to treat wastes. These systems are generally satisfactory and have allowed little or no effluent to flow into the river. Since there is no mining carried on, except for sand and gravel removal operations, inorganic pollution from that source does not take place.

Lake and river frontage is continually being sought for development of cottages, summer homes or year-around residences. On larger, more desirable bodies of water, the building sites available are becoming limited. This has resulted in the use of less desirable sites and a shift toward development on less desirable lakes. In many cases, it results in unauthorized filling and dredging along lakeshores and increased application of sand blankets, all of which can materially change the habitat. The protection required to preserve the fish and game habitat of the lake community is inadequate. Zoning and accelerated acquisition is necessary to achieve this end.

As suggested earlier in this summary and in Fig. 6, the topography, geologic formation and climate along with adverse influences of man, determine the quality and location of surface waters. The requirements for good water quality may range from water deep enough for navigation to clear water for swimming, to fertile water to sustain good fishing without excessive weed and algae growths. A lake ages by natural causes such as erosion and vegetation accumulation, at a relatively slow rate. As aging proceeds, habitat types change to fit the lake age -- from a deep, cold water lake which supports cisco, to a shallower and weedier bass-panfish lake and finally to a marshy duck pond. Man may hasten this natural aging process as he fertilizes the watershed, fills in the wetlands, allows erosion in his fields, or uses the surface waters as his sewage disposal unit. Initially, these influences may appear to be a benefit to the lake's fertility, their overall effect has been the destruction rather than the maintenance of good water quality and habitat.

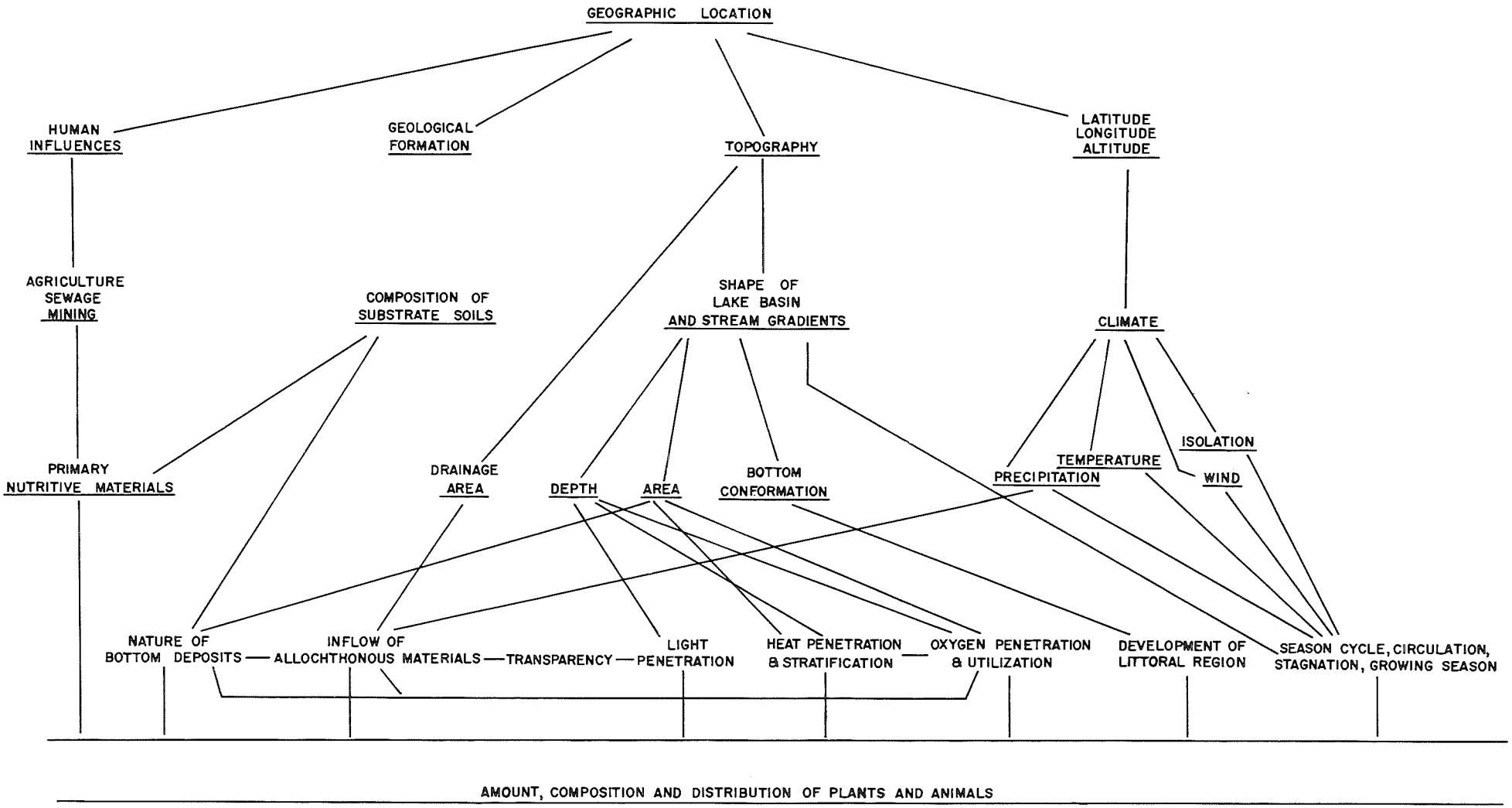

Fig. 6. Factors contributing to the character of surface waters and their trophic nature and productivity (after Rawson and Prescott).

THE FUTURE

Burnett County is one of the prominent possessors of the surface water areas of the state. As such, it has also inherited many of the problems, as well as the assets, common to growing communities of lakeshore dwellers. There are encouraging signs of advancement in soil and water conservation practices. However, most of the efforts toward the preservation, management and availability to the public of the water resources have largely been the contributions of state agencies and local sportsmen's groups to a lesser degree. An increasing amount of cooperation of state agencies, sportsmen's groups, civic organizations and the Northern State Power Company is appreciatively anticipated.

Burnett County lies within a short drive of the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Although the local population may be modest, it is a primary water recreation area for the million or more people living in the Twin Cities. Greater pressure can be expected on its water resources in years to come. It is, therefore, especially important to achieve protection of the resource and assure its availability for public use.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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DEFINITIONS

aesthetics - The scenic qualities of water and its surroundings. Wild shorelines usually have higher scenic values than developed shorelines because they harbor wildlife and a varied plant life. The marshes are often spawning and nesting grounds.

direct drainage area - The land area where runoff flows directly into only a particular lake or stream, as differentiated from watershed areas. The direct drainage for streams is only the area drained within the county; for lakes the drainage area includes the total area that may also drain into the lake from other counties.

estimated normal flow, cfs - The amount of water measured in cubic feet per second flow that may be expected in streams at their outlet either to another stream or at the county line. Estimations of flow were not measured during periods of excess runoff, such as during March, April and May; hence, they are not average flows.

lake types - There are significant limnological characteristics peculiar to each lake type, based on their physical and chemical properties. The production of plant and animal life generally varies in accordance with lake type. The lakes of Wisconsin (Prescott, 1951) fall into four main types, hard water and soft water, seepage and drainage lakes. Three other subtypes have been added for further classification of the four main types, since these three lake types, the acid, bog, alkaline bog and spring pond show additional definitive characteristics.

hard water drainage lakes: Impoundments and lakes whose main water source is from stream drainage. Methyl purple alkalinity (or M.P.A.) of 50 ppm or over, year-around. Usually a pH of 7.0 and above.

soft water drainage lakes: Impoundments and lakes whose main water source is from stream drainage. M.P.A. below 50 ppm at least during part of the year, or year-around; usually have a pH below 7.0.

hard water seepage lakes: Landlocked, or nearly so. Water levels maintained by groundwater table and bottom seal. M.P.A. of 50 ppm, or over; usually a pH of 7.0 and above.

soft water seepage lakes: Landlocked, or nearly so. Water levels maintained by groundwater table and bottom seal. M.P.A. of less than 50 ppm; usually pH below 7.0. Perhaps, the most common lake type in Wisconsin.

acid bog lakes: Small usually brown water lakes of the kettle hold type; usually landlocked or with only little outlet flow; only slight fluctuations of water levels; and encroaching marginal mats of vegetation of Sphagnum, leatherleaf, etc., from 50 percent of the shore. With pH below 7.0 and a low M.P.A.

alkaline bog lakes: Small, brown water kettle hole lakes with a stream meandering through them, and with a pH above 7.0 and an M.P.A. medium to high.

spring ponds (limnokrenes): Clear water, with groundwater flowing visibly out of the bottom of the basin and the overflow of which forms the beginning of a stream. Seldom freeze-over in winter. M.P.A. usually above 50 ppm with a pH neutral or above 7.0.

landlocked - Shut in by land and not connected by a stream flowing eventually to the oceans.

littoral - The shoreward region of a body of water. The zone affected by waves and currents near the shore. The term is more literally interpreted when describing small lakes which have modest wave action.

methyl purple alkalinity, M.P.A. - The test used to determine the amount of available carbonates, bicarbonates and hydroxides in parts per million of water. This measurement is used to express the level of fertility of waters. Low alkalinity waters are generally biologically less productive than those with high alkalinities. In 1946, Moyle found the annual yield of yellow walleye fingerling in pounds per acre and total alkalinity of 69 Minnesota rearing ponds to be:

Total Alkalinity-ppm	Average yield in lbs. per acre	Maximum yield in lbs. per acre	Productivity of fish and plant life
8 - 20	17.1	50	Low
21 - 40	28.3	83	Low to medium
41 - 80	63.3	234	Medium to high
81 - 120	62.7	232	High
121 - or more	48.2	194	High

moraine - An accumulation of debris deposited by a glacier. Moraines are classified in part as follows:

terminal moraine: Glacial till deposits left at the forward edge, or end, of the receding ice sheet. The till is composed of a mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel and sometimes boulders. Numerous small knolls and ridges, interspersed with basins forming many kettle hole lakes and marshes, are characteristics of the terminal moraine.

ground moraine: Extended sheets of glacial till deposited irregularly over the path of the glacier. These nearly level areas are also composed of a mixture of sand, gravel, boulders and clay, and occasionally, the bedrock is left exposed. The few lakes found in this type of moraine are usually shallow and marshy.

glacial outwash: These are morainic deposits made up of the material produced by glaciers and carried, sorted and deposited by water that originated mainly from melting of glacial ice. The deposits now exist as stratified beds of clay, sand or gravel in the form of plains, valley trains and deltas of old glacial lakes. The outwash may extend far beyond the farthest advance of the ice. In outwash of Burnett County fewer lakes occur than in terminal moraine and beaches are usually composed of sorted deposits of sand. Outwash in other areas was often a calving grounds for glaciers and the melting of buried ice blocks produced numerous lakes. Outwash of this kind is known as pitted outwash.

pH - The negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration expressed in gram equivalents. A pH of less than 7.0 is acid, a pH of 7 neutral and more than 7.0 is alkaline. Usually, swamp drainage contributes to a low pH.

panfish - Includes the bluegill, rock bass, green sunfish, pumpkinseed, crappie, rock, warmouth bass and bullheads. To be described as either a panfish or forage minnow lake suggests the waters in question have a winterkill problem.

predator fish - Includes muskellunge, northern pike, walleyes, largemouth and smallmouth bass as the predominating members of this fish group.

private development - The improvement of lakeshore resulting from the construction of commercial resort facilities, cottages, organizational camps, marinas, etc.

public access - An improved roadway over lands owned or leased by a unit of government for egress to lakes and streams.

public frontage - The government-owned or leased shoreline bordering lakes or streams.

shore development figure, S.D.F. - A convenient method of expressing the degree of irregularity of the shoreline of a lake. This is the ratio of the length of the shoreline of a lake to the circumference of a circle having the same area as the lake. The number is therefore never less than 1.00.

specific conductance - The total concentration of dissolved electrolytes in waters expressed in micromhos at 77 degrees Fahrenheit. Corresponds roughly to the methyl purple alkalinity test, though of a different value scale.

stream gradient - The overall average per mile fall of water levels from a stream's permanent source to its outlet.

trout stream - The term implies a stream which has cool water, is fed by numerous springs and is capable of supporting cold water fish in the salmonoid family.

water color - Either clear, light brown, medium brown, or dark brown. Dark brown is a "coffee" color derived from drainage of humic materials in swamps, and the other browns are lighter. Color is a limiting factor in light penetration and, subsequently, determines the amount of dissolved oxygen supplied by the photosynthetic activity of plants to waters.

watershed area - The whole water gathering land surface of a lake or stream basin, and includes the runoff surfaces of other lakes and streams above the one in question. Stream watershed areas, however, are only the runoff surfaces above to the county line, while lake watershed areas include the entire basin system within and out of the county.

wetlands - Any area where the water table is at such a level that raising of a cultivated crop is usually not possible. Wetland definitions follow those used by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for wetlands inventories. Wetland classifications are as follows:

deep marshes: Water from six inches to three feet in depth during growing season. Vegetation of cattails, reeds, bulrushes, spike rushes and pondweed.

shallow marshes: Water present during most of the growing season, at least in parts of the area. Vegetation of cattails, river rush, bulrushes and spike rushes.

fresh meadows: Soggy ground or seasonally flooded areas which are normally too wet for agricultural practices. Vegetation of smartweeds, grasses, sedges, broad-leaved plants or bur reed.

shrub swamp: Waterlogged soil, with occasional standing water. Vegetation of alders, willow, dogwoods, etc.

timber swamps: Waterlogged soil, with occasional standing water. Vegetation of tamarack, black spruce, black ash, balsam, etc.

bogs: Waterlogged soil conditions. Vegetation of leatherleaf, cranberries and Labrador tea.

Plant species above are not intended to be a complete list for each type; they are a guide to groups of which serve as indicators for various types.

wilderness lake - A body of water near which there are no buildings or car accesses or commercial facilities within 200 feet of the shore, but where access is possible by trail or water.

