SURFACE WATER RESOURCES OF WASHBURN COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MADISON, WISCONSIN
1978

SURFACE WATER RESOURCES
OF
WASHBURN COUNTY

by

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Madison, Wisconsin

1976

note the paint from my canoe. there is a shoe and a pipe under the falls

The falls of the Totagatic River, Washburn County.

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INTRODUCTION

The value of the surface waters to the state's economy is immense and cannot be over-emphasized. In view of their importance, knowledge of them is vital. A surface waters inventory of lakes and streams provides the essential basic information for carrying on management practices and guiding the making of future conservation policies. The state legislature requested the Conservation Department (now Department of Natural Resources) to develop a program of classification of lakes by use in 1959. This activity was enlarged to include streams in 1961. Before any actual classification systems can be devised, it is necessary to first prepare a water resources inventory to acquire the necessary data from which to formulate generalizations necessary for classification.

An accurate waters inventory is a listing and summarization of the quantity and quality of the resource and an assessment of its use. Inventories are therefore being prepared on a county by county basis to conform with other resource inventories being prepared by the Department of Natural Resources. The number of uses to which surface waters are subjected is steadily increasing. Often, certain uses are destructive to the nature and future existence of the water resource. Methods of insuring the continued enjoyment of this water resource for the benefit of all concerned are therefore necessary.

Data for this inventory were gathered mostly from aerial photographs, U.S.G.S. maps, field inspections, interviews and actual sampling. The inventory activity was approached from the standpoint of the recreational water user. Except for a number of smaller lakes in the county, the records of the area fish manager and actual sampling by mechanical means were used in determining the fish species compositions. Because a time limit was imposed on data collections, detailed comprehensive surveys were not always possible to obtain more definite information on waterfowl use or to make detailed water chemistry analyses.

SETTING OF THE SURFACE WATERS

Brief History of Washburn County

Washburn County was crossed by one of the major water highways used by the early travellers of inland America, namely the Namekagon River. This water trail led to the Lake Superior region to the north. The downstream traveller on the Namekagon could go west and southwest unhindered by portages by using the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers. The first white visitors to the county were French fur traders in about 1660, and missionaries followed the fur-traders. The center of these activities was, however, in adjoining Sawyer County. The absence of French names on any of the lakes and smaller streams in Washburn County indicates their minor impact here. In 1745 the Ojibwa (Chippewa) Indians moved south from Lake Superior to join, and ultimately, to occupy the region of Washburn County. By 1855 the Indian Village of Dogtown near the Namekagon River in nearby Burnett County had a population of 2,000 Native Americans. By 1912, however, this settlement had disappeared.

Fur trading predominated in the Namekagon Valley until 1875 when a logging dam was constructed on the river at Stinnett. From then until its peak in the 1890's, the white pine logging industry supported the economy. The Knapp Stout Lumber Company was active in the southeast in the Red Cedar River Watershed. The Shell Lake Lumber Company flourished in the southwest part of the county from 1881 to 1902. The Namekagon River log rafts were driven to St. Croix Falls and south as far as St. Louis. The first rail line through the county was built in 1879 by the North Wisconsin Railroad Company. It greatly expanded the industry by providing easier handling of logs in accessible regions away from streams.

With the loggers and land speculators also came the misuse of natural resources. Estimates by woodsmen at the end of the logging boom indicate that only about 40 percent of the standing timber ever reached market. The waste occurred by leaving less than prime grade logs to rot in the woods, while spring and summer floods often floated log rafts away from their moorings. These uncontrolled log rafts swept away dams and sawmills, and scattered timber over the flood plain and the backwater bayous of the Mississippi River. Another form of waste in the latter years was the slash fires. They raged to a peak in 1894. Often they took stands of good timber, and the destructive fire of September 1st of that year also burned the Hector Dam on the Yellow River below Spooner.

On April 7, 1883, Washburn County was created by the state legislature, separating it from Burnett County. At various times in the past it had been part of Crawford, Chippewa, La Pointe, St. Croix and Polk Counties. The county was named after Caldwallader C. Washburn, a four-term U.S. Representative and Governor of Wisconsin (1872-74). He was an industrialist, land speculator, and flour manufacturer.

Agriculture began with farms that supplied food to the lumber camps. Farming grew slowly until the slashings were burned. Then with the help of the railroads and land speculators in the late 1890's, the immigrants came. The first decade of the twentieth century saw the Italian immigration to the area. They were employed at first as strike-breakers by the railroad. Farming reached a peak about 1935 with 1,754 farms and 215,000 acres in production. By 1969 the number of farms decreased to 461 and acreage in farms to 114,957, or 20 percent of the county's area. Former farm land was returned to forest cover and commercial timber production.

Washburn County ranks high in the state in providing accommodations for tourists. There are 150 resorts, 14 motels and hotels, and eleven recreational camps of various types in the county. There are 2,102 cottages and homes on the shores of the lakes and rivers. The scope of the recreational industry has grown from the summer fishing resort to include hunting, skiing, snowmobiling, historical exhibits, canoe trails, horseback riding, boating, golfing, and ordinary sightseeing.

Geography

Washburn County lies within the Northern Highland geographical province of Wisconsin. The topography of this area is gently rolling, and is characterized by belts of drift hills and areas occupied by numerous lakes. The highest portion of the county is in the southern part, in the vicinity of Shell Lake, Sarona and eastward, where the altitude is between 1,200 and 1,400 feet above sea level. Farther north, in the broad valleys of the Yellow, Namekagon and Totagatic Rivers, the general altitude is between 1,000 and 1,200 feet. Maximum county elevations slightly in excess of 1,500 feet occur in the Town of Birchwood near County Line Lake. The lowest point is the Namekagon River outlet, with about 930 feet of elevation.

Hydrology and Drainage

Two of the state's major river systems drain Washburn County, the Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers, although the main streams themselves are not in the county. In the southeast, the Brill River, Bear Creek, and the headwaters of the Red Cedar River are tributaries of the Chippewa River Watershed. The remaining non-landlocked areas drain into the St. Croix River via such streams as the Yellow, Totagatic, and Namekagon Rivers. The Chippewa River Watershed of Washburn County has a drainage area of 70 square miles, the St. Croix Watershed has 496 square miles, and the landlocked, or non-drained areas of 777 lakes in the county total 291 square miles (Figure 1).

Figure 2 shows the flow characteristics of four northern Wisconsin streams and graphically illustrates extreme flow variations. The waters within drainage systems are of course influenced by such factors as basin characteristics, topography, bedrock geology, soil types, and local climatic conditions. The most fluctuating stream during 1963 of the four illustrated is the Flambeau River. The Chippewa River flow is moderated by the manipulation of the outlet flow over the Winter Dam on the Chippewa River for low flow augmentation, flood control, and downstream hydroelectric power use. The Namekagon River is one of the most stable flowing rivers of the state and reflects the large quantity of groundwater entering the stream, the light soils of the watershed and a moderate gradient of the streambed. In addition, five dams on the river and large timbered areas and swamps also serve to moderate the flow of the Namekagon River's runoff rate.

Another useful method of describing stream flow characteristics is by the use of a "river stability index". The index is found by dividing low summer flow by the average flow. Stability values in Wisconsin range from a high of 0.68 on the Brule River, Douglas County, to a low of 0.01 on the South Fork Rock River, Fond du Lac County. A low stability index indicates an unstable stream, one that is subject to extremes in high and low flow periods. Lower portions of streams tend to have higher stability indexes and, therefore, have more stable, predictable flows. In Washburn County the Namekagon River at Trego has a stability index of 0.66, and the St. Croix River at Danbury has an index of 0.52; both streams have relatively stable flow conditions. Other nearby streams of lower index figures indicate that they are drainage and seepage fed and mostly dependent on precipitation as a water source. They have low base flows in contrast to the high base flows of spring-fed streams. Figure 3 illustrates major river stability indexes throughout Wisconsin.

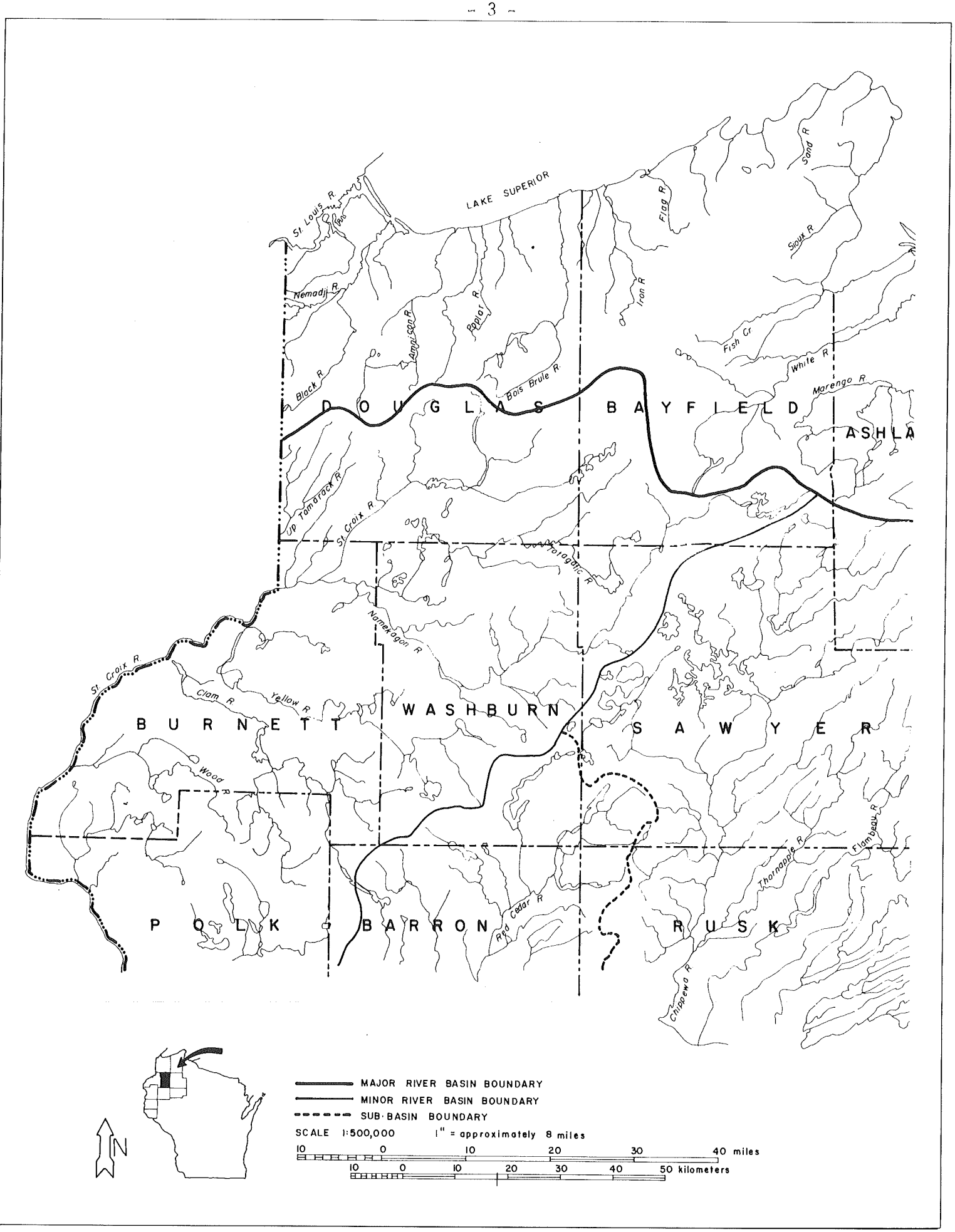

Figure 1. Location of Washburn County within the state and within major watersheds.

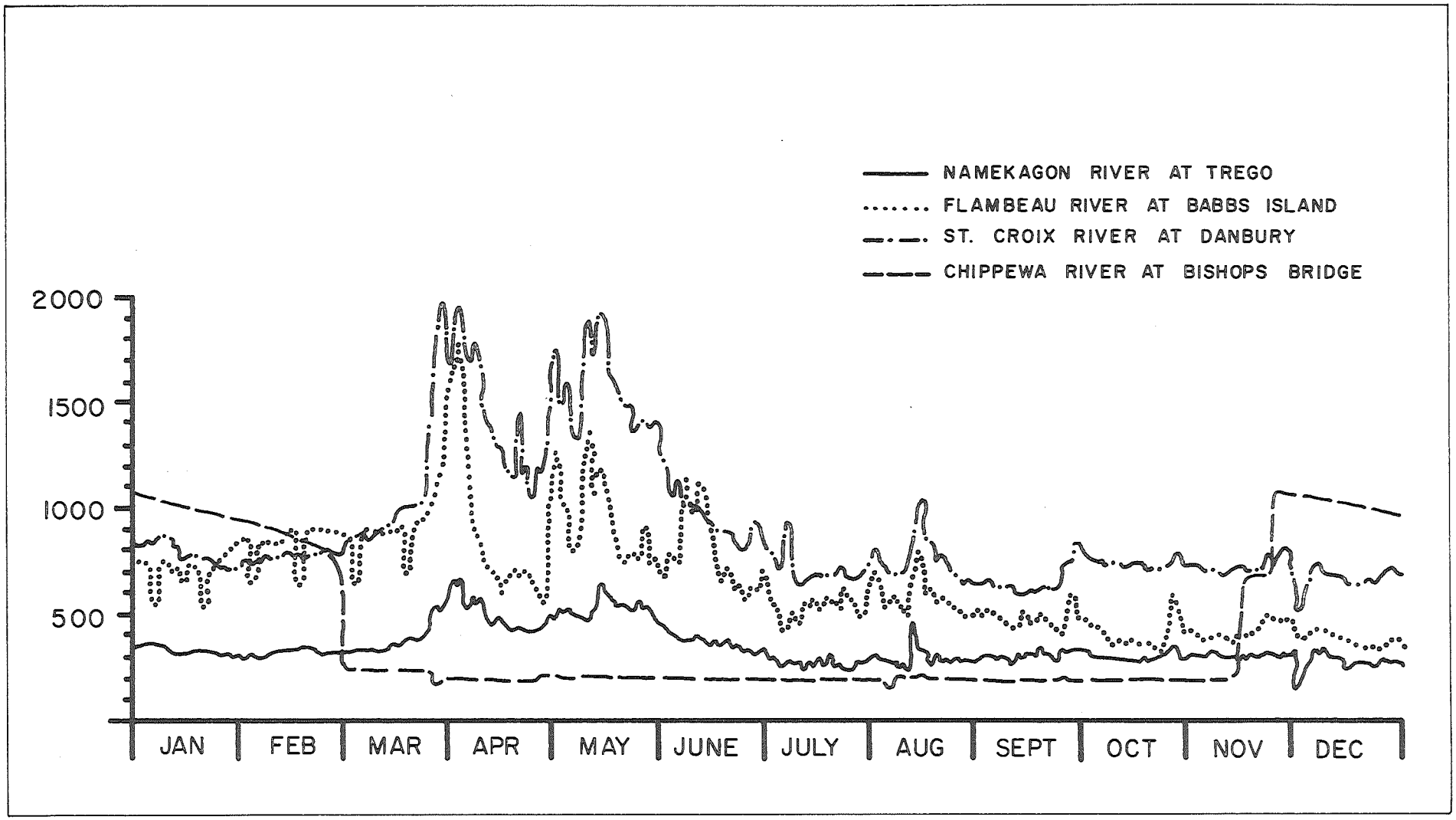

Figure 2. Flow characteristics of four northern Wisconsin streams, 1963. Units are daily cubic feet per second.

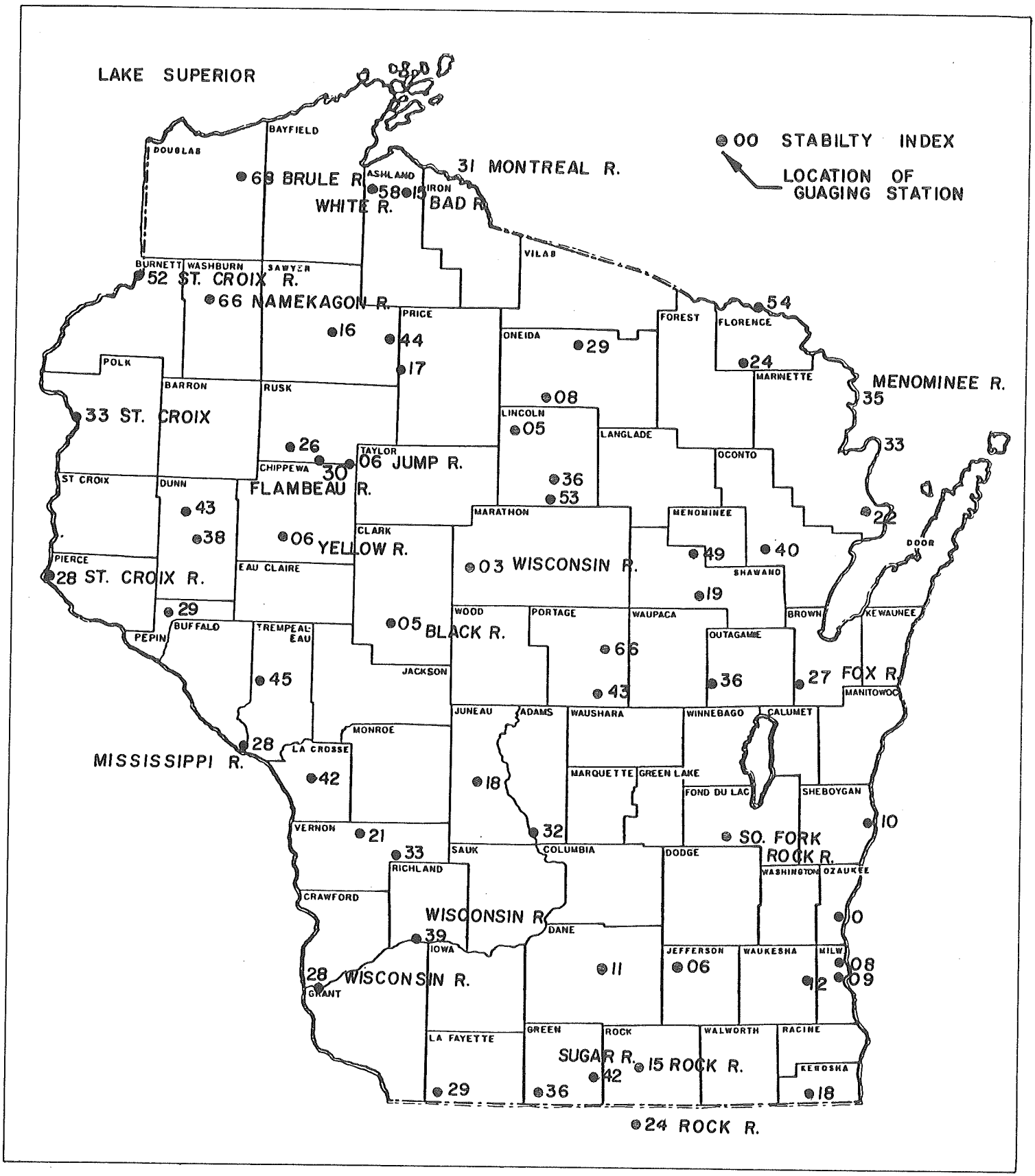

Figure 3. River stability indices throughout Wisconsin, 1965-67. Stability index = $\frac{\text{low summer flow}}{\text{average flow}}$

Geology

Washburn County is underlain by four basic bedrock formations (Figure 4). The southern two-thirds has an underlying layer of sandstone of Cambrian age. A broad belt of basaltic lava flow crosses the county from the west central edge to the northeast corner, from Big McKenzie Lake to the Totagatic Flowage. Northwest of this area is underlain by a mixture of sandstone, shale, and conglomerate of pre-Cambrian origin. The fourth bedrock type is of crystalline, metamorphic, and igneous rocks in four scattered, small areas in the central part of the county. This rock formation is of great thickness and depth, appearing as intrusions from the subsurface through the shallower sandstone bedrock. Figure 4 illustrates a vertical cross section of this rock type as it appears at the southern edge of the county. Recent deposits of glacial drift cover almost the entire county and are of various thickness of up to about 300 feet. Exposed bedrock only appears in the northeast basaltic rock formations near Chittamo and along the Totagatic River.

Figure 5 shows the area of the various types of glacial drift formations. End moraines cover most of the southeastern quarter of the county. This area is characterized by irregular, hilly topography, and features numerous pothole lakes and swamps. Stream valleys are shallow and drainage patterns are not well developed. The sandy western half of the county has a glacial formation of mostly pitted outwash plain. The northeast corner of the county is covered by ground moraine formations. This area lacks natural lakes, and the stream systems have numerous areas of swampland along them, and stream gradients are quite flat. The Totagatic River has cut through this glacial deposit and exposes bedrock. Glacial till is thin here and the only waterfall in the county is located on this river a half mile below the Totagatic Flowage. Spring ponds occur mostly in the area of thick glacial deposits overlying the sandstone bedrock, and along the edges of the end moraine. The mantle of glacial till consists of abundant supplies of sand and gravel containing large supplies of good ground water (Weidman and Schultz, 1915).

Soils

The soils of Washburn County, which greatly affect the chemical characteristics of surface waters, have been derived largely from the weathering of glacial drift. Most of the drift materials were ground and weathered from underlying parent bedrock materials. A generalized soils map of Washburn County is illustrated in Figure 6.

The soils are mostly upland and outwash types derived from glacial drift, and are acidic in nature. The soils of the lowland swamp areas and along some areas of stream bottoms are high in humis, silt, and are also acidic. Sandy soils occur along the Namekagon River, Totagatic River, and some of the Yellow River watersheds. The remaining uplands have soils of loam and silty materials. Dark colored stones and boulders from the granitic bedrock are common in and on the loam and silt soil types. The "Pine Barrens" in the northwest corner of the county have light textured sandy outwash soils. These soils were formed from sorted sands carried by water from the melting glacier, and because these deposits were water washed, there is a noted absence of large stones in the area. The glacial lakes here have mostly sandy beaches.

The chemical characteristics of the surface waters are reflections of the soil type of a particular region (Table 6). Washburn County's waters tend to be acid, like its soils, and low in the essential nutrients necessary for organic life. Phosphates, potassium, and magnesium levels are lower than in other soil types of the state while the less essential iron occurs in excessive, and occasionally detrimental amounts. Low nutrient levels of fertility are also encountered in the 777 landlocked lakes where the water source is principally from precipitation with little ground water inflow. Spring ponds on the other hand have high nutrient levels. These are derived from ground waters which have had time to leach chemical nutrients from the soil substrate while flowing through it to reach the ground surface.

Certain geologic characteristics that greatly affect water quality in the landlocked lakes are the uneven nature of the underlying granitic bedrock formation and deposits of impervious masses of clay in the glacial till. Lakes which form in these pockets tend to have stable water levels, which when combined with the acidic nature of the soil, contributes to the development of encroaching bogs on lakeshores. The presence of 131 acid bog lakes with their characteristic types of vegetation is evidence of this condition in Washburn County.

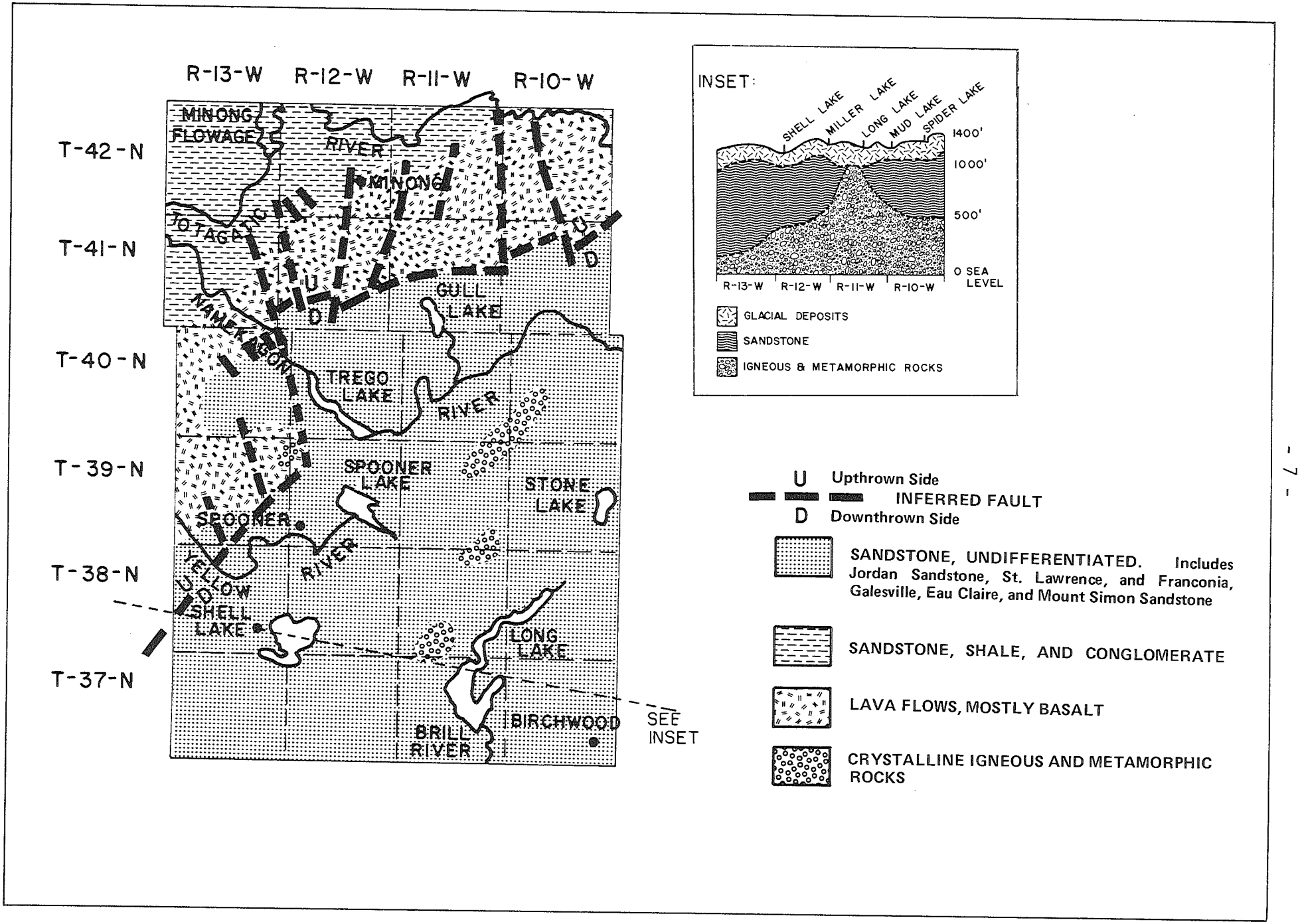

Figure 4. Bedrock geology of Washburn County.

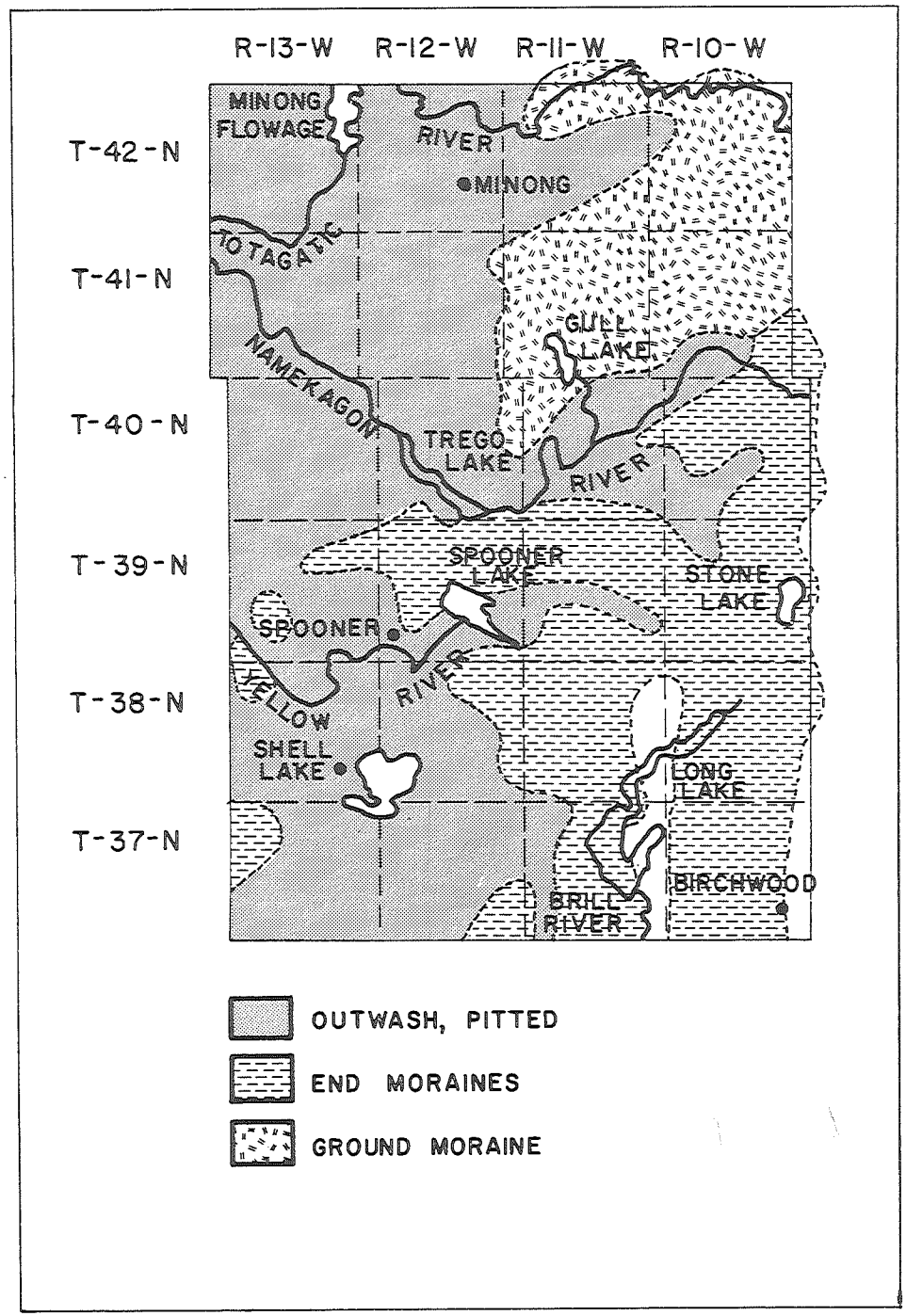

Figure 5. Glacial geology of Washburn County.

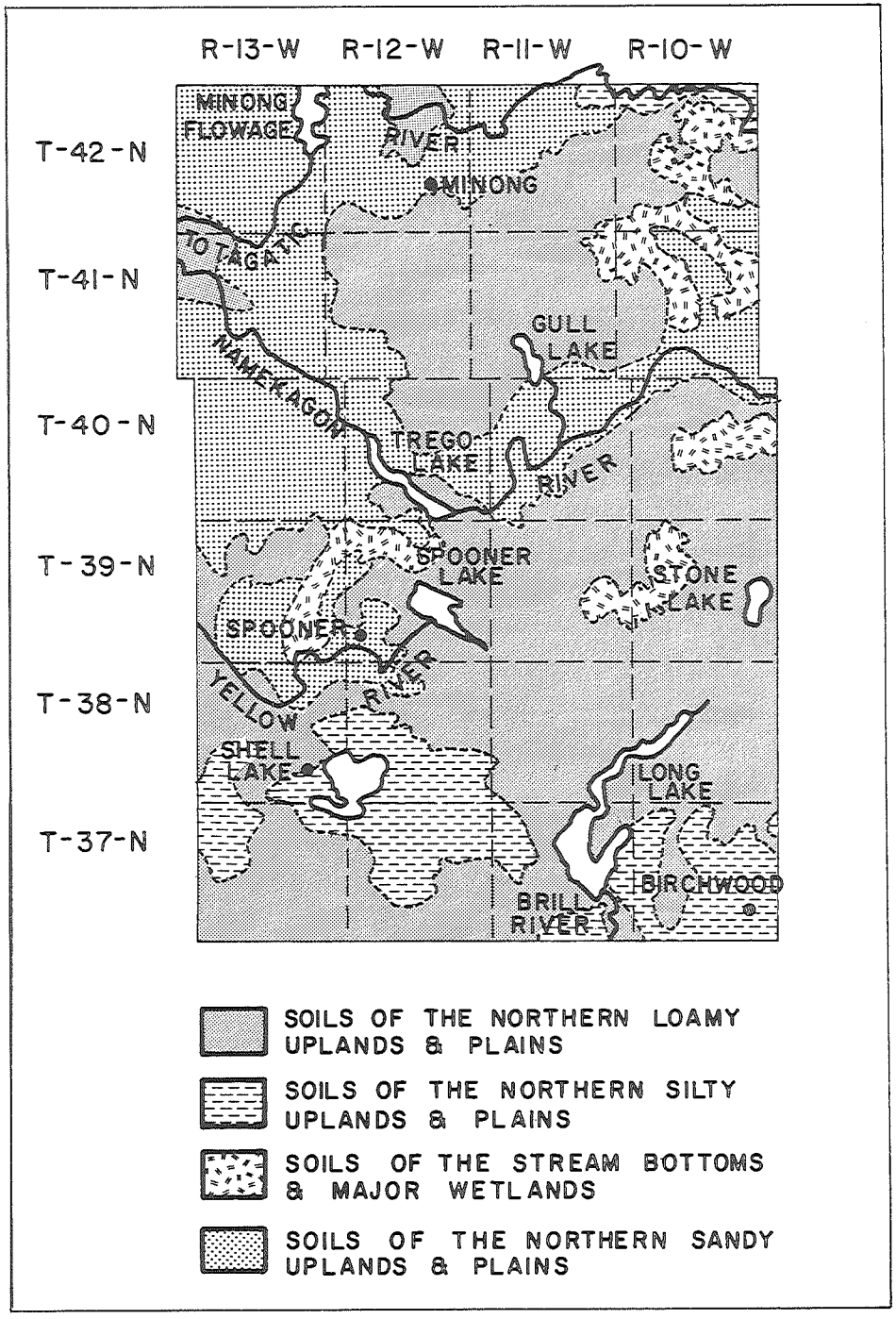

Figure 6. Generalized soils map of Washburn County.

Climate

The climate in Washburn County is continental and is characterized by long, snowy, often severely cold winters and relatively short summers with warm days and cool nights. Spring and fall seasons are often short with the transition from winter to summer and from summer to winter quite rapid. Radical changes in weather can be expected every few days from late fall to early spring. There are occasional cyclonic storms and tornadoes in the area. Temperature and precipitation are fairly uniform throughout the county, however, local variations in topography do modify precipitation patterns. Northern Washburn County receives somewhat more precipitation and may have earlier snowfalls than the southern two-thirds of the county. The average annual temperature at Spooner is 42.4°F with recorded extremes of 110°F and -46°F (Table 1), during the 29 year period of 1930 - 1959. January, the coldest month, averages 12 degrees above zero at Spooner, 3 degrees below the state average. The average date of the last 32 degree freeze in spring is May 24th, and the first in fall is September 20th. The growing season, defined as the number of days between the last 32 degree freeze in spring and the first in the fall, averages 120 days. Climatic conditions result in ice-covered lakes beginning in late November and extending to mid-April.

Table 1. Climatological data for stations in and near Washburn County.

Stations	Temperature (°F)		Precipitation		
	Mean Annual	Extremes	Mean Rain (Inches)	Days of Rain*	Mean Snow (Inches)
Amery	43.0	108 -46	27.7	58	41.2
Cumberland	42.5	107 -52	30.7	61	36.4
Danbury	41.4	108 -46	30.4	60	55.4
Eau Claire	45.7	111 -35	30.2	62	40.9
Medford	41.8	104 -37	32.9	69	53.8
Mellen	40.8	105 -49	32.6	68	70.7
Menomonie	45.2	101 -40	30.5	59	49.0
Neillsville	43.5	106 -48	30.8	63	42.1
Prentice	40.8	107 -45	34.5	70	50.3
Solon Springs	41.3	108 -47	32.1	66	55.5
Spooner	42.4	110 -46	27.8	60	45.8
Weyerhauser	42.0	109 -41	30.1	60	43.3
Winter	38.9	107 -46	30.5	64	58.0

Source: Wisconsin Climatological Data, Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, 1961

*Days with rain of 0.10 inches or more.

Prevailing winds blow from the northwest during the winter and from the southwest and south during the summer. Wind speeds average about 11 miles per hour in winter and 9 during the summer. April is the windiest month of the year with an average of 13 miles per hour.

November and December average the least amount of sunshine with only 40 percent of the possible occurring. From July through September the sun shines two-thirds of the possible time.

The mean precipitation during the 29 years preceding 1960 was 27.8 inches at Spooner, but slightly higher than this, 29.3 inches, for the entire county (Figure 7). The month of greatest precipitation is June with 4.4 inches, followed by July with 4.0 inches, and May with 3.2 inches. About 70 percent of the annual precipitation falls during the five growing months of May through September, although the period of greatest runoff is generally March and April as snow melts. The average runoff per year is about 11.3 inches for the county with extremes of 9.5 to 13.2 inches (Figure 7). The flow variations in the local rivers are less extreme than in other rivers of the state. Moderations in stream flow are due to the heavily timbered areas and slower draining swamps in a large portion of the county. Equally important are the local soil types which have comparatively high rates of water permeability (Figure 8). The sandy soils along the major rivers of the county have permeability rates of 5 to 10 inches per hour, thus reducing the extent of runoff waters. Also, during years of early snowfall and deep snow depths the underlying ground does not freeze, so that spring snow melt drains into the ground to a large degree.

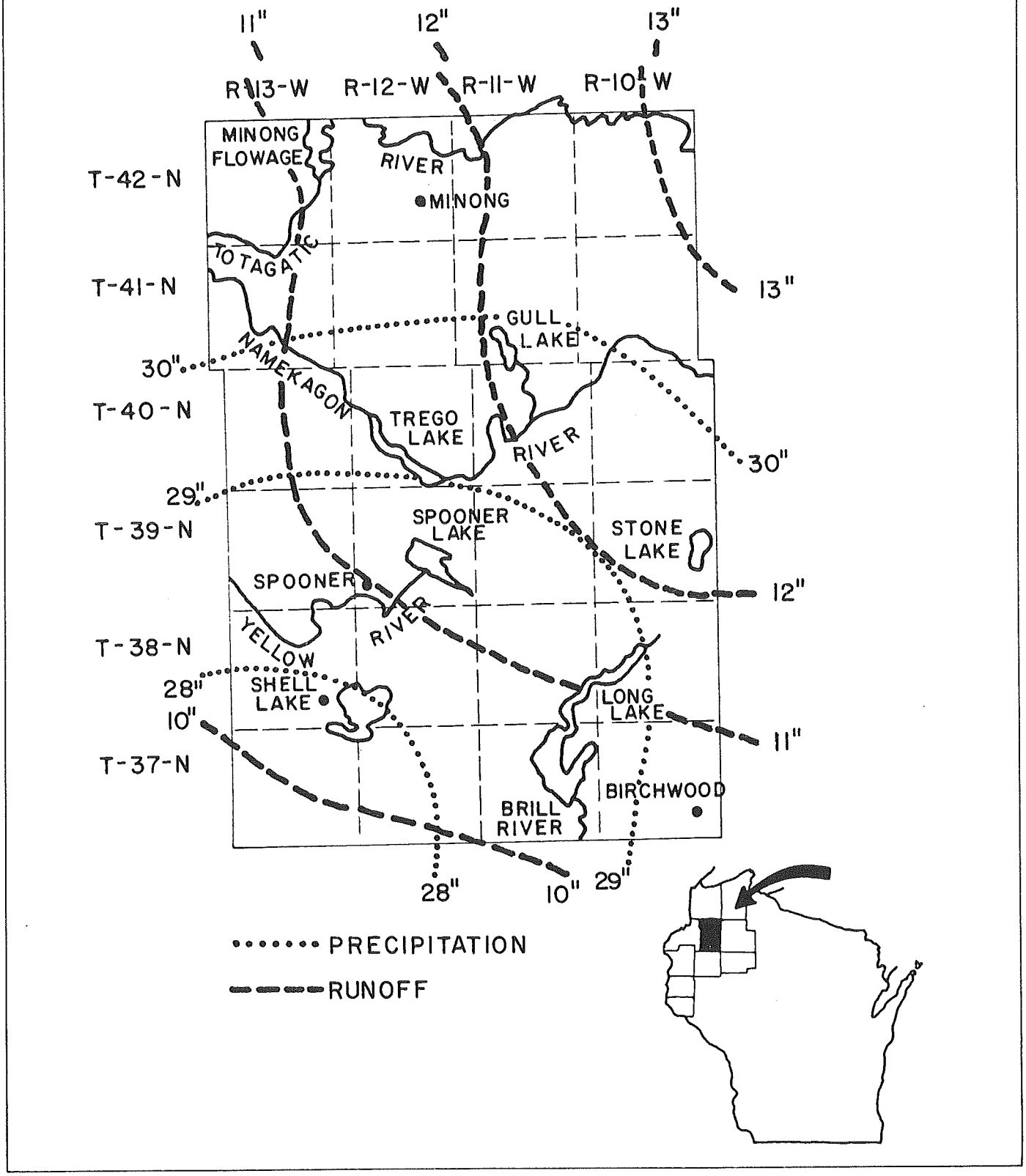

Figure 7. Annual precipitation and runoff for Washburn County.

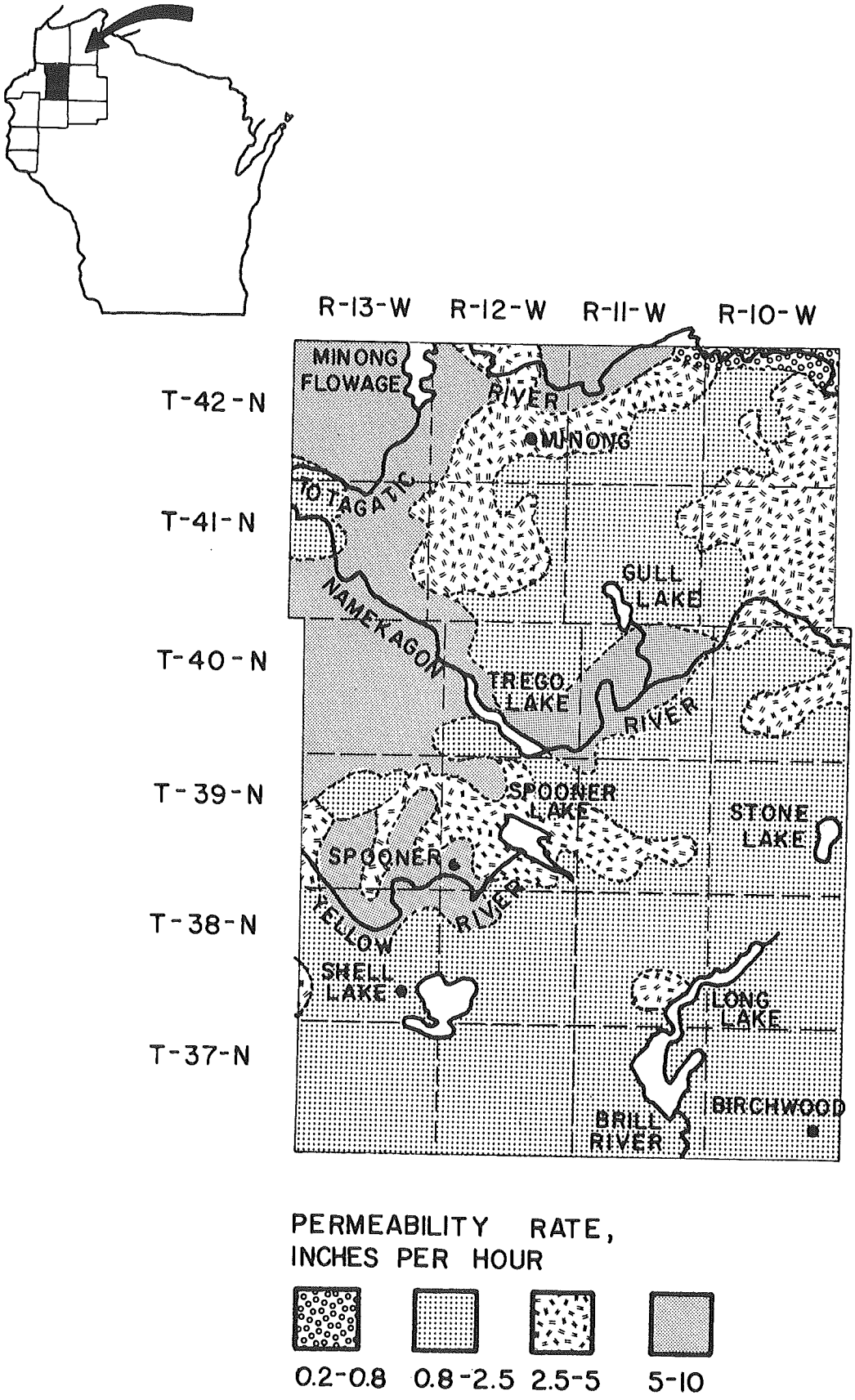

Figure 8. Soil permeability for Washburn County.

Winter precipitation is chiefly in the form of snow with a yearly average snowfall of 47 inches at Spooner. The extremes in snow depths between the years 1899 and 1969 occurred in 1958-59 when only 17.3 inches of snow fell and in 1968-69 when 93.0 inches were recorded. Snow depths, however, are not the principal cause of winterkill in lakes. Ice conditions and low winter lake levels are much more important in decreasing oxygen supplies in northern lakes. A fall freeze-up with mixed snow and rain causing opaque ice to form over lakes and a reduced lake level with inadequate preceding rainfall are the principal causes of winterkill situations. The severest winterkill in Washburn County lakes occurred during 1964-65 when the ground water levels were at an extreme low. Fluctuations in lake levels correspond closely to relative depths of ground water levels. Figure 9 illustrates the depth of well water levels in northwest Wisconsin over a 14-year period.

Along with runoff from the watershed, the hydrologic process of evaporation-transpiration from land and surface waters accounts for most of the remaining water loss from the county. Figure 10 illustrates the local evapotranspiration loss. The average annual loss from the water budget is about 18 inches in Washburn County. This figure is considerably lower than in the south and eastern part of the state where it may reach 25 inches or more in these agricultural areas which have higher transpiration rates than the forested north.

Land Use

Original land survey records show that Washburn County was covered by a coniferous-hardwood forest of hemlock, white pine, maple and birch over the southern one-third end and jack pine "barrens" with prairie grasses on the remainder, except for some black spruce, tamarack and cedar swamps on the northeast. Heavy cutting of the conifers and the fires of the 1890's resulted in regrowth of aspen-birch over most of the county. Today, 67.4 percent of Washburn County is still forested, with aspen as the leading timber type. Non-forest lands cover 26.8 percent of the county, and surface waters cover 5.8 percent of the county's total area of 857 square miles. Of the non-forested lands 19.9 percent is in farm land, 4.2 percent marsh and muskeg, and the remaining 2.7 percent in non-productive uses such as rights-of-way, residential and industrial sites. Of the 578 square miles of commercial forest in Washburn County, the various forest types are ranked as follows with the square miles of each type: Aspen - 250; jack pine - 79; oak - 77; northern hardwoods - 44; lowland brush - 40; upland brush and grass - 22; scrub oak - 21; swamp hardwoods - 13; tamarack - 12; fir-spruce - 6; black spruce - 6; Norway pine - 5; white pine - 1; and cedar 1 square mile. Table 2 summarizes the land use factors that altogether influence the surface water quality and quantity of Washburn County. With such a high percentage of land in forest cover, watershed conditions can be described as good.

Table 2. Land Use in Washburn County.

Categories	Acres	Percent of Total Area
Forest Land:		
Commercial forest	369,950	67.4
Total Forest land	369,950	67.4
Non-Forest Land:		
Farm	109,230	19.9
Marsh and muskeg	22,980	4.2
Recreational, industrial, residential	4,290	0.8
Right-of-way	10,210	1.8
Rock outcrop and sand dune	60	0.1
Total Non-Forest Land	146,770	26.8
Water:		
Lakes		
Natural	26,185	4.8
Impoundments	4,016	0.7
Streams	1,560	0.3
Total Water	31,761	5.8
Total area of Washburn County	548,840	100.0

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Forest Inventory, except water data.

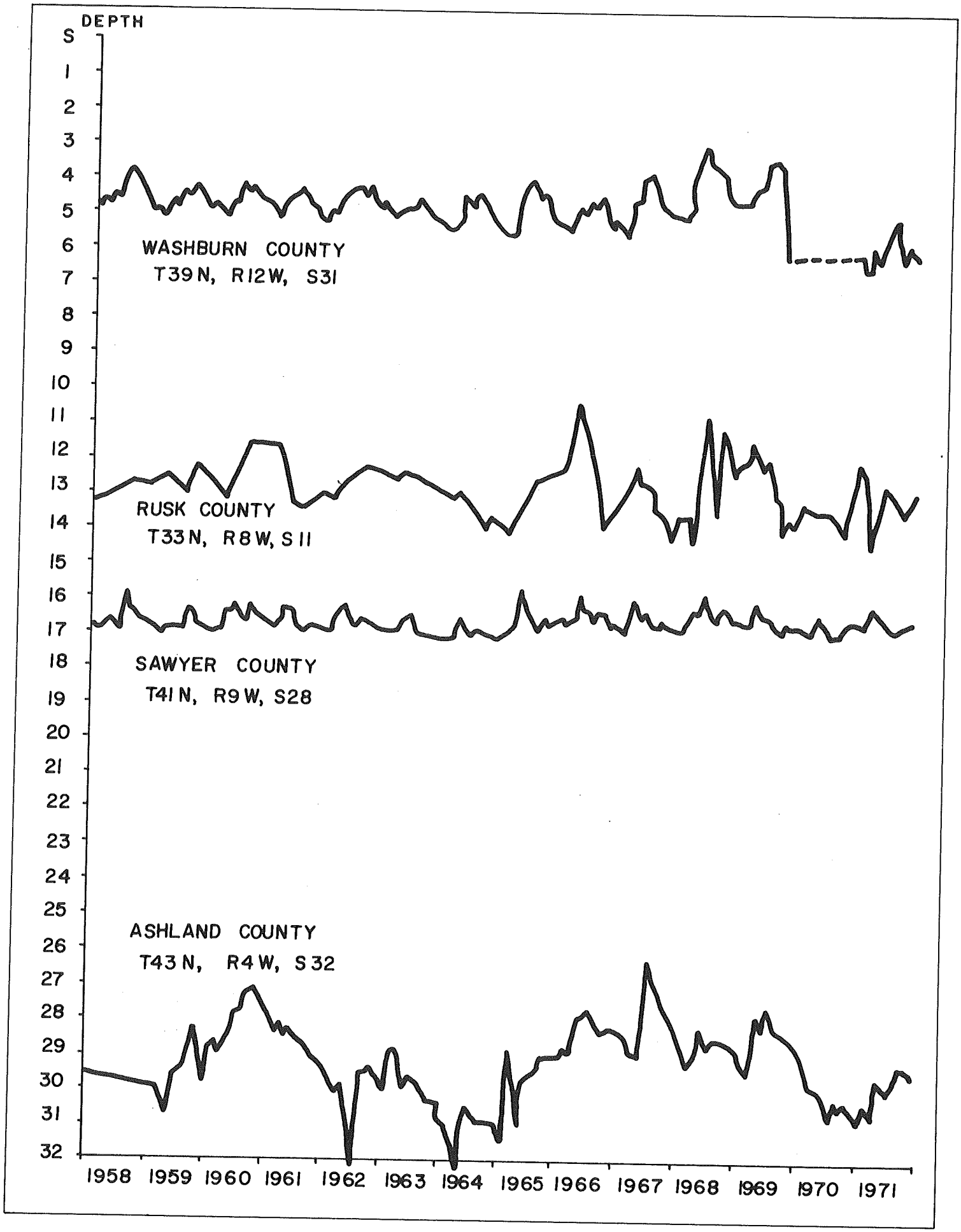

Figure 9. Hydrographs of water levels in northern Wisconsin wells. Lowest monthly measurement plotted, from unpumped wells.

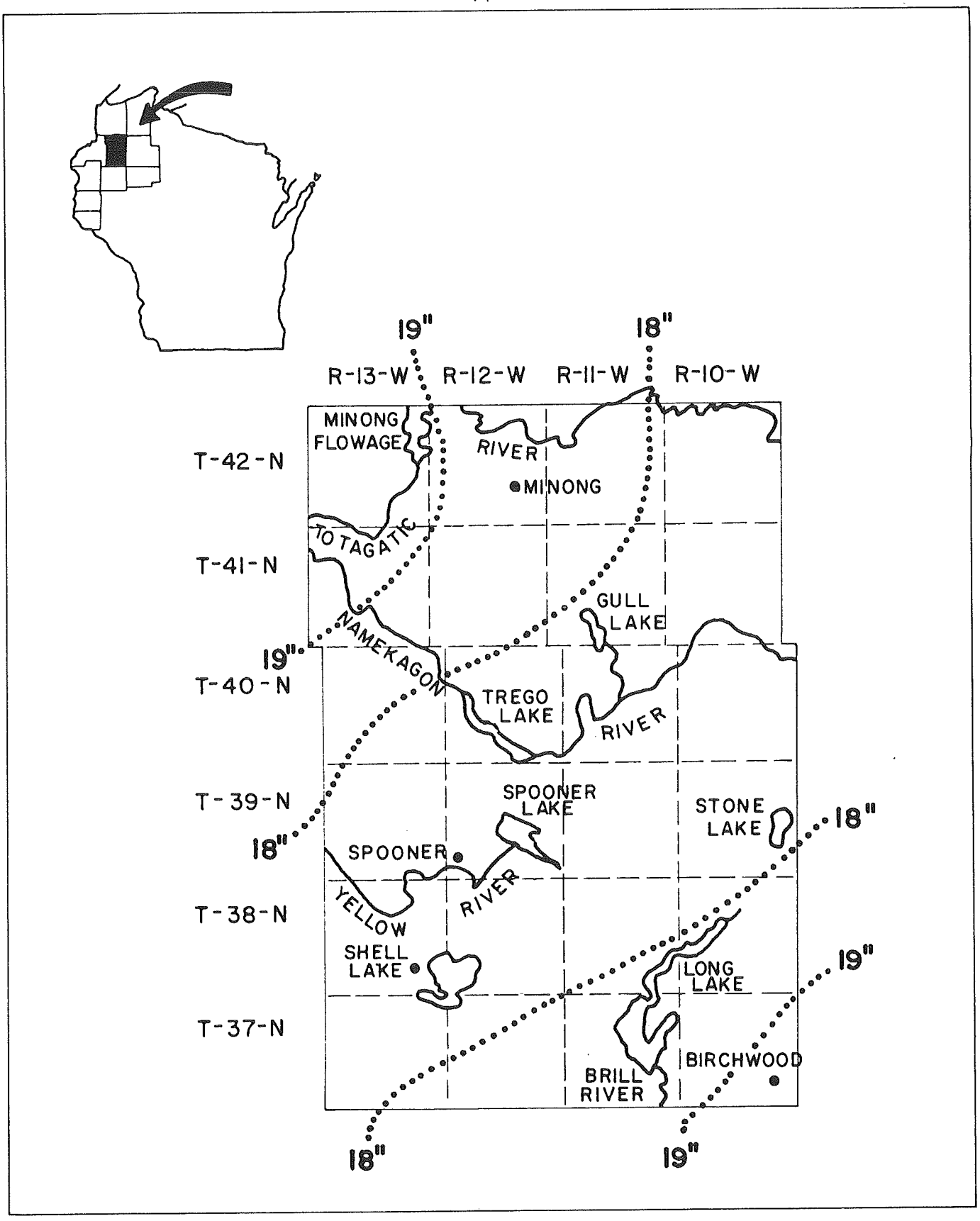

Figure 10. Annual evapo-transpiration for Washburn County.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SURFACE WATERS

A short, descriptive paragraph for each lake is provided in this section, and additional details are enumerated in Appendix I. Lakes and impoundments have been defined for inventory purposes as bodies of water which are navigable, meandered, or public, and are wet nine out of ten years. A depth of three feet was used to differentiate lakes from wetlands, except that all spring ponds, regardless of depth, have been listed. Impoundments are those bodies of water which owe at least one-half or more of their maximum depth to an artificial impounding structure. 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. The fisheries are described primarily in terms of game fish.

In the preparation of the maps accompanying this summary, a numbering system was devised for unnamed lakes based on legal description. They are arranged by township and range, and numbered by section and sixteenth section in which they are situated. The county surface water maps illustrate this lake numbering system.

The 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 occur.

Named Lakes

Adventure Lake, T42N, R13W, Section 25, Surface Acres-17.0, Maximum Depth-36 feet, M.P.A.-15 ppm, Secchi Disk-17 feet

A soft water, seepage lake on the sandy outwash plain of northwest Washburn County. It is a landlocked lake and has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. The shoreline drops off sharply around most of the lake and is vegetated with jack pine, oak, aspen, and white birch. A small grassy meadow is located on the north side of Adventure Lake and provides habitat for nesting mallards and a few muskrats. Wood ducks are also common at times, but waterfowl hunting is not an important asset here. The aquatic vegetation is made up mostly of scattered bulrushes along shore. The shore littoral zone is entirely sand bottomed and the water is quite transparent. Adequate water depths prevent winterkill conditions. The shorelands are privately owned as part of a nearby summer boys camp. Accessibility is limited to only a private trail. The lake has no development or public frontage.

Alder Lake, T38N, R11W, Section 8, 17, Surface Acres-11.3, Maximum Depth-32 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm, Secchi Disk-7 feet

A soft water, seepage lake in the terminal moraine of the southeast part of the county. It is landlocked and lies in a "kettle hole" depression of this hilly countryside. Its fishery consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. Because of adequate lake depths, winterkills do not occur. The water quality shows moderately acid pH and light brown water color, characteristic of this lake type in wooded terrain on light soils. The shore is also typically unsorted sand and gravel with overlying muck in most of the shallow littoral zone. A bed of cattails borders the east shore while water lilies and other cattails are the dominant species of aquatics around the lake. The land beyond the shore drops off sharply toward the lake on the north and south sides. Hardwood uplands of oak, birch, maple, and aspen surround the lake except for the north shore which is pastured grass upland. There is no private development directly on the lake and the entire shore is privately owned. Mallards, blue-winged teal, and possibly a few wood ducks nest here, but the lake's small size limits its value as a waterfowl and furbearer resource. There is no public access to the lake.

Anah Springs, T39N, R11W, Section 18, Surface Acres-3.8, Maximum Depth-17 feet, M.P.A.-70 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A series of spring ponds, or limnokrenes, and bank springs that are tributary to Potato Creek, immediately upstream from its inlet to Dilly Lake. This water system is entirely canoeable from the lake. The spring pond area is crescent-shaped and has a length of nearly one-half mile. There are four well-defined ponds off the main channel area and six spring depression areas in the channel. The total water flow volume as it empties into Potato Creek is about six cubic feet per second (cfs). Water quality shows it as moderately high in hardness, transparent in color, and slightly alkaline in pH. Water temperatures change gradually from 45° F. in the emerging springs to quite warm, in the high 70's°¼F., near the outlet. The bottom material is mostly muck and silt, with about five percent gravel in downstream areas. Aquatic vegetation changes are quite unique and distinct as the water warms flowing to the outlet. Filamentous algae and Merismopedia in the cold water changes to Ranunculus, then Potamogeton natans, to white water lily, and to coontail near Potato Creek. Surrounding vegetation is sedge, swamp conifer of tamarack and lowland brush of bog birch, dogwood, and spirea with a few patches of uplands with oak, birch, and aspen.

The fishery of Anah Springs is composed of several species of minnows and a few northern pike. Brook trout were once stocked in these springs, but poor survival and return to the creel did not justify continuation of this practice. Waterfowl nesting habitat is available for mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks, and black mallards. Fall duck hunting can be considered good. Beaver are also usually found here. There is no private development or public frontage on Anah Springs; most of the shoreline is in commercial pulp company ownership. Except for the water access, it is otherwise not accessible.

Baker Lake, T38N, R11W, Section 2, 3, 10, 11, Surface Acres-113.7, Maximum Depth-21 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm, Secchi Disk-7 feet

An irregular-shaped, soft water, seepage lake located nine miles east of Spooner. is landlocked, but has several intermittent tributaries feeding it. A 22-acre island covers the central part of the lake and a smaller quarter-acre island is located just to the east of it. The lake bottom is irregularly-shaped and several shallow basins contribute to an occasional winter fish kill problem. Most of the shoreline is wooded upland. Small areas of grassy marsh are located along the north shore. The fishery consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, and bluegills. Nesting waterfowl includes wood ducks, mallards, blue-winged teal, and loon. Muskrats are the most common furbearer. A significant number of ducks are present in spring and fall along with a few Canada geese occasionally. The lake level fluctuates somewhat since it lies within a sand and gravel outwash and end moraine area of the county. Aquatic vegetation consists of scattered beds of mostly bulrushes, watershield, and white water lilies. Development consists of three cottages, and public frontage is limited to the two state-owned islands. It has no public access.

Balsam Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 26, 27, 34, 35, Surface Acres-295.2, Maximum Depth-49 feet, M.P.A.-72 ppm, Secchi Disk-9 feet

A hardwater, drainage lake located adjacent to the Village of Birchwood. Balsam Lake is between Birch and Red Cedar Lakes on the Red Cedar River headwaters. Besides the flow from Birch Creek, Balsam Lake also receives some spring water flow from the southeast bay. This rather isolated bay is connected to Balsam Lake by a lengthy, four-foot deep channel. Navigation is also possible to Red Cedar Lake by the broad outlet channel that is also four feet deep. The dam on Birch Lake obstructs Birch Creek as a thoroughfare to Birch Lake. The water level of Balsam Lake is affected by the water control structure on Red Cedar Lake and heightens the lake level by about two feet. The estimated normal flow of the Balsam Lake outlet is 40 cubic feet per second.

The fishery of Balsam Lake consists of walleyes, northern pike, largemouth and smallmouth bass, black crappies, bluegills, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, perch, bullheads, bowfin (dogfish), white suckers, and several minnow species. The lake lies in end moraine glaciation and a deep, elongated basin, making the lakeshore steep and the bottom littoral areas unsorted gravel with some boulder areas. Muck bottom is found near shore by the outlet and over all of the large southeast bay. Marsh shoreline is found along the south end of the bay and along the entire inlet channel but around its main basin, as on the main body of the lake, the shore is upland vegetated with mixed hardwoods and pine. There are no shoal areas in the lake other than the near shore littoral. The southeast bay is rather shallow but has a maximum depth of 25 feet in one small area. Twenty acres of wetlands adjoin the lake, providing nesting habitat for mallards and wood ducks. Other migratory waterfowl and a few furbearing animals are also found here. Public frontage amounts to 0.34 mile, mostly undeveloped platted park land on the east side of the peninsula. Two undeveloped platted accesses are located on the west side of the peninsula and a public access is located at the upper end of the park land. Private development consists of 18 cottages and one boat rental at the north end of the lake.

Banks Lake, T42N, R13W, Section 34, Surface Acres-47.7, Maximum Depth-7 feet, M.P.A.-7 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and subject to occasional complete winter fish kills. The fishery at present consists of largemouth bass and panfish. The shoreline has a fringe of sedge marsh on 70 percent of it and the remainder is bog wetlands on the southwest shore. Floating and emergent vegetation covers 85 percent of the lake surface. Beyond the wetland is upland hardwood and small areas of swamp conifers. The entire lake bottom is made up of muck materials. Nesting waterfowl include mallards, teal, and loon. A few muskrats use the lake but other furbearer use is minor. Private development consists of one cottage. There is no public frontage or public access.

Bashaw Trout Springs, T38N, R13W, Section 19, Surface Acres-7.5, Maximum Depth-8 feet, M.P.A.-112 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

An impounded spring pond that is the headwaters of Bashaw Brook. A seven-foot headwater control structure impounds the springs and is licensed as a private fish hatchery (License No. 342-A) for rearing trout. The estimated normal outlet flow is 2.0 cubic feet per second. The bottom type is mostly sand and gravel near shore. Aquatic vegetation is abundant with coontail and Elodea. The land surrounding the pond is upland with mixed hardwoods and pine. A few ducks nest around the pond, but generally wildlife values are considered to be minor. The only development is the supper club associated with the fee fishing hatchery operation. It has no public frontage or public access.

Bass Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 5, 6, 7, 8, Surface Acres-129.5, Maximum Depth-66 feet, M.P.A.-10 ppm, Secchi Disk-14 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked but connected to two other seepage lakes -- Red and Loon Lakes. These irregular-shaped, deep, clear-water lakes lie in the end moraine in the southwest part of the county. Common fish species are largemouth bass and panfish, mainly bluegills. Walleyes are also present and, perhaps, northern pike. No recent population surveys have been made of these lakes. The shoreline is made up almost exclusively of hard materials of gravel, sand, and boulder. Some of the shore drops sharply to the lake. Wetlands are scarce around the lake except for three small marshes and a small floating bog. Water levels may fluctuate as much as four feet during years of low precipitation. Muskrats are common and a few broods of mallards, teal, and wood ducks are raised in association with the ten acres of wetlands. A moderate amount of aquatic vegetation consisting of bulrushes, water lilies and coontail is found in the shallower areas. The lake is accessible only from Red Lake by water. It can be used in most years. There is also a broad channel to Loon Lake, but this lake does not have a developed public access. About one-half, or 2.99 miles, of the shoreline of Bass Lake is in public ownership, 2.34 miles on the main shore is Washburn County Forest land and the remaining 0.65 mile is the frontage on five state-owned islands. The only private development is a resort on the north shore of the lake.

Bass Lake (Patterson), T40N, R10W, Section 17, 20, Surface Acres-187.5, Maximum Depth-35 feet, M.P.A.-26 ppm

A soft water, landlocked seepage lake located in an end moraine glaciation type. The fishery of this clear-water lake is made up of walleyes, largemouth bass, bluegills, rock bass, perch, pumpkinseeds, green sunfish, and white suckers. A few smallmouth bass, black crappies, and black bullheads are also present. The littoral bottom is almost entirely sand, gravel, and rock. Aquatic vegetation is mostly confined to the northeast bay. Much of the north shore has a steep drop to the lake. There are no wetlands directly adjoining the lake and the upland shoreland is mostly wooded. A small channel connects Bass Lake with Mud Lake to the southeast. The latter is a bog, freeze-out lake. The main waterfowl resources are the mallards, teal, wood ducks, and loon that nest there. Furbearer use is minor. The only public frontage on the lake is the town-owned public access on the southwest shore. Private developments consists of five cottages.