Appendix 1a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. - Named Lakes

NAMED LAKES	LOCATION S-TN-RW	SURFACE ACRES	MAXIMUM DEPTH (FEET)	MAXIMUM LENGTH (MILES)	MAXIMUM WIDTH (MILES)	MILES SHORELINE	pH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MMHOS) (AT 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLE DATE
Austin	6-39-15	85.1	52	.57	.39	1.80	8.4	42	122	Clear	July, '64
Baker	18-39-14	27.1	6	.26	.20	.80	6.8	5	18	Clear	Sept., '64
Baker	2-39-15	19.6	4	.26	.19	.69	6.6	5	18	Clear	Sept., '64
Banach	29-40-15	15.6	40	.26	.13	.70	7.2	8	18	Clear	July, '64
Barren Springs #1	22-42-14	3.1	6	.13	.08	.52	7.0	32	69	Clear	Nov., '64
Barren Springs #2	26-42-14	.8	1	.09	.03	.20	6.2	40	87	Clear	June, '65
Bartash	22-40-15	21.6	21	.35	.14	1.16	6.8	4	8	Clear	Oct., '64
Bashaw	18-38-14	171.4	15	1.31	.43	3.25	7.2	84	161	Turbid	July, '64
Bass	17-37-18	42.5	45	.49	.20	1.20	6.6	35	92	Clear	March, '65
Bass	9-38-15	110.0	20	.74	.29	4.49	6.6	6	25	Clear	June, '65
Bass	25-38-15	38.7	34	.50	.24	1.50	6.8	9	22	Clear	Jan., '65
Bass	24-39-14	31.4	27	.31	.29	1.02	7.2	16	35	Clear	Nov., '64
Bass	23-39-16	181.9	18	.88	.49	2.57	7.2	20	42	Clear	July, '64
Bass	23-40-15	42.3	8	.46	.19	1.22	6.2	18	50	Clear	March, '65
Bass	13-40-17	207.4	4	1.00	.44	2.86	7.0	6	26	Clear	Oct., '64
Bass	3-41-14	30.0	35	.69	.18	1.80	7.4	31	67	Clear	Sept., '64
Bass	13-41-16	67.3	8	.69	.25	1.88	7.0	15	32	Clear	Sept., '64
Bass Lake Springs	36-38-15	.6	8	.07	.02	.18	7.2	91	179	Clear	Feb., '65
Behr	22-40-14	38.3	15	.49	.23	.93	5.8	10	28	Lt. Brown	March, '65
Benoit	3-39-14	279.0	40	1.38	.78	4.73	8.0	76	141	Clear	July, '64
Berg	19-41-15	41.7	45	.40	.25	1.10	7.0	14	25	Clear	Sept., '64
Big	31-40-15	74.6	6	.40	.42	1.29	>8.8	18	39	Clear	July, '64
Big Bear	20-41-14	188.7	17	.86	.50	2.20	8.0	33	67	Clear	Aug., '64
Big Doctor	7-38-16	221.6	6	.97	.52	2.54	7.0	6	36	Lt. Brown	June, '64
Big McKenzie	25-40-14	1,142.3	71	2.80	1.20	7.00	8.6	84	142	Turbid	July, '64
Big Sand	33-39-15	1,400.0	55	2.75	1.35	7.60	7.5	46	97	Clear	May, '65
Birch Island	18-40-14	837.7	8	1.44	.63	12.01	8.2	30	69	Clear	June, '64
Black	35-38-17	11.2	6	.27	.12	.69	6.2	11	23	Lt. Brown	June, '65
Blomberg	3-38-17	68.2	4	.56	.25	1.29	6.0	23	75	Lt. Brown	April, '65
Bluff	9-40-17	50.6	23	.42	.32	1.15	7.2	25	49	Clear	June, '65
Bogey	11-40-15	23.8	20	.30	.19	.80	7.6	47	84	Clear	Oct., '64
Boner	24-40-15	88.4	12	.53	.42	1.87	6.8	11	22	Turbid	Aug., '64
Bradley	24-42-14	6.2	15	.14	.10	.38	7.0	16	39	Clear	Sept., '64
Briggs	29-41-15	55.0	12	.67	.23	1.70	7.2	54	103	Lt. Brown	June, '65
Buck	14-37-14	18.2	31	.41	.17	1.12	6.6	10	26	Lt. Brown	Dec., '64
Buck	26-39-15	67.4	4	.65	.23	1.58	7.0	20	35	Clear	Aug., '64
Buffalo	18-40-16	69.1	4	.40	.39	1.28	6.4	166	310	Lt. Brown	March, '65
Burlingame	30-41-15	62.0	19	.47	.30	1.37	7.8	43	85	Clear	Aug., '64
Cadotte	12-40-15	126.5	18	.72	.52	2.76	>8.8	52	97	Clear	Aug., '64
Chase	28-40-17	6.0	30	.15	.06	.40	6.4	8	14	Med. Brown	Oct., '64
Clam River Flowage	19-40-17	516.5	28	3.00	.49	7.75	8.2	86	165	Turbid	July, '64
Clam River Springs	12-37-14	1.3	3	.12	.02	.25	7.2	117	239	Clear	June, '65

Appendix 1a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

NAMED LAKES	LOCATION S–TN–RW	SURFACE ACRES	MAX. DEPTH (FEET)	MAX. LENGTH (MILES)	MAX. WIDTH (MILES)	MILES SHORELINE	pH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MMHOS 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLE DATE
Clear	20–38–16	118.0	54	.74	.35	1.93	6.4	28	38	Clear	June, '64
Clubhouse	23–40–14	25.2	26	.27	.20	.84	6.6	8	28	Clear	Jan., '65
Conners	35–40–16	109.2	13	.89	.35	2.75	7.8	8	21	Turbid	July, '64
Corwick	14–40–15	5.9	25	.14	.10	.38	6.4	8	12	Med. Brown	Oct., '64
Cranberry	8–38–15	78.7	23	.55	.35	1.50	6.3	7	24	Med. Brown	June, '65
Cranberry	4–40–14	13.6	2	.23	.14	.58	6.2	18	54	Med. Brown	Dec., '64
Cranberry	36–41–16	22.5	26	.34	.18	.93	8.4	58	116	Clear	July, '64
Crescent	16–40–14	35.7	11	.50	.14	1.29	8.2	9	26	Turbid	Aug., '64
Crooked	8–38–16	184.1	9	1.37	.32	4.57	6.4	13	41	Clear	June, '64
Crooked	12–40–16	246.8	10	.85	.56	6.35	>8.8	15	43	Turbid	July, '64
Crystal	19–40–15	32.4	5	.34	.31	1.29	6.4	4	11	Turbid	Sept., '64
Culbertson	10–40–15	27.7	34	.38	.18	1.04	7.4	90	126	Turbid	Oct., '64
Culbertson Springs	10–40–15	8.1	9	.73	.07	2.91	7.4	71	128	Clear	Aug., '65
Danbury Flowage	33–41–16	256.0	10	5.30	.25	13.80	7.7	80	179	Clear	Aug., '63
Deep	23–40–14	33.5	58	.35	.20	.95	6.8	18	50	Clear	Jan., '65
Deer	13–41–15	157.0	18	1.15	.35	3.00	>8.8	36	68	Turbid	Aug., '64
Des Moines	33–41–14	228.8	37	1.06	.47	3.16	8.2	44	88	Clear	Aug., '64
Devil's	34–40–16	971.8	21	1.68	1.14	4.89	8.0	39	80	Clear	July, '64
Doctor	12–38–17	63.5	6	.45	.34	1.34	6.4	8	38	Med. Brown	June, '64
Dogtown Springs	5–41–14	6.2	8	.50	.06	1.13	8.2	38	55	Clear	Oct., '64
Dubois	34–40–14	71.2	22	.77	.24	2.18	6.8	38	84	Clear	June, '64
Dunham	28–38–17	232.4	59	1.19	.52	3.14	7.6	73	148	Clear	June, '64
Durand	28–40–14	28.9	6	.28	.25	1.05	6.2	4	15	Lt. Brown	Aug., '64
Eagle	27–40–14	22.2	3	.30	.20	.82	5.8	8	17	Lt. Brown	Aug. '64
Eagle	34–41–15	71.3	14	.48	.32	1.38	7.6	70	114	Lt. Brown	Sept., '64
Echo	28–40–16	24.1	9	.39	.12	.94	6.8	8	26	Clear	July, '64
Elbow	31–38–16	247.8	8	2.16	.36	6.84	6.2	15	33	Turbid	June, '64
Falk	2–40–16	82.0	31	.41	.37	2.28	8.2	57	115	Clear	July, '64
Fawn	13–41–15	30.2	14	.41	.24	1.06	6.6	28	64	Clear	Jan., '65
Fenton	14–41–15	16.8	8	.25	.15	.64	6.8	9	20	Clear	Sept., '64
Ferry	28–41–14	16.3	36	.24	.14	.64	6.6	17	37	Clear	Dec., '64
Fish	6–38–16	93.7	6	.61	.39	2.70	6.2	5	26	Lt. Brown	June, '64
Fish	8–40–14	347.8	29	1.30	.88	4.23	8.2	36	74	Clear	Aug., '64
Fremstadt	16–40–16	87.8	21	.69	.33	1.81	7.4	42	55	Clear	Oct., '64
Frog	14–41–14	59.6	10	.43	.31	1.32	7.4	20	36	Clear	Aug., '64
Gabelson	32–37–18	38.1	35	.59	.17	1.44	6.8	36	93	Clear	June, '64
Gaslyn	5–39–14	164.1	12	.78	.58	2.24	>8.8	80	136	Turbid	Aug., '64
Glendenning	1–38–14	20.3	3	.45	.14	1.13	6.0	23	68	Dark Brown	Dec., '64
Godfrey	34–38–16	55.0	41	.57	.24	1.45	6.6	21	48	Lt. Brown	June, '64
Goose	11–40–14	62.0	4	.48	.41	1.63	6.4	8	27	Clear	Oct., '64
Green	26–40–15	278.9	5	1.10	.88	5.38	7.2	12	27	Clear	Aug., '64
Greenwood	8–41–14	7.0	6	.19	.09	.49	6.4	5	20	Lt. Brown	Nov., '64

Appendix 1a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

NAMED LAKES	LOCATION S-TN-RW	SURFACE ACRES	MAX. DEPTH (FEET)	MAX. LENGTH (MILES)	MAX. WIDTH (MILES)	MILES SHORELINE	pH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MMHOS 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLE DATE
Gull	2–40–16	197.3	18	1.08	.63	5.00	8.2	50	102	Clear	July, '64
Ham	7–40–15	302.8	29	1.21	.70	4.38	8.4	14	41	Clear	July, '64
Hanscom	6–40–14	127.2	6	.80	.40	2.34	8.6	34	71	Clear	Aug., '64
Hayden	4–40–16	59.2	12	.45	.38	1.34	>8.8	9	32	Turbid	July, '64
Holmes	30–37–18	54.1	25	.46	.30	1.28	7.6	143	312	Lt. Brown	June, '64
Horseshoe	18–39–15	16.5	29	.32	.14	.86	6.6	8	32	Clear	Feb., '64
Hunters	32–38–17	63.3	5	.47	.29	1.32	7.2	31	67	Clear	June, '65
Indian	24–38–18	17.0	15	.21	.20	.62	7.0	136	238	Clear	Feb., '65
Island	5–41–15	23.1	56	.23	.23	1.11	7.0	7	19	Clear	Sept., '64
Johnson	23–40–16	396.7	9	1.25	.84	5.58	8.4	10	34	Turbid	July, '64
Johnson	24–41–15	28.0	7	.46	.13	1.32	7.0	9	23	Clear	Sept., '64
Kent	20–38–15	31.3	16	.42	.22	1.30	7.2	116	220	Clear	Jan., '65
Kreiner	12–40–17	64.7	2	.49	.30	1.45	6.8	7	41	Clear	Oct. '64
Lake 32	33–37–14	21.7	17	.40	.15	1.02	7.0	10	20	Turbid	Oct. '64
Lang	16–40–15	84.5	4	.48	.46	1.73	6.6	5	13	Lt. Brown	Sept., '64
Larson	8–38–16	30.6	12	.46	.15	.94	5.8	16	52	Clear	Feb., '65
Lily	6–39–15	15.1	44	.22	.19	.64	7.0	17	35	Clear	July, '64
Lily	34–41–14	175.8	18	.71	.53	2.72	7.0	13	22	Lt. Brown	Aug., '64
Lind	26–38–17	42.0	19	.50	.25	1.40	6.0	8	59	Clear	March, '65
Lindy	13–40–14	55.5	14	.51	.25	1.49	6.0	8	33	Clear	March, '65
Lipsett	12–39–14	397.7	22	1.62	.81	3.55	8.4	73	141	Turbid	July, '64
Little Bass	36–38–15	10.7	30	.22	.10	.53	6.4	13	35	Lt. Brown	Jan. '65
Little Bass	22–40–16	34.0	12	.55	.18	1.50	7.0	9	33	Clear	June, '65
Little Bear	31–41–14	127.8	54	.69	.39	1.70	8.4	55	90	Clear	Sept. '64
Little Deer	33–38–16	13.7	4	.24	.15	.94	6.0	25	68	Turbid	March, '65
Little Dunham	28–38–17	11.4	33	.26	.11	.62	6.6	15	32	Clear	June, '64
Little Long	2–38–14	99.6	23	.90	.25	2.07	>8.8	21	44	Turbid	July, '64
Little Mallard	1–39–15	24.1	6	.44	.19	1.15	6.2	5	20	Lt. Brown	Sept., '64
Little McGraw	13–42–15	54.9	10	.60	.20	1.65	6.8	10	21	Clear	Aug., '64
Little Round	22–41–15	13.2	40	.25	.17	.72	>8.8	12	27	Clear	Aug., '64
Little Wood	25–38–18	184.6	23	1.02	.59	3.30	>8.8	80	193	Clear	July, '63
Little Yellow	26–40–17	285.0	19	1.20	1.00	3.45	7.7	80	179	Clear	July, '63
Lone Star	20–40–16	23.0	40	.25	.22	.70	7.2	96	189	Clear	Feb., '65
Long	16–38–16	318.4	13	2.23	.58	6.38	6.8	70	152	Med. Brown	June, '64
Long	33–41–14	247.8	41	1.78	.34	4.69	8.6	45	96	Clear	Aug., '64
Long	33–41–16	49.4	14	.91	.19	1.78	8.2	21	41	Clear	July, '64
Loon	1–40–15	188.6	24	.95	.61	3.33	>8.8	58	104	Turbid	Aug., '64
Loon	31–41–15	89.2	10	.75	.45	2.63	6.8	64	116	Clear	July, '64
Lost	2–39–14	20.5	3	.23	.19	.66	7.4	40	59	Clear	Sept., '64
Lost	27–39–15	34.1	2	.37	.20	1.03	6.0	44	119	Dark Brown	Feb., '65
Lost Lakes	26–41–14	248.2	4	.51	.42	9.34	8.0	27	45	Clear	Sept., '64
Love	10–40–16	253.4	63	.97	.53	5.38	> 8.8	60	123	Clear	July, '64

Appendix 1a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

NAMED LAKES	LOCATION S–TN–RW	SURFACE ACRES	MAX. DEPTH (FEET)	MAX. LENGTH (MILES)	MAX. WIDTH (MILES)	MILES SHORELINE	pH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MMHOS 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLE DATE
Lower Clam	34–39–16	342.0	14	1.13	.69	4.00	8.6	94	182	Turbid	May, '65
Lower Twin	31–40–14	123.1	9	1.50	.51	3.56	6.6	19	39	Clear	June, '65
Lucerne	27–41–14	40.0	21	.61	.16	1.70	7.0	16	36	Clear	Nov., '64
Mallard	2–39–15	113.2	34	.73	.38	2.25	8.4	44	88	Clear	Aug., '64
McElroy	8–41–14	7.4	16	.18	.10	.44	6.4	9	20	Lt. Brown	Sept., '64
McGraw	6–42–14	135.0	23	1.12	.34	3.35	7.4	43	92	Med. Brown	Aug., '64
Meeker Run	27–41–14	18.4	5	.26	.15	.88	7.2	16	23	Turbid	Sept., '64
Memory	14–38–19	10.2	6	.31	.08	1.33	7.2	88	161	Turbid	June, '65
Middle McKenzie	24–40–14	529.7	37	1.24	1.02	3.69	>8.8	67	135	Clear	July, '64
Miller	17–38–16	22.0	3	.38	.19	1.13	5.4	24	108	Turbid	Feb., '65
Minerva	35–41–16	222.4	22	.78	.68	5.88	7.0	41	81	Clear	July, '64
Mingo	15–40–16	16.1	9	.25	.24	1.05	6.0	11	29	Lt. Brown	Feb., '65
Miniture	22–41–14	37.8	69	.32	.25	.94	7.2	23	33	Clear	Sept., '64
Minnow	11–40–16	56.5	43	.49	.28	1.32	7.0	50	102	Clear	Feb., '65
Mollete	34–40–15	24.9	4	.29	.26	.96	6.4	3	23	Lt. Brown	Sept., '64
Money	13–39–16	45.5	3	.39	.25	1.05	5.8	20	97	Turbid	Feb., '65
Mud	26–40–16	162.6	3	.79	.48	2.43	>8.8	33	77	Turbid	July, '64
Mud	34–41–15	26.2	7	.29	.17	.88	7.8	72	104	Clear	Oct., '64
Mud Hen	16–38–17	572.7	65	1.51	.96	4.21	8.4	85	174	Clear	June, '64
Myre	16–40–15	127.9	20	.76	.39	2.38	6.2	12	37	Clear	Feb., '65
Myrick	24–41–15	19.3	12	.24	.21	.66	6.0	9	33	Clear	Jan. '64
Mystery	11–40–14	25.1	41	.36	.14	.89	6.8	9	24	Clear	July, '64
Nicaboyne	2–40–14	291.4	28	1.08	.74	3.75	7.4	53	81	Turbid	Aug., '64
North	31–40–15	24.3	22	.50	.12	1.28	7.0	25	51	Clear	July, '64
North Lang	3–40–15	16.0	10	.29	.13	.82	7.6	84	121	Clear	Oct., '64
North Twin	16–38–15	26.5	26	.28	.23	.80	6.2	12	33	Clear	Jan., '65
Oak	20–40–14	193.7	14	.91	.64	3.52	7.0	7	24	Clear	July, '64
Our	1–40–16	9.2	12	.19	.12	.50	6.0	6	23	Clear	Feb., '65
Owl	6–38–15	139.3	23	.71	.53	1.90	6.9	13	33	Med. Brown	June, '65
Peacock	17–37–14	14.2	13	.34	.10	1.13	6.2	14	42	Med. Brown	Dec., '64
Perch	35–40–14	15.5	27	.24	.20	.65	6.6	17	39	Clear	Dec., '64
Peterson	3–37–18	24.3	11	.25	.23	.89	7.0	179	335	Clear	March, '65
Phernetton	20–40–15	61.0	5	.47	.34	1.44	6.4	61	141	Clear	Feb., '65
Pickle	28–37–18	20.2	20	.49	.12	1.19	7.0	161	313	Clear	April, '65
Pike	25–39–16	77.3	14	.77	.22	1.94	6.8	13	36	Clear	July, '64
Pine	22–37–18	50.9	41	.42	.31	1.13	7.0	41	100	Clear	March, '65
Pine	25–40–15	88.6	15	.56	.44	1.89	8.4	42	85	Clear	July, '64
Places	16–37–14	12.6	13	.34	.09	.79	7.0	19	50	Clear	Dec., '64
Point	29–40–15	143.8	7	.89	.56	5.08	6.8	10	29	Clear	Oct., '64
Pokegama	15–38–15	223.3	45	1.86	.41	5.83	7.4	63	127	Clear	July, '64
Pratt	2–39–15	20.7	4	.27	.18	.94	6.4	7	10	Lt. Brown	Oct., '64
Put	23–38–16	18.5	3	.28	.14	.69	5.8	14	84	Dark Brown	Feb., '65

Appendix 1a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

NAMED LAKES	LOCATION S–TN–RW	SURFACE ACRES	MAX. DEPTH (FEET)	MAX. LENGTH (MILES)	MAX. WIDTH (MILES)	MILES SHORELINE	PH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MMHOS 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLE DATE
Rahn	22–40–17	4.1	3	.21	.06	.50	6.4	5	20	Med. Brown	Oct., '64
Rice	10–37–18	82.8	13	.47	.35	1.38	7.0	104	204	Clear	March, '65
Rice	36–37–18	50.0	5	.57	.24	1.71	6.8	130	258	Clear	March, '65
Rice	15–39–14	310.5	10	1.40	.63	3.97	8.6	61	108	Clear	Aug., '64
Richaret	24–42–14	17.0	3	.28	.17	1.02	6.8	10	29	Lt. Brown	Nov., '64
Robie	19–41–15	31.3	14	.37	.20	1.08	7.0	46	91	Lt. Brown	Aug., '64
Rohr	5–38–15	12.3	5	.25	.13	.62	6.8	5	16	Lt. Brown	Nov., '64
Rooney	11–40–14	330.5	29	1.29	.71	4.14	8.2	25	55	Clear	Aug., '64
Round	27–37–18	202.8	24	.97	.69	3.44	8.4	69	224	Turbid	June, '64
Round	3–39–15	27.1	5	.27	.22	.78	6.2	4	19	Lt. Brown	Sept., '64
Round	33–41–16	56.3	11	.45	.27	1.24	7.4	18	41	Clear	July, '64
Saginaw	3–41–14	12.8	19	.24	.13	.59	6.2	10	17	Clear	Aug., '64
Sand	22–38–16	79.9	42	.50	.46	1.51	7.2	81	140	Lt. Brown	June, '64
Sand	25–40–15	916.5	73	2.18	1.09	7.80	8.0	42	98	Clear	July, '64
Shoal	14–40–15	246.6	4	1.06	.52	2.72	8.6	47	92	Clear	Aug., '64
Silver	22–38–16	63.7	46	.44	.24	1.41	6.6	12	32	Clear	March, '65
Silver	36–38–18	32.8	35	.40	.20	1.00	7.2	95	181	Clear	March, '65
Smith	2–39–14	26.4	22	.40	.20	1.09	7.0	57	114	Lt. Brown	Dec., '64
South Twin	16–38–15	18.8	25	.24	.15	.64	6.6	25	46	Clear	Jan., '65
Spencer	35–38–15	187.6	19	1.06	.41	2.63	>8.8	88	161	Turbid	July, '64
Spirit	11–37–18	593.3	26	1.32	1.20	5.48	7.6	96	204	Lt. Brown	June, '64
Spook	16–37–18	18.3	40	.25	.21	.69	7.0	144	327	Clear	March, '65
Spring Creek Springs	36–39–15	5.2	5	.49	.06	1.15	7.6	98	195	Clear	Feb., '65
Staples	8–41–15	76.5	41	.73	.36	2.03	7.4	47	90	Clear	Oct., '64
Stone	29–41–15	34.0	11	.46	.19	1.18	8.6	19	42	Turbid	Aug., '64
Stullen	4–41–14	19.9	14	.34	.14	.99	6.6	10	15	Clear	Sept., '64
Swamp	30–38–16	38.7	3	.48	.19	1.25	5.4	6	45	Turbid	March, '65
Swamp	11–39–15	21.1	5	.28	.19	.73	6.2	22	61	Med. Brown	Feb., '65
Tabor	18–41–15	162.5	25	1.12	.40	3.20	8.6	49	88	Turbid	Aug., '64
Tamarack	1–38–16	12.8	3	.27	.12	.63	6.4	204	390	Turbid	Feb., '65
Tanda	18–40–15	39.2	4	.39	.34	1.13	6.2	51	95	Lt. Brown	March, '65
Taylor	1–38–16	80.3	10	.54	.35	1.44	6.6	6	20	Lt. Brown	June, '64
Temple	13–39–15	18.4	6	.27	.15	.68	6.8	5	15	Turbid	Sept., '64
Thatcher	18–41–14	23.2	41	.31	.15	.79	7.2	43	25	Clear	Oct., '64
Tomoe	31–40–15	68.7	4	.79	.28	2.15	6.6	13	27	Lt. Brown	Sept., 64
Trade	29–37–18	432.1	34	2.21	.78	6.11	8.0	91	203	Med. Brown	June, '64
Tucker	30–39–15	46.5	2	.47	.23	1.48	6.0	45	145	Dark Brown	Feb., '65
Twenty-Six	26–41–15	230.0	47	1.03	.67	3.77	8.6	51	98	Clear	Aug., '65
Twenty-Six Lake Springs	26 -41–15	2.7	8	.16	.05	.54	7.2	58	111	Clear	Nov., '64

Appendix 1a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

NAMED LAKES	LOCATION S–TN–RW	SURFACE ACRES	MAX. DEPTH (FEET)	MAX. LENGTH (MILES)	MAX. WIDTH (MILES)	MILES SHORELINE		pH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MMHOS 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLE DATE
Upper Clam	10–38–16	1,218.0	11	2.62	1.81	12.30		8.4	107	189	Turbid	May, '65
Upper Twin	30–40–14	163.4	17	.68	.47	2.01		6.6	26	59	Med. Brown	June, '65
Viola	32–39–15	262.0	33	1.38	.47	3.30		7.2	12	33	Clear	July, '64
Warner	4–38–15	183.3	74	1.02	.61	3.63		6.6	10	31	Clear	July, '64
Webb	17–41–14	758.9	27	3.00	.77	8.05	>	8.8	61	106	Turbid	Aug., '64
Wilson	5–38–17	10.4	13	.23	.14	.58		6.2	31	84	Dark Brown	April, '65
Wood	34–38–18	503.8	35	2.10	.73	7.92		7.8	103	221	Lt. Brown	June, '65
Yellow	30–40–16	2,286.9	32	2.70	2.15	7.00		7.7	80	179	Clear	June, '63

Appendix 1a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes - Unnamed Lakes

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION – (FORTY #)	SURFACE ACRES	MAX. DEPTH (FEET)	MAX. LENGTH (MILES)	MAX. WIDTH (MILES)	MILES SHORELINE	pH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MMHOS 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLE DATE
T37 - R14										
2 - (2)	2.7	6	.09	.06	.25	6.4	14	37	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
6 - (11)	2.6	4	.11	.06	.28	6.2	11	27	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
10 - (14)	2.6	6	.11	.05	.28	6.2	7	28	Med. Brown	Dec. '64
13 - (2)	4.5	7	.15	.07	.36	6.2	14	34	Med. Brown	Dec. '64
14 - (15)	5.7	4	.16	.09	.47	7.0	21	52	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
15 - (11)	3.7	5	.16	.06	.38	7.0	13	23	Turbid	Oct. '64
15 - (16)	2.2	9	.11	.07	.28	6.8	84	155	Med. Brown	June '6
18 - (4)	5.2	18	.12	.10	.33	6.2	23	31	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
23 - (10)	1.0	3	.07	.04	.16	6.0	12	74	Turbid	Dec. '64
25 - (15)	5.2	15	.22	.08	.58	6.4	14	38	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
33 - (9)	5.8	4	.34	.07	.88	6.2	8	34	Med. Brown	Dec. '64
33 - (10)	1.5	2	.11	.04	.30	6.0	19	55	Turbid	Dec. '64
34 - (11)	7.8	5	.14	.14	.62	5.8	6	37	Med. Brown	Dec. '64
36 - (1)	2.6	7	.11	.07	.29	6.6	8	34	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
36 - (4)	4.0	20	.19	.09	.45	6.2	11	35	Med. Brown	Dec. '64
36 - (14)	17.1	27	.31	.13	1.81	6.6	9	28	Clear	Dec. '64
T37 - R18										
6 - (14)	16.6	22	.22	.18	.64	6.4	59	76	Lt. Brown	Mar. '65
9 - (4)	1.9	18	.07	.06	.20	6.8	55	125	Med. Brown	Mar. '65
9 - (16)	2.2	45	.08	.06	.20	7.4	120	257	Clear	Mar. '65
12 - (13)	25.8	7	.37	.16	1.47	6.0	27	62	Turbid	Mar. '65
15 - (6)	23.6	25	.37	.15	.88	6.0	21	57	Clear	Mar. '65
15 - (14)	4.4	13	.13	.08	.33	6.4	39	125	Med. Brown	Mar. '65
16 - (4)	5.5	33	.13	.11	.34	7.0	160	274	Clear	Mar. '65
16 - (6)	2.3	7	.16	.04	.38	7.0	112	254	Med. Brown	Mar. '65
17 - (16)	4.4	31	.13	.12	.42	7.0	93	202	Med. Brown	May '65
18 - (9)	8.0	3	.23	.09	.52	6.2	54	237	Turbid	Mar. '65
20 - (3a)	2.3	27	.10	.06	.24	6.8	116	231	Turbid	Mar. '65
20 - (3d)	2.2	21	.08	.06	.22	7.0	72	168	Turbid	Mar. '65
21 - (6)	5.0	23	.14	.08	.38	6.8	111	240	Lt. Brown	June '65
22 - (16)	2.5	36	.09	.07	.26	6.4	47	118	Turbid	Mar. '65