Bass Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 29, Surface Acres-144.1, Maximum Depth-31 feet, M.P.A.-41 ppm, Secchi Disk-17 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and situated in pitted outwash glaciation. Its fishery consists of walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. The latter tend to be slow-growing. With the exception of a two-acre bog along the north shore, the lakeshore is upland with much of it being rather steep. Shore vegetation is mixed hardwood and pine. With only limited wetlands and a considerable amount of development, the waterfowl and furbearer resource is only minor in value. A few mallards, teal, and loon nest here. There is a public access with only town roadway parking off the southwest bay. This is the extent of public land on Bass Lake. Private development consists of one resort and campground and 32 cottages.

Bean Brook Springs, T39N, R10W, Section 5, Surface Acres-4.9, Maximum Depth-9 feet, M.P.A.-99 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A spring pond near the headwaters of the South Fork of Bean Brook. Brook trout are the most common fish species although an occasional brown trout may enter the pond from downstream. The pond was dredged by the DNR in 1970 to provide living space for trout since the average pond depth prior to dredging was less than one-half foot. The total spoil removed amounted to 36,462 cubic yards. The estimated normal outlet flow is 2.6 cubic feet per second. Even after dredging, the bottom materials are mostly muck and marl, except for sand and gravel near the outlet. About 37 acres of marsh and shrub wetlands adjoin the pond. Nesting mallards, teal, wood ducks and mergansers are common here. Furbearer use, however, is minor. Public frontage on the pond includes 0.58 mile of Washburn County Forest on the east end and DNR has perpetual easements on the remaining frontage. The outlet stream to the town road crossing also is under DNR easement. There is no private development on the pond.

Bean Lake, T40N, R10W, Section 14, 15, Surface Acres-99.5, Maximum Depth-35 feet, MPA-72 ppm

A clear, hard water, drainage lake in east central Washburn County. An intermittent stream drains a large hardwood and tamarack swamp on the east side of the lake. The outlet in the south bay has an estimated normal flow of 1.0 cubic foot per second. The fishery of Bean Lake is made up of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. Occasionally a walleye is found here also. The panfish, mostly bluegills, black crappies, perch and pumpkinseeds, have a tendency to be slow-growing, however, no recent fish surveys have been made to determine the present population growth. The 115 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for mallards, teal, wood ducks, and a few coot. Other migratory waterfowl and furbearer use is small. The Bean Brook Wildlife Area adjoins the lake near the outlet at the south end of the lake and DNR frontage amounts to 0.18 mile here. The Town of Bass Lake public access at the north end of the lake accounts for the remaining public frontage. Private development consists of eight cottages.

Bear Track Lake, T42N, R13W, Section 7, 18, Surface Acres-97.3, Maximum Depth-36 feet, M.P.A.-16 ppm, Secchi Disk-11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake in the extreme northwest part of the county. This clear water lake is landlocked and has a fishery of walleye, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, perch, pumpkinseed, bullhead, and a few smallmouth bass. Most of the shoreline is steep upland with mixed hardwood and jack pine. The lake has two distinct basins and may be separated in dry years. The upper basin is shallower, having a maximum depth of 20 feet. Sand is the predominant bottom type around 95 percent of the lakeshore. About eleven acres of marsh wetlands border three small areas of the lake. Wildlife value is limited to a few nesting mallards, teal, and loon. There is 0.3 mile of state-owned frontage on the south shore. A public access is located in this area. Private development consists of four cottages.

Beartrap Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 25, Surface Acres-20.4, Maximum Depth-40 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of largemouth bass and panfish, mainly bluegills. This clear lake is located in the pitted outwash moraine glaciation of southeast Washburn County. Upland hardwood surrounds the lake with the exception of a small bog area at the north end. Bottom type is mainly muck. A few mallards and wood ducks nest here. This wilderness type lake is surrounded entirely by Washburn County Forest land and access is limited to a walk-in trail from the northeast. There is no private development.

Beaver Lake, T40N, R10W, Section 11, Surface Acres-89.0, Maximum Depth-16 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm, Secchi Disk-10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, perch, brown bullheads, and white suckers. The bluegills are slow-growing here. Seventy percent of the shoreline is mixed upland hardwoods and scattered pine and the remaining shore has several scattered areas of adjoining bog wetlands. The lake has a relatively sharply sloping littoral zone near shore with bottom materials of 60 percent muck and 40 percent sand and gravel. Beaver Lake has clear but relatively infertile water. Floating aquatic vegetation is common in the bay areas. Algae is becoming common in the lake. Wildlife values are restricted mostly to spring and fall migratory ducks because of rather heavy private development on the lake's periphery. Two launching ramps with parking areas are available at the Town of Bass Lake Park on the north side of Beaver Lake. Besides the park frontage of 0.27 mile, other public frontage amounts to 0.02 mile of frontage in 10 undeveloped public accesses. Private development consists of 32 cottages and a boat rental. Campground or resort facilities are not available.

Beaver Lodge Pond, T38N, R13W, Section 15, Surface Acres-3.6, Maximum Depth-12 feet, M.P.A.-114 ppm, Secchi Disk-5 feet

A spring pond off Sawyer Creek, it is a major tributary to the creek with an estimated outlet flow of 3.3 cubic feet per second. The pond is managed for brook trout, but some brown trout are also present. The pond was dredged on two occasions to expand living space for trout. A partial dredging was done in 1967 when 15,500 cubic yards of muck was removed. In 1974 the dredging was completed with the removal of 16,004 cubic yards. A two-foot rough fish barrier was also installed to prevent migration of northern pike into the pond. A short feeder stream enters the pond from the southwest and bank springs are found along the east shore near the outlet. A variety of vegetation grows in the 13 acres of wetlands that surround the pond. Nesting waterfowl includes wood ducks, mallards, teal, and hooded mergansers. The entire shoreline is in state ownership as part of the Sawyer Creek Wildlife Area. A short walk-in access is available. It has no private development.

Berry Lake (Noble), T37N, R10W, Section 17, 18, 19, Surface Acres-42.7, Maximum Depth-43 feet, M.P.A.-10ppm, Secchi Disk-9 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it has clear water and is landlocked. Its fishery consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, and a few walleyes and perch. It is an elongated lake with a steep sloping shoreline. Shore vegetation is mixed hardwood with small marsh fringes along some of the bays. The shore bottom type is hard material of sand, gravel, and boulders. The lake provides some habitat for a few nesting mallards, teal, and wood ducks on its four acres of marsh wetlands. Furbearer use is not significant. The lake has no public access or public frontage. Private development consists of two cottages.

Big Bass Lake, T42N, R12W, Section 31, 32, Surface Acres-202.8, Maximum Depth-27 feet, M.P.A.-80 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake located in the sandy, pitted glacial outwash of northwest Washburn County. This clear water lake is landlocked but is connected to nearby Little Bass Lake by a two-foot deep channel. The Bass Lake fishery consists of walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, and white suckers. The shoreline is almost entirely upland with mixed hardwood and jack pine except for the marsh and bog bordering the channel to Little Bass Lake. Sand bottom predominates in the littoral zone except along the north shore bluff area where there is gravel and the channel where there is muck. A few broods of ducks are raised but sparse vegetation in the lake does not provide much habitat for waterfowl or furbearers. A public access and swimming beach are part of the Town of Minong Park on the north shore. Private development consists of three resorts, two boat rentals, and sixteen cottages. It has no other public frontage than the park's 0.06 mile.

Big Casey Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 15, 16, 21, 22, Surface Acres-247.4, Maximum Depth-27 feet, M.P.A.-41 ppm, Secchi Disk-14 feet

A clear, soft water, drainage lake with Casey Creek flowing through it from Dunn Lake to Deer Lake. Its fishery consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, brown bullhead, yellow bullhead and a few walleyes. There are also white suckers, redhorse, bowfin, and a small number of carp. The estimated normal flow of the outlet is 6.5 cubic feet per second. About 60 percent of the lakeshore is upland with much of it sloping steeply to the lake. The upland vegetation is mixed hardwood and jack pine. The 40 percent lowland lakeshore consists of a large, wild cranberry bog on the south and west shores and marsh-tag alder swamp on the northeast inlet bay. Aquatic vegetation is abundant in the lake. There are several extensive shoal areas in the lake basin. The bottom types are generally rubble along the lowlands and sand, gravel, and boulder along the upland shore. Muskrats are common and nesting puddle ducks use the lake along with a large number of other migratory waterfowl in spring and fall. Private development consists of one resort and thirteen cottages. Public frontage amounts to 0.9 mile of Washburn County Forest land on the west shore. A public access is located on the County Forest land on the northwest bay.

Big Devil Lake, T38N, R11W, Section 32, 33, Surface Acres-162.2,
Maximum Depth-75 feet, M.P.A.-60 ppm, Secchi Disk-12 feet

A hard water, drainage lake in the upper part of the Brill River watershed, with an outlet flow of about 2.0 cubic feet per second flowing into Twin Lake and then Long Lake. A broad inlet channel also connects Big Devil to Little Devil Lake upstream. The fishery of the clear-water lake is made up of walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, pumpkinseeds, perch, brown bullheads, and possibly cisco. Along with these species, the brook silverside minnow is abundant and a few bowfin and white suckers are present. About 90 percent of the shore is upland most of which slopes steeply to the lake. The remaining lowland shore varies from tamarack bog and cattails to tag alder swamp. These 30 acres of adjoining wetlands provide habitat for muskrats and nesting mallards, teal, and wood ducks. A number of other migratory waterfowl also utilize the lake in season. The National Audubon Society maintains a summer camp off the south shore of Big Devil Lake. There is also a resort and thirty-six cottages at the lake. There is no public frontage and public access is limited to the waterway from Little Devil Lake.

Big Ripley Lake, T37N, R12W, Section 3, 4, 9, 10, Surface Acres-189.5,
Maximum Depth-27 feet, M.P.A.-18 ppm, Secchi Disk-14 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it has relatively clear water and is landlocked. Big Ripley Lake's fishery consists of walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, green sunfish, perch, pumpkinseeds, bullheads, and white suckers. Located between Shell Lake and Sarona, the lake lies in pitted outwash glaciation. It has mostly steep shoreline and littoral bottom materials of sand and gravel. A tag alder swamp of about ten acres borders the southeast end of the lake. Extremely low water levels in 1938 caused a winter freeze-out problem that year, but the lake level has been quite stable since then and no apparent freeze-outs have occurred since. Nesting ducks include mallards and wood ducks, but other wildlife use is minor. There are one resort and twelve cottages on the lake. The only public frontage on the lake is the three public access rights-of-way, two of which are quite narrow and offer only limited parking.

Birch Lake, T37N, R9,10W, Section 19, 24, 25, Surface Acres-368.0,
Maximum Depth-73 feet, M.P.A.-56 ppm

A hard water, drainage lake in southeast Washburn County, and partly in Sawyer County between Balsam and Chetac Lakes. It is the headwaters area of the Red Cedar River watershed. A 19-foot headwater control structure is located on the outlet, Birch Creek. The structure, a concrete roller dam, formerly owned by Northern States Power, is now owned by Washburn County with maintenance agreements with the local towns. The normal estimated outlet flow is 35 cubic feet per second. This deep, clear-water lake has a fishery of walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, a few smallmouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, pumpkinseed, perch, white suckers, bowfin, and several minnow species. The lake is irregularly shaped and has a rocky, gravel shore in most places, and is steeply sloped along the northwest shore, parts of the south shore and the inlet. West of the inlet off the north shore is a bay with an abundance of aquatic vegetation. There is little that can be called wetlands near the lake, but a few dabbler ducks and loon nest near the wild parts of the lake. Furbearer use is insignificant. There are 11 resorts and 42 cottages and homes on the lakeshore, which is partly in the Village of Birchwood. A county park, Doolittle Park, offers swimming, picnicking, camping, and a public boat launching ramp. Another public access is located east of the dam on the south shore. Public frontage amounts to 0.56 mile of which 0.19 mile is the frontage of four state-owned islands within the lake.

Bodins Lake, T37,38N, R9,10W, Section 1,36, Surface Acres-13.2,
Maximum Depth-28 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of largemouth bass and bluegills. It lies in a steep sloping basin in the glacial pitted outwash in southeast Washburn County. The bottom type is hard sand and gravel near shore. Wetlands are lacking but a few mallards and wood ducks nest around the lake. Furbearer use is minor. There is one cottage on the lake. There is no public frontage or public access.

Bond Lake, T42N, R12W, Section 25, Surface Acres-13.5, Maximum Depth-33 feetf
M.P.A.122 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A hard water, drainage lake near the headwaters of Shell Creek at Minong. Much of the outlet flow, estimated at 8.0 cubic feet per second, comes from springs within the lake. About one-half of the flow is from the inlet stream to the southeast. The fishery is made up of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, pumpkinseeds, and white suckers, none of which are present in great abundance. About 25 acres of tag alder and tamarack bog wetlands cover 40 percent of the shore near the inlet and outlet. The remaining upland shore has mixed hardwood and pine. Nesting ducks include mallards, teal, and wood ducks usually. There is no development on the immediate shore. Access is only by water from Shell Creek. There is no public frontage.

Boyle Brook Spring, T40N, R13W, Section 13, Surface Acres-5.3, Maximum
Depth-7 feet, M.P.A.-77 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A spring pond on the headwaters of Boyle Brook, a short tributary stream to the Namekagon River. The estimated normal flow of the pond outlet is 6.0 cubic feet per second. Fish species present include northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, white suckers, creek chubs, and brook sticklebacks. A steep hill borders the pond's east side while the remainder of the pond has lowlands with tag alder, willow, tamarack and sedge marsh. Beaver have dammed the outlet stream for years and perpetuated the marsh and shrub wetland and vegetation type in the Boyle Brook valley. Nesting mallards and teal are common while present furbearer use is insignificant. The entire pond frontage is Washburn County Forest land and it has no private development. Access is by a forest trail from the southeast to the crest of the hill next to the pond.

Bridge Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 26, Surface Acres-12.5, Maximum Depth-11 feet,
M.P.A.-7 ppm, Secchi Disk-7 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to occasional winterkill conditions. The present fish population is probably limited to only minnows. Bridge Lake has two basins. The eastern one is shallower with a 7-foot depth and has an abundance of aquatic vegetation. Upland with birch and oak woods surrounds most of this irregularly shaped lake. Much of the shore slopes steeply to the lake. About three acres of scattered black spruce, bog, sedge meadow and tag alder swamp adjoin the lake where a few dabbler ducks nest. Furbearer use is minor. The lake is accessible off the Birchwood Firelane on the west side. There is one cabin on the lakeshore, but the entire lake frontage is Washburn County land.

Brinkman Lake, T41N, R10W, Section 32, Surface Acres-19.2, Maximum
Depth-13 feet, M.P.A.-6 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to occasional freeze-out conditions in years of low water levels. The present fishery is made up of panfish and minnows. A town road borders 0.15 mile of the east shore and the remaining frontage is upland except for a narrow leather-leaf bog fringe on the southwest bay. The bottom type is mostly sand. A few dabbler ducks nest around the lake but furbearers are scarce. Two homes are located near the lake. Public frontage and public access are limited to the town road right-of-way.

Browns Lake, T38N, R12W, Section 26, 35, Surface Acres-26.2, Maximum
Depth-44 feet, M.P.A.-15 ppm, Secchi Disk-3 feet

A soft water, drainage lake at the headwaters of Beaver Brook, it has an estimated normal outlet flow of 0.5 cubic feet per second. This deep but dark brown stained lake has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. The lake lies in an elongated depression with steep shoreline on the east and west sides. A tag alder swamp borders the intermittent inlet stream on the south end. These two acres of wetlands provide a nesting area for a few mallards and teal. About 60 percent of the shore littoral zone is muck-bottomed and a dense fringe of aquatic vegetation fringes the lake. There is no development on the lakeshore. Public access and public frontage is also lacking.

Bughouse Lake, T42N, R13W, Section 35, Surface Acres-16.9, Maximum
Depth-7 feet, M.P.A.-10 ppm, Secchi Disk-5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to winterkill conditions. The lake's fishery is limited to perhaps bullheads and minnows because of its shallow depths. Aquatic vegetation of bulrushes, sedges, pickerelweed, watershield and pond lilies is abundant in this dark water lake. The south end of this elongated lake has a shoreline of tamarack bog while the remaining shore is upland with jack pine and mixed hardwoods. Much of the littoral zone is sand-bottomed, but a grass fringe is an indication of frequent inundation by fluctuating water levels. A few dabbler ducks nest here but furbearer use by muskrats and beaver is insignificant. The lake has no private development, public access, or public frontage.

Cable Lake, T39N, R12, 13W, Section 13, 18, Surface Acres-185.3, Maximum Depth-24 feet, M.P.A.-25 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and located in an area of glacial and moraine near Spooner. The present fishery consists of walleyes, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, perch, white suckers, and fewer numbers of smallmouth bass, rock bass and bullheads. Minnow species present include golden shiner, common shiner, mudminnows and johnny darters. Cable Lake had nearly a complete winter fish kill in 1964-65, but that is the only year it has been observed. Somewhat low water levels and unusually bad ice conditions contributed to this mortality. Much of the lake is normally ten feet deep or less. The deeper basin of the lake is located centrally off the west shore. Almost 90 percent of the lakeshore is wooded upland. Scattered wetlands of tamarack-leatherleaf bog and sedge meadow border the south shore and some tag alder swampland is found off the east shore. The bottom type along shore is mostly sand and gravel with muck and detritus off the wetland shores. Forty-three acres of wetlands provide nesting habitat for mallards, wood ducks, and loon. Muskrats are also common. This clear water lake has a large amount of private development for its size with 3 resorts, a campground and 35 cottages and homes. A public access is located on the east side at the end of a town road. The only other public frontage is the three state-owned islands for a total public frontage of 0.2 mile.

Camp Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 23, Surface Acres-10.3, Maximum Depth-35 feet, M.P.A.-5 ppm, Secchi Disk-15 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of only bluegills. The lake lies in a deep depression and is sheltered from prevailing winds. Apparently in the recent past, probably 1964-65, a winterkill occurred, even though the lake should have sufficient depth to support fish over winter. Camp Lake was subsequently restocked with bluegills. The south one-third of the lake is less than five feet deep and has an abundance of aquatic vegetation. Upland hardwoods surround the lake. A few mallards, teal and wood ducks nest here, but furbearers such as beaver and muskrat are scarce. The Birchwood Firelane borders the east side and an access ramp is located on the northeast corner. There is no private development since the entire lakeshore of 0.68 mile is Washburn County Forest land.

Casey Creek Flowage, T40N, R13W, Section 4, 5, Surface Acres-98.7, Maximum Depth-6 feet, M.P.A.-50 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

An impoundment on Casey Creek about one and one-half miles upstream from its outlet to the Namekagon River. Built in 1970, the hardwater flowage has a water control structure head of 4.6 feet, and was installed with a carp migration barrier. The fishery is limited to minnows, since the primary management purpose of this flowage is waterfowl and furbearer production. Tag alder swamp and sedge meadow were flooded back to the jack pine and hardwood uplands surrounding it. The entire frontage is on Washburn County Forest land. An access trail follows the east shore to the dam site.

Casper Lake, T38N, R11, 12W, Section 30, 25, 36, Surface Acres-17.7, Maximum Depth-19 feet, M.P.A.-15 ppm, Secchi Disk-2 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked but occasionally connected by an intermittent channel to a small, unnamed lake to the southeast (31-6, T38N, R11W). Casper Lake has a fishery of only minnows and is managed as such by a local minnow dealer. Occasional complete winter fish kills have taken place here. Upland hardwoods surround the lake except for small grass meadows along the intermittent inlet and outlet channels. Some fluctuations in water levels occur. The shore littoral bottom zone is mostly hard sand and gravel materials with muck in the shallow bays where an abundance of aquatic vegetation is found. A few mallards and teal nest around the lake. Furbearer use is minor. There is no private development, public frontage or public access on the lake.

Chain Lake, T37N, R12W, Section 4, 5, Surface Acres25.1, Maximum Depth-7 feet, M.P.A.-11 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked except for a small channel to nearby Round Lake to the west of Chain Lake. Natural water level fluctuations at times separate the two lakes. Chain Lake has frequent winter freeze-out conditions, but the fishery is repopulated again by migrating fish from Round Lake which has largemouth bass, bluegills, bullheads, golden shiners, and common shiners. The lake has an abundant growth of aquatic vegetation, but no adjoining wetlands. Chain Lake is crescent-shaped with three separate basins. Steep uplands with mixed hardwood surround the lake except on the north end where a grassy clearing had farm buildings. Nesting waterfowl includes mallards, teal, wood ducks, and loon. Furbearer use is not significant. There is no private development, public frontage or public access on the lake.

Chain Lake, T37N, R13W, Section 32, Surface Acres-23.5, Maximum Depth-3 feet, M.P.A.-7 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked but has an intermittent outlet to a nearby pond (32-14) to the southeast. Chain Lake has medium brown stained water and because of shallow depths is an annual winterkill lake. Its only fishery potential is a minnow population. Upland hardwoods and open pasture surround the lake. The bottom materials are mostly muck and detritus. There are no wetlands associated with the lake but a few puddle ducks may nest around it. Furbearer use is insignificant. There is no private development, public frontage or public access.

Chicog Lake, T41N, R12W, Section 6, 7, 1, 12, Surface Acres-124.9, Maximum Depth-25 feet, M.P.A.-59 ppm

A hard water, drainage lake on Chicog Creek, a tributary of the Totagatic River. The estimated normal outlet flow of Chicog Lake is 2.3 cubic feet per second. The lake fishery consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, rock bass, perch, brown bullheads, and white suckers. This clear water lake is surrounded by mixed hardwood and jack pine except along the large north inlet bay where there is a 21-acre tag alder-tamarack swamp. Much of the east and west shores are steeply sloping. Littoral bottom types are 75 percent sand, 22 percent muck and only 3 percent gravel. Muskrats are common to the lake as well as nesting teal, mallards, wood ducks and loon. The lake also has large additional numbers of seasonal spring and fall migratory puddle and diver ducks. Private development consists of two resorts and six cottages. Public frontage is limited to the 0.01 mile at the public access located on the south end of the lake.

Chinty Lake, T38N, R11W, Section 28, 29, Surface Acres-16.2, Maximum Depth-25 feet, M.P.A.-10 ppm, Secchi Disk-13 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fish population of largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, black bullheads and fathead minnows. County highway "B" is located along the lake's north shore. The east half of the lake has a steep shoreline. Shore vegetation is mixed hardwood and grass upland with no wetlands adjacent to the lake. Bottom types along shore is mostly sand with about five percent each of gravel, boulder and muck. A few dabbler ducks nest around the lake but other wildlife values are minor. There is no private development, public frontage or public access on the lakeshore.

Chippanazie Lake, T41N, R10W, Section 12, 13, Surface Acres-57.9, Maximum Depth-31 feet, M.P.A.-47 ppm, Secchi Disk-6 feet

A soft water, drainage lake near the headwaters of Chippanazie Creek on the northeast edge of Washburn County. The lake has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, and bluegills. Three small tributaries enter the lake. Chippanazie Creek from the east is a brook trout stream while the other two, Elm Creek from the west and an unnamed feeder from the north, are warm water minnow streams. Ninety percent of the shore is wetlands of swamp hardwood, willow and tag alder swamp and bog. The only upland is on the northeast shore. About 60 percent of the littoral bottom is muck and the remaining 40 percent is scattered areas of sand or gravel. Aquatic floating and emergent vegetation is moderately distributed along the lake edge. The lake water color is stained a medium brown. Nesting waterfowl include mallards, teal and wood ducks. Spring and fall migrating ducks are quite numerous and provide some hunting opportunity. Muskrats are common and beaver are occasional residents. There is no private development on the lakeshore since the entire frontage is Washburn County Forest land. A public access is located on the northeast side of the lake.

Cloverleaf Lake, T41N, R13W, Section 4, 9, Surface Acres-40.2, Maximum Depth-19 feet, M.P.A.-6 ppm, Secchi Disk-7 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and light brown stained. The fishery consists of largemouth bass, bluegills, and a few minnow species. The lakeshore slopes steeply to the lake except along the north bay where there are small tag alder and conifer swamps bordering it. A larger leatherleaf-conifer bog of 168 acres in size abuts on a small part of the south shore. The upland is covered with mixed hardwoods. The littoral shore zone has a bottom type of mostly sand but has an abundance of emergent and floating aquatic vegetation. Waterfowl using the lakeshore for nesting includes mallards, teal, wood ducks and loon. Furbearer use is minor. There is no private development, public frontage, or access road. Only conditional walk-in access is available over commercial forest cropland.

Colton Flowage, T42N, R10W, Section 5, 6, Surface Acres-58.4, Maximum Depth-22 feet, M.P.A.-37 ppm, Secchi Disk-5 feet

A soft water, drainage impoundment on the Totagatic River. The water control structure built in 1946 provides an 18-foot head that diverts part of the stream flow, an estimated 36 cubic feet per second, for commercial cranberry production. The fishery of the flowage consists mostly of smallmouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, black bullheads, white suckers, golden shiners and mudminnows. A few walleyes, northern pike and pumpkinseeds are also present. The flowage is a mile long and only 800 feet wide at its broadest point. Only 2 percent of the surface area is less than three feet deep. Aquatic vegetation is sparse. The water color is light brown stained. Two intermittent streams feed the flowage and are located on the north side near the river inlet. Mixed upland hardwood and pine are found along the shoreline except for two small marshes of about two acres. A few ducks may nest here but because of the rocky, steep nature of most of the shore, waterfowl and furbearer use is not too important. There is no private development and the only public frontage is about 0.03 mile of Washburn County Forest land. A public access is located a short distance south of the dam.

County Line Lake, T38N, R9, 10W, Section 25, 30, Surface Acres-62.9, Maximum Depth-72 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm, Secchi Disk-19 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has quite an irregular shape with at least five distinct basins of varying depths. Much of the lakeshore is steep and littoral zone bottom materials are hard, unsorted sand and gravel materials. The fishery is made up of largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, and green sunfish. Fluctuating water levels of three to four feet of depth occur, but only in extremely dry years. The only wetlands on the lake are two small islands of sedge in the south bay and a small sedge meadow off this bay. Upland hardwoods and a few pine surround the entire lake. A 0.4-acre wooded island is located at the entrance channel of the west bay. Only seven percent of the surface area is under three feet in depth. Nesting ducks include black ducks, mallards, wood ducks, and teal. A number of other ducks, coots, and occasionally Canada geese use the lake during spring and fall migrations. Furbearer use is only occasional. The lakeshore in Washburn County is County Forest land, 1.18 miles, but is privately owned in Sawyer County. There is no private development. An unimproved access trail is located near the south end and has a rather steep grade near the lake.

Cranberry Flowage, T41N, R10W, Section 14, 15, Surface Acres-201.1, Maximum Depth-12 feet, M.P.A.-80 ppm, Secchi Disk-6 feet

A hard water, drainage impoundment on Chippanazie Creek, it has an estimated normal outlet flow of 2.9 cubic feet per second. This flow may become considerably less in mid-summer. There are two impounding structures in series with a total head of eight feet. The fishery consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, black bullheads, and white suckers. Green sunfish have been reported as being present but this has not been authenticated. This nearly two-mile long flowage has an extensive littoral area that has an abundance and wide variety of aquatic vegetation and standing dead trees. It is highly rated for waterfowl use. Nesting waterfowl includes mallards, black ducks, teal, wood ducks, and mergansers. Fifty acres of tag alder swamp and sedge meadow wetlands border the shore. Muck bottom predominates in two-thirds of the shore littoral zone with the remainder having scattered sand, gravel and rocky bottom areas. Tag alders fringe most of the shore while beyond it is upland hardwood. A total of 4.17 miles of the frontage is Washburn County Forest land. There is no private development. It is accessible at the town road crossing on its east end and by town road from the south.

Cranberry Lake, T39N, R13W, Section 23, Surface Acres-19.0, Maximum Depth-6 feet, M.P.A.-36 ppm, Secchi Disk-3 feet

An acid, bog lake near the headwaters of Whisky Creek. The drainage stream flowing from the lake has an estimated normal flow of 2.0 cubic feet per second. The lake's inflowing stream is somewhat smaller and rather sluggish flowing. The fish population consists of northern pike, bluegills, and black bullheads. This dark brown stained lake is surrounded entirely by open cranberry bog beyond which is tag alder and bog birch then a spruce-tamarack swamp. The entire lake bottom is muck covered. A fringe of floating vegetation of water lilies and watershield surrounds the lake edge. Coontail is the most common underwater vegetation. Mallards, teal and a few black ducks may nest around the lake and its 75 acres of wetlands. Other northern ducks are common during migration seasons. Furbearer use is not significant. There is no private development, public frontage, or public access on the lake.

Crystal Lake, T38, 39N, R11W, Section 2, 35, Surface Acres-28.5, Maximum Depth-29 feet, M.P.A.-13 ppm, Secchi Disk-1 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet stream flowing a mile to Potato Lake. The fishery of Crystal Lake consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, and black bullheads. A near complete winter fish kill occurred in 1964-65. Water levels were an unusual two feet lower than ordinarily. Algal turbidity and excessive aquatic rooted vegetation tend to be a problem here also. The littoral bottom has scattered areas of sand and gravel along 60 percent of the shore while the remainder is muck bottomed. Grass uplands border 45 percent of the lake where pasturing is done, while 35 percent of the shore is wooded upland, and the remaining 20 percent is sedge and cattail meadow. The latter wetland covers 35 acres and provides nesting habitat for mallards, teal and wood ducks. Three farm homes are the extent of private development. State Highway "70" separates the southwest bay from the main body, but a culvert provides a water exchange between the two. Road right-of-way access is the only means of getting on the lake and roadway is also the only public frontage on the lake.

Cyclone Lake, T39N, R13W, Section 26, 36, Surface Acres-90.7, Maximum Depth-18 feet, M.P.A.-26 ppm, Secchi Disk-12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of northern pike, a few walleye, largemouth bass, small bluegills, black crappies, pumpkinseeds, perch, rock bass, brown bullheads, yellow bullheads, and white suckers. Seventy percent of the shoreline is upland with mixed hardwood and conifer vegetation. The remaining shore is a 55-acre tamarack-leatherleaf bog along the northwest end of the lake. The bottom type here is muck while most of the remaining shore littoral is sand-bottomed. Aquatic vegetation is present in moderate amounts, much of it near the bog shore. The water is clear and quite sterile in nutrients. A few mallards and teal and an occasional loon nest along the lake. Furbearer and fall migratory waterfowl use is minor. The private lakeshore development is quite extensive for the size of the lake with one resort and campground and 23 cottages. The only public frontage is an undeveloped platted access on the southwest shore, and a part of the town road midway along the south shore. The lake has no developed public access except that the latter road is used for launching small boats.

Dago Creek Springs, T39N, R13W, Section 25, Surface Acres-1.2, Maximum Depth-5 feet, M.P.A.-79 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A spring pond at the headwaters of Dago Creek, a tributary of the Yellow River near Spooner. It has brook trout as its main fishery but an occasional northern pike can also be found here. This series of about four springs has been dammed by beaver in the recent past and habitat conditions for trout have deteriorated. Silting-in of the pond decreased space for trout. Most of the pond bottom is muck except ten percent, which is sand. The outlet flow is estimated to be 1.0 cubic foot per second. Thirty-six acres of tamarack swamp surround the pond providing some nesting habitat for mallards. There is no private development, public frontage or public access.

Deep Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 25, Surface Acres-9.3, Maximum Depth-20 feet, M.P.A.-4 ppm,

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and lies in a deep basin near the county line in the southeast part of the county. It has a fishery of largemouth bass and bluegills. This clear water lake has a three acre bog on the east shore but the remaining shoreline is steep sloping upland with mixed hardwood and pine. Wildlife value on this lake is limited to a few nesting mallards and wood ducks. There is no private development on the lakeshore since the entire frontage is Washburn County Forest land. Access to this wilderness type lake is limited to walk-in type from the Birchwood Firelane.

Deep Lake, T38N, R11W, Section 18, 19, Surface Acres-42.7, Maximum Depth-29 feet, M.P.A.-7 ppm, Secchi Disk-10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery that includes walleyes, largemouth bass, and bluegills. It is an elongated, single basin lake with a wooded island near the south end. The shoreline is all upland with hardwood vegetation and slopes steeply in places. The littoral bottom is hard materials of sand, gravel and boulder. A few mallards and teal nest around the lake but furbearer use is insignificant. A private campground is located on the north end. Private development consists of three cottages. A public access is located midway along the west shore and is the extent of the lake's public frontage.

Deer Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 8, 17, Surface Acres-102.2, Maximum Depth-19 feet, M.P.A.-45 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A soft water, drainage lake located on Casey Creek, a tributary to the Namekagon River. This elongated, rather shallow lake has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, slow growing panfish, a few walleyes, black crappies, bowfin, and white suckers. Carp are probably also present since the waters upstream are inhabited by them. Casey Creek enters and leaves the north end of the lake. The estimated normal outlet flow is 7.5 cubic feet per second. Another small inlet stream enters the lake at the south end and has a flow of about 0.2 cubic foot per second. Sixty-four acres of tag alder wetlands border the lake along the unnamed inlet bay, the Casey Creek outlet and some of the east shore fringe. Aquatic vegetation is abundant particularly in the north and south bays. These are also muck-bottomed areas. Sand and gravel are found in other littoral shore zones. Water color is light brown. Nesting waterfowl include mallards, teal and loon. Furbearer use is not significant although some muskrats should be present. Private development is on the increase. The nineteen cottages on the lakeshore are located mostly on the west shore since much of the east shore slopes steeply to the lake. There is no public frontage or public access road.

Deer Lake, T41N, R11W, Section 35, 36, Surface Acres-22.3, Maximum Depth-7 feet, M.P.A.-6 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to frequent winterkill conditions. Its present fish population is comprised of minnow species. This acidic, medium brown stained lake has shoreline vegetation of 50 percent upland hardwood, 30 percent agricultural cropland and 20 percent sedge meadow. A thin fringe of the latter is scattered along shore. About eight acres of wetlands provide some habitat for nesting puddle ducks and a few muskrats. The littoral bottom type is dominated by sand on 85 percent; rock is found along 5 percent of the shore, and muck 10 percent. There is no private development, public frontage or public access.

Derosier Lake, T42N, R11W, Section 2, 11, Surface Acres-109.0, Maximum Depth-11 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

An acid, bog lake, the largest lake of this type in the county. It has an intermittent outlet stream that flows out of the south end of the lake and then northeast through several beaver ponds and into the Totagatic River. The fishery of Derosier Lake includes muskellunge, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills and black crappies. The lake had a winter fish kill in 1964-65. This is the only time this condition is known to have occurred. The shoreline of the lake is 54 percent spruce, tamarack and leatherleaf bog. The remainder is upland with mixed hardwoods and pine. The littoral bottom is 45 percent muck along much of the bog shore and the remaining shore is hard bottomed with sand predominating. This seepage type lake has an adequate amount of aquatic vegetation and provides habitat for muskrats and nesting mallards, wood ducks and loon. The only development of the lakeshore is a resort on the north shore. The public access is also off the north shore, and its right-of-way is the only public frontage on the lake.

Devils Lake, T40N, R10W, Section 26, Surface Acres-28.0, Maximum Depth-7 feet, M.P.A.-50 ppm, Secchi Disk-5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake having a small outlet flowing south to the headwaters of Little Bean Brook. A three-foot head water control structure on the lake outlet maintains the lake level although in dry years the flow over it may cease. Devils Lake has frequent winterkill conditions because of its shallow depths. The fishery is reported to be made up of largemouth bass, bluegills and minnows. About an acre of adjoining marsh wetland provides nesting habitat for mallards and teal. There is one cottage on the west shore. There is no public frontage or public access.

Dilly Lake, T39N, R11W, Section 7, 18, Surface Acres-74.0, Maximum Depth-10 feet, M.P.A.-80 ppm, Secchi Disk-4 feet

A hard water, drainage lake midway along the stream course of Potato Creek. The estimated normal outlet flow is 11.6 cubic feet per second. The fishery is composed of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappie, perch, white suckers, bowfin, bullheads, redhorse, creek chubs and common shiners. All but two percent of the lake is bordered by wetlands, most of which is tag alder swamp with some tamarack and spruce swamp on the north end and sedge meadow scattered elsewhere. About 150 acres of these wetlands provide habitat for muskrats and nesting mallards, black ducks, teal, wood ducks, and coot. The littoral bottom is muck along 85 percent of the shore and gravel along the east shore and a small part of the west shore. Aquatic vegetation is abundant and varied, including wild rice, cattail, bulrush, duckweed, pondweeds, water lily, and coontail. Water color is light brown, becoming turbid at times from inflowing materials. There are three cottages on the steeply sloping east upland backshore. A town road ending provides public access on the west shore and is the extent of the public frontage on the lake.

Dock Lake, T39N, R13W, Section 21, Surface Acres-47.2, Maximum Depth-6 feet, M.P.A.-14 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to frequent winterkill conditions because of shallow depths. The present fishery is probably bluegills, bullheads and minnows. The lake has been used as a water source in commercial cranberry production. The immediate shoreline of the lake is upland with mixed hardwoods. The littoral bottom is mostly sand with a few scattered areas of gravel and muck. The two islands in the lake are state-owned. The lake's wildlife resource is limited to a few nesting mallards. In the past, a large number of northern ducks and geese used the lake but with increased activity of the cranberry operation, these flights have greatly diminished. There is no other private development of the lakeshore. It has no public access and the shoreline of the two islands 0.22 mile, is the extent of the public frontage.

Dugan Lake, T39N, R10W, Section 29, Surface Acres-53.0, Maximum Depth-35 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm, Secchi Disk-5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it has a small outlet flow of about 0.1 cubic foot per second that is the headwaters of Dugan Run. An intermittent inlet stream drains from nearby Little Dugan Lake to Dugan Lake. Dugan Run is a tributary to Potato Creek. The fishery of the lake includes northern pike, largemouth bass, and bluegills. A winter fish kill seems to have occurred in 1964-65, but considering the lake condition of adequate depths this situation should not ordinarily occur except as only an occasional partial freeze-out. Forty-seven acres of tag alder swamp along the inlet and tamarack-leatherleaf bog and sedge marsh scattered along some of the other shore provide some nesting habitat for mallards and teal. The lake bottom is rather uneven. An island off the south shore and a gravel shoal area with two-foot water depths bisect the middle of the lake. Floating and emergent aquatic vegetation is common along shore. Eighty percent of the shoreline is upland with mixed hardwoods. There is no private development or public frontage. Access is only available by trail to the northeast side of the lake.

Dunn Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 14, 23, Surface Acres-192.6, Maximum Depth-39 feet, M.P.A.-46 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A soft water, drainage lake on Casey Creek with Little Casey Lake upstream and Big Casey Lake downstream from Dunn Lake. The estimated normal outlet flow is 5.5 cubic feet per second. The fish population of the lake includes walleye, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappies, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, perch, brown and yellow bullheads, redhorse, white suckers, bowfin, bluntnose minnows, log perch, and johnny darters. Carp are also present and may be becoming a problem. The lake is elongated north and south and much of the lakeshore slopes steeply. The only wetlands are along the inlet stream. The littoral bottom is hard materials of sand, gravel and a few boulders. Extensive development of the shoreline with buildings has mostly eliminated waterfowl nesting except for a few mallards. Private development includes 4 resorts and 50 cottages. A public access is located at the south end of the lake and is the only public frontage, with 0.03 mile of town land.

Earl Springs, T40N, R11W, Section 18, Surface Acres-0.5, Maximum Depth-6 feet, M.P.A.-58 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

These two small spring ponds are on the headwaters of Earl Creek, a short tributary to the Namekagon River. The upper pond is the deeper of the two. The lower pond is less than a foot deep. Brook trout are present in small numbers both in the outlet creek and springs. A fifty-foot fringe of tag alder borders the ponds and upland hardwoods are found beyond them. The estimated normal flow of the springs is 0.3 cubic foot per second. The bottom type is about 50 percent sand and the remainder muck and flocculent silt. Filamentous algae is the most common aquatic vegetation. Two acres of wetlands provide nesting habitat for mallards. Washburn County Forest land surrounds the springs. There is no developed public access but a town road lies only a short walking distance to the east. There is no private development.

Elbow Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 4, 9, 10, Surface Acres-36.3, Maximum Depth-25 feet, M.P.A.-5 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of largemouth bass and bluegills. This irregular, crescent shaped lake has clear water and sandy shoreline mixed with gravel. Much of the lakeshore is steep sloping. The lake offers little for wetlands but nesting mallards, teal, wood ducks and loon are found here. Furbearer use is minor. The uplands are covered with mixed hardwoods and red pine. Of the total 1.88 miles of shoreline, 1.33 miles are in public ownership as Washburn County Forest land. A public access is located on the southeast end. The lake has no private development.

Eliza Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 17, Surface Acres-27.3, Maximum Depth-46 feet, M.P.A.-5 ppm, Secchi Disk-12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fish population of largemouth bass, bluegills and pumpkinseeds. The shoreline is steep around much of the lake. A small bog is found off the northwest shore and marshy edges are located in two places on the south shore. Ten percent of the upland is open pasture and the remainder is mixed hardwoods. This clear water lake has a moderate amount of aquatic vegetation but is well distributed along shore with watershield, white water lily and pondweed. The bottom type is mostly gravel with small areas of sand and boulders, and muck along the wetlands. Adjacent wetlands of 30 acres provide nesting habitat for mallards, teal and wood ducks. Furbearer use is small. There is one old cabin on the lake, but there is no public frontage or public access.

Elizabeth Lake, T37N, R11W, Section 10, Surface Acres-36.5, Maximum Depth-24 feet, M.P.A.-10 ppm, Secchi Disk-6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of largemouth bass and bullheads. The lakeshore is wild and undeveloped and owned by the Boy Scouts of America. Their camp is located nearby. A small brush swamp adjoins the east shore and the north end of the lake is bordered by bog and marsh. Upland hardwoods occupy the remaining shore. Fifteen acres of wetlands provide habitat for a variety of waterfowl and game species. Nesting mallards, teal and wood ducks as well as beaver use the lake. There is no public frontage or public access.

Ellsworth Lake, T39N, R13W, Section 17, 18, Surface Acres-173.8, Maximum Depth-6 feet, M.P.A.-37 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to an occasional severe winterkill of the fishery. Water levels during the mid-1930's were quite low in this shallow lake. The present fishery is made up of northern pike, largemouth bass, and bluegills. This clear water lake has hardwoods along the most of the north and south shores and tag alder swamps are found on the east and west ends. A wooded island is also found off the west end, and a bed of emergent vegetation nearby has a gravel bottom. The remaining shore bottom type is sand and gravel off the uplands and muck and silt off the wetlands. A small, rather isolated bay of about 9 acres is located off the west shore and is connected to the main basin by a narrow channel. The bay also has a maximum depth of six feet. The lake is heavily used by ducks during migration and some mallards and wood ducks nest here. A few muskrats are also present. Private development amounts to 14 cottages and homes on the north shore. Public accesses are located on the east end and the south side of the lake. Besides the access frontage, the island is state-owned for a total public frontage of 0.14 mile.

Evergreen Lake, T39N, R12W, Section 23, Surface Acres-16.0, Maximum Depth-8 feet, M.P.A.-21 ppm

An acid, bog lake surrounded by tamarack, black spruce, leatherleaf bog and a fringe of tag alder. The fishery is made up of slow-growing bluegills. The lake bottom is entirely muck. The 65 acres of wetlands surrounding this landlocked lake provide nesting habitat for mallards, teal and wood ducks. Duck hunting is an important use of the lake but few furbearers are found here for trapping. There is no private development and public frontage is limited to the access on the north side of the lake.

Fawn Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 25, Surface Acres-9.4, Maximum Depth-8 feet, M.P.A.-11 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to winterkill conditions. The fishery is limited to minnows. It lies in a deep basin with a steeply sloping shoreline. The shore has upland hardwoods and pine. The only wetlands present are a small floating bog and a marsh island near the west end. There is no private development since the entire frontage is Washburn County Forest land. A walk-in type access is available. Nesting waterfowl includes mallards and wood ducks. Beaver are also present.

Fenton Lake, T37N, R11W, Section 21, 28, Surface Acres-139.0, Maximum Depth-52 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm, Secchi Disk-12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and quite irregularly shaped. Its two basins are nearly separated by peninsulas projecting from the southeast and northwest shores. The north part has a maximum depth of 24 feet and the south has 52 feet. Two small, wooded islands, state-owned are located in the south basin. The fishery of Fenton Lake is made up of walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, rock bass, black bullheads, white suckers, and a few smallmouth bass. An old survey report also indicates ciscos as being present but more recent data on the population is not available. The shoreline is mostly upland with hardwoods and a few pine. A marshy fringe is found along the southeast end. Bottom types are mostly sand and boulder with small areas of gravel and muck. Aquatic vegetation is sparse. Nesting waterfowl includes mallards, teal and loon. Furbearer use is minor. Private development is limited to two dwellings. A boat rental is located at the west end of the upper basin. A small public access is also located at the northwest end of this basin. The public frontage amounts to 0.10 mile of lakeshore that includes the island and access frontage.

Fish Lake, T41N, R11W, Section 4, Surface Acres-11.9, Maximum Depth-9 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm, Secchi Disk-3 feet

An acid, bog lake with dark brown water, it is landlocked but connected by a small channel to a nearby lake to the east (4-4). The fishery is made up of small northern pike and bluegills. Winterkill conditions probably occur but to what extent is not known. Seventy percent of the lakeshore is bog with tamarack, black spruce, tag alder, bog birch and leatherleaf. The remainder is marsh with sedges and cattails. About 145 acres of wetlands near the lake provide nesting for puddle ducks. Furbearer use is insignificant. The entire lake bottom is muck and detritus. All of the lake frontage of 0.76 mile is in public ownership as part of the Washburn County Forest. There is one private cabin on the west side. Access is by unimproved road and walk-in trail.

Floyd Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 17, Surface Acres-11.0, Maximum Depth-33 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and located in a deep end moraine depression basin. This clear water lake has a fishery of largemouth bass, bluegills and bullheads. The shoreline is mostly steep sloped except on the north end where a ten-acre tamarack and leatherleaf bog is located. The upland shore is open farmland on all but the west side. The littoral bottom type is unsorted sand, gravel and boulder along the upland shore and muck off the bog. A few waterfowl use the lake during migratory season, and mallards and teal nest here. Furbearer use is not significant. There is no public frontage or public access. Private development is limited to one seasonally used farmhouse.

Gardner Lake, T41N, R11W, Section 31, 32, Surface Acres-36.7, Maximum Depth-15 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake located two miles east of Lampson in the glacial ground moraine. This landlocked lake has a fishery of largemouth bass, bluegills and minnows and is subject to occasional winterkill conditions. Three acres of scattered wetlands along shore consist of a fringe of tag alder and marshy pockets of sedges, bulrushes and smartweed. Upland hardwood is found along the west shore, pasture on the northeast and conifer plantations off the southeast shore. Nesting waterfowl includes mallards, teal and loon. Aquatic vegetation is common in the lake, particularly on the southeast. Common plants include watershield, water lily, and coontail. Littoral bottom type is 60 percent sand and rock, and 40 percent muck. There is one cottage on the lakeshore with several more in the back lot area and a farm at the north end. Public frontage and access is found along the town road that follows the northwest shore.

Gilmore Lake, T42N, R12W, Section 8, 9, 17, 20, Surface Acres-389.4, Maximum Depth-36 feet, M.P.A.-38 ppm, Secchi Disk-15 feet

A soft water, drainage lake with a quarter-mile long outlet stream flowing into the Totagatic River. The estimated normal outlet flow is 4.0 cubic feet per second, however, the flow direction reverses during occasions of high water in the river. The fishery of Gilmore Lake is composed of walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, rather slow-growing bluegills, black crappies, pumpkinseeds, rock bass, perch, yellow bullheads, brown bullheads, a few smallmouth bass, and white suckers. The shape of Gilmore Lake is a highly irregular crescent. The outlet flows out the northeast end and the northwest has narrows which separate the basin, of what is locally known as Little Gilmore Lake, from the main basin. The larger basin is shallower with a maximum depth of 30 feet. About one-half of the lakeshore slopes steeply but has not appreciably interfered with private development. The bottom type near shore is 85 percent sand, 5 percent gravel and 10 percent muck along the marsh wetlands located at each end of the lake. The weedy outlet bay is excellent duck habitat

with nesting mallards, teal, wood ducks and loon. Beaver are usually present on the lake but muskrat use is minor. A total of 130 acres of wetlands adjoin the lake. Private development amounts to 9 resorts and 64 cottages. Public frontage amounts to 0.02 mile of town land in the public access and two undeveloped platted accesses. The access is located east of the culvert separating the two lake basins. The Little Gilmore Lake portion is accessible through the culvert and the outlet provides navigable water access to the Totagatic River.

Glendennon Lake, T38N, R11W, Section 4, 5, Surface Acres-10.9, Maximum Depth-7 feet, M.P.A.-20 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to annual winterkill conditions and fluctuating water levels. It has no fishery at present. It lies in a glacial depression with a fringe of marsh and tag alder around the shore. Mallards nest here and other spring and fall migratory ducks and occasionally geese use the lake and its one acre of wetlands. Furbearer use is minor. The common aquatic vegetation is yellow water lily. The entire watershed of the lake is wooded with mixed hardwood, red pine and white pine. There is no private lakeshore development, public frontage or public access.

Goose Lake, T39N, R13W, Section 14, 15, Surface Acres-70.2, Maximum Depth-11 feet, M.P.A.-6 ppm, Secchi Disk-5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to an occasional complete winterkill of fish. Years of recorded occurrences are 1956 and 1965. The present fishery is probably made up of northern pike, largemouth bass, and bluegills. About two feet of fluctuations occur in water level depths and contribute to winterkill conditions. The lake has two basins separated by a shallow channel. The north basin is only six feet in maximum depth and has an abundance of floating aquatic vegetation. The lower basin has eleven feet of depth and has a large amount of steep shoreline. The latter's shore is upland except near the channel while nearly half the shore of the north basin is bordered by scattered marsh and a tamarack and leatherleaf bog along the east shore. A total of 330 acres of wetlands adjoin the lake. The water color is light brown stained. Three small islands are found in the upper basin. Mallards and teal nest around the lake and a significant number of other type ducks, coot and Canada geese use the lake during spring and fall migrations. The only private development is one cottage off the south end of the lake. A public access with limited parking is located on the west side. Public frontage amounts to 0.23 mile of county, town and federal lands.

Goose Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 21, 22, Surface Acres-72.5, Maximum Depth-3 feet, M.P.A.-28 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to annual winter freeze-out conditions. This shallow lake has clear water and a muck bottom. The fish population, if any is present, is limited to hardy minnow species. Aquatic vegetation is abundant, but shore wetlands are lacking since upland with oak and jack pine surrounds the lake. Nesting ducks include mallards, teal, black ducks, and wood ducks. Muskrats are common, but use of the lake by other furbearers is minor. There is no development on the lakeshore and it lacks a public access except walk-in over public land. Public frontage amounts to 0.52 mile of Washburn County Forest land on the northwest shore.

Grass Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 33, Surface Acres-29.1, Maximum Depth-4 feet, M.P.A.-6 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, with an intermittent outlet flow to Rocky Ridge Creek. It is surrounded by sedge meadow and tag alder on 70 percent of the shore and 30 percent tamarack and leatherleaf bog on the north and south ends. Because of frequent winterkill conditions the fishery is limited to minnows. Aquatic vegetation is abundant, especially white water lily and watershield. The 24 acres of wetlands provide some nesting habitat for mallards and teal but furbearer use is minor. The lakeshore is 90 percent muck and 10 percent sandy areas. There is no private development, public frontage or public access.

Grassy Lake, T37N, R13W, Section 27, 28, Surface Acres-37.5, Maximum Depth-10 feet, M.P.A.-40 ppm, Secchi Disk-5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to winterkill conditions. The present fishery is probably bluegills and bullheads. At least 60 percent of the lakeshore is marsh wetland. The remainder is upland with mixed hardwoods and an open grassy area on the north side. The lake level fluctuates to some extent which increases the winter freeze-out potential. The lake basin is elongated east and west, and the latter basin is deeper. Most of the east end has an abundance of floating and submergent vegetation. The littoral bottom type is 70 percent muck and 30 percent sand. Nesting waterfowl include the local puddle ducks and loon. Furbearer use, except perhaps for muskrat, is not significant. There is no private development on the lakeshore since the entire lake is Washburn County Forest land. Public access is limited to walk-in trail.

Green Lake, T40N, R11W, Section 22, 27, Surface Acres-29.4, Maximum Depth-30 feet, M.P.A.-13 ppm, Secchi Disk-3 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked. The fishery includes northern pike, largemouth bass and bluegills. This lake borders on being an acid bog lake since 37 percent of the shore is tamarack, spruce and leatherleaf bog. Some of the other shore that is not upland has tag alders. The water color is dark brown stained. Eighty percent of the littoral bottom type is muck and the rest sandy. Thirty-eight acres of wetlands provide some nesting habitat for mallards. Furbearer use is not significant. There is one cottage on the lakeshore. The lake has no public frontage or access road.

Gull Creek Springs, T40N, R11W, Section 8, 9, Surface Acres-5.0, Maximum Depth-4 feet, M.P.A.-70 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A spring pond with a tributary outlet stream to the main stem of Gull Creek, two miles downstream from Gull Lake in the Namekagon River watershed. The estimated normal outlet flow of the spring pond is 6.7 cubic feet per second. A few brook trout are present along with a large number of minnows. Gull Creek is considered to be a warm water, minnow stream. The pond is elongated and irregularly shaped. It is bordered by marsh, tag alder swamp and tamarack at the head end. Sixty-five percent of the bottom is muck and detritus and the rest near the outlet is sandy bottomed. About three-quarters of the pond is less than one foot deep. Aquatic vegetation consists of yellow pond lily and Elodea. There are 20 acres of surrounding wetlands to provide nesting habitat for mallards and teal. Furbearer use at present is minor but beaver have used the pond in the past. There is no private development since the springs have Washburn County Forest land around them. Public access is by unimproved trail from the south with a short walk-in from the trail end.

Gull Lake, T41N, R11W, Section 28, 29, 33, Surface Acres-510.6, Maximum Depth-19 feet, M.P.A.-62 ppm

A hard water, drainage lake with Gull Creek flowing through it. The outlet located at the south end has an estimated normal flow of 0.6 cubic foot per second. A three-foot culvert on County Highway "F" serves as a water level control structure and provides a head of 1.42 feet. The fishery of Gull Lake is comprised of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, pumpkinseeds, brown bullheads, yellow bullheads, white suckers, bowfin, bluntnose minnows and common shiners. A few walleyes may also be present but do not contribute much to the fishery. The small inlet part of Gull Creek at the lake's north end is a brook trout stream, while the outlet portion is a warm water, minnow stream. The lake is an elongated single basin, oriented north and south. The east and west shores slope steeply to the lake in many places, while marsh and tamarack bogs are located at each end. About 105 acres of wetlands adjoin the lake. Bottom types along shore are 52 percent sand, 17 percent gravel and 31 percent muck. All but 5 percent of the lake's watershed is wooded and the remainder is agricultural drainage. The water color is light brown stained. Mallards, teal, wood ducks, and loon nest around the lake and muskrats are common. A significant number of northern diver ducks frequent the lake seasonally. Private lakeshore development includes 4 four resorts and about 30 cottages. Public frontage amounts to 0.04 mile and is the frontage of the three public accesses and a narrow undeveloped platted access. An access with some parking is located midway along the east shore and accesses with limited parking are located at the north end and midway along the west shore.

Harmon Lake, T38N, R11W, Section 12, 13, Surface Acres-95.8, Maximum Depth-33 feet, M.P.A.-12 ppm, Secchi Disk-15 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and is subject to infrequent but complete winterkills. Its average depth is eight feet and in years of low water levels the lake is prone to freeze-out. The last fish kill occurred in 1964-65. The present fishery is made up of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills and a few smallmouth bass. The lake is irregularly shaped with a large, shallow bog off the west shore. The littoral bottom is predominantly boulder, with lesser amounts of muck in the west bay, and unsorted sand and gravel. The lake has clear water but a scarcity of vegetation except in the west bay. The entire lakeshore is upland with mixed hardwoods. There are few furbearers here in the absence of wetlands. Nesting ducks include mallards, teal, and wood ducks. A few other diving ducks are present here in spring and fall mirgration periods. The entire lakeshore is in public frontage as part of the Washburn County Forest, hence has no private development. A county campground was constructed on the lake's north shore and provides swimming, picnicking, camping and public access.

Harrison Lake, T38N, R12W, Section 5, Surface Acres-17.2, Maximum Depth-27 feet, M.P.A.-16 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of bluegills and minnows. This light brown stained lake is surrounded entirely by sedge meadow. Thirty acres of wetlands adjoin the lake. A wide, littoral shore bottom has an abundance of floating and emergent vegetation and a muck bottom except on parts of the east and north shore where there is sand. Teal and mallards nest around the lake and muskrats are common. Otter frequent the lake, also. The lake lies within the Beaver Brook Wildlife area and 0.64 mile of the lake's frontage is state-owned. There is no private development. Access is only by a short walk-in from the south.

Haugen Lake, T37N, R11W, Section 31, 32, Surface Acres-43.3, Maximum Depth-6 feet, M.P.A.-7 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

An irregularly shaped, soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to frequent winterkill conditions. Its present fish population probably includes northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegills and black bullheads. A culvert connects Haugen Lake to nearby Upper Devil Lake to the south by a road culvert. Naturally fluctuating water levels of from 2 to 6 feet occur occasionally, complicating the freezeout problem. About 22 acres of marsh wetlands adjoin the lake on the east and northwest bays. Three islands with a total area of 3.8 acres in the lake are state-owned. Ten percent of the watershed is in agricultural use, some near the lake, and the rest is mixed hardwoods and pine. Twenty-five percent of the lakeshore is sand, gravel and boulder, while the remainder is muck bottomed. Aquatic vegetation is common. Nesting waterfowl include mallards, teal and wood ducks. Furbearer use is not significant. Of the lake's 2.3 miles of shoreline, 0.58 mile is in public ownership that includes the island frontage and the town road right-of-way. A public access is located off the town road, but parking is limited to the roadside. The only private development is one abandoned cabin on the south shore.

Hay Lake, T41N, R11W, Section 25, 36, Surface Acres-78.7, Maximum Depth-9 feet, M.P.A.-66 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A hard water, drainage lake, midway along the course of Hay Creek, a tributary to the Namekagon River. The estimated normal outlet flow of Hay Lake is 1.3 cubic feet per second. Its fishery includes northern pike, largemouth bass, and bluegills. Other species are probably present also, but no recent survey is available for verification. All but 19 percent of the lakeshore is wetlands of various types from willow-tag alder swamp to tamarack bog and fresh meadow. The only upland on the east shore is steeply sloping with mixed hardwood and pine vegetation. The lake lies in glacial ground moraine and as usual has a shallow basin. Littoral bottom types are 58 percent muck, 20 percent sand and 22 percent gravel scattered randomly. A small unnamed tributary enters the lake from the north end and is a warm water minnow stream. The inlet and outlet stream, Hay Creek, is also minnow water. The average depth of Hay Lake is less than six feet, so perhaps winter freeze-out conditions could occur in drier years. About 310 acres of wetlands border the lake. Nesting waterfowl include mallards, teal, wood ducks and mergansers. A large number of other puddle ducks, diver ducks and coot also frequent the lake during the migratory seasons. Muskrats are also common. Private development of the lakeshore is three cottages. A boat rental place on the southwest also allows boat launching for a fee. There is no public access available except on the 0.08 mile of Town of Gull Lake undeveloped frontage on the west shore.

Heart Lake, T37N, R13W, Section 4, Surface Acres-8.7, Maximum Depth-12 feet, M.P.A.-19 ppm, Secchi Disk-3 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it has an intermittent outlet stream flowing into the North Fork of the Clam River drainage system. This dark-brown, stained lake is subject to winter freeze-out conditions. Its present fishery is limited to bullheads, brook sticklebacks, mudminnows, and fathead minnows. A small earthen dike dams the outlet. There is little for wetland shore and much of the upland shore is farm grassland. Its wildlife value is limited to a few nesting mallards and teal. There is no private development on the immediate lakeshore but a farm dwelling and house are nearby. The lake has no public frontage or public access.

Hointville Lake, T41N, R13W, Section 21, Surface Acres-58.4, Maximum Depth-23 feet, M.P.A.-58 ppm, Secchi Disk-11 feet

A hard water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and located in the pitted, sandy glacial outwash plain of northwest Washburn County. It has a fishery that includes largemouth bass and bluegills. The lakeshore is mainly steeply sloping upland with mixed hardwoods and pine. An 18-acre wetland of sedge meadow and leatherleaf bog is located along the north shore. Muck bottom is found along the wetlands while the remaining littoral zone is sand and gravel bottomed. Aquatic vegetation is sparse. A few nesting puddle ducks may be found here, but furbearer use is minor. Private development consists of a Boy Scout camp which is located on the east end of the lake. There is no public frontage or public access.

Holmes Lake, T38N, R12W, Section 1, 12, Surface Acres-20.3, Maximum Depth-6 feet, M.P.A.-10 ppm, Secchi Disk-5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has medium brown water coloration. Because of frequent winterkill conditions, it lacks a fishery. Aquatic vegetation is abundant but wetlands are lacking. The lakeshore is upland with mixed hardwoods. Littoral bottom type is unsorted sand and gravel. Nesting waterfowl includes mallards, wood ducks and an occasional lesser scaup. Beaver are also frequently present. There is no private lakeshore development. The entire lakeshore is Washburn County Forest land. The only access is by walk-in over the public lands.

Horseshoe Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 3, Surface Acres-23.8, Maximum Depth-5 feet, M.P.A.-53 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A hard water, seepage lake, it is landlocked but occasionally connected to a pond to the north, which is also landlocked. It is subject to annual winterkill conditions and natural water level fluctuations during drier years. Its fishery is limited to minnows. The littoral bottom is mostly sand. Aquatic vegetation is abundant. Upland hardwoods surround the lake except near the west shore where County Highway "B" passes near the lake. There are no connecting wetlands. A few puddle ducks may be raised here each year but furbearer use is minor. There is no private development, public frontage or public access.

Horseshoe Lake, T42N, R12,13W, Section 25, 30, 31, 36, Surface Acres-194.2, Maximum Depth-21 feet, M.P.A.-23 ppm, Secchi Disk-20 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, black crappies, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, bullheads, white suckers, bluntnose minnows, and a few walleyes. The panfish tend to be slow-growing. This horseshoe-shaped lake has a narrow constriction between two basins. The west basin is shallower with a depth of 19 feet. Water level fluctuations of about 3 feet occur during drier years, 1965 for instance. The channel was nearly dry at that time, but normally it has three feet of depth in it. About 70 percent of the shore slopes steeply to the lake. The littoral bottom type is hard materials of mostly sand, 92 percent, and the rest gravel. Emergent and submergent aquatic vegetation is quite common along shore with bulrushes and coontail respectively, but only a few areas have sparse water lilies as the only floating vegetation. There are no wetlands directly on the lakeshore. The upland vegetation is oak and jack pine mostly. Nesting ducks include a few mallards and wood ducks. Furbearer use is minor. There is a large amount of private lakeshore development with a private boys camp, two resorts and 41 cottages. There is a public access with limited parking off the east basin at its south end. This access and two undeveloped platted accesses comprise the only public frontage of 0.03 mile.

Island Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 11,14, Surface Acres-275.7, Maximum Depth-44 feet, M.P.A.-55 ppm, Secchi Disk-12 feet

A hard water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, pumpkinseeds, black crappies, bullheads, white suckers and common shiners. It lies in the sandy outwash of northwest Washburn County. Eight-three percent of the shoreline is upland with oak and jack pine. The littoral zone is sand and gravel along the upland and muck off the leatherleaf bog and willow-tag alder on the southwest shore and off the small sedge marsh on the northwest bay. There are 35 acres of wetlands providing nesting habitat for puddle ducks and loon; a large number of other migratory waterfowl also use the lake in season. Aquatic vegetation of a variety of species is present in moderate abundance. Private lakeshore development includes two resorts and forty cottages. A public access is located off the west shore and an undeveloped platted access is also located on the west shore. Public frontage includes the access sites and the state-owned island for a total of 0.31 mile.

Jerry Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 25, 26, 34, 35, Surface Acres-86.7, Maximum Depth-5 feet, MP.A.-13 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to occasional winterkill conditions. Its present fishery is probably northern pike and bluegills, although there is no recent survey information available. This shallow lake has an irregular shoreline with scattered areas of marsh and bog wetlands adjoining it. The upland shore is wooded with mixed hardwood and pine, except for the west shore, which is open grassland. Aquatic vegetation is present in large abundance. Bottom types along shore are 50 fifty percent 10 ten percent gravel, and 40 percent muck. This clear water lake has 160 acres of wetlands adjacent to it. Nesting waterfowl include teal, mallards, and wood ducks. A large number of northern ducks and Canada geese also use the lake in spring and fall, however, waterfowl hunting is not outstanding here. Muskrats are common to the lake. There is no private development, public access or public frontage.

Johnson Lake, T37N, R13W, Section 23, Surface Acres-22.4, Maximum Depth-9 feet, M.P.A.-14 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to occasional winterkill conditions. Its fishery is limited to minnows. The lake has light brown colored, acidic water. The shoreline is quite irregular with several shallow bays. The shoreline is wooded with upland hardwoods with no wetlands except a small swamp off the southwest shore. Littoral bottom types vary from unsorted sand, gravel and boulder along the main shore to muck in the bays. Nesting ducks include mallards, teal, and wood ducks. Muskrats and beaver are common to the lake. There is no private development on the lakeshore. Public frontage amounts to 1.5 miles of Washburn County Forest land of the lake's 1.57 miles of frontage. Access is only by walk-in, although an unimproved trail crosses the private land to the lake.

Kekegama Lake, T37N, R12W, Section 23, 26, 35, Surface Acres-109.7, Maximum Depth-24 feet, M.P.A.-92 ppm, Secchi Disk-5 feet

A hard water, drainage lake, having an outlet stream, Bear Creek, flowing south into Bear Lake. The estimated normal flow at the outlet is 6.0 cubic feet per second. Kekegama Lake is a natural glacial lake in the pitted outwash. The lake's fish population includes northern pike, largemouth bass, black crappies, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, perch, bullheads and white suckers. The lake is elongated north and south and has steeply sloping shore on much of the frontage. A tamarack bog lies along the inlet stream at the north end and a tag alder swamp is located along the outlet bay. The adjoining wetlands amount to 88 acres. A good stand of wild rice is also found in the outlet bay. Algae blooms are common occurrences and the water has a turbid appearance. The littoral bottom is predominantly gravel and boulder off the east and west shores and muck is found at each end. Puddle ducks nest along the lakeshore and muskrats are common to the lake. A large number of other ducks, coot and occasionally geese use the lake during migration periods. There are two resorts and seven cottages on the lakeshore. The Town of Sarona provided a public access on the east shore. Public frontage of 0.03 mile is the shoreline of the access site.