Appendix 1a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION – (FORTY #)	SURFACE ACRES	MAX. DEPTH (FEET)	MAX. LENGTH (MILES)	MAX. WIDTH (MILES)	MILES SHORELINE	pH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCT-ANCE (MMHOS 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLE DATE
T37 - R18 (Cont.)										
23 - (15)	4.2	5	.13	.10	.34	6.2	119	309	Turbid	Mar. '65
27 - (1)	5.0	22	.13	.09	.33	6.0	11	54	Med. Brown	Mar. '65
28 - (11)	1.5	12	.07	.05	.20	6.8	184	361	Turbid	April '65
31 - (3)	.5	4	.09	.02	.19	6.0	27	97	Lt. Brown	April '65
31 - (11)	2.5	14	.09	.07	.25	6.8	130	255	Turbid	April '65
32 - (8)	4.0	3	.11	.06	.32	6.0	29	105	Turbid	April '65
32 - (11)	8.0	15	.16	.11	.46	6.6	59	145	Lt. Brown	April '65
T37 - R19										
36 - (2)	22.5	8	.37	.15	.99	7.2	78	177	Turbid	June '65
T38 - R14										
1 - (11)	5.3	7	.21	.08	.70	6.6	4	20	Clear	Aug. '64
3 - (16)	5.4	3	.19	.08	.45	>8.8	10	25	Turbid	Sept. '64
4 - (2)	2.1	3	.12	.05	.43	6.2	22	120	Dk. Brown	Dec. '64
5 - (11)	5.7	2	.18	.09	.44	6.8	9	29	Turbid	Oct. '64
6 - (9)	3.3	3	.14	.08	.35	6.4	5	27	Dk. Brown	Sept. '64
11 - (15)	10.1	3	.28	.13	.69	6.0	32	80	Turbid	Dec. '64
24 - (15)	1.7	6	.09	.04	.24	6.2	24	54	Lt. Brown	June '65
25 - (1)	.5	6	.04	.03	.13	6.2	27	59	Med. Brown	June. '65
34 - (16)	13.0	11	.20	.16	.63	6.8	12	56	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
T38 - R15										
3 - (9)	10.5	3	.23	.10	.60	6.0	18	79	Dk. Brown	Jan. '65
3 - (14)	3.5	16	.10	.09	.29	6.0	14	37	Dk. Brown	Jan. '65
4 - (2)	1.8	14	.08	.06	.22	6.6	14	36	Med. Brown	Sept. '64
4 - (5)	15.0	17	.32	.14	.82	6.8	5	11	Lt. Brown	Oct. '64
5 - (10)	4.4	20	.12	.09	.33	6.4	15	44	Lt. Brown	Jan. '65
7 - (10)	46.4	5	.52	.33	2.36	6.2	5	15	Lt. Brown	June '65

Appendix 1a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION – (FORTY #)	SURFACE ACRES	MAX. DEPTH (FEET)	MAX. LENGTH (MILES)	MAX. WIDTH (MILES)	MILES SHORELINE	pH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MMHOS 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLE DATE
T38 - R15 (Cont.)										
9 - (4)	2.9	29	.10	.07	.25	6.0	10	30	Lt. Brown	Jan. '65
9 - (16)	5.3	42	.16	.07	.36	6.2	16	49	Lt. Brown	Jan. '65
20 - (4c)	1.5	20	.07	.04	.19	6.2	26	60	Med. Brown	Jan. '65
20 - (4dc)	.2	7	.02	.02	.07	6.0	17	60	Dk. Brown	Jan. '65
20 - (8)	2.0	7	.10	.07	.28	6.0	23	58	Med. Brown	Jan. '65
21 - (8)	3.9	4	.11	.10	.30	6.0	18	60	Med. Brown	Jan. '65
23 - (13)	1.9	12	.13	.06	.32	7.0	131	243	Lt. Brown	Jan. '65
23 - (14)	5.1	10	.16	.09	.44	6.4	4	28	Lt. Brown	Jan. '65
24 - (11)	9.7	12	.19	.12	.52	6.0	11	31	Clear	Feb. '65
29 - (13)	6.2	3	.15	.09	.50	6.0	18	100	Med. Brown	Jan. '65
T38 - R16										
18 - (7)	15.1	21	.26	.17	1.25	5.8	12	48	Clear	Feb. '65
18 - (13)	5.6	16	.14	.09	.36	6.0	15	48	Lt. Brown	Feb. '65
18 - (16)	2.7	21	.12	.06	.29	6.2	16	47	Lt. Brown	Feb. '65
19 - (14)	1.1	15	.06	.04	.18	5.8	14	48	Dk. Brown	Feb. '65
20 - (2)	.5	6	.06	.03	.14	5.8	13	37	Turbid	Mar. '65
21 - (1)	3.0	18	.09	.08	.26	6.0	13	45	Dk. Brown	Feb. '65
22 - (4)	2.0	8	.12	.06	.33	5.8	10	37	Turbid	Feb. '65
22 - (7)	.2	10	.03	.03	.10	5.8	14	48	Dk. Brown	Mar. '65
34 - (7)	3.5	22	.11	.07	.30	6.0	15	38	Lt. Brown	Mar. '65
34 - (9)	8.9	13	.25	.10	.55	6.0	12	39	Lt. Brown	Mar. '65
T38 - R17										
2 - (16)	.2	5	.04	.02	.10	5.8	8	48	Turbid	Mar. '65
3 - (11)	.6	13	.06	.04	.15	6.2	35	86	Dk. Brown	April '65
9 - (14)	12.0	7	.21	.14	.55	6.6	203	367	Turbid	Mar. '65
10 - (2)	1.8	6	.08	.05	.22	6.0	20	49	Turbid	Mar. '65
12 - (7)	11.4	3	.18	.14	.50	6.0	15	71	Turbid	Mar. '65
13 - (10)	9.9	43	.27	.09	.62	6.4	11	42	Clear	Mar. '65
21 - (14)	.4	7	.04	.04	.12	6.0	39	99	Lt. Brown	Mar. '65

Appendix 1a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION – (FORTY #)	SURFACE ACRES	MAX. DEPTH (FEET)	MAX. LENGTH (MILES)	MAX. WIDTH (MILES)	MILES SHORELINE	pH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MMHOS 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLE DATE
T38 - R17 (Cont.)										
22 - (15)	8.7	6	.24	.05	.59	6.0	15	43	Lt. Brown	Mar. '65
23 - (11)	3.4	5	.12	.06	.29	6.2	22	76	Lt. Brown	Mar. '65
24 - (12)	17.9	21	.31	.16	.92	6.0	7	33	Clear	April '65
25 - (16)	32.6	5	.49	.19	1.32	6.6	18	41	Turbid	June '64
26 - (1)	14.2	10	.41	.08	.94	6.2	27	65	Lt. Brown	Mar. '65
26 - (2)	13.6	4	.34	.20	.83	6.0	26	84	Clear	Mar. '65
30 - (7)	2.6	29	.26	.06	.56	6.4	15	41	Turbid	June '65
36 - (2)	9.5	4	.24	.11	.48	6.4	13	29	Lt. Brown	June '64
36 - (10)	11.8	15	.21	.41	.63	6.0	57	130	Lt. Brown	Mar. '65
T38 - R18										
36 - (5)	4.7	14	.14	.09	.36	6.0	16	40	Lt. Brown	June '65
T38 - R19										
14 - (7)	.4	17	.04	.03	.12	7.2	78	154	Turbid	June '65
T39 - R14										
23 - (4)	9.5	8	.23	.10	.52	6.6	3	20	Turbid	Nov. '64
24 - (9)	8.1	6	.19	.09	.46	6.2	5	39	Turbid	Dec. '64
24 - (12)	.6	3	.06	.03	.14	6.6	67	151	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
35 - (5)	8.7	5	.17	.12	.44	6.4	12	34	Turbid	Dec. '64
36 - (8)	3.7	5	.16	.06	.39	6.6	8	39	Turbid	Dec. 64
T39 - R15										
2 - (16)	4.7	16	.13	.08	.33	6.4	30	71	Med. Brown	Feb. '65
5 - (4)	8.7	5	.14	.13	.45	6.0	12	54	Dk. Brown	Feb. '65
5 - (6)	23.1	3	.26	.24	.84	6.0	63	190	Med. Brown	Feb. '65
5 - (8)	3.4	3	.11	.08	.28	6.0	31	103	Dk. Brown	Feb. '65
6 - (8)	9.9	18	.20	.14	.58	6.6	24	62	Lt. Brown	Feb. '65

Appendix 1a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes . (Continued)

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION – (FORTY #)	SURFACE ACRES	MAX. DEPTH (FEET)	MAX. LENGTH (MILES)	MAX. WIDTH (MILES)	MILES SHORELINE	pH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCT-ANCE (MMHOS 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLE DATE
T39 - R15 (Cont.)										
11 - (8)	.5	5	.04	.03	.13	5.8	13	51	Dk. Brown	Feb. '65
13 - (2)	6.8	5	.17	.11	.45	6.0	21	36	Lt. Brown	Feb. '65
18 - (6)	9.1	41	.22	.11	.54	6.4	7	26	Clear	Feb. '65
18 - (6a)	7.1	33	.20	.08	.45	6.2	14	40	Lt. Brown	Feb. '65
18 - (7)	3.5	21	.10	.07	.28	6.4	15	33	Med. Brown	Feb. '65
18 - (8)	1.9	15	.10	.04	.23	6.0	12	38	Lt. Brown	Feb. '65
19 - (5)	10.3	8	.24	.09	.62	6.0	6	33	Lt. Brown	Feb. '65
19 - (6)	3.7	3	.15	.08	.42	6.0	24	80	Turbid	Feb. '65
19 - (8)	3.7	20	.11	.08	.29	6.0	11	43	Lt. Brown	Feb. '65
19 - (13)	2.3	15	.08	.07	.24	6.0	11	33	Lt. Brown	Feb. '65
29 - (3)	17.1	17	.26	.16	.66	7.0	90	179	Lt. Brown	Feb. '65
29 - (8)	8.7	10	.21	.10	.50	6.0	8	33	Lt. Brown	Feb. '65
29 - (9)	4.2	20	.14	.07	.35	6.2	17	40	Lt. Brown	Feb. '65
31 - (5)	3.4	13	.12	.07	.30	7.2	20	44	Clear	Sept. '64
31 - (8)	1.8	3	.07	.06	.20	6.0	29	99	Dk. Brown	Feb. '65
T39 - R16										
13 - (13)	24.0	3	.34	.19	.95	5.8	20	56	Turbid	Feb. '65
15 - (6)	7.0	33	.13	.10	.39	6.2	9	44	Lt. Brown	Feb. '65
15 - (8)	1.2	16	.07	.05	.18	6.2	16	42	Med. Brown	Feb. '65
15 - (16)	3.2	4	.31	.05	.72	6.0	8	44	Turbid	Feb. '65
15 - (16c)	1.5	4	.11	.04	.35	6.2	5	16	Lt. Brown	Oct. '64
24 - (3)	8.5	3	.16	.13	.48	6.0	25	85	Med. Brown	Feb. '65
36 - (8)	.7	5	.05	.03	.18	6.0	67	137	Turbid	Feb. '65
36 - (13)	6.8	22	.14	.12	.43	6.0	13	37	Med. Brown	Feb. '65
36 - (16)	25.4	4	.30	.24	.86	6.0	18	33	Dk. Brown	Feb. '65
T39 - R17										
33 - (16)	1.9	19	.11	.04	.26	6.0	8	58	Dk. Brown	April '65

Appendix 1a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION – (FORTY #)	SURFACE ACRES	MAX. DEPTH (FEET)	MAX. LENGTH (MILES)	MAX. WIDTH (MILES)	MILES SHORELINE	pH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCT-ANCE (MMHOS 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLE DATE
T40 - R14										
4 - (14)	2.3	10	.09	.06	.25	6.2	5	13	Lt. Brown	Sept. '64
8 - (10)	6.6	3	.14	.10	.40	5.6	9	33	Med. Brown	Dec. '64
9 - (2)	2.0	12	.08	.05	.23	6.6	10	24	Lt. Brown	Sept. '64
9 - (12)	13.0	16	.21	.20	.68	6.8	11	40	Turbid	Nov. '64
10 - (6)	11.2	26	.23	.11	.56	6.4	8	21	Med. Brown	Sept. '64
12 - (4)	.8	12	.05	.05	.18	6.2	4	20	Med. Brown	Nov. '64
14 - (2)	8.0	17	.20	.09	.48	6.0	5	26	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
14 - (5)	8.7	7	.16	.14	.46	6.0	6	34	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
14 - (7)	4.0	20	.14	.07	.34	6.0	10	26	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
15 - (9)	4.6	16	.12	.09	.33	6.2	5	24	Med. Brown	Nov. '64
15 - (12)	6.8	4	.17	.09	.43	6.4	6	22	Clear	Sept. '64
15 - (14)	14.4	21	.30	.09	.75	6.6	4	20	Clear	Nov. '64
17 - (13)	20.0	3	.31	.16	.75	6.8	28	69	Med. Brown	Dec. '64
23 - (10)	22.0	6	.24	.23	.88	6.4	10	24	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
23 - (15)	25.0	11	.47	.16	1.18	6.4	18	43	Clear	Dec. '64
26 - (3)	2.0	24	.09	.06	.24	6.6	7	26	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
26 - (6)	2.9	14	.09	.08	.26	7.0	11	13	Turbid	Aug. '64
35 - (11)	2.8	7	.11	.06	.28	6.0	15	35	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
36 - (16)	60.6	7	.68	.31	3.51	7.4	64	121	Lt. Brown	June '65
T40 - R15										
4 - (5)	.6	6	.05	.03	.14	7.0	38	82	Med. Brown	Mar. '65
14 - (12)	.5	3	.04	.03	.12	6.0	9	26	Med. Brown	Dec. '64
14 - (14)	6.2	17	.14	.13	.52	7.0	38	52	Lt. Brown	Sept. '64
18 - (1)	16.1	3	.27	.13	.73	6.0	16	40	Turbid	Feb. '65
18 - (14)	7.4	5	.18	.11	.45	6.2	9	36	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
19 - (8)	4.6	3	.13	.08	.35	6.2	13	43	Med. Brown	Dec. '64
19 - (10)	23.1	3	.27	.20	.74	6.6	24	61	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
25 - (16)	23.4	6	.33	.15	.93	7.0	15	23	Clear	Oct. '64
31 - (4)	26.8	5	.40	.19	1.23	6.8	23	38	Lt. Brown	Sept. '64

Appendix 1a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION – (FORTY #)	SURFACE ACRES	MAX. DEPTH (FEET)	MAX. LENGTH (MILES)	MAX. WIDTH (MILES)	MILES SHORELINE	pH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MMHOS 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLE DATE
T40 - R16										
3 - (8)	2.7	9	.14	.07	.25	6.0	11	36	Med. Brown	Feb. '65
4 - (12)	4.8	14	.14	.08	.34	7.2	9	22	Turbid	June '65
5 - (1)	3.1	10	.13	.06	.30	6.4	7	16	Lt. Brown	Oct. '64
5 - (13)	1.9	10	.08	.06	.32	6.2	8	18	Lt. Brown	Oct. '64
8 - (14)	7.0	3	.15	.12	.50	6.2	5	12	Lt. Brown	Oct. '64
8 - (15)	2.0	12	.08	.05	.20	6.2	7	12	Lt. Brown	Oct. '64
9 - (15)	5.1	10	.15	.10	.38	6.2	8	11	Lt. Brown	Oct. '64
10 - (10)	27.3	25	.29	.21	.84	6.0	7	29	Clear	Feb. '65
13 - (5)	9.7	2	.24	.11	.64	6.6	10	19	Turbid	Oct. '64
13 - (6)	24.3	7	.29	.18	.85	6.8	10	16	Turbid	Oct. '64
15 - (14)	7.6	15	.19	.11	.74	6.2	13	37	Lt. Brown	Feb. '65
16 - (1)	13.3	17	.32	.10	.75	6.4	8	17	Lt. Brown	Oct. '64
16 - (2)	2.0	8	.07	.06	.22	6.2	9	13	Lt. Brown	Oct. '64
16 - (4)	6.1	4	.14	.10	.38	6.0	21	68	Lt. Brown	Feb. '65
16 - (13)	18.0	5	.30	.16	.92	6.4	26	59	Lt. Brown	Feb. '65
17 - (4)	5.2	4	.11	.10	.33	6.4	6	19	Lt. Brown	Oct. '64
17 - (12)	2.8	4	.09	.08	.25	6.2	6	9	Clear	Oct. '64
21 - (13)	5.4	5	.24	.05	.55	7.0	5	22	Turbid	Oct. '64
21 - (16)	4.1	6	.15	.07	.34	7.0	10	29	Turbid	Oct. '64
25 - (14)	22.1	13	.30	.15	.82	6.2	23	54	Lt. Brown	Mar. '65
26 - (2)	10.6	6	.17	.14	.49	6.2	11	28	Dk. Brown	June '65
T40 - R17										
23 - (4)	3.1	5	.10	.06	.30	6.0	54	104	Lt. Brown	Mar. '65
27 - (1)	4.3	6	.15	.06	.48	5.8	11	52	Med. Brown	Mar. '65
33 - (12)	3.3	12	.09	.08	.25	6.0	9	49	Med. Brown	Mar. '65
T41 - R14										
8 - (5)	.5	3	.04	.03	.10	6.0	15	39	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
8 - (11)	8.9	4	.20	.11	.49	6.4	5	14	Clear	June '65
9 - (2)	14.2	5	.40	.05	1.58	7.4	61	126	Clear	Nov. '64

Appendix 1a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION – (FORTY #)	SURFACE ACRES	MAX. DEPTH (FEET)	MAX. LENGTH (MILES)	MAX. WIDTH (MILES)	MILES SHORELINE	pH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCT-ANCE (MMHOS 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLE DATE
T41 - R14 (Cont.)										
18 - (4)	.9	4	.10	.03	.22	7.4	52	99	Clear	June '65
18 - (7)	5.4	6	.17	.09	.49	6.8	9	18	Clear	Oct. '64
18 - (11)	.8	5	.10	.03	.24	5.6	10	37	Turbid	Jan. '65
23 - (6)	22.4	2	.25	.22	.83	6.4	8	21	Clear	Nov. '64
30 - (1)	5.0	9	.14	.10	.38	6.6	21	34	Med. Brown	Sept. '64
30 - (14)	10.0	3	.17	.13	.65	6.6	15	29	Clear	Sept. '64
30 - (15)	39.2	4	.58	.24	1.94	7.8	22	44	Turbid	Sept. '64
31 - (1)	8.1	6	.19	.12	.49	7.4	26	53	Med. Brown	Sept. '64
31 - (12)	6.9	34	.17	.11	.44	6.4	9	21	Med. Brown	Sept. '64
33 - (4b)	5.5	34	.15	.08	.36	6.6	13	21	Clear	Oct. '64
33 - (4d)	.2	8	.03	.02	.09	7.0	30	71	Lt. Brown	Nov. '64
33 - (14)	4.7	17	.14	.08	.35	6.6	37	78	Lt. Brown	Dec. '64
34 - (1)	.6	9	.04	.03	.14	6.4	18	35	Med. Brown	Oct. '64
36 - (7)	31.6	4	.38	.20	1.00	6.2	7	10	Lt. Brown	Oct. '64
36 - (14)	9.4	4	.23	.10	.58	6.4	6	13	Clear	Oct. '64
T41 - R15										
5 - (13)	14.7	8	.25	.15	.72	6.8	7	30	Clear	Oct. '64
6 - (2)	1.7	4	.11	.04	.25	6.0	15	59	Lt. Brown	Jan. '65
8 - (6)	2.8	22	.11	.08	.30	6.4	10	17	Clear	Oct. '64
19 - (8)	9.5	4	.28	.08	.65	7.2	46	90	Clear	June '65
21 - (14)	1.4	8	.08	.04	.20	6.4	5	7	Clear	Oct. '64
28 - (7)	2.6	2	.15	.05	.34	8.6	53	108	Lt. Brown	Sept. '64
28 - (8)	.7	8	.06	.03	.14	8.0	57	112	Lt. Brown	Sept. '64
30 - (1)	15.4	8	.24	.17	1.06	6.2	14	40	Lt. Brown	Jan. '65
T41 - R16										
35 - (12a)	1.0	4	.07	.04	.18	6.4	6	9	Lt. Brown	Oct. '64
35 - (12b)	1.0	3	.07	.05	.20	6.0	6	9	Med. Brown	Oct. '64
35 - (15)	2.1	4	.09	.06	.24	6.2	4	11	Dk. Brown	Oct. '64
36 - (2)	4.0	14	.15	.14	.44	6.6	7	17	Turbid	June '65
36 - (8)	1.5	17	.06	.05	.18	6.2	39	78	Lt. Brown	July '64

Appendix 1a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION – (FORTY #)	SURFACE ACRES	MAX. DEPTH (FEET)	MAX. LENGTH (MILES)	MAX. WIDTH (MILES)	MILES SHORELINE	pH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MMHOS 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLE DATE
T42 - R14										
33 - (16)	4.1	10	.19	.07	.44	6.4	5	16	Clear	Sept. '64
36 - (4)	1.1	2	.12	.02	.29	7.2	35	73	Clear	Nov. '64
T42 - R15										
5 - (7)	.1	3	.01	.01	.05	6.2	34	69	Dk. Brown	June '65
20 - (4)	1.7	9	.08	.06	.25	6.6	87	169	Med. Brown	Jan. '65
27 - (12)	.6	3	.08	.03	.18	7.2	94	184	Clear	Jan. '65
Total					589.07					
Average						6.8	31	73		

Appendix 1b – Physical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. - Named

NAMED LAKES	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	DIRECT DRAINAGE (SQ MILES)	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE AGR.	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE WOODED	WATERSHED AREA (SQ.MILE)	S.D.F.	WETLANDS (TOTAL ACRES)	PERCENT MARSH	PERCENT WOODED	MILES OF PUBLIC FRONTAGE
Austin	Landlocked	0.7	0	100	1.0	1.39	108	13	87	0
Baker	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.10	14	25	75	.80
Baker	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.11	0	0	0	.49
Banach	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.29	0	0	0	.70
Barren Springs #1	Barren's Brook	0.4	0	100	0.4	2.11	14	10	90	.52
Barren Springs #2	Barren's Brook	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.60	5	0	100	.20
Bartash	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.78	14	30	70	0
Bashaw	Bashaw Brook	2.4	25	75	19.3	1.76	57	35	65	.19
Bass	Landlocked	0.9	28	72	0.9	1.31	183	15	85	0
Bass	Landlocked	0.8	12	88	0.8	2.94	7	33	67	0
Bass	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.72	9	25	75	0
Bass	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.30	7	50	50	.12
Bass	Landlocked	1.1	0	100	1.1	1.36	0	0	0	0
Bass	Landlocked	0.3	24	76	0.3	1.34	7	50	50	0
Bass	Landlocked	1.8	0	100	3.5	1.42	25	85	15	0
Bass	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	2.35	1	0	100	.44
Bass	Landlocked	0.6	0	100	0.6	1.64	0	0	0	0
Bass Lake Springs	N. Fork Clam River	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.67	17	0	100	0
Behr	Landlocked	0.5	43	57	0.5	1.07	21	80	20	0
Benoit	Yellow River	1.8	0	100	1.8	2.02	118	25	75	0
Berg	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.22	18	0	100	0
Big	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.07	10	80	20	1.29
Big Bear	Landlocked	0.9	0	100	0.9	1.20	65	5	95	0
Big Doctor	Landlocked	1.3	0	100	1.3	1.22	209	30	70	0
Big McKenzie	McKenzie Creek	4.1	5	95	6.6	1.47	64	10	90	.02
Big Sand	Yellow River	4.7	0	100	5.6	1.54	72	25	75	.01
Birch Island	Landlocked	4.3	0	100	4.3	2.96	420	70	30	.83
Black	Landlocked	0.3	15	85	0.3	1.46	0	0	0	0
Blomberg	N. Fork Wood River	1.4	15	85	1.4	1.11	345	46	54	1.10
Bluff	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.15	0	0	0	0
Bogey	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.17	2	0	100	0
Boner	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.42	7	8	92	.37
Bradley	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.10	0	0	0	.38
Briggs	Loon Creek	0.3	0	100	12.2	1.64	25	15	85	.72
Buck	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.87	14	25	75	0
Buck	Landlocked	0.9	0	100	0.9	1.38	10	5	95	0
Buffalo	Yellow River	0.7	5	95	0.7	1.10	97	35	65	.08
Burlingame	Loon Creek	0.3	0	100	1.5	1.24	1	0	100	.04
Cadotte	Loon Creek	0.5	0	100	1.6	1.75	4	30	70	0
Chase	Landlocked	0.5	0	100	0.5	1.17	24	10	90	.40
Clam River Flowage	Clam River	4.5	0	100	297.5	2.43	32	50	50	4.19

Appendix 1b – Physical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

NAMED LAKES	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	DIRECT DRAINAGE (SQ.MILES)	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE AGR.	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE WOODED	WATERSHED AREA (SQ.MILE)	S.D.F.	WETLANDS (TOTAL ACRES)	PERCENT MARSH	PERCENT WOODED	MILES OF PUBLIC FRONTAGE
Clam River Springs	N. Fork Clam River	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.56	4	0	100	.25
Clear	Landlocked	0.5	0	100	0.5	1.27	0	0	0	.04
Clubhouse	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.19	2	90	10	0
Conners	Landlocked	0.8	60	40	0.8	1.88	25	20	80	.01
Corwick	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.12	0	0	0	0
Cranberry	Landlocked	0.6	5	95	0.6	1.21	104	35	65	0
Cranberry	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.12	72	20	80	.20
Cranberry	Loon Creek	0.2	0	100	0.3	1.40	18	10	90	0
Crescent	Landlocked	0.5	44	56	0.5	1.54	0	0	0	.01
Crooked	Landlocked	1.4	25	75	1.4	2.41	0	0	0	.12
Crooked	Landlocked	1.1	28	72	1.1	2.88	79	90	10	0
Crystal	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.62	12	40	60	0
Culbertson	Culbertson Creek	0.3	0	100	1.1	1.41	3	100	0	0
Culbertson Springs	Culbertson Creek	0.7	0	100	0.7	7.29	54	35	65	.06
Danbury Flowage	Yellow River	3.9	5	95	131.6	7.45	160	70	30	.88
Deep	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.17	12	100	0	0
Deer	Landlocked	1.0	0	100	1.0	1.71	2	0	100	.20
Des Moines	Landlocked	1.0	0	100	1.0	1.49	0	0	0	.05
Devils	Landlocked	3.5	35	65	4.3	1.12	12	4	96	.09
Doctor	Landlocked	0.8	26	74	0.8	1.20	74	80	20	0
Dogtown Springs	Dogtown Creek	0.3	0	100	0.3	3.24	61	25	75	0
Dubois	Landlocked	0.5	32	68	0.5	1.84	21	60	40	0
Dunham	Wood River	0.9	5	95	30.4	1.47	13	50	50	.02
Durand	Landlocked	0.9	15	85	0.9	1.39	126	70	30	0
Eagle	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.24	11	100	0	0
Eagle	Loon Creek	0.4	0	100	10.2	1.17	14	50	50	.45
Echo	Landlocked	0.4	40	60	0.4	1.37	0	0	0	0
Elbow	Landlocked	1.5	45	55	1.5	3.10	20	50	50	1.10
Falk	Loon Creek	0.3	0	100	17.3	1.79	0	0	0	.01
Fawn	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.38	0	0	0	0
Fenton	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.11	0	0	0	.44
Ferry	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.13	0	0	0	0
Fish	Landlocked	0.7	12	88	0.7	2.00	14	76	24	0
Fish	Landlocked	1.5	0	100	1.5	1.67	80	47	53	.04
Fremstadt	Landlocked	0.4	12	88	0.4	1.38	14	78	22	0
Frog	Landlocked	0.5	0	100	0.5	2.17	0	0	0	.01
Gabelson	Landlocked	0.4	92	8	0.4	1.66	7	50	50	0
Gaslyn	Yellow River	3.5	0	100	3.5	1.25	468	15	85	.02
Glendenning	Bashaw Brook	0.8	85	15	0.8	1.79	4	63	37	0
Godfrey	Landlocked	0.6	0	100	0.6	1.39	129	20	80	.14
Goose	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.48	39	90	10	.61
Green	Landlocked	1.5	0	100	1.5	2.22	32	25	75	.06
Greenwood	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.32	18	80	20	.39