King Lake, T40N, R10W, Section 24, 25, Surface Acres-22.0, Maximum Depth-6 feet, M.P.A.-11 ppm, Secchi Disk-4 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to winterkill conditions. Its fishery is limited to minnow species. The lake water has a medium brown coloration and is rather acidic. The littoral bottom is 90 percent muck and 10 percent in scattered areas of sand. Twenty-three acres of sedge meadow wetlands border several parts of the lake. The remaining shore has upland hardwood cover. Waterfowl broods using the lake include mallards, teal and wood ducks. A few muskrats are present. There is one cottage on the north shore. The lake does not have a developed public access but 0.54 mile of Washburn County Forest frontage and lands provide for walk-in type access.

Kingelm Lake, T37N, R11W, Section 29, Surface Acres-57.3, Maximum Depth-7 feet, M.P.A.-4 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

An acid, bog lake, it is landlocked but has an intermittent flowing outlet stream to the south into Haugen Lake. The lake is subject to winter freeze-out conditions and its present fishery is made up of only minnows. The lake water is light brown colored and is acidic in pH. Aquatic vegetation is common over most of the lake. The littoral bottom is 70 percent muck and 30 percent sand. About 70 percent of the lakeshore is also bordered by leatherleaf bog and the rest has a fringe of sedge marsh. Upland hardwood and scattered pine lie beyond the wetlands on the steeply sloping back areas. Thirty acres of wetlands surround the lake. Muskrats are common, while nesting ducks include the usual native puddle ducks. Spring and fall migrant ducks of other species along with coot and Canada geese are an important part of the waterfowl resource here. There is no private development, public frontage or public access on the lakeshore.

Kinny Lake, T37N, R13W, Section 18, 19, Surface Acres-9.6, Maximum Depth-27 feet, M.P.A.-10 ppm, Secchi Disk-5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with light brown coloration, it is landlocked. The fishery includes northern pike, smallmouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, and bullheads. Thirty acres of marsh and shrub wetlands border the northwest side of the lake. The remaining shore has mixed hardwood. Steeply sloping shorelands are found on the east and southwest sides. Bottom types along shore are 85 percent unsorted sand and gravel and 15 percent muck. Aquatic vegetaion is common along shore and rather dense in the northwest bay. Nesting puddle ducks are common but furbearer use is minor. The lake has no private development but County Highway "J" runs close to the north side of the lake. There is no other public frontage or access on the lake.

Lakeside Lake, T41N, R12W, Section 2, Surface Acres-32.1, Maximum Depth-8 feet, M.P.A.-5 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and is subject to occasional winter freeze-out conditions. Its present fishery includes northern pike, largemouth bass, and bluegills. Some fluctuations in water levels occur in drier years in this rather shallow lake. The lake's south and most of the west shores are wetlands of sedge marsh and leatherleaf bog. The east shore is steeply sloping to the lake and the C & NW Railway parallels it. The north shore is wooded upland with a sandy littoral bottom. Twenty-seven acres of wetlands border the lake. Nesting waterfowl include mallards and wood ducks. Furbearer use is not important here. There is no private development on the lakeshore and no public access road although 0.8 mile of the lake's 1.0 mile of shoreline is Washburn County Forest land.

Lazy Island Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 18, Surface Acres-60.1, Maximum Depth-52 feet, M.P.A.-7 ppm, Secchi Disk-10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills and perch. The lake lies in a steep-sided, irregular shaped depression and has three distinct basins. A wooded island is located near the west end of the lake. The main shore is mostly wooded upland with only two small areas of sedge marsh off the east basin. The bottom type along shore is mostly poorly sorted sand, gravel and rubble. Aquatic vegetation growth is sparse in Lazy Island Lake. Furbearer use is minor here, but waterfowl nesting is common for mallards, teal, wood ducks and loon. There is one cottage on the lake on the east end. The only access is a trail across private lands. There is no public frontage.

Leach Lake, T37N, R13W, Section 19, Surface Acres-29.8, Maximum Depth-32 feet, M.P.A.-60 ppm, Secchi Disk-7 feet

A hard water, seepage lake in the southwest corner of the county. It is landlocked and has clear water with only a slight occasional algal bloom. The fish population consists of walleyes, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, and white suckers. The lake is a chain of three rather separated basins. The north basin has a large leatherleaf bog in the middle with 5 to 11-foot deep channel of water around it. A narrow boat channel leads to the middle basin which is similar and has a large tamarack-leatherleaf bog attached to its north shore. It too has a maximum depth of eleven feet. A wider, one to two-foot wide channel connects with the larger main basin of the lake to the south. Most of the lakeshore is steeply sloped and wooded. Other than the bogs already mentioned, the lake has no adjoining wetlands. About 40 percent of the lake's watershed is used for growing agricultural crops. The littoral bottom types are 50 percent sand, 30 percent boulder, 15 percent gravel and 5 percent muck. A few mallards and teal nest around the lake, but other waterfowl and furbearer use is unimportant here. There is one summer cabin on the lakeshore. The only public frontage is the short, carry-in town access site at the south end of the lake.

Leaman Lake, T37N, R13W, Section 26, Surface Acres-5.0, Maximum Depth-15 feet, M.P.A.-13 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, it has an intermittent outlet to Boyer Creek, a tributary to Bear Lake. Occasional winterkill conditions here limit the fishery to minnows. Some fluctuations in water levels also occur. The lake is bordered by ten acres of sedge meadow and leatherleaf bog. Nearly one-half of the lakeshore frontage is wetland with the remainder wooded upland. Muskrats and beaver are common to the lake along with a few nesting mallards and wood ducks. The littoral bottom is entirely muck covered. There is no private development on the lakeshore; the entire frontage is Washburn County Forest land. The only access is by walk-in over the county lands.

Leesome Lake, T38N, R11W, Section 9, 16, Surface Acres-146.1, Maximum Depth-53 feet, M.P.A.-13 ppm, Secchi Disk-18 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery that includes northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, rock bass and white suckers. The lake is elongated but irregular in shape. Much of the shore slopes steeply. The predominant bottom types are sand and gravel, 41 and 51 percent respectively, with the remainder being boulder and muck. The surrounding shore vegetation is upland hardwood and scattered pine. A small sedge meadow is located along the northwest shore behind a point. The water in this lake is quite clear in transparency, but also rather infertile in productivity. About in the middle of the lake there is a 1.9 acre state-owned island. The island frontage is the only public frontage on the lake. The lake lacks a public access. Private development amounts to a campground and boat rental place and seven cottages. Nesting waterfowl here includes mallards, teal, wood ducks and loon. Furbearer use is minor.

Leisure Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 12, 13, Surface Acres-75.0, Maximum Depth-26 feet, M.P.A.-28 ppm, Secchi Disk-7 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fish population at present of muskellunge, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, rock bass, bullheads, and white suckers. A partial chemical fish removal project was undertaken here in 1957 in order to reduce the stunted panfish population. Toxaphene was used in the treatment. The result of the experiment was that all fish species but a few white suckers and probably bullheads were removed. The lake has since been restocked to the extent of the present fish species composition. The lake is surrounded by mostly jack pine wooded uplands on the east, south and part of the west shores, while the remainder is bordered by sedge meadow wetlands. The shoreline is steep along the uplands and unsorted sand and gravel are the predominant bottom types. Mallards, teal and loon nest around the lake and use its 15 acres of wetlands. Furbearer use is minor. Private development amounts to four cottages. A county youth camp is located on the east shore. A public access is also found near the camp. Of the lake's 1.68 miles of frontage, 0.6 mile is in public ownership and part of the Washburn County Forest.

Leonard Lake, T38N, R12W, Section 16, Surface Acres-9.5, Maximum Depth-5 feet, M.P.A.-18 ppm, Secchi Disk-2 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and is subject to annual winterkill conditions. This dark brown stained water has a fishery of only minnows. Extreme fluctuations in water levels occur and the lake usually has a dense growth of aquatic vegetation. The north half of the lakeshore is wooded upland, while the south half is grass upland and used for agriculture. There are no wetlands around the lake. Nesting ducks include mallards, black ducks and teal. Furbearer use is not significant. There is no private development, public frontage or public access on the lakeshore.

Lincoln Lake, T40N, R12, 13W, Section 31, 36, Surface Acres-101.1, Maximum Depth-27 feet, M.P.A.-38 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A soft water, drainage lake near the headwaters of Casey Creek. The normal outlet flow of Casey Creek from Lincoln Lake is estimated to be 1.5 cubic feet per second. The fish population is made up of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, pumpkinseeds, perch, rock bass, black bullheads, white suckers, bowfin, golden shiners, brook silversides and johnny darters. Carp are present elsewhere in the Casey Creek watershed, but have not been reported in Lincoln Lake yet. The panfish tend to be small and are slow-growing. The shoreline is dominated by wetland types---24 percent tag alder and willow swamp, 20 percent sedge meadow and 8 percent tamarack bog. The remaining 48 percent of shore is upland with mixed hardwood and pine. The 84 acres of wetlands adjoining the lake are found mostly at the inlet and outlet stream areas. The littoral bottom types are muck along most of the wetlands and sand and gravel off the upland shores. The lake's water color is light brown stained. Nesting waterfowl here are teal, wood ducks and mallards. Waterfowl hunting success is not notable on the lake and furbearer use as well is not significant. Private lakeshore development includes one resort and four cottages. There is a Town of Casey public access on the north end of the lake and its shore is the extent of the public frontage on the lake.

Little Bass Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 31, 32, Surface Acres-26.0, Maximum Depth-51 feet, M.P.A.-42 ppm, Secchi Disk-13 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills and pumpkinseeds. This rather deep lake has clear water. Two acres of cattail-sedge marshes border the east shore and parts of the south shore. Uplands with mixed hardwoods and pine are found on the remaining lakeshore except a part of the southeast shore where a narrow belt of tag alder is found between the lake and the paralleling town road. A few mallards and teal nest around the lake, but furbearer use is minor. Private lakeshore development is ten cottages and permanent homes. Public access and public frontage is limited to the extent of the town road right-of-way.

Little Bass Lake, T41, 42N, R12W, Section 5, 32, Surface Acres-72.7, Maximum Depth-7 feet, M.P.A.-27 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

An acid, bog lake, it is connected by a channel to nearby Big Bass Lake. Both lakes are landlocked, with no drainage going to other surface waters. Little Bass Lake probably winterkills but freely migrating fish from Big Bass Lake, except for walleyes, repopulate the lake. The present fishery is probably made up of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch and white suckers. Eighty-five percent of the shoreline is bog with its typical species of vegetation. The remaining shore has upland hardwoods and scattered red pine. Aquatic vegetation is abundant in the lake. Ninetythree acres of wetlands border it. Muskrat use is common and nesting ducks include mallards, teal and wood ducks. There is no private development on the immediate lakeshore. Public access is limited to the channel to Big Bass Lake, which has a public access. There is no public frontage.

Little Cable Lake, T39N, R12W, Section 19, Surface Acres-44.5, Maximum Depth-7 feet, M.P.A.-12 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to frequent winterkill conditions. Its present fishery is made up of minnows. Aquatic vegetation is varied in species and is abundant. A fringe of sedge meadow borders the lake, beyond which the shore is 75 percent wooded upland and 25 percent grass upland. A wooded island nearly separates the east bay from the rest of the lake. More than half of the littoral bottom is muck. Twenty acres of marsh wetlands adjoin the lake. Mallards and teal are the main local duck nesters here. Little Cable Lake is not a great furbearer producer but a few muskrats may be found there. The private lakeshore development is two farm homes nearby. There is no public frontage or public access.

Little Casey Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 25, Surface Acres-27.5, Maximum Depth-22 feet, M.P.A.-36 ppm, Secchi Disk-4 feet

A soft water, drainage lake on Casey Creek. It lies upstream from Dunn Lake about one-quarter mile and downstream from Lincoln and McKinley Lakes. The estimated normal flow of the outlet is 3.0 cubic feet per second. The fish population includes northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, perch and bullheads. Carp are probably also present since they are found downstream in the Casey Creek drainage system. Sixty percent of the shoreline is lowland with tag alder swamp and sedge meadow wetlands. The remaining shore is mostly steep sloping upland with hardwoods and red pine. Aquatic vegetation is abundant along shore and varied in species. Nesting waterfowl include mallards, teal and loon. Furbearer use is limited to a few muskrats. There are four cottages off the southwest shore. Public frontage and an access road are lacking, but the outlet stream provides water access to the lake.

Little Devil Lake, T38N, R11W, Section 29, 32, Surface Acres-55.6, Maximum Depth-34 feet, M.P.A.-89 ppm, Secchi Disk-14 feet

A hard water, seepage lake, with a small outlet flow of about 0.8 cubic foot per second to Big Devil Lake to the southeast. The fishery of Little Devil Lake includes walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, bullheads, white suckers and bowfins. There is a possibility that cisco may be present also since they have been found in Big Devil Lake. Eighty-two percent of the shoreline is cattail and sedge meadow wetland. The remaining eighteen percent has mixed hardwood and pine on it. Much of the latter shoreline type slopes steeply to the lake and has a littoral bottom of sand and gravel. Softer muck materials are found off the marshy shore. The lake is single-basined with little structure relief. One-third of the lake area is over 20 feet in depth. This clear water lake has about 10 percent of its watershed in agricultural land use. Seventy-seven acres of wetlands of varying types are adjacent to the lake. Muskrats are common lake users and nesting ducks include mallards, teal and wood ducks. There are eight cottages on the lakeshore. Public frontage amounts to about 0.01 mile of Town of Madge shoreline at the public access on the lake's west side.

Little Dugan Lake, T39N, R10W, Section 33, Surface Acres-3.0, Maximum Depth-25 feet, M.P.A.-10 ppm, Secchi Disk-2 feet

An acid, bog lake, it has an intermittent outlet flow to nearby Dugan Lake. This dark brown stained water has a fishery of largemouth bass and bluegills. The entire lake is surrounded by tamarack and leatherleaf bog. The lake bottom is muck and aquatic vegetation is sparse except for some coontail. A few mallards and teal may use the lake during nesting but furbearer use is insignificant. The west half of the lake lies in the Washburn County Forest with public frontage of 0.18 mile. Public access is by walk-in trail off the nearby town road. There is no private development on the lakeshore.

Little Grassy Lake, T37N, R13W, Section 23, Surface Acres-23.0, Maximum Depth-5 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm

An acid, bog lake, it is landlocked and subject to frequent winterkill conditions. Its fishery consists of minnows. Nearly the entire lake is surrounded by leatherleaf bog. An intermittent water course connects Little Grassy Lake with Welsh Lake to the northeast at times. The bottom type is muck and water color is light brown stained. Aquatic vegetation is abundant. Thirty acres of wetland lie adjacent to the lake. Nesting puddle ducks are common but furbearer use is minor. There is no private lakeshore development. The entire lake frontage is in public ownership as part of the Washburn County Forest. Public access is limited to the walk-in type from a nearby forest trail.

Little Kekegama Lake, T37N, R12W, Section 15, 22, Surface Acres-29.5, Maximum Depth-21 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm, Secchi Disk-1 foot

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of largemouth bass, bluegills and bullheads. The lake has severe algal blooms in midsummer. About 60 percent of the watershed is used for agriculture and the remainder is wooded land. A town road circles the north half of the lake. A small tag alder swamp is located on the south end. The shoreline slopes steeply in many places. The littoral bottom type is mostly sand with about 10 percent each of gravel, boulder, and muck. The lake water color is light brown stained. A few mallards and teal nest around the lake but furbearer use is small. There are two cottages on the lake. Public frontage and public access are both lacking at this lake.

Little Long Lake, T38N, R13W, Section 34, 35, Surface Acres-91.2, Maximum Depth-11 feet, M.P.A.-12 ppm, Secchi Disk- 2 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to frequent partial winter freeze-out conditions. Its present fishery is made up of mostly rock bass, bullheads and fathead minnows. Lesser numbers of bluegills, largemouth bass, and white suckers are also present. This elongated lake has a rather uneven bottom and three islands, depending on the depth of water from natural fluctuations. About one-half of the lake shore is open pasture with some additional shoreland under cultivation, and the remainder wooded upland and 10 percent marsh shore. The bottom type is sandy along 73 percent of the shore, gravel off 25 percent of the lakeshore and muck the two percent remaining. The islands have upland hardwoods on them. Nesting ducks are common here and include mallards, black ducks, teal and wood ducks. Furbearer use is not extensive. There are four cottages on the lakeshore. The Town of Bashaw maintains a public access on the south side. Public frontage amounts to 0.14 mile but is mostly in the state-owned island at the east end of the lake. The town access site is the other public frontage.

Little Mackay Creek Spring, T39N, R12W, Section 15, Surface Acres-0.4, Maximum Depth-5 feet, M.P.A.-70 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A spring pond on a headwaters tributary of Little Mackay Creek, three miles northeast of Spooner. This small pond has an estimated normal outlet flow of 0.5 cubic foot per second. Brook trout are common in the pond and outlet stream but tend to be small in size. The pond shoreline is about one-half sedge meadow wetland, 45 percent spruce bog and the remaining 5 percent upland with birch and aspen. Eighty percent of the pond bottom is muck covered and 20 percent sandy. About 30 acres of wetlands border the pond. Elodea is the most common submergent aquatic plant species. Puddle ducks use the pond during nesting seasons. Furbearer use is minor. There is one permanent home near the pond. A town road crosses the outlet and provides the only public access and public frontage on the pond.

Little Mud Lake, T37N, R11W, Section 1, 12, Surface Acres-70.7, Maximum Depth-12 feet, M.P.A.-133 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A hard water, drainage lake located adjacent to the tip of the east arm of Long Lake. It is separated from Long Lake by only the town road width and a small culvert. The estimated normal outlet flow is 0.6 cubic foot per second. A small spring feeder stream flows into Little Mud Lake off the east shore. Some additional spring water enters the lake from bottom springs within the lake. One such spring is probably located at the lake's deepest point on the north end. The average depth of the lake is 4.3 feet, thus much of the lake is less than five feet in depth. The fishery is made up of mostly northern pike, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, perch, bullheads and white suckers. A few walleye, largemouth bass and black crappies may also be present in small numbers. Aquatic vegetation is abundant in this shallow lake. The common species are wild rice, cattail, bulrush, white and yellow water lilies, pondweed, and coontail. Dead trees and snags are common along shore. Only eight percent of the lake's watershed is in agricultural use. Twelve acres of mostly fresh meadow wetlands adjoin the lake. Two large sedge islands are also found within the lake. Eighty percent of the shoreline is wetland, of which only 10 percent is leatherleaf bog. The upland shore on the east side of the lake is steeply sloping and covered with mixed hardwoods. Nesting waterfowl include all the native puddle ducks and a number of other seasonal emigrants along with coot and a few Canada geese also use the lake in season. Muskrats are common and beaver have presently damned the small inlet feeder. One cottage is found near the outlet and public frontage and access are limited to the Town of Long Lake road right-of-way of 0.02 mile.

Little Ripley Lake, T37N, R12W, Section 5, 8, 9, Surface Acres-47.3, Maximum Depth-14 feet, M.P.A.- 10 ppm, Secchi Disk-4 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to occasional partial winterkill conditions. Its present fishery includes largemouth bass and bluegills. This dark brown stained water has an abundance of vegetation. It is elongated east and west and has rather steep sloping and irregular shoreline. There are no wetlands associated with the lake. A few mallards and teal nest around the lake but furbearer use is minor. Upland hardwoods surround the entire lake. A town road is located some distance from the east end of the lake but there is no road access directly to the lake or any private development on the lakeshore. The only public frontage is in the 0.03 mile of shoreline on the four undeveloped platted accesses to the lake.

Little Sand Lake, T42, 43N, R13W, Section 4, 33, Surface Acres-73.7, Maximum Depth-21 feet, M.P.A.-24 ppm, Secchi Disk-11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake in the northwest corner of the county. This landlocked lake has a fishery consisting of walleyes, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, perch, and lesser numbers of bluegills, white suckers, golden shiners and a few northern pike and pumpkinseeds. The lake is surrounded by jack pine and scattered upland hardwoods. The entire littoral zone is sand-bottomed and bulrushes are the predominant aquatic vegetation. Much of the shoreline is steeply sloping. There are no wetlands directly on the lake. Nesting waterfowl include mallards, teal, and loon. Furbearer use is not significant. There is one resort and fourteen cottages on the lakeshore. A public access is located at the north end of the lake and this site is the extent of the public frontage.

Little Spooner Lake, T39N, R12W, Section 23, Surface Acres-30.6, Maximum Depth-11 feet, M.P.A.-45 ppm, Secchi Disk-9 feet

A soft water, seepage lake connected to Spooner Lake by a boat channel. The fishery of Little Spooner Lake includes northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, bullheads, black crappies, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, white suckers, and an occasional walleye. About 30 percent of the shoreline is wetlands with sedge-cattail meadow, shrub swamp, and leatherleaf bog. The remaining shore is partly wooded upland. The bottom type is about 60 percent muck and 40 percent sand and gravel. Aquatic vegetation is abundant in this light brown stained lake. Thirty-three acres of wetlands lie adjacent to the lake. Nesting cover is provided for puddle ducks and loon. Furbearer use is not significant in numbers. The private lakeshore development amounts to one resort and seven cottages. Public access can be had off County Highway "A" with limited parking and by water from Spooner Lake. Public frontage is limited to the road right-of-way.

Little Stone Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 24, Surface Acres-27.0, Maximum Depth-13 feet, M.P.A.-16 ppm, Secchi Disk-12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked but connected to Stone Lake by a short navigation channel. The fishery of Little Stone Lake includes northern pike, walleyes, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, bluegills, rock bass, bullheads, perch and a few carp. The panfish tend to be small and slow-growing in this infertile lake. About 90 percent of the watershed of the lake is wooded or wild land and the remainder is in agricultural land use. Aquatic vegetation is scarce in the lake and there is a lack of wetlands around it. A few mallards nest in the lake area but furbearer use is not significant. Private lakeshore development consists of a boat rental and twelve cottages. The County Highway "A" road right-of-way at the north end of the lake is the extent of the public frontage and access to Little Stone Lake.

Long Lake, T37, 38N, R10, 11W, Section Several, Surface Acres-3,289.7, Maximum Depth-74 feet, M.P.A.-86 ppm, Secchi Disk-12 feet

A hard water, drainage lake on the headwaters of the Brill River. The estimated normal flow of the lake outlet is 38 cubic feet per second. The fishery of Long Lake includes walleye, northern pike, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, bluegill, perch, black crappie, pumpkinseed, rock bass, bullhead, cisco, white suckers, and bowfin. Long Lake is the largest lake in the county, and only four other lakes are deeper than Long Lake in Washburn County. The lake depth however is increased nine feet by the water control structure on its outlet. The structure is owned by Washburn County. As its name implies, the lake's shape is linear, but it is also U-shaped in that it has an arm extending to the northeast as well as the main lake body extending to the northwest. Several streams and other lakes contribute water flow to Long Lake and include Slim Creek, the two Twin and Devil Lakes, Mud Lake, Little Mud Lake, and a small unnamed tributary in Section 16 near Slim Creek. Only five percent of the lake surface area is less than 3 feet deep, but 63 percent of the lake has depths of over 20 feet. Long Lake lies in a steep-sided valley and much of the lakeshore slopes steeply. Five percent of the lakeshore is bordered by sedge meadow wetland and one percent has tamarack bogs. The remaining shore is mostly wooded upland. The littoral bottom is dominated by unsorted sand and

gravel, with only 14 percent soft muck material along the bays and inlet streams. Twenty-six percent of the shoreline has private development on it, with 21 resorts, two boat rentals, 381 cottages and a boy scout camp. About 675 acres of wetlands border the lake. Muskrats and beaver are common to the lake, along with nesting mallards, wood ducks, teal, coot, and loon. Other migratory waterfowl numbering several thousands also use the lake in spring and fall. There are four public accesses on the lake and 19 other undeveloped platted access sites, for a total of 0.29 mile of public frontage. The four access sites are located on the north side of the "narrows", on the west side off County Highway "M" near Kunz Island, on the east shore near the scout camp, and another off the town road in section 35, midway along the west shore. All of the five islands in the lake are privately owned.

Loon Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 8, Surface Acres-48.5, Maximum Depth-46 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm, Secchi Disk-17 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, black crappies and a few northern pike. This clear water lake is part of the chain of lakes that includes Red and Bass Lakes. A broad channel connects Loon Lake to the latter lake and a 200 foot portage separates Loon from Red Lake. Loon Lake has several bays and basins. Two small islands are found in the lake--one wooded one off the east shore and another grass-covered island in the channel to Bass Lake. There are no wetlands directly on the lakeshore; the entire shoreland is upland with mixed hardwoods and pine. The littoral bottom type is unsorted sand and gravel. A few mallards and wood ducks nest around the lake but furbearer use is not significant. There is no private development on the lakeshore. Of the lake's 2.25 miles of shoreline, 1.51 miles is Washburn County Forest frontage. The only access to the lake is by unimproved trail to Red Lake in the lake chain.

Loon Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 16, Surface Acres-45.7, Maximum Depth-49 feet, M.P.A.-16 ppm, Secchi Disk-11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked with no surface water outlet. Its fishery includes largemouth bass and bluegills. The lake shape is elongated and irregular. A wooded island is located at its south end. There are no wetlands directly on the lake but the tag alder swamps in the watershed drain into it intermittently. The entire littoral bottom of the lake is composed of hard materials of unsorted sand, gravel and boulder. The lake is used by nesting puddle ducks but furbearer use is minor. There is one cottage on the lakeshore, but there is no public frontage or public access.

Loon Lake, T40N, R10W, Section 10, Surface Acres-19.0, Maximum Depth-18 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm, Secchi Disk-9 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to occasional winter fish kill conditions. Its present fishery is made up of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch and pumpkinseeds. The lake lies between a railroad track and a town road. A tag alder fringe is found around much of the shore. Four acres of wetlands provide some habitat for nesting mallards, teal and loon. Beaver are frequently found at the lake. There is one dwelling on the north end. The lake lacks a public access and public frontage.

Loon Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 22, 27, Surface Acres-56.4, Maximum Depth-63 feet, M.P.A.-38 ppm, Secchi Disk-23 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and located in a deep, glacial depression. The sides of the lake are quite steep, while brush swamp wetlands are located at the two lake ends. The fishery includes largemouth bass and bluegills. Fifty-five percent of the lake's surface area is over 20 feet deep. This clear water lake's littoral bottom type is composed of sand and gravel over 85 percent of its area and 15 percent muck off the south end swamp. Mixed hardwood and jack pine are the dominant upland vegetation on shore. Nesting waterfowl include puddle ducks and coot. A few muskrat are found in this lake, but aquatic vegetation density is not great enough to sustain many furbearers. There is one resort and 12 cottages on the lakeshore. Public access and public frontage is lacking.

Lost Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 10, 11, Surface Acres-46.6, Maximum Depth-11 feet, M.P.A.-3 ppm

An acid, bog lake, it is landlocked and subject to winterkill conditions. Its present fishery may include largemouth bass and bluegills. The entire lakeshore is bog wetland with leatherleaf, spruce and tamarack. The lake bottom is entirely muck. About 560 acres of bog wetlands border the lake. Nesting ducks include mallards and teal. Furbearer use is minor. Of the lake's 1.2 miles of shoreline, 1.08 miles is part of the Washburn County Forest. The lake has no private development. Public access is by unimproved trail from the northwest side of the lake.

Lost Lake, T37N, R12W, Section 4, Surface Acres-11.5, Maximum Depth-21 feet, M.P.A.-11 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to an occasional winterkill. Its present fishery may contain largemouth bass and bluegills; a recent survey has not been made. The lakeshore slopes steeply around all but the east side of the lake. A fringe of dogwood borders much of the shore. The littoral bottom is all sand in this light brown stained lake. There is not much for wetlands around the lake. Furbearer use is minor, but a few mallards and teal nest in the lake area. There is no private development. Of the lake's 0.65 mile of shoreline, 0.23 mile is public frontage as Town of Sarona land. A picnic area and walk-in access is available on the east end of the lake on the town lands.

Lost Lake, T41N, R10W, Section 7, Surface Acres-41.0, Maximum Depth-10 feet, M.P.A.-7 ppm, Secchi Disk-3 feet

An acid, bog lake entirely surrounded by 990 acres of bog wetland with leatherleaf, tamarack, and black spruce. This dark brown stained lake is landlocked and subject to partial winterkill conditions. Its present fishery may include northern pike, largemouth bass, and bluegills. The lake bottom has muck deposits over its entirety. It is a seepage type lake with strongly acidic water. Waterfowl nesting around the lake includes the local puddle ducks. Furbearer use is not significant. There is no private lakeshore development or access road. The entire shoreline of one mile is Washburn County Forest land.

Lower Kimball Lake, T42N, R13W, Section 14, Surface Acres-128.8, Maximum Depth-6 feet, M.P.A.-31 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, it has a small inlet stream from Middle Kimball Lake and an estimated normal outlet flow to Lake Nancy, in the Totagatic River watershed, of 2.0 cubic feet per second. A three-foot head water control structure at the lake outlet is used to manipulate water levels in a downstream cranberry marsh operated by the Lewis Cranberry Company. The present fishery of the lake includes walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills and bullheads. Twenty percent of the lakeshore is bog and cattail marsh. The remainder is upland with mixed hardwood and jack pine. A wooded 1.3-acre island lies in the middle of the lake. Floating aquatic vegetation is abundant in this rather shallow lake. Ninety percent of the lake's littoral zone is sand bottomed, the other ten percent is muck. Thirty-eight acres of wetlands near the lake provide habitat for muskrats and nesting mallards and teal. Private lakeshore development amounts to 1 resort and 2 cottages. A public access is located near the outlet. This town road right-of-way and the 0.18 mile of shoreline on the state-owned island is the extent of the public frontage on Lower Kimball Lake.

Lower McKenzie Lake, T40, 41N, R13W, Section 6, 32, Surface Acres-185.4, Maximum Depth-17 feet, M.P.A.-68 ppm, Secchi Disk-10 feet

A hard water, drainage lake, near the downstream end of McKenzie Creek which flows along the Burnett County line. The outlet has an estimated normal flow of 2.0 cubic feet per second. An unauthorized log and rock roller dam on the outlet raised the lake level about two feet. This structure was removed in 1974 and a new one is being designed for installation in 1977. The lake's fishery is made up mainly of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, pumpkinseeds, common shiners and brook silversides. Fish that are present in only small numbers here are black crappies, smallmouth bass, rock bass, brown bullheads, yellow bullheads, redhorse, carp, white suckers, and largemouth buffalo. Over 30 acres of wetlands border the lake. Tag alder swamp and sedge meadow are found on the west shore of the outlet bay. A sedge meadow is also found adjacent to the outlet stream, downstream to the dam. The northwest shore and parts of the south shore are steeply sloping. The upland shore has a cover mixture of northern hardwoods and pine. Littoral bottom materials are muck off the west bay wetland shore and sand and gravel off the upland shore, 38 and 62 percent respectively. Nesting waterfowl includes mallards, teal, wood ducks, and loon. Muskrats are common to the lake. Private lakeshore development amounts to 29 cottages. A public access developed by the Town of Chicog is located on the north shore. Public frontage amounts to 0.46 mile, which includes the access site and 0.45 mile of Washburn County Forest along the inlet bay.

Loyhead Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 13, 14, Surface Acres-74.5, Maximum Depth-35 feet, M.P.A.-7 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery that includes largemouth bass, bluegills and perch. This is an irregularly shaped lake with several bays and islands in it. The number of these varies with the lake's water level. Natural fluctuations of as much as 12 vertical feet have been noted here. Isolated pockets suffer winterkill conditions during these low level periods. Seven acres of bog and fresh meadow wetlands border two percent of the lakeshore. The remainder is wooded upland shore, some of which in scattered areas is quite steeply sloped. Nesting waterfowl using the lake include mallards, teal, wood ducks and loon. Muskrats are common here as well as an occasional beaver colony. There are two cottages on the lakeshore. Public access is provided at two sites on the west shore. Of the lake's 4.11 miles of shoreline, 3.26 miles are in public ownership as Washburn County Forest land.

Lutz Lake, T38N, R12W, Section 26, Surface Acres-18.6, Maximum Depth-13 feet, M.P.A.-64 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A hard water, drainage lake, it is located on Beaver Brook near its headwaters. A four-foot head water control structure on the lake outlet is operated by the Badger Cranberry Company. The estimated normal flow here is 1.7 cubic feet per second. The lake's inlet flow is not determinable as no definite single channel exists. The present fishery of Lutz Lake includes bluegills, perch, bullheads, white suckers and creek chubs. Sedge meadow, tag alder swamp and leatherleaf bog surrounds the entire lake. Aquatic vegetation of coontail, pondweed, and water lilies are abundant. Twenty-three acres of wetlands border the lake. Nesting waterfowl includes mallards, teal and wood ducks. Furbearer use is limited to mostly muskrat use. There is no private development, public access or public frontage on the lake.

Mack Lake, T41N, R12W, Section 29, Surface Acres-80.7, Maximum Depth-13 feet, M.P.A.-6 ppm, Secchi Disk-11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch and white suckers. Three-quarters of the bottom along the shore is sand and rocky materials. Muck is found adjacent to the wetlands scattered along the remaining shoreline. About 178 acres of diverse wetland types lie adjacent to Mack Lake. Muskrats are common here along with nesting mallards and teal. Aquatic vegetation is not particularly common to this clear water lake. Private lakeshore development amounts to a resort and boar rental and five cottages. Public access and frontage is limited to the county road "K" and "F" right-of-way that touches the west shore of the lake.

Mackay Springs, T39N, R10W, Section 19, Surface Acres-5.9, Maximum Depth-8 feet, M.P.A.-113 ppm, Secchi Disk-6 feet

A spring pond on the headwaters of Mackay Creek, a tributary to Bean Brook. The pond has been managed for brook trout since being dredged out in 1965. Nearly seven feet of depth was added to this previously shallow pond by the removal, with the use of a hydraulic dredge, of silt, muck, undecayed vegetation and precipitated calcium carbonate. A total of 13,250 cubic yards of these materials were removed. Flow at the pond outlet is normally about 3.3 cubic feet per second. A small inlet stream enters Mackay Springs near the pond outlet. All but a part of the east shore is surrounded by sedge meadow and tag alder swamp wetlands. An area of gravel bottom is also found along the east shore and an access road is located here. The entire shoreline is Washburn County Forest land. There is no private development. Twenty-three acres of wetland provide habitat for nesting puddle ducks and mergansers. Furbearer use is minor.

MacRae Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 28, Surface Acres-124.2, Maximum Depth-45 feet, M.P.A.-3 ppm, Secchi Disk-14 feet

An irregular-shaped, soft water, seepage lake. It is a landlocked lake with a fishery of largemouth bass and bluegills. Upland hardwood and scattered pine surround this multi-basined lake. Several islands and leatherleaf bogs are found in the lake. Aquatic vegetation is common in shallow er depths. Eighty-five percent of this littoral is hard-bottomed with unsorted sand and gravel; the other 15 percent is muck. Water color is light brown stained. Nesting waterfowl include mallards, wood ducks and an occasional lesser scaup. Muskrats are common. Seven acres of wetlands are scattered around the lakeshore. There is no private development of the lakeshore. Of the total 5.08 miles of lakeshore, 4.23 miles are Washburn County Forest land. Public access is only by walk-in over the public lands.

Mallard Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 25, Surface Acres-28.8, Maximum Depth-51 feet, M.P.A.-4 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake surrounded by steeply sloping upland shore. It has a fishery that includes largemouth bass and bluegills. This clear water lake has a littoral bottom type of mostly muck. The entire shoreline lacks wetlands. Wildlife value is limited to a few nesting wood ducks. There is no private development on the lakeshore since it is entirely in Washburn County Forest land. Public access is by walk-in trail from the northwest from Sawmill Lake.

Matson Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 2, Surface Acres-33.0, Maximum Depth-59 feet, M.P.A.-5 ppm, Secchi Disk-20 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, bullheads and white suckers. This irregularly shaped lake is surrounded almost entirely by upland hardwood. The exception is a small marshy bay off the northeast shore. Small wooded islands are found at the north and south ends. Forty-five percent of the littoral bottom is unsorted sand and gravel; the remainder is muck-bottomed. This rather deep lake has clear water. Aquatic vegetation is common and includes mostly bulrush, coontail and water lily. The common nesting waterfowl includes mallards, teal, wood ducks, and loon. Muskrats are common and an occasional beaver is also found here. There is no private development or access road but 0.53 mile of the west shoreline is public frontage as Washburn County Forest land. Lake access may be had by walk-in over county land from the west off the Birchwood Firelane.

Matthews Lake, T41N, R13W, Section 14, 23, Surface Acres-263.3, Maximum Depth-26 feet, M.P.A.-45 ppm, Secchi Disk-13 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it has an intermittent outlet flow toward the south into Stuntz Brook. The present fishery of Matthews Lake is composed of walleyes, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, white suckers and a few muskellunge. Intensive fish management of Matthews Lake commenced in the late 1940's with an attempt to resolve the slow-growing panfish population problems here. Reduction of the population in order to stimulate growth, by the use of fyke nets and seines, was the first method tried. Over a three-year period (1949-1951) 15,545 pounds of panfish, or 59 pounds per acre, were removed. In 1956, about 40 percent of the lake surface was treated with rotenone as a partial chemical treatment method. Although large but undetermined numbers of panfish were eliminated, the problem still prevailed. In 1959 a more drastic measure was tried; with the use of rotenone the entire fish population was eradicated. In the interim period following treatment and the reestablishment of a warm water fishery, the lake was stocked with rainbow, brown and brook trout. The trout stocking extended over a longer period of time than planned because of the good return to the creel these fish provided the angler. The rainbow provided better fishing in size and catchability than the brooks and browns. Water temperatures were too marginal for the brook trout. Largemouth bass were reintroduced along with the first trout plantings in an attempt to establish bass as the principal warm water predator game fish species. However, unauthorized reintroduction of bluegills, perch and minnows by some members of the public occurred a few years later. The slow-growing panfish problem reappeared. The largemouth bass population did not develop as well as had been anticipated, so in 1966 walleyes were introduced as a predator method of control. In 1969, muskellunge were added to the lake to heighten the predator-prey ratio. Trout stocking was discontinued after 1967. Full evaluation of the additional stocking of predators has not been done as yet.

The intermittent outlet stream had a tin whistle type water control device installed downstream from the lake at the time prior to the total eradication. Although this structure does not hold a head of water at the lake, it did serve to prevent upstream migration of undesirable fish into the lake. About 60 percent of the shoreline of the lake is rather steep sloping. The littoral bottom is made up of about equal-sized areas of sand and gravel. Aquatic vegetation is moderate with a variety of species present. Two shoal areas of 4 and 5 foot depths with submerged vegetation are found near the center of the lake. Thirty-two acres of tag alder swamp wetlands adjoin the lakeshore. A few mallards and teal nest near the lake and a few other waterfowl species are present during spring and fall migration. Furbearer use is rather minor in abundance. The private lakeshore development amounts to two resorts and ten cottages. A public access is located on the northwest shore off County Highway "F". It has only limited roadway parking. The access site is the only public frontage on the lake.

McCune Lake, T37N, R11W, Section 17, 20, Surface Acres-62.3, Maximum Depth-37 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm, Secchi Disk-14 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and separated into two basins by a town road with a culvert. The north basin is shallower with a maximum depth of 12 feet; the southern basin has 37 feet of depth. The latter basin has quite a variable bottom with scattered pockets of deep water and shallow bars. An intermittent stream flows south to Fenton Lake which is also landlocked. The fishery of the lake includes northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds and bullheads. The small culvert provides for free passage of fish between basins. There are no records of winterkill in the shallower north basin but during low water periods, this is a possibility. About 30 percent of the irregular-shaped south basin has deeply sloping shore. Four small islands are also located in this basin. The watershed has 20 percent of the land in agricultural use. The shoreline is mostly upland except for some cleared land along the town road, a small marsh off the west shore of the south basin and a larger cattail-marsh wetland along the northeast shore of the north basin. Twenty percent of the littoral has a muck bottom and the remainder is unsorted sand, gravel and boulder. Aquatic vegetation growth is moderate but for a few patches of floating pond weeds and water lilies in shoal areas. Nesting waterfowl here includes mallards, teal, wood ducks and loons. Furbearer use is minor. Private lakeshore development amounts to nine cottages and dwellings.

Public frontage of about 0.11 mile is in Town of Long Lake road right-of-way. Access from there is available on the east side of the north basin and off the town road bisecting the lake.

McKenzie Springs, T41N, R12W, Section 33, Surface Acres-2.7, Maximum Depth-7 feet, M.P.A.-98 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A spring pond on the headwaters of McKenzie Creek, a tributary of the Namekagon River in the town of Brooklyn. It has a small fishery of brook and brown trout along with minnows. The pond has two arms extending into a 20-acre tag alder swamp and sedge meadow wetland. The west arm has an outlet flow of 0.5 cubic foot per second while the east has a flow of 1.0 cfs. The maximum depth of the west basin is 5 feet while the east has 7 feet, but a beaver dam impounds the latter to some extent. Beaver have also frequently dammed the main outlet stream. The entire pond bottom is muck covered. A few mallards and teal nest around the lake. There is no private development, public access or public frontage.

McKinley Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 25, 36, Surface Acres-104.9, Maximum Depth-23 feet, M.P.A.-50 ppm, Secchi Disk-7 feet

A hard water, drainage lake with an outlet flow of about 0.3 cubic foot per second that forms one of the two headwater feeders of Casey Creek. It has a fishery that includes northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, perch, white suckers and carp. The latter are not yet present in problem proportions. There are 110 acres of sedge meadow and tag alder swamp wetlands that border the north end of the lake and along the shore by the intermittent inlet. Muck bottom littoral borders the wetland lakeshore. About half of the remaining upland shore slopes steeply to the lake. The lake bottom configuration is a single basin with no shoal areas offshore. Aquatic vegetation growth is present in moderate amounts. The lake has value as good muskrat habitat and mallards, teal and wood ducks nest around it. Private lakeshore development includes one resort and 17 cottages. There is no public access or public frontage on the lake.

McLain Lake, T41N, R13W, Section 11, Surface Acres-150.0, Maximum Depth-30 feet, M.P.A.-20 ppm, Secchi Disk-19 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, perch, pumpkinseeds, rock bass, bullheads, white suckers and golden shiners. The panfish tend to be slow-growing. A few walleyes may also be present but do not constitute a fishable population. The lake is nearly circular in shape and has a single basin, but two small shoal areas are found in the east central part of the lake. The littoral bottom including the shoals is hard materials of sand, gravel and boulders. About 69 acres of mostly bog wetlands border 15 percent of the lakeshore. The remaining lakeshore is upland vegetated with mixed hardwood and pine. State Highway "77" parallels the south shore. Muskrats are common to the lake and mallards and teal nest off the lake. Quite a large number of waterfowl of various species use the lake during migration periods. Private lakeshore development includes two resorts and boat rentals and twenty cottages. A public access is located off the state highway but parking is limited to the roadway. Public frontage amounts to 0.03 mile of frontage in two platted accesses and the access site.

Middle Kimball Lake, T42N, R13W, Section 11, 14, Surface Acres-97.7, Maximum Depth-77 feet, M.P.A.-32 ppm, Secchi Disk-19 feet

A soft water, seepage lake and the second deepest lake in the county. It has a small outlet flow of about 0.3 cubic foot per second flowing south into Lower Kimball Lake, eventually reaching the Totagatic River. The channels between Upper and Lower Kimball Lake are ordinarily navigable. The fishery of the lake includes walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills and a few cisco. The lake is single-basined and has steeply sloping upland on much of the high shoreline. About ten percent of the shore is bordered equally by leatherleaf bog and cattail marsh. The bottom shore is 98 percent sand and 2 percent gravel, with no soft bottom materials of muck in shallow areas. The upland shore is vegetated with mixed hardwood and pine. Aquatic vegetation growth is moderate along shore. The average lake depth is 31 feet, and 69 percent of the lake surface has over 20 feet of water over it. A few puddle ducks nest around the lake, but furbearer use is minor on this clear water lake. Private lakeshore development amounts to six cottages. The only public access is by water from Lower Kimball Lake which has a small access site. There is no public frontage on the lake.

Middle Lake, T41N, R13W, Section 2, Surface Acres-20.7, Maximum Depth-7 feet, M.P.A.-26 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A small soft water, seepage lake situated between Upper Twin and Lower Twin Lakes. All three lakes are landlocked but a shallow channel connects the lakes during normal water levels. The fishery of Middle Lake includes northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, white suckers and a few walleyes. Winterkill may occur occasionally and the panfish tend to be slow-growing. The entire lake bottom is sandy and the lakeshore slopes steeply on much of the frontage. Aquatic vegetation is sparse. A three-acre marsh wetland borders the east end of the lake. The upland shore has mixed hardwood. A few puddle ducks nest off the lake but furbearer use is not significant. Private lakeshore development amounts to one resort between Middle and South Twin Lakes and five cottages. There is no public frontage on the lake but a town road crosses the channel to South Twin Lake and provides an unimproved public access to the channel.

Miles Lake, T42N, R12W, Section 3, Surface Acres-64.4, Maximum Depth-19 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm, Secchi Disk-16 feet

A soft water, seepage lake near the Douglas County line between Bergen Creek and the Totagatic River. It is a clear, landlocked lake with a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, perch and white suckers. Some of the panfish species tend to be slow-growing. Nearly the entire littoral bottom is sand. Shore vegetation is jack pine and hardwoods except at the north and south ends which are bordered by 26 acres of leatherleaf bog. Aquatic vegetation is sparse. A few bulrushes and water lilies provide some fish habitat along shore. A 4-foot deep shoal area is located off the east shore. Private development amounts to five cottages. The lake lacks a public access and public frontage.

Mill Pond, T37N, R13W, Section 33, Surface Acres-10.7, Maximum Depth-12 feet, M.P.A.-16 ppm, Secchi Disk-3 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to occasional winterkill conditions. At one time, until 1894, there was a sawmill on the pond and an outlet flowed south into the Yellow River system of Barron County. Its present fishery is limited to a few northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills and a number of bullheads. The lake has dark, brown-stained water and an irregular shoreline shape. All but part of the south side is steeply sloping. About equal parts of sand, gravel, rock and muck are found in the littoral, and aquatic vegetation is common. Thirty-five acres of sedge meadow and cattail marsh wetlands border the lake. Nesting mallards and teal use the lake. Furbearer use is minor. There is one dwelling on the west lakeshore, but there is no public frontage or public access. This lake is also known as the Barronett Mill Pond.

Miller Lake, T37N, R12W, Section 1, Surface Acres-41.4, Maximum Depth-33 feet, M.P.A.-11 ppm, Secchi Disk-5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has dark brown-stained water. It has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. The lake is elongated northwest to southeast. A small intermittent stream drains to the north into a sedge meadow. Much of the lakeshore is steeply sloping. The littoral is 30 percent sand, 10 percent gravel and 60 percent muck. A variety of aquatic vegetation is found in abundance around the lake. Twenty acres of fresh meadow wetlands border the south end of the lake. Private development includes only a farm on the west shore of the lake. A Town of Sarona access is located on the east side of the lake and has 0.05 mile of public frontage. Wildlife values include nesting mallards, teal and loon. Furbearer use is minor.

Minong Flowage, T42, 43N, R12, 13W, Section 1, 6, 12, 13, 25, 30, 31, 36, Surface Acres-1,564.3, Maximum Depth-21 feet, M.P.A.-48 ppm, Secchi Disk-4 feet

A soft water, drainage impoundment on the Totagatic River. The dam was constructed in 1937 for Washburn County and was leased to Dahlberg Light and Power Company in 1951 for use in generating electrical power on a 50 year lease arrangement. It is a concrete structure with splash boards and mud-gate and has a head of 18 feet. A 2½-foot drawdown is permitted over winter. The estimated normal flow of the outlet is 110 cubic feet per second. About 30 inches of water depth is backed up into Cranberry Lake to the north of the flowage. The flowage is located on the Washburn-Douglas County line.

The fishery of the Minong Flowage is dominated by walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, black crappies, bullheads, white suckers and redhorse. A few smallmouth bass, rock bass, and carp are also present. The littoral zone is 90 percent sand and the rest is scattered areas of muck, gravel and rock. Almost the entire watershed of the flowage is wild and wooded land with little agriculture. Being a flowage, it has an irregular shape but is generally in the shape of a crescent. It has about five basins of which the two inlet ones of the Totagatic and the Cranberry Lake inlet bay are quite shallow with an abundance of aquatic vegetation and snags.

Wild rice is common in the Totagatic River inlet basins. About eighty-five percent of the shoreline slopes steeply to the lake. The shoreline is vegetated with mostly jack pine and oak. Fifty-two acres of tamarack bog wetland border the Cranberry Lake inlet bay. The lake bottom is rather irregular in shape, and at least a dozen islands are scattered over the central part and the river inlet bays. The flowage is an important waterfowl and furbearer resource. Muskrats and beaver are common as well as nesting mallards, teal and wood ducks. A large number of northern ducks, coot and geese also use the lake in spring and fall.

Private lakeshore development includes 6 resorts, 3 boat rentals, the county-owned Totagatic Park Campground and picnicking area, the Ernie Swift Youth Conservation Camp, and 99 cottages. Public accesses are located at the county park, off the town road crossing the Totagatic River inlet, and a small site adjoining the southwest corner of the Youth Camp. There is a total of 5.47 miles of public frontage owned by the state, Douglas County and Washburn County.

Monday Lake, T37N, R11W, Section 30, 31, Surface Acres-89.4, Maximum Depth-25 feet, M.P.A.-10 ppm, Secchi Disk-12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to occasional partial winter freeze-out conditions. Its present fishery is made up of largemouth bass and panfish. The shoreline of this lake is made up of 41 percent upland of cleared and wooded land, 10 percent marsh and 49 percent leatherleaf bog. The cleared land is pastured. The littoral zone is mostly muck with only small areas of hard materials of sand, gravel and boulder. Several small islands are found in this irregular-shaped lake. Eighty acres of wetlands border the lake. Muskrats are common here as well as nesting mallards, teal and wood ducks. A larger number of other migratory waterfowl use the lake during spring and fall migrations. There is one cottage on the lakeshore. The lake has no public frontage or public access.

Moody Lake, T38N, R11W, Section 20, 21, Surface Acres-49.3, Maximum Depth-30 feet, M.P.A.-7 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass and panfish. It is an elongated, irregular-shaped lake. The north and south ends are shallow and weedy. Much of the east and west shores are steeply sloped. There are no wetlands along the lakeshore and most of the shore has mixed hardwood and pine. The littoral zone is about equal in areas of hard sand and gravel and muck bottom. A few puddle ducks and loon are raised here each year. Furbearer use is minor. There are two cottages on the lake, but there is no public access or public frontage.

Mosquito Lake, T42N, R12W, Section 29, Surface Acres-4.2, Maximum Depth-25 feet, M.P.A.-16 ppm

An acid, bog lake, it is landlocked and surrounded entirely by leatherleaf bog. It has a fishery that includes largemouth bass and bluegills. The entire littoral zone bottom is sand, unusual for a bog lake. The lake lies in a depression surrounded by jack pine and aspen. It is not likely that the lake has much value for waterfowl nesting or furbearer use. There is no private development, public frontage or public access.

Mud Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 31, Surface Acres-102.7, Maximum Depth-13 feet, M.P.A.-121 ppm, Secchi Disk-2 feet

A hard water, drainage lake with a broad outlet stream flowing north into nearby Long Lake in the southeast part of the county. A small inlet stream enters Mud Lake from the south through a wild rice marsh. The lake fishery is composed of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, pumpkinseeds, bullheads, white suckers and a few walleyes. There are evidently springs in the lake that provide an additional flow besides that of the inlet. The outlet flow is estimated to be 3.5 cubic feet per second. Wetlands amounting to 130 acres of sedge meadow are found off the inlet and the outlet. Much of the lake bottom is muck covered except for scattered areas of sand and gravel along the east and west shores. Aquatic vegetation growth is common. Waterfowl use the lake extensively in spring and fall. Nesting ducks include mallards, black ducks, teal and wood ducks. There are five cottages on the lakeshore. There is no public frontage or access except by water from Long Lake.

Mud Lake, T40N, R10W, Section 21, Surface Acres-53.4, Maximum Depth-4 feet, M.P.A.-32 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake surrounded entirely by cattail marsh and sedge meadow wetlands. It is landlocked but connected to nearby Bass Lake by a narrow, shallow boat channel. The fishery of Mud Lake is somewhat the same as Bass Lake, but it is affected by winterkill conditions occasionally. The species of fish present include walleyes, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, green sunfish, bullheads and white suckers. Floating aquatic vegetation is abundant. The littoral zone drops rapidly to three feet of depth along shore and is mostly muck bottomed. A small area of sand is found off the east shore. Muskrats and nesting mallards, teal, wood ducks and coot are common to the lake and its 310 acres of surrounding wetlands. There is no private lakeshore development, public frontage, or public access except by water.

Mud Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 13, Surface Acres-14.9, Maximum Depth-17 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm, Secchi Disk-7 feet

A soft water, seepage lake southeast of Island Lake. It is landlocked and has a fishery of bluegills and bullheads. Sixty-five percent of the shoreline is upland with mixed hardwood and jack pine. The remaining shore has leatherleaf bog along the northwest shore and marsh wetland on parts of the east and north shores. Steep slopes are common along the uplands. The littoral bottom is 85 percent sand and 15 percent muck. Thirty-two acres of wetlands provide nesting habitat for mallards, teal, wood ducks and loon. Muskrat and beaver use is minor. There is no private lakeshore development. Public access is available from the south by walk-in trail. Of the total 0.72 mile of lakeshore, 0.56 mile is public frontage as Washburn County Forest land.

Mud Lake, T42N, R13W, Section 7, 8, Surface Acres-45.9, Maximum Depth-4 feet, M.P.A.-12 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake in the northwest corner of the county. It is a shallow, winterkill lake with a fishery limited to minnows. Littoral zone bottom types are 92 percent sand and eight percent muck. There is a 21-acre sedge meadow and leatherleaf bog off the east bay. All of the west shore slopes steeply to the lake. Mixed hardwoods and jack pine are found on the upland around the lake. Aquatic vegetation growth is quite common here, with coontail, water lilies and watershield. Nesting ducks include all the common local puddle ducks. Muskrat use is small. There is no private lakeshore development or public frontage. The only access is a conditional use by walk-in trail over commercial forest crop land.

Nancy, Lake, T42N, R13W, Section 22, 27, 28, 33, Surface Acres-771.9, Maximum Depth-39 feet, M.P.A.-34 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with an intermittent flowing inlet from the Kimball Lakes through a commercial cranberry bog and an intermittent outlet flow to the Totagatic River. This relatively clear water lake has a fishery of walleyes, small northern pike, smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, pumpkinseeds, rock bass, black crappies, brown bullheads, black bullheads, white suckers, redhorse, bowfin, brook sticklebacks, and creek chubs. The lake is elongated with two large peninsulas and an island jutting out from the east and south shores forming several basins, each with distinct characteristics. The north basin is the larger and has a maximum depth of 25 feet. The southeast basin is the deepest with 39 feet, while the remaining parts of the lake are less than six feet deep and have more than a moderate amount of aquatic vegetation growth. The littoral zone bottom is 88 percent sand, one percent each of gravel and boulder, and ten percent muck. Shore vegetation is mixed hardwoods, jack pine and red pine. Sixty-three acres of wetlands in small scattered parcels border the lake, most of which are near the cranberry bog. Muskrats are present in abundance. Nesting waterfowl includes mallards, teal, wood ducks and loon while a larger number of other ducks, coot and geese use the lake during migratory periods. Private lakeshore development includes 10 resorts, 53 cottages and a Boy Scout camp. There are two public accesses, one on the south side of the deep basin and the other off the west shore. Public frontage amounts to 1.71 miles of lakeshore, most of which is the frontage of the large state-owned island off the southwest shore; the rest is the Town of Minong access sites.

Nice Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 9, 10, 15, 16, Surface Acres-137.7, Maximum Depth-11 feet, M.P.A.-5 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A large, acid bog lake in the southeast corner of the county. This shallow, landlocked lake has a fishery of probably largemouth bass and panfish. No recent fish survey has been made here. There is a possibility of freeze-out conditions existing here. The entire west and south shores and part of the north shores are bordered by tamarack-spruce bog. The remaining shore has mixed hardwood and pine. The bottom types along shore are dominated by gravel on 35 percent, muck on 30 percent, sand on 25 percent and 10 percent boulder. Bulrushes are found in abundance growing along the bog shore, otherwise aquatic vegetation growth is moderate in this clear water lake. Even though the maximum depth of the lake is only eleven feet, the average depth is six feet. Muskrats are common here with the lake's 165 acres of wetlands next to it. Nesting mallards, teal and wood ducks are also common, although other spring and fall waterfowl are not, they do not use the lake in any abundance. Private development includes two cottages. There is no public access or public frontage on the lake.

Nick Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 3, 4, Surface Acres-55.7, Maximum Depth-79 feet, M.P.A.-10 ppm, Secchi Disk-18 feet

The deepest lake in Washburn County, this clear, soft water lake is located in the end glacial moraine of the Birchwood Area. It is landlocked and has an elongated, irregular shape and a single basin with five islands located off the east and west ends. Two islands are in the east end and three in the west end. The fishery is probably composed of largemouth bass and bluegills, but other species of panfish and minnows are also present. The lakeshore has steep upland sides with leatherleaf bogs totalling 45 acres at the ends. The upland shore has mixed hardwood cover. The littoral zone is 55 percent sand-bottomed, 30 percent gravel and boulder, and 15 percent muck. The average depth of the lake is 21 feet. Aquatic vegetation growth is rather sparse. Muskrats are common on the lake, with mallards, teal and wood ducks nesting here. A few other migratory waterfowl are present in spring and fall. There is one cottage on the lake. The south side and west end of the lake lie in the Washburn County Forest and have 1.5 miles of public frontage. The five islands are state-owned and have an additional 0.62 mile of public frontage. Public access is limited to walk-in over county lands.

No Mans Lake, T42N, R13, 14W, Section 18, 13, Surface Acres-70.3, Maximum Depth-23 feet, M.P.A.-12 ppm, Secchi Disk-7 feet

A soft water, seepage lake in northwest Washburn County and partly in Burnett County. It is landlocked and has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, and bluegills. Naturally fluctuating water level extremes occur in No Mans Lake but winterkill is not known to be a problem here. Scrub oak and jack pine are found on most of the lakeshore. A few small marshes totalling two acres also border the lake. The littoral is sand-bottomed on the main part of the basin, but muck is found in the bay littoral zone. The water is clear and aquatic vegetation growth is rather sparse. Muskrats are common to the lake and a few mallards and teal nest around it. Private development is limited to four cottages. The Town of Minong access is located in the northeast corner and is the extent (0.01 mile) of the lake's public frontage.

North Twin Lake, T41, 42N, R13W, Section 12, 35, 36, Surface Acres-113.0, Maximum Depth-20 feet, M.P.A.-26 ppm, Secchi Disk-10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake in a chain of three lakes. They are landlocked and have connecting boat channels with South Twin Lake and Middle Lake. The fishery of North Twin Lake includes walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, slow-growing bluegills, black crappies, pumpkinseeds, perch, bullheads, white suckers, common shiners, golden shiners, and fathead minnows. Eighty-five percent of the lakeshore is steeply sloped, but wooded with oak and jack pine. The littoral bottom types are 95 percent sand and 5 percent muck off the small marsh bay at the northeast end of the lake. Aquatic vegetation growth is moderate. The lake is single-basined with a rather regular shape. The lake water is clear. Its mean depth is six feet. A few mallards and teal nest around the lake. Muskrats are present in fair numbers. There are 2 resorts and 17 cottages on the lakeshore. The Town of Chicog maintains an access with a limited parking area on the lake's west end near the channel to Middle Lake. The access site is the extent of the public frontage here.

Oak Lake, T38N, R11W, Section 7, Surface Acres-33.1, Maximum Depth-50 feet, M.P.A.-11 ppm, Secchi Disk-4 feet

A soft water, seepage lake southeast of Spooner six miles. It is landlocked and has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, and bluegills. The main basin of the lake is nearly circular and a smaller basin of about two acres is located adjacent to the north end and the two are connected by a marshy channel. A town road follows the south lakeshore. A private campground is situated in the open area on the east side of the main part of the lake. The remaining shore has a cover of mixed hardwood and pine on the upland. The littoral zone is sand-bottomed except for the marsh channel. The water is clear except that at the midsummer time of the survey there was an algal bloom which considerably reduced light penetration. Nesting puddle ducks rarely use the lake and furbearers are scarce here. Besides the campground, there are two cottages on the lakeshore. The lake has no public access or public frontage.

Oak Lake, T41N, R13W, Section 19, 20, 30, Surface Acres-83.3, Maximum Depth-5 feet, M.P.A.-37 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A shallow soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to annual winterkill conditions. Its fishery is restricted to only hardy minnow species. It is a narrow, elongated lake, 1.19 miles long, and surrounded by mixed hardwood, jack pine and red pine. Some of the shore may be fringed with marsh grasses depending upon water levels. Areas of sand bottom littoral are scattered along the lakeshore but generally the bottom is mucky. Muskrats and beaver are common to the lake and nesting ducks include mallards, teal and wood ducks. A large number of other migratory ducks usually use the lake during spring and fall. Private lakeshore development includes only one leased cabin site; the entire frontage is Washburn County Forest land. Access is only by walk-in trail from the nearby town road to the north.

Offers Lake, T37N, R13W, Section 30, 31, Surface Acres-38.6, Maximum Depth-40 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake in the southwest corner of the county. It is landlocked and has a fishery of largemouth bass and bluegills. This clear water lake has mostly steeply sloping shoreline. A state-owned island lies midway along the length of the lake. The bottom types of the littoral zone are mostly sand with a small area of boulder and gravel south of the island off the east shore. The entire shoreline has upland hardwoods, a small part of which is pastured. There is little for wetlands around the lake. A few nesting mallards and wood ducks nest around the lake, but furbearer use is minor. Two cottages are the extent of private development. A walk-in type access site owned by the Town of Barronett is located on the southwest side. Public frontage amounts to 0.11 mile and includes the island frontage and the access site.

Ole Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 21, Surface Acres-42.8, Maximum Depth-33 feet, M.P.A.-7 ppm, Secchi Disk-15 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery that includes largemouth bass and bluegills. It is surrounded by upland with mixed hardwood and a few pine. The littoral bottom is unsorted sand, gravel and boulder with a small area of muck in a small bay on the north side. Aquatic vegetation growth is sparse. Water level fluctuations occur but to an unknown extent. This clear water lake has a few muskrats and nesting puddle ducks. There is no private lakeshore development; the entire shoreline is in public ownership as Washburn County Forest land. Access is only by walk-in trail.

Otter Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 24, Surface Acres-13.0, Maximum Depth-26 feet, M.P.A.-11 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of largemouth bass and bluegills. The lake lies in a steep depression and has an irregular, elongated shape with two basins. Upland hardwood and scattered white pine surround the lake. It lacks wetlands but a few mallards and wood ducks nest here. Furbearers are not abundant. The littoral zone bottom is made up of unsorted hard materials of sand, gravel and boulders mostly. This clear water lake has no private development; the entire frontage is Washburn County Forest land. Public access is by walk-in trail from the west off the Birchwood Firelane.

Pavlas Lake, T37N, R11W, Section 6, 7, Surface Acres-44.2, Maximum Depth-45 feet, M.P.A.-10 ppm, Secchi Disk-7 feet

A soft water, seepage lake located a mile east of Sarona. It is a long, narrow lake lying on a north and south axis. The two basins of the lake are separated by an eleven foot depth of water. The north basin is about 20 feet deep while the large south one has 45 feet of depth. The fishery includes walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, pumpkinseeds, perch, brown bullheads, yellow bullheads, and white suckers. Nearly one-half of the lake's watershed is in agricultural land use, making it unlike most lakes in the county. The immediate lakeshore use and cover is 55 percent wooded with hardwoods, 40 percent pastured or cultivated, and 5 percent developed. Small sedge meadows are located at the north and south ends with a total area of three acres. The littoral bottom is 85 percent gravel, 10 percent boulder and 5 percent muck. The water, though quite transparent in quality, tends to become turbid in midsummer. Aquatic vegetation growth is moderate along the shore fringe and species composition is indicative of soft water lakes.

Watershield and white water lilies are common floating species, and along shore there are spike rushes, cattail and Alisma. Furbearer use is minor but a few mallards and wood ducks are raised here each year. Other migratory waterfowl use is small. Private lakeshore development is limited to one cottage on the immediate shore. The only public frontage is the Town of Long Lake access site on the west shore that has only limited parking space available.

Pear Lake, T41N, R13W, Section 9, 16, Surface Acres-49.1, Maximum Depth-32 feet, M.P.A.-41 ppm, Secchi Disk-12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake in the northwest part of the county off State Highway "77". It is landlocked and pear-shaped. Its fishery is composed of walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, abundant slow-growing bluegills, black crappies, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, a few smallmouth bass, brown bullheads, white suckers, redhorse and common shiners. Most of the lakeshore is steep sloping except on the south end where a sedge meadow and a tamarack bog touch the lake. The area of these wetlands is 31 acres. Aquatic vegetation growth is sparse except on the shallow bar that is located in the middle of the lake. Vegetation species here are predominantly bulrushes and coontail. Most of the remaining lakeshore is wooded with mixed hardwoods and pine, other than the wetlands. The littoral bottom types are 67 percent sand, 32 percent gravel and one percent muck. The lake provides nesting for mallards and loon. Furbearer use on the lake is small. Private development includes a resort and boat rental and three cottages. Over half the lakeshore is in boy scout ownership. Public frontage includes the state-owned access site off the highway on the north end and three small, undeveloped platted access sites for a total of 0.03 mile of frontage.

Perch Lake, T39N, R13W, Section 17, Surface Acres-18.5, Maximum Depth-15 feet, M.P.A.-25 ppm, Secchi Disk-5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, situated in a glacial outwash depression. Its fishery includes numerous slow-growing largemouth bass along with perch, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, and bullheads. A ten-acre wetland is located off the southeast shore and is made up of a fringe of cattails beyond which is a tamarack-leatherleaf bog. A narrow ridge along the southwest shore separates the lake from a tag alder swamp. The remaining shore is pine plantation and hardwood-covered upland with steeply sloping shore. Another smaller tag alder swamp lies in the northwest corner. Aquatic vegetation growth is abundant along shore. The littoral bottom is sand along the upland shore and muck off the wetlands. The lake water is dark brown stained. Furbearer use is small but mallards, teal and occasionally wood ducks nest here. Additional northern duck use is made of the lake in spring and fall. There is no private development on the immediate lakeshore and there is no public access or public frontage.

Peters Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 33, Surface Acres-14.6, Maximum Depth-12 feet, M.P.A.-13 ppm, Secchi Disk-4 feet

A soft water, seepage lake in the glacial end moraine of the southeast part of the county. It is landlocked but is connected by a drainage channel to a small pothole lake to the north, just across the town road that separates the two lakes. The fishery of Peters Lake includes largemouth bass, bluegills and minnows. Occasional partial winter freeze-outs occur here. The lake lies in an irregular depression which is steeply sloping except for the southwest shore. One acre of cattail and arrowhead marsh wetland is located off the south shore, while the remaining shore has mixed hardwood wooded upland except where a cabin site is cleared on the northwest shore. The bottom materials of the littoral are unsorted sand, gravel and boulder with scattered areas of muck along 15 percent of the shore. The water during the time of the survey in midsummer was unaccountably turbid and limiting to light penetration. Aquatic vegetation growth is modest. A few mallards and wood ducks may nest around the lake, but furbearer use is limited to a few muskrats. The one cabin is the only private development. The lake does not have public frontage or public access.