Appendix 1b – Physical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

NAMED LAKES	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	DIRECT DRAINAGE (SQ.MILES)	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE AGR.	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE WOODED	WATERSHED AREA (SQ.MILE)	S.D.F.	WETLANDS (TOTAL ACRES)	PERCENT MARSH	PERCENT WOODED	MILES OF PUBLIC FRONTAGE
Gull	Loon Creek	0.9	0	100	15.8	1.61	32	70	30	.01
Ham	Landlocked	1.3	0	100	1.3	1.82	21	2	98	.02
Hanscom	Landlocked	0.7	0	100	0.7	1.48	25	10	90	.01
Hayden	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.24	7	95	5	0
Holmes	Trade River	1.1	70	30	1.1	1.24	36	40	60	.01
Horseshoe	Landlocked	0.1	7	93	0.1	1.51	0	0	0	0
Hunters	Wood River	1.0	28	72	1.0	1.18	36	34	66	0
Indian	Wood River	0.2	90	10	0.6	1.07	7	22	78	0
Island	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.28	0	0	0	0
Johnson	Landlocked	1.7	12	88	1.7	1.77	0	0	0	.41
Johnson	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.66	3	100	0	1.23
Kent	Kent Creek	0.6	0	100	0.6	1.58	79	25	75	0
Kreiner	Landlocked	1.7	0	100	1.7	1.29	47	85	15	.72
Lake 32	Landlocked	0.3	13	87	0.3	1.56	7	100	0	0
Lang	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.19	7	95	5	0
Larson	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.21	0	0	0	0
Lily	Yellow River	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.18	0	0	0	0
Lily	Landlocked	0.8	0	100	0.8	1.46	39	95	5	.04
Lind	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.54	3	0	100	0
Lindy	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.43	3	60	40	0
Lipsett	Yellow River	4.0	2	98	6.0	1.27	158	15	85	.01
Little Bass	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.16	11	10	90	0
Little Bass	Landlocked	0.5	15	85	0.5	1.83	3	100	0	0
Little Bear	Landlocked	0.6	0	100	0.6	1.09	7	40	60	0
Little Deer	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.81	0	0	0	.13
Little Dunham	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.31	3	40	60	0
Little Long	Landlocked	0.9	45	55	0.9	1.48	0	0	0	.04
Little Mallard	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.67	0	0	0	.50
Little McGraw	Landlocked	0.5	0	100	0.5	1.52	0	0	0	.06
Little Round	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.41	4	90	10	.02
Little Wood	Wood River	1.8	60	40	36.8	1.73	6	10	90	.02
Little Yellow	Yellow River	1.2	0	100	127.0	1.77	7	20	80	0
Lone Star	Yellow River	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.04	10	0	100	0
Long	Clam River	2.3	0	100	4.3	2.55	104	30	70	.43
Long	Landlocked	1.1	0	100	1.1	2.15	0	0	0	.05
Long	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	2.19	6	90	10	.01
Loon	Loon Creek	2.0	0	100	3.5	1.73	108	73	27	.38
Loon	Loon Creek	0.7	0	100	14.9	1.71	27	45	55	2.63
Lost	McKenzie Creek	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.04	21	40	60	0
Lost	Landlocked	0.8	0	100	0.8	1.26	61	13	87	0
Lost Lakes	Landlocked	1.6	0	100	1.8	3.02	173	80	20	3.33

Appendix 1b – Physical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

NAMED LAKES	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	DIRECT DRAINAGE (SQ.MILES)	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE AGR.	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE WOODED	WATERSHED AREA (SQ.MILE)	S.D.F.	WETLANDS (TOTAL ACRES)	PERCENT MARSH	PERCENT WOODED	MILES OF PUBLIC FRONTAGE
Love	Loon Creek	1.3	0	100	1.3	2.41	79	50	50	0
Lower Clam	Clam River	2.2	5	95	258.1	1.48	39	15	85	.34
Lower Twin	Landlocked	0.8	0	100	0.8	2.28	36	70	30	0
Lucerne	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.92	25	10	90	.25
Mallard	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.51	0	0	0	.30
McElroy	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.16	14	0	100	.25
McGraw	Hay Creek	2.4	0	100	2.4	1.64	7	10	90	.02
Meeker Run	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.46	31	80	20	.88
Memory	Wood River	0.1	0	100	136.3	1.82	0	0	0	.02
Middle McKenzie	McKenzie Creek	1.8	0	100	8.5	1.14	36	20	80	.10
Miller	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.72	0	0	0	.02
Minerva	Loon Creek	0.9	0	100	18.5	2.81	0	0	0	.15
Mingo	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.87	0	0	0	0
Miniture	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.09	6	83	17	0
Minnow	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.25	0	0	0	0
Mollete	Landlocked	0.5	0	100	0.5	1.37	50	14	86	.13
Money	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.11	32	20	80	.10
Mud	Landlocked	0.9	5	95	0.9	1.36	111	10	90	0
Mud	Loon Creek	0.2	0	100	8.8	1.23	21	70	30	.50
Mud Hen	N. Fork Wood River	2.8	10	90	5.0	1.26	184	25	75	.02
Myre	Landlocked	0.8	0	100	0.8	1.51	36	75	25	.19
Myrick	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.07	0	0	0	.15
Mystery	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.27	0	0	0	0
Nicaboyne	Landlocked	1.6	0	100	1.6	1.57	259	30	70	.10
North	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.85	11	15	85	1.28
North Lang	Culbertson Creek	0.3	0	100	1.7	1.46	18	78	22	.38
North Twin	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.10	12	10	90	0
Oak	Landlocked	1.3	0	100	1.3	1.80	32	20	80	0
Our	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.18	0	0	0	0
Owl	Landlocked	1.0	0	100	1.0	1.15	176	15	85	.34
Peacock	Landlocked	1.1	22	78	1.1	2.13	14	50	50	.66
Perch	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.18	0	0	0	0
Peterson	Spirit Creek	1.0	55	45	1.8	1.29	14	22	78	0
Phernetton	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.32	0	0	0	0
Pickle	Landlocked	0.9	67	33	0.9	1.89	7	37	63	0
Pike	Landlocked	0.5	25	75	0.5	1.57	0	0	0	0
Pine	Landlocked	0.5	17	83	0.5	1.13	3	18	82	0
Pine	Landlocked	0.5	0	100	0.5	1.43	25	10	90	0
Places	Landlocked	0.3	45	55	0.3	1.59	0	0	0	0
Point	Landlocked	1.0	15	85	1.0	2.87	0	0	0	.12
Pokegama	N. Fork Clam River	7.3	12	88	9.9	2.79	223	50	50	.02
Pratt	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.47	4	0	100	.39
Put	Landlocked	0.5	0	100	0.5	1.15	111	10	90	0

Appendix 1b – Physical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

NAMED LAKES	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	DIRECT DRAINAGE (SQ. MILES)	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE AGR.	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE WOODED	WATERSHED AREA (SQ. MILE)	S.D.F.	WETLANDS (TOTAL ACRES)	PERCENT MARSH	PERCENT WOODED	MILES OF PUBLIC FRONTAGE
Rahn	Landlocked	0.6	0	100	0.6	1.76	0	0	0	.50
Rice	Wood River	0.8	35	65	0.8	1.08	79	45	55	0
Rice	Trade River	2.0	30	70	2.0	1.73	162	20	80	0
Rice	Yellow River	2.7	2	98	63.8	1.59	183	33	67	.46
Richart	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.77	3	100	0	.90
Robie	Loon Creek	0.2	0	100	1.3	1.38	0	0	0	0
Rohr	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.26	4	0	100	0
Rooney	Landlocked	1.4	15	85	1.4	1.62	137	30	70	.04
Round	Trade River	3.2	74	26	50.8	1.72	39	50	50	.01
Round	Landlocked	0.6	0	100	0.6	1.07	82	12	88	.78
Round	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.18	0	0	0	0
Saginaw	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.18	7	65	35	.25
Sand	Clam River	0.3	18	82	0.3	1.21	10	40	60	0
Sand	Landlocked	2.8	0	100	2.8	1.79	58	85	15	.04
Shoal	Loon Creek	1.0	0	100	1.0	1.24	0	0	0	.13
Silver	Landlocked	0.5	15	85	0.6	1.26	0	0	0	0
Silver	Landlocked	0.6	50	50	0.6	1.25	10	25	75	0
Smith	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.51	11	100	0	0
South Twin	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.05	10	10	90	0
Spencer	N. Fork Clam River	1.0	0	100	1.0	1.37	50	10	90	.30
Spirit	Spirit Creek	2.3	75	25	12.57	1.60	83	35	65	.02
Spook	Landlocked	0.2	10	90	0.2	1.15	7	10	90	0
Spring Creek Springs	Spring Creek	0.3	33	67	0.3	3.60	7	8	92	0
Staples	Landlocked	0.6	0	100	0.6	1.65	0	0	0	.33
Stone	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.44	7	0	100	.19
Stullen	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.58	7	100	0	0
Swamp	Landlocked	0.3	23	77	0.3	1.43	2	20	80	0
Swamp	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.14	119	20	80	.36
Tabor	Loon Creek	0.9	0	100	0.9	1.79	9	10	90	.03
Tamarack	Clam River	0.8	0	100	0.8	1.26	237	6	94	.12
Tanda	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.29	28	25	75	0
Taylor	Clam River	0.6	0	100	0.6	1.15	97	40	60	1.30
Temple	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.13	36	5	95	.68
Thatcher	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.17	0	0	0	0
Tomoe	Landlocked	0.8	0	100	0.8	1.85	97	20	80	2.15
Trade	Trade River	3.3	75	25	57.2	1.87	32	40	60	.49
Tucker	Landlocked	1.1	0	100	1.1	1.16	252	6	94	0
Twenty-Six	Loon Creek	0.9	0	100	1.1	1.78	18	10	90	.24
Twenty-Six Lake Springs	Loon Creek	0.2	0	100	0.2	2.34	18	25	75	.54
Upper Clam	Clam River	7.3	10	90	253.9	2.57	370	28	72	1.90
Upper Twin	Landlocked	1.7	0	100	1.7	1.11	396	10	90	.26
Viola	Landlocked	1.3	3	97	1.3	1.45	36	40	60	.02
Warner	Landlocked	0.9	10	90	0.9	1.91	40	40	60	.01
Webb	Webb Creek	4.0	1	99	5.9	2.08	190	30	70	1.32
Wilson	Landlocked	0.5	0	100	0.5	1.28	158	5	95	0
Wood	Wood River	3.2	30	70	57.1	2.36	62	50	50	.32
Yellow	Yellow River	6.9	11	89	125.7	1.26	243	45	55	0

Appendix 1b – Physical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. - Unnamed

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION–(FORTY #)	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	DIRECT DRAINAGE (SQ.MILES)	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE AGR.	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE WOODED	WATERSHED AREA (SQ.MILE)	S.D.F.	WETLANDS (TOTAL ACRES)	PERCENT MARSH	PERCENT WOODED	MILES OF PUBLIC FRONTAGE
T37 - R14										
2 - (2)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.08	1	0	100	0
6 - (11)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.24	7	30	70	0
10 - (14)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.24	7	6	94	.28
13 - (2)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.21	21	37	63	.01
14 - (15)	Landlocked	0.1	85	15	0.1	1.32	0	0	0	0
15 - (11)	Landlocked	0.2	73	27	0.2	1.41	0	0	0	0
15 - (16)	Landlocked	0.2	35	65	0.2	1.34	38	33	67	0
18 - (4)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.03	0	0	0	0
23 - (10)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.15	0	0	0	.16
25 - (15)	S. Fork Clam River	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.81	0	0	0	.58
33 - (9)	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	2.60	0	0	0	.88
33 - (10)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.75	0	0	0	0
34 - (11)	Landlocked	0.1	33	67	0.1	1.58	1	0	100	.16
36 - (1)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.28	1	100	0	0
36 - (4)	S. Fork Clam River	0.1	50	50	0.1	1.60	3	54	46	0
36 - (14)	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	3.12	14	0	100	1.81
T37 - R18										
6 - (14)	Landlocked	1.9	87	13	1.9	1.12	0	0	0	0
9 - (4)	Landlocked	0.2	15	85	0.2	1.03	14	10	90	0
9 - (16)	Landlocked	0.3	20	80	0.3	1.05	1	50	50	0
12 - (13)	Landlocked	0.5	12	88	0.5	2.06	0	0	0	0
15 - (6)	Landlocked	0.2	30	70	0.2	1.29	28	25	75	0
15 - (14)	Landlocked	0.3	90	10	0.3	1.12	7	55	45	0
16 - (4)	Landlocked	0.1	50	50	0.1	1.03	10	33	67	0
16 - (6)	Landlocked	0.2	100	0	0.2	1.79	0	0	0	0
17 - (16)	Landlocked	0.3	72	28	0.3	1.43	25	10	90	0
18 - (9)	Landlocked	0.3	85	15	0.3	1.31	14	12	88	0
20 - (3a)	Landlocked	0.1	45	55	0.1	1.13	4	13	87	0

Appendix 1b – Physical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION–(FORTY #)	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	DIRECT DRAINAGE (SQ.MILES)	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE AGR.	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE WOODED	WATERSHED AREA (SQ.MILE)	S.D.F.	WETLANDS (TOTAL ACRES)	PERCENT MARSH	PERCENT WOODED	MILES OF PUBLIC FRONTAGE
T37 - R18 (cont.)										
20 - (3d)	Landlocked	0.1	14	86	0.1	1.04	2	15	85	0
21 - (6)	Trade River	0.2	50	50	0.2	1.21	10	12	88	0
22 - (16)	Landlocked	0.1	100	0	0.1	1.17	3	40	60	0
23 - (15)	Landlocked	0.1	23	77	0.1	1.18	0	0	0	0
27 - (1)	Landlocked	0.3	12	88	0.3	1.05	32	30	70	0
28 - (11)	Trade River	0.3	50	50	1.2	1.17	18	33	67	0
31 - (3)	Landlocked	0.1	88	12	0.1	1.92	0	0	0	0
31 - (11)	Trade River	0.5	40	60	0.5	1.13	50	22	78	0
32 - (8)	Landlocked	0.1	78	22	0.1	1.14	0	0	0	0
32 - (11)	Landlocked	0.5	68	32	0.5	1.16	1	100	0	0
T37 - R19										
36 - (2)	Trade River	0.1	94	6	60.4	1.50	3	10	90	.02
T38 - R14										
1 - (11)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	2.16	0	0	0	0
3 - (16)	Landlocked	0.7	64	36	0.7	1.38	0	0	0	0
4 - (2)	Landlocked	0.2	76	24	0.2	1.52	32	83	17	0
5 - (11)	Landlocked	0.1	100	0	0.1	1.32	0	0	0	0
6 - (9)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.37	7	100	0	0
11 - (15)	Bashaw Brook	1.3	25	75	2.1	1.55	14	100	0	0
24 - (15)	Landlocked	0.1	50	50	0.1	1.28	0	0	0	0
25 - (1)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.31	0	0	0	0
34 - (16)	Landlocked	0.2	95	5	0.2	1.25	0	0	0	0
T38 - R15										
3 - (9)	N. Fork Clam River	0.1	10	90	0.1	1.32	18	5	95	0
3 - (14)	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.10	47	33	67	0

Appendix 1b – Physical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION–(FORTY #)	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	DIRECT DRAINAGE (SQ.MILES)	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE AGR.	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE WOODED	WATERSHED AREA (SQ.MILE)	S.D.F.	WETLANDS (TOTAL ACRES)	PERCENT MARSH	PERCENT WOODED	MILES OF PUBLIC FRONTAGE
T38 - R15 (cont.)										
4 - (2)	Yellow River	0.1	10	90	1.0	1.17	10	10	90	0
4 - (5)	Landlocked	0.3	8	92	0.3	1.51	18	0	100	0
5 - (10)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.12	3	0	100	0
7 - (10)	Landlocked	0.6	10	90	0.6	2.47	7	100	0	0
9 - (4)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.05	2	50	50	0
9 - (16)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.12	0	0	0	0
20 - (4c)	Landlocked	0.1	50	50	0.1	1.10	9	20	80	0
20 - (4d)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.11	3	0	100	0
20 - (8)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.41	18	40	60	0
21 - (8)	Landlocked	0.1	5	95	0.1	1.09	28	20	80	0
23 - (13)	N. Fork Clam River	2.5	24	76	2.5	1.66	187	25	75	0
23 - (14)	Landlocked	0.5	0	100	0.5	1.39	36	12	88	.03
24 - (11)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.19	0	0	0	0
29 - (13)	Landlocked	0.3	30	70	0.3	1.43	0	0	0	0
T38 - R16										
18 - (7)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	2.30	0	0	0	0
18 - (13)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.09	6	20	80	0
18 - (16)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.26	4	8	92	0
19 - (14)	Landlocked	0.1	44	56	0.1	1.22	18	20	80	0
20 - (2)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.41	15	5	95	0
21 - (1)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.07	6	20	80	0
22 - (4)	Landlocked	0.2	10	90	0.2	1.67	3	85	15	0
22 - (7)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.60	3	0	100	0
34 - (7)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.14	9	0	100	0
34 - (9)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.32	0	0	0	0
T38 - R17										
2 - (16)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.60	14	100	0	0
3 - (11)	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.37	40	0	100	0

Appendix 1b – Physical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION–(FORTY #)	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	DIRECT DRAINAGE (SQ.MILES)	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE AGR.	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE WOODED	WATERSHED AREA (SQ.MILE)	S.D.F.	WETLANDS (TOTAL ACRES)	PERCENT MARSH	PERCENT WOODED	MILES OF PUBLIC FRONTAGE
T38 - R17 (Cont.)										
9 - (14)	Landlocked	0.8	0	100	2.2	1.13	200	24	76	0
10 - (2)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.17	0	0	0	0
12 - (7)	Landlocked	0.4	20	80	0.4	1.06	68	20	80	0
13 - (10)	Landlocked	0.2	30	70	0.2	1.41	0	0	0	0
21 - (14)	Landlocked	0.1	40	60	0.1	1.35	0	0	0	0
22 - (15)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.43	0	0	0	0
23 - (11)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.12	0	0	0	0
24 - (12)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.55	0	0	0	0
25 - (16)	Landlocked	0.2	30	70	0.2	1.65	0	0	0	.07
26 - (1)	Landlocked	0.2	5	95	0.2	1.78	0	0	0	0
26 - (2)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.61	0	0	0	0
30 - (7)	Wood River	0.3	50	50	0.3	2.47	3	16	84	0
36 - (2)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.11	0	0	0	0
36 - (10)	Wood River	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.31	46	24	76	0
T38 - R18										
36 - (5)	Landlocked	0.3	45	55	0.3	1.18	10	20	80	0
T38 - R19										
14 - (7)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.35	0	0	0	0
T39 - R14										
23 - (4)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.20	50	40	60	.52
24 - (9)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.15	7	0	100	.43
24 - (12)	Yellow River	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.29	7	0	100	0
35 - (5)	Landlocked	0.5	15	85	0.5	1.06	21	88	12	0
36 - (6)	Landlocked	0.2	6	94	0.2	1.45	0	0	0	0

Appendix 1b – Physical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION–(FORTY #)	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	DIRECT DRAINAGE (SQ.MILES)	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE AGR.	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE WOODED	WATERSHED AREA (SQ.MILE)	S.D.F.	WETLANDS (TOTAL ACRES)	PERCENT MARSH	PERCENT WOODED	MILES OF PUBLIC FRONTAGE
T39 - R15										
2 - (16)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.09	2	0	100	0
5 - (4)	Landlocked	1.1	0	100	1.1	1.09	248	20	80	0
5 - (6)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.25	18	50	50	0
5 - (8)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.09	24	10	90	0
6 - (8)	Yellow River	0.2	0	100	0.3	1.32	18	4	96	0
11 - (8)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.32	32	16	84	.13
13 - (2)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.23	2	0	100	.45
18 - (6)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.28	0	0	0	0
18 - (6a)	Landlocked	0.1	3	97	0.1	1.20	0	0	0	0
18 - (7)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.06	2	0	100	0
18 - (8)	Landlocked	0.1	33	67	0.1	1.19	2	2	98	0
19 - (5)	Landlocked	0.2	7	93	0.2	1.38	21	12	88	0
19 - (6)	Landlocked	0.1	50	50	0.1	1.56	0	0	0	0
19 - (8)	Landlocked	0.1	50	50	0.1	1.08	0	0	0	0
19 - (13)	Landlocked	0.2	34	66	0.2	1.13	2	2	98	0
29 - (3)	Yellow River	0.8	0	100	6.4	1.14	2	20	80	0
29 - (8)	Landlocked	0.1	8	92	0.1	1.21	0	0	0	0
29 - (9)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.22	0	0	0	0
31 - (5)	Landlocked	0.1	30	70	0.1	1.16	0	0	0	0
31 - (8)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.07	13	65	35	0
T39 - R16										
13 - (13)	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.38	22	52	48	0
15 - (6)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.05	3	20	80	0
15 - (8)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.17	3	10	90	0
15 - (16)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	2.88	14	18	82	0
15 - (16c)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	2.02	0	0	0	0
24 - (3)	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.17	83	14	86	0
36 - (8)	Clam River	0.1	0	100	1.1	1.54	12	20	80	0
36 - (13)	Clam River	0.2	0	100	1.0	1.18	14	85	15	0
36 - (16)	Clam River	0.3	0	100	0.8	1.22	57	84	16	0

Appendix 1b – Physical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION–(FORTY #)	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	DIRECT DRAINAGE (SQ.MILES)	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE AGR.	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE WOODED	WATERSHED AREA (SQ.MILE)	S.D.F.	WETLANDS (TOTAL ACRES)	PERCENT MARSH	PERCENT WOODED	MILES OF PUBLIC FRONTAGE
T39 - R17										
33 - (16)	Landlocked	0.5	15	85	0.5	1.35	68	20	80	.26
T40 - R14										
4 - (14)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.18	7	90	10	0
8 - (10)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.11	15	5	95	0
9 - (2)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.16	7	35	65	0
9 - (12)	Landlocked	0.2	23	77	0.2	1.35	4	90	10	0
10 - (6)	Landlocked	0.5	0	100	0.5	1.19	111	20	80	0
12 - (4)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.44	3	20	80	0
14 - (2)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.21	18	40	60	0
14 - (5)	Landlocked	0.1	10	90	0.1	1.11	7	10	90	0
14 - (7)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.21	12	0	100	0
15 - (9)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.10	0	0	0	0
15 - (12)	Landlocked	0.1	30	70	0.1	1.18	0	0	0	0
15 - (14)	Landlocked	0.1	22	78	0.1	1.41	3	100	0	0
17 - (13)	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.20	76	60	40	0
23 - (10)	Landlocked	0.3	7	93	0.3	1.34	25	10	90	0
23 - (15)	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.69	14	0	100	0
26 - (3)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.22	18	20	80	0
26 - (6)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.09	0	0	0	0
35 - (11)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.20	0	0	0	0
36 - (16)	McKenzie Creek	0.5	5	95	4.1	3.21	122	50	50	0
T40 - R15										
4 - (5)	Loon Creek	0.7	0	100	0.7	1.29	21	0	100	.14
14 - (12)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.21	10	50	50	0
14 - (14)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.49	5	90	10	0
18 - (1)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.30	0	0	0	0

Appendix 1b – Physical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION–(FORTY #)	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	DIRECT DRAINAGE (SQ.MILES)	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE AGR.	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE WOODED	WATERSHED AREA (SQ.MILE)	S.D.F.	WETLANDS (TOTAL ACRES)	PERCENT MARSH	PERCENT WOODED	MILES OF PUBLIC FRONTAGE
T40 - R15 (Cont.)										
18 - (14)	Landlocked	0.1	10	90	0.1	1.18	1	3	97	0
19 - (8)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.17	10	15	85	0
19 - (10)	Landlocked	0.3	12	88	0.3	1.10	14	40	60	.30
25 - (16)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.37	7	40	60	.28
31 - (4)	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.70	61	30	70	1.16
T40 - R16										
3 - (8)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.08	7	24	76	0
4 - (12)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.11	0	0	0	0
5 - (1)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.22	0	0	0	0
5 - (13)	Landlocked	0.1	32	68	0.1	1.65	2	0	100	0
8 - (14)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.35	2	0	100	0
8 - (15)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.01	0	0	0	0
9 - (15)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.20	7	3	97	0
10 - (10)	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.15	2	0	100	0
13 - (5)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.47	0	0	0	0
13 - (6)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.23	0	0	0	0
15 - (14)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.91	0	0	0	0
16 - (1)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.47	6	5	95	0
16 - (2)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.11	5	40	60	0
16 - (4)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.10	7	10	90	0
16 - (13)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.55	6	15	85	0
17 - (4)	Landlocked	0.2	10	90	0.2	1.03	10	2	98	0
17 - (12)	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.07	9	4	96	0
21 - (13)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.69	0	0	0	0
21 - (16)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.20	0	0	0	0
25 - (14)	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.25	3	5	95	0
26 - (2)	Landlocked	0.3	14	86	0.3	1.07	2	0	100	0

Appendix 1b – Physical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION–(FORTY #)	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	DIRECT DRAINAGE (SQ.MILES)	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE AGR.	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE WOODED	WATERSHED AREA (SQ.MILE)	S.D.F.	WETLANDS (TOTAL ACRES)	PERCENT MARSH	PERCENT WOODED	MILES OF PUBLIC FRONTAGE
T40 - R17										
23 - (4)	Yellow River	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.22	50	0	100	0
27 - (1)	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	1.65	72	14	86	.48
33 - (12)	Dody Brook	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.03	7	80	20	0
T41 - R14										
8 - (5)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.01	7	0	100	.10
8 - (11)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.17	7	5	95	0
9 - (2)	Webb Creek	0.3	0	100	6.3	2.98	61	20	80	.85
18 - (4)	Jones Creek	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.03	7	0	100	0
18 - (7)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.50	0	0	0	0
18 - (11)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.92	3	50	50	.24
23 - (6)	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.25	18	100	0	.62
30 - (1)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.21	5	70	30	0
30 - (14)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.47	3	100	0	0
30 - (15)	Landlocked	0.4	0	100	0.4	2.21	7	90	10	0
31 - (1)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.23	14	27	73	0
31 - (12)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.19	0	0	0	0
33 - (4b)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.10	0	0	0	0
33 - (4d)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.44	3	0	100	0
33 - (14)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.15	14	25	75	0
34 - (1)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.29	18	25	75	0
36 - (7)	Landlocked	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.27	29	70	30	.63
36 - (14)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	0.2	1.35	8	35	65	.58
T41 - R15										
5 - (13)	Landlocked	0.2	10	90	0.2	1.34	0	0	0	0
6 - (2)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.36	0	0	0	0
8 - (6)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.28	0	0	0	0
19 - (8)	Landlocked	0.2	0	100	1.1	1.50	14	10	90	0

Appendix 1b – Physical Characteristics of Burnett County Lakes. (Continued)

UNNAMED LAKES TOWNSHIP–RANGE SECTION–(FORTY #)	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	DIRECT DRAINAGE (SQ.MILES)	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE AGR.	PERCENT OF DIRECT DRAINAGE WOODED	WATERSHED AREA (SQ.MILE)	S.D.F.	WETLANDS (TOTAL ACRES)	PERCENT MARSH	PERCENT WOODED	MILES OF PUBLIC FRONTAGE
T41 - R15 (Cont.)										
21 - (14)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.21	3	0	100	.20
28 - (7)	Loon Creek	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.50	18	0	100	0
28 - (8)	Loon Creek	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.19	15	0	100	.03
30 - (1)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.93	0	0	0	0
T41 - R16										
35 - (12a)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.28	0	0	0	0
35 - (12b)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.43	0	0	0	0
35 - (15)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.18	0	0	0	0
36 - (2)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.56	10	60	40	.44
36 - (8)	Loon Creek	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.04	25	0	100	0
T42 - R14										
33 - (16)	Landlocked	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.55	0	0	0	.44
36 - (4)	Totogatic River	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.98	0	0	0	.29
T42 - R15										
5 - (7)	Upper Tamarack River	0.5	0	100	0.5	1.01	1	100	0	.07
20 - (4)	Chases Brook	2.8	0	100	2.8	1.37	0	0	0	0
27 - (12)	St. Croix River	0.1	0	100	0.1	1.67	0	0	0	0
Total		251.2					12,797			61.19
Average						1.48				

Appendix 2a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Streams.