Peufald Lake No. 1, T38N, R10W, Section 26, 34, 35, Surface Acres-28.9, Maximum Depth-28 feet, M.P.A.-7 ppm, Secchi Disk-10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake of irregular shape, connected to nearby Peufald Lake No. 2 by a small culvert that allows water and fish exchange. The lake's fishery includes largemouth bass and bluegills. Although there is some natural fluctuation in water levels here, winterkill conditions are not likely to occur. The entire shoreline is upland, sloping steeply on about half of it. A large (9.8 acres) island is situated in the middle of the lake, separating it into two basins. The shallower south basin has a maximum depth of 19 feet. The west channel around the island is narrower and has a depth of about 2 feet usually. The broad east channel has depths of 4 feet. There are no wetlands adjacent to the lake. The bottom type is made up of hard material of unsorted sand, gravel and boulder. Aquatic vegetation growth is moderate in abundance and limited to inshore areas of shallow water. Muskrats are common here as well as nesting mallards, teal and wood ducks. There is one cottage on the west shore. Public frontage amounts to 0.09 mile and includes the town road right-of-way and the northwest tip of the lake which is on Washburn County Forest land. Public access with limited parking space is located at the culvert channel crossing.

Peufald Lake No. 2, T38N, R10W, Section 34, Surface Acres-7.2, Maximum Depth-22 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, connected to nearby Peufald Lake No. 1 by a culvert and town road. The fishery of the lake includes largemouth bass and bluegills. Some natural fluctuations in water levels occur but they should not be enough to cause winterkill conditions. The entire lakeshore is upland and wooded with aspen, oak, birch and maple. The lake has a single basin but is rather irregular in shape. No wetlands are found around it. The bottom material near shore is unsorted sand and gravel. Aquatic vegetation growth is rather sparse. Furbearer use is minor but a few mallards nest around the lake. There is no private lakeshore development. Public frontage and access are limited to the town road right-of-way on the north shore.

Peufald Lake No. 3, T38N, R10W, Section 34, Surface Acres-14.9, Maximum Depth-32 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm, Secchi Disk-11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and not connected by any watercourse to the other two Peufald Lakes. Its fishery includes largemouth bass and bluegills. It has an irregular, crescent shape with basins at each end. The eastern basin is shallower with about 20 feet of depth. Thirty percent of the lakeshore is steeply sloping in this hilly terrain. Ninety-five percent of the shore is wooded upland. Two leatherleaf and tamarack bogs are found off the north shore and have muck bottomed littoral areas bordering them. The rest of the littoral bottom is unsorted gravel, sand and boulders. Aquatic vegetation is rather sparse in this clear water lake. Furbearer use is minor but a few mallards and wood duck broods are raised here each year. Its wetlands amount to five acres of mostly bog. There are two cottages on the lakeshore. Public frontage is limited to the Town of Birchwood access site on the south end of the lake.

Pickerel Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 15, Surface Acres-5.0, Maximum Depth-14 feet, M.P.A.-65 ppm

An alkaline, bog lake that is landlocked, although there is a wet swampy connection to a nearby tributary feeder to the south that flows into Slim Creek. It is subject to winterkill conditions and has only minnows as a fish population. Seventy percent of the shore is spruce-tamarack bog with some tag alders and a ten percent edge of fresh meadow wetland. The remaining twenty percent is hardwood upland along the northeast shore. Water color is light brown. The ten acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for mallards and wood ducks. Furbearer use is insignificant. There is no private lakeshore development. The entire lakeshore is Washburn County Forest land. Access is by walk-in over county land from the north.

Pine Island Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 23, 26, Surface Acres-13.5, Maximum Depth-35 feet, M.P.A.-6 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake located in the hilly end moraine of the southeast part of the county. It is landlocked and surrounded by steep sloping lakeshore. It has a fishery of largemouth bass and bluegills. The entire shore is upland with an absence of wetlands. This clear water lake has sparse aquatic vegetation. A few nesting mallards and wood ducks use the lake but furbearer use is minor. There is no private development. The entire lakeshore is Washburn County Forest land. Access is by walk-in over county land from the east off the Birchwood Firelane.

Pine Lake, T37N, R13W, Section 22, Surface Acres-23.5, Maximum Depth-12 feet, M.P.A.-21 ppm, Secchi Disk-10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, subject to periodic winterkill conditions. It has a fishery of largemouth bass, bluegills, bullheads and minnows. It lies in the pitted outwash glaciation of the southwest part of the county. The lakeshore is wooded upland with the exception of a small marsh off the northwest shore. The littoral zone is muck bottomed. Aquatic vegetation growth is moderate in this clear water lake. The two acre sedge meadow wetland provides some nesting habitat for mallards, wood ducks and loon. A small number of other migratory diving ducks and loon use the lake during the spring and fall flights. Furbearer use is minor. There is no lakeshore development. Of the 1.02 miles of frontage, 0.38 mile of the south shore is Washburn County Forest land. Access is only by walk-in type over the county land from the east.

Pokegama Lake, T42N, R12W, Section 21, 28, 33, Surface Acres-452.9, Maximum Depth-23 feet, M.P.A.-82 ppm.

A hard water, drainage lake, with a short outlet stream flowing northeast into nearby Shell Creek. The estimated normal outlet flow is 13.9 cubic feet per second. A small, warm-water inlet stream enters the lake from the south end, draining an extensive sedge meadow and tag alder swamp. The fishery of the lake includes northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, perch, pumpkinseeds, rock bass, bullheads, and white suckers. An occasional walleye may also be found here also. The lake is elongated and oriented generally north and south. There are extensive wetlands at each end of the lake that are a mixture of tamarack, tag alder, swamp hardwood, and sedge meadow. About 630 acres of wetlands drain directly into the lake along 55 percent of the shoreline. The remaining upland shore is wooded with hardwoods and scattered pine. The west shore is mostly steeply sloped. The littoral bottom is sand and gravel along the upland and muck off most of the wetlands. Aquatic vegetation growth is abundant in the muck bays and somewhat less along the east shore. Muskrats and beaver are common as well as nesting mallards, teal, wood ducks, and coot. Private lakeshore development includes three resorts, a private girls camp, and 21 cottages. The Town of Minong maintains a public access at the south end of the lake but it has limited parking space. Access is also available from Shell Creek. A total of 0.31 mile of public frontage is owned by the town at the access site.

Pollywog Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 29, 32, Surface Acres-25.7, Maximum Depth-15 feet, M.P.A.-10 ppm, Secchi Disk-13 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to partial winterkill conditions. It has a fishery of largemouth bass and bluegills. It is located in a glacial depression and has mostly steep sloping shoreline. The littoral bottom is unsorted sand, gravel and boulders. It has an irregular shape with two basins, the west one of which is shallower with five feet of depth. Upland hardwoods surround the lake except for grassy areas off the south bays. A town road lies close to and parallels the north shore. An acre of wetlands provides some nesting habitat for mallards, teal and wood ducks. Furbearer use is not significant. There is one cabin on the lake. The south half of the shoreline lies on Washburn County Forest land and has 0.76 mile of frontage. An unimproved town road access is located on the east side of the lake.

Potato Lake, T39N, R11W, Section 36, Surface Acres-222.3, Maximum Depth-20 feet, M.P.A.-95 ppm, Secchi Disk-4 feet

A hard water, drainage lake at the headwaters of Potato Creek. The estimated normal outlet flow of the lake is 4.0 cubic feet per second. A major source of water of the lake is bottom springs at the south end. Other tributaries to the lake are intermittently flowing feeders. The fishery is composed of northern pike, largemouth bass, black crappies, bluegills, bullheads, and white suckers. Apparently partial winterkills have occurred in the past, however, none have been observed recently. The south end of the lake has a muck bottom and abundant aquatic vegetation including a stand of wild rice. The remaining lakeshore has a littoral bottom of sand, gravel and boulder. Nearly half the lakeshore is steep sloping. There are small cattail and tag alder swamps scattered on the south and east shores and near the outlet. The uplands have mixed hardwoods and scattered pine except for the east shore which is partly open grassland. Five acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting for mallards, teal, wood ducks and coot. A large number of other waterfowl including diving ducks, coot, and Canada geese also use the lake during spring and fall. Muskrats are common here. Private lakeshore development includes one resort and boat rental and seventeen cottages. A public access is located on the northeast corner of the lake and is maintained by the Town of Crystal. Another town access site is located off the southeast corner of the lake on the town line. The access sites are the extent of the public frontage.

Rainy Lake, T41N, R11W, Section 3, Surface Acres-15.0, Maximum Depth-11 feet, M.P.A.-5 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to winterkill conditions. Its present fishery is probably limited to panfish and minnows. Hilly uplands with hardwoods surround the lake except for a fringe of grasses and bulrushes growing along the immediate shoreline. The bottom type near shore is 80 percent gravel and 20 percent muck. The lake water is light brown stained and acidic. A few puddle ducks nest around the lake and furbearer use is minor. There is no private lakeshore development. The entire frontage is in Washburn County Forest ownership. An access trail is located on the south side and is suitable for small boat launching.

Randall Lake, T38N, R12W, Section 5, 6, Surface Acres-40.0, Maximum Depth-5 feet, M.P.A.-73 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

An alkaline, bog lake with an estimated outlet flow of less than one cubic foot per second. Seepage and a few small springs in the lake and along the outlet stream provide this flow. The lake suffers periodic winterkills of the fish population. The fishery is re-established by migrations up the outlet stream from the Yellow River Flowage. The main fishery of Randall Lake is minnows although a number of other species are present such as northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegills, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, bullheads, and white suckers. A few brook and brown trout are found in the outlet creek around the springs. The lake also suffers from an abundance of rooted aquatic vegetation as well as heavy algal blooms in midsummer. Only two percent of the shoreline is upland. Thirty percent of the shore is leatherleaf bog, ten percent is tamarack bog, and 58 percent is sedge meadow that is probably developing into bog type wetland. The lake water is light brown stained. The main bottom type is muck along 99 percent of the shore. A small sandy bottomed area is found off the north shore. Forty-two acres of wetlands border the lake and provide nesting habitat for puddle ducks and mergansers. A few muskrats are present but beaver use is uncommon here. Although a few other northern ducks use Randall Lake, waterfowl hunting is not particularly good. Two cottages are nearby the lake. Public access is available only through use of the outlet stream by small boat or canoe. There is no public frontage.

Red Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 5, 8, Surface Acres-41.3, Maximum Depth-75 feet, M.P.A.-10 ppm, Secchi Disk-4 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is part of a landlocked chain of three lakes, with Bass and Loon Lakes in the Birchwood Area. It is an elongated, single-basined lake that is among the four deepest lakes of the county. It has a fishery of mostly bluegills, perch and black crappies, but also has a few northern pike and largemouth bass. The lake water is medium brown stained with accompanying shallow light penetration. The mean depth is 22 feet but 48 percent of the lake surface has depths of over 20 feet. Littoral bottom types are mostly hard materials of gravel and some sand and boulder, with only five percent muck-bottomed off the wetlands. Several sedge meadow wetlands are scattered around the lake and a large willow swamp drains into it from the northeast. A total of 12 acres of wetlands adjoin the lake. Aquatic vegetation is typical of this type of soft water lake with white water lily, watershield and myriophyllum being the most common species. Much of the upland shore that covers 90 percent of the shoreline is wooded with mixed hardwoods and scattered pine and is also steeply sloping lakeshore. Furbearer use is not significant in numbers. A few mallards and wood ducks are raised here each year and a large number of other migratory ducks and coots use the lake in spring and fall. There is no private lakeshore development. The entire lake lies in the Washburn County Forest and all its frontage is in public ownership. Access is by an unimproved trail to the east shore of the lake.

Rice Lake, T42N, R12W, Section 9, 16, Surface Acres-132.4, Maximum Depth-11 feet, M.P.A.-74 ppm, Secchi Disk-9 feet

A soft water, drainage lake, near Minong. Shell Creek flows through the east end of the lake and has a normal flow estimated at 16.0 cubic feet per second. The fishery of Rice Lake includes northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, bullheads, white suckers and a few walleyes. Wild rice is the dominant aquatic vegetation here and water lilies and coontail are also common. Fifty-six percent of the shoreline is wetland, mostly tag alder and tamarack swamps over 200 acres in size. The wooded upland shore of the south, east and north shores slope steeply toward the lake. The littoral bottom is 35 percent sand and 65 percent muck. Forty-three percent of this clear-water lake has depths of less than three feet. Muskrats are common and nesting ducks include mallards and teal. A large number of other diving ducks, coots and a few Canada geese use the lake during migration periods. There is a resort on the lake's south shore and two other cottages. There is no public frontage or access road, but access is available by water from Gilmore Lake through a mile of the outlet stream, Shell Creek.

Rigler Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 27, 28, Surface Acres-10.0, Maximum Depth-4 feet, M.P.A.-10 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake subject to annual winterkill conditions. The lake probably does not have even a minnow population. It is landlocked and located in the west central part of the county. Upland hardwoods of birch, oak and aspen surround most of the lake except for a two-acre marsh off the east shore. The littoral bottom type is sand. Beaver are present on the lake and mallards nest around it. Other waterfowl use is small. There is no private development, access road or public frontage.

Ripley Lake, T38N, R11W, Section 19, 30, Surface Acres-42.4, Maximum Depth-25 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm, Secchi Disk-7 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has an elongated shape and two basins. The south basin is the shallower with a depth of 19 feet. A three-foot deep shoal area separates the two. All but the south end of the lake has steeply sloping shore. The fishery is composed of largemouth bass and slow growing bluegills, pumpkinseeds, perch, bullheads and white suckers. Aquatic vegetation is common along shore with watershield and water lilies. Grass upland is found off the northwest quarter of the lakeshore where a farm is located. The remaining shore is wooded upland. The lake has no wetlands joining it. Most of the shoreline is unsorted sand, gravel and boulder. Furbearer use of the lake is uncommon but a few mallards and teal may nest here. The lake does not have a public access or public frontage. Besides the farm there are two cottages and a resort on the lake.

River Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 1, Surface Acres-15.4, Maximum Depth-22 feet, M.P.A.-6 ppm, Secchi Disk-11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has two basins separated by a narrow channel that sometimes dries up when water levels are low. The south basin is shallower with 17 feet of depth. The fishery includes largemouth bass and small bluegills. An occasional partial winterkill occurs. Ninety percent of the littoral bottom is unsorted sand, gravel and boulders; the remaining ten percent is muck-bottomed. Emergent vegetation is made up mostly of burr reed, arrowhead and cattail. White water lilies are the main floating plants while submerged vegetation is quite sparse. A small patch of marsh on the south end of the upper basin is the lake's only wetland shoreline. The remainder is steep sloping hillsides wooded with birch and aspen. Furbearer use is small, but mallards, wood ducks and loon nest here. There is no private development. Of the 1.30 miles of lakeshore, 1.12 miles of frontage is Washburn County Forest land. The only access is by walk-in from the town road paralleling the west side of the lake.

Rock Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 1, Surface Acres-13.2, Maximum Depth-20 feet, M.P.A.-4 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of largemouth bass and bluegills. Wooded upland surrounds 90 percent of the lake. Two small bogs are located along the south and west shores. Most of the upland shore is steep-sloped. The littoral bottom is muck. The six acres of wetlands provide nesting habitat for mallards, teal, and wood ducks. Beaver and muskrats are uncommon. There is no private development or access road. The north side of the lake has 0.32 mile of Washburn County Forest frontage. Public access is by walk-in type over the county land from the west or north.

Rocky Ridge Lake, T39N, R13W, Section 8, Surface Acres-83.5, Maximum Depth-16 feet, M.P.A.-79 ppm, Secchi Disk-12 feet

A hard water, drainage lake with Rocky Ridge Creek flowing through it. The creek is a tributary to Big McKenzie Lake and Lipsett Lake, the latter by way of a commercial cranberry marsh. The flow from the lake is estimated to be 3.0 cubic feet per second, normally. Some of the water source for the creek is small springs within the lake. The fishery of Rocky Ridge Lake includes northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, perch, rock bass, bullheads, white suckers and a few redhorse. The average depth of the lake is 1.6 feet. Fishing and submergent aquatic vegetation are abundant throughout the lake. The potential for partial winterkill conditions exists here but it has not been a significant problem. Muck is predominant bottom type. Narrow belts of sand and gravel bottom are found along the upland shoreline which amounts to about 40 percent of the lakeshore. Fifty-three acres of tamarack swamp wetlands border the lake, with a few patches of sedge meadow near the inlet and off the west shore. The deeper part of the lake, which has depths of over 6 feet, is located just south of the inlet (700 feet) and covers only about an acre of the lake. Wildlife values include nesting mallards, teal and wood ducks and a large number of muskrats. Coot and northern diving ducks are regular visitors in spring and fall. Private development of the lakeshore amounts to only three cottages. A public access is located at the south end of the lake off County Highway "A". Other public frontage is a state-owned forty off the northeast shore, for a total public shoreline of 0.21 mile.

Round Lake, T37N, R12W, Section 5, Surface Acres-28.4, Maximum Depth-27 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm, Secchi Disk-7 feet

A soft water, seepage lake connected by a channel to the west end of Chain Lake near Shell Lake. The two lakes are landlocked. The fishery includes largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, bullheads and golden shiners. It is a single-basin lake with light brown-stained water. The lakeshore is rather steep upland except for a small two-acre marsh off the northeast corner. Thirty percent of the lakeshore is grass upland and the rest has mixed hardwoods. Wild rice and bulrushes are common rooted aquatics along the east shore. The littoral bottom is mostly sand along 70 percent of the shore, with 10 percent each of gravel, boulder and muck in scattered areas. Furbearer use is moderate and waterfowl nesters include mallards, teal and loon. There is no private lakeshore development, public access or public frontage.

Round Lake, T37N, R12W, Section 18, Surface Acres-38.7, Maximum Depth-15 feet, M.P.A.-11 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, it is a landlocked lake subject to winterkill conditions during low water level periods. Its present fishery is probably limited to bullheads and minnows. This is a single-basin lake but has an irregularly shaped shoreline and an uneven bottom structure. Only about 10 percent of the shore is hard materials of sand and gravel, with the rest muck bottomed. Aquatic vegetation is sparse and there are virtually no wetlands bordering the lake. Wildlife values are limited to a few muskrats and nesting mallards and wood ducks. There are no cottages. Access is only by walk-in over county land from the east. Public frontage along the east half of the lake amounts to 0.58 mile of Washburn County Forest land.

Round Lake, T42N, R12W, Section 35, Surface Acres-17.1, Maximum Depth-7 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to annual winterkill conditions that limits its fishery to minnows. This acidic, clear water lake is surrounded by upland hardwood and scattered pine. A fringe of tag alder swamp borders the west side of the lake. The littoral bottom is 80 percent sand and gravel and 20 percent muck. Wildlife values are small, with only occasional use by furbearers and nesting ducks. There is no private development, public access, or public frontage.

Sams Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 36, Surface Acres-16.2, Maximum Depth-31 feet, M.P.A.-7 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to partial winterkill conditions due to the irregular configuration of the basin. Its present fishery is probably largemouth bass and bluegills. An 8 foot high dike was once placed at the south end of the lake which probably raised the level of the lake about six feet. As a result of the flooding two donut-shaped bogs floated up. The center of the middle bog ring has the maximum depth of Sam's Lake within it. The bog at the northern end has a depth of only five feet. The irregular shoreline is mostly steeply sloping and wooded with birch, oak, maple, aspen and red pine, except for a part of the west shore which is open pasture. A wooded island of 0.3 acre is at the lower end of the lake. There is a small amount of bog shoreline at the northwest corner and a tag alder swamp of one acre off a bog at the southeast corner. The latter wetland swamp has a low head beaver dam across it at the shoreline. The littoral bottom is about half hard sand and gravel materials and half muck. About three acres of wetlands border the lake. Beaver have been quite active here. Nesting ducks include mallards, teal and wood ducks. There is no private development. Most of the lakeshore, except part of the west shore, is Washburn County Forest land. Access is only by walk-in over county land from the east.

Sand Lake, T42N, R13W, Section 5, 8, Surface Acres-198.0, Maximum Depth-9 feet, M.P.A.-18 ppm, Secchi Disk-6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake in the northwest corner of the county. It is landlocked and subject to occasional natural fluctuations in water levels. As a result of low water levels in some years, partial winter fish kills have occurred; the known years of which have been 1945 and 1965. The present fishery is composed mainly of perch, bluegills, largemouth bass, and golden shiners. Species present in much lower abundance are northern pike, pumpkinseeds, and common shiners. Walleyes were introduced into the lake in 1974 and the success of this stocking is not yet known. Sand Lake is pear shaped and during low water levels the south end becomes isolated from the main basin. Its depth at those times is about five feet. The maximum depth of the lake varies from about 7-12 feet. The lower basin separates between levels of about 10-11 feet. Nearly the entire shoreline of the lake is sand. Jack pine and scrub oak covers the lakeshore uplands, except off the small northwest bay where there is a leatherleaf bog and marsh of 44 acres in size. A 15-acre marsh is located off the east shore but is at this time separated from the main basin by a sand bar. Aquatic vegetation is sparse. Although the maximum depth of the lake at present is only nine feet, the average depth is over six feet. Furbearer use here is small, but some mallards and teal nest here. Private lakeshore development includes a resort and six cottages. The only public frontage is the Town of Minong access site on the southeast shore which has only limited space for parking.

Sawmill Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 24, Surface Acres-14.6, Maximum Depth-26 feet, M.P.A.-5 ppm, Secchi Disk-11 feet

An acid, bog lake surrounded by a band of leatherleaf. It is a landlocked lake and has been managed since 1955 for trout fishing. Brook and rainbow trout have been stocked annually since it was rehabilitated chemically in 1955 and again in 1966. Treatment with chemicals was done to remove a perpetual problem of stunted panfish. The lakeshore is quite steep-sloping, except for parts of the east and west shores. Upland hardwood is found beyond the bog fringe. Muck is the dominant bottom type except where a sand layer was placed for a swimming beach in early 1963. Aquatic vegetation is sparse in this clear water lake. A few mallards may nest here but other waterfowl and furbearer use is small. There is a county campground that utilizes a good share of the shoreline. There is no private development; the entire lakeshore is Washburn County Forest land. An improved boat access site is located on the lake's west side.

Sawyer Creek Springs, T38N, R13W, Section 23, Surface Acres-1.5, Maximum Depth-11 feet, M.P.A.-129 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A spring pond with an outlet tributary to the headwaters of Sawyer Creek. The estimated normal flow of the outlet is 1.5 cubic feet per second. Besides the bottom springs in the pond, there is a small spring feeder entering the pond at the south end. The pond is managed for brook trout. It was dredged in 1974 with the removal of 17,361 cubic feet of muck and sand to increase habitat and living space for trout. The average pond depth was increased from less than one foot to over eight feet, while the water volume was increased twelve times. The pond is narrow and elongated north and south. It has a shoreline of tag alder swamp on the east side and a narrow hardwood conifer swamp on the west side. The pond bottom is mostly muck but small areas of sand are found near the inlet and outlet. Furbearer use of the pond is small except for a few otter. A few mallards nest here occasionally. There is no private development since the entire shoreline is owned by the D.N.R. as part of the Sawyer Creek Wildlife Area. Access is by walk-in from the west off a nearby town road.

Schullenberger Lake, T38N, R12W, Section 12, Surface Acres-12.0, Maximum Depth-25 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm, Secchi Disk-6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, and bullheads. It is a single-basined, irregular-shaped lake. The littoral bottom is unsorted sand, gravel and boulder with muck in the small, south bays. This medium brown-stained water has moderate vegetation growth of watershield and coontail. Upland hardwood covered shore is found on all but the northeast corner where there is a sedge marsh of two acres. A few nesting mallards and wood ducks use the lake but furbearer use is small. There is no private development and the entire shoreline is Washburn County Forest land. An unimproved woods trail goes to the lake, but access is considered to be the walk-in type.

Scoot Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 22, 23, Surface Acres-21.6, Maximum Depth-37 feet, M.P.A.-4 ppm, Secchi Disk-12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery that includes largemouth bass and bluegills. It is an irregular, elongated lake with medium brown stained water. Seventy percent of the shore littoral zone is unsorted sand and gravel and the remainder muck along the scattered wetland shore adjoining it. Six acres of marsh are located off the north and south ends of the lake. The lake's north end has the deepest point while the south end is shallower with 7 feet of depth. Mixed hardwoods cover the upland lakeshore. Beaver are usually present on the lake, but sparse aquatic vegetation limits muskrat production here. A few mallards and wood ducks can usually be found nesting around the lake. There is no private shoreline development. The lakeshore is in Washburn County Forest land ownership. A walk-in access is available to the south end of the lake from the east off the Birchwood Firelane.

Scovils Lake, T42N, R13W, Section 17, Surface Acres-65.9, Maximum Depth-37 feet, M.P.A.-22 ppm, Secchi Disk-17 feet

A soft water, seepage lake in the northwest corner of the county. It is landlocked and surrounded by uplands with scrub oak and jack pine. The lake's fishery includes northern pike, largemouth bass, and bluegills. The littoral bottom is sand and aquatic vegetation is rather sparse. There are no wetlands adjacent to this lake. Furbearer and waterfowl nesting use is small. Private lakeshore development includes a resort and fourteen cottages. The only public frontage on this clear water lake is the Town of Minong access road on the east end of the lake.

Severson Lake, T37N, R13W, Section 7, Surface Acres-29.0, Maximum Depth-5 feet, M.P.A.-27 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to annual winter freeze-out conditions. Its fishery is limited to minnows. This clear water lake has steeply sloping sides. It is elongated in shape and has shores wooded with upland hardwoods and scattered pine. There is little for wetlands along shore except a bed of cattails midway the length of the lake. The bottom type is unsorted sand and gravel. Furbearer use is small but a few puddle ducks nest here. The lake has no private development, public access, or public frontage.

Seymour Lake, T38N, R11W, Section 10, 15, Surface Acres-69.2, Maximum Depth-15 feet, M.P.A.-6 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to occasional partial winterkill conditions. The most recent of these occurred in 1964-65. The present fishery includes northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills and perch. Natural fluctuations in water levels contribute to the cause of fish kills here. The lake is single basined with sedge and cattail marshes along the northeast and south shores. Some leatherleaf bog shore is also found along the south shore. About sixty percent of the shoreline is wooded upland with a small amount of open grassland. Sixty acres of wetlands provide good habitat for muskrats and nesting mallards, teal and loon. Aquatic vegetation growth in this brown-stained lake is moderate. Bottom type varies from sand, gravel and boulder to muck along the wetlands in the deeper waters. Private development amounts to four cottages. The lake does not have a public access or public frontage.

Shallow Lake, T37N, R12W, Section 16, 17, 20, Surface Acres-136.9, Maximum Depth-10 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, it has an intermittent outlet stream south to Boyer Creek and Bear Lake at high water levels. Shallow Lake is subject to winterkill conditions and its present fishery is limited to bullheads and minnows. Water level fluctuations are extremely variable in this shallow lake and contribute to freeze-out conditions. It has quite an irregular shape and an uneven bottom. Several islands are exposed at times of low water. About ten percent of the shore is marsh and the rest wooded upland. The ten acres of marsh provide some nesting habitat for puddle ducks and other waterfowl use the lake during spring and fall migrations. Furbearer use is insignificant. Aquatic vegetation is sparse in the sand and gravel bottomed lake. It has no private development or public access. The only public frontage is the frontage of the state-owned islands in the lake and amounts to about 0.67 mile of shoreline.

Shallow Lake, T36, 37N, R13W, Section 6, 31, Surface Acres-91.8, Maximum Depth-30 feet, M.P.A.-20 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake in the southwest corner of Washburn County on the county lines of Burnett and Barron Counties. It has a fishery that includes northern pike, largemouth bass and bluegills. Upland hardwoods on rolling hills surround the lake and little for wetlands is found along the lake. Two small islands at the north end of the basin add irregularity to the lake bottom. It has clear water and a littoral bottom of 55 percent sand, gravel and boulder, and 45 percent muck. Furbearer use is not significant but nesting puddle ducks are common here. Additional waterfowl use the lake regularly during spring and fall migrations. A public access is located at the south end of the lake in Barron County. Public frontage amounts to 0.28 mile which includes the access site and the state-owned island frontage. Private lakeshore development is limited to two cottages.

Shell Lake, T37, 38N, R12, 13W, Section - Several, Surface Acres-2,580.3, Maximum Depth-36 feet, M.P.A.-11 ppm, Secchi Disk-12 feet

The largest landlocked lake in the state. It is a soft water, seepage lake, and has a fairly large watershed for this type of lake with 16 square miles of drainage area contributing to it. It has a fishery of walleyes, muskellunge, northern pike, smallmouth bass, a few largemouth bass, perch, bluegills, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, yellow bullheads, white suckers, log perch and a few other minnow species. The panfish abundance can be described as scarce. It is thought that smallmouth bass, panfish and cisco were the only original species here. The game fish and black crappies were stocked in more recent times. Cisco have not been found here since the fifties and are believed to have disappeared with the lowering of water levels and a change in habitat type from a deeper, cold water lake to a shallower, warm water lake that now lacks a thermocline. Water levels were much higher during the 1890's when the lake was used as a storage pond for logs harvested in the area. The logs were sawed near the northwest side of the lake and much of the slabwood refuse was deposited in the lake where some of it still remains. With the long term lowering of the lake level, apparently caused by changing watershed land uses, other water use problems occurred. Dissolved nutrients became more concentrated in the smaller volume of water the lake reached in the '30's. Livestock pasturing also added nutrients to the lake causing rapid eutrophication, or nutrient

enrichment, of the lake waters. Blooms of blue-green algae, probably Aphanizominon flos-aqua, caused mortalities in sheep that drank the water. Attempts have been made to divert flows from the nearby watershed of the North Fork of the Clam River into Shell Lake with the construction of ditches south of the lake. However, since some cultivated and fertilized agricultural lands were added to the watershed runoff, the increased nutrient problem may have been aggravated. Since the 30's the nutrients have apparently decreased somewhat since only mild, green algal blooms now occur here. Also, there is a significant filamentous, green algal growth each year, particularly in the littoral zone of the south bay, which is less obvious and displaces the floating algal species that cause surface blooms here. The blue-green species, Aphanizominon flos-aqua, however, is still present in greatly reduced numbers from its previous dominance. Rooted aquatic vegetation has a difficult time maintaining itself anywhere in the lake except in the south bay. The large main basin of the lake has a considerable amount of wave action and hard sand and gravel bottom along shore that virtually eliminate the possibility of floating and emergent vegetation. The rooted aquatics of the south bay are also valuable vehicles for the uptake of nutrients from the lake water, thus the adjoining marsh off the northwest shore of the bay and the other aquatic plants of the lake require all the protection from man-caused disturbances that are available for their protection and preservation. An unusual occurrence which takes place in the spring each year off the east side of the point on the north side of the lake deserves mention here, in that there is nothing comparable to it in published limnological literature. The phenomenon which appears to be large bubbling springs emanating from the boulder strewn bottom of the lake, are actually gas-bubbles floating to the surface. The chemical composition of the gas has not been determined but it is thought to be only ordinary atmospheric air. The phenomenon begins shortly after ice-out and lasts about two to three weeks. The littoral zone of the lake near shore is divided between 70 percent sand, 20 percent gravel, 5 percent boulder and 5 percent muck. The bottom configuration of the main basin is dish-shaped with few irregularities. An 8.3-acre island and a long peninsula from the east partially separate the south bay from the northern, main basin. Two rocky-bottomed shoal areas bisect the south bay. The east part is deeper with 25 feet of water, while the west bay is about 8 feet deep and has the majority of the rooted vegetation in the lake. A large stand of bulrushes borders the south side of the island and runs along shore to the west end of the lake. The little upland lakeshore that is undeveloped on Shell Lake has a mixed hardwood cover type along with tag alder and scattered pine on the south side of the bay. About 20 acres of wetlands remain off the south bay. Some muskrat use is still made of the lake in this area. Nesting puddle ducks also use the lake, but their numbers are decreasing. Since the lake is late in freezing over each year, large numbers of northern diving ducks and some puddle ducks, coots, Canada geese and swans are able to congregate here when other lakes have become ice-covered. The city limits of Shell Lake encompass the whole lake. Private development of the lakeshore includes seven resorts, several boat rentals, a city operated public campground, swimming, and picnic area, two boat factories, the Shell Lake Municipal Airport, and over 165 cottages and permanent homes. The west half of the lake is served by municipal sewer and water. Public accesses are located at the park, the west end of the south bay, and on the northeast shore. Public accesses with limited parking are located at the end of the airport road, at Tiptown and one east of the boat factories. Total public frontage amounts to 0.97 mile and includes the shoreline of the state-owned island, the six city-owned public accesses, the park, and nine platted accesses.

Sherman Lake, T42N, R13W, Section 35, Surface Acres-35.0, Maximum Depth-11 feet, M.P.A.-11 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, near the Totagatic River in the northwest part of the county. It is landlocked and has a fishery of bluegills and pumpkinseeds. The lake lies in a glacial depression, so has steeply sloping shoreline except for small parts of the north and south ends. A fringe of marsh surrounds the lake and a five-acre sedge meadow wetland is located off the northwest end of the lake. The upland shore has mixed hardwoods, jack pine and red pine cover. Emergent vegetation is common in the littoral and is quite varied in species. Other aquatics are also common, such as coontail, water lilies, watershield and pondweeds. The shoreline bottom types are 90 percent with sand and 10 percent muck. Nesting puddle ducks and loon use the lake but furbearers are not abundant here. The lake has four cottages, but no public access or public frontage.

Shingle Camp Lake, T37N, R13W, Section 11, Surface Acres-19.2, Maximum Depth-11 feet, M.P.A.-11 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to occasional severe winterkill conditions. The present fishery is limited to minnows. This clear water lake is surrounded by upland hardwood and pine. Wetlands are lacking but a few mallards and wood ducks nest around it. Furbearer use is insignificant. Much of the shore littoral zone is muck bottomed but there are small areas of unsorted sand and gravel. The shoreline is steep sloping except along the west end. The lake has no private development. The south half of the lake lies in the Washburn County Forest so that 0.63 mile of lakeshore is public frontage. The only access is by a lengthy walk-in over county lands from the south.

Silver Lake, T41N, R12W, Section 35, 36, Surface Acres-187.5, Maximum Depth-28 feet, M.P.A.-19 ppm, Secchi Disk-11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, in the Village of Lampson. This clear water, landlocked lake has a fishery of walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, black crappies, bluegills, bullheads, and fewer numbers of perch, pumpkinseeds, white suckers and redhorse. The lake water levels have held up quite steadily in recent years but were considerably lower in the 1930's. The lake lies in a glacial, ground moraine trough. The east and west shores slope steeply to the lake. The entire shoreline is upland, although a sedge meadow and bog lie across the town road that parallels the north end. The lake has a single basin and an evenly sloped bottom. Bottom types are divided between 61 percent sand, 17 percent gravel and 22 percent muck. A varied, but excessive, amount of aquatic vegetation is found in the lake for supporting fish and wildlife. The west and northeast shores have wooded uplands, while the east shore has a railroad track and town road paralleling it and the south end has County Highway "F" following the shoreline. Muskrats are common to the lake and mallards and teal nest around it. In addition, diver ducks use the lake moderately in spring and fall. Private lakeshore development includes 3 resorts and 26 cottages and homes. There is a public access at the south end of the lake and another access site at the north end that has only town road parking. There is 0.4 mile of public frontage that includes the two access roads and two undeveloped, platted access sites.

Sleepy Eye Lake, T42N, R12, 13W, Section 19, 24, Surface Acres-38.9, Maximum Depth-10 feet, M.P.A.-22 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to occasional winterkill conditions because of shallow lake depths. The present fishery includes northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, bullheads, white suckers and a few pumpkinseeds and black crappies. Scrub oak and jack pine surround the lake but for a small marsh off the northeast end of the lake. Steep sloping shoreline is found along 70 percent of the shore. Aquatic vegetation is rather sparse. Bottom types are divided between 70 percent sand, 20 percent gravel, and 10 percent muck. A few coots and nesting mallards use the lake but other waterfowl and furbearer use is small. Private lakeshore development includes a resort and two other cottages. A town access is located at the north side of the lake and its width is the extent of public frontage on the lake.

Slim Creek Flowage, T38N, R10W, Section 3, 10, Surface Acres-101.1, Maximum Depth-27 feet, M.P.A.-71 ppm, Secchi Disk-11 feet

A hard water, drainage impoundment on Slim Creek, two miles upstream from the creek's outlet to the north end of Long Lake. The Slim Creek dam has a head of 12 feet and was built in 1936 for Washburn County as a W.P.A. project. The estimated normal flow of the outlet is 1.6 cubic feet per second. The fishery is made up of northern pike, largemouth bass, slow growing bluegills, pumpkinseeds, bullheads and a few walleyes. The latter species occasionally emigrate down from Slim Lake. The flowage is V-shaped with two arms pointing towards the outlet dam. Slim Creek flows into the south arm. The north arm is deeper since a small, natural lake was flowed when the dam was installed. The shoreline is almost entirely upland with mixed hardwood and pine cover. A small bog lies adjacent to the south arm near the outlet. Aquatic vegetation growth is abundant and varied in species composition. The bottom type is mostly sand, 65 percent, with 5 percent gravel and 30 percent muck, found in the large shallow bays of the north arm. Beaver are active here and muskrats are common as well as nesting puddle ducks and loon. There are four cottages on the west shore. Of the lake's 4.3 miles of shoreline, 3 miles of frontage is Washburn County Forest land. A public access and small picnic area is located near the dam.

Slim Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 1, 2, Surface Acres-223.5, Maximum Depth-42 feet, M.P.A.-85 ppm, Secchi Disk-13 feet

A hard water, drainage lake on Slim Creek, near its headwaters. The estimated normal flow of the outlet is 0.4 cubic feet per second. The small inlet stream from the southeast has a flow of about 0.1 cubic feet per second. The fish population is made up of walleyes, largemouth bass, a few smallmouth bass, bluegills, perch, pumpkinseeds, rock bass, and white suckers. The lake is an elongated, single-basined lake with steeply sloping shoreline on the north and south sides. Most of the shore is wooded with hardwoods except for a farm in the northeast corner. The shoreline is 51 percent sand, 38 percent gravel and 11 percent boulder. There are practically no wetlands around the lake. Aquatic vegetation growth is moderate. A shallow, gravel-bottomed shoal area is located midway along the south shore. Submergent pondweed growth is prevalent on this shoal. Furbearer use is small but a few mallards and wood ducks nest around the lake. Private lakeshore development includes a small resort and boat rental and 14 cottages. The lake has no public frontage or public access.

Snag Lake, T39N, R10W, Section 35, Surface Acres-23.0, Maximum Depth-10 feet, M.P.A.- 8 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake that is impounded by two eight-foot head dikes. The lake is used as a water supply source for a commercial cranberry marsh. This medium brown stained lake is otherwise landlocked. Because of shallow water depths, winterkill conditions occur here. The present fishery is probably made up of largemouth bass, perch and bluegills. Uplands wooded with mixed hardwoods and scattered pine surround the lake. Aquatic vegetation growth is abundant, but there are no wetlands other than the cranberry bog adjacent to the lake. The littoral bottom is made up of hard materials of sand, gravel and rock. Most of the lakeshore is steep sloping. A few puddle ducks use the lake for nesting but furbearer use is insignificant. There is one cottage on the lake. There is no public frontage or public access.

South Twin Lake, T41N, R13W, Section 2, Surface Acres-115.0, Maximum Depth-29 feet, M.P.A.-28 ppm, Secchi Disk-19 feet

A soft water, seepage lake connected to nearby Middle and North Twin Lakes by a channel that is usually navigable at normal water levels. These lakes are landlocked. The fishery here is composed of walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, a few smallmouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, pumpkinseeds, bullheads, white suckers, common and golden shiners. The panfish have tended to be slow growing here. The shoreline around this clear water lake is mostly sand, with gravel and boulders along 20 percent of it. The lakeshore cover is scrub oak and jack pine on the uplands and spruce bog off the southeast side where two percent of the shore is wetlands. A small cattail marsh is found off the bay on the southwest shore. Much of the east and west lakeshore slopes steeply to the lake. Aquatic vegetation growth is sparse. A few muskrats are found here and nesting mallards also use the lake. Ten acres of wetlands do not offer a great deal of space for waterfowl and wildlife. There is a resort between Middle and South Twin Lakes and a resort, campground and boat rental place on the south shore of South Twin Lake. A Town of Chicog public access is located on the southwest bay and is the extent of public frontage on the lake.

Spider Lake No. 1, T37, 38N, R10W, Section 2, 35, Surface Acres-41.3, Maximum Depth-62 feet, M.P.A.-11 ppm, Secchi Disk-10 feet

The deepest lake in the Spider Lake Chain near Birchwood. This series of five connecting lakes are soft water, seepage lakes and are landlocked. Spider Lake No. 1 has a fishery of walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegills, black crappies, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, bullheads, and white suckers. Fifty-three percent of the lake's surface area is over twenty feet deep and the average depth of the lake is 25 feet. There are two basins--the main, deeper basin and a smaller one separated by the state-owned 0.9-acre island off the west shore which has a depth of 32 feet. Upland hardwood is found on the shore and wetlands adjacent to the lake are lacking although a small pond and a bog drain into the lake from a short distance away. Bottom types are mostly sand and gravel with boulders and small scattered muck-bottomed areas near the island and at the north end. Aquatic vegetation is sparse in this clear water lake. Furbearer use is small here but mallards and wood ducks nest around the lake. Private development amounts to a resort and two other cottages. Of the lake's 1.6 miles of shoreline, 0.6 mile is public frontage as Washburn County Forest land and the state island. Public access is available only by walk-in or by small boat channel from Spider Lake No. 2.

Spider Lake No. 2, T37N, R10W, Section 2, Surface Acres-6.0, Maximum Depth-20 feet, M.P.A.-14 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

The second lake from the north in the Spider Lake Chain. This soft water, seepage lake is the smallest of the five lakes. It is landlocked as are the others in the chain but have connecting small boat channels between them. The fishery is composed of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, perch, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, bullheads, white suckers and a few walleyes. Uplands with scattered pine and mixed hardwoods surround the lake. A fringe of aquatic vegetation is found along the lakeshore and is made up of mostly water shield and pondweeds. The littoral bottom type is sand and gravel. Wildlife values are limited to a few nesting puddle ducks and occasional muskrats. There is no private development on the immediate shore. Of the lake's 0.5 mile of shoreline, 0.35 mile is Washburn County Forest land. Access is only by water from Lakes No. 1 and 3, and by walk-in over county land from the east.

Spider Lake No. 3, T37N, R10W, Section 3, Surface Acres-20.0, Maximum Depth-20 feet, M.P.A.-13 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

The middle lake in the five lakes of the Spider Lake Chain. These lakes are landlocked, soft water, seepage lakes, connected by small boat channels. The lake has four bays with a state-owned island of 0.7 acre in the middle of it. The north bay has a separate small basin, 13 feet deep. This bay is occasionally isolated at lower water levels. The fish population is made up of northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegills, black crappies, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, bullheads, white suckers and a few walleyes. The lakeshore is mostly upland with mixed hardwood and scattered white pine. There is a small marsh off the south bay. The bottom type is mostly sand and gravel with a few areas of boulder and muck along the south and north bays. Aquatic vegetation is common along shore in this clear water lake. Two acres of wetlands provide nesting habitat for black ducks and wood ducks. Furbearer use is small. All but 0.08 mile of the shoreline on the north bay is public frontage as part of the Washburn County Forest. There is no private development. Access is only by water from lakes 2 and 4 and by walk-in over county lands from the east.

Spider Lake No. 4, T37N, R10W, Section 3, Surface Acres-23.6, Maximum Depth-30 feet, M.P.A.-13 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

An irregular, crescent-shaped lake in the Spider Lake Chain. It is also a soft water, seepage lake and landlocked but with channels to No. 3 and No. 5 lakes. Its fishery is similar to the others with northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegills, black crappies, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, bullheads, white suckers and an occasional walleye. Water levels fluctuate more visibly in the lower lakes of the chain during dry years. The lake bottom is rather uneven with three basins evident along the lake's west shore. Aquatic vegetation is more common here with dense growths of watershield along shore and a marshy lake edge. The shorelands are upland with hardwoods and scattered pine. Two state-owned islands of 0.7 and 0.2 acre are found towards the east end. The littoral zone bottom is mostly sand and gravel with boulders evident near the east end. The nesting ducks here include mallards, black ducks and wood ducks. Furbearer use is minor here. The lake has no private development. The main shoreline is Washburn County Forest land. Access is only by water from Spider Lake No. 5 or by walk-in over county lands.

Spider Lake No. 5, T37N, R10W, Section 2, 3, 10, 11, Surface Acres-176.6, Maximum Depth-49 feet, M.P.A.-7 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

The largest lake in the Spider Lake Chain near Birchwood, it is also one of the most irregularly-shaped lakes in this part of the state. It is landlocked but with a channel to No. 4 lake to the north. This soft water, seepage lake has a fishery of walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegills, black crappies, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, bullheads and white suckers. With fluctuating water levels in dry years many of the lake's islands became joined to the shore and bays become isolated from the main body of the lake. More than a dozen basins are evident in the lake. Since the lake lies in the hilly, glacial end moraine, this condition can be expected. Mixed hardwood and pine dominate the lakeshore. Several small, sedge meadow and bog wetlands are found around the lake. Thirteen of the islands are state-owned and three are privately owned. A variety of aquatic vegetation is found in the lake in moderate abundance. The littoral bottom is dominated by sand and gravel with boulders scattered throughout and muck bottoms in the sheltered bays. Twelve acres of wetlands provide habitat for a few furbearers and nesting mallards, black ducks, wood ducks and loon. A public access is located on the southwest shore. Private lakeshore development includes a resort and boat rental at the south end and fourteen cottages. Of the lake's 9.3 miles of frontage, 6.51 miles are public frontage as Washburn County Forest land, state islands, the Town of Birchwood access site and 5 undeveloped platted accesses.

Spooner Lake, T39N, R12W, Section 22, 23, 26, 27, 35, Surface Acres-1092.2, Maximum Depth-17 feet, M.P.A.-77 ppm

A hard water, drainage impoundment on the headwaters of the Yellow River. A six-foot head water control structure impounds this flowage. The estimated normal flow of the outlet is 25.0 cubic feet per second. The fishery of Spooner Lake includes northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegills, black crappies, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, bullheads, white suckers and a few walleyes and smallmouth bass. Rooted aquatic vegetation is abundant in this shallow flowage. Occasional partial winterkills of fish occur in years of adverse ice and snow conditions. The Spooner Lake dam has been in existence since 1876. It was leased by the City of Spooner in 1906 for storage purposes. In 1912 the city purchased the dam and rebuilt it with concrete. The main water source is from Crystal Brook. Small springs flow into the lake along the south shore near the inlet and from the lake bottom along the north shore. Spooner Lake also receives drainage from Little Spooner Lake which is connected by a small boat channel. About 680 acres of wetlands are adjacent to the lake and are of a variety of types, such as sedge meadow, tamarack-spruce bogs, and tag alder swamp. Much of the remaining shore is developed upland with mixed

hardwood and pine around 60 percent of the lakeshore. The littoral zone near shore is made up of 70 percent sand, 19 percent gravel, one percent boulder, and the rest muck and detritus. The lake water is clear in transparency. About 10 percent of its watershed is used for agricultural purposes and the remainder is wooded and wild lands. Muskrats are common inhabitants of the lake and nesting waterfowl include mallards, teal, wood ducks and coot. A large number of the latter use the lake in the spring and fall migration periods. Swans and northern diving ducks also use the lake in large numbers. Private development of the lakeshore covers about half of the shore. There are 9 resorts and about 50 cottages and homes. Public accesses are located on the north shore near the inlet (state-owned), near the golf course (owned by the Town of Spooner), and another with limited parking off County Highway "H" at the lake's north end. These accesses and the dam site are also the limit of the public frontage on the lake, which totals 0.66 mile.

Sport Lake, T38N, R12W, Section 35, Surface Acres-22.7, Maximum Depth-11 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm, Secchi Disk-3 feet

A soft water, seepage lake located a mile northwest of Sarona. It is landlocked and has a fishery of largemouth bass and bluegills. It is subject to occasional winterkill conditions because of shallow depths and fluctuating water levels. Thirty-eight acres of tag alder swamp and tamarack bog lie adjacent to the lake off the east and west shores. Aquatic vegetation growth is common along shore and includes a variety of types. Thirty percent of the shore is grass upland and another thirty percent is wooded upland. The water coloration is dark brown stained. The littoral bottom is dominated by muck off 75 percent of the shore. The remainder is sand and scattered boulders. Nesting waterfowl include mallards, teal and loon. Furbearer use is minor. There is no private development, public access, or public frontage.

Spring Creek Springs, T40N, R11W, Section 10, Surface Acres-2.0, Maximum Depth-1 foot, M.P.A.-72 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A spring pond adjacent to and emptying into Spring Creek near Spring Brook. The estimated normal outlet flow of the pond is about 1.0 cubic foot per second. Brook trout are present along with white suckers and minnows. The entire pond bottom is muck and detritus covered. A broad channel 16 foot wide connects the pond to the creek. Eighteen acres of sedge meadow wetlands surround the pond, indicating a past history of beaver use. Some tamarack bog lies beyond the meadow and the land surrounding the wetland has jack pine, aspen and birch cover. A few teal nest in the pond although mallards and wood ducks occasionally use it also. Muskrats are common here. There is no private development. Of the total 0.53 miles of shoreline, 0.27 miles of the north end is Washburn County Forest land. There is no direct road access, but an unimproved trail runs close to the east side of the pond.

Spring Lake, T39N, R10W, Section 25, 36, Surface Acres-41.5, Maximum Depth-13 feet, M.P.A.-6 ppm, Secchi Disk-5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked, but whose waters are used for commercial cranberry growing. A water control structure at the south end controls the level of the lake. The fishery of Spring Lake at present is made up of walleyes, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch and a few white suckers. Almost a complete winter fish kill occurred here in the winter of 196465. The lake has a large even-bottomed basin with a smaller eight foot deep basin off the southwest shore. A wooded island with a sedge meadow around it partly separates the bay from the main lake. A 187-acre spruce-tamarack bog joins the lake on the northeast shore. A floating bog is also situated off this shore. At high water levels an intermittent stream flows north a short distance into Stone Lake. Eighty percent of the shore is upland wooded with scattered pine and mixed hardwoods. The lake's littoral bottom is 70 percent sand, 2 percent boulder and 28 percent muck and detritus. The lake water coloration is light brown stained; an algal bloom appears here in summer. Aquatic vegetation growth is about moderate although the shallower south and north ends have an abundance of floating and submergent species. Nesting puddle ducks are common but furbearer use of the lake is not extensive. A small park, used for picnicking and swimming and a public access, is located on the west side of the lake. It is maintained by the Town of Stone Lake. This is the only public frontage and it amounts to 0.05 mile. Private lakeshore development includes 2 cottages and the commercial cranberry bog.

Spring Lake, T39N, R11W, Section 7, Surface Acres-27.2, Maximum Depth-6 feet, M.P.A.-83 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A hard water, drainage lake with a 3 foot head impoundment structure on the outlet. The outlet forms the headwaters of Veazie Creek and has an estimated normal flow of 3.0 cubic feet per second. A small spring feeder stream enters the lake from the southwest. There are other springs within the lake. The fish population includes northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, white suckers, common shiners, and creek chubs. An abundance of vegetation exists in the lake and includes wild rice, bulrushes, and several pondweeds. The entire bottom is muck covered. Sedge meadows and bog occupy 70 percent of the shore and 42 acres of wetlands drain directly into the lake. The remaining shore is upland with grass and sedge vegetation. Puddle ducks nest around the lake. The area around the lake has been licensed as a private fur farm. There is one cottage near the pond. A public access road is not available here and there is no public frontage. Access is only by water from Veazie Creek.

Spring Lake, T40N, R11W, Section 25, 26, Surface Acres-211.0, Maximum Depth-24 feet, M.P.A.-28 ppm, Secchi Disk-13 feet

A soft water, landlocked seepage lake with a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, perch, rock bass, bullheads, and white suckers. Ninety percent of the lakeshore is partly wooded with pine and hardwoods. A 98 acre bog and sedge meadow is located off the south end of the lake. The single lake basin has a shallow, sandy shoal area near the north end. The water depth is about two feet over it and allows emergent sedges to grow on it. Muck bottom is found along the south end of the lake, otherwise the lakeshore has a sandy littoral zone. Aquatic vegetation growth is found around much of the lake edge but is present only in moderate amounts. Roads parallel the lake on all but the south end. Muskrats are common and nesting ducks include mallards, teal, wood ducks, and coot. A public access is located on the west shore. Private lakeshore development includes a resort and 18 cottages and year-around homes. The Town of Spring Brook access site is the only public frontage.

Spring Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 33, 34, Surface Acres-23.3, Maximum Depth-24 feet, M.P.A.-62 ppm, Secchi Disk-12 feet

An alkaline, bog lake at the headwaters of Rocky Ridge Creek off County Highway "E". The estimated normal flow of the outlet is 0.5 cubic feet per second. The water source for the lake is probably spring seepage from the surrounding bog, but there is also some runoff drainage waters from the watershed into the lake. The fishery of Spring Lake includes northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills and pumpkinseeds. A large tamarack bog surrounds most of the west, the north and parts of the east and south shores. A strip of cattails, sedge and tag alder swamps are found between the lake and the bog. The wetland area is 60 acres. About 30 percent of the shore is upland with mixed hardwoods. Aquatic vegetation growth is abundant with watershield, coontail, water lilies and pondweeds the common species. The littoral bottom is 25 percent sand and the remainder muck and detritus deposits. A few muskrats and nesting mallards and teal use the lake. There is no public frontage or public access road. The only available access is up the outlet creek from County Highway "E". Private development includes two cottages.

Spring Lake, T42N, R13W, Section 17, Surface Acres-53.6, Maximum Depth-8 feet, M.P.A.-50 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A large, spring pond near the headwaters of Five Mile Creek. Most of the lake is covered by a stand of wild rice. Open water is found only at the east and west ends and a strip along the south shore where the deeper springs are found. The south shore has a strip of sand-bottomed littoral, but otherwise the lake bottom is muck and detritus deposits. The fishery is made up of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills and white suckers. The spring feeder inlet at the northeast corner flows from a large tamarack-spruce bog. The outlet, with an estimated normal flow of 4.5 cubic feet per second has been rechanneled to a point closer to the inlet in order to lower water temperatures in the outlet trout stream. A few muskrats and nesting puddle ducks use the lake and additional waterfowl are found here during migration periods. The lakeshore is owned by an industrial forest and entered under the private forest crop law. A public access trail from the south ends at the east end of the lake. There is no private lakeshore development.

Spute Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 11, 12, Surface Acres-12.9, Maximum Depth-54 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm, Secchi Disk-20 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of largemouth bass and bluegills. The lake lies in a deep, glacial depression with steeply sloping lakeshore. It is irregularly-shaped with two basins and has a broad, 13-foot deep channel between the basins. The south one is shallower with a depth of 45 feet. Aquatic vegetation growth is confined to a narrow strip of water shield, pondweeds, water lilies, cattails, and spike rushes along shore. There are no wetlands adjacent to the lake. The littoral zone bottom is mostly unsorted sand and gravel. The lake water transparency is particularly clear. A few nesting puddle ducks use the lake but furbearer use is not of much significance. The lake lacks public frontage and access. Two cottages on the immediate shore is the only private development.

Stanberry Lake, T41N, R10W, Section 28, Surface Acres-34.6, Maximum Depth-7 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm

An acid, bog lake with an intermittent outlet stream that flows into the Namekagon River. Ninety percent of the shoreline is bordered by leatherleaf bog. The remainder is upland hardwood shore on the east side. Sand bottom littoral is found along the upland but muck is the bottom type off the bog. The lake has a fishery of only minnows because of annual winterkill conditions. The lake water is medium brown stained. Fifteen acres of adjoining wetlands and nearby grass uplands provide nesting habitat for loon, teal and mallards. Furbearer use is minor. There is 0.08 mile of Washburn County Forest land frontage on the east side of the lake. Access is only by walk-in over county lands from the east. There are two dwellings on the west shore.

Star Lake, T37N, R12W, Section 36, Surface Acres-22.2, Maximum Depth-13 feet, M.P.A.-6 ppm, Secchi Disk-2 feet

A soft water, seepage lake surrounded by a 73 acre cattail-sedge meadow wetland. The lake is landlocked and is subject to winterkill conditions. The present fishery probably consists of bluegills, pumpkinseeds, and minnows. The deeper part of the lake is at the south end along some upland grassy shoreland. Aquatic vegetation growth is dense with bulrushes, pond lilies, pondweed, and coontail. Muskrats are common here along with nesting mallards and teal. The lake has a bottom type of mostly muck along the wetlands and sand at the south end. Water color is dark brown stained. There is no private development, public frontage or public access.

Starkey Lake, T38N, R13W, Section 20, 21, 28, 29, Surface Acres-22.3, Maximum Depth-6 feet, M.P.A.-10 ppm, Secchi Disk-2 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to winterkill conditions. Its present fishery is limited to minnows. A fringe of sedge wetlands surrounds most of the lake but beyond this is upland with hardwoods on the east side and grasslands on the west side. Sixty percent of the watershed is in agricultural land use. Floating and emergent aquatic vegetation is abundant throughout this dark brown stained lake. The bottom type is mostly muck with some sand and gravel at the south end. Two acres of wetlands provide some nesting habitat for mallards and teal. Furbearer use is not significant although some muskrats are present. The lake has no private development, public frontage or public access.

Stauffer Lake, T38N, R11W, Section 13, Surface Acres-42.0, Maximum Depth-10 feet, M.P.A.-6 ppm, Secchi Disk-5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to winterkill conditions. Its present fishery is probably largemouth bass, bluegills, and bullheads. Mixed upland hardwood and scattered pine surround the lake. Two acres of marsh and bog are scattered off the bays of this irregularly-shaped lake. The bottom type is 60 percent muck and 40 percent sand. The water is medium brown stained. Three small bog islands are found near the center of the lake. There is nesting habitat for mallards and wood ducks and a small number of other ducks and coot use the lake during the spring and fall migration periods. Muskrats are fairly abundant here. There is no private lakeshore development. All the shoreline is in Washburn County Forest ownership. Public access is limited to walk-in type over county land from the west and north.

Stone Lake, T38N, R11W, Section 31, Surface Acres-38.5, Maximum Depth-9 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to winterkill conditions. Its present fishery is limited to white suckers and minnows. There are no wetlands adjacent to the lake but emergent vegetation of bulrushes, wild rice, cattails and sedge is found in the littoral shore zone. Water lilies and coontail are also common in this clear water lake. Grass upland is found off the north, south and west shores while mixed hardwood and scattered pine are found on the east shore uplands. The lake bottom types are about equal areas of sand, gravel, boulder and muck. About 80 percent of the lakeshore is pastured. A few puddle ducks nest around the lake and a few muskrats are found here. There is no lakeshore development, public frontage or public access.

Stone Lake, T39N, R10W, Section 23, 24, 25, 26, Surface Acres-523.4, Maximum Depth-49 feet, M.P.A.-16 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake on the east edge of the county. It is a clear water, landlocked lake. Its fishery is made up of walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, bluegills, perch, black crappies, pumpkinseeds, rock bass, white suckers and carp. It is questionable whether carp have been a detriment to the lake. Aquatic vegetation growth has always been rather sparse here. An increase in the modest, midsummer algal bloom has probably occurred. Little Stone Lake and an unnamed pond off the southeast shore connect directly to Stone Lake by wide channels, and nearby Spring Lake contributes an intermittent flow to Stone Lake during heavy runoffs. There are no wetlands directly on the lake but a tamarack bog drains into the lake on the southeast shore. The shoreline is upland and wooded along most of it. The Village of Stone Lake is situated on the east shore. Roads encircle the lake except on the northeast shore where the "Soo" Line tracks are located. The littoral bottom is all hard materials of sand, gravel and boulder. It is a single basined, pear-shaped lake with a shallower rocky shoal area with 18-foot depths in the north central part. A few muskrats and nesting mallards and wood ducks use the lake. Other migratory waterfowl including coot and Canada geese may also be found here in spring and fall. A public access is located on the east shore at the end of a town road and an access site with limited roadway parking is located off the northwest shore. The lake has no other public frontage than the access sites. Private lakeshore development is extensive with 60 cottages and homes around the lake.

Sugarbush Lake, T37N, R10W, Section 14, 15, Surface Acres-30.0, Maximum Depth-18 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm, Secchi Disk-6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with an elongated, irregular shape. It is landlocked and has a fishery of largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, perch, bullheads, and white suckers. There are about four basins with broad channels between them. Aquatic vegetation growth is moderate in this lightly brown stained lake. Common species are watershield, water lilies, coontail, bladderwort, and water milfoil. All but one percent of the shore has upland birch, oak and maple cover. A two-acre bog is located at the northeast end of the lake. About two percent of the shore is pastured land. Beaver and muskrats are active here. A beaver dam is located on the southwest end on an intermittent stream channel flowing to a nearby swamp. Nesting ducks include mallards, teal and wood ducks. The lake has no public frontage or access road and private development is limited to one cottage on the north shore.

Sugarbush Lake, T41N, R10W, Section 17, Surface Acres-51.7, Maximum Depth-20 feet, M.P.A.-13 ppm, Secchi Disk-3 feet

An acid, bog lake near the headwaters of Maggie Creek, a tributary to Chippanazie Creek. A 90-acre bog drains into the lake and surrounds two-thirds of the shore. The estimated normal flow of the outlet is 0.1 cubic foot per second. The lake level has been heightened by an earthen dike. This dark brown water lake has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds and minnows. The lake has numerous dead trees and stumps, and the aquatic vegetation species most common here is watershield. Furbearer use is not significant but a few puddle ducks and mergansers nest around the lake. There are two cottages on the lakeshore. The lake has no public frontage or public access.

Sunfish Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 22, 23, Surface Acres-67.9, Maximum Depth-33 feet, M.P.A.-15 ppm, Secchi Disk-6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery that includes northern pike, largemouth bass, pumpkinseeds and white suckers. The lake is elongated and two-basined. The west, shallower basin has 20 feet of depth. A 4-foot deep shoal separates the larger, east basin, which has steep sloping, upland lakeshore. It is wooded with mixed hardwoods and pine, while the west part is surrounded by a 35 acre marsh along the lake and tamarack-spruce bog beyond the marsh. The west basin littoral is muck-bottomed while the east has a sand and gravel bottom. Aquatic vegetation growth is moderate in this light brown stained lake. Puddle ducks and loon nest around it but furbearer use is not extensive. A Town of Casey access is located on the northwest end and is the extent of the public frontage. There are 16 cottages on the lakeshore.

Superior Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 27, Surface Acres-37.5, Maximum Depth-24 feet, M.P.A.-4 ppm, Secchi Disk-20 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery that includes largemouth bass and bluegills. This irregularly-shaped lake has lightly brown stained water. Three small islands are located off the west shore, one of which is a floating bog. Most of the lakeshore is upland but some emergent sedge and wild rice grows along the south shore, otherwise aquatic vegetation is sparse here. The littoral bottom is unsorted sand, gravel and boulder. A few puddle ducks nest around the lake and muskrats are common. The entire shoreline is in public ownership as part of the Washburn County Forest. The only development is an old cabin on one of the islands. Access is by unimproved trail from the east.

Taylor Lake, T41N, R11W, Section 3, 4, 9, 10, Surface Acres-11.3, Maximum Depth-8 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm, Secchi Disk-6 feet

An acid, bog lake with a 5-foot head water control structure on its outlet. The estimated normal outlet flow is 0.2 cubic foot per second. The lake is situated on a headwaters feeder of Little Frog Creek. The fishery of the lake is limited to bluegills and bullheads. Because of shallow depths the lake is subject to winterkill conditions. The tin whistle outlet structure was placed there for water control in managing waterfowl here. The lake is rather divided into several channel connected basins surrounded mostly by tamarack and leatherleaf bog. Some upland shore exists near the outlet and the smaller basins. The entire lake bottom is muck in this medium brown stained lake. Aquatic rooted vegetation is limited mostly to yellow water lilies. Beaver are present and nesting ducks include mallards, black ducks, teal and wood ducks. The entire shoreline is Washburn County Forest land. It has no private development and an access road is located at the north end off the Taylor Lake Road.

Telstar Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 25, Surface Acres-19.6, Maximum Depth-25 feet, M.P.A.-6 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of largemouth bass and bluegills. This irregular-shaped lake has steep sloping sides except along five percent of the shore where there is bog. Most of the littoral bottom is muck and detritus covered. The lake has clear water and a scarcity of aquatic vegetation. A few puddle ducks nest around the lake but furbearer use is small. The entire lakeshore is Washburn County Forest land. There is no private development. Access is by walk-in trail from the northwest from the Birchwood Firelane.

Tomahawk Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 27, Surface Acres-23.8, Maximum Depth-36 feet, M.P.A.-14 ppm, Secchi Disk-12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake surrounded by mostly upland with jack pine, scrub oak, birch and aspen. The lake is landlocked and has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, black crappies, pumpkinseeds, and white suckers. A small sedge meadow lies off the north end of the lake and is about an acre in size. The lakeshore bottom is mostly sand. A fringe of tag alder borders most of the lake. The lakeshore is quite steep sloping in most places. Mallards and loons nest at the lake but furbearer use is small. The lake lacks public frontage and public access. The lakeshore development includes a resort with four rental units.

Tony Lake, T39N, R13W, Section 36, Surface Acres-15.4, Maximum Depth-1 foot, M.P.A.-75 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A spring pond at the west edge of Spooner with an outlet stream to the Yellow River. The estimated normal flow of the outlet is 0.5 cubic foot per second. It has a fishery of only minnows. The entire pond has a muck bottom with abundant vegetation of coontail, watershield, water lilies, pondweed and duck weeds. The surrounding pond edge is wetlands with tamarack, tag alder and sedge meadow. The 78 acres of wetlands adjoining provide nesting habitat for puddle ducks, mallards, teal and wood ducks. Muskrats are also common inhabitants. There is no private development, public frontage or public access.

Tower Lake, T40N, R13W, Section 27, 28, Surface Acres-6.8, Maximum Depth-21 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm, Secchi Disk-7 feet

A small, soft water, seepage lake, that is landlocked and has a fishery of largemouth bass and bluegills. The lake lies in a steep sided, glacial depression. It has upland hardwoods on the north and east shores and open, grass upland on the west, and a town road bordering the south end. The shore littoral zone is sand bottomed. Water color is light brown stained. A few puddle ducks use the lakeshore for nesting. There are two cottages on the shore. Public access and public frontage are lacking.

Tozer Lake, T38N, R13W, Section 2, Surface Acres-36.0, Maximum Depth-46 feet, M.P.A.-77 ppm, Secchi Disk-11 feet

A hard water, seepage lake two miles southwest of Spooner. It has clear water and is landlocked. Its present fishery is made up of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, brown bullheads and white suckers. The panfish here have been traditionally slow growing. Tozer Lake was managed for trout for eleven years. The lake was treated with rotenone in 1955 to remove its entire fish population, which was predominantly stunted panfish, and brook and rainbow trout were introduced. The rehabilitation removal project was apparently not complete since warm water fish species reestablished themselves rapidly. The lake was again treated with toxaphene in 1959 and trout reestablished. Although the trout management provided good fishing for these species, the continued reestablishment of warm water species became an obstacle to the lake's management for trout and trout stocking was discontinued after 1966. An experimental introduction of coho salmon in 1970 and 1971 was unsuccessful, probably due to predation by northern pike. The entire shoreline is sand bottom except for the dredged bay on the west end. Rooted aquatic vegetation is common and filamentous algal growth is also quite prevalent. There are no longer any wetlands around Tozer Lake. Uplands with mixed hardwood and pine are found on most of the lakeshore. A few mallards and teal nest around the lake yet, but development has diminished this activity. Furbearer use is not significant. There is a small public access at the northeast end of the lake and an undeveloped, platted access off the south side. These sites are also the extent of the public frontage. There are presently 23 cottages on the lakeshore.

Tranus Lake, T41N, R10W, Section 19, Surface Acres-174.7, Maximum Depth-12 feet, M.P.A.-44 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, drainage lake near the headwaters of Tranus Creek. It has a small inlet stream draining a hardwood swamp and spruce-tamarack bog flowing into the north end of the lake. The outlet on the south end has an estimated normal flow of 0.7 cubic foot per second. A low-head, log roller dam on the outlet maintains a head of six inches on the lake. The fishery of Tranus Lake is made up of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch and bullheads. Winterkill conditions occur here, the last known being in 196465. The lake is surrounded on all but the east side by tag alder, sedge meadow, bog and hardwood swamp wetlands. About half of the littoral bottom is sand and the rest muck. Aquatic vegetation growth is quite common here and includes wild rice and water lilies as dominant species. Muskrats are rather abundant and mallards and teal use the lake during nesting. A large number of migratory diving ducks and coot use the lake in spring and fall. The east and south end are private lakeshore, but Washburn County Forest land borders 1.08 miles of frontage. A town access road is located on the east shore. There is no private development.

Trego Lake, T40N, R12W, Section 17, 20, 27, 28, 29, 34, Surface Acres-451.1, Maximum Depth-36 feet, M.P.A.-73 ppm, Secchi Disk-5 feet

A hard water, drainage impoundment on the Namekagon River. It is maintained by the 29-foot head, Northern States Power Company dam. The outlet flow at 50 percent discharge time is 396 cubic feet per second. The fishery here is made up of mostly northern pike, walleyes, bluegills, black crappies, rock bass, perch, brown bullheads, and redhorse. Species present in smaller numbers are muskellunge, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, pumpkinseeds, black bullheads, yellow bullheads, white suckers, bowfin, lake sturgeon, and trout perch. Trego Lake is a long, narrow body of water. It is four miles long and one-third mile wide at its widest point. Its tributaries, besides the river, are Potato Creek and two small unnamed streams flowing from ponds adjacent to the flowage from the north side near the dam. Its deepest point is near the dam and the average depth is 10½ feet. Much of the lake has an abundance of rooted aquatic vegetation, particularly near the inlet streams and shallow bays. Only four acres of wetlands lie adjacent to the lake and the remaining uplands have a cover of mixed hardwood and pine. About 20 percent of the watershed is in agricultural land use. The bottom types in the littoral zone are 95 percent sand and 5 percent muck. Beaver are present and muskrats are considered common inhabitants. A large number of nesting waterfowl use the lake including mallards, wood ducks, teal, coot, mergansers, and loon. A considerable number of diving ducks are also here in spring and fall since the lake opens up earlier than the surrounding natural lakes and is late in freezing over in the fall. There are public accesses at the Town of Trego Park and at two sites on the south side of the lake. The park also provides facilities for camping, picnicking and swimming. A planned canoe campground is also to be developed as part of the St. Croix National Scenic River project that encompasses the Namekagon River. A total of 2.11 miles frontage is in public ownership in town and federal lands. Private lakeshore development includes 5 resorts, a private campground near the inlet and 95 cottages and year-round homes.

Trego Pond, T40N, R12W, Section 35, Surface Acres-1.4, Maximum Depth-5 feet, M.P.A.-18 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and is subject to winterkill conditions. It lies adjacent to Trego Park and is managed for panfish as a Children's Fishing Pond. Fishing is restricted to children 14 years and under. The park road borders the west and south sides. Tag alder and hardwood upland borders the remaining shore. The bottom type is 90 percent muck covered and 10 percent sand. Because of the pond's small size, furbearer and waterfowl use is minor. Access is from the park road and 0.1 mile of the frontage is town land. It has no development except the adjoining park.

Tucker Lake, T42N, R12W, Section 26, Surface Acres-26.0, Maximum Depth-7 feet, M.P.A.-7 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to winterkill conditions. Its fishery, if at all present, is limited to minnows. Aquatic vegetation is abundant in this medium brown stained lake. The C.&N.W.R.R. tracks parallel the east shore. The north end of the lake is mostly grass upland, while the remainder is wooded upland. Scattered fringes of wetlands border parts of the lake covering about two acres. A few puddle ducks nest around the lake. Furbearer use is minor. The lake has no private development, public frontage, or public access.

Twin Lake, East, T37N, R11W, Section 4, Surface Acres-14.8, Maximum Depth-37 feet, M.P.A.-59 ppm, Secchi Disk-14 feet

A hard water, drainage lake on a tributary stream to Long Lake in the Brill River watershed. The inlet stream drains nearby Twin Lake West, and Big and Little Devil Lakes. The estimated normal outlet flow of Twin Lake, East is 2.0 cubic feet per second. The fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, walleyes, bluegills, perch, black crappies, bullheads, white suckers and a few cisco. Ninety percent of the shoreline is marshland with bog beyond it towards the northwest. Part of the southwest shore is steeply sloping upland. Aquatic vegetation growth is heavy along shore. The entire littoral bottom is muck-covered. Beaver are often present and mallards, teal, wood ducks and osprey nest around the lake. There is no private development directly on the lakeshore, but the National Audubon Society Camp is nearby. Access is only available by water from Twin Lake, West. There is no public frontage on the lake.

Twin Lake, West, T37N, R11W, Section 4, Surface Acres-7.6, Maximum Depth-44 feet, M.P.A.-63 ppm, Secchi Disk-11 feet

A hard water, drainage lake situated on an unnamed stream between Big Devil Lake and Twin Lake, East. These lakes are in the Brill River watershed. The estimated normal flow of the Twin Lake West outlet is 2.0 cubic feet per second. The fish population includes northern pike, walleyes, largemouth bass, perch, bluegills, black crappies, bullheads, white suckers, and a few cisco. Eighty-five percent of the shoreline is bordered by marsh with scattered tamarack and is about 10 acres in size. Wooded upland is found on the southwest shore where the National Audubon Society Camp is located. A narrow fringe of emergent and floating vegetation rings the lake and the water depths drop off rapidly in the littoral zone. The bottom type along shore is muck deposits on half and sand and gravel on the remaining half. The lake provides habitat for beaver and nesting mallards, teal and wood ducks. There is no public frontage and the only development is the camp. Access is only by water from Little and Big Devil Lakes and Twin Lake, East, of which only Little Devil Lake has a public road access.

Upper Kimball Lake, T42N, R13W, Section 11, Surface Acres-43.6, Maximum Depth-11 feet, M.P.A.-31 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake with a small outlet channel to nearby Middle Kimball Lake. The estimated normal outlet flow is 0.1 cubic foot per second to the Totagatic River system. The fishery of the lake includes walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass and bluegills. This is a single basined lake with steeply sloping shores except at the outlet and at the north end where there is a two-acre tag alder swamp. This clear water lake has sandy shores on all but 5 percent of the shoreline, which is muck along the outlet end. Oak, aspen and jack pine cover the uplands around the lake. Aquatic vegetation growth in this rather shallow lake is quite common. A few muskrats are found here and mallards, teal and wood ducks use the lake for nesting. Access is only by water through Lower and Middle Kimball Lakes. The only public frontage is a narrow undeveloped, platted access through the north swamp. Private lakeshore development includes 14 cottages.

Veazie Springs, T39N, R11W, Section 6, Surface Acres-1.8, Maximum Depth-4 feet, M.P.A.-86 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A group of three small, spring ponds with a common outlet to Veazie Creek. They lie about half way down the stream course of Veazie Creek before it empties into the Namekagon River. The combined outlet flow of the ponds is about 2.0 cubic feet per second. Sedge meadow and tag alder swamp surround the ponds. The fishery here is limited to a few northern pike, smallmouth bass, bluegills and an abundance of white suckers. The upper pond is less than one foot deep, the middle is two feet deep and the lower has a maximum depth of four feet. Emergent vegetation is sparse but Elodea is common. The bottom types vary from 50 percent muck deposits to 40 percent sand and 10 percent gravel. The water color is clear and transparent. The 8 acres of wetlands adjoining the ponds provide nesting habitat for mallards, and teal. There is no public frontage or private development. Access is by water up Veazie Creek from the Namekagon River.

Vollmers Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 35, Surface Acres-16.5, Maximum Depth-29 feet, M.P.A.-8 ppm, Secchi Disk-6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with light brown stained water. It is landlocked but has an intermittent outlet flow south to the Spider Lakes, which are also landlocked lakes. Vollmers Lake has a fishery that includes largemouth bass and bluegills. It is a long, narrow, single-basined lake. Upland hardwoods surround it. Cattails, water lilies and watershield are the common aquatic plants. The lake lacks any other wetlands than the shore-fringe of emergent vegetation. Beaver are present here usually and muskrats are common inhabitants. A few mallards and teal nest here. The littoral bottom type is dominated by muck on 70 percent of the shoreline and has boulders and sand on the remainder. The northeast end of the lake has 0.34 mile of Washburn County Forest frontage. Access is only over these lands by walking. The only development is one cottage off the west shore.

Warner Lake, T42N, R13W, Section 18, Surface Acres-24.9, Maximum Depth-25 feet, M.P.A.-15 ppm, Secchi Disk-9 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, pumpkinseeds, and white suckers. The lakeshore is mostly steep sloping and has a cover of jack pine, red pine and a few scattered hardwoods. The entire littoral bottom is sandy. A fringe of bulrushes and sedge surrounds the lake with water lilies, pondweeds and coontail dominating the aquatic vegetation in the lake. About an acre of sedge meadow wetland borders the lake. Furbearer use is small and a few mallards and teal nest around the lake. There is no private development or public frontage. A qualified public access trail goes to the lake from the north over commercial Private Forest Crop land.

Watson Lake, T38N, R11W, Section 23, Surface Acres-32.4, Maximum Depth-14 feet, M.P.A.-6 ppm, Secchi Disk-11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to occasional winterkill conditions because of shallow water depths. Its present fishery is made up of only largemouth bass. The lake is surrounded by uplands with mixed hardwoods and scattered pine and has no associated wetlands. The lake is single-basined but is irregular in shape and has a wooded island off the southeast shore. The littoral bottom types are 20 percent muck in the shallow bays and unsorted sand, gravel and boulder elsewhere. It has light brown water color and not an over-abundance of vegetation. Furbearer and waterfowl use is small although a few teal nest around the lake. There is no public frontage, public access or private development.

Welsh Lake, T37N, R13W, Section 13, Surface Acres-69.0, Maximum Depth-10 feet, M.P.A.-14 ppm

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and subject to winterkill conditions. Its present fishery is limited to panfish and minnows. This shallow, irregularly shaped lake also has extreme fluctuations in water levels. It has medium brown stained water. Most of the shoreline and the islands have a cover of mixed hardwoods. Five acres of marsh wetlands adjoining the lake provide habitat for muskrats and nesting mallards, teal and wood ducks. Additional waterfowl use the lake during spring and fall migration periods. Beaver are also usually present. The entire shoreline is Washburn County Forest land and access is only by walk-in trail. The lake has no private development.

West Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 14, Surface Acres-32.2, Maximum Depth-27 feet, M.P.A.-15 ppm, Secchi Disk-8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery that includes largemouth bass and bluegills. This light brown stained lake has mostly upland lakeshore covered with mixed hardwoods. A small bay on the northeast end has an edge of sedge meadow around it. Aquatic vegetation growth is common. The bottom types are 60 percent sandy shore and 40 percent muck deposits elsewhere. Muskrat and beaver use is not significant. A few mallards and wood ducks nest around the lake. There is no private development. The entire shoreline is in Washburn County Forest ownership and access is by walk-in trail from the east off the Birchwood Firelane.

Westenberg Spring, T39N, R11W, Section 27, Surface Acres-2.6, Maximum Depth-11 feet, M.P.A.-103 ppm, Secchi Disk-5 feet

A spring pond that forms the headwaters of Westenberg Creek. The estimated normal flow of the pond outlet is 1.2 cubic feet per second. The fishery of the pond includes a few brook trout and an abundance of creek chubs. Forty percent of the pond shore is tag alder swamp around the outlet and the remainder is upland with brush and mixed hardwood. There is a steep hillside on the south side at the opposite end of the outlet. The common aquatics are pondweed, duckweed, filamentous and colonial algae, Elodea and coontail. The littoral zone is 20 percent sand, 20 percent gravel and 60 percent muck bottom deposits. The pond has clear water but has a slight green algal bloom in midsummer. A few mallards and teal nest around the lake. Furbearer use is not significant. There is a farm off the east shore. There is no public frontage and access is only by a remote water course from Potato Creek into which Westenberg Creek flows.

Whalen Creek Spring, T40N, R12W, Section 14, Surface Acres-0.6, Maximum Depth-7 feet, M.P.A.-87 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A spring pond at the headwaters of Whalen Creek. Its estimated normal outlet flow is 1.0 cubic foot per second. Brook trout are common in the pond and outlet creek downstream as far as Whalen Lake. The pond lies in a tag alder swamp that has scattered patches of tamarack bog, with much of the pond shore being bog. The entire pond bottom is muck. The main pond vegetation is filamentous green algae. Furbearer use is small, but a few mallards and teal use the pond during nesting. There is no private development near the spring. Of the pond's 0.13 mile of shoreline, 0.12 mile is in state D.N.R. ownership as part of the Whalen Creek Fishery Area. Access is by walk-in trail from the east.

Whalen Lake, T40N, R12W, Section 23, Surface Acres-83.9, Maximum Depth-20 feet, M.P.A.-85 ppm, Secchi Disk-6 feet

A hard water, drainage lake on Whalen Creek, a tributary to the Namekagon River. This natural lake has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, black crappies, bluegills, perch, pumpkinseeds, bullheads, and white suckers. The inlet stream from the north is a brook and brown trout stream, while the outlet stream has warm water and is a minnow stream. The estimated normal flow of the Whalen Creek outlet is 8.6 cubic feet per second. Steeply sloping uplands with hardwood and scattered pine border the east and much of the west shores. The north and south ends have tag alder swamps adjacent to them. About 15 acres of these wetlands drain directly into the lake. The littoral bottom along shore is dominated by sand on 70 percent of it, with 10 percent gravel and boulder and the remainder muck deposits. Submergent aquatic vegetation is quite common throughout most of the littoral. This clear water lake provides habitat for muskrats and nesting mallards, teal and coot. The only public frontage is off the Town of Trego road crossing the outlet. A small boat launching site is also provided here. Private development includes two resorts and five cottages.

Wilcox Lake, East, T41N, R12W, Section 18, Surface Acres-30.6, Maximum Depth-12 feet, M.P.A.-13 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to occasional winterkill conditions due mostly to fluctuating water levels. The present fishery is made up of largemouth bass and minnows. The lake is single-basined with a shallow, rocky shoal area projecting halfway across the lake from the southeast shore. A small leatherleaf bog drains into the lake from the south and a leatherleaf-tag alder bog is adjacent to the east side of the lake. A town road borders the west shore. The uplands are wooded except for the southeast side of the lake which is cleared grassland. The lake littoral has bottom deposits of sand on 55 percent, gravel on 30 percent, boulder on 5 percent and the remaining 10 percent is muck-bottomed. This clear water lake has an abundance of floating and submergent vegetation along the south and east shores. Nesting waterfowl include mallards, teal and loon. The only public frontage is 0.11 mile along the town road and an access site is also located off this road. The lake has no private development.

Wilcox Lake, West, T41N, R13W, Section 13, Surface Acres-24.3, Maximum Depth-8 feet, M.P.A.-12 ppm, Secchi Disk-Bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to frequent winterkill conditions. Its present fishery may be made up of bluegills, bullheads and minnows. Water levels fluctuate somewhat and contribute to the winterkill problem. This clear water lake has an irregular shape and a single basin. A large shallow bay on the east side has a marshy edge and a floating bog in the middle of it. Most of the remaining shore is low, wooded upland. Emergent and floating vegetation growth is common and 8 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for mallards, teal and wood ducks. Furbearer use is small. There is no private development, public frontage or public access.

Wilkerson Lake, T39N, R13W, Section 7, 18, Surface Acres-85.6, Maximum Depth-8 feet, M.P.A.-19 ppm, Secchi Disk-6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake it is landlocked and surrounded mostly by extensive fresh meadow wetlands. There are small parts of the shoreline that have mixed upland hardwood and pine stands. A portion of the east bay is bordered by tag alder and leatherleaf bog. The lake has a variety of vegetation cover along its irregular shoreland, while rooted aquatics are common within the lake. The average depth of the lake is four feet, making it unsuitable as habitat for most fish species except minnows. Northern pike have been stocked here without successful survival. Winterkills due to lack of dissolved oxygen are frequent, probably occurring

annually. Most of the lake is a littoral zone of floating and emergent vegetation with a mucky, detritus-covered bottom, except for sandy stretches along the higher shorelands. Nesting duck use of the lake is high and the species most frequently using the lake for nesting include mallards, teal, ringnecks, and a few black ducks and mergansers. Loons may also be found here nesting. Fall migrant duck use is heavy and it is one of the chief hunting lakes in this area. Muskrat use is also heavy. There is 0.14 mile of county-owned, wetland frontage on the lake, but it has no public access. The only development is one cottage.

Wolf Lake, T38N, R10W, Section 23, Surface Acres-28.9, Maximum Depth-51 feet, M.P.A.-9 ppm, Secchi Disk- 8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, pumpkinseeds and brown bullheads. The lake is an elongated, irregularly-shaped lake with two basins and several shallow bays. There is wooded upland beyond 90 percent of the shoreline. The other 10 percent is made up of scattered sedge meadow wetlands covering 40 acres. Aquatic vegetation growth is quite abundant. Both beaver and muskrats are common to the lake. The bottom types along shore are unsorted sand and gravel along 50 percent and muck along the remainder. This medium brown water lake provides some nesting habitat for puddle ducks. The entire shoreline is Washburn County Forest land. There is one cottage on the south end and a public access at the northeast side.

Yechout Lake, T37N, R12W, Section 12, Surface Acres-56.1, Maximum Depth-25 feet, M.P.A.-11 ppm, Secchi Disk-6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fishery of walleyes, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, pumpkinseeds, bullheads and white suckers. The lake has had infrequent winterkills in the past, probably due to lower water levels. It is a single-basined lake. About 30 acres of wetlands border the lake, mostly along the west and south sides. Upland hardwoods are found on 17 percent of the shore and grass uplands along 20 percent. The remaining shore is wetlands. The littoral bottom is 51 percent muck with sand on 21 percent, gravel on 26 percent, and boulder on 2 percent. About 80 percent of the lake's watershed is in agricultural use. The water tends to become turbid in midsummer. Muskrats are common here and nesting ducks include mallards, teal and wood ducks. There is no public frontage or public access. Private development is limited to one cottage.

Yellow River Flowage, T39N, R12W, Section 31, 32 & 5, Surface Acres-344.0, Maximum Depth-17 feet, M.P.A.-87 ppm, Secchi Disk-7 feet

A hard water, drainage impoundment on the Yellow River, and located mostly in the City of Spooner. It has a water control structure on the outlet that has a 16-foot head. The estimated normal outlet flow is 34.0 cubic feet per second. The dam was built in 1905 to provide electric power generation and is owned by the city. The flowage's present use is for recreation and a water supply for the state's warm water fish hatchery located next to the dam site. The flowage was drawn down in 1971 and 1972 for dam repairs. The present fishery is made up of the following species, abundance is unknown since no surveys have been made since the drawdown: northern pike, walleyes, largemouth bass, bluegills, perch, rock bass, pumpkinseeds, black bullheads, white suckers, common shiners, creek chubs, brook sticklebacks and other minnow species. Brook and brown trout are also found here, the browns near the outlet of Beaver Brook, a tributary from the south, and brooks are found near the springs of the Randall Lake inlet, from the southwest. The flowage has in the past been noted for its bass and perch fishery and for small northern pike. Walleyes have never been common here. It is difficult to assess the surface acres of the lake, since much of the shoreline is undefined wetlands. At least 388 acres of sedge meadow, tamarack swamp, and brush swamps surround it. There is some upland along the east shore and along the downstream area in the city limits. Aquatic vegetation, including wild rice is abundant and in midsummer makes navigation and fishing difficult. A private fur farm is licensed on a portion of it and muskrats are an abundant furbearer here. Waterfowl use is also abundant with mallards, teal, wood ducks, black ducks, and mergansers nesting here, to name a few species. An additional large number of migrants are present in spring and fall. The shoreline is 95 percent muck and 5 percent sand, mostly near the outlet channel. The flowage borders the Beaver Brook Wildlife Area on the south. Public accesses are located at the fish hatchery grounds and off State Highway "70", and canoe access is available at the road crossings of the Randall Lake outlet and the "Wagon Bridge" in Spooner. A small picnicking park is also located on the hatchery grounds. A total of 1.78 miles of public frontage is in state and city ownership. The private development includes 2 resorts and about 46 cottages.

Unnamed Lakes

In the preparation of the maps accompanying this summary, a numbering system was devised for unnamed lakes based on legal description. They are referred to by township, range, section, and forty-acre number (sixteenth section, etc.) in which they are situated. On occasion the letters a, b, c, and d may follow the forty number; the letters represent a breakdown of the forty into 10-acre parcels. The accompanying county waters maps illustrate this lake numbering system.

T37N, R10W

Section 1 (Forty #1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.2
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Access road
Public frontage: 0.79 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

1-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.1
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.35 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

1-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.9
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

1-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.1
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

1-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.7
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.36 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

2-(1a)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

2-(1b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.6
Maximum depth = 22 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

2-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 22 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.18 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

2-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.0
Maximum depth = 28 feet
M.P.A. = 27 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.52 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

2-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.2
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Difficult access off town road
Public frontage: 0.82 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

2-(15a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.1
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.86 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

2-(15c)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.7
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Access road
Public frontage: 0.32 mile
Washburn County Forest Land;
0.01 mile Town of Birchwood

2-(15d)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.15 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

2-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.23 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

3-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.1
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.92 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

4-(8)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 10.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.55 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

4-(13a)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.40 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

4-(13c)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.1
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.65 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

4-(16)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.14 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

5-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.1
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 3 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.34 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

5-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.2
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.44 mile Washburn County Forest Land

6-(3a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.3
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 24 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.29 mile Washburn County Forest Land

6-(3b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 24 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.24 mile Washburn County Forest Land

6-(10a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 43 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.20 mile Washburn County Forest Land

6-(10c)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 23 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.45 mile Washburn County Forest Land

6-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

7-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.8
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

7-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.4
Maximum depth = 35 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

8-(15a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 15.5
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

8-(15b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

8-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.0
Maximum depth = 34 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

9-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

9-(4a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 33.2
Maximum depth = 35 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

9-(4d)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.6
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

9-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.2
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

9-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 13.4
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

9-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.12 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

9-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 24.4
Maximum depth = 27 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

10-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.6
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.23 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

10-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.28 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

10-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.32 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

11-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.12 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

11-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.3
Maximum depth = 24 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, weeds
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

11-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.4
Maximum depth = 30 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

11-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.2
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

12-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

12-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.9
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.50 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

12-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.10 mile
Sawyer County Forest Land

13-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.2
Maximum depth = 26 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None wilderness
Public frontage: None

13-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.2
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

14-(10)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.1
Maximum depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

15-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.0
Maximum depth = 27 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Access road
Public frontage: 0.01 mile
Town of Birchwood

15-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.1
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

15-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.5
Maximum depth = 30 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

15-(5a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.6
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.09 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

15-(5d)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.1
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

15-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

16-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

16-(13)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

17-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.0
Maximum depth = 26 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

17-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.4
Maximum depth = 22 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved site off town road
Public frontage: 0.01 mile
Town of Birchwood

17-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.1
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

18-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

18-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.7
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

18-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

18-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 28 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

19-(9, 11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.1
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Difficult access off County Highway "DD"
Public frontage: 1.19 mile Washburn County Forest Land

19-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.25 mile Washburn County Forest Land

20-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.0
Maximum depth = 24 feet
M.P.A.= 6 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

20-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.1
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

20-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

20-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Difficult access off County Highway "D"
Public frontage: 0.36 mile Washburn County Forest Land

20-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

21-(4a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.1
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

21-(4c)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

21-(4d)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

21-(13)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

21-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.4
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

22-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.9
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

22-(6)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

22-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.5
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

24-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.1
Maximum depth = 19 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One dwelling

28-(5)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road
Public frontage: 0.15 mile
Washburn County Forest Land
Private development: One dwelling

29-(1)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 6.8
Maximum depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Difficult access off County Highway "D"
Public frontage: 0.28 mile Washburn County Forest Land

30-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.1
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, weeds
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Difficult access off County Highway "D"
Public frontage: 0.44 mile Washburn County Forest Land

31-(15)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.1
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

33-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 40.6
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Difficult access off County Highway "T"
Public frontage: 0.34 mile Washburn County Forest Land

33-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

33-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 24.6
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

35-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

T37N, R11W

1-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.1
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

3-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.4
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: DNR walleye rearing pond
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

3-(6)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 29.5
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, weeds
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

5-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.7
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

5-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

6-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 47.6
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Access road
Public frontage: 0.02 mile
Town of Long Lake

6-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

7-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.9
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

8-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.7
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

11-(11)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

13-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.5
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

13-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 16.7
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to
Long Lake
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

13-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

14-(6)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

14-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.4
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Long Lake; 3-foot head dam on outlet
Winterkill, weeds
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

14-(8)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.2
Maximum depth = 23 feet
M.P.A. = 46 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Long Lake
Winterkill
Fishery: Northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: None
Public access: By water, Long Lake
Public frontage: None

14-(9)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 45 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

17-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, weeds
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

18-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.3
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

18-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 13.5
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, muskrat
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

19-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 17.8
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

19-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.9
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, weeds
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

19-(8a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

19-(8c)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.4
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

20-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.0
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

20-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

24-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 24 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

24-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

28-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

28-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.7
Maximum depth = 22 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

29-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.4
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

33-(2c)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

33-(2d)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

33-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 25 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

33-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.8
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

34-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

36-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to
Brill River
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

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3-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 22 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road
Public frontage: 0.15 mile
Town of Sarona

3-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.2
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: 0.43 mile
Town of Sarona

4-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

4-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

4-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.2
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level,
pollution
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

5-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 18.1
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

5-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 42 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, weeds, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

8-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.9
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

10-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.4
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

10-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.5
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

10-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.1
Maximum depth = 28 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Fluctuating water level
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

10-(14b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.9
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

10-(14c)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.6
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

13-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

13-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.3
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

13-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.2
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, weeds
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

13-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

14-(16)
Spring pond
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 115 ppm
Outlet stream with estimated flow of 2.0 cfs to Bear Creek
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

20-(14)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, weeds
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

21-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.3
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 48 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

22-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

22-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.3
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

22-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.6
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

22-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

25-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.5
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

27-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

27-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

27-(10)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Bear Creek
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

27-(16)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.6
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

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13-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, weeds
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.23 mile Washburn County Forest Land

14-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.1
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.42 mile Washburn County Forest Land

14-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.1
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.48 mile Washburn County Forest Land

18-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

18-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 19.6
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

19-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

19-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

19-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.6
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

20-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

21-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

21-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.1
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.56 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

23-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.5
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.44 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

23-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

26-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 27 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

27-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.45 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

27-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.39 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

28-(5)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

28-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

29-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.0
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

29-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

29-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

30-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.2
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

30-(7b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.6
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

30-(7c)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

30-(7d)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

30-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.9
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

31-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.9
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 31 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

31-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 20.9
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

32-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

32-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 21.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

32-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

32-(12b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

32-(12d)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.5
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

32-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

35-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.5
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

36-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.6
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 45 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow
to Sucker Creek
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

36-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

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1-(6b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.0
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

1-(6d)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 15.0
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Access road
Public frontage: 0.03 mile
Washburn County

2-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 15.5
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

3-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

3-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

3-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.7
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

4-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.0
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.76 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

4-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 32.3
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Difficult access off County Forest Road
Public frontage: 0.44 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

4-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.2
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.54 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

4-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.6
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved access off County Forest Road
Public frontage: 0.40 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

5-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.4
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Fluctuating water level
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.73 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

5-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.30 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

5-(12)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Brill River
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.16 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

7-(8a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.0
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.40 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

7-(8b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.07 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

7-(8c)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.33 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

7-(8d)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.19 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

7-(14)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 31 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.25 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

7-(15)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.34 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

7-(16)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 3 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.18 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

8-(2)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 24.4
Maximum depth = 24 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Brill River
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 1.04 miles
Washburn County Forest Land

8-(7)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.3
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 3 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.32 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

8-(8)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 3 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.20 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

8-(14a)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Brill River
Winterkill
Fishery: Laregmouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.29 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

8-(14b)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Brill River
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.09 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

8-(14c)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to
Brill River
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: 0.29 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

8-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.1
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to
Brill River
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: 0.30 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

9-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.5
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: 0.44 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

10-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.28 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

10-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.4
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: 0.44 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

10-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.2
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: 0.45 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

11-(7)
Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 75 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
0.5 cfs to Slim Creek
Winterkill
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth
bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

11-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

11-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.6
Maximum depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

12-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

12-(14)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.2
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.29 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

12-(15)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 6.7
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.42 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.8
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.39 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.35 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.8
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 2 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.75 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.0
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.50 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.13 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 29.4
Maximum depth = 38 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved access off County Forest Road
Public frontage: 1.51 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.1
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Laregmouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.69 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.6
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.38 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.1
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.50 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.25 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

14-(2a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.1
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Access road
Public frontage: 0.53 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

14-(2b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.1
Maximum depth = 22 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved site off town road
Public frontage: 0.50 mile
Washburn County Forest Land; 0.01 mile Town of Birchwood

14-(3c)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.20 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

14-(3d)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.12 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

14-(6a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.5
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road
Public frontage: 0.40 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

14-(6c)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.13 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

14-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.3
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.30 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

14-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.14 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

15-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.2
Maximum depth = 35 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Access road
Public frontage: 0.83 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

15-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.20 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

21-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.0
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.55 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

21(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.20 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

21-(9)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.13 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

22-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.28 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

22-(14)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.15 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

23-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.4
Maximum depth = 28 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.58 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

23-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.33 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

23-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.20 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

23-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 29 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.06 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

23-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.7
Maximum depth = 31 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.58 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

24-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.2
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.84 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

24-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.6
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.45 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

24-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.6
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.62 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

24-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.32 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

24-(9)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.15 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

24-(11a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.9
Maximum depth = 22 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.32 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

24-(11c)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.07 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

25-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.52 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

25-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum depth = 23 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.43 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

25-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum depth = 19 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.32 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

25-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.1
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.52 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

26-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.15 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

26-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.1
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.46 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

26-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.5
Maximum depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.76 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

26-(11a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.4
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.40 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

26-(11b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.5
Maximum depth = 30 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.34 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

26-(12b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.29 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

26-(12d)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 3 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.65 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

26-(14a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.1
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 3 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.46 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

26-(14c)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.29 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

26-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Difficult access off town road
Public frontage: 0.29 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

27-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.3
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.75 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

27-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.24 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

27-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.4
Maximum depth = 32 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.59 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

27-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.3
Maximum depth = 24 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.63 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

28-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.16 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

28-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.7
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.44 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

28-(12a)
Soft water, seepage lake
acres = 15.0
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

28-(12b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.9
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

29-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.3
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road
Public frontage: 0.32 mile
Washburn County Forest Land
Private development: One cottage

29-(5)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 19 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.25 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

30-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 28.0
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

31-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.1
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Difficult access off town road
Public frontage: 0.28 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

31-(4)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.6
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.25 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

31-(13db)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.08 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

31-(13dd)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.12 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

31-(16)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.07 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

32-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.0
Maximum depth = 22 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Difficult access off town road
Public frontage: 0.47 mile
Washburn County Forest Land
Private development: One cottage

32-(5a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.2
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.19 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

32-(5d)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.1
Maximum depth = 19 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.33 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

32-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.2
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.82 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

32-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.30 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

32-(13b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.39 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

32-(13c)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.40 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

32-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.8
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.43 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

32-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.2
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.74 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

33-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.1
Maximum depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

33-(16)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

34-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.2
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

34-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.6
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

34-(11)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

34-(14)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

34-(15a)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

34-(15b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.9
Maximum depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

35-(2)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 19 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.12 mile Washburn County Forest Land

35-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.1
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.25 mile Washburn County Forest Land

35-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.19 mile Washburn County Forest Land

35-(5)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

35-(13)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

36-(2)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth - 19 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.08 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

36-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

36-(16a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.16 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

36-(16c)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.9
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved site off town road
Public frontage: 0.36 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

T38N, R11W

1-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.8
Maximum depth = 36 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

1-(10b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.33 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

1-(10c)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.7
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.33 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

2-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

3-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.8
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

3-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.6
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

3-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.3
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 25 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

3-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 28 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level, weeds
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

3-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 24 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck Nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

4-(1b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

4-(1c)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

4-(3)
Spring pond
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 102 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 3.0 cfs to Crystal Brook
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

5-(2)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 107 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.3 cfs to Crystal Brook
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

5-(6)
Spring pond
Acres = 12.6
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 91 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 8.7 cfs to Crystal Brook, 5-foot dam on outlet
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

6-(1)
Spring pond
Acres = 4.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 92 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 8.8 cfs to Crystal Brook, 3-foot dam on outlet
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

6-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.7
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.49 mile Washburn County Forest Land

6-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 24 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.25 mile Washburn County Forest Land

6-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

7-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.28 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

8-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

9-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

9-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

9-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

9-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

11-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.1
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.29 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

11-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.11 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

11-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

12-(5b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.34 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

12-(5d)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.38 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

12-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.6
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.84 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.12 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(8b)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.26 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(8c)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 2 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.14 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(8d)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.1
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.32 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.6
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.58 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.9
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.56 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

14-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.15 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

14-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.28 mile Washburn County Forest Land

14-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.28 mile Washburn County Forest Land

15-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.2
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

15-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

17-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.9
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

18-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

18-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

20-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.0
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

21-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

23-(13)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

24-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.0
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.56 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

24-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.1
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.28 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

24-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.0
Maximum depth = 30 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.58 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

24-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.13 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

25-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.3
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

25-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.9
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

25-(13)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 7.5
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

26-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.2
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved site off town road
Public frontage: 0.01 mile
Town of Madge

27-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.8
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

28-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.1
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

29-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.9
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

31-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 14.1
Maximum depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Fluctuating water level
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

31-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public Access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

32-(11)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

34-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.9
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

34-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 30.2
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

34-(15)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 5.5
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

36-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.2
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, muskrat
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

T38N, R12W

4-(10)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 108 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.3 cfs to Beaver Brook
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

4-(11b)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 109 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.1 cfs to Beaver Brook
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.08 mile
Department of Natural Resources

4-(11c)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 115 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
0.1 cfs to Beaver Brook
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.05 mile
Department of Natural Resources

5-(7a)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 127 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
0.1 cfs to Yellow River
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

5-(7b)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 113 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
0.2 cfs to Yellow River
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

5-(8bb)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 92 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
0.2 cfs to Yellow River
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

5-(8bc)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 129 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
0.1 cfs to Yellow River
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

5-(16a)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 113 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.1 cfs
to Beaver Brook
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.08 mile
Department of Natural Resources

5-(16b)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 107 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.2 cfs
to Beaver Brook
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.05 mile
Department of Natural Resources

5-(16d)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 97 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.2 cfs
to Beaver Brook
Game: None
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.04 mile
Department of Natural Resources

6-(4)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 1 foot
M.P.A. = 94 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
0.1 cfs to Yellow River
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

9-(6)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 1 foot
M.P.A. = 124 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
0.1 cfs to Beaver Brook
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.06 mile
Department of Natural Resources

9-(9a)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 89 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
0.1 cfs to Beaver Brook
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: No improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: 0.08 mile
Department of Natural Resources

9-(9ba)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 1 foot
M.P.A. = 90 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
0.1 cfs to Beaver Brook
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: No improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: 0.11 mile
Department of Natural Resources

9-(9bc)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 111 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.3 cfs
to Beaver Brook
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: No improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: 0.10 mile
Department of Natural Resources

10-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.8
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved site off
town road
Public frontage: 0.01 mile
Town of Beaver Brook

12-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: 0.32 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

12-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: 0.25 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: 0.26 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

21-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

22-(23)
Hard water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 73.1
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 59 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
1.7 cfs to Beaver Brook;
12-foot head dam on outlet
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

23-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: 0.22 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

23-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.1
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

23-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 14.0
Maximum depth = 24 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: Two cottages

23-(12)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.3
Maximum depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to
Beaver Brook
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

25-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.3
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

27-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

28-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.7
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

28-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

33-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth - 6 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

34-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 19.2
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

35-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.6
Maximum depth = 27 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to
Beaver Brook
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

36-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.5
Maximum depth = 19 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

36-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

36-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

36-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 23.4
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

36-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

T38N, R13W

2-(13)(Tozer Springs)
Spring pond
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 117 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
4.0 cfs to Yellow River
Weeds
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water
Public frontage: All 0.36 mile
Department of Natural Resources

2-(15)
Spring pond
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 99 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 1.8 cfs
to Yellow River
Weeds
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: All 0.35 mile
Department of Natural Resources

5-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

11-(6)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 67 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.3 cfs
to Yellow River
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

14-(10)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 19 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

18-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 15.9
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

18-(12b)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 170 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level, pollution
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

18-(12c)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

19-(5b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.9
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

19-(5d)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

25-(7b)
Hard water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 85 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.5 cfs to Sawyer Creek; 8-foot head dam on outlet
Fishery: D.N.R. rearing pond
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Access road
Public frontage: 0.13 mile
City of Shell Lake

25-(7d)
Hard water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 85 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.5 cfs to Sawyer Creek; 8-foot head dam on outlet
Fishery: D.N.R. rearing pond
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Access road
Public frontage: 0.25 mile
City of Shell Lake

28-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

28-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 18.5
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

29-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.2
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

32-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.2
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

34-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

T39N, R10W

1-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

3-(4)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 18.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Godfrey Creek
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

3-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.7
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

3-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.4
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

4-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.7
Maximum depth = 41 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.44 mile Washburn County Forest Land

6-(8)
Spring pond
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 104 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 2.0 cfs to Bean Brook
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water
Public frontage: None

9-(1)
Spring pond
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 99 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 3.0 cfs to Godfrey Creek
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road
Public frontage: 0.29 mile Washburn County Forest Land
Private development: One cottage

9-(8)
Spring pond
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 91 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.5 cfs to Godfrey Creek
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.26 mile Washburn County Forest Land

15-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, weeds
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

15-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.9
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level, weeds
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Access road
Public frontage: 0.01 mile
Town of Stone Lake

16-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.18 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

18-(8)
Hard water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 102 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 1.4 cfs to Mackay Creek; 4-foot head dam on outlet
Pollution
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water
Public frontage: None

18-(9)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 102 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 1.4 cfs to Mackay Creek
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: By water
Public frontage: None

21-(1)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.15 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

21-(8)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 24 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.16 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

26-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: Two cottages

26-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.3
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water
Public frontage: None

27-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 30.2
Maximum depth = 35 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

27-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.7
Maximum depth = 19 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None wilderness
Public frontage: None

32-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

33-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 45 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.29 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

34-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: Unimproved site off town road
Public frontage: 0.01 mile
Town of Stone Lake

34-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 16.5
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

36-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: Unimproved site off County Highway "B"
Public frontage: 0.08 mile
Washburn County

T39N, R11W

5-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.8
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 48 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: D.N.R. rearing pond
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

6-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

6-(8)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 86 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.1 cfs to Veazie Creek
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

6-(10)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 65 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 1.2 cfs to Veazie Creek
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

8-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 18.1
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved site off town road
Public frontage: 0.07 mile Town of Crystal

10-(2a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

10-(2b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

10-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.0
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

11-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 34.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, weeds
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

12-(3)
Spring pond
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 90 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 1.3 cfs to Mackay Creek
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

14-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.4
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

14-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

15-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

16-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level, weeds
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

17-(10)
Hard water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 110 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
1.8 cfs to Potato Creek;
5-foot head dam on outlet
Fishery: Private hatchery
License #3005
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

18-(4)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 106 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

19-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.7
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: DNR rearing pond
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

20-(1)
Spring pond
Acres = 8.8
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 96 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 1.4 cfs
to Pine Creek; 5-foot head dam on
outlet
Weeds
Fishery: Brook, rainbow trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

20-(2)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 1 foot
M.P.A. = 97 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 1.5 cfs
to Pine Brook
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

20-(5)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, weeds
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

21-(9)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 100 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
3.0 cfs to Pine Creek
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

30-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

31-(9)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 115 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 1.0 cfs
to Crystal Brook
Fishery: Brook, brown trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

32-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 15.6
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

32-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

T39N, R12W

2-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.1
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

5-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 22.1
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

8-(4)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 22.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 27 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, weeds, pollution
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

10-(3)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 1 foot
M.P.A. = 55 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
0.2 cfs to Little Mackay Creek
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

11-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

18-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.9
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

19-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

31-(8)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 89 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.4 cfs
to Yellow River
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

31-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

T39N, R13W

1-(5)
Soft water, drainage lake
Acres = 7.3
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 24 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.1 cfs to Casey Creek
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

2-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 34 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

2-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.2
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 22 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved site off town road
Public frontage: 0.02 mile Town of Evergreen

3-(6)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 54 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.1 cfs to Rocky Ridge Creek
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water
Public frontage: None

4-(5)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.2
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

4-(12a)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 77 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.2 cfs to Rocky Ridge Creek
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: None
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

4-(12b)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 91 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.3 cfs to Rocky Ridge Creek
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: None
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

4-(12c)
Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 3.2
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 83 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 1.4 cfs to Rocky Ridge Creek
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

4-(14cb)
Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 7.5
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 70 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 1.3 cfs to Rocky Ridge Creek
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

4-(14cd)
Spring pond
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 86 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.2 cfs to Rocky Ridge Creek
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

7-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.07 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

9-(6)
Spring pond
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 85 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.2 cfs to Rocky Ridge Creek
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

9-(7)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 1 foot
M.P.A. = 88 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.1 cfs to Rocky Ridge Creek
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

11-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 15.0
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 28 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved site off town road
Public frontage: 0.02 mile
Town of Evergreen

11-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

16-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.6
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

16-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.1
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

16-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.2
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked, 3-foot head dam use for the operation of cranberry marsh
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: Two cottages

17-(3)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 28 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

26-(14)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 60 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.1 cfs to Dago Creek
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

31-(5)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 1 foot
M.P.A. = 77 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
0.1 cfs to Yellow River
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

32-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 28.5
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

T40N, R10W

2-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 33 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to the
Namekagon River; 3-foot head dam on
outlet
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

2-(11)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

3-(3)
Spring pond
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 92 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.3 cfs
to Namekagon River
Fishery: Northern pike, panfish
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.30 mile
State of Wisconsin (DNR)

3-(14)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

4-(2)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

4-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.1
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

8-(10)
Spring pond
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 94 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
1.5 cfs to Namekagon River
Pollution
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

10-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, algae
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: Unimproved site off
County Highway "E"
Public frontage: 0.02 mile
Washburn County
Private development: One cottage

14-(6)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

16-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.4
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, muskrat
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

16-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, muskrat
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

16-(14)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 6.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

17-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 50 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

17-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

18-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

19-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 30 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

29-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

34-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

34-(12b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

34-(12d)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

T40N, R11W

5-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.2
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

5-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 14.1
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.07 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

9-(3)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.36 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

9-(9)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.26 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

10-(13)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 70 ppm
Outlet with sluggish flow not determined to Spring Creek
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting, muskrat
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

10-(14)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 71 ppm
Outlet with sluggish flow not determined to Spring Creek
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting, muskrat
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

11-(11b)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 45 ppm
Outlet with sluggish flow not determined to Spring Creek
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.11 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

11-(11c)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 59 ppm
Outlet with sluggish flow not determined to Spring Creek
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.04 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

15-(8)
Hard water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 69 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.7 cfs to Namekagon River; 3-foot head dam on outlet
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

16-(6)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 71 ppm
Outlet with sluggish flow not determined to Gull Creek
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.16 mile Washburn County Forest Land

19-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 30 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.50 mile Washburn County Forest Land

24-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 15.2
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

25-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.5
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, muskrat
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

25-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

26-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.0
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

31-(11)
Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 100 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 4.5 cfs to Namekagon River
Fishery: Northern pike, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water
Public frontage: None

T40N, R12W

2-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved site of town road
Public frontage: 0.10 mile Town of Brooklyn

3-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.7
Maximum depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

3-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 17.0
Maximum depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One resort

3-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.0
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

3-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 14.1
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

3-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 19.6
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

4-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.9
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, muskrat
Public access: Difficult site off
County Highway "F"
Public frontage: 0.01 mile
Washburn County

10-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

10-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.7
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

10-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 25 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

14-(4)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 91 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of
0.1 cfs to Whalen Creek
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: No improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: 0.04 mile
Department of Natural Resources

14-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.6
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

14-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.5
Maximum depth = 24 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

16-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 16.6
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

17-(8)
Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 22.0
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 82 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 1.0 cfs
to Namekagon River
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass,
smallmouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting, muskrat
Public access: Access road
Public frontage: 0.02 mile
Town of Trego

18-(13)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 81 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: Unimproved site off
town road
Public frontage: 0.05 mile
Town of Trego
Private development: One cottage

20-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 39 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

20-(3)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.6
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 55 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

20-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 31 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

21-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.6
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

22-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.7
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

22-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.7
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: DNR rearing pond
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

23-(1)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

23-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

28-(9a)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 69 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

28-(9b)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 78 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

28-(9c)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 23 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

28-(9d)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 31 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

32-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.5
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

33-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 31 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

34-(6)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 96 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

T40N, R13W

14-(10)
Soft water, drainage lake
Acres = 8.2
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 6.0 cfs to Casey Creek
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

14-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.6
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 50 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.1 cfs to Casey Creek
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

22-(15)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.3
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

24-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 13.9
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

27-(9)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

28-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.5
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

29-(4)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

T41N, R10W

14-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 13.5
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.84 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

21-(5)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.18 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

22-(6)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 10.0
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Chippanazie Creek
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, muskrat
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

23-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 26.6
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.50 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

24-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.6
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.72 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

27-(10)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 41 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Namekagon River
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.16 mile Washburn County Forest Land

28-(2)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

31-(5)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Hay Creek
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.28 mile Washburn County Forest Land

35-(2)
Alkaline, bog lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 34 feet
M.P.A. = 81 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.5 cfs to Namekagon River; 1-foot head dam on outlet
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

35-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 37.1
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 1.03 miles Washburn County Forest Land

T41N, R11W

4-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.1
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.74 mile Washburn County Forest Land

4-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.1
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.38 mile Washburn County Forest Land

4-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.22 mile Washburn County Forest Land

4-(11a)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.33 mile Washburn County Forest Land

4-(11d)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.13 mile Washburn County Forest Land

5-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.1
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.49 mile Washburn County Forest Land

5-(5)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.20 mile Washburn County Forest Land

5-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: Difficult access off County Forest road
Public frontage: 0.23 mile Washburn County Forest Land

5-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.0
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.54 mile Washburn County Forest Land

5-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.5
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 3 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.42 mile Washburn County Forest Land

8-(14ad)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 33 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.36 mile Washburn County Forest Land

19-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.40 mile Washburn County Forest Land

21-(7)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 6.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.38 mile Washburn County Forest Land

26-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

27-(8)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 78 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.2 cfs to Spring Creek
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

27-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

30-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

30-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 40 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

31-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.1
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

35-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.3
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

35-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.2
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

T41N, R12W

2-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 15.8
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 3 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved site off town road
Public frontage: 0.05 mile Town of Brooklyn

6-(16)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

7-(1a)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

7-(1c)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting, beaver
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

7-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.6
Maximum depth = 34 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Chicog Creek
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

8-(2)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 9.7
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

8-(5)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.2
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

11-(5)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.12 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

12-(2)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 21.5
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 93 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting, beaver, muskrat
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 1.2 miles
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(10)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.4
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Difficult access off town road
Public frontage: 0.19 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

15-(14)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

19-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 22.6
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Difficult access off town road
Public frontage: 0.12 mile
Town of Chicog

25-(1b)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

25-(1d)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

25-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.4
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

26-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Difficult access off town road
Public frontage: 0.05 mile
Town of Brooklyn

30-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 24.1
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Stuntz Brook
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

34-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.8
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Difficult access off County Highway "F"
Public frontage: 0.08 mile
Washburn County
Private development: One cottage

35-(1)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: Difficult access off town road
Public frontage: 0.02 mile
Town of Brooklyn
Private development: One cottage

35-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.8
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved site off County Highway "F"
Public frontage: 0.02 mile
Washburn County

T41N, R13W

4-(12)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.7
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

4-(16)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

5-(2)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.6
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

6-(12)
Spring pond
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 73 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.6 cfs to Namekagon River
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.42 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

11-(15)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

12-(4)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 16.5
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: Four cottages

12-(15)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.4
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 3 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

12-(16)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 7.0
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

14-(2)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 8.4
Maximum depth = 29 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

14-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 16.7
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

15-(7)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 44.5
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

16-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: Largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

16-(16)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 25 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.04 mile State of Wisconsin Trust Lands

21-(9)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 6.9
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 23 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

23-(4)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 21.2
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 34 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, beaver, muskrat
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

24-(5)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.8
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

25-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.4
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved site off County Highway "F"
Public frontage: 0.08 mile Washburn County

31-(16)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 50 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to McKenzie Creek
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.07 mile Washburn County Forest Land

34-(15)
Spring pond
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 41 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.4 cfs to Namekagon River
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

T42N, R11W

1-(10)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 6.0
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Totagatic River
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.38 mile Washburn County Forest Land

6-(7)
Alkaline, bog lake
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 93 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Totagatic River
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.38 mile Washburn County Forest Land

17-(8)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 11.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 31 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, weeds
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting, muskrat
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

32-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 24 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.35 mile Washburn County Forest Land

T42N, R12W

3-(8)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

3-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.9
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

6-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 32 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: Difficult access off town road
Public frontage: 0.13 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

6-(5)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.6
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 52 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.43 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

6-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.8
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 26 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.22 mile
State of Wisconsin; 0.22 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

6-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 87.0
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 2.25 miles
Washburn County Forest Land

6-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 20.7
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 1.13 miles
Washburn County Forest Land

7-(9)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.7
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.69 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

7-(11)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 33 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

7-(12)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres - 1.5
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.22 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

9-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.05 mile
Washburn County Forest Land

13-(10)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 6.8
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

14-(15)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 12.7
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 42 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Shell Creek
Winterkill, weeds
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.58 mile Washburn County Forest Land

16-(13)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

18-(9)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.7
Maximum depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: No improved road, wilderness
Public frontage: 0.29 mile Washburn County Forest Land

22-(6)
Soft water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 5.7
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 75 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 13.9 cfs to Shell Creek; 3-foot head dam on outlet
Fishery: Northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: None
Public access: By water
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

22-(16)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 81 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 1.5 cfs to Shell Creek; 4-foot head dam on outlet
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: By water
Public frontage: None

23-(3)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 1 foot
M.P.A. = 65 ppm
Outlet with sluggish flow not determined to Shell Creek
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: By water
Public frontage: 0.08 mile Department of Natural Resources Easement

35-(16)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.7
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved site off town road
Public frontage: 0.05 mile Town of Minong

36-(6)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 24 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

T42N, R13W

4-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.9
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

12-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

13-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 41 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: None
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

13-(14)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 36 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.2 cfs to Totagatic River
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved site off County Highway "I"
Public frontage: 0.01 mile Washburn County

13-(15)
Soft water, drainage lake
Acres = 8.9
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 44 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.3 cfs to Totagatic River
Winterkill
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water
Public frontage: None

19-(8)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 38.5
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 33 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None
Private development: One cottage

19-(13)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 32 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: None
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

19-(15)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.7
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

21-(7)
Spring pond
Acres = 4.9
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 41 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 1.5 cfs to Five-mile Creek
Fishery: Minnows
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: By water, wilderness
Public frontage: None

23-(12)
Soft water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 7.1
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 35 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to Totagatic River; 3-foot head dam on outlet
Weeds
Fishery: Northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: Unimproved site off town road
Public frontage: 0.01 mile Town of Minong

29-(2)
Acid, bog lake
Acres = 13.4
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

30-(1)
Spring pond
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 1 foot
M.P.A. = 75 ppm
Outlet with estimated flow of 0.2 cfs to Five-mile Creek
Fishery: Brook trout
Game: None
Public access: None, wilderness
Public frontage: None

33-(9)
Soft water, drainage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 33 ppm
Outlet with intermittent flow to
Totagatic River
Winterkill
Fishery: Panfish
Game: Duck nesting
Public access: None
Public frontage: None

Streams

A descriptive paragraph on each named stream and certain unnamed streams is provided in this section. Additional detail on physical and chemical characteristics is provided in Appendix II. The streams shown on the county waters map (Figures 15-18) include all the permanently flowing streams and streams of intermittent or seasonal flow from lakes in the watershed. Information pertaining to the numerous unnamed streams of low flow may be found in the descriptive paragraphs on lakes and named streams into which they flow; the only exception to this are the unnamed trout streams which do not flow into other named trout waters. Because of the relatively unimportance and large number of small unnamed warm water feeder streams, they are not described individually. The fish referred to as minnows in this discussion, based on the characteristic of small size rather than in the taxonomic sense, include the creek chubs, shiners, blacknose dace, longnose dace, brook sticklebacks, mudminnows, darters, sculpin, redhorse, and white suckers. In referring to stream bank frontage it is assumed that twice the length of the stream totals the frontage on each bank. Generally field investigations were made in late summer and fall during periods of normal or slightly less than normal runoff, when permanent flows of water could be noted.

In order to provide a more sound basis for stream management, a statewide system of classification of trout waters has been established. Classes and definitions for classes as quoted from the Department of Natural Resources publication entitled "Wisconsin Trout Streams" follow:

Class I: (a) Good water conditions with high natural reproduction and suitable density of wild trout which under our current management programs could be expected to continue to produce wild trout with good growth with little or no stocking of hatchery fish.

(b) Good water conditions, high natural reproduction and suitable densities but having poor growth.

Class II: (a) Streams which have good water conditions and may have some natural reproduction, but not in sufficient amounts to meet fishing demands thereby needing moderate to heavy stocking to assure satisfactory angling.

(b) Waters where no natural reproduction of trout occurs, but where habitat conditions are good and continual annual stocking and carryover of stocked fish could be expected to provide reasonably sustained fishing throughout the open season.

Class III: Streams which have marginal water conditions for sustaining trout populations on a year-round basis at the present time, and where environmental conditions cannot be expected to improve or be improved substantially in the future, and where continual stocking of trout at specific time intervals is necessary to provide trout fishing throughout the season.

Bashaw Brook, T38N, R13W, Section 19, Surface acres = 0.7, Miles = 0.5,
Gradient = 8 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 108 ppm.

A small minnow stream having a few brook and brown trout. Bashaw Brook starts at the dam on Bashaw Trout Springs, a private trout hatchery; it then flows a half mile northwest into Burnett County and then southwest into the North Fork of the Clam River. Its normal estimated flow is 2.0 cubic feet per second at the county line. Bottom conditions are fairly stable consisting mainly of sand, gravel and a little muck. Because of its small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access is not available as there is no public road crossing or public land on the stream bank.

Bean Brook, T40N, R10W, Section 25 to T40N, R11W, Section 28, Surface acres = 79.5, Miles = 16.0, Gradient = 4 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 97 ppm.

A large, clear-water, spring-fed trout stream of varying water quality that starts in Sawyer County and flows westerly into the Namekagon River. The upper part of Bean Brook from the Sawyer County line downstream to County Highway "E" section 29, T40N, R10W, is Class IIa brook trout water, the middle section of the stream from County Highway "E" Section 29, downstream to County Highway "E" Section 35, T40N, R11W, is Class IIb brook and brown trout water and from County Highway "E" Section 35 to where the stream empties into the Namekagon River is Class III brown trout water. Bean Brook has three major tributary streams: Mackay Creek, Little Bean Brook and the South Fork of Bean Brook, these are all high quality trout waters. There is also a spring pond in Section 6, T39N, R10W that is trout water. There is one warm water tributary, from Bean Lake. This stream has only minnows. The estimated normal flow of Bean Brook is 47.9 cubic feet per second. The stream is average width is 41 feet and it has an average depth of 1.2 feet. There are 1,315 acres of mostly swamp hardwood and tag alder wetlands that adjoin the stream along its course. Bottom conditions are stable consisting of sand, gravel, boulder, rubble and silt. Aquatic invertebrate life in the stream are mayfly, caddisfly and crayfish, all of which are plentiful. Also, stonefly and shrimp are present, but scarce. The stream has a few problems. It lacks good instream cover and much of the stream is wide and shallow, allowing summer temperatures to become a limiting factor to trout production in downstream areas. There is a large number of warm water fish species that compete with the trout for food and space. These species include small muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, several types of panfish and many minnows. Otter, mink, muskrat and weasel are commonly occurring furbearers, here. Duck nesting is fairly heavy along the stream and in the adjoining wetlands. Other migrating waterfowl use the stream during spring and fall migration making it a good stream for float trip hunting.

Public access is available from 10 public road crossings and 9.90 miles of stream bank frontage is in the Washburn County Forest and D.N.R. (Bean Brook Wildlife Area) ownership. Also, the D.N.R. has easements on 5.02 miles of stream bank frontage. A navigable water access from the Namekagon River to the mouth of Bean Brook is also available to canoeists.

Bear Creek, T37N, R12W, Section 14 to T37N, R12W, Section 34, Surface acres = 20.4, Miles = 2.1, Gradient = 5 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 95 ppm.

A minnow stream that starts at the outlet of a spring pond in Section 14 and flows south to Kekegama Lake; this part of the stream is small with a modest flow. From Kekegama Lake it flows southwesterly to Bear Lake, this section of stream is wide, sluggish and weed choked. After Bear Lake the stream flows southeasterly in Barron County to the Red Cedar River. Its normal flow is estimated to be 6.6 cubic feet per second. The bottom conditions are fairly unstable, consisting mainly of muck, sand and gravel materials. Beaver, muskrats and mink are found along the stream. The lower stream is the rearing site for a large number of ducks. A number of other migrating ducks use the stream during spring and fall migrations. Stream access is available at one public road crossing and via the public access on Kekegama Lake. There is no other public frontage along the stream.

Beaver Brook, T38N, R12W, Section 15 to T38N, R12W, Section 5, Surface acres = 5.5, Miles = 3.5, Gradient = 37 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 109 ppm.

A small, clear, high quality brook and brown trout stream (Class Ia), that starts at the outlet dam of the commercial cranberry marsh in Section 15, T38N, R12W, and flows northwesterly into the Yellow River Flowage at Spooner. Almost the entire stream lies within the Beaver Brook Wildlife Area. Beaver Brook is fed along its course by several small spring ponds and bank springs. The stream has fairly good instream cover for fish, consisting of undercut banks, stream improvement devices, tag alder roots, rocks and boulders. The stream was dammed during the logging days of the 1870's. The logging dam washed out in about 1910, draining the flowage that had existed above the sand banks. Revegetation has progressed considerably since the stream was flowed. Bank cover is dense in some areas, consisting of swamp hardwood and tag alder. Bottom conditions are becoming stable, except in the areas of dense tag alder where there is shifting sand. An experimental brushing program was carried out in 1974 to stabilize the stream bottom and banks. Gravel and boulder areas provide adequate spawning habitat. Common aquatic invertebrates that inhabit the stream are mayfly, caddisfly and shrimp. The estimated normal flow of Beaver Brook is 5.0 cubic feet per second. Otter and mink can usually be found along the stream. A few broods of ducks are raised in the lower portion of the stream each year, and a number of other local migrating puddle ducks use the stream during the spring and fall. Public access is available from one town road crossing, one state parking area, several walk-in trails and 6.59 miles of stream bank frontage is in D.N.R. (Game Management) ownership. Also, the Yellow River Flowage provides a navigable water access to the mouth of the stream.

Bergen Creek, T42N, R12W, Section 4, Surface acres = 2.4, Miles = 0.7, Gradient = 5 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 50 ppm.

A small, clear, warm water stream originating at Bergen Springs in Douglas County. The major portion of this stream lies in Douglas County with only 0.7 mile in Washburn County. From the county line the stream flows southwesterly and empties into the Totagatic River. The portion of stream in Washburn County is considered to be minnow water. Its normal estimated flow is 9.3 cubic feet per second. Bottom conditions are quite stable, consisting of mostly sand. Beaver, muskrats, mink and otter are found along the stream. In addition, a few puddle ducks are raised each year, and other migrating ducks use the stream during spring and fall migrations. Stream access is available by navigable water from the Totagatic River and from road crossings in Douglas County. There is no public frontage on the creek in Washburn County.

Birch Creek, T37N, R10W, Section 25 to T37N, R10W, Section 26
Surface acres = 5.5, Miles = 0.9, Gradient = 41 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 61 ppm.

A clear, wide, deep and rapid-flowing warm water drainage stream starting at the dam on the outlet of Birch Lake and flowing northwesterly into Balsam Lake. It is the main headwaters tributary of the Red Cedar River. Fish in the stream consist mainly of smallmouth bass, minnows and a few brook trout. The brook trout are found near the outlet of a private fish hatchery that empties into the stream. Its normal estimated flow is 36 cubic feet per second. Bottom conditions are stable consisting of gravel, boulder, sand, rubble and a little muck. Muskrats can be found along the stream. In addition, a few broods of ducks are raised each year, and other migrating ducks use the stream during spring and fall migration. Stream access is available off one county highway crossing and by water access from Balsam Lake. There is no other public frontage.

Black Brook, T42N, R11W, Section 7 to T42N, R11W, Section 13
Surface acres = 0.7, Miles = 1.5, Gradient = 20 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 53 ppm.

A small, dark-water drainage stream that flows southwest into Frog Creek. Its normal estimated flow is 0.1 cubic foot per second. Its fish population is made up entirely of minnows. Bottom materials are mostly muck and detritus. Beaver are found along the stream. In addition, a few broods of ducks are raised each year, and a few other migrating waterfowl use the stream's beaver ponds during spring and fall migrations. Stream access is available at one county forest road crossing and the entire 3.0 miles of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest ownership.

Boyer Creek, T37N, R12W, Section 30 to T37N, R12W, Section 33
Surface acres = 9.5, Miles = 3.6, Gradient = 10 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 135 ppm.

A small, warm-water drainage stream that flows southeast into Bear Lake. The upper 2.0 miles of the stream is fairly narrow with numerous beaver dams and extensive beaver damage. The lower 1.6 miles flows through a large wild rice area and is fairly deep, wide and sluggish. Also, most of the lower 1.6 miles is within the boundary of the Bear Lake State Wildlife Area. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 2.0 cubic feet per second. Fish population is entirely made up of minnows. Beaver, muskrats, and mink are found along the stream. Also, a large number of ducks are raised each year in the lower portion, and a number of other migrating waterfowl use this stream during spring and fall migrations. Stream access is available from one town road crossing, a water access from Bear Lake and along 5.27 miles of stream bank frontage in Washburn County Forest and D.N.R. ownership.

Boyle Brook, T40N, R13W, Section 13 to T40N, R12W, Section 7
Surface acres = 4.7, Miles = 1.5, Gradient = 4 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 75 ppm.

A wide, clear brook trout stream (Class IIa) starting at the outlet of Boyle Brook Spring and flowing northeasterly through a large open marsh and emptying into the Namekagon River. The stream has an estimated outlet flow of 7.2 cubic feet per second. Fish species inhabiting the stream and its several small tributaries are brook trout and a few largemouth bass, black crappies, walleye, white sucker and minnows. Beaver, otter and mink can be found along the stream. A few broods of ducks are raised each year, and other waterfowl use the stream during spring and fall migrations. Public access is available from one unimproved trail crossing, and 0.20 mile of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest ownership. Water accesses from the Namekagon River and Boyle Brook Spring are also available.

Brill River, T37N, R11W, Section 24 to T37N, R11W, Section 36
Surface acres = 9.6, Miles = 2.2, Gradient = 5 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 86 ppm.

A clear, warm water drainage stream starting at the outlet dam on Long Lake and flowing south into Barron County. Its estimated normal flow is 40 cubic feet per second. Bottom conditions are stable consisting of gravel, sand and boulders. The fish species that inhabit the stream are northern pike, largemouth bass, rock bass, bullheads and a few minnows. The stream picks up some spring water downstream from the county line and supports stocked brook and brown trout (Class III) in Barron County. Otter and mink can be found along the stream. Also, a few broods of ducks are raised each year. A few other migrating waterfowl use the stream during spring and fall migrations. Access is available from one county road crossing and two town road crossings. There is no other public frontage.

Casey Creek, T39N, R12W, Section 6 to T41N, R13W, Section 28
Surface acres = 18.2, Miles = 9.4, Gradient = 10 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 50 ppm.

A small, warm water drainage stream that starts in a large marsh and flows north into Lincoln Lake, then from the outlet of Lincoln Lake it flows northwest through a series of five lakes (Little Casey, Dunn, unnamed lake in Sec. 14, Big Casey, and Deer) and one wildlife flowage before emptying into the Namekagon River. The stream has 478 acres of adjoining wetlands made up of sedge marshes, tag alder, hardwood swamps and small bogs. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 7.8 cubic feet per second. The stream gradient is gradual and bottom materials vary from gravel and sand to muck. Washburn County built and maintains the dam on the lower end of the stream to stop the movement of carp upstream from the Namekagon River and to provide a waterfowl nesting area. Fish species that inhabit the stream are northern pike, bluegills and minnows. Beaver, muskrats, otter and mink can be found along the stream. A few small beaver dams are found on Casey Creek but damage is light on this warm water stream. A large number of ducks are raised along the stream each year. Also, numerous other migrating waterfowl use the stream during spring and fall migrations.