NAME	OUTLET LOCATION S	TN	RW	SURFACE ACRES	LENGTH (MILES)	WIDTH (AV. FT.)	APPROX. DEPTH (AV. FT.)	AV. GRADIENT (FT./MILES)	pH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MMHOS 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLING DATE
Barrens Creek	26	42	14	0.6	1.1	5	0.6	9	7.0	32	69	Clear	Nov., '65
Bashaw Brook	30	38	14	16.4	9.0	15	0.8	8	7.4	106	209	Clear	Oct., '65
Bear Brook	4	39	19	0.3	0.5	5	0.5	100	7.0	26	58	Clear	Oct., '65
Benson Brook	4	37	20	1.4	1.4	8	0.8	4	7.0	32	74	Lt. Brown	Oct., '65
Black Brook	10	39	17	5.5	3.8	12	1.5	12	7.0	35	78	Med. Brown	Oct., '65
Black Creek	20	39	14	0.9	1.6	5	0.5	11	7.2	75	159	Clear	Nov., '65
Brant Brook	16	39	19	0.1	0.4	2	0.4	175	6.4	33	74	Clear	Nov., '65
Chases Brook	32	42	15	25.4	9.1	23	1.8	15	6.8	26	74	Dark Brown	Dec., '65
Clam River	14	40	18	229.1	31.5	60	2.0	2	8.0	91	180	Clear	Nov., '65
Clemeng Creek	16	42	14	1.2	1.7	6	0.8	38	6.6	33	60	Med. Brown	Oct., '65
Cowan Creek	35	37	20	0.9	2.6	3	1.0	8	6.4	35	73	Turbid	Nov., '65
Cripple Creek	28	38	16	0.6	1.2	4	0.8	17	7.2	77	170	Clear	Nov., '65
Culbertson Creek	35	41	15	1.1	1.5	6	0.6	6	7.4	83	164	Clear	Nov., '65
Dody Brook	29	40	17	0.8	1.6	4	0.6	20	7.4	84	172	Clear	Oct., '65
Dogtown Creek	32	42	14	2.9	1.6	15	1.5	9	7.2	41	87	Clear	Sept., '65
East Brook	29	39	19	0.1	0.3	4	0.4	133	7.0	23	64	Clear	Oct., '65
Ekdall Brook	35	40	19	0.1	0.5	2	0.2	91	7.0	34	81	Clear	Oct., '65
Gillespie Creek	24	38	16	1.6	2.7	5	0.5	15	7.2	83	172	Lt. Brown	Oct., '65
Glendenning Creek	16	42	15	1.5	2.5	5	0.5	24	6.4	24	61	Med. Brown	Oct., '65
Hay Creek	21	38	19	3.6	5.0	6	1.0	13	7.0	35	79	Lt. Brown	Oct., '65
Hay Creek	33	42	15	9.6	6.6	12	1.5	19	7.2	39	88	Med. Brown	Oct., '65
Indian Creek	28	38	15	2.5	2.9	7	0.7	12	7.4	126	248	Clear	Oct., '65
Iron Creek	30	40	18	1.5	2.5	5	0.6	54	6.6	31	65	Turbid	Oct., '65
Jones Creek	17	41	14	0.7	1.2	5	0.7	7	7.0	54	111	Clear	Dec., '65
Kent Creek	19	38	15	1.3	1.3	8	0.8	5	7.4	105	207	Clear	Oct., '65
Kettle Brook	9	39	19	0.2	0.4	4	0.4	138	7.0	30	66	Clear	Nov., '65
Krantz Creek	11	37	14	0.6	0.9	6	0.3	22	7.4	120	248	Lt. Brown	Oct., '65
Logging Creek	32	37	19	7.3	6.0	10	1.0	8	6.6	45	97	Turbid	Nov., '65
Loon Creek	27	41	16	32.7	10.0	27	1.5	20	7.4	59	133	Clear	Nov., '65
McKenzie Creek	1	40	14	4.5	1.5	25	1.0	3	7.2	74	146	Clear	Oct., '65
Montgomery Creek	19	38	14	2.5	3.5	6	0.6	18	7.6	120	236	Clear	Oct., '65
Moore Farm Creek	20	42	14	2.4	2.2	9	2.0	9	7.2	50	111	Clear	Nov., '65
Namekagon River	25	42	15	244.8	12.5	264	1.3	3	7.2	65	148	Lt. Brown	Nov.,'65
Nelson Creek	17	41	14	1.2	1.6	6	1.5	11	7.2	64	131	Clear	Nov., '65
N. Fork Clam River	24	38	16	157.0	28.8	45	1.0	6	7.4	103	224	Lt. Brown	Nov., '65
N. Fork Trade River	35	37	19	7.3	6.0	10	1.0	14	7.2	91	202	Med. Brown	Oct., '65
N. Fork Wood River	17	38	18	13.8	9.5	12	0.5	8	7.0	91	220	Turbid	Dec., '65
Perkins Creek	25	42	15	4.3	5.9	6	0.8	10	7.2	69	152	Lt. Brown	Nov., '65
Pine Brook	6	38	19	0.2	0.4	5	0.3	222	6.8	20	57	Clear	Oct., '65
Rand Creek	16	42	14	1.9	2.6	6	1.0	38	6.6	16	57	Med. Brown	Oct., '65
St. Croix River	31	37	20	1,334.7	65.5	528	4	2	7.2	64	160	Lt. Brown	Nov., '65
Sand Creek	6	37	14	12.2	6.7	15	1.0	16	7.4	100	191	Clear	Oct., '65

Appendix 2a – Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Burnett County Streams. (Continued)

NAME	OUTLET LOCATION S	– TN	– RW	SURFACE ACRES	LENGTH (MILES)	WIDTH (AV. FT.)	APPROX. DEPTH (AV. FT.)	AV. GRADIENT (FT./MILES)	pH	METHYL PURPLE ALKALINITY (PPM)	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MMHOS 77°)	WATER COLOR	SAMPLING DATE
Sioux Portage Creek	9	40	17	0.3	0.6	4	0.2	66	7.2	59	125	Clear	Nov., '65
S. Fork Clam River	10	37	14	4.3	3.6	10	0.8	50	7.4	109	212	Clear	Oct., '65
Spencer Creek	36	38	15	0.9	0.5	15	0.5	20	7.4	108	246	Clear	Nov., '65
Spirit Creek	3	37	18	2.0	2.9	6	0.5	18	7.6	96	204	Lt. Brown	Nov., '65
Spring Brook	6	37	14	3.1	2.6	10	0.8	30	7.2	102	194	Clear	Oct., '65
Spring Creek	24	39	15	1.6	2.2	6	0.6	17	7.2	83	168	Clear	Oct., '65
Totogatic River	26	42	14	26.9	3.7	60	2.0	3	7.0	42	94	Clear	Nov., '65
Trade River	32	37	19	47.4	14.5	27	1.0	9	8.0	114	216	Lt. Brown	Nov., '65
Upper Tamarack River	6	42	15	9.1	1.5	50	1.1	13	6.8	24	65	Med. Brown	Nov., '65
Webb Creek	2	41	14	6.2	3.0	17	0.5	2	7.2	58	117	Lt. Brown	Sept., '65
Wood River	24	38	20	114.5	27.0	35	1.0	8	7.2	87	196	Turbid	Nov., '65
Yellow River	31	40	16	276.3	38.0	60	1.5	5	7.4	79	172	Clear	Nov., '65
Total				**2,625.0**	**358.2**								
Average									**7.1**	**67**	**138**		

Appendix 2b – Physical Characteristics of Burnett County Streams.

NAME	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	DIRECT DRAINAGE (SQ. MILES)	% OF DIRECT DR.(AGR.)	% OF DIRECT DR.(WOODED)	WATERSHED AREA (SQ.MILE)	EST. NORMAL FLOW (CFS)	WETLANDS (TOTAL ACRES)	% MARSH	% WOODED	MILES TROUT STREAM	MILES PUBLIC FRONTAGE
Barrens Creek	Totogatic River	0.3	0	100	0.7	2.0	54	40	60	0	1.80
Bashaw Brook	N. Fork Clam River	13.8	34	66	29.1	14.3	439	24	76	0	1.20
Bear Brook	St. Croix River	0.2	0	100	0.2	2.1	0	0	0	0.5	0
Benson Brook	St. Croix River	2.2	15	85	2.2	4.5	446	45	55	1.4	0
Black Brook	Clam River	11.0	8	92	11.0	4.0	930	80	20	0	1.40
Black Creek	Yellow River	3.5	27	73	3.5	1.5	176	18	82	1.6	2.20
Brant Brook	St. Croix River	0.5	0	100	0.5	0.1	3	15	85	0	0
Chases Brook	St. Croix River	5.2	5	95	31.5	17.7	36	8	92	0	8.20
Clam River	St. Croix River	26.7	30	70	297.8	210.6	3,013	45	55	0	14.40
Clemeng Creek	St. Croix River	2.2	0	100	5.1	5.0	104	26	74	1.7	2.60
Cowan Creek	Trade River	10.6	10	90	12.6	0.5	2,794	63	37	0	4.80
Cripple Creek	Clam River	2.1	67	33	2.1	1.2	133	35	65	1.2	0
Culbertson Creek	Loon Creek	0.5	0	100	1.7	5.2	133	95	5	0	0.60
Dody Brook	Clam River	5.6	15	85	5.8	1.8	75	35	65	1.6	2.00
Dogtown Creek	Namekagon River	1.8	0	100	2.2	7.0	83	25	75	3.0	2.00
East Brook	St. Croix River	0.3	0	100	0.3	1.2	9	25	75	0.3	0
Ekdall Brook	St. Croix River	0.8	25	75	0.8	0.2	21	55	45	0.5	0
Gillespie Creek	Clam River	2.7	20	80	10.5	1.0	140	32	68	0	0
Glendenning Creek	Chases Brook	1.8	6	94	1.8	2.2	26	15	85	2.5	0.60
Hay Creek	Wood River	8.2	14	86	8.2	7.8	1,044	75	25	1.5	1.40
Hay Creek	St. Croix River	6.1	18	82	6.7	5.0	417	16	84	6.6	8.20
Indian Creek	N. Fork Clam River	1.8	55	45	13.9	1.7	36	25	75	2.9	0.10
Iron River	St. Croix River	1.1	0	100	1.1	2.6	93	35	65	0	2.00
Jones Creek	Webb Creek	0.8	0	100	0.9	0.5	129	16	84	1.2	0.80
Kent Creek	N. Fork Clam River	1.9	60	40	2.5	2.7	94	38	62	0	0
Kettle Brook	St. Croix River	0.2	0	100	0.2	0.3	0	0	0	0.4	0
Krantz Creek	N. Fork Clam River	1.9	21	79	2.0	2.2	47	20	80	0.9	1.20
Logging Creek	Trade River	20.5	20	80	20.5	7.0	2,500	30	70	0	3.00
Loon Creek	Yellow River	5.0	0	100	18.9	42.1	504	28	72	0	15.30
McKenzie Creek	Namekagon River	0.9	0	100	10.1	10.3	100	45	55	0	0
Montgomery Creek	Bashaw Brook	8.8	40	60	8.8	2.1	111	15	85	3.5	0
Moore Farm Creek	St. Croix River	1.3	0	100	1.3	1.0	122	7	93	2.2	4.40
Namekagon River	St. Croix River	9.2	0	100	755.8	560.0	396	20	80	0	14.80
Nelson Creek	Webb Creek	1.1	0	100	1.1	2.1	176	14	86	1.6	0
N. Fork Clam River	Clam River	19.3	20	80	127.6	108.	1,480	23	77	25.1	5.40
N. Fork Trade River	Trade River	14.4	84	16	16.6	8.6	1,062	65	35	3	4.00
N. Fork Wood River	Wood River	40.8	25	75	45.8	4.3	8,360	60	40	0	1.10
Perkins Creek	St. Croix River	3.7	0	100	3.7	1.5	168	22	78	5.9	11.20
Pine Brook	St. Croix River	0.6	0	100	0.6	0.6	1	80	20	0.4	0
Rand Creek	Clemeng Creek	2.9	0	100	2.9	5.5	121	16	84	2.6	5.20
St. Croix River	Mississippi River	69.5	23	77	4,057.4	2,190.0	5,320	15	85	0	22.60
Sand Creek	N. Fork Clam River	7.8	25	75	24.7	21.9	65	35	65	6.7	7.80
Sioux Portage Creek	St. Croix River	0.5	0	100	0.5	0.4	18	50	50	0.6	0
S. Fork Clam River	N. Fork Clam River	9.2	16	84	9.5	6.3	183	19	81	3.6	4.00

Appendix 2b – Physical Characteristics of Burnett County Streams. (Continued)

NAME	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	DIRECT DRAINAGE (SQ. MILES)	% OF DIRECT DR. (AGR.)	% OF DIRECT DR. (WOODED)	WATERSHED AREA (SQ. MILE)	EST. NORMAL FLOW (CFS)	WETLANDS (TOTAL ACRES)	% MARSH	% WOODED	MILES TROUT STREAM	MILES PUBLIC FRONTAGE
Spencer Creek	N. Fork Clam River	0.2	0	100	1.9	2.8	57	15	85	0.5	0
Spirit Creek	Wood River	1.8	45	55	15.4	Intermittent	240	5	95	0	0
Spring Brook	Sand Creek	3.1	12	88	3.1	3.9	47	35	65	2.6	0
Spring Creek	Yellow River	1.8	20	80	2.1	4.5	166	20	80	2.2	1.00
Totogatic River	Namekagon River	3.0	0	100	290.0	126.9	306	29	71	0	6.80
Trade River	St. Croix River	9.5	48	52	77.1	31.9	230	24	76	0	0
Upper Tamarack River	St. Croix River	0.7	20	80	72.7	22.7	0	0	0	0	3.00
Webb Creek	Namekagon River	2.2	0	100	8.4	18.8	272	26	74	0	3.00
Wood River	St. Croix River	48.3	65	35	149.4	83.8	4,175	55	45	0	2.00
Yellow River	St. Croix River	44.2	23	77	151.3	184.0	5,022	35	65	0	19.80
Total		**444.1**					**41,677.0**			**85.6**	**189.90**

SURFACE WATER RESOURCE PUBLICATIONS

Adams County	1966
Ashland County	1966
Barron County	1964
Burnett County	1966
Chippewa County	1963
Clark County	1965
Columbia County	1965
Dane County	1962
Dodge County	1965
Door County	1966
Dunn County	1962
Eau Claire County	1964
Green County	1961
Kenosha County	1961
Kewaunee County	1966
Marquette County	1963
Menominee County	1963
Milwaukee County	1964
Oneida County	1966
Ozaukee County	1964
Polk County	1961
Racine County	1961
St. Croix County	1961
Vilas County	1963
Walworth County	1961
Washington County	1962
Waukesha County	1963

Fig. 7. County highway map.