Public access is available from 6 public road crossings and 9.28 miles of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest ownership. In addition, the Namekagon River and the several lakes connected to the stream provide navigable water access.

Cedar Creek, T42N, R12W, Section 30 to T42N, R12W, Section 13
Surface acres = 1.2, Miles = 3.2, Gradient = 12 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 63 ppm.

A small, lightly stained, warm water drainage stream flowing northwesterly into Frog Creek. The bottom is unstable consisting mainly of muck with small areas of sand. The estimated normal flow is 0.4 cubic foot per second. The fish present in the stream are minnow species. Because of the stream's small size, its use by furbearers and waterfowl is rather limited. There is no public road crossing to provide access, however, there is walk-in access available to 12.80 miles of stream bank frontage on Washburn County Forest land.

Chicog Creek, T41N, R12W, Section 14 to T41N, R13W, Section 3
Surface acres = 10.9, Miles = 11.2, Gradient = 10 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 85 ppm.

A lightly stained, warm water drainage stream flowing northwest into Chicog Lake; from Chicog Lake it flows west into the Totagatic River. Chicog Creek has 1,580 acres of adjoining wetlands along its length. The estimated normal flow is 2.5 cubic feet per second. The stream bottom is fairly stable consisting of sand, gravel, boulders, clay and silt. The species of fish that inhabit the stream are northern pike, largemouth bass, perch, bluegill, rock bass, black bullhead, pumpkinseed, carp, white sucker and minnows. Little Chicog Creek is a small tributary stream that enters Chicog Creek in Section 8. It is a warm water, minnow stream also. Beaver, otter and mink can be found along Chicog Creek. The beaver have built several dams on the stream. The beaver flowages collectively have several acres of pool area above them and provide waterfowl nesting areas. Public access is available from seven public road crossings, and 6.18 miles of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest ownership. In addition, both the Totagatic River and Chicog Lake provide water access.

Chippanazie Creek, T41N, R10W, Section 13 to T41N, R10W, Section 33
Surface acres = 17.6, Miles = 5.8, Gradient = 16 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 82 ppm.

Originating in Sawyer County as a small Class Ia brook trout stream, Chippanazie Creek flows a quarter mile into Washburn County where it empties into the east side of Chippanazie Lake. The stream water quality changes as it leaves this lake to a brown stained, warm water drainage stream. From the outlet of Chippanazie Lake it flows southwesterly to a private wildlife flowage, Cranberry Flowage (5-foot head). This stretch is wide and slow-moving with one unnamed warm water minnow feeder entering in Section 13. From the flowage, it flows mainly south and empties into the Namekagon River. Along this stretch of the stream there is an unnamed Class Ib brook trout feeder which enters in Section 16, an unnamed warm water minnow feeder which enters in Section 21 and Maggie Creek, also minnow water, which enters in Section 28. Fish present in Chippanazie Creek are small northern pike, smallmouth bass, perch, white suckers, redhorse and many minnow species. The stream bottom is fairly stable consisting of boulder, gravel, sand and muck. The estimated normal flow is 4.7 cubic feet per second. Beaver, muskrats, mink and otter can be found along the stream. A few broods of ducks are raised near the stream each year. Also, a few migrating ducks use the stream during spring and fall migrations. Public access is available from three public road crossings and 6.28 miles of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest, Town of Stinnett and State of Wisconsin ownership. Both the Namekagon River and Chippanazie Lake provide water access to the stream.

Crystal Brook, T38N, R11W, Section 4 to T39N, R11W, Section 31
Surface acres = 9.5, Miles = 2.6, Gradient = 11 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 100 ppm.

A spring-fed, high quality brook and brown trout stream (Class Ia) that starts at the outlet of a spring pond in Section 4, T38N, R11W, and flows northwesterly into Spooner Lake. The stream just above State Highway "70" is impounded by two dams (5 and 3 foot heads), and inundates several small spring ponds. A private fish hatchery is located adjacent to the stream. Bottom types of the stream consist of sand, rubble, gravel and silt. The upper impoundment has one spring pond and one small spring-fed feeder stream feeding it. A fish barrier is located near the private hatchery to stop the movement of fish both upstream and downstream. A tributary stream in Section 31 has a few trout along with northern pike during the spring. Crystal Brook below the impoundments is wide, fairly deep, and becomes sluggish as it nears the lake. The bottom type is stable sand and gravel with silt near the lake. The estimated normal flow of Crystal Brook is 9.9 cubic feet per second. Along with the trout there are a few northern pike and a large number of minnows. Muskrat, mink and otter can be found along the stream. A few broods of ducks are raised each year, and other migrating waterfowl use the stream during spring and fall migration. Public access is available from the State Highway "70" crossing and by water from Spooner Lake. There is no other public frontage.

Dago Creek, T39N, R13W, Section 26 to T39N, R13W, Section 35
Surface acres = 0.9, Miles = 1.1, Gradient = 15 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 70 ppm.

A small, clear water brook trout stream (Class Ib) originating at Dago Creek Springs and flowing south into the Yellow River. In addition, a small unnamed tributary with an estimated normal flow of 0.1 cubic feet per second joins Dago Creek in Section 26. This feeder stream is also considered to be brook trout water. The estimated normal flow of Dago Creek is 1.1 cubic feet per second. Bottom conditions are fairly stable consisting of sand, gravel and muck. Old beaver dams at the headwater springs plus migrant warm water species from the Yellow River have resulted in deteriorating conditions for trout. Because of its small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access is available at the road crossing on State Highway "70". There is no other public frontage.

Dahlstrom Brook, T38N, R13W, Section 21 to T38N, R13W, Section 9
Surface acres = 2.2, Miles = 5.2, Gradient = 31 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 120 ppm.

A high quality, trout stream (Class Ia) that starts in a large swampy area with the convergence of several small spring feeder streams, it then flows north through mainly farm country into the Yellow River. There is also a small spring feeder stream that enters Dahlstrom Brook in Section 9 and is also trout water. Tag alders border most of the stream. The trout that inhabit Dahlstrom Brook are brook and brown trout, with the latter being the most common. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 1.3 cubic feet per second. Bottom conditions are stable consisting mainly of sand and gravel with a little muck in the lower portion of the stream. Cattle are causing some damage to the stream banks and some erosion is developing in pastured areas. Because of its small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access is available from three public road crossings. Also, the Yellow River provides a water access to the mouth of the stream. There is no other public land ownership on the stream.

Dugan Run, T39N, R10W, Section 29 to T39N, R11W, Section 25
Surface acres = 0.4, Miles = 1.9, Gradient = 15 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 7 ppm.

A small, dark stained warm water drainage stream that starts at the outlet of Dugan Lake and flows westerly into Potato Creek. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 0.1 cubic foot per second. With the low flow and high water temperatures the only fish in the stream are minnows. Bottom conditions are unstable consisting of mainly muck with a little sand and gravel. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. There is no public road crossing, however, there is walk-in type access available to 1.45 miles of stream bank frontage in the Washburn County Forest.

Earl Creek, T40N, R11W, Section 18 to T40N, R11W, Section 20
Surface acres = 0.5, Miles = 0.4, Gradient = 20 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 59 ppm.

A small, clear water brook trout stream (Class IIb) that starts at the outlet of Earl Springs and flows southeast a short distance before entering the Namekagon River. The stream has dense stream cover, light bank erosion and poor fishability. The estimated normal flow is 0.3 cubic foot per second. Bottom conditions are stable consisting mainly of sand with a little muck. Because of the small size of the stream, wildlife values are limited. Public access is available from one town road crossing and 0.41 mile of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest ownership.

Elm Creek, T42N, R10W, Section 35 to T41N, R10W, Section 13
Surface acres = 2.3, Miles = 3.2, Gradient = 9 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 81 ppm.

A small, darkly stained warm water drainage stream that starts in a large swamp and flows southeast into Chippanazie Lake. The fish that inhabit the stream are minnows. The stream has an estimated normal flow of 0.1 cubic foot per second. There are 268 acres of adjoining tag alder, willow, and sedge meadow wetlands connected to the stream. Bottom conditions are unstable consisting mainly of muck and a little sand. Because of the stream's small size, the wildlife value is limited to an occasional beaver. Public access is available from two public road corssings and 4.72 miles of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest ownership.

Five-Mile Creek, T42N, R13W, Section 16 to T42N, R13W, Section 31
Surface acres = 16.5, Miles = 4.7, Gradient = 10 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 42 ppm.

A small, clear water brook trout stream (Class IIb) that starts at the outlet of Spring Lake and flows southwesterly into the Totagatic River. In addition to the main water source, Spring Lake, there are two spring ponds feeding the stream, one in Section 21 and the other in Section 30. The estimated normal outlet flow of Five-Mile Creek is 13.2 cubic feet per second. Most of the stream's drainage area is forested with jack pine, but there is a brush swamp midway down the stream. Bottom conditions are stable consisting mainly of sand with a little gravel, rubble and silt. In 1968, the outlet of Spring Lake was changed in an attempt to improve the quality of water entering Five-Mile Creek. This was done by closing the old outlet of Spring Lake and a new outlet and connecting channel were dug at the east end of the lake. This enables the water from the springs in the east end of the lake to flow directly into the stream. The water temperature entering the stream was lowered by almost ten degrees. Otter, mink and weasel are common along the stream. A few broods of ducks are raised each year, and other migrating ducks use the stream during spring and fall migration. Public access is available from two town road crossings. There is no other public frontage, however, access by one walk-in trail is available across private forest cropland which is open for public hunting and fishing. Also, the Totagatic River provides a water access to the mouth of the stream.

Flat Creek, T40N, R10W, Section 13 to T40N, R10W, Section 12
Surface acres = 1.3, Miles = 1.8, Gradient = 8 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 99 ppm.

A small, hard water drainage stream that starts in a large swamp near the Sawyer County line and flows northwesterly into the Namekagon River. The upper portion of the stream is located in the Flat Creek Wildlife Area, a winter deer yard. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 2.2 cubic feet per second. Bottom conditions are mainly unstable consisting mostly of muck with a little sand and gravel. There are a few brook trout in the stream but so few that it is not considered trout water. The main species of fish present are minnows. Beaver, otter and mink can be found along the stream. Beaver have caused considerable damage to the stream and surrounding vegetation. A few broods of ducks are raised each year. Public access is available from one town road crossing, and 2.90 miles of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest and D.N.R. ownership. Also, the Namekagon River provides a water access to the mouth of the stream.

Frog Creek, T42N, R10W, Section 27 to T42N, R11W, Section 7
Surface acres = 49.5, Miles = 16.5, Gradient = 12 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 66 ppm.

A fairly wide, lengthy, dark-stained warm water drainage stream that heads in an 800-acre spruce-tamarack swamp and flows northwest into the Totagatic River. It starts out small and sluggish but increases in width and velocity as it picks up water from Black Brook, Cedar Creek and Little Frog Creek. The estimated normal flow is 8.1 cubic feet per second. The stream is considered to be all minnow water, although a few brook trout are present in the lower portion. Spring water flow in the watershed is practically nil. The soil is a thin layer of ground moraine glacial till that is rather impermeable to moisture absorption, and the underlying bedrock is basalt lava flow which is also low in ground water storage capacity. The stream bottom condition is stable consisting of sand, gravel, rubble and silt. Stream bank erosion is light since most of the watershed is wooded and swampy. Stream bank cover ranges from partly open beaver marshes to dense tag alder. Connected to the stream is 1,785 acres of adjoining wetlands. Beaver, otter and mink can be found along the stream. A few broods of ducks are raised each year, and other migrating ducks use the stream during spring and fall migration. Public access is available from four town road crossings and 17.94 miles of stream bank frontage in Washburn County Forest ownership. In addition, the Totagatic River provides a water access to the mouth of the stream. The headwaters area is not readily accessible by vehicle.

Godfrey Creek, T39N, R13W, Section 13 to T39N, R13W, Section 5
Surface acres = 9.2, Miles = 8.4, Gradient = 4 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 88 ppm.

A small, lightly stained (Class Ia) brook trout stream. It flows generally in a northwesterly direction from its headwaters north of Stone Lake to its confluence with the South Fork of Bean Brook. Most of the stream flows through swampland or is fringed by wetlands. There are two spring ponds feeding the stream, both in Section 9 and also, two tributary streams entering the stream, one in Section 8 and the other in Section 9, both are considered to be trout water. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 1.7 cubic feet per second. Bottom conditions are fairly stable and bottom materials consist mainly of sand and gravel with a few areas of boulders, rubble and silt. Bank cover is in the most part dense, with tag alder being the predominant species. Beaver, otter and mink can be found along the stream. A few broods of dabbler ducks are raised each year. Public access is available from four town road crossings and 4.27 miles of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest ownership. The D.N.R. also has an easement on 1.03 miles of stream bank frontage on the lower portion of the stream.

Gull Creek, T41N, R11W, Section 20 to T40N, R11W, Section 21
Surface acres = 6.2, Miles = 5.6, Gradient = 14 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 63 ppm.

A small, clear water stream that starts in Section 20, T41N, R11W, and flows mainly south into Gull Lake. This portion of the stream is Class Ib brook trout water. It has cold, but slow-moving water and meanders through a hardwood swamp. The bottom types in this area are sand and muck. From the outlet of Gull Lake the stream flows south through open marsh, shrub and conifer swamps before entering the Namekagon River. Gull Creek Springs adds water to the stream in Section 9, T40N, R11W, and one unnamed spring pond feeds the stream in Section 16, T40N, R11W. There is an increase in water temperature from Gull Lake to the Namekagon River, and in recent surveys only warm water fish were found. This part of Gull Creek is not classed trout water. The bottom types in this part are the same as the upper portion. The estimated normal flow of Gull Creek is 7.3 cubic feet per second. Beaver are usually present along parts of Gull Creek. Public access is available from two public road crossings, several walk-in trails and 9.00 miles of stream bank frontage in Washburn County Forest ownership. Also, the Namekagon River provides a water access to the outlet of Gull Creek.

Hay Creek, T41N, R11W, Section 11 to T40N, R11W, Section 14
Surface acres = 11.2, Miles = 9.2, Gradient = 6 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 56 ppm.

A sluggish, darkly stained, warm water drainage stream that heads in a large shrub swamp and flows southeast through mostly brush swamps into Hay Lake. There are two unnamed warm water drainage tributaries that add a little water to Hay Creek in this upper stretch of the stream. Another small unnamed tributary in the Hay Creek Watershed flows into the north end of Hay Lake. It is minnow water also. From the outlet of Hay Lake the stream flows mainly south through tag alder and willow swamps and enters the Namekagon River at Spring Brook. Recent surveys show that the only fish that inhabit the stream are small northern pike, white suckers and minnows. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 2.3 cubic feet per second. Bottom types consist of mainly sand, silt and a little gravel. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited except for numerous beaver in the past. Public access is available from five public road crossings, several walk-in trails and 7.77 miles of stream bank frontage in Washburn County Forest ownership. Also, a water access from the Namekagon River to the mouth of the stream is available.

Little Bean Brook, T40N, R10W, Section 35 to T40N, R10W, Section 28
Surface acres = 5.8, Miles = 2.3, Gradient = 5 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 96 ppm.

A wide, sluggish, deep, clear-water, high quality brook trout stream (Class Ia) originating from spring water sources in Section 35. After flowing northwest through 255 acres of tag alder swamp it enters Bean Brook. There is one intermittent tributary stream from Devils Lake. The upper third of Little Bean Brook contains excellent spawning grounds for trout. The stream lacks instream cover. Bottom conditions are stable consisting mostly of sand and gravel with silt along the edges of the stream. The estimated normal flow is 13.5 cubic feet per second. Otter, mink and muskrat may be found here. A few broods of ducks are raised each year, and other migrating ducks use the stream during spring and fall migration. Public access is available from one public road crossing and walk-in type access to 4.45 miles of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest and D.N.R. ownership. There is also a water access to the mouth of the stream from Bean Brook.

Little Chicog Creek, T41N, R12W, Section 16 to T41N, R12W, Section 8
Surface acres = 1.3, Miles = 2.6, Gradient = 10 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 87 ppm.

A small, dark stained, warm water drainage stream that flows northwest through 720 acres of adjoining wetlands before entering Chicog Creek. The only fish in the stream are minnows. The estimated normal flow is 0.3 cubic foot per second. Bottom conditions are unstable consisting mainly of muck with a few small sand and gravel areas. Beaver have dammed the upper end of the stream for years. Old beaver marshes are common here. A few broods of ducks are raised each year in these flowages. Public access is available from one county forest trail crossing and by walk-in access to 5.20 miles of stream bank frontage that is Washburn County Forest and State of Wisconsin lands.

Little Frog Creek, T41N, R11W, Section 3 to T42N, R11W, Section 19
Surface acres = 7.8, Miles = 6.4, Gradient = 20 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 83 ppm.

A small, low gradient, lightly stained, warm water drainage stream that heads at the outlet of Taylor Lake and flows northwesterly through 585 acres of black spruce swamp and beaver flowage meadows before entering Frog Creek. Along its course it picks up water from two unnamed tributary streams, one in Section 3, T41N, R11W, and the other in Section 34, T42N, R11W. Also, Sink Creek feeds the stream in Section 29, T42N, R11W. The stream and its tributaries have a warm water fishery consisting of small northern pike, brown bullhead, white suckers and minnows. Although the stream is not classed trout water, occasional brook and brown trout may be found in it. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 5.2 cubic feet per second. Bottom conditions are stable and materials consist of sand, gravel and silt. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access is available from three public road crossings and 6.80 miles of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest ownership.

Little Mackay Creek, T40N, R12W, Section 16 to T40N, R12W, Section 3
Surface acres = 3.6, Miles = 2.6, Gradient = 11 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 87 ppm.

A small, clear-water, spring-fed brook trout stream (Class IIa) that originates from tributaries flowing from a large spruce bog and a spring pond. It then flows in a northerly direction through mainly tag alder swamp and marsh, picking up water from two feeder streams and another spring pond before entering Potato Creek. All the feeder streams and the spring ponds are considered to be brook trout water. Little Mackay Creek has good instream cover, consisting of logs, trees and undercut banks. There is considerable siltation in the spring ponds and the lower half of the stream due to numerous past beaver dams. The estimated normal outlet flow is 2.0 cubic feet per second. Bottom materials are stable sand, gravel and silt. Because of its small size, wildlife values are limited to a few nesting ducks. Public access is available from one town road crossing, one walk-in trail and water access to the stream outlet from Potato Creek. There is no other public frontage.

Mackay Creek, T39N, R10W, Section 19 to T40N, R11W, Section 34
Surface acres = 8.1, Miles = 6.5, Gradient = 5 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 105 ppm.

A lightly stained, good quality brook and brown trout stream. It originates at a large, recently dredged spring pond called Mackay Springs and flows in a northwesterly direction into Bean Brook. From Mackay Springs to County Highway "A" the stream is Class IIa trout water, and from County Highway "A" to Bean Brook it is Class IIb trout water. Other fish that inhabit the stream are northern pike, white sucker, redhorse and minnows. There is a spring pond and a tributary stream that feed Mackay Creek in Section 12, T39N, R11W. The estimated normal

flow of Mackay Creek is 5.4 cubic feet per second. The bottom type of the stream is mostly sand and gravel, but there are scattered areas of silt and detritus in old beaver flowage areas. Bank cover is predominantly tag alder. Instream cover is provided by logs, debris, undercut banks and overhanging tag alder. Beaver activity has damaged parts of Mackay Creek quite severely in the recent past. Through special removal efforts, the beaver problem has been reduced and the stream is slowly healing from the deterioration. Otter, muskrat and mink can be found along the stream. A few broods of ducks are raised along the stream each year, and other migrating ducks use the stream during spring and fall migration. Public access is available from three public road crossings and 2.28 miles of stream bank frontage in Washburn County Forest ownership. Also, a water access is available to the mouth of the stream from Bean Brook.

Maggie Creek, T41N, R10W, Section 17 to T41N, R10W, Section 28
Surface acres = 0.7, Miles = 1.9, Gradient = 11 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 74 ppm.

A small, sluggish, warm water drainage stream that starts at the outlet dam on Sugarbush Lake and flows southeast into Chippanazie Creek. Stream bank cover is dense tag alder and willow. Bottom conditions are unstable silt with a little sand and gravel in the lower portion of the stream. Recent survey shows the only fish in the stream are minnows. The estimated normal flow is 0.1 cubic foot per second. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access is available from one town road crossing and 1.52 miles of stream bank frontage in Washburn County Forest ownership.

McKenzie Creek, T41N, R12W, Section 33 to T40N, R12W, Section 6
Surface acres = 2.6, Miles = 1.8, Gradient = 20 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 98 ppm.

A small, lightly stained, high quality brook trout stream. The stream starts in a series of small spring ponds and flows southwesterly into the Namekagon River. The stream from the Namekagon River to County Highway "K" is Class Ia trout water and from County Highway "K" to its headwaters, it is Class IIa trout water. The portion of the stream below County Highway "F" drains mainly hilly forested land with bottom types consisting primarily of sand and gravel. Above County Highway "F" the stream drains primarily swamp land with bottom types consisting of silt and detritus. There are three small unnamed warm water tributaries feeding McKenzie Creek and also one spring-fed trout feeder which enters the stream in Section 6, T40N, R12W. This feeder stream contains excellent spawning grounds for the trout in the lower portion of the stream. The bank cover of McKenzie Creek is mainly dense tag alder with a little marsh. Instream cover is good consisting of stable roots, logs and trees. Fishability of the stream is fair to poor due to the dense tag alder. The estimated normal flow of McKenzie Creek is 1.8 cubic feet per second. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited, although beaver are occasionally present, causing some trout habitat damage. Public access is available from two public road crossings and 0.41 mile of stream bank frontage is in State of Wisconsin ownership. In addition, the D.N.R. has an easement on both sides of the stream from County Highway "F" downstream to the Namekagon River, including the feeder stream in Section 6. The Namekagon River also provides a water access to the mouth of McKenzie Creek.

McKenzie Creek, T40N, R13W, Section 18 to T41N, R13W, Section 28
Surface acres = 16.7, Miles = 5.3, Gradient = 8 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 63 ppm.

A clear, warm water drainage stream that starts at the outlet of Big McKenzie Lake in Burnett County and flows mainly north, crossing the county line several times and flowing through Middle and Lower McKenzie Lakes, then flowing into the Namekagon River. The stream flows through mainly forested upland with small areas of tag alder and marsh scattered along its course. McKenzie Creek's flow is occasionally augmented by waters from the commercial cranberry marsh at the south end of Big McKenzie Lake in the Yellow River drainage system. Bottom conditions are stable consisting of sand, gravel, rubble and small areas of silt. Instream cover is poor, with only a few logs and pools providing shelter for fish. The fish that inhabit the stream are small northern pike, walleye, perch, largemouth bass, rock bass, brown bullhead, white suckers, and minnows, with the latter being the most common. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 2.1 cubic feet per second at its outlet to the river. Beaver, otter, muskrat, and mink are common along the stream. A few broods of ducks are raised, and other migrating ducks use the stream during spring and fall migration. Public access is available from two town road crossings and 10.1 miles of stream bank frontage are in Washburn County Forest ownership. Also, water accesses to the stream from the McKenzie Lakes and the Namekagon River are available.

Namekagon River, T40N, R10W, Section 12 to T41N, R13W, Section 7
Surface acres = 560.2, Miles = 42.4, Gradient = 7 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 76 ppm.

A large, clear, warm water drainage stream that originates at the outlet of Namekagon Lake in Bayfield County and flows through Sawyer County, then westerly through Washburn County into Burnett County where it enters the St. Croix River. The major tributary streams that add flow to the Namekagon River in Washburn County, and are classified minnow waters, are Flat Creek, Chippanazie Creek, Tranus Creek, Hay Creek, Gull Creek below Gull Lake, Veazie Creek, Whalen Creek below Whalen Lake, Potato Creek, Casey Creek, and McKenzie Creek Section 28, T41N, R13W. The major tributary streams in the watershed that are trout waters are Spring Creek, Spring Brook, Gull Creek above Gull Lake, Earl Creek, Whalen Creek above Whalen Lake, Bean Brook, Boyle Brook, McKenzie Creek Section 6, T40N, R12W, and Stuntz Brook. Also, there are several unnamed tributary streams which add flow to the Namekagon River; most have a warm water fishery, but two support a trout population. The latter are located in Section 6, T40N, R10W, and Section 7, T41N, R13W. The Namekagon River itself in Washburn County has a warm water fishery consisting of, muskies, northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, panfish, white suckers, redhorse, and numerous minnow species. Also, a few channel catfish and lake sturgeon are found below the Trego dam and carp congregate below the dam in early summer. A few brook trout can be found where the streams having trout populations enter the river. The one dam at Trego with its 29-foot head, creates a 451-acre body of water. The estimated normal flow of the Namekagon River at the Burnett-Washburn County line is 422.5 cubic feet per second. The bottom conditions are stable consisting of sand, gravel, boulder, rubble, silt and detritus. Instream cover is scarce. Stream bank cover is mainly open making fishability excellent. Beaver, otter, muskrat, mink and weasel can be found along the stream. A large number of puddle ducks and mergansers nest and raise their young along the river and its 1,160 acres of adjoining wetlands. Other migrating waterfowl use the river in fairly large numbers during spring and fall migrations. In addition, to the many other uses, the Namekagon River also provides excellent canoeing.

In 1968, a federal law was enacted naming the Namekagon River a part of the national wild and scenic river system. It is included in part of the St. Croix National Scenic River project. These rivers will be kept in as wild and unpolluted a condition as possible through prohibiting dam building, straightening and other physical changes. The Namekagon River waterways and backland buffer zones will be protected through federal acquisition and zoning from Namekagon Lake to its outlet to the St. Croix and beyond on that stream, excluding Hayward and Trego Lake.

Public access is available at nine federal, state, county and town road crossings. Also, there are seven developed public landings along the river. In addition, there is 41.56 miles of stream bank frontage in Washburn County, Washburn County Forest, State of Wisconsin, U.S.A., Hayward School District and City of Spooner ownership. The National Park Service is also actively buying stream bank frontage. Three county parks and two town parks provide accesses and camp grounds for public use. Three private enterprises rent canoes for use on the river.

North Fork Clam River, T38N, R13W, Section 34 to T37N, R13W, Section 7
Surface acres = Intermittent

A small, intermittent drainage stream flowing southwesterly into Burnett County. The stream drains large marshy areas lying between Bashaw Brook and the Yellow River in Barron County. Wild forested lands account for 60 percent of the watershed land cover with the remaining 40 percent being cleared marginal farm lands. Because of the stream's intermittent flow and small size, wildlife values are small. Stream access is available at six public road crossings and there is no other public frontage.

Pine Brook, T39N, R11W, Section 21 to T39N, R11W, Section 17
Surface acres = 1.5, Miles = 1.5, Gradient = 20 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 100 ppm.

A small, clear water, brook and brown trout stream (Class IIb). The stream starts in a tag alder swamp and flows northwest into Potato Creek. The stream flows through one spring pond near its headwaters in Section 21 and through two private impoundments in Section 20. The stream is bordered mainly by tag alder, with the bottom consisting of sand, gravel, boulder, rubble and silt. The estimated normal flow of Pine Brook is 3.5 cubic feet per second. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access is available from two public road crossings. Also, Potato Creek provides a water access to the mouth of the stream. There is no other public frontage.

Potato Creek, T39N, R11W, Section 36 to T40N, R11W, Section 3
Surface acres = 26.8, Miles = 12.3, Gradient = 15 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 85 ppm.

A warm water drainage stream that originates at the outlet of Potato Lake, flows mainly northwest through Dilly Lake and empties into Trego Lake and the Namekagon River. Potato Creek has three warm water tributary streams: Dugan Run and two unnamed streams, one in Section 26, T39N, R11W, and the other in Section 12, T39N, R12W. Also, Potato Creek has four trout streams on its watershed: Westenberg Creek, Pine Brook, Little Mackay Creek and an unnamed creek in Section 17, T39N, R11W. The latter feeder also has a private fish hatchery located on its headwaters. The species of fish that inhabit Potato Creek are northern pike, largemouth bass, panfish, white suckers and minnows. The stream for the most part is wide, rather deep and sluggish. The stream bank cover is wooded upland, partly pastured grass upland, and a bog wetland near Potato Lake at the south end of the Crystal Swamp. The bottom condition is stable consisting of sand, gravel, rubble, boulder and silt materials. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 14.0 cubic feet per second. Muskrat, otter and mink can be found along the stream. A large number of dabbler ducks nest along the stream and 1,880 acres of adjoining wetlands. Also, other ducks use the stream during their spring and fall migration. Public access is available from 7 public road crossings and 4.57 miles of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest ownership. In addition, the stream has a water access from Trego, Dilly and Potato Lakes.

Rocky Ridge Creek, T39N, R13W, Section 3 to T39N, R13W, Section 6
Surface acres = 15.3, Miles = 8.2, Gradient = 5 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 72 ppm.

A small, clear, warm water drainage stream that starts at the outlet of a spring pond in Section 3, T39N, R13W, and flows southwest through mainly tag alder swamp and bog into Rocky Ridge Lake. The stream in the upper portion is deep and sluggish, picking up flow from Spring Lake and seven small adjacent spring ponds. The bottom condition of the stream in this area is unstable silt. The stream from the outlet of Rocky Ridge Lake flows mainly northwest through tag alder swamp and sedge marshes into an unnamed flowage, used for commercial cranberry production. Some of the stream flow from the cranberry marsh flows into the Yellow River drainage system, and the remainder to McKenzie Creek. The stream in the lower portion is fairly deep and sluggish, with bottom types of sand, gravel and silt. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 3.0 cubic feet per second. The type of fish in the stream are small northern pike, white suckers, largemouth bass, panfish and minnows. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited to muskrats and an occasional beaver. Public access is available from five public road crossings. Also, there are two water accesses, one from Big McKenzie Lake in Burnett County, and the other from Rocky Ridge Lake. There is no other public frontage.

Sawyer Creek, T38N, R13W, Section 25 to T38N, R13W, Section 10
Surface acres = 9.0, Miles = 5.7, Gradient = 20 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 120 ppm.

A clear, high quality brook and brown trout stream fed by numerous groundwater springs. The stream originates from the outlets of two small impoundments within the city limits of Shell Lake. These impoundments are used by the D.N.R. as warm water fish rearing ponds. The stream flows northwesterly through tag alder swamps, sedge marshes and upland hardwood into the Yellow River. The stream picks up additional water from Sawyer Creek Springs, Beaver Lodge Pond, and two unnamed tributaries in Sections 23 and 14, T38N, R13W. These are all trout waters. Sawyer Creek is Class Ia brook and brown trout water from the Yellow River upstream to where Beaver Lodge Pond enters the stream; from this point upstream to its headwaters it is Class IIa trout water. The estimated normal flow of Sawyer Creek is 10.0 cubic feet per second. The stream's bottom is predominantly sand, however, gravel riffle areas are common. Instream cover of undercut banks, logs, trees and overhanging tag alder is common throughout much of the stream. For this region, the waters are highly productive as indicated by a high conductivity and alkalinity. This productivity has manifested itself in good densities of aquatic organisms as well as a good fish population. Beaver Lodge Pond and Sawyer Creek Springs were dredged in 1974 for removal of silt deposits. This was done to create more living space and holding capability for trout. Because of the stream's relatively small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access is available from two town road crossings, one developed parking area at Beaver Lodge Pond and 5.15 miles of stream bank frontage in D.N.R. and City of Shell Lake ownership. Also, the D.N.R. has easements on 2.27 miles of stream bank frontage. The D.N.R. lands are within the Sawyer Creek Wildlife Area. The Yellow River also provides a water access to the mouth of the stream.

Shell Creek, T42N, R12W, Section 25 to T42N, R12W, Section 9
Surface acres = 21.2, Miles 6.7, Gradient = 7 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 84 ppm.

A clear, spring-fed and drainage stream that starts at the outlet of Bond Lake. The stream flows northwest into the Pokegama Lake outlet, picking up flow from a spring pond in Section 23, T42N, R12W and one spring feeder stream in Section 22, T42N, R12W. The latter contains excellent spawning ground for trout. From the outlet of Pokegama Lake the stream flows mainly north through one unnamed impoundment and Rice Lake before entering the Totagatic River. From County Highway "I" upstream to the headwaters the stream is Class II brook trout water. Downstream from County Highway "I" to the Totagatic River the stream supports only warm water species that include northern pike, walleye, bluegill, rock bass, black bullhead, white sucker and minnows. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 16.2 cubic feet per second. The stream's bank cover is mainly dense tag alder, willow and canary reed grass. The stream bottom types are mainly sand and silt mixed with a little gravel. Otter, mink and muskrats can be found along the stream. A few ducks are raised each year along the stream and its 315 acres of adjoining wetlands. Migrating ducks also use the stream in fair numbers during spring and fall migration. Public access is available from nine public road crossings and 1.65 miles of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest ownership. In addition, the D.N.R. has easements on 2.27 miles of stream bank frontage. The Totagatic River and Pokegama Lake also provide a navigable water access to the stream.

Sink Creek, T42N, R11W, Section 23 to T42N, R11W, Section 29
Surface acres = 3.4, Miles = 4.0, Gradient = 14 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 70 ppm.

A small, darkly stained, warm water drainage stream that flows mainly west into Little Frog Creek. The stream flows through hardwood swamps and open marshes most of its length. Bottom conditions are unstable consisting of sand and silt mixed with a little gravel. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 1.5 cubic feet per second. Recent survey shows the only fish in the stream to be minnows. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access is available from five public road crossings and 6.61 miles of stream bank frontage in Washburn County Forest ownership. Also, water access to the mouth of the stream is available from Little Frog Creek.

Slim Creek, T38N, R10W, Section 11 to T38N, R10W, Section 16
Surface acres = 3.9, Miles = 2.7, Gradient = 20 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 115 ppm.

A small, clear, warm water drainage stream that starts at the outlet of Slim Lake and flows southwest through one small unnamed lake and Slim Creek Flowage before entering Long Lake. The stream flows through mainly swamp land consisting of swamp hardwoods and tag alder. Stream cover is dense providing poor fishability. Instream cover is unstable consisting of undercut banks, rocks, boulders, logs, trees, debris and aquatic vegetation. The stream has one unnamed tributary located in Section 16, T38N, R10W, which is classed as minnow water. The estimated normal flow of Slim Creek is 1.9 cubic feet per second. The fish that inhabit Slim Creek are northern pike, bluegill, white suckers, and minnows. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access is available from one town road crossing and one developed access on Slim Creek Flowage, and 3.96 miles of stream bank frontage in Washburn County Forest ownership. Water access from Long Lake and Slim Creek Flowage to the stream is also available.

South Fork Bean Brook, T39N, R10W, Section 4 to T39N, R10W, Section 6
Surface acres = 4.1, Miles = 1.7, Gradient = 6 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 89 ppm.

A clear, spring-fed, high quality brook trout stream (Class Ia) that starts in a spring seepage area in Section 4, T39N, R10W, and flows northwest into Bean Brook Spring. The spring pond was dredged in 1970 to provide more living space and cooler water for trout. From the spring it picks up flow from Godfrey Creek before entering Bean Brook. The South Fork of Bean Brook is one of the best trout streams in the Bean Brook watershed. The upper portion of the stream is an excellent spawning ground for trout. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 4.3 cubic feet per second. Besides the trout in the stream the only other fish are minnows. The bottom conditions and materials are fairly stable consisting of sand, gravel, and silt. The bank cover is partly open and mainly tag alder. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access is available from one town road crossing, and 1.82 miles of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest ownership. Also, the D.N.R. has 1.03 miles of stream bank easements on the stream. A water access from Bean Brook to the mouth of the stream is also available.

Spring Brook, T40N, R11W, Section 23 to T40N, R11W, Section 14
Surface acres = 1.6, Miles = 1.9, Gradient = 10 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 93 ppm.

A small, clear, spring-fed brook trout stream (Class Ia) that starts in a large tag alder swamp and flows northerly into the Namekagon River. Spring Brook flows mainly through dense tag alder with a little open bank along U. S. Highway "63". The stream is shallow, flat and sluggish with an estimated normal flow of 1.0 cubic foot per second. The bottom type of the stream is mainly sand with a little gravel, silt and detritus scattered along its course. Brook trout are the only fish species found in the stream. Due to the thick tag alder bank cover, fishability is poor. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access is available from one public road crossing. Also, the Namekagon River provides a water access to the stream's outlet. There is no other public frontage.

Spring Creek, T41N, R11W, Section 17 to T40N, R11W, Section 15
Surface acres = 11.5, Miles = 7.3, Gradient = 12 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 67 ppm.

A small, lightly stained, spring-fed brook trout stream (Class IIa) that heads in Section 17, T41N - R11W, and flows southeast to empty into the Namekagon River near Springbrook. Along with the brook trout that inhabit the stream are black bullhead, white sucker, and minnows. The stream's bank cover is predominantly tag alder and is dense throughout much of its length. The bottom condition of the stream is fairly stable consisting mainly of sand, gravel and silt. The stream has excellent instream cover made up of undercut banks, logs, trees, debris, and aquatic vegetation. The stream picks up flow from Spring Creek Springs, five unnamed spring ponds and two unnamed tributary streams. The estimated normal flow of Spring Creek is 5.0 cubic feet per second. Beaver, otter, and mink can be found along the stream and its 510 acres of adjoining wetlands. A few broods of ducks are raised each year, and other migrating ducks use the stream during spring and fall migration. Public access is available from four public road crossings, and 6.22 miles of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest ownership. Also, the Namekagon River provides a water access to the mouth of the stream.

Stuntz Brook, T41N, R12W, Section 13 to T41N, R13W, Section 27
Surface acres = 19.8, Miles = 13.5, Gradient = 11 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 56 ppm.

A darkly stained, brook trout stream originating from a large beaver flowage area in Section 13, T41N, R12W, and flowing westerly into the Namekagon River. Stuntz Brook flows through upland hardwood, lowland conifer, shrub swamps and open marsh areas. The bottom types throughout the entire stream are predominantly sand and silt. Instream cover consists of debris left by flooding and undercut banks that are rather unstable. Due to many areas of thick overhanging tag alders the fishability would be classed as poor. From U. S. Highway "53" downstream to Section 26, T41N - R13W, the stream is Class IIb brook trout water, and the remainder of the stream above and below this stretch is Class IIa brook trout water. The estimated normal flow of Stuntz Brook is 6.7 cubic feet per second. There are two intermittent tributary streams to Stuntz Brook one in Section 19, T41N - R12W and the other in Section 26, T41N - R13W. Beaver, otter, muskrat and mink are common along the stream. A few broods of dabbler ducks are raised in the 2,780 acres of adjoining wetlands. Other ducks use the stream during spring and fall migration. Public access is available from nine public road crossings and 9.07 miles of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest and Town of Chicog ownership. A water access to the mouth of the stream from the Namekagon River is also available.

Sucker Creek, T37N, R10W, Section 36, Surface acres = 0.3,
Miles = 0.5, Gradient = 15 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 46 ppm.

A small, lightly stained, warm water drainage stream that starts in Sawyer County and flows southwest a short distance through the corner of Washburn County and into Barron County and the Red Cedar River. The stream has a sluggish flow estimated to be 1.0 cubic foot per second. The shoreline vegetation is mainly sedge marsh. The stream has a sand bottom. Sucker Creek in Washburn County has a fish population of only minnows. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. There is no public access or public frontage on the stream in Washburn County.

Totagatic River, T42N, R10W, Section 13 to T42N, R13W, Section 31
Surface acres = 359.6, Miles = 41.2, Gradient 7 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 50 ppm.

A fairly large, brown stained, warm water drainage stream that originates in Bayfield County and flows through Sawyer County before entering Washburn County. The river flows mainly westerly in and out of northern Washburn and southern Douglas County, then into Burnett County where it empties into the Namekagon River. The Colton Flowage and the Minong Flowage are two impoundments in Washburn county, each having 18-foot head water control structures. The former is used for cranberry production and the latter for power production. There are numerous feeder streams to the river, however, only Wolf Creek, the upper part of Shell Creek, Bergen Creek in Douglas County and Five-mile Creek contain trout. The types of fish that inhabit the river are northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, panfish and minnows. Because of the river's large watershed, flooding and subsequent extreme water level fluctuations occur in the spring and after heavy rainfalls. The estimated normal flow of the river is 122.9 cubic feet per second. The bottom type is stable consisting of sand, gravel, rubble, boulder, bedrock and silt. Stream bank vegetation is mainly upland and swamp hardwoods. Instream cover is scarce all along its length. Beaver, otter, muskrat, and mink can be found along the river. A large number of ducks are raised along the river and its 2,950 acres of adjoining wetlands, and other migrating waterfowl use the river in modest numbers during spring and fall migration. Public access is available from 7 public road crossings and 40.76 miles of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest, Washburn County and School District #1 ownership. The river has several water accesses. Canoeing on this river upstream from the Minong Flowage is hampered by flow fluctuations; also the best fishing water is found below this flowage.

Tranus Creek, T41N, R10W, Section 30 to T41N, R10W, Section 32
Surface acres = 1.1, Miles = 2.3, Gradient = 18 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 60 ppm.

A small, clear water, drainage stream that starts at the outlet of Tranus Lake and flows south into the Namekagon River. The stream flows through mainly tag alder swamps except for the lower portion where there is upland hardwood. The stream bottom consists of mostly gravel and silt mixed with a little sand and a few boulders. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 0.8 cubic foot per second. Recent survey showed the only fish that inhabit the stream are minnows. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access is available from two public road crossings and 0.15 mile of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest ownership.

Veazie Creek, T39N, R11W, Section 7 to T40N, R11W, Section 31
Surface acres = 2.3, Miles 1.7, Gradient = 9 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 91 ppm.

A clear, warm water drainage stream that begins at the outlet dam on Spring Lake and flows north into the Namekagon River. The stream's shoreline vegetation in the lower half is shrub swamp and marsh and the upper half is upland hardwood mixed with pine. The stream picks up the flow from Veazie Springs and two unnamed spring ponds, all located in Section 6. Bottom types are sand, gravel and a lot of silt. The fishery of the stream is made up of small muskellunge, northern pike, panfish and minnows. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 5.0 cubic feet per second. Muskrat, mink and otter can be found along the stream. A few broods of ducks are raised along the stream and its adjoining wetlands each year, and other migrating ducks use the stream during spring and fall migration. The lower end of the stream is frequently canoed by fall waterfowl hunters. Public access is available from two public road crossings. There is no other public frontage. However, the Namekagon River provides water access.

Westenberg Creek, T39N, R10W, Section 27 to T39N, R10W, Section 22
Surface acres = 2.4, Miles 1.1, Gradient = 5 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 100 ppm.

A small, clear water, spring-fed brook trout stream (Class III). The stream starts at the outlet of Westenberg Spring, and flows northwest into Potato Creek. The stream's bottom is very unstable consisting of silt and detritus. It is also wide, shallow, sluggish, weed-choked, and bordered by tag alder swamp. The only other fish that inhabit the stream besides the trout are minnows. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 1.6 cubic feet per second. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access of the wilderness type is available to 0.99 mile of stream bank frontage in Washburn County Forest land. Potato Creek provides a water access to the mouth of the stream.

Whalen Creek, T40N, R12W, Section 14 to T40N, R11W, Section 31
Surface acres = 5.2, Miles = 3.3, Gradient = 5 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 69 ppm.

A small, clear, spring-fed stream that starts at the outlet of Whalen Creek Springs and flows south to Whalen Lake, then from the outlet of Whalen Lake the stream flows southeast to the Namekagon River. The stream above Whalen Lake is Class Ia brook and brown trout water. Dense tag alder along the stream above Whalen Lake makes fishability difficult. Instream cover is good, made up mainly of undercut banks, logs and trees. Bottom conditions in this area are stable, consisting of sand, gravel and muck. Whalen Creek below Whalen Lake has a warm water fishery made up mostly of minnows. Warm stream temperature in this portion precludes trout survival. Bottom types in the lower part are sand and silt. Stream bank vegetation is fairly open upland hardwood and sedge marsh. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 8.7 cubic feet per second at its outlet. Muskrat, mink and otter can be found along the stream. A few broods of ducks are raised each year, and a few other migrating ducks use the stream during spring and fall migration. Public access is available from four public road crossings and 0.82 mile of stream bank frontage in the Whalen Creek Wildlife Area located at the upper end of the stream. Also, the D.N.R. has easements on the rest of the stream above Whalen Lake totaling 1.38 miles of stream bank frontage. There are also water accesses from the Namekagon River and Whalen Lake.

Whisky Creek, T39N, R13W, Section 23 to T39N, R13W, Section 34
Surface acres = 2.2, Miles = 2.6, Gradient = 6 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 53 ppm.

A small, warm water drainage stream that starts at the outlet of Cranberry Lake and flows south to the Yellow River. The stream is sluggish and shallow, with bottom types made up of silt and detritus. Bordering the stream along its course are 455 acres of adjoining hardwood, conifer, and shrub swamps. The stream's fishery is made up solely of minnows. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 2.5 cubic feet per second. Because of Whisky Creek's small size, wildlife values are limited, but beaver have dammed up portions of the stream in Section 34. Public access is available from three public road crossings and the Yellow River provides a water access to the mouth of the stream.

Wolf Creek, T42N, R11W, Section 9 to T42N, R11W, Section 4
Surface acres = 1.2, Miles = 1.2, Gradient = 6 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 73 ppm.

A small, clear water, spring-fed brook trout stream (Class Ia). Wolf Creek starts at the outlet of the artificially ponded private fish hatchery, known as Wolf Creek Springs, and flows northwest into the Totagatic River. The stream flows through mostly conifer swamp. Bottom conditions are stable consisting of sand and silt. Instream cover is good, with mainly undercut banks, logs and trees. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 1.5 cubic feet per second. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access of the walk-in type is available on the lower portion of the stream on 0.20 mile of stream bank frontage in Washburn County Forest ownership.

Yellow River, T39N, R12W, Section 27 to T39N, R13W, Section 30
Surface acres = 162.9, Miles = 16.0, Gradient = 6 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 98 ppm.

A large, clear, warm water drainage stream that heads at the dam on the outlet of Spooner Lake and flows southwest into the Yellow River Flowage. Then from the outlet dam on the flowage it meanders west into Burnett County eventually reaching the St. Croix River. The stream is wide, fairly deep and sluggish. The fish population is made up of muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, panfish, minnows, and a few brook and brown trout in early spring. There are several feeder streams to the river: Beaver Brook which enters the Yellow River Flowage, Dago Creek, Sawyer Creek, Dahlstrom Brook, and two small unnamed streams are the only ones which contain trout. The estimated normal flow of the river is 60 cubic feet per second. Stream bank vegetation is made up mainly of upland hardwood, wooded swamp, with small areas of marsh edge. Instream cover is lacking throughout most of its length. Beaver, muskrat, otter and mink can be found along the stream. A large number of ducks are raised along the river in its 978 acres of adjoining wetlands, and other migrating waterfowl use the river extensively during spring and fall migrations. Public access is available from 9 public road crossings and 6.04 miles of stream bank frontage is in Wisconsin Experimental Farm, City of Spooner, and D.N.R. ownership. The latter diverts water from the flowage for use in its warm water fish hatchery and rearing operations at Spooner. Water fertility in the stream is high and the factors which contribute to this condition are the many spring water sources along its course, urban runoff, extensive farmland drainage, and perhaps ground seepage from the municipal sewage lagoon.

Tributary to Chippanazie Creek, T41N, R10W, Section 9 to T41N, R10W, Section 16
Surface acres = 0.3, Miles = 0.8, Gradient = 6 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 95 ppm.

A small, clear water, spring-fed brook trout stream (Class Ia). The stream starts its flow in Section 9 and goes southeast through a tag alderspruce swamp into Chippanazie Creek. The stream is shallow and sluggish with an estimated flow of 0.1 cubic foot per second. Instream cover is good and bank cover is partly open making fishability fair. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access is available from one public road crossing and 1.60 miles of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest ownership. Also, a water access is available from Chippanazie Creek to the mouth of the stream.

Tributary to Namekagon River, T40N, R10W, Section 8 to T40N, R10W, Section 6
Surface acres = 0.7, Miles = 1.4, Gradient = 12 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 96 ppm.

A small, clear water, spring-fed brook trout stream (Class IIa). The stream starts at the outlet of a small, unnamed spring pond in Section 8, T40N, R10W, and flows northwest through mainly tag alder and tamarack swamps to its confluence with the Namekagon River. Instream cover is scarce. Stream bank cover is partly open with fair fishability. Bottom conditions are somewhat unstable consisting mainly of silt with a few scattered areas of sand and gravel. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 1.5 cubic feet per second. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access is available from three public road crossings and 0.84 mile of the stream bank frontage is in Washburn County ownership.

Tributary to Namekagon River, T41N, R13W, Section 18 to T41N, R13W, Section 7
Surface acres = 0.2, Miles = 0.4, Gradient = 50 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 43 ppm.

A small, lightly stained, spring-fed brook trout stream (Class Ib). The stream starts in Burnett County and flows mainly east into Washburn County and into the Namekagon River. The stream flows through mainly upland hardwood with a little tag alder scattered along its course. Bottom conditions are stable consisting of sand and gravel. The stream in Washburn County contains excellent spawning ground for trout. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 0.5 cubic foot per second. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. Public access is available from one public road crossing and 0.8 mile of stream bank frontage is in Washburn County Forest ownership.

Tributary to Yellow River, T38N, R13W, Section 4, Surface acres = 0.3, Miles = 0.3, Gradient = 20 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 91 ppm.

A small, clear-water brook trout stream (Class Ib). The stream starts in a tag alder swamp from spring seepage and flows south a short distance into the Yellow River. The stream's bottom is mostly stable consisting of sand and gravel, except in a few places the stream bottom is hazardous because of loose sand in bottom springs. The stream bank cover is partly open, making fishability good. Recent survey showed only fingerling trout to be present, which indicates that a few brook trout from the Yellow River and its tributaries use this stream for spawning. The estimated normal flow of the stream is 0.3 cubic foot per second. Public access of the walk-in type is available to 0.4 mile of stream bank frontage in State of Wisconsin ownership. Also, the Yellow River provides a water access to the mouth of the stream.

Tributary to Yellow River, T39N, R12W, Section 31, Surface acres = 0.8, Miles = 0.2, Gradient = 10 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 89 ppm.

A small, clear-water, spring-fed brook trout stream (Class Ib) in the City of Spooner. The stream originates at a small unnamed spring pond and flows south into the Yellow River. It picks up flow from an unnamed feeder stream from Tony Lake. Also, most of the runoff water from the City of Spooner empties into the stream. Bottom conditions are unstable consisting of mainly silt and sand. The stream is wide and sluggish with an estimated normal flow of 1.0 cubic foot per second. Muskrat and mink can be found along the stream. A few ducks are raised here each year. Public access is available from one public road crossing. There is no other public frontage.

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY DATA

The following tables and maps were compiled from data obtained from the lake and stream inventory surveys of Washburn County. The collection of field data took place between the years 1960 - 1975 as part of the Waters Classification 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 appearing at the end of the written copy of this publication: water fertility and glaciation types (Figure 12), fishery resources of the lakes and streams (Figure 13), public access and use locations (Figure 14), and public land ownership areas in the county (Figure 15).

A summary of the various individual resources of each body of water is presented in table form by two appendices, one for lakes and one for streams. The appendices contain most of the specific information gathered in the inventory concerning the physical and chemical nature of the Washburn County surface waters.

Quantitative Aspects

The total surface water area within Washburn County is 31,761.2 acres. Of this figure, 30,200.7 acres is the surface area of the 961 lakes and impoundments, and 1,560.5 acres is the surface area of the 60 streams. Frontage on both sides of the streams amounts to about 662 linear miles, while lake frontage totals 862 miles. Even though the frontage on streams is almost equal to that of lakes, the mean ratio of frontage to water area on streams is much higher than on lakes. There are 2,239 feet of stream frontage to a surface acre of water, and 151 feet of lake frontage per acre of lake surface.

The area of natural lakes accounts for 87 percent of the total lake surface area in the county, while the other 13 percent constitutes impounded waters. Size classes of natural lakes and impoundments are noted in Table 3. The 52 lakes and impoundments over 100 acres in size have a total area of 19,235 acres, or 64 percent of the lake surface acreage of the county.

Maximum lake depths vary considerably from shallow ponds and flowages to the deeper, glacial lakes. Nick Lake has the greatest maximum depth, 79 feet, followed by Middle Kimball Lake, 77 feet, Big Devil and Red Lakes with 75 feet, and Long Lake with 74 feet. The largest body of water is Long Lake. It has a surface area of 3,290 acres, 11 percent of all the lake surface water of the county. The second largest lake is Shell Lake with 2,580 acres; it is the largest landlocked lake in Wisconsin.

Stream sizes vary from small brooks to the 109 feet wide Namekagon River (Table 4). Other streams in the county with average widths of over 40 feet are the Yellow River (84 feet), Bean Creek (80 feet), Totagatic River (72 feet), Birch Creek (50 feet), and Bean Brook (40 feet). Gradients of streams vary from the relatively steep 41-foot drop per mile of Birch Creek and 37-foot drop of Beaver Brook to the 4-foot per mile gradients of Bean Brook, Boyle Brook, and Godfrey Creek. Generally, stream gradients are modest in this region of glaciation, as compared to more northerly located streams.

Lake Types

The management, regulation, and conservation of water for multiple use is dependent upon a number of basic characteristics of lake and stream habitat. As stated earlier, the geologic history of the region, the nature of the soil over which the lake or stream lies, and the source of ground and surface water runoff are major factors in determining the character of a lake or stream. However, they are not the only factors that influence the water's character. For example, lakes and streams may receive runoff from agricultural lands and domestic and industrial sewage effluents which contribute greatly to their enrichment. These nutrients become incorporated in the food cycle and increase the production of plant and animal life. Other factors which help determine water types are the depth of a lake, the shape of the shoreline, bottom materials, and growing seasons as affected by the geographic location within climatic zones. These may be limiting factors in fish and waterfowl production.

The lakes in Wisconsin and Washburn County fall into four main types when classified by water source and chemistry: hard water drainage, soft water drainage, hard water seepage, and soft water seepage lakes. To the four classes, three other sub-types of lakes have been added for more descriptive purposes in the inventory. They are acid bog lakes, alkaline bog lakes, and spring ponds.

Table 3. Size Classes of Lakes and Impoundments.

Size Classes (Acres)	Natural Lakes		Impoundments		Total	
	Number	Total Acreage	Number	Total Acreage	Number	Total Acreage
Ponds 0.1 - 9.9	621	2,139.3	9	31.8	630	2,171.1
Small 10.0 - 49.9	229	5,261.8	0	---	229	5,261.8
Small medium 50.0 - 99.9	45	3,302.2	3	230.2	48	3,532.4
Medium 100 - 199.9	32	4,672.2	1	101.1	33	4,773.3
Medium 200 - 499.9	11	3,133.5	3	996.2	14	4,129.7
Medium Large 500 - 999.9	3	1,805.9	0	---	3	1,805.9
Large 1,000 >	2	5,870.0	2	2,656.5	4	8,526.5
Totals	943	26,184.9	18	4,015.8	961	30,200.7

Table 4. Size Classes of Streams.

Mean Width - Entire Stream	Number Streams	Area (Acres)	Length (Miles)
Less than 10 feet	23	50.1	61.9
10 - 19 feet	17	139.1	87.9
20 - 39 feet	14	183.2	62.5
40 or more feet	6	1,188.1	118.6
Totals	60	1,560.5	330.9

The most common type of lake in Washburn County is the soft water seepage lake (Table 5). There are 673 such lakes, and they range in size from 0.1 to 2,580.3 acres in size. They are typically clear, slightly acid and relatively infertile waters. The acid bog lakes, numbering 130, are the second most numerous type of lake. These lakes are located mostly in the northern half of the county. They are highly acid with low pH, dark colored, and have a low fertility. A large number of spring ponds, limnokrenes, are found in Washburn and are the third most common lake type. There are 78 spring ponds varying in size from 0.1 to 53.6 acres in size, with an average size of 2.4 acres. Of the seven lake types, these are the smallest in size and quite shallow, usually filled with silt and detritus. A total of 43 hard-water, drainage lakes have an average size of 216.8 acres, and as a group they have the largest average size of all the lake types in the county. The least common lake type is the alkaline bog lake with 5 in number in Washburn County. They are similar to the acid bog lake, except they have a rather high alkalinity, usually over 50 ppm, and a near neutral or slightly higher pH than 7.0, which is on the alkaline rather than acid side. Table 5 summarizes the lake types of Washburn County. A more detailed explanation of the seven types may be found in the definitions section of this summary. Since this classification system is arbitrary in nature, some lakes may have characteristics typical of more than the one type. However, borderline cases and overlapping of types occur infrequently.

Table 5. Lake Types in Washburn County.

Lake Type	Number	Acreage-Range	Mean Acreage	Total Acreage
Hard water drainage	43	0.7 - 3,289.7	216.8	9,320.5
Soft water drainage	17	2.2 - 1,564.3	175.4	2,981.1
Hard water seepage	15	0.1 - 275.7	33.0	495.0
Soft water seepage	673	0.1 - 2,580.3	24.0	16,122.1
Acid bog	130	0.2 - 137.7	7.9	1,021.7
Alkaline bog	5	2.1 - 40.0	14.8	74.2
Spring ponds	78	0.1 53.6	2.4	186.1
Totals	961			30,200.7

Water Fertility

Water fertility for individual lakes and streams is illustrated in Figure 12. The factor most commonly 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 Washburn County are generally low in alkalinity and are thus described as "soft water". The pH (hydrogen ion concentration) range is also low, making the water acid (below pH 7.0) rather than alkaline (above pH 7.0). Table 6 summarizes these two items along with electrical conductivity of the county's waters. Conductance is expressed in terms of micromhos per cubic centimeter at 77 degrees Fahrenheit. This information is a measurement of dissolved electrolytes in the water, and corresponds roughly, though on a different scale of values, to the methyl purple alkalinity test for fertility and is useful in management work.

Detailed chemical analysis of several Washburn County lakes was made to determine the relative quantities of dissolved nutrients (Table 7). Trace elements, however, were not included in the analysis. Average values for the three soil provinces in which the lakes lie are also presented for comparison. Although the chemical measurements are not conclusive, they do indicate shortages and excesses of nutrient content. Those ions indicative of pollution (sodium, potassium, chloride, and sulfate), occur well below concentrations associated with pollution. Dissolved phosphates and nitrates are generally in low supply, except where a case of artificial enrichment, or eutrophication, may have taken place.

According to Moyle's water fertility classification scale (1946) those lakes having a total alkalinity below 20 ppm are considered to have a low potential for fish and plant productivity.

Fenton, Leesome, Loyhead, Mack, Sand, and Shell Lake are a few examples of lakes that would fall in this category. Long and Spooner Lakes with M.P.A.'s of 86 and 77 respectively are examples of lakes that would be considered to have a medium to high potential for fish and plant productivity.

Alkalinities and the fertility of streams and drainage lakes vary greatly throughout the year, depending upon the variations in the amount of precipitation on their watershed. Rainfall and snowmelt are largely lacking in nutrients, and unless agricultural drainage and nutrient-rich effluents are involved, runoff waters dilute the normal stream flow, thus reducing the fertility of these running waters.

Light penetration in many of the waters is very low, particularly in the brown-stained acid bog lakes. In the seepage lakes light penetration is greater because of the clearer waters. Low light penetration affects productivity adversely.

The secchi disc reading is the depth at which a black and white disc disappears from view as observed from the lake surface. In the Washburn County lakes, the average secchi reading for 220 lakes was 8.5 feet. A few algal "bloom" lakes were as low as 1 foot while the clearer seepage lakes, such as Loon Lake (T40N - R13W), had a reading of 23 feet. The lake depth where most productivity and photosynthesis in plants ceases, occurs at about one and one-half times the secchi disc reading.

Table 6. Fertility of Waters in Washburn County.

Fertility Index	Number of Samples	Range	Mean
pH Acidity:			
Lakes	961	4.4 - 9.2	6.2
Streams	60	6.4 - 8.7	7.4
Alkalinity (M.P.H.) (ppm):			
Lakes	961	2 - 133	23
Streams	60	7 - 135	80
Conductance (Mmhos/CM @ 25° C):			
Lakes	961	7 - 270	54
Streams	60	34 - 253	159

Fishery Resources

Lake and stream fisheries for the county are illustrated in Figure 13, a basic resources map with fisheries coded. Of the surface waters in Washburn County that are important in providing a fishery resource, there are 419 lakes with a total surface area of 26,677.3 acres that have game and panfish populations. The remaining 542 lakes, with an area of 3,523.4 acres have, if any, only minnow populations. The fishing waters are further classified in Table 8 for lakes and Table 9 for streams by number and total acreages where each species occurs.

Washburn County warm water fisheries are summarized as follows:

a. Walleyes occur in 59 lakes with a total area of 17,315.5 acres, or 57% of the county's lake surface area. The more prominent walleye lakes are Shell, Long, Minong Flowage, Big Devil, Bass (Patterson), Nancy, Slim, Balsam and Birch Lakes. Two streams have fishable walleye populations, the Namekagon and Yellow Rivers. Together, they provide an additional 723.1 acres and 58.4 miles of walleye waters.

b. Muskellunge are found in three lakes and two streams with surface acreages of 3,140.4 and 723.1, respectively. Shell Lake is the most important musky fishing water of the county. The Trego Flowage, Yellow River and Namekagon River below the Trego Dam have them in fewer numbers, while De Rosier Lake was recently stocked.

c. Northern pike rank second in game fish abundance only to largemouth bass, with 145 lakes having a total area of 21,263.1 acres in lakes containing fishable populations. Their abundance and growth rates vary considerably from one lake to another. The more important streams in which northern pike occur in fishable populations are the Yellow, Namekagon and Totagatic Rivers and Rocky Ridge Creek. The four streams have an area of 1,098 acres and a total length of 103.7 miles. Northern pike predation is a management problem on the lower reaches of a few trout streams, such as Bean Brook, Beaver Brook and Gull Creek.

d. Largemouth bass are the most widespread game fish species in Washburn County. They occur in 302 lakes covering 25,558.3 acres and in four streams having an acreage of 1,098 acres, the Namekagon River, Yellow River, Rocky Ridge Creek and Totagatic River mostly below the Minong Flowage dam.

e. Smallmouth bass are found in 27 lakes and 4 streams having acreages of 12,966.2 and 1,088.2, respectively. The total stream length is slightly over 100 miles. Good fishing for this species is provided by Shell, Trego, and Little Stone Lakes, and the Namekagon River, Totagatic River below the Minong Flowage dam and Birch Creek.

f. Panfish, meaning principally the bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, perch, and bullheads, occur in 196 lakes in Washburn County. The acreage of lakes having panfish (26,618.2) is 88 percent of the county's total lake area. The hard and medium hard water lakes and impoundments and some winterkill lakes are considered to be the better panfishing waters.

g. Lake sturgeon and channel catfish occur only in the Namekagon River below the Trego Dam, although prior to the dam's presence their range extended upstream through Sawyer County. The sturgeon are present in low numbers but apparently stable in population size. The catfish have shown an increase in population size in recent years but are still present in moderate numbers.

Table 7. Detailed Chemical Analysis of Selected Washburn County Lakes.*

Sample Lake	Soil Province	MOA	Specific Conductance+	pH	PO_4(T)	PO_4(D)	NH_3(N)	KN	NO_3(N)	CL	SO_4	CA	Mg	Na	K	Fe	Date of Sampling
Bear Track Lake	3	15	36	6.6	**	0.04	0.07	0.43	0.11	.50	2.0	4.60	1.00	0.94	0.12	0.13	4-18-63
Big Bass Lake	2	29	61	6.7	**	0.04	0.01	0.47	0.18	0.60	2.0	7.20	2.30	1.22	0.50	0.22	4-18-63
Cable Lake	3	30	66	6.7	0.09	0.02	0.16	0.62	0.03	1.50	10.0	7.25	2.00	1.50	0.45	0.06	4-21-64
Cyclone Lake	3	27	**	7.2	0.13	0.12	0.04	0.80	0.25	1.20	1.0	7.50	1.00	1.70	0.50	0.05	4-28-60
Derosier Lake	3	12	20	6.8	0.13	0.02	0.07	0.50	0.03	1.00	10.0	1.12	0.29	0.41	0.29	0.21	4-21-64
Gull Lake	2	62	131	6.7	0.12	0.06	0.20	0.70	0.07	2.25	2.5	18.75	3.21	2.00	0.57	0.08	4-21-64
Ellsworth Lake	2	41	87	6.8	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.73	0.03	1.00	7.5	9.85	2.44	1.90	0.50	0.07	4-21-64
Long Lake	2	92	180	7.9	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.25	0.01	0	2.0	24.00	**	2.50	0.70	**	11-5-74
Matthews Lake	3	55	118	6.8	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.52	0.02	1.00	7.5	16.25	3.17	1.95	0.45	0.07	4-21-64
Potato Lake	2	110	217	8.0	0.13	0.04	0.07	0.67	0.02	1.25	10.0	28.40	6.00	3.24	1.00	0.04	4-21-64
Sand Lake	3	11	36	6.4	**	0.05	0.29	1.00	0.64	.90	2.0	3.80	1.00	0.74	0.40	0.30	4-18-63
Sawmill Lake	2	5	17	5.7	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.47	0.02	0.75	10.0	1.50	0.46	0.65	0.56	0.06	4-21-64
Shell Lake	4	6	37	7.0	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.23	0.09	0	5.0	2.00	2.00	0.70	1.60	**	11-5-74
Yellow River Flowage	3	87	**	7.6	0.26	0.06	0.25	0.50	0.10	1.50	1.0	20.00	4.00	2.90	0.80	0.08	4-28-60
Mean for grayish and sandy loam soils	2	46	103	7.1	0.33	0.05	0.09	0.59	0.16	1.80	7.9	13.80	6.70	1.60	1.10	0.32	
Mean for sandy soils	3	32	73	6.9	0.11	0.03	0.08	0.60	0.08	1.60	7.0	12.0	5.80	2.00	1.00	0.22	
Mean for grayish yellow silt soils	4	64	135	6.8	0.19	0.09	0.14	0.79	0.35	2.50	6.3	16.40	5.70	1.90	1.50	0.51	
Mean for all soils provinces in Wisconsin		50	111	7.1	0.18	0.05	0.11	0.67	0.18	2.30	10.7	15.70	9.00	2.40	1.30	0.26	

*Except for specific conductance and pH, results are in parts per million (mg/l).
**Item not analyzed.
+Micromhos/CM at 25°C.

MOA = Total Alkalinity
NH_3(N) = Ammonia Nitrogen
KN = Total Nitrogen
CA = Calcium
PO_4(D) = Dissolved Phosphorus
CL = Chlorides
SO_4 = Sulphates
Fe = Iron
NO_3(N) = Nitrate Nitrogen
Na = Sodium
K = Potassium
Mg = Magnesium
pH = pH
PO_4(T) = Total Phosphorus

h. Carp occur in the Casey Creek drainage system, particularly Dunn Lake, in Stone Lake and in the Namekagon River below the Trego Dam. Their presence has not, as yet, been considered a management problem although a mechanical removal project was carried on in the Namekagon River and a carp barrier was constructed on Casey Creek to prevent migration upstream.

i. A total of 542 lakes with an area of 3,381.7 acres have either only minnows or no fish species present at all due to winterkill conditions. In addition to this, 28 named streams with a combined length of 109.6 miles have a similar minnow fishery.

Washburn County's cold water fisheries are summarized as follows:

a. Trout streams number 33 and comprise 98.1 miles of stream. Table 9 summarizes the three classes of trout streams. Brook trout and brown trout inhabit these streams, with the more abundant brooks in the colder headwater areas and smaller streams and browns in the warmer, lower reaches of the larger trout streams. The better Class I trout streams of the county are Beaver Brook, Sawyer Creek, South Fork Bean Brook, Crystal Brook, and McKenzie Creek (T40N - R12W, Sec. 6).

b. There are 57 spring ponds and one lake that have trout in them, mostly brook trout. Sawmill Lake has been managed for trout since 1955. The majority of spring ponds have fisheries of brook trout. Four ponds have been dredged to increase habitat space in recent years; they are Beaver Lodge Pond, Sawyer Creek Spring, Mackay Springs and Bean Brook Springs. The dredging of several other ponds is in the planning stage of development.

c. Cisco occur in 5 lakes. Classified in descending order of abundance they are Long Lake, Big Devil Lake, East and West Twin Lakes, and Middle Kimball Lake.

Twelve private fish hatcheries were licensed in the county in 1975. Of the 19,484 fishing licenses, including voluntary sportsmen's licenses sold during 1974 in Washburn County, 13,802 or 71 percent were purchased by nonresidents. The county accounted for 1.6 percent of the 1,189,828 resident and nonresident fishing licenses sold in the state that year.

Wetland Resources

While a complete wetland inventory and classification is not available for Washburn County, the latest forest inventory estimates that about 72,900 acres of all types of wetlands exist in the county. This is about 13.3 percent of the county's area and according to Jahn and Hunt (1964) this represents 0.95 percent of all the important inland aquatic habitat available to wetland furbearers and waterfowl in Wisconsin. According to the table totals listed in the appendices, there are 18,520 acres of wetlands adjoining lakes and 26,157 acres of wetlands adjoining streams in Washburn County.

The waters which afford the highest relative value to waterfowl include Long, Mud (T37N - R10W), Spring (T42N - R13W), Shell, Nancy, Wilkerson, Rocky Ridge, Dilly, Tranus, and Spooner Lakes, Yellow River Flowage and Yellow River, Cranberry Flowage on Chippanazie Creek, and Trego and Minong Flowages. Also important are the numerous, small glacial lakes in the southeastern part of Washburn County. Beaver are also active here and throughout the smaller streams of the county, and these beaver-flowed areas provide additional habitat for waterfowl. The larger streams such as the Namekagon and Yellow Rivers and their flowages also provide early spring and late fall migration stop-over places for waterfowl because of the open water conditions.

Mallards, wood ducks, and blue-winged teal are the most important nesting waterfowl species in Washburn County. Other common nesting species include loon, hooded mergansers, and ring-necked ducks. The least common and occasional nesters are the black ducks, American widgeon, green-winged teal, red-breasted mergansers, American mergansers, coot, lesser scaup, and Canada geese. Only rarely do other species of waterfowl nest in this area of the state, but numerous species and numbers of shore birds are found nesting here. The most abundant migratory waterfowl during the spring and fall seasons in Washburn County are greater and lesser scaup, ring-necks, coot and mallards. Less common are goldeneyes, buffleheads, redheads, canvasbacks, black ducks, and blue-winged teal. The least common migrants are the wood ducks, American widgeon, pintails, green-winged teal, shovelers, gadwall, ruddy-ducks, mergansers, and old squaws. Blue, snow, and Canada geese, and whistling swans are also a part of the migratory flight.

Principal furbearers inhabiting the wetlands of Washburn County are muskrat, beaver, mink, and otter. Washburn County ranked 15th in the state in beaver pelt registration with 354 tagged beaver in 1974, 3 percent of the total state registration. Of the 483,870 small game and voluntary sportsmen's licenses sold in the state that year, the county accounted for 2721 or 0.6 percent.

Table 8. Number and Area of Lakes Supporting the Various Common Species of Game Fish in Washburn County.

Fish Species	Number of Lakes Having Species	Acres of Surface Waters Having Species
Muskellunge	3	3,140.4
Walleye	59	17,315.5
Northern pike	145	21,263.1
Largemouth bass	302	25,558.3
Smallmouth bass	27	12,966.2
Panfish	196	26,618.2
Trout - (lakes and springs)	58	102.2
Cisco	5	3,523.4
Minnows only, or none	542	3,381.7

Table 9. Summary of Fishery Resources in Washburn County Streams.

Species	Number of Streams Containing Species	Acres of Water Containing Species	Miles of Stream Containing Species
Musky	2	723.1	58.4
Northern pike	4	1,098.0	103.7
Walleye	2	723.1	58.4
L.M. Bass	4	1,098.0	103.7
S.M. Bass	4	1,088.2	100.5
Panfish	5	1,110.5	106.8
Catfish	1	560.2	42.4
Sturgeon	1	560.2	42.4
Minnows	28	204.7	109.6
Trout:	33	215.2	98.1
Class I	18	46.7	32.6
Class II	13	134.0	59.1
Class III	2	34.5	6.4

Boating

There are 21 natural lakes and impoundments over 200 acres in size in Washburn County, most of which offer suitable surface water conditions to the fast boater. The total water area of these lakes amounts to 14,462.1 acres or 48 percent of the total surface lake acreage of the county. Long, Shell, Nancy and Gilmore Lakes, and the Minong Flowage are the more important and heavily used waters for boating in the county. Public access is available to all these waters.

At the end of 1973, Washburn County ranked 32nd, well down the list of counties in the total number of boats registered. On December 31, 1973, a total of 3,350 boats were licensed in the county. This represents one percent of the state total. Of the fleet boats registered (those owned by resorts and boat rental places), 3.5 percent of the state total is from Washburn County. Total boat registration however, is not a true picture of boating activity since boats are easily transported. Table 10 summarizes and compares Washburn County and the state in boat registration statistics.

Table 10. Summary of Boat Registration for the Period Ending December 31, 1973, by Wisconsin Residents.

	Outboard Motor	Sail	Inboard Motor	Total Boats	Percent of State Total
Washburn County					
Originals	2,114	32	22	2,168	0.8
Fleets	1,173	7	2	1,182	3.5
Total	3,287	39	24	3,350	1.0
State Total, Percent of	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.0	
State of Wisconsin					
Originals	269,535	6,740	9,608	285,883	
Fleets	32,906	548	253	33,707	
Total	302,441	7,288	9,861	319,590	

The larger rivers, such as the Yellow and Namekagon are not suitable for use by outboard boaters since they are too shallow. Canoeing, however, is popular on the Namekagon River and the Totagatic River below the Minong Flowage dam. The Yellow River, Rocky Ridge Creek, and Bean Brook are canoed by duck hunters, while the upstream portion of the Totagatic River can be canoed during higher than normal water levels. The diagrammatic presentation of stream widths on the county waters map indicates sizes of water courses and the streams that may have canoeing potential. Streams less than 20 feet wide are usually not practical to canoe, while those from 20 to 40 feet wide are of some value, while those over 40 will be readily canoeable waters.

During 1963 and 1964, and again in 1972 and 1975, aerial boating observations were made by law enforcement and water classification personnel. Table 11 summarizes the boating activity on 57 lakes in the earlier survey and 61 lakes in the later survey; observations were made on weekdays, weekends, and holiday weekends. During the 1963-64 survey, of the 1,076 total boats counted, 991, or 92 percent, were fishing boats. Of the other boats, 70 or 6.5 percent were pleasure boats and only 15 or 1.5 percent were active water skiing boats. During the 1972-75 survey, 1,581 boats were counted, of which 1316 or 83.2 percent were fishing boats, 223 or 14.1 percent were pleasure boats, and 42 or 2.7 percent were water skiing boats. Fewer lakes were checked in the earlier survey, which accounts for the variation in total numbers of boats.

The average ratio of boats per acre of water in the earlier survey was lowest on the small lakes of less than 50 acres - one boat to 311 acres of water. The 400 - 999 acre class had the highest use and showed a ratio of one boat per 59 acres of surface water. However, in the later survey of 1972 and 1975, the lakes under 50 acres had a higher boating density, albeit entirely fishing boats, with one boat per 61 acres of water, while the 50 - 199 acre class had a ratio of one boat to 107 acres for the lowest boating density. Table 12 shows the variations in boating activity in percent change between the two time periods. Fishing boats had a decrease of 9 percent between the two periods, while pleasure boating and water skiing showed an increase in activity of 49 and 47 percent, respectively. Overall however, the number of pleasure boaters and water skiiers increased only in a small percentage of the total boating activity, 7.6 percent for pleasure boats and 1.3 percent for water skiing boats. Also in total boating activity the ratio of water acreage per boat surprisingly remained the same during the two periods - with both having a ratio of 92 acres of water per boat.

Table 13 shows the maximum boating density of various lakes in each size class. The highest boating density usually occurred on a holiday weekend. In brief, concerning maximum boating use, the lakes which were heavily used during 1963-64 became even more heavily used ten years later. Any decrease in boating activity, or lakes which showed no change, can be directly related to a decrease in popularity of the lake for fishing or a lake that had limited access.

Table 11. Summary of Aerial Boating Observations.

Lake Size Class(Acres)	Number of Lakes	Acres Per Fishing Boat	Acres Per Pleasure Boat	Acres Per Skiing Boat	Total Acres Per Boat
		1963 and 1964			
0 - 49	10	311	932	932	311
50 - 199	29	131	11,892	11,892	128
200 - 499	13	85	3,332	18,792	83
500 - 999	1	61	3,088	3,088	59
1,000 - 4,000	4	105	903	4,667	92
Total Lakes	57 Total Average	101	1,296	6,480	92
		1972 and 1975			
0 - 49	11	61	1,531	1,531	61
50 - 199	32	115	2,097	6,988	107
200 - 499	13	89	5,286	5,815	76
500 - 999	1	107	977	2,931	94
1,000 - 4,000	4	121	589	2,677	96
Total Lakes	61 Total Average	110	667	3,413	92

Table 12. Percent of Changes of Boating Use on Different Size Classes of Lakes from 1963-64 to 1972 and 1975.

Lake Size Class(Acres)	Percent Change in Fishing Boats	Percent Change in Pleasure Boats	Percent Change in Skiing Boats	Total Percent Change in Boating
0 - 49	+80	-64	-64	+80
50 - 199	+12	+82	+41	+16
200 - 499	-5	-59	+69	+8
500 - 999	-75	+68	+5	-59
1,000 - 4,000	-15	+35	+43	-4
Total Percent Change	-9	+49	+47	0

Table 13. Maximum One-day Density Comparison of Various Size Classes of Lakes.

Lake Size Class(Acres)	Lake Name	Lake Size in Acres	Acres per Boat 1963 and 1964	Acres per Boat 1972 and 1972
0 - 49	Upper Kimball	44	23	12
50 - 199	Leesome	146	29	13
	Kekegama	110	37	18
	Rice	132	44	19
	Whalen	84	84	21
	Chicog	125	31	25
	Bean	100	50	33
	Dunn	193	48	48
200 - 499	Birch	368	23	18
	Pokegama	453	28	27
	Gilmore	389	43	30
	Big Bass	203	51	34
	Matthews	263	19	38
	Trego	451	75	41
	Island	256	86	43
	Slim	224	45	45
	Balsam	295	49	49
	Potato	222	73	56
500 - 999	Nancy	772	35	32
1,000 - 4,000	Spooner	1,092	68	27
	Minong Flowage	1,564	50	28
	Long	3,290	43	42
	Shell	2,580	112	83

Swimming

Most of the larger lakes of Washburn County have characteristics that make them desirable swimming waters. The exception to this are the shallow impounded waters of some of the flowages and the shallower, muck-bottomed natural lakes where rooted aquatic vegetation makes them undesirable for swimming. Public facilities, other than those of resorts and private campgrounds, are provided at Shell, Leisure, Sawmill, Big Bass, Birch, Beaver, Trego and Spooner Lakes and the Minong Flowage. Usually, resorts maintain some swimming areas. Characteristics of clear water and firm, sandy beaches are readily available throughout the county, particularly in the regions of sandy soils of the northwestern townships. The smaller lakes of the end moraine regions, such as the southeast Birchwood area, often have mixed gravel and sand beaches, steep, sloping shores, or bog type shorelines and brown water, making them less desirable as swimming waters.

Aesthetics

The most distinguishing features of Washburn County are the many glacial lakes set in hilly conifer and hardwood forests, the jack pine barrens of the northwest region, scattered spruce-tamarack bogs, and the several scenic, wild rivers. Farm lands, scattered over the county add interesting variations to the landscape. The development of cottages, resorts, and homes have not yet reduced the shoreline scenic qualities on all the lakes; however, a few of the larger lakes, first settled over a hundred years ago, show signs of aesthetic deterioration. The gradual recovery of the Washburn County landscape from the scarring fires of the past and the reversion of land use from the unprofitable period of intense farming of the 1930's on marginal lands to forest use again is stabilizing. Although the pine-wooded wilderness conditions of pre-logging days are long past, the land use concepts of the present do offer a more economically acceptable and aesthetically palatable substitute in recreational resource management than the destructive uses of the past. Relatively large undeveloped areas in the northeast and southeast parts of the county are rather isolated and are quiet havens to the hiking outdoorsman. The extensive public forests also provide the visitor with an opportunity to engage in a wide variety of outdoor activities, as well as enjoyment of the natural scenery.

AVAILABILITY OF THE WATER RESOURCES

Areas and Population

Washburn County has less than one-quarter of one percent of the total state population. Table 14 compares the county population and area with that of the state. The population is considered to be rural since there are no incorporated places having more than 2,500 inhabitants. Spooner is the largest incorporated city with a population of 2,444 in 1970. A population decline of 11.7 percent occurred between 1950 and 1960 while the state's population increased 11.8 percent. However, during the decade of 1960 and 1970, an increase of 2.9 percent took place. It is anticipated that during the present decade, the population of the county will increase by 11.7 percent.

Washburn County has an area of 857 square miles. It ranks 28th in size in the state, but the county's inland surface water acreage of 31,671.2 acres ranks it 7th in water acreage in the state. Using 1970 census figures, there are 3 acres of inland surface water for each person in the county, as compared to a state average of 0.2 acres of total state inland surface acreage for each person in the state, excluding the Great Lakes.

A good portion of Washburn County is in public ownership. A total of 158,883 acres (29 percent) are publicly owned by various governmental units as forestry and recreational lands. Since 5.8 percent of the county area is surface waters, the remaining 65.2 percent of land area is in private ownership. Table 15 is a breakdown of land ownership types and acreages. Public lands are also illustrated on the map in Figure 15. Of the 861.8 miles of lake frontage 209.14 miles, or 24 percent, are publicly owned.

Of the 661.8 miles of stream bank frontage (both sides of stream), 270.95 miles, or 41 percent is publicly owned.

Table 14. Population and Area Comparison of Washburn County to the State of Wisconsin from the 1970 Final Census Figures.

	Washburn County	State of Wisconsin
Square Mile Area	857	52,044
Population - 1950	11,665	3,434,575
Population - 1960	10,301	3,952,771
Population - 1970	10,601	4,417,933
Percent of Change from:		
1950 - 1960	-11.7	+11.8
1960 - 1970	+ 2.9	+15.1

Source: Population Changes 1950, 1960, 1970,
Hazel H. Reinhardt and Douglas G. Marshall

Table 15. Publicly owned and Leased Lands.

Ownership	Acres Leased	Acres Owned
U. S. Government:		
Total U. S. Government leased lands	1,657.81	
Total U. S. Government owned lands		2,311.89
State of Wisconsin:		
Department of Natural Resources:		
Bean Brook Fishery Area	48.54	1,223.00
Bear Lake Fishery Area		262.38
Beaver Brook Wildlife Area		1,233.44
Ernie Swift Youth Camp		94.46
Flat Creek Wildlife Area		160.00
Lampson Tower Site		7.00
Mackey Creek Fishery Area	9.67	
McKenzie Creek Fishery Area	27.00	120.00
Minong Ranger Station		6.87
Namekagon River Fishery Area and Access	11.50	171.27
Pear Lake Public Access	.40	
Sawyer Creek Fishery Area	22.49	722.00
Shell Creek Fishery Area	22.34	
Shell Lake Rearing Station		16.45
Spooner Fish Hatchery -		134.53
Spooner Lake Remnant Fishery Area		64.50
Spooner Ranger Station		0.59
Totagatic River Fishery Area	15.00	
Whalen Creek Fishery Area	7.27	181.05
State-owned islands - 66		121.36
Miscellaneous - scattered forest land		
Bear Track Lake		24.30
	Total	4,543.20
Other State-Owned Lands		
Agricultural Experiment Station (U.W. Extension)		403.00
Division of Trust Lands and Investments		715.60
State Highway Department		28.86
	Total	1,147.46
Total State Leased Lands	164.21	
Total State Owned Lands		5,690.66
Washburn County-Owned Land by Town:		
County Forest in 16 towns:		147,927.56
Bashaw		1.80
Bass Lake		40.00
Beaver Brook		65.53
Birchwood		323.72
Chicog		40.00
Crystal		80.00
Evergreen		20.00
Long Lake		1.00
Madge		0.60
Minong		14.99
Sarona		40.00
Spooner		5.00
Springbrook		8.25
Stinnett		1.25
Total County-owned lands		148,569.70

Town-Owned Lands:		
Town of Barronett	18.00	
Town of Bashaw	11.62	
Town of Bass Lake	31.20	
Town of Beaver Brook	5.00	
Town of Birchwood	4.88	
Town of Brooklyn	8.24	
Town of Casey	10.00	
Town of Chicog	362.00	
Town of Crystal	160.00	
Town of Evergreen	81.00	
Town of Frog Creek	2.06	
Town of Gull Lake	7.80	
Town of Long Lake	80.00	
Town of Madge	44.00	
Town of Minong	72.23	
Town of Sarona	201.62	
Town of Spooner	1.00	
Town of Springbrook	59.00	
Town of Stinnett	4.00	
Town of Stone Lake	42.30	
Town of Trego	10.00	
Total Town-Owned Lands	1,215.95	
City and Village-Owned Lands:		
City of Shell Lake	341.81	
City of Spooner	457.37	
Village of Birchwood	14.50	
Village of Minong	186.53	
Total City and Village-Owned Lands	1,000.21	
School-owned Lands:	94.60	
Total Publicly-Owned Lands		158,883.01
Total County Area (Acres)		548,480.00
Percent of County Area Publicly-Owned		29.0

Public Access to Waters

The lakes of Washburn County over 100 acres in size usually have at least one access site for boat launching. However, some do not provide adequate parking space. Of the group of lakes between 50 and 100 acres only about one-half of them have an access site. Those lakes smaller than 50 acres usually have no access roads to them at all because of their wilderness qualities. Because many of these small lakes have winterkill conditions and are infertile bog lakes with only limited fish management potential, access to them is not considered important. The accompanying map (Figure 14), shows the location and types of access, and the individual water summaries provide a more detailed description of the sites.

Improved canoe and small boat launching sites on the larger streams, those over 40 feet wide, are generally adequate, except in some cases of limited parking space. Many of the smaller trout streams are not adequately accessible to the public for fishing, unless they are located on public lands such as wildlife areas, state and county forests, or other public lands.

Public Park Areas

There are 19 public parks in Washburn County in addition to several highway wayside parks. Table 16 and Figure 14 show the ownership types and facilities and their locations. All have picnic areas. The county, towns and the City of Shell Lake have been the most active in providing this type of recreational facility on the waters of the county. Eight public parks provide

camping facilities with 235 units available to the camper. In addition to the public facilities, there are also 18 privately operated camping areas with a total of over 534 units. There are 158,883 acres of public land in the county providing an extensive land area for public recreational use. Most of these lands are included in the Washburn County Forest, with other less extensive ownership by the U. S. Park Service as St. Croix National Scenic River, and state lands on such fish and game projects as the Bean Brook Fishery Area, Beaver Brook Wildlife Area, and Sawyer Creek Fishery Area. Public land ownerships are summarized in Table 14 and their locations are shown on the Figure 15 map. In addition to these lands, there are privately owned lands of industrial forests entered under the Private Forest Cropland Tax Law that are open for public recreational use. The amount of public lakeshore frontage as compared to private frontage is shown in Figure 14.

Table 16 . Public Parks in Washburn County.

Ownership and Name	Camping Units	Picnic Area	Swimming Facilities	Improved Boat Landing	Waters Adjoining
Federal:					
Byrkit's Landing	10	Yes	No	Yes	Namekagon River
Howell Bridge Park	9	Yes	No	Yes	Namekagon River
State:					
DNR Fish Hatchery	None	Yes	No	Yes	Yellow River Flowage
County:					
Earl Park	9	Yes	No	Yes	Namekagon River
Harmon Lake Recreation Area	None	Yes	No	Yes	Harmon Lake
Leisure Lake	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Leisure Lake
Sawmill Lake Camp	28	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sawmill Lake
Slim Creek Flowage	None	Yes	No	Yes	Slim Creek Flowage
Totagatic Park	70	Yes	Yes	Yes	Minong Flowage
City:					
Legion Memorial Park	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Shell Lake
Shell Lake Municipal Campground	46	Yes	Yes	Yes	Shell Lake
Town:					
Bass Lake Park	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Big Bass Lake
Beaver Lake Park	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Beaver Lake
Doolittle Park	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	Birch Lake
Josiah Bond Memorial Park	None	Yes	No	No	None
Lost Lake	None	Yes	No	No	Lost Lake
Spooner Township Park	None	Yes	Yes	No	Spooner Lake
Spring Lake Park	None	Yes	No	Yes	Spring Lake
Stinnett Park	None	Yes	No	No	None
Trego Park	45	Yes	Yes	Yes	Trego Lake

Private Development

The interest in acquiring desirable lake frontage for homesite and cottage development in the county has increased greatly in the past ten years but shows signs of decreasing at the moment. More development has taken place on the larger lakes having good game fish populations and high quality building sites with sandy beaches. Table 17 shows the comparative levels of development of lakeshore by the number of lakes in each size class. Considering the total shoreline of Washburn County lakes by size groups, development on the 100 to 199 acre size class is greater than others when considering the average amount of water acreage available per cottage or resort unit. This group with 10 acres of water per development unit is closely followed by the 500 to 1,000 acre class and the over 1,000 acre class with 12 and 13, respectively. The least development occurs on the smaller waters of less than 50 acres. However, it is unusual here in that the next least developed waters are the lakes of the 200 to 499 acre class. In other counties, this size group had the most intensely developed lakes. Although feet of shoreline per cottage development unit appears to be high, (i.e., 606 feet of shoreline per cottage and resort on the over 1,000 acre group), factors not taken into account here are public frontage and undesirable swampy shoreline that will probably not be developed in the future. Hence, a true picture would perhaps reduce the front-foot per cottage of developable shore by 60 to 70 percent. Table 18 shows a comparison between the more developed lakes of the county, as well as a comparison of neighboring counties. Cyclone and Trego Lakes have the most intense development with only four acres of water per unit, while Shell Lake has the least amount of lake frontage available per unit with an average of 310 feet per development unit. Douglas county, which has about one-third the surface waters of either of the other three counties, shows the most intense development, 8 acres of water per cottage, and the least amount of frontage, 1,142 feet per cottage, for future development. Although this analysis may be somewhat of an over-simplification, it does indicate comparative levels of development and relative levels of present recreational use.

Table 17. The Private Development of Lakeshore in Washburn County.

Lake Size Class (Acres)	Number of Lakes	Miles of Shoreline	Miles of Public Frontage	Cottages and Homes	Resorts	Boat Rentals	Organizational Camps	Feet of Shoreline Per Cottage	Acres of Water per Cottage
< 50	859	462.92	143.69	209	8	4	3	11,110	34
50 - 99	48	107.20	24.59	201	7	3	2	2,695	17
100 - 199	33	110.26	20.69	446	34	6	2	1,208	10
200 - 499	14	76.68	10.30	417	42	5	1	880	26
500 - 1,000	3	20.54	1.77	143	14	0	1	686	11
1,000 or more	4	84.20	7.39	686	45	6	2	606	12
Total	961	861.80	208.43	2,102	150	24	11	2,011	13

Table 18. Comparative Development Levels of Some Washburn County Lakes.

Lake	Feet of Shoreline per Cottage	Acres of Water per Cottage
Birch	670	7
Cable	384	5
Cyclone	323	4
Gilmore	552	5
Long	498	8
Lower McKenzie	568	6
Nancy	899	12
Shell	310	15
Spooner	1,137	21
Stone	352	9
Trego	858	4
Washburn County Average	2,011	13
Douglas County Average	1,142	8
Sawyer County Average	2,004	22
Burnett County Average	1,179	12

Status of Shoreline Regulations and Zoning

Washburn County has adopted minimum zoning, sanitary code, and subdivision regulations for shoreland areas. A conservancy zoning ordinance is in the process of adoption. A county zoning administrator has been employed since 1968. His basic responsibilities are to issue permits, make inspections, and enforce compliance with ordinance requirements outside of the unincorporated portions of Washburn County. The following is a listing of the more important minimum shoreland zoning measures now in force:

1. Lot sizes:
   - A. Minimum area - 20,000 square feet.
   - B. Minimum width - 100 feet.
   - C. Minimum depth - 100 feet.
2. Building requirements:
   - A. Minimun setback - 75 feet back from normal high water mark.
3. Sanitation requirements:
   - A. Minimum setback of septic or treatment tank - 5' from any building used for human occupancy, 10' from lot line, 10' from cistern or basement, 50' from a well, 25' from high water mark of water course, stream or lake.
   - B. Soil absorption tests required.
   - C. Private sewerage systems shall not be where there is less than three feet of soil between the bottom of the proposed tile field or seepage pit and the highest groundwater level or bedrock.
4. Shore-cutting restrictions:
   - A. Substantial cutting of trees between the shoreline and water setback line shall be prohibited except upon written approval of the Board of Adjustment which shall consider the effect of the porposed cutting upon the stability and appearance of the shoreline.
   - B. No more than 30 percent of shoreline vegetation within 35 feet of a normal high waterline shall be clear cut.

SURFACE WATER PROBLEMS

In considering the overall problems of the surface water resource of Washburn County, it is important to keep in mind the original state of the resource prior to adverse effects from human activity. The natural state of the lakes was that they were young geologically, had uneroded shorelines, stable levels and were infertile in productivity. Spring waters flowed freely, unimpeded by dams, except for occasional beaver use. The sandy and sandy loam soils were unenriched, or non-eutrophied, by commercial fertilizers and domestic sewage systems. The climate, however, has remained the same, short growing seasons followed by severe winters. Runoff volumes of stream flow were probably about the same as they are today, but are now more stable than during the period of vegetation denudement of early settlement days. More recently there has been a partial return of land use to forest cover. A forested watershed will yield less total water to stream flows than say a grassland or cultivated field. Tree cover serves to remove ground water supplies through greater transpiration and thus reduces total water yield. On the other hand, however, the tree cover provides a good reception for precipitation and through good infiltration provides a more constant flow of ground water and reduces harmful erosion. Factors that contribute to the character of surface waters are illustrated in Figure 11. A general discussion of the few water quality problems facing residents of Washburn County follows.

Municipal and Industrial Effluent Disposal

The disposal of municipal sewage effluent is not a serious problem in Washburn County because of a low population density and adequately developed systems of disposal, except for Spooner. Its present lagoon system is overloaded and effluent reaches the Yellow River. The system is in the process of being upgraded. The Minong system may become overloaded in the future and require upgrading, as a result of meat processing plant wastes being put into the system. A listing of treatment facilities in Washburn County is given in Table 19.

Industrial effluent is not considered to be a problem in the county. Only one milk processing plant operates here and its disposal of waste is adequate.

Agriculture

Agricultural opportunities in the county are limited by economic and environmental conditions beyond reasonable control. A large portion of the county is forested, and the soils are not commercially suitable to agricultural development. Farms account for only about 20 percent of the total county area and 28 percent of this land is cultivated for crops. Because of this, the potential for non-point source pollution from agricultural land use is rather small. Some erosion of banks along trout streams is occurring as a result of cattle pasturing, but the problem is being resolved by fencing on the fishery area streams where long-term easements can be obtained by the Department. Some erosion is taking place on the larger streams in the sandy soil areas where natural stream currents undercut the bank on meandering curves. However, these effects can be stabilized by riprapping.

Table 19. Methods of Wastewater Disposal in Washburn County.

Municipality	Water Source	Method of Treatment	Waters that are Affected by effluents
Birchwood	Well	Activated Sludge followed by seepage lagoon	Ground water table
Minong	Well	Seepage lagoons	Ground water table
Shell Lake	Wells	Lagoons	Sawyer Creek
Spooner	Wells	Lagoon	Yellow River

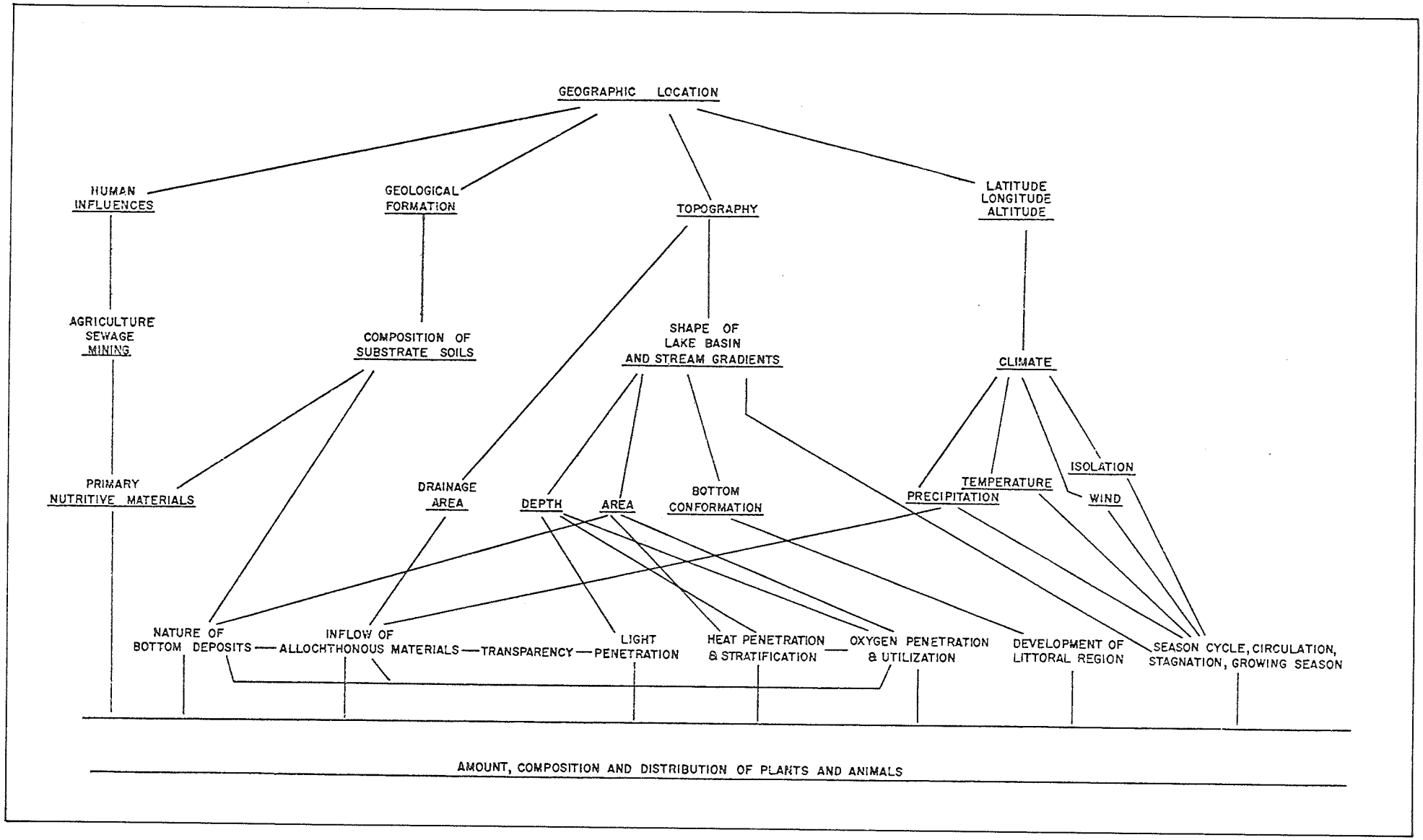

Figure 11. Factors contributing to the character of surface waters and their trophic nature and productivity (after Rawson and Prescott).

Public Access

Generally, lakes over 200 acres in size have public accesses. In the 100 to 200 acre class of lakes in the county, only about one-half of these have a public access with a boat landing site. Inadequate parking space and access maintenance are problems relating to existing sites. Some accesses are difficult for the visitor to locate. Public access to streams is generally good to excellent, particularly on the larger rivers. In the future as population increases and recreational demand becomes greater, more public use areas and accesses to smaller streams will be required. With the popularity of the wilderness concept, however, the walk-in type access to small lakes and streams will receive more attention than the improved road access type.

Fishery Problems

The main problem areas in the fisheries of lakes are slow-growing fish populations of panfish and northern pike, and winterkill conditions. The answer to the problem of slow growth in panfish has not yet been found, but intensive research is being directed to this problem by the Department. Slow-growing northern pike are a problem in waters which have traditionally had an excessive amount of rooted aquatic vegetation. Control of vegetation in large areas is difficult unless water levels can be manipulated to create a winter drawdown and a subsequent die-off of the vegetation. Winterkill of fish is a natural condition affecting some Washburn County lakes. Fluctuating water levels in the sandy soils region of lakes, shallow water depths and in some instances an excessive accumulation of oxygen-demanding, decaying organic debris are conditions responsible for this situation. Brown stained water and absence of fall and spring lake overturn are causes of winterkill in some bog type lakes. Although the number of lakes affected is probably quite large, the actual water area involved in winterkill problems is quite small. In most cases fishery values on these small lakes are negligible with their principal value being to waterfowl and furbearers.

The main problem associated with the fishery of streams is primarily that of habitat deterioration, particularly on trout streams. Stream bank pasturing and the ever-present activity of beaver are causes of stream habitat decline. The deterioration of the stream-bed and excessive warming of waters can be resolved by fencing and beaver removal and the restoration of desirable stream bank cover.

Lakeshore Development

The density of cottage and lakeshore home development has not reached excessive proportions, except on a few lakes, but there is a danger that there will be a ring of houses around all of the desirable lakes in the county in the future. Lakeshore and proposed conservancy zoning has and will accomplish a great deal in preserving some of the shores in a wild state, but upland lakeshore aesthetic protection is difficult to achieve and preserve on developed shorelines. Hopefully, with the implementation of zoning ordinances providing for minimum setbacks and limited shore cutting zones, these problems will be alleviated.

THE FUTURE

Washburn County has a varied water resource offering recreational experiences in fishing, boating, water skiing, canoeing, and swimming. Many excellent trout streams and springs as well as lakes and streams inhabited by warm water fish species await the hook of the anxious fisherman. Waterfowl opportunities are considered to be better than average. There is an abundance of public lands and use areas adjoining this water resource that assures public access and some preservation of essential fish and wildlife habitat for future generations. Pollution problems in general are modest and are hopefully being eliminated and prevented. Boating opportunity is good, scenery is excellent, and waterfowl and upland game hunting opportunity is considered good. Trapping currently exerts little pressure compared to the existing potential. These assets indicate a bright future for Washburn County water resources. But in order to ensure that these resources are not lost, the quality and availability of the surface waters will have to be maintained and in some instances improved upon.

Zoning of lake and stream shoreland has been implemented with maintenance of water quality as the major goal. Efforts to purchase some shorelands adjoining the water resource are also continuing so as to assure the preservation of essential fish and wildlife habitat for future generations.

Present trends indicate that the demands for recreation on surface waters are increasing at a high rate. As the need for more and improved recreational facilities continues to accelerate, we must demand environmental quality with all new development considerations. The same lakes and streams which exist today must accommodate and provide recreation for a vastly increased population tomorrow.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Grateful appreciaton is extended to those members of the Bureau of Fish Management who assisted in the collection of all important field data and to the Bureau of Law Enforcement and Engineering pilots who provided aerial boating information. The contributions and assistance from other agencies are also acknowledged.

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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, c.f.s. - 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 show additional definitive characteristics: acid bog, alkaline bog, and spring pond.

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 kettle hole 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 forming 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 liberally 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 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 & 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. Outwash in some 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 and 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 per cubic centimeter 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 salmonid 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 water.

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. 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 pond weed.

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 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 Washburn County Lakes

Named lakes	Location S T-N R-W	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
Adventure Lake	25-42-13	17.0	36	.20	.18	.63	6.8	15	31	Clear	July 1969
Alder Lake	8-38-11	11.3	32	.22	.11	.54	6.2	9	30	Lt. brown	July 1968
Anah Springs	18-39-11	3.8	17	.29	.08	1.10	6.0	70	176	Clear	Aug. 1968
Baker Lake	10-38-11	113.7	21	.73	.50	4.30	6.2	9	25	Lt. brown	Oct. 1969
Balsam Lake	26-37-10	295.2	49	1.85	.45	7.44	6.8	72	140	Turbid	Sept. 1971
Banks Lake	34-42-13	47.7	7	.31	.30	1.06	6.4	7	20	Clear	Aug. 1969
Bashaw Trout Springs	19-38-13	7.5	8	.29	.12	.69	7.8	112	263	Clear	Aug. 1968
Bass Lake	7-37-10	129.5	66	.60	.50	5.81	6.0	10	28	Clear	Sept. 1971
Bass Lake	17-40-10	187.5	35	1.00	.47	2.90	6.8	26	51	Clear	Nov. 1970
Bass Lake	29-40-13	144.1	31	.77	.45	2.70	6.6	41	96	Clear	Aug. 1969
Bean Brook Spring	5-39-10	4.9	9	.32	.11	1.03	7.9	99	199	Clear	Aug. 1968
Bean Lake	15-40-10	99.5	35	.87	.22	2.10	6.6	72	139	Clear	Nov. 1970
Bear Track Lake	18-42-13	97.3	36	.75	.30	2.30	6.8	16	33	Clear	July 1969
Beartrap Lake	25-38-10	20.4	40	.41	.15	1.18	6.2	8	23	Clear	Sept. 1960
Beaver Lake	11-40-10	89.0	16	.61	.36	1.96	6.0	8	20	Clear	Nov. 1970
Beaver Lodge Pond	15-38-13	4.2	12	.19	.06	.48	7.4	114	232	Clear	Aug. 1968
Berry Lake	17-37-10	42.7	43	.69	.18	1.69	7.4	10	25	Clear	July 1965
Big Bass Lake	32-42-12	202.8	27	.93	.63	2.44	7.1	80	147	Clear	Aug. 1970
Big Casey Lake	15-40-13	247.4	27	.89	.88	3.20	7.1	41	87	Clear	Aug. 1966
Big Devil Lake	33-38-11	162.2	75	1.09	.46	3.30	7.1	60	126	Clear	Nov. 1972
Big Ripley Lake	4-37-12	189.5	27	.83	.54	2.50	7.6	18	37	Clear	April 1968
Birch Lake	24-37-10	368.0	73	1.38	.69	6.73	8.8	56	118	Clear	July 1963
Bodins Lake	36-38-10	13.2	28	.25	.14	.69	5.8	8	28	Clear	April 1967
Bond Lake	25-42-12	13.5	33	.25	.12	.82	7.0	122	222	Lt. brown	July 1969

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Named lakes	Location S T-N R-W	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
Boyle Brook Springs	13-40-13	5.3	7	.17	.10	.55	8.2	77	150	Clear	Aug. 1969
Bridge Lake	26-38-10	12.5	11	.28	.20	1.14	6.4	7	18	Lt. brown	July 1966
Brinkman Lake	32-41-10	19.2	13	.27	.17	.76	6.8	6	16	Clear	June 1969
Browns Lake	26-38-12	26.2	44	.41	.15	.98	7.0	15	45	Dark brown	Aug. 1968
Bughouse Lake	35-42-13	16.9	7	.45	.09	1.00	6.2	10	28	Dark brown	Aug. 1969
Cable Lake	13-39-13	185.3	24	.81	.58	2.84	6.6	25	57	Clear	Aug. 1972
Camp Lake	23-38-10	10.3	35	.24	.11	.68	5.8	5	19	Lt. brown	Sept. 1960
Casey Creek Flowage	4-40-13	98.7	6	.88	.27	3.53	7.2	50	115	Lt. brown	Jan. 1969
Casper Lake	25-38-12	17.7	19	.26	.17	.85	6.0	15	40	Dark brown	July 1968
Chain Lake	4-37-12	25.5	7	.46	.08	1.93	6.6	11	26	Lt. brown	July 1968
Chain Lake	32-37-13	23.5	3	.35	.18	.96	5.9	7	31	Med. brown	Feb. 1969
Chicog Lake	6-41-12	124.9	25	1.00	.39	2.73	7.0	59	119	Clear	Sept. 1965
Chinty Lake	28-38-11	16.2	25	.27	.14	.79	6.6	10	27	Clear	July 1968
Chippanazie Lake	13-41-10	57.9	31	.44	.28	1.30	6.8	47	101	Med. brown	June 1967
Cloverleaf Lake	9-41-13	40.2	19	.40	.25	1.28	6.3	6	19	Lt. brown	July 1969
Colton Flowage	5-42-10	58.4	22	1.00	.15	3.80	6.6	37	60	Lt. brown	Sept. 1968
County Line Lake	25-38-10	62.9	72	.80	.30	3.04	6.8	9	18	Clear	Aug. 1971
Cranberry Flowage	15-41-10	201.1	12	1.83	.30	4.75	7.2	80	164	Med. brown	Aug. 1969
Cranberry Lake	23-39-13	19.0	6	.24	.17	.68	7.2	36	78	Dark brown	Aug. 1969
Crystal Lake	2-38-11	28.5	29	.43	.26	1.33	6.0	13	77	Med. brown	July 1968
Cyclone Lake	36-39-13	90.7	18	.61	.33	1.53	6.2	26	59	Clear	Aug. 1971
Dago Creek Springs	25-39-13	1.2	5	.12	.03	.35	7.0	79	163	Clear	Aug. 1969
Deep Lake	25-38-10	9.3	20	.21	.11	.69	5.4	4	18	Clear	April 1967
Deep Lake	18-38-11	42.7	29	.62	.19	1.77	6.4	7	31	Lt. brown	July 1968
Deer Lake	17-40-13	102.2	19	1.20	.23	2.80	7.3	45	88	Lt. brown	June 1969

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Named lakes	Location S T-N R-W	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
Deer Lake	35-41-11	22.3	7	.35	.18	1.00	6.3	6	18	Med. brown	Aug. 1969
Derosier Lake	2-42-11	109.0	11	.55	.51	2.31	6.3	8	44	Clear	Oct. 1968
Devils Lake	26-40-10	28.0	7	.39	.20	1.05	8.8	50	99	Lt. brown	June 1969
Dilly Lake	18-39-11	74.0	10	.70	.30	2.19	7.0	80	136	Turbid	June 1971
Dock Lake	21-39-13	47.2	6	.41	.34	1.80	6.4	14	31	Lt. brown	May 1972
Dugan Lake	29-39-10	53.0	35	.36	.29	1.34	6.4	9	29	Med. brown	Nov. 1970
Dunn Lake	23-40-13	192.3	39	1.22	.34	3.60	7.4	46	92	Clear	Nov. 1970
Earl Springs	18-40-11	0.5	6	.07	.02	.18	7.0	58	132	Clear	Sept. 1969
Elbow Lake	9-37-10	36.3	25	.48	.26	1.88	5.8	5	32	Clear	Sept. 1960
Eliza Lake	17-37-10	27.3	46	.32	.29	1.08	6.8	5	13	Clear	July 1965
Elizabeth, Lake	10-37-11	36.5	24	.44	.16	1.08	6.6	10	22	Clear	July 1968
Ellsworth Lake	17-39-13	173.8	6	1.07	.49	3.05	7.6	37	64	Clear	June 1971
Evergreen Lake	23-39-12	16.0	8	.19	.17	.56	6.4	21	59	Turbid	Jan. 1965
Fawn Lake	25-38-10	9.4	8	.21	.13	.64	5.8	11	22	Lt. brown	March 1967
Fenton Lake	28-37-11	139.0	52	1.07	.34	4.15	6.7	8	24	Lt. brown	July 1968
Fish Lake	4-41-11	11.9	9	.32	.08	.76	6.4	9	18	Dark brown	Aug. 1969
Floyd Lake	17-37-10	11.0	33	.29	.13	.74	6.2	9	39	Clear	March 1968
Gardner Lake	32-41-11	36.7	15	.47	.19	1.27	6.2	8	19	Clear	July 1969
Gilmore Lake	17-42-12	389.4	36	1.19	.34	7.63	6.6	38	81	Clear	July 1964
Glendennon Lake	4-38-11	10.9	7	.19	.13	.57	5.9	20	63	Clear	April 1974
Goose Lake	14-39-13	70.2	11	.71	.32	2.47	7.0	6	14	Lt. brown	July 1968
Goose Lake	21-40-13	72.5	3	.48	.40	1.44	6.8	28	69	Clear	Oct. 1961
Grass Lake	33-40-13	29.1	4	.34	.19	.88	6.5	6	19	Clear	Aug. 1968
Grassy Lake	27-37-13	37.5	10	.53	.20	1.45	6.1	10	21	Dark brown	July 1968

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Named lakes	Location S T-N R-W	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
Green Lake	22-40-11	29.4	30	.37	.18	1.05	6.3	13	30	Dark brown	June 1969
Gull Creek Springs	8-40-11	5.0	4	.33	.08	1.09	7.3	70	140	Clear	June 1969
Gull Lake	33-41-11	510.6	19	2.03	.58	5.64	6.7	62	131	Lt. brown	April 1964
Harmon Lake	13-38-11	95.8	33	1.05	.37	3.80	6.1	12	44	Clear	June 1967
Harrison Lake	5-38-12	17.2	27	.23	.23	.70	6.7	16	33	Lt. brown	April 1968
Haugen Lake	31-37-11	43.3	6	.52	.33	2.30	6.0	7	34	Lt. brown	Oct. 1969
Hay Lake	25-41-11	78.7	9	1.00	.19	2.13	7.2	66	130	Clear	Oct. 1969
Heart Lake	4-37-13	8.7	12	.29	.06	.65	6.9	19	52	Dark brown	July 1968
Hointville Lake	21-41-13	58.4	23	.60	.33	1.65	6.7	58	103	Clear	Nov. 1968
Holmes Lake	1-38-12	20.3	6	.30	.27	1.16	6.2	10	24	Med. brown	Aug. 1960
Horseshoe Lake	3-38-10	23.8	5	.31	.20	.86	8.8	53	105	Clear	July 1966
Horseshoe Lake	30-42-12	194.2	21	.76	.72	3.80	6.7	23	46	Clear	Aug. 1966
Island Lake	11-40-13	257.7	44	1.12	.63	3.55	7.4	55	104	Clear	July 1971
Jerry Lake	34-40-13	86.7	5	.57	.36	2.15	6.9	13	28	Clear	Oct. 1969
Johnson Lake	23-37-13	22.4	9	.36	.17	1.57	5.9	14	48	Lt. brown	Feb. 1969
Kekegama Lake	26-37-12	109.7	24	1.42	.16	3.17	7.4	92	186	Turbid	Nov. 1972
King Lake	25-40-10	22.0	6	.36	.16	.94	5.8	11	19	Med. brown	Oct. 1960
Kingelm Lake	29-37-11	57.3	7	.45	.28	1.67	6.2	4	12	Lt. brown	Oct. 1965
Kinny Lake	19-37-13	9.6	27	.17	.12	.53	6.0	10	31	Lt. brown	June 1968
Lakeside Lake	2-41-12	32.1	8	.39	.18	1.08	5.5	5	20	Clear	Oct. 1968
Lazy Island Lake	18-37-10	60.1	52	.77	.27	2.50	5.9	7	23	Clear	Nov. 1968
Leach Lake	19-37-13	29.8	32	.75	.13	2.00	7.0	60	129	Clear	Aug. 1966
Leaman Lake	26-37-13	5.0	15	.18	.07	.50	5.8	13	25	Lt. brown	Sept. 1960
Leesome Lake	16-38-11	146.1	53	1.23	.36	4.56	6.9	13	31	Clear	July 1970
Leisure Lake	12-40-13	75.0	26	.68	.24	1.68	6.6	28	56	Clear	Aug. 1969

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Named lakes	Location S T-N R-W	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
Leonard Lake	16-38-12	9.5	5	.16	.15	.66	6.2	18	55	Dark brown	July 1968
Lincoln Lake	36-40-13	101.1	27	.61	.37	1.91	6.9	38	75	Lt. brown	July 1971
Little Bass Lake	32-40-13	26.0	51	.33	.19	.86	6.4	42	86	Clear	June 1969
Little Bass Lake	5-41-12	72.7	7	.52	.34	1.44	6.4	27	67	Lt. brown	June 1969
Little Cable Lake	19-39-12	44.5	7	.35	.32	1.40	6.2	12	26	Med. brown	Aug. 1969
Little Casey Lake	25-40-13	27.5	22	.35	.17	.86	7.0	36	71	Dark brown	June 1969
Little Devil Lake	29-38-11	55.6	34	.38	.34	2.16	6.8	89	123	Clear	Aug. 1971
Little Dugan Lake	33-39-10	3.0	25	.09	.06	.26	6.0	10	37	Dark brown	Aug. 1968
Little Grassy Lake	23-37-13	23.0	5	.56	.13	1.32	5.5	9	38	Lt. brown	Feb. 1969
Little Kekegama Lake	22-37-12	29.5	21	.40	.18	1.09	6.2	8	32	Lt. brown	July 1968
Little Long Lake	34-38-13	91.2	11	1.06	.28	3.08	6.2	12	34	Lt. brown	Aug. 1972
Little Mackay Creek Spring	15-39-12	0.4	5	.07	.02	.15	7.1	70	186	Clear	Nov. 1970
Little Mud Lake	1-37-11	70.7	12	.60	.33	1.67	7.6	133	240	Clear	May 1972
Little Ripley Lake	9-37-12	47.3	14	.68	.22	2.18	6.2	10	33	Dark brown	July 1968
Little Sand Lake	4-42-13	73.7	21	.47	.38	1.33	6.8	24	45	Clear	July 1969
Little Spooner Lake	23-39-12	30.6	11	.31	.21	1.14	7.3	45	83	Lt. brown	Aug. 1969
Little Stone Lake	24-39-10	27.0	13	.34	.17	.91	7.4	16	30	Clear	June 1969
Long Lake	15-37-10	3,289.7	74	3.14	3.14	38.00	8.5	86	166	Clear	Sept. 1965
Loon Lake	8-37-10	48.5	46	.65	.34	2.25	6.0	9	22	Clear	Sept. 1971
Loon Lake	16-37-10	45.7	49	.60	.25	2.59	6.0	16	33	Clear	Aug. 1971
Loon Lake	10-40-10	19.0	18	.31	.15	1.05	6.6	9	18	Lt. brown	June 1969
Loon Lake	22-40-13	56.4	63	.72	.38	1.68	7.4	38	77	Clear	Nov. 1970
Lost Lake	10-37-10	46.6	11	.44	.25	1.20	5.2	5	14	Med. brown	Oct. 1968
Lost Lake	4-37-12	11.5	21	.25	.09	.65	6.4	11	22	Lt. brown	July 1968
Lost Lake	7-41-10	41.0	10	.38	.21	1.00	5.9	7	20	Dark brown	Aug. 1969
Lower Kimball Lake	14-42-13	128.8	6	.86	.61	2.50	6.6	31	67	Clear	Sept. 1966

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Named lakes	Location S T-N R-W	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
Lower McKenzie Lake	32-41-13	185.4	17	.80	.50	3.12	7.0	68	125	Clear	June 1971
Loyhead Lake	13-38-10	74.5	35	.80	.44	4.11	6.6	7	17	Lt. brown	Aug. 1970
Lutz Lake	26-38-12	18.6	13	.30	.12	.80	7.3	64	127	Lt. brown	Aug. 1969
Mack Lake	29-41-12	80.7	13	.44	.40	1.41	6.1	6	39	Clear	Sept. 1967
Mackay Springs	19-39-10	5.9	8	.42	.04	.93	8.4	113	222	Clear	Aug. 1968
MacRae Lake	28-38-10	124.2	45	1.00	.40	5.08	6.0	3	15	Lt. brown	Oct. 1960
Mallard Lake	25-38-10	28.8	51	.46	.11	1.45	6.0	4	26	Clear	Sept. 1960
Matson Lake	2-37-10	33.0	59	.62	.25	2.30	6.0	5	20	Clear	Sept. 1960
Matthews Lake	23-41-13	263.3	26	.85	.75	2.64	7.0	45	91	Clear	Sept. 1966
McCune Lake	20-37-11	62.3	37	1.06	.22	2.90	6.8	9	21	Clear	July 1965
McKenzie Springs	33-41-12	2.7	7	.33	.03	.75	7.2	98	198	Clear	Jan. 1969
McKinley Lake	26-40-13	104.9	23	.75	.34	2.20	6.4	50	102	Lt. brown	Oct. 1969
McLain Lake	11-41-13	150.0	30	.61	.52	2.03	7.1	20	41	Clear	June 1967
Middle Kimball Lake	11-42-13	97.7	77	.50	.49	1.50	6.7	32	68	Clear	Sept. 1966
Middle Lake	2-41-13	20.7	7	.32	.13	.82	7.0	26	52	Clear	July 1969
Miles Lake	3-42-12	64.4	19	.58	.31	1.44	6.3	8	41	Clear	June 1967
Mill Pond	33-37-13	10.7	12	.23	.13	.89	6.0	16	37	Dark brown	July 1968
Miller Lake	1-37-12	41.4	33	.70	.20	1.79	6.9	11	30	Dark brown	July 1968
Minong Flowage	1-42-13	1,564.3	21	2.25	1.08	24.80	6.8	48	93	Med. brown	Sept. 1966
Monday Lake	31-37-11	89.4	25	1.04	.27	3.42	7.0	10	33	Clear	Oct. 1968
Moody Lake	20-38-11	49.3	30	.37	.19	2.57	6.0	7	21	Med. brown	July 1968
Mosquito Lake	29-42-12	4.2	25	.11	.07	.32	6.0	16	58	Clear	Feb. 1968
Mud Lake	31-38-10	102.7	13	1.42	.24	3.85	7.6	121	201	Turbid	Sept. 1971

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Named lakes	Location S T-N R-W	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
Mud Lake	21-40-10	53.4	4	.50	.28	1.33	6.4	32	57	Med. brown	Nov. 1970
Mud Lake	13-40-13	14.9	17	.27	.12	.72	6.6	8	13	Lt. brown	June 1969
Mud Lake	7-42-13	45.9	4	.44	.34	1.38	6.2	12	26	Lt. brown	June 1969
Nancy Lake	27-42-13	771.9	39	2.06	1.14	10.90	7.4	34	69	Clear	July 1966
Nice Lake	15-37-10	137.7	11	.71	.40	1.83	6.2	5	41	Clear	July 1966
Nick Lake	3-37-10	55.7	79	.68	.27	3.12	6.2	10	29	Clear	Aug. 1970
No Mans Lake	18-42-13	70.3	23	.52	.30	1.76	6.4	12	29	Clear	June 1969
North Twin Lake	2-41-13	113.0	20	.70	.60	2.70	7.6	26	44	Clear	Aug. 1966
Oak Lake	7-38-11	33.1	50	.38	.26	1.08	6.9	11	29	Clear	July 1968
Oak Lake	19-41-13	83.3	5	1.19	.25	3.15	7.4	37	78	Lt. brown	Sept. 1960
Offers Lake	30-37-13	38.6	40	.67	.17	1.78	5.9	8	28	Clear	Feb. 1969
Ole Lake	21-38-10	42.8	33	.39	.32	1.27	6.3	7	20	Clear	Oct. 1960
Otter Lake	24-38-10	13.0	26	.30	.13	1.00	6.0	11	29	Clear	March 1967
Pavlas Lake	7-37-11	44.2	46	.71	.14	1.73	6.6	14	32	Lt. brown	Aug. 1972
Pear Lake	16-41-13	49.1	32	.56	.25	1.29	7.5	41	99	Clear	Sept. 1968
Perch Lake	17-39-13	18.5	15	.24	.18	.68	6.4	25	47	Dark brown	Aug. 1969
Peters Lake	33-38-10	14.6	12	.26	.14	.78	6.8	13	37	Turbid	July 1965
Peufald Lake #1	35-38-10	28.9	28	.44	.30	2.06	6.1	7	12	Clear	Aug. 1970
Peufald Lake #2	34-38-10	7.2	22	.19	.13	.65	6.2	8	21	Clear	Aug. 1970
Peufald Lake #3	34-38-10	14.9	32	.34	.13	1.04	6.1	8	15	Clear	Aug. 1970
Pickerel Lake	15-38-10	5.0	14	.14	.06	.38	6.0	65	121	Lt. brown	Feb. 1967
Pine Island Lake	26-38-10	13.5	35	.23	.17	.83	6.6	6	28	Clear	Sept. 1960
Pine Lake	22-37-13	23.5	12	.26	.16	1.02	6.2	21	26	Clear	Sept. 1960
Pokegama Lake	28-42-12	452.9	23	2.62	.56	6.00	6.0	82	165	Clear	July 1963
Pollywog Lake	32-38-10	25.7	15	.33	.17	1.34	6.6	10	28	Lt. brown	Aug. 1965

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes

Named lakes	Location S T-N R-W	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
Potato Lake	36-39-11	222.3	20	1.11	.44	2.74	8.6	95	176	Turbid	June 1967
Rainy Lake	3-41-11	15.0	11	.27	.10	.88	6.6	5	26	Lt. brown	July 1969
Randall Lake	6-38-12	40.0	5	.43	.25	1.35	7.9	73	126	Lt. brown	May 1965
Red Lake	5-37-10	41.3	75	.52	.28	1.61	6.0	10	30	Med. brown	June 1971
Rice Lake	16-42-12	132.4	11	.65	.40	2.28	7.3	74	128	Clear	Sept. 1966
Rigler Lake	28-40-13	10.0	4	.23	.09	.58	5.6	10	25	Lt. brown	Jan. 1969
Ripley Lake	19-38-11	42.4	25	.72	.11	1.69	6.8	8	24	Lt. brown	July 1968
River Lake	1-37-10	15.4	22	.52	.10	1.30	6.8	6	17	Clear	July 1966
Rock Lake	1-37-10	13.2	20	.24	.14	.73	6.8	4	33	Clear	July 1966
Rocky Ridge Lake	8-39-13	83.5	16	1.07	.20	2.38	8.8	79	135	Clear	Nov. 1970
Round Lake	5-37-12	28.4	27	.27	.23	1.09	6.2	9	30	Lt. brown	July 1968
Round Lake	18-37-12	38.7	15	.35	.33	1.60	5.8	11	25	Clear	Sept. 1962
Round Lake	35-42-12	17.1	7	.21	.15	.70	6.1	8	27	Clear	Jan. 1969
Sams Lake	36-38-10	16.2	31	.33	.16	1.49	5.6	7	13	Lt. brown	April 1967
Sand Lake	5-42-13	198.0	9	1.15	.67	2.50	6.3	18	30	Clear	Nov. 1970
Sawmill Lake	24-38-10	14.6	26	.30	.16	.82	6.4	5	19	Clear	Sept. 1969
Sawyer Creek Springs	23-38-13	1.50	11	.07	.03	.32	7.4	129	232	Clear	Oct. 1969
Schullenberger Lake	12-38-12	12.0	25	.21	.18	.75	6.2	9	22	Med. brown	Aug. 1960
Scoot Lake	22-38-10	21.6	37	.40	.14	1.22	6.2	4	16	Med. brown	Sept. 1960
Scovils Lake	17-42-13	65.9	37	.50	.30	1.53	6.6	22	43	Clear	Nov. 1970
Severson Lake	7-37-13	29.0	5	.30	.05	.94	6.0	27	58	Clear	March 1967
Seymour Lake	15-38-11	69.2	15	.65	.27	1.91	6.0	6	27	Med. brown	July 1968
Shallow Lake	17-37-12	136.9	10	.90	.43	4.38	5.8	9	30	Clear	Feb. 1967
Shallow Lake	31-37-13	91.8	30	.90	.23	2.55	6.3	20	51	Clear	Feb. 1969
Shell Lake	31-38-12	2,580.3	36	1.42	1.04	10.20	7.0	11	24	Clear	Aug. 1971
Sherman Lake	35-42-13	35.0	11	.32	.21	.89	6.6	11	29	Clear	Aug. 1967

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes

Named lakes	Location S T-N R-W	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
Shingle Camp Lake	11-37-13	19.2	11	.33	.14	1.09	5.9	11	25	Clear	Feb. 1969
Silver Lake	35-41-12	187.5	28	1.06	.40	3.24	7.1	19	43	Clear	Sept.1965
Sleepy Eye Lake	24-42-13	38.9	10	.46	.22	1.22	6.9	22	38	Clear	Sept.1968
Slim Creek Flowage	10-38-10	101.1	27	1.04	.64	4.30	7.8	71	92	Clear	June 1967
Slim Lake	1-38-10	223.5	42	1.03	.41	2.63	8.4	85	140	Clear	Sept. 1966
Snag Lake	35-39-10	23.0	10	.36	.16	1.28	6.6	8	27	Med.brown	June 1966
South Twin Lake	2-41-13	115.0	29	.80	.35	2.31	7.2	28	49	Clear	June 1967
Spider Lake #1	2-37-10	41.3	62	.45	.26	1.75	6.4	11	53	Clear	Sept. 1960
Spider Lake #2	2-37-10	6.0	20	.20	.07	.50	6.2	14	34	Clear	Sept. 1960
Spider Lake #3	3-37-10	20.0	20	.27	.25	1.50	6.2	13	30	Clear	Sept. 1960
Spider Lake #4	3-37-10	23.6	30	.30	.29	1.68	6.2	13	26	Clear	Sept. 1960
Spider Lake #5	10-37-10	176.6	49	1.23	.56	9.30	5.8	7	19	Clear	Sept. 1960
Spooner Lake	22-39-12	1,092.2	17	2.25	.99	11.20	7.4	77	146	Clear	June 1964
Sport Lake	35-38-12	22.7	11	.46	.18	1.56	6.6	9	23	Dk. brown	Aug. 1968
Spring Creek Springs	10-40-11	2.0	1	.15	.05	.53	7.2	72	155	Clear	Sept. 1969
Spring Lake	36-39-10	41.5	13	.65	.18	2.00	5.6	6	46	Lt. brown	Oct. 1968
Spring Lake	7-39-11	27.2	6	.32	.24	.94	8.9	83	168	Clear	Aug. 1968
Spring Lake	26-40-11	211.0	24	1.02	.57	2.53	7.1	28	63	Clear	Sept. 1966
Spring Lake	33-40-13	23.3	24	.39	.15	.99	7.0	62	132	Clear	July 1969
Spring Lake	17-42-13	53.6	8	.79	.17	1.94	7.3	50	83	Clear	July 1967
Spute Lake	11-37-10	12.9	54	.30	.13	.92	6.8	8	15	Clear	July 1965
Stanberry Lake	28-41-10	34.6	7	.31	.22	.93	6.6	8	22	Med. brown	June 1969
Star Lake	36-37-12	22.2	13	.34	.13	.94	6.1	6	28	Dk. brown	July 1968
Starkey Lake	29-38-13	22.3	6	.32	.15	.78	6.4	10	35	Dk. brown	Aug. 1968
Stauffer Lake	13-38-11	42.0	10	.45	.30	1.88	6.0	6	17	Med. brown	Oct. 1960
Stone Lake	31-38-11	38.5	9	.43	.25	1.16	6.4	9	30	Clear	July 1968

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes

Named lakes	Location S T-N R-W	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
Stone Lake	24-39-10	523.4	49	1.56	.86	4.00	6.9	16	41	Clear	July 1969
Sugarbush Lake	14-37-10	30.0	18	.65	.11	2.08	5.9	8	20	Lt. brown	Sept. 1963
Sugarbush Lake	17-41-10	51.7	20	.50	.40	1.93	6.2	13	30	Dk. brown	June 1969
Sunfish Lake	22-40-13	67.9	33	.77	.25	1.85	6.4	15	35	Med. brown	June 1969
Superior Lake	27-38-10	37.5	24	.50	.25	1.83	6.0	4	17	Lt. brown	Sept. 1960
Taylor Lake	4-41-11	11.3	8	.33	.10	.83	6.0	9	55	Med. brown	July 1967
Telstar Lake	25-38-10	19.6	25	.34	.18	1.58	6.4	6	25	Clear	Oct. 1960
Tomahawk Lake	27-40-13	23.8	36	.26	.20	.76	6.7	14	27	Clear	June 1969
Tony Lake	36-39-13	15.4	1	.36	.13	.84	7.0	75	159	Clear	Aug. 1969
Tower Lake	27-40-13	6.8	21	.16	.09	.43	6.3	9	19	Lt. brown	June 1969
Tozer Lake	2-38-13	36.0	46	.37	.15	1.12	8.3	77	205	Clear	Aug. 1968
Tranus Lake	19-41-10	174.7	12	.90	.40	2.21	7.2	44	89	Clear	July 1971
Trego Lake	34-40-12	451.1	36	4.00	.32	16.90	6.7	73	143	Clear	June 1966
Trego Pond	35-40-12	1.4	5	.08	.02	.24	7.1	18	50	Clear	March 1973
Tucker Lake	26-42-12	26.0	7	.44	.15	1.32	6.4	7	24	Med. brown	July 1969
Twin Lake, East	4-37-11	14.8	37	.26	.11	.65	7.2	59	124	Clear	July 1968
Twin Lake, West	4-37-11	7.6	44	.17	.10	.43	7.3	63	128	Clear	July 1968
Upper Kimball Lake	11-42-13	43.6	11	.48	.26	1.30	6.8	31	72	Clear	Sept. 1966
Veazie Springs	6-39-11	1.8	4	.20	.18	.50	8.6	86	174	Clear	Aug. 1968
Vollmers Lake	35-38-10	16.5	29	.46	.09	1.06	6.5	8	23	Lt. brown	Sept. 1969
Warner Lake	18-42-13	24.9	25	.35	.15	.88	6.4	15	31	Clear	Aug. 1969
Watson Lake	23-38-11	32.4	14	.42	.20	1.32	6.2	6	27	Lt. brown	July 1968
Welsh Lake	13-37-13	69.0	10	.55	.36	2.19	6.0	14	17	Med. brown	Sept. 1960
West Lake	14-38-10	32.2	27	.37	.22	1.60	6.3	15	34	Lt. brown	Aug. 1958

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes

Named lakes	Location S T-N R-W	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
Westenberg Spring	27-39-11	2.6	11	.13	.05	.33	7.0	103	191	Clear	Aug. 1969
Whalen Creek Spring	14-40-12	0.6	7	.03	.02	.13	8.2	87	163	Clear	June 1969
Whalen Lake	23-40-12	83.9	20	.70	.30	2.20	8.8	85	155	Clear	Sept. 1967
Wilcox Lake, East	18-41-12	30.6	12	.31	.27	.97	6.5	13	30	Clear	May 1972
Wilcox Lake, West	13-41-13	24.3	8	.34	.28	1.47	6.5	12	53	Clear	May 1972
Wilkerson Lake	7-39-13	85.6	8	1.06	.52	2.86	6.7	19	44	Clear	June 1969
Wolf Lake	23-38-10	28.9	51	.56	.22	2.00	6.0	9	22	Med. brown	Sept. 1960
Yechout Lake	12-37-12	56.1	25	.95	.25	2.58	6.4	11	32	Turbid	Sept. 1971
Yellow River Flowage	32-39-12	344.0	17	1.58	.28	7.50	7.6	87	166	Lt. brown	May 1965

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
T37N - R10W										
1 - (1)	9.2	17	.34	.09	.79	6.8	5	13	Clear	July, 1965
1 - (4)	4.1	12	.15	.07	.35	6.0	10	35	Lt. brown	March, 1968
1 - (5)	4.9	13	.12	.11	.38	6.4	9	20	Turbid	July, 1965
1 - (12)	3.1	7	.17	.04	.38	5.6	12	38	Lt. brown	March, 1968
1 - (14)	3.7	7	.09	.08	.36	5.9	9	14	Clear	March, 1968
2 - (1a)	3.8	8	.11	.10	.38	5.6	15	39	Lt. brown	March, 1968
2 - (1b)	4.6	22	.12	.10	.34	6.1	8	27	Clear	Feb. 1968
2 - (6)	1.1	13	.05	.04	.18	5.6	22	34	Lt. brown	March 1968
2 - (8)	7.0	28	.20	.08	.52	5.6	27	32	Lt. brown	March, 1968
2 - (14)	8.2	6	.28	.08	.82	6.4	8	21	Lt. brown	July, 1965
2 - (15a)	9.1	12	.25	.13	.86	6.6	8	20	Lt. brown	June, 1968
2 - (15c)	3.7	11	.14	.06	.33	6.0	9	28	Clear	March, 1968
2 - (15d)	0.9	12	.05	.04	.15	6.2	19	30	Lt. brown	March, 1968
2 - (16)	1.8	5	.13	.05	.23	5.8	12	43	Lt. brown	March, 1968
3 - (9)	12.1	9	.26	.08	.92	5.8	7	32	Clear	March, 1968
4 - (8)	10.5	9	.19	.13	.55	5.8	14	52	Lt. brown	March, 1968
4 - (13a)	3.2	4	.15	.04	.40	5.6	7	35	Lt. brown	March, 1968
4 - (13c)	9.1	14	.24	.12	.65	5.8	6	25	Clear	March, 1968
4 - (16)	0.9	9	.05	.03	.14	5.4	6	21	Lt. brown	March, 1968
5 - (6)	3.1	9	.14	.04	.34	5.6	3	32	Lt. brown	March, 1968
5 - (8)	5.2	16	.15	.06	.44	5.8	14	29	Lt. brown	March, 1968
6 - (3a)	3.3	6	.09	.06	.29	5.6	24	42	Lt. brown	March, 1968
6 - (3b)	2.2	6	.08	.06	.24	5.6	24	32	Lt. brown	March, 1968
6 - (10a)	1.9	3	.10	.04	.20	5.6	43	93	Med. brown	March, 1968
6 - (10c)	3.5	6	.12	.10	.42	5.8	23	35	Lt. brown	March, 1968

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T37N - R10W cont.)										
6 - (16)	1.4	11	.07	.04	.20	6.2	12	35	Lt. brown	March, 1968
7 - (11)	6.8	5	.19	.09	.66	5.8	13	17	Lt. brown	March, 1968
7 - (15)	5.4	35	.14	.09	.43	5.8	13	17	Clear	March, 1968
8 - (15a)	15.5	12	.22	.12	.65	5.9	14	32	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
8 - (15b)	3.5	14	.09	.07	.27	6.0	15	29	Clear	March, 1968
8 - (16)	7.0	34	.24	.09	.54	6.6	10	27	Lt. brown	July, 1965
9 - (3)	1.6	10	.06	.05	.18	6.0	7	34	Clear	March, 1968
9 - (4a)	33.2	35	.54	.14	1.91	6.6	4	17	Med. brown	June, 1968
9 - (4d)	4.6	14	.12	.11	.38	5.8	8	26	Clear	March, 1968
9 - (8)	10.2	17	.20	.12	.69	6.2	5	20	Med. brown	June, 1968
9 - (11)	13.4	18	.25	.10	.65	6.6	9	24	Med. brown	June, 1968
9 - (13)	4.6	5	.16	.09	.47	6.0	9	36	Clear	March, 1968
9 - (14)	24.4	27	.36	.22	1.67	6.8	8	32	Lt. brown	June, 1968
10 - (5)	2.6	18	.07	.06	.23	5.8	10	30	Clear	March, 1968
10 - (12)	1.9	7	.11	.05	.28	5.6	17	29	Lt. brown	March, 1968
10 - (15)	2.3	5	.14	.04	.33	5.8	19	30	Lt. brown	March, 1968
11 - (1)	1.9	6	.11	.05	.30	5.8	19	33	Lt. brown	March, 1968
11 - (2)	9.3	24	.20	.10	.69	6.2	5	17	Clear	Aug., 1965
11 - (3)	9.4	30	.18	.16	.68	6.0	9	16	Clear	March, 1968
11 - (5)	8.2	13	.23	.13	.78	6.4	5	20	Clear	Aug., 1965
12 - (4)	1.9	4	.13	.05	.32	5.8	12	26	Med. brown	March, 1968

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T37N - R10W cont.)										
12 - (6)	4.9	5	.16	.12	.50	6.0	9	18	Clear	March, 1968
12 - (16)	3.5	9	.11	.07	.33	6.1	11	39	Clear	March, 1965
13 - (1)	6.2	26	.15	.08	.40	6.2	11	23	Clear	March, 1968
13 - (5)	4.2	14	.12	.08	.35	6.0	12	34	Lt. brown	March, 1968
14 - (10)	3.1	20	.15	.05	.38	5.6	5	16	Dark brown	July, 1965
15 - (2)	12.0	27	.24	.17	.74	6.4	4	11	Med. brown	July, 1965
15 - (3)	4.1	15	.11	.10	.34	6.0	8	18	Clear	Mar., 1968
15 - (4)	5.5	30	.13	.10	.38	6.2	8	13	Med. brown	July, 1965
15 - (5a)	5.6	12	.15	.07	.44	6.0	8	17	Clear	Mar., 1968
15 - (5d)	5.1	9	.14	.11	.39	6.6	6	12	Lt. brown	July, 1965
15 - (14)	1.9	5	.10	.04	.26	5.9	18	25	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
16 - (11)	2.5	14	.09	.07	.23	6.1	14	20	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
16 - (13)	1.9	5	.12	.03	.26	5.1	4	21	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
17 - (3)	5.0	26	.15	.07	.38	5.8	8	49	Clear	Mar., 1968
17 - (4)	3.4	22	.13	.06	.34	6.6	7	18	Lt. brown	July, 1965
17 - (12)	9.1	9	.27	.12	1.02	6.0	7	27	Clear	Mar., 1968
18 - (2)	1.5	5	.10	.04	.24	5.8	11	33	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
18 - (4)	3.7	11	.15	.05	.39	6.0	4	35	Clear	Mar., 1968
18 - (10)	2.1	8	.07	.05	.24	6.0	21	25	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
18 - (11)	2.0	5	.10	.04	.26	5.8	28	44	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
19 - (9,11)	10.1	14	.38	.08	1.19	6.6	7	19	Med. brown	July, 1965
19 - (12)	1.7	8	.07	.06	.25	6.0	14	27	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
20 - (1)	10.1	24	.17	.14	.62	6.4	6	18	Clear	July, 1965

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T37N - R10W cont.)										
20 - (2)	4.1	8	.16	.08	.53	6.0	17	31	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
20 - (4)	3.8	10	.16	.09	.52	5.8	5	25	Dark brown	June, 1968
20 - (11)	2.4	16	.15	.04	.36	6.2	12	36	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
20 - (16)	1.8	7	.05	.04	.25	5.8	6	28	Dark brown	June, 1968
21 - (4a)	3.1	11	.12	.05	.32	5.9	15	28	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
21 - (4c)	2.3	11	.09	.05	.24	5.9	12	23	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
21 - (4d)	1.4	14	.07	.04	.20	6.2	10	25	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
21 - (13)	1.7	14	.05	.05	.19	6.0	12	27	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
21 - (14)	3.4	13	.11	.07	.28	6.0	10	26	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
22 - (5)	4.9	16	.12	.08	.36	6.0	9	24	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
22 - (6)	1.3	13	.05	.03	.17	5.8	12	40	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
22 - (8)	8.5	12	.23	.10	.55	6.0	13	29	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
24 - (9)	11.1	19	.23	.10	.55	6.6	10	22	Lt. brown	June, 1968
28 - (5)	2.7	5	.11	.06	.26	5.8	14	41	Lt. brown	March, 1968
29 - (1)	6.8	20	.17	.08	.44	6.8	6	17	Med. brown	July, 1965
30 - (5)	4.1	8	.10	.09	.52	6.0	6	15	Lt. brown	July, 1965
31 - (15)	3.1	14	.09	.07	.26	6.0	6	26	Dark brown	June, 1968
33 - (2)	40.6	11	.72	.20	2.45	6.0	5	22	Dark brown	June, 1968
33 - (12)	3.0	3	.15	.04	.52	6.6	13	38	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
33 - (14)	24.6	8	.50	.10	1.45	6.0	7	24	Dark brown	June, 1968
35 - (3)	1.5	4	.06	.05	.19	6.6	20	66	Dark brown	July, 1965

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
T37N - R11W										
1 - (11)	10.1	6	.24	.14	.91	5.8	12	32	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
3 - (5)	11.4	7	.35	.09	1.25	5.6	7	28	Dark brown	July, 1968
3 - (6)	29.5	5	.36	.20	.93	6.3	14	53	Clear	July, 1967
5 - (10)	3.7	7	.15	.05	.45	6.3	6	18	Lt. brown	June, 1968
5 - (11)	2.4	8	.10	.06	.28	5.8	9	30	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
6 - (3)	47.6	11	.47	.26	1.74	6.4	8	30	Dark brown	June, 1968
6 - (16)	2.7	15	.10	.05	.25	6.8	10	27	Dark brown	June, 1968
7 - (9)	2.9	15	.13	.06	.30	6.0	17	39	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
8 - (1)	4.7	16	.12	.07	.34	5.6	6	19	Clear	Mar., 1968
11 - (11)	0.6	17	.04	.03	.11	6.0	7	23	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
13 - (4)	9.5	13	.19	.11	.55	5.8	8	29	Clear	Mar., 1968
13 - (9)	16.7	14	.33	.10	.83	8.8	17	41	Turbid	Aug., 1965
13 - (16)	2.0	9	.12	.04	.32	6.2	14	27	Lt. brown	Mar., 1965
14 - (6)	0.8	21	.05	.04	.13	5.1	5	16	Med. brown	Mar., 1968
14 - (7)	3.4	6	.14	.07	.35	5.5	8	23	Med. brown	Mar., 1968
14 - (8)	3.2	23	.09	.08	.26	6.2	46	91	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
14 - (9)	0.5	16	.05	.03	.12	6.2	45	82	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
17 - (11)	2.1	4	.11	.06	.26	6.0	11	15	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
18 - (2)	3.3	12	.12	.06	.30	6.2	9	25	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
18 - (3)	13.5	10	.30	.22	1.33	6.1	7	19	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
19 - (1)	17.8	10	.47	.25	.84	6.2	7	19	Med. brown	June, 1968
19 - (5)	6.9	6	.15	.10	.40	5.6	5	14	Clear	Mar., 1968
19 - (8a)	5.0	5	.12	.09	.45	6.0	5	8	Clear	Mar., 1968

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T37N - R11W cont.)										
19 - (8c)	3.4	8	.09	.08	.32	6.2	5	11	Clear	Mar., 1968
20 - (9)	12.0	8	.23	.12	.68	6.3	7	25	Dark brown	June, 1968
20 - (15)	2.1	9	.11	.05	.35	6.0	12	33	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
24 - (3)	2.8	24	.10	.07	.26	5.8	8	26	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
24 - (13)	1.9	11	.09	.03	.22	6.4	13	40	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
28 - (1)	2.8	8	.12	.08	.33	5.9	10	30	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
28 - (12)	6.7	22	.23	.12	.76	6.1	9	23	Lt. brown	June, 1968
29 - (9)	7.4	9	.16	.14	.50	5.9	9	31	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
33 - (2c)	2.4	3	.12	.09	.38	6.0	5	13	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
33 - (2d)	1.1	4	.07	.04	.19	6.6	9	8	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
33 - (3)	0.8	8	.06	.03	.14	6.4	25	121	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
33 - (8)	5.8	16	.15	.07	.39	6.1	8	18	Clear	Mar., 1968
34 - (13)	1.9	6	.09	.07	.25	6.8	17	59	Dark brown	June, 1968
36 - (4)	3.0	15	.09	.07	.26	6.5	11	23	Dark brown	May, 1968
T37N, R12W										
3 - (10)	0.8	4	.06	.03	.15	5.8	22	30	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
3 - (14)	6.2	6	.16	.09	.43	6.0	11	29	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
4 - (3)	1.6	4	.11	.03	.26	6.0	10	48	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
4 - (8)	4.8	3	.13	.07	.45	6.0	14	39	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
4 - (9)	3.2	3	.09	.06	.26	6.0	9	79	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
5 - (7)	18.1	6	.34	.11	.94	5.9	6	24	Dark brown	June, 1968
5 - (13)	12.8	3	.22	.12	.73	6.0	42	93	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
8 - (9)	7.9	7	.16	.11	.54	6.0	6	25	Med. brown	June, 1968

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T37N - R12W cont.)										
10 - (4)	4.4	5	.11	.07	.33	6.0	13	40	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
10 - (5)	4.5	16	.12	.07	.33	6.2	7	19	Med. brown	June, 1968
10 - (8)	11.1	28	.22	.11	.59	6.4	12	30	Clear	Feb., 1967
10 - (14b)	9.9	8	.27	.08	.63	5.8	10	24	Clear	Feb., 1967
10 - (14c)	2.6	7	.07	.06	.24	6.0	8	39	Clear	Feb., 1967
13 - (5)	9.3	5	.30	.15	.78	6.0	8	35	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
13 - (7)	3.3	9	.14	.05	.35	6.7	15	65	Dark brown	June, 1968
13 - (12)	4.2	17	.17	.08	.54	5.8	12	35	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
13 - (14)	1.5	7	.09	.08	.20	6.0	10	25	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
14 - (16)	2.7	2	.15	.03	.36	7.2	115	227	Clear	Oct., 1969
20 - (14)	1.8	2	.07	.05	.20	6.0	14	56	Med. brown	Feb., 1967
21 - (1)	3.3	8	.15	.03	.34	6.6	48	176	Dark brown	June, 1968
22 - (3)	2.8	17	.09	.06	.24	5.8	7	16	Clear	Feb., 1967
22 - (4)	4.3	10	.16	.05	.44	6.0	10	56	Med. brown	Feb., 1967
22 - (9)	2.6	6	.10	.05	.26	5.8	7	40	Med. brown	Feb., 1967
22 - (12)	5.5	6	.25	.11	.55	6.3	10	35	Lt. brown	June, 1968
25 - (7)	6.5	8	.18	.10	.72	5.8	9	28	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
27 - (2)	1.0	5	.11	.05	.20	6.0	10	31	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
27 - (4)	5.5	6	.12	.09	.38	6.0	12	35	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
27 - (10)	1.8	17	.07	.06	.19	6.0	17	46	Dark brown	Feb., 1967
27 - (16)	3.6	3	.12	.06	.32	5.8	10	31	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
T37N - R13W										
13 - (15)	1.4	5	.09	.04	.23	5.9	14	40	Clear	Feb., 1969
14 - (11)	3.1	7	.13	.07	.42	5.8	13	31	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
14 - (12)	5.1	5	.13	.08	.48	5.8	12	38	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
18 - (2)	2.0	5	.08	.04	.44	6.0	15	57	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
18 - (9)	19.6	16	.51	.09	1.51	7.2	18	69	Lt. brown	June, 1968
19 - (2)	0.7	10	.04	.02	.12	6.0	12	35	Dark brown	June, 1968
19 - (8)	3.8	10	.15	.07	.38	5.8	15	40	Clear	Mar., 1967
19 - (16)	3.6	10	.16	.10	.44	6.0	12	38	Dark brown	June, 1968
20 - (15)	3.5	3	.14	.07	.52	6.0	18	41	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
21 - (11)	0.9	5	.05	.04	.19	6.2	8	23	Dark brown	July, 1968
21 - (16)	9.1	5	.21	.11	.56	5.6	10	41	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
23 - (6)	5.5	15	.16	.07	.44	5.6	7	27	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
23 - (10)	1.0	12	.08	.04	.20	6.0	12	33	Dark brown	June, 1968
26 - (11)	2.2	3	.07	.06	.30	7.0	27	71	Dark brown	July, 1968
27 - (2)	7.6	4	.16	.09	.45	5.9	13	48	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
27 - (6)	3.8	6	.14	.06	.39	6.0	14	33	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
28 - (5)	2.5	3	.09	.05	.24	6.1	7	26	Clear	Mar., 1967
28 - (7)	2.3	16	.11	.05	.35	6.0	12	39	Dark brown	June, 1968
29 - (5)	7.0	7	.18	.10	.58	5.8	14	34	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
29 - (6)	1.5	6	.10	.04	.43	6.0	6	25	Dark brown	June, 1968
29 - (16)	1.2	6	.09	.03	.30	6.0	8	25	Dark brown	June, 1968
30 - (5)	4.2	12	.13	.05	.35	6.4	7	19	Dark brown	July, 1968

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T37N - R13W cont.)										
30 - (7b)	3.6	13	.12	.06	.33	5.8	6	46	Clear	Mar., 1967
30 - (7c)	1.1	5	.08	.04	.20	5.8	14	33	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
30 - (7d)	0.2	4	.02	.02	.09	5.6	15	26	Med. brown	Mar., 1967
30 - (8)	3.9	17	.11	.08	.32	5.6	8	27	Clear	Mar., 1967
31 - (2)	3.9	5	.12	.07	.34	6.0	31	41	Clear	Mar., 1967
31 - (14)	20.9	15	.28	.23	1.49	6.1	9	25	Dark brown	July, 1968
32 - (1)	2.4	5	.09	.05	.24	6.2	11	53	Dark brown	June, 1968
32 - (2)	21.5	6	.32	.22	1.38	6.5	10	43	Dark brown	June, 1968
32 - (9)	7.6	5	.13	.11	.40	5.8	5	32	Clear	Mar., 1967
32 - (12b)	2.5	8	.10	.06	.26	6.2	12	32	Dark brown	June, 1968
32 - (12d)	5.5	5	.20	.11	.68	6.3	7	22	Dark brown	June, 1968
32 - (14)	2.8	3	.10	.06	.28	5.6	21	63	Lt. brown	Mar., 1969
35 - (16)	5.5	8	.12	.10	.35	6.2	6	31	Dark brown	June, 1968
36 - (1)	12.6	3	.23	.16	.64	5.8	45	147	Med. brown	Mar., 1967
36 - (11)	6.3	4	.20	.08	.53	6.0	5	46	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
T38N - R10W										
1 - (6b)	6.0	9	.14	.10	.44	6.6	9	50	Clear	Aug., 1965
1 - (6d)	15.0	11	.28	.13	.86	6.2	5	38	Med. brown	June, 1966
2 - (4)	15.5	8	.20	.19	1.03	6.4	6	21	Lt. brown	Aug., 1965
3 - (1)	9.6	4	.24	.08	.64	6.4	13	23	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
3 - (8)	1.6	3	.08	.05	.22	6.0	21	45	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
3 - (9)	5.7	6	.22	.05	.54	6.8	17	42	Med. brown	June, 1966

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T38N - R10W cont.)										
4 - (3)	9.0	12	.29	.07	.76	6.0	4	28	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
4 - (7)	32.3	7	.32	.21	1.44	6.2	14	19	Clear	Feb., 1967
4 - (12)	4.2	6	.14	.07	.54	6.0	19	45	Med. brown	Feb., 1967
4 - (16)	4.6	6	.13	.08	.40	6.0	13	29	Clear	Feb., 1967
5 - (3)	9.4	18	.21	.10	.73	6.0	8	33	Clear	Feb., 1967
5 - (4)	3.2	4	.10	.09	.30	5.4	15	30	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
5 - (12)	1.1	13	.05	.04	.16	5.6	6	22	Lt. brown	Apr., 1967
7 - (8a)	5.0	7	.15	.09	.40	5.8	7	20	Lt. brown	Apr., 1967
7 - (8b)	0.4	4	.04	.02	.10	5.9	7	24	Clear	Apr., 1967
7 - (8c)	2.4	6	.11	.07	.33	5.6	6	23	Clear	Apr., 1967
7 - (8d)	1.4	8	.06	.05	.19	5.7	5	19	Clear	Apr., 1967
7 - (14)	2.8	31	.09	.06	.25	5.3	6	22	Lt. brown	Apr., 1967
7 - (15)	3.5	5	.13	.04	.34	5.3	4	12	Clear	Apr., 1967
7 - (16)	1.2	14	.06	.04	.18	5.0	3	29	Lt. brown	Apr., 1967
8 - (2)	24.4	24	.35	.14	1.04	5.8	6	37	Lt. brown	Apr., 1967
8 - (7)	4.3	14	.10	.08	.32	5.5	3	25	Med. brown	Apr., 1967
8 - (8)	0.7	8	.07	.04	.20	5.4	3	19	Med. brown	Dec., 1972
8 - (14a)	3.0	16	.09	.04	.29	5.9	9	30	Lt. brown	Apr., 1967
8 - (14b)	0.6	10	.04	.03	.11	5.9	16	38	Lt. brown	Apr., 1967
8 - (14c)	1.4	16	.12	.04	.29	5.9	13	31	Lt. brown	Apr., 1967
8 - (16)	4.1	6	.11	.07	.30	6.0	8	28	Lt. brown	Apr., 1967
9 - (5)	7.5	13	.17	.10	.44	6.0	5	23	Clear	Feb., 1967
10 - (12)	3.0	9	.11	.06	.28	6.0	12	26	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T38N - R10W cont.)										
10 - (14)	6.4	10	.15	.09	.44	6.0	8	27	Clear	Feb., 1967
10 - (15)	6.2	7	.14	.12	.45	6.0	6	26	Clear	Feb., 1967
11 - (7)	1.5	3	.10	.03	.25	7.2	75	145	Clear	Dec., 1972
11 - (8)	2.5	18	.10	.05	.28	6.0	6	23	Med. brown	Feb., 1967
11 - (9)	3.6	21	.11	.06	.33	6.0	7	22	Med. brown	Feb., 1967
12 - (7)	1.7	7	.08	.07	.25	5.6	11	31	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
12 - (14)	3.2	17	.10	.05	.29	5.8	11	32	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
12 - (15)	6.7	4	.15	.10	.42	5.8	15	34	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
13 - (1)	5.8	18	.12	.09	.39	5.8	10	26	Clear	Mar., 1967
13 - (2)	3.5	14	.11	.11	.35	6.2	8	27	Clear	Dec., 1972
13 - (3)	11.8	15	.25	.10	.75	4.7	2	7	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
13 - (4)	10.0	15	.25	.11	.50	6.0	6	28	Clear	Dec., 1972
13 - (10)	4.0	10	.13	.08	.35	5.6	7	27	Clear	Mar., 1967
13 - (12)	29.4	38	.39	.24	1.51	6.0	7	25	Clear	Dec., 1972
13 - (13)	9.1	12	.30	.06	.69	6.0	10	30	Clear	Mar., 1967
13 - (14)	4.6	6	.14	.06	.38	6.0	5	30	Clear	Mar., 1967
13 - (15)	6.1	8	.19	.08	.50	6.0	7	31	Clear	Mar., 1967
13 - (16)	3.0	14	.09	.07	.25	5.6	8	34	Dark brown	Feb., 1969
14 - (2a)	8.1	5	.19	.12	.53	6.4	4	42	Clear	Aug., 1965
14 - (2b)	12.1	22	.29	.12	.70	6.0	11	23	Clear	Sept., 1960
14 - (3c)	1.5	18	.06	.05	.20	6.0	13	28	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
14 - (3d)	0.4	15	.05	.03	.12	6.0	13	43	Med. brown	Feb., 1967
14 - (6a)	7.5	13	.18	.12	.56	6.4	4	16	Lt. brown	Aug., 1965

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T38N - R10W cont.)										
14 - (6c)	0.8	4	.06	.02	.15	6.0	9	24	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
14 - (7)	3.3	12	.12	.07	.30	6.0	10	22	Clear	Feb., 1967
14 - (8)	0.9	10	.05	.02	.16	6.0	9	28	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
15 - (1)	12.2	35	.30	.10	.83	6.2	6	27	Clear	Sept., 1960
15 - (5)	1.1	7	.09	.04	.20	6.0	13	13	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
21 - (3)	9.0	12	.21	.11	.55	5.8	12	40	Clear	Jan., 1969
21 - (4)	1.6	10	.06	.04	.20	6.0	13	37	Clear	Jan., 1969
21 - (9)	0.5	4	.05	.02	.13	4.8	4	40	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
22 - (11)	2.4	8	.11	.05	.28	5.8	10	32	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
22 - (14)	1.0	8	.05	.02	.15	5.6	13	42	Med. brown	Jan., 1969
23 - (2)	8.4	28	.21	.10	.58	6.2	5	29	Clear	Sept., 1960
23 - (6)	3.0	10	.11	.08	.33	6.2	9	29	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
23 - (7)	1.4	18	.08	.05	.20	6.0	12	31	Med. brown	Feb., 1967
23 - (9)	0.1	29	.02	.01	.06	6.0	16	31	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
23 - (10)	8.7	31	.18	.11	.58	6.0	6	21	Lt. brown	Feb., 1967
24 - (2)	12.2	10	.34	.09	.84	6.2	7	27	Clear	Sept., 1960
24 - (3)	4.6	6	.17	.07	.45	6.0	5	31	Clear	Feb., 1967
24 - (4)	8.6	13	.20	.13	.62	5.4	8	22	Clear	Feb., 1967
24 - (5)	2.2	11	.14	.04	.32	6.0	10	29	Clear	Feb., 1967
24 - (9)	0.9	3	.07	.03	.15	5.4	10	26	Clear	Feb., 1967
24 - (11a)	3.9	22	.10	.07	.32	5.6	6	19	Clear	Apr., 1967
24 - (11c)	0.2	4	.02	.02	.07	5.8	6	9	Clear	Dec., 1972
25 - (9)	4.0	5	.22	.05	.52	5.8	9	29	Clear	Mar., 1967
25 - (10)	4.0	23	.15	.08	.43	5.8	7	19	Clear	Mar., 1967

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T38N - R10W cont.)										
25 - (11)	4.0	19	.10	.08	.32	6.0	12	34	Clear	Mar., 1967
25 - (15)	6.1	13	.14	.09	.52	5.9	13	27	Clear	Mar., 1967
26 - (6)	0.7	10	.05	.03	.15	6.0	9	30	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
26 - (7)	5.1	11	.15	.08	.46	5.6	10	23	Clear	Mar., 1967
26 - (10)	12.5	20	.23	.13	.76	6.6	4	29	Clear	Sept., 1960
26 - (11a)	4.4	9	.15	.07	.40	5.4	5	23	Clear	Mar., 1962
26 - (11b)	4.5	30	.12	.07	.34	5.8	5	23	Clear	Mar., 1967
26 - (12b)	2.5	9	.10	.07	.29	5.4	4	15	Clear	Mar., 1967
26 - (12d)	7.5	6	.23	.08	.65	5.4	3	15	Clear	Mar., 1967
26 - (14a)	6.1	10	.18	.07	.46	6.6	3	10	Clear	Mar., 1967
26 - (14c)	2.7	10	.11	.06	.29	5.8	7	24	Clear	Mar., 1967
26 - (16)	3.0	9	.09	.06	.29	6.6	6	17	Lt. brown	Aug., 1965
27 - (5)	8.3	16	.20	.17	.75	6.1	8	33	Clear	Jan., 1969
27 - (7)	2.3	7	.07	.06	.24	5.6	9	40	Med. brown	Jan., 1969
27 - (10)	11.4	32	.23	.09	.59	6.2	6	29	Clear	Jan., 1969
27 - (11)	7.3	24	.28	.05	.63	6.3	21	78	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
28 - (5)	1.0	5	.04	.04	.16	5.4	6	19	Clear	Mar., 1967
28 - (7)	7.7	8	.15	.14	.44	5.8	12	23	Clear	Mar., 1967
28 - (12a)	15.0	14	.25	.18	.69	5.6	7	26	Clear	Mar., 1967
28 - (12b)	2.9	14	.10	.06	.26	5.6	7	26	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
29 - (2)	4.3	8	.12	.06	.32	5.8	10	23	Clear	Apr., 1967
29 - (5)	2.5	19	.11	.05	.25	5.2	6	28	Clear	Apr., 1967
30 - (15)	28.0	14	.32	.22	1.41	6.6	7	18	Med. brown	July, 1968

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T38N, R10W cont.)										
31 - (3)	5.1	12	.13	.07	.33	6.4	9	19	Lt. brown	Aug., 1965
31 - (4)	2.6	7	.08	.06	.25	5.6	10	36	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
31 - (13db)	0.3	14	.03	.02	.08	5.6	10	32	Med. brown	Mar., 1967
31 - (13dd)	0.4	12	.05	.04	.12	5.6	10	35	Med. brown	Mar., 1967
31 - (16)	0.2	4	.02	.01	.07	5.6	18	37	Med. brown	Mar., 1967
32 - (1)	10.0	22	.24	.12	.65	6.0	9	24	Clear	Mar., 1967
32 - (5a)	3.2	6	.09	.08	.26	5.9	12	27	Clear	Mar., 1967
32 - (5d)	3.1	19	.10	.10	.33	5.9	5	22	Clear	Mar., 1967
32 - (8)	11.2	6	.23	.12	.82	6.0	15	36	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
32 - (9)	3.0	5	.10	.07	.30	5.8	15	41	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
32 - (13b)	4.0	19	.12	.08	.39	5.8	9	24	Clear	Mar., 1967
32 - (13c)	3.8	6	.16	.04	.40	5.8	11	24	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
32 - (14)	5.8	6	.16	.10	.43	5.9	12	26	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
32 - (15)	8.2	6	.23	.07	.74	5.8	10	29	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
33 - (3)	4.1	20	.11	.08	.29	6.2	12	37	Dark brown	Aug., 1965
33 - (16)	1.2	9	.06	.04	.19	5.6	7	25	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
34 - (9)	4.2	15	.12	.06	.32	5.6	6	22	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
34 - (10)	6.6	12	.15	.08	.44	5.6	10	29	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
34 - (11)	2.1	5	.08	.05	.25	5.4	9	22	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
34 - (14)	1.2	5	.06	.04	.18	5.6	7	23	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
34 - (15a)	0.7	5	.06	.05	.13	5.4	15	28	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
34 - (15b)	6.9	21	.18	.08	.56	5.6	5	15	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
35 - (2)	0.7	19	.04	.03	.12	6.0	10	26	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
35 - (3)	4.1	11	.13	.09	.39	5.8	9	24	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T38N, R10W cont.)										
35 - (4)	2.2	13	.11	.05	.30	6.0	5	26	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
35 - (5)	1.2	5	.06	.04	.19	5.6	6	24	Lt. brown	Mar., 1967
35 - (13)	2.0	3	.07	.06	.22	5.8	5	9	Med. brown	Mar., 1967
36 - (2)	0.3	19	.03	.01	.08	5.5	10	33	Med. brown	Apr., 1967
36 - (10)	0.8	18	.04	.03	.14	5.8	14	40	Lt. brown	Apr., 1967
36 - (16a)	1.0	8	.06	.03	.16	5.6	11	23	Lt. brown	Apr., 1967
36 - (16c)	3.9	7	.13	.06	.36	6.0	7	19	Med. brown	July, 1965
T38N - R11W										
1 - (7)	11.8	36	.27	.08	.60	6.1	7	35	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
1 - (10b)	2.1	7	.13	.04	.33	6.2	20	41	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
1 - (10c)	3.7	16	.12	.07	.33	6.1	8	36	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
2 - (11)	4.0	8	.20	.07	.50	6.1	8	32	Med. brown	Aug., 1972
3 - (5)	6.8	14	.19	.09	.45	6.6	8	28	Clear	June, 1968
3 - (6)	6.6	14	.16	.11	.45	7.0	16	42	Turbid	Aug., 1965
3 - (13)	3.3	10	.15	.04	.39	6.6	25	71	Med. brown	July, 1968
3 - (14)	0.5	3	.05	.02	.14	6.0	28	76	Dark brown	July, 1968
3 - (15)	3.5	11	.12	.08	.32	6.2	24	57	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
4 - (1b)	1.0	9	.06	.03	.16	6.2	12	44	Dark brown	June, 1968
4 - (1c)	1.4	7	.09	.03	.19	6.6	20	57	Clear	June, 1968
4 - (3)	1.1	7	.06	.05	.20	7.4	102	208	Clear	June, 1968
5 - (2)	0.1	2	.01	.01	.05	7.3	107	213	Clear	Nov., 1971
5 - (6)	12.6	8	.50	.05	2.25	8.1	91	183	Clear	June, 1968
6 - (1)	4.6	5	.17	.04	.66	8.6	92	183	Clear	June, 1968
6 - (10)	4.7	9	.17	.08	.49	5.9	12	28	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T38N - R11W cont.)										
6 - (11)	1.0	6	.07	.02	.25	5.7	24	63	Med. brown	Feb., 1969
6 - (13)	0.5	5	.06	.02	.15	6.9	10	28	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
7 - (3)	2.7	7	.11	.05	.28	6.0	20	32	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
8 - (9)	1.9	6	.10	.03	.26	6.0	21	64	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
9 - (1)	2.1	5	.10	.04	.24	6.0	20	47	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
9 - (9)	2.5	9	.09	.06	.24	5.8	7	19	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
9 - (10)	1.0	5	.06	.03	.18	5.8	12	31	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
9 - (13)	12.5	9	.20	.14	.55	6.4	7	19	Lt. brown	Aug., 1965
11 - (1)	3.1	7	.11	.06	.29	5.4	6	25	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
11 - (10)	0.6	9	.04	.03	.13	5.8	14	38	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
11 - (12)	0.3	3	.03	.02	.09	5.8	19	57	Med. brown	Jan., 1969
12 - (5b)	3.5	9	.12	.05	.34	5.5	6	28	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
12 - (5d)	3.5	16	.15	.05	.38	5.7	13	36	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
12 - (9)	12.6	6	.36	.08	.84	5.4	5	28	Clear	Jan., 1969
13 - (2)	0.6	5	.04	.02	.12	6.0	12	31	Dark brown	July, 1968
13 - (8b)	2.8	4	.09	.05	.26	5.6	12	45	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
13 - (8c)	1.0	4	.04	.04	.15	4.6	2	31	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
13 - (8d)	4.1	9	.12	.08	.32	5.6	6	26	Clear	Feb., 1969
13 - (15)	6.6	11	.23	.05	.58	5.8	10	36	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
13 - (16)	6.9	7	.24	.06	.56	5.8	15	37	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
14 - (12)	2.3	9	.13	.05	.29	5.9	8	30	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
14 - (14)	1.8	5	.11	.04	.28	5.6	6	31	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
14 - (15)	3.5	6	.13	.12	.44	5.9	8	30	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
15 - (3)	4.2	5	.15	.05	.34	5.8	14	39	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T38N - R11W cont.)										
15 - (8)	0.9	3	.05	.04	.15	5.6	20	50	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
17 - (15)	5.9	5	.21	.05	.50	5.9	8	28	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
18 - (9)	6.0	5	.13	.11	.44	5.7	12	29	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
18 - (12)	6.1	4	.24	.06	.55	6.0	4	23	Dark brown	June, 1968
20 - (3)	5.0	18	.12	.08	.35	5.5	5	26	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
21 - (9)	2.0	12	.10	.04	.22	5.8	9	23	Clear	Feb., 1969
23 - (13)	2.6	4	.10	.06	.26	5.2	6	32	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
24 - (1)	5.0	6	.27	.05	.56	5.8	15	31	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
24 - (2)	3.1	10	.11	.06	.28	5.8	8	26	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
24 - (3)	10.0	30	.17	.16	.58	5.8	9	29	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
24 - (9)	2.8	13	.10	.08	.33	5.8	14	35	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
25 - (2)	3.3	8	.13	.06	.32	5.4	5	25	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
25 - (4)	3.9	7	.06	.04	.38	6.0	6	18	Dark brown	June, 1968
25 - (13)	7.5	7	.23	.09	.52	6.2	7	21	Lt. brown	June, 1968
26 - (5)	8.2	8	.17	.17	.80	6.6	11	36	Lt. brown	July, 1968
27 - (16)	6.8	10	.14	.10	.53	5.7	8	25	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
28 - (6)	11.1	11	.19	.11	.52	6.8	12	21	Lt. brown	July, 1968
29 - (9)	4.9	10	.14	.08	.50	6.5	5	22	Dark brown	July, 1968
31 - (6)	14.1	20	.34	.15	.93	6.3	8	33	Dark brown	July, 1968
31 - (8)	2.0	12	.11	.03	.25	6.4	20	37	Dark brown	July, 1968
32 - (11)	0.8	17	.04	.03	.13	5.8	13	41	Dark brown	July, 1968
34 - (2)	10.9	12	.25	.10	.62	6.2	5	21	Lt. brown	July, 1968
34 - (3)	30.2	9	.38	.24	1.05	6.2	5	21	Lt. brown	July, 1968
34 - (15)	5.5	5	.23	.05	.53	5.6	8	20	Lt. brown	Mar., 1973
36 - (8)	8.2	6	.35	.13	1.25	6.0	10	18	Dark brown	July, 1968

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
T38N - R12W										
4 - (10)	0.2	3	.03	.02	.07	7.3	108	190	Clear	Feb., 1969
4 - (11b)	0.1	4	.03	.02	.08	7.3	109	190	Clear	Feb., 1969
4 - (11c)	0.1	3	.02	.01	.05	7.2	115	195	Clear	Feb., 1969
5 - (7a)	0.2	4	.03	.02	.08	7.1	127	221	Clear	Feb., 1969
5 - (7b)	0.3	3	.05	.02	.09	7.1	113	201	Clear	Feb., 1969
5 - (8bb)	0.5	13	.09	.01	.19	6.8	92	183	Clear	July, 1968
5 - (8bc)	0.3	3	.02	.01	.08	7.0	129	207	Clear	Feb., 1969
5 - (16a)	0.2	2	.03	.01	.08	7.2	113	208	Clear	Feb., 1969
5 - (16b)	0.1	3	.01	.01	.05	7.1	107	180	Clear	Feb., 1969
5 - (16d)	0.1	3	.02	.01	.05	7.0	97	175	Clear	Feb., 1969
6 - (4)	0.2	1	.01	.01	.06	7.1	94	188	Clear	Feb., 1969
9 - (6)	0.2	1	.02	.01	.07	7.3	124	207	Clear	Feb., 1969
9 - (9a)	0.3	4	.03	.02	.08	7.1	89	154	Clear	Feb., 1969
9 - (9ba)	0.2	1	.04	.02	.11	7.3	90	154	Clear	Feb., 1969
9 - (9bc)	0.4	2	.03	.03	.10	7.3	111	188	Clear	Feb., 1969
10 - (16)	9.8	11	.17	.15	.69	6.0	12	36	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
12 - (13)	2.2	7	.12	.05	.32	5.7	7	45	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
12 - (16)	2.5	7	.08	.07	.25	5.9	13	40	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
13 - (4)	2.1	7	.08	.05	.26	5.8	9	26	Clear	Mar., 1968
21 - (14)	1.5	5	.05	.05	.19	6.2	17	59	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
22 - (2,3)	73.1	12	.84	.29	2.95	6.9	59	130	Dark brown	July, 1968
23 - (4)	1.4	6	.08	.07	.30	6.0	16	37	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
23 - (7)	8.1	6	.21	.10	.55	5.8	13	31	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
23 - (9)	14.0	24	.29	.13	.84	5.8	9	28	Dark brown	Aug., 1968

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T38N - R12W cont.)										
23 - (12)	3.3	21	.28	.11	.07	6.0	19	46	Dark brown	July, 1968
25 - (16)	6.3	7	.16	.08	.49	6.2	17	52	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
27 - (15)	2.7	9	.09	.07	.29	7.3	13	47	Dark brown	Aug., 1969
28 - (1)	12.7	6	.25	.15	.72	6.4	21	61	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
28 - (13)	0.6	7	.04	.03	.12	5.8	15	50	Dark brown	Feb., 1969
33 - (15)	1.7	6	.06	.05	.20	5.9	12	27	Lt. brown	Feb., 1969
34 - (14)	19.2	17	.27	.23	.85	6.2	7	22	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
35 - (13)	5.6	27	.18	.07	.44	6.2	16	42	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
36 - (7)	7.5	19	.15	.08	.55	6.6	13	42	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
36 - (10)	4.0	13	.18	.05	.39	6.4	11	40	Clear	Jan., 1968
36 - (11)	0.5	3	.04	.02	.12	6.0	10	37	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
36 - (12)	23.4	17	.22	.18	.94	6.1	11	14	Clear	Feb., 1969
36 - (14)	1.5	4	.08	.04	.20	6.2	14	55	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
T38N - R13W										
2 - (13)	2.2	7	.12	.04	.36	7.2	117	270	Clear	Aug., 1968
2 - (15)	1.6	4	.15	.04	.35	6.9	99	253	Clear	Aug., 1968
5 - (4)	1.2	4	.04	.03	.20	6.0	9	29	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
11 - (6)	0.3	4	.07	.05	.18	6.9	67	203	Clear	Aug., 1968
14 - (10)	0.2	19	.03	.02	.07	5.6	12	44	Med. brown	Mar., 1968
18 - (1)	15.9	3	.27	.15	.89	7.0	11	52	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
18 - (12b)	0.1	3	.03	.01	.08	6.8	20	53	Lt. brown	Aug., 1968
18 - (12c)	0.4	4	.04	.03	.14	6.4	17	53	Med. brown	Aug., 1968
19 - (5b)	2.9	5	.13	.05	.30	6.4	10	29	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
19 - (5d)	2.0	4	.08	.04	.22	7.4	7	60	Dark brown	Aug., 1968

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T38N - R13W cont.)										
25 - (7b)	0.8	7	.05	.02	.13	7.1	85	197	Lt. brown	Mar., 1973
25 - (7d)	2.5	8	.10	.05	.25	7.1	85	197	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
28 - (3)	1.6	4	.06	.05	.20	6.0	9	28	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
28 - (7)	18.5	8	.24	.20	.75	6.2	11	33	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
29 - (6)	4.2	3	.18	.07	.44	6.2	12	32	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
32 - (10)	8.2	3	.23	.10	.63	5.4	12	44	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
34 - (4)	2.3	5	.12	.03	.34	6.3	16	39	Med. brown	Aug., 1968
T39N - R10W										
1 - (7)	0.3	4	.04	.02	.08	6.0	13	29	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
3 - (4)	18.6	4	.26	.14	.69	6.0	14	37	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
3 - (5)	8.7	10	.23	.09	.53	6.0	5	19	Clear	Jan., 1969
3 - (10)	5.4	4	.17	.06	.40	5.4	18	44	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
4 - (15)	6.7	41	.17	.08	.44	6.0	8	16	Clear	Mar., 1968
6 - (8)	2.7	4	.15	.06	.40	8.3	104	217	Clear	Aug., 1968
9 - (1)	1.8	4	.17	.03	.44	7.3	99	177	Clear	Aug., 1969
9 - (8)	1.5	4	.12	.01	.26	7.5	91	171	Clear	Mar., 1973
15 - (6)	3.0	5	.11	.06	.30	6.4	21	48	Med. brown	Aug., 1968
15 - (12)	2.9	5	.17	.07	.54	6.0	12	31	Med. brown	Aug., 1968
16 - (5)	1.5	11	.06	.05	.18	6.0	15	42	Med. brown	Aug., 1968
18 - (8)	1.8	4	.19	.04	.45	7.5	102	208	Clear	Oct., 1971
18 - (9)	0.6	2	.08	.05	.32	7.5	102	208	Clear	Oct., 1971
21 - (1)	1.1	6	.05	.04	.15	6.2	6	16	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
21 - (8)	1.2	24	.06	.03	.16	5.6	11	23	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
26 - (13)	2.1	6	.07	.06	.23	6.6	11	32	Clear	June, 1966
26 - (14)	10.3	10	.33	.12	.85	6.4	7	38	Clear	June, 1966

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T39N - R10W cont.)										
27 - (6)	30.2	35	.47	.18	1.13	6.2	12	36	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
27 - (14)	5.7	19	.13	.09	.40	6.2	13	22	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
32 - (4)	3.5	3	.12	.08	.34	5.6	11	26	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
33 - (4)	3.8	45	.09	.08	.29	6.2	8	17	Clear	Mar., 1968
34 - (1)	2.7	11	.10	.06	.25	6.2	8	22	Med. brown	June, 1966
34 - (7)	16.5	10	.27	.17	.76	6.0	5	27	Clear	Aug., 1968
36 - (11)	2.2	5	.09	.05	.24	6.4	9	51	Med. brown	June, 1968
T39N - R11W										
5 - (13)	6.8	12	.15	.11	.40	6.8	48	123	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
6 - (3)	2.2	3	.08	.05	.22	6.1	10	41	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
6 - (8)	0.3	2	.04	.03	.09	9.2	86	170	Clear	Aug., 1968
6 - (10)	0.4	3	.05	.01	.12	7.3	65	159	Clear	Aug., 1968
8 - (15)	18.1	10	.27	.13	1.08	6.4	15	48	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
10 - (2a)	1.2	9	.07	.03	.19	6.4	14	47	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
10 - (2b)	0.6	5	.07	.02	.19	6.2	15	28	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
10 - (7)	11.0	7	.35	.08	.78	6.9	13	39	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
11 - (13)	34.6	4	.37	.25	1.28	6.2	7	17	Lt. brown	Aug., 1968
12 - (3)	1.2	3	.13	.02	.33	7.1	90	204	Clear	Aug., 1968
14 - (1)	3.4	5	.24	.13	.76	6.3	4	16	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
14 - (5)	0.2	4	.04	.02	.10	6.0	6	16	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
15 - (8)	4.0	6	.21	.05	.46	6.0	15	53	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
16 - (1)	1.6	4	.10	.03	.23	6.2	21	61	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
17 - (10)	0.7	5	.07	.02	.24	7.3	110	224	Clear	Mar., 1974

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T39N - R11W cont.)										
18 - (4)	0.4	6	.04	.03	.10	8.2	106	186	Lt. brown	Sept., 1969
19 - (15)	5.7	9	.15	.10	.65	6.0	8	24	Dark brown	Aug., 1969
20 - (1)	8.8	6	.21	.09	.58	7.6	96	192	Clear	Aug., 1968
20 - (2)	0.3	1	.04	.01	.10	7.2	97	161	Clear	Aug., 1969
20 - (5)	0.7	4	.06	.02	.13	6.2	9	18	Med. brown	Aug., 1969
21 - (9)	0.7	3	.11	.01	.24	7.2	100	211	Clear	Mar., 1974
30 - (4)	1.3	6	.08	.05	.19	6.1	20	46	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
31 - (9)	0.5	16	.05	.03	.13	7.0	115	195	Lt. brown	Aug., 1969
32 - (2)	15.6	9	.26	.22	.90	6.2	6	18	Dark brown	Aug., 1969
32 - (6)	2.0	4	.09	.05	.26	6.4	16	51	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
T39N - R12W										
2 - (3)	7.1	3	.17	.09	.48	5.6	16	43	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
5 - (4)	22.1	6	.51	.23	1.50	6.2	10	15	Dark brown	Aug., 1969
8 - (4)	22.8	3	.52	.11	1.20	4.9	27	31	Dark brown	Jan., 1969
10 - (3)	0.1	1	.01	.01	.05	7.3	55	132	Clear	Nov., 1970
11 - (9)	2.8	3	.08	.07	.25	6.0	4	19	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
18 - (14)	4.9	5	.12	.10	.45	6.0	11	24	Dark brown	Aug., 1969
19 - (10)	1.4	3	.06	.04	.18	6.0	11	57	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
31 - (8)	0.5	4	.05	.03	.21	7.2	89	227	Clear	Oct., 1969
31 - (16)	0.4	4	.05	.02	.10	6.7	7	47	Lt. brown	Nov., 1971
T39N - R13W										
1 - (5)	7.3	3	.19	.10	.50	6.4	24	61	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
2 - (13)	1.8	4	.09	.04	.20	7.8	34	80	Dark brown	Aug., 1969
2 - (15)	9.2	8	.29	.07	.56	6.6	22	68	Dark brown	Aug., 1968

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T39N - R13W cont.)										
3 - (6)	0.4	5	.04	.04	.12	6.6	54	125	Clear	Aug., 1969
4 - (5)	3.2	8	.12	.11	.29	5.8	9	28	Clear	Mar., 1968
4 - (12a)	0.1	5	.01	.01	.03	7.4	77	168	Clear	Sept., 1969
4 - (12b)	0.3	13	.13	.03	.08	7.4	91	180	Lt. brown	Aug., 1969
4 - (12c)	3.2	10	.18	.03	.39	7.4	83	149	Lt. brown	Aug., 1969
4 - (14cb)	7.5	4	.27	.10	.59	6.7	70	137	Lt. brown	Aug., 1969
4 - (14cd)	1.6	5	.10	.03	.29	7.2	86	177	Clear	Aug., 1969
7 - (12)	0.3	4	.04	.02	.09	5.8	6	15	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
9 - (6)	1.9	2	.12	.02	.32	7.2	85	184	Clear	Sept., 1969
9 - (7)	0.1	1	.02	.01	.05	7.4	88	187	Clear	Sept., 1969
11 - (2)	15.0	8	.48	.09	1.05	6.4	28	83	Dark brown	Aug., 1968
11 - (12)	3.0	7	.11	.04	.36	6.4	10	25	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
16 - (10)	4.6	7	.14	.08	.34	6.0	9	13	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
16 - (12)	5.1	3	.12	.10	.38	6.1	10	19	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
16 - (15)	8.2	15	.23	.08	.58	6.0	13	40	Dark brown	Aug., 1969
17 - (3)	1.6	11	.08	.04	.19	6.2	28	63	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
26 - (14)	0.6	5	.02	.01	.13	7.6	60	116	Clear	Aug., 1969
31 - (5)	0.4	1	.07	.02	.16	7.7	77	191	Clear	Sept., 1969
32 - (14)	28.5	8	.70	.15	1.63	6.0	14	35	Dark brown	Aug., 1969
T40N - R10W										
2 - (4)	8.5	9	.17	.12	.48	7.1	33	71	Lt. brown	June, 1969
2 - (11)	1.5	6	.06	.05	.19	5.6	9	20	Clear	Feb., 1968
3 - (3)	1.0	7	.10	.03	.30	7.6	92	172	Clear	April, 1973
3 - (14)	1.5	14	.06	.05	.20	5.6	6	18	Clear	Feb., 1968

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T40N - R10W cont.)										
4 - (2)	1.7	6	.11	.05	.25	5.5	6	23	Clear	Feb., 1968
4 - (16)	3.1	11	.13	.05	.42	5.7	10	25	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
8 - (10)	1.3	6	.10	.04	.33	7.3	94	185	Clear	Nov., 1971
10 - (5)	0.8	12	.05	.03	.13	6.7	12	37	Clear	June, 1969
14 - (6)	0.8	14	.04	.04	.14	5.8	15	35	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
16 - (2)	7.4	4	.18	.10	.45	5.7	15	36	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
16 - (9)	4.8	4	.20	.10	.60	6.0	13	22	Lt. brown	June, 1969
16 - (14)	6.8	3	.17	.11	.50	5.5	9	27	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
17 - (6)	1.9	3	.07	.05	.20	5.7	50	124	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
17 - (7)	1.6	7	.09	.05	.22	5.5	18	41	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
18 - (6)	2.5	4	.15	.05	.32	5.8	8	18	Lt. brown	June, 1969
19 - (4)	1.6	3	.10	.03	.25	5.6	30	68	Med. brown	Feb., 1968
29 - (6)	1.0	5	.07	.03	.16	5.5	10	22	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
34 - (4)	1.4	15	.09	.04	.20	6.6	20	51	Med. brown	June, 1970
34 - (12b)	0.5	6	.05	.02	.12	6.2	18	36	Lt. brown	June, 1969
34 - (12d)	1.0	5	.06	.04	.15	6.2	17	36	Clear	Sept., 1969
T40N - R11W										
5 - (3)	3.2	10	.10	.06	.29	5.8	13	31	Clear	Feb., 1968
5 - (14)	14.1	13	.30	.12	.74	6.2	7	24	Med. brown	June, 1969
9 - (3)	2.4	3	.09	.05	.24	5.5	14	31	Clear	Feb., 1968
9 - (9)	2.8	14	.11	.05	.26	6.1	5	18	Clear	Feb., 1968
10 - (13)	0.5	2	.06	.01	.12	7.2	70	138	Clear	Sept., 1969
10 - (14)	0.4	2	.07	.01	.15	7.2	71	149	Clear	Sept., 1969

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T40N - R11W cont.)										
11 - (11b)	0.4	3	.04	.03	.12	6.8	45	104	Clear	Sept., 1969
11 - (11c)	0.1	3	.01	.01	.05	7.0	59	128	Clear	Sept., 1969
15 - (8)	3.5	5	.16	.05	.39	7.8	69	132	Lt. brown	June, 1969
16 - (6)	0.4	5	.06	.02	.16	7.2	71	151	Clear	Sept., 1969
19 - (4)	11.2	4	.17	.15	.50	5.8	30	67	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
24 - (13)	15.2	10	.23	.15	.62	5.8	4	29	Clear	Feb., 1968
25 - (1)	4.5	5	.13	.08	.33	5.5	16	46	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
25 - (2)	4.8	4	.13	.08	.38	5.8	20	44	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
26 - (12)	8.0	16	.16	.11	.25	6.2	2	16	Lt. brown	Aug., 1969
31 - (11)	2.0	3	.09	.09	.45	7.2	100	196	Clear	June, 1969
T40N - R12W										
2 - (5)	4.3	5	.16	.06	.40	6.5	11	29	Lt. brown	May, 1968
3 - (1)	12.7	20	.26	.12	.74	6.5	9	23	Clear	June, 1969
3 - (4)	17.0	21	.23	.21	.71	6.2	15	40	Lt. brown	June, 1969
3 - (5)	9.0	13	.20	.15	.63	6.4	9	23	Lt. brown	June, 1969
3 - (7)	14.1	9	.38	.11	.78	6.3	10	20	Lt. brown	June, 1969
3 - (8)	19.6	12	.30	.20	.92	6.3	15	42	Lt. brown	June, 1969
4 - (1)	6.9	5	.15	.08	.50	6.2	9	20	Clear	May, 1968
10 - (4)	0.3	3	.03	.02	.08	5.8	15	42	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
10 - (5)	3.7	10	.13	.06	.38	6.1	16	48	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
10 - (10)	3.5	11	.10	.09	.36	6.5	25	62	Lt. brown	June, 1969
14 - (4)	0.1	2	.01	.01	.05	7.2	91	181	Clear	Sept., 1969
14 - (10)	3.6	12	.13	.06	.43	6.4	8	43	Med. brown	June, 1969
14 - (11)	8.5	24	.18	.16	.64	6.0	9	57	Lt. brown	June, 1969
16 - (14)	16.6	12	.27	.18	.78	6.3	10	35	Lt. brown	June, 1969

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T40N - R12W cont.)										
17 - (8)	22.0	8	.40	.25	1.35	8.2	82	156	Lt. brown	June, 1969
18 - (13)	0.7	12	.04	.03	.12	6.4	81	163	Clear	Feb., 1968
20 - (2)	0.8	3	.07	.03	.18	5.8	39	93	Med. brown	Feb., 1968
20 - (3)	4.6	13	.17	.05	.43	7.3	55	100	Lt. brown	June, 1969
20 - (10)	2.1	3	.07	.07	.24	5.6	31	69	Med. brown	Feb., 1968
21 - (5)	9.6	7	.18	.08	.86	5.8	16	45	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
22 - (8)	6.7	8	.13	.12	.46	6.5	12	34	Lt. brown	June, 1969
22 - (15)	7.7	12	.29	.05	.68	6.2	14	63	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
23 - (1)	2.2	15	.07	.06	.24	6.2	14	51	Clear	Feb., 1968
23 - (8)	3.5	3	.13	.07	.34	5.8	13	36	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
28 - (9a)	0.3	8	.03	.02	.08	6.2	69	151	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
28 - (9b)	0.9	8	.06	.03	.16	6.4	78	167	Clear	Feb., 1968
28 - (9c)	0.6	6	.04	.03	.12	6.2	23	59	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
28 - (9d)	2.0	9	.10	.03	.25	6.2	31	83	Clear	Feb., 1968
32 - (16)	5.5	7	.16	.07	.38	6.3	10	23	Dark brown	June, 1969
33 - (1)	2.0	5	.09	.07	.43	6.1	31	84	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
34 - (6)	0.6	6	.05	.03	.13	6.5	96	206	Clear	Feb., 1968
T40N - R13W										
14 - (10)	8.2	14	.19	.09	.69	6.4	51	109	Med. brown	July, 1969
14 - (11)	9.6	16	.18	.11	.48	7.2	50	111	Lt. brown	July, 1969
22 - (15)	3.3	6	.11	.06	.30	5.7	13	43	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
24 - (9)	13.9	15	.26	.10	.70	6.2	13	24	Lt. brown	July, 1969
27 - (9)	2.4	2	.08	.05	.25	5.5	12	48	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
28 - (12)	11.5	10	.30	.13	.80	6.1	8	22	Dark brown	June, 1969
29 - (4)	1.1	8	.06	.03	.16	5.8	19	62	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
T41N - R10W										
14 - (16)	13.5	13	.28	.16	1.09	6.3	7	15	Med. brown	June, 1969
21 - (5)	0.8	3	.08	.02	.18	6.3	8	21	Lt. brown	Mar., 1973
22 - (6)	10.0	4	.30	.13	.87	6.9	13	22	Lt. brown	Mar., 1973
23 - (5)	26.6	7	.35	.23	.94	6.6	7	17	Dark brown	June, 1969
24 - (10)	9.6	9	.26	.09	.72	6.6	6	19	Med. brown	July, 1969
27 - (10)	1.2	10	.06	.05	.16	5.8	41	78	Lt. brown	Mar., 1968
28 - (2)	1.6	4	.08	.04	.19	5.6	8	40	Clear	Mar., 1968
31 - (5)	2.8	3	.10	.07	.28	5.2	6	34	Clear	Mar., 1968
35 - (2)	2.1	34	.07	.06	.22	7.0	81	153	Lt. brown	Nov., 1967
35 - (4)	37.1	6	.41	.30	1.94	5.9	7	16	Clear	Jan., 1969
T41N - R11W										
4 - (4)	8.1	5	.23	.13	.74	6.0	6	21	Dark brown	July, 1969
4 - (6)	4.1	7	.15	.07	.38	6.4	7	21	Lt. brown	July, 1969
4 - (10)	1.3	14	.07	.05	.22	5.8	13	31	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
4 - (11a)	3.8	7	.14	.06	.33	5.8	12	31	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
4 - (11d)	0.8	5	.04	.03	.13	5.4	13	33	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
5 - (4)	5.1	11	.21	.06	.49	5.8	9	34	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
5 - (5)	1.6	5	.06	.05	.20	5.4	12	40	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
5 - (6)	1.2	3	.08	.04	.23	5.4	21	48	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
5 - (9)	5.0	6	.20	.07	.54	5.8	15	33	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
5 - (12)	5.5	7	.14	.11	.42	4.4	3	13	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
8 - (14ab)	3.4	6	.16	.06	.35	5.8	17	36	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
8 - (14ad)	5.8	3	.14	.09	.38	5.8	33	55	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
19 - (11)	8.5	6	.20	.09	.46	5.8	17	47	Clear	Feb., 1968
21 - (7)	6.6	5	.12	.09	.38	5.6	11	33	Clear	Mar., 1968

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T41N - R11W cont.)										
26 - (8)	3.0	3	.10	.09	.35	5.6	19	50	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
27 - (8)	0.1	2	.02	.01	.05	6.6	78	159	Clear	Mar., 1968
27 - (12)	0.6	4	.06	.01	.19	6.2	13	27	Dark brown	Aug., 1969
30 - (6)	4.0	21	.11	.08	.32	6.2	15	30	Clear	Feb., 1968
30 - (8)	5.3	4	.20	.06	.48	6.0	40	83	Clear	Feb., 1968
31 - (5)	4.1	3	.13	.07	.32	5.8	18	45	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
35 - (6)	7.3	6	.17	.11	.45	5.8	15	32	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
35 - (16)	10.2	14	.32	.07	.99	5.9	7	22	Dark brown	July, 1969
T41N - R12W										
2 - (2)	15.8	8	.41	.08	1.00	6.4	3	25	Clear	June, 1969
6 - (16)	0.2	15	.03	.02	.07	5.8	9	23	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
7 - (1a)	0.3	15	.03	.02	.09	5.8	4	28	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
7 - (1c)	2.4	17	.10	.05	.24	5.6	10	24	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
7 - (12)	2.6	34	.09	.06	.26	5.5	8	29	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
8 - (2)	9.7	6	.17	.13	.65	6.4	5	17	Clear	June, 1969
8 - (5)	3.2	5	.10	.08	.28	5.4	14	33	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
11 - (5)	0.5	9	.04	.03	.12	5.6	9	23	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
12 - (2)	21.5	4	.42	.13	1.20	6.2	93	183	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
13 - (10)	7.4	5	.18	.08	.49	6.4	6	14	Med. brown	June, 1969
15 - (14)	2.8	12	.09	.06	.26	5.4	4	32	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
19 - (6)	22.6	7	.35	.17	.93	6.0	6	12	Lt. brown	June, 1969
25 - (1b)	1.8	9	.11	.02	.26	5.6	12	33	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
25 - (1d)	0.6	12	.06	.03	.14	6.2	10	31	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
25 - (3)	8.4	12	.20	.08	.60	5.6	5	44	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
26 - (11)	2.3	9	.11	.06	.26	6.6	16	32	Med. brown	June, 1969

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T41N - R12W cont.)										
30 - (4)	24.1	5	.25	.25	.82	5.6	11	36	Clear	Jan., 1969
34 - (12)	11.8	11	.18	.15	.82	6.4	11	28	Lt. brown	June, 1969
35 - (1)	3.8	10	.13	.06	.36	6.6	12	27	Lt. brown	June, 1969
35 - (12)	8.8	13	.20	.12	.56	6.4	6	20	Lt. brown	June, 1969
T41N - R13W										
4 - (12)	3.7	7	.14	.06	.36	5.8	16	30	Clear	Feb., 1968
4 - (16)	4.3	5	.12	.07	.32	5.8	15	39	Clear	Feb., 1968
5 - (2)	3.6	13	.09	.08	.29	5.6	10	28	Clear	Feb., 1968
6 - (12)	2.0	5	.18	.06	.42	6.5	73	129	Clear	Feb., 1968
11 - (15)	0.9	3	.05	.03	.14	5.4	14	34	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
12 - (4)	16.5	11	.28	.11	.70	6.2	7	19	Med. brown	June, 1969
12 - (15)	3.4	5	.12	.07	.36	6.0	3	32	Lt. brown	June, 1969
12 - (16)	7.0	8	.13	.09	.43	6.2	6	20	Lt. brown	June, 1969
14 - (2)	8.4	29	.16	.14	.45	5.6	7	25	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
14 - (5)	16.7	5	.22	.17	.66	6.3	6	11	Lt. brown	July, 1969
15 - (7)	44.5	15	.43	.25	1.45	6.0	14	28	Med. brown	July, 1969
16 - (15)	2.8	17	.08	.07	.25	5.8	10	21	Clear	Feb., 1968
16 - (16)	2.2	12	.08	.05	.22	5.8	25	54	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
21 - (9)	6.9	11	.18	.09	.44	5.6	23	44	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
23 - (4)	21.2	6	.35	.11	.83	6.8	34	161	Clear	Dec., 1967
24 - (5)	6.8	7	.12	.10	.44	5.6	21	54	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
25 - (2)	3.4	8	.18	.06	.50	5.9	8	17	Med. brown	July, 1969
31 - (16)	0.2	2	.04	.01	.07	6.8	50	114	Lt. brown	Oct., 1969
34 - (15)	1.3	6	.08	.03	.19	6.4	41	97	Clear	Feb., 1968

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
T42N - R11W										
1 - (10)	6.0	4	.13	.09	.38	5.4	13	23	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
6 - (7)	3.8	5	.12	.07	.38	6.2	93	183	Clear	Feb., 1968
17 - (8)	11.1	4	.19	.11	.52	5.4	31	54	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
32 - (15)	3.6	5	.12	.08	.35	5.6	24	35	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
T42N - R12W										
3 - (8)	3.5	6	.13	.06	.32	5.6	15	38	Clear	Feb., 1968
3 - (14)	10.9	12	.18	.14	.56	6.2	4	22	Clear	Jan., 1969
6 - (2)	0.5	4	.05	.02	.13	6.2	32	66	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
6 - (5)	4.6	2	.17	.06	.43	5.6	52	100	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
6 - (8)	5.8	2	.15	.08	.44	6.4	26	72	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
6 - (12)	87.0	7	.50	.45	2.25	6.6	13	26	Dark brown	July, 1969
6 - (13)	20.7	7	.30	.16	1.13	6.4	6	11	Dark brown	July, 1969
7 - (9)	9.7	3	.22	.13	.69	5.4	10	39	Med. brown	Feb., 1968
7 - (11)	0.7	10	.04	.02	.14	6.1	33	80	Clear	Feb., 1968
7 - (12)	1.5	4	.10	.03	.22	5.4	15	42	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
9 - (6)	5.3	4	.11	.10	.38	5.6	11	42	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
13 - (10)	6.8	7	.15	.09	.43	5.8	17	51	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
14 - (15)	12.7	4	.21	.11	.58	6.3	42	107	Lt. brown	Jan., 1969
16 - (13)	0.5	16	.04	.03	.11	6.2	11	142	Clear	Feb., 1968
18 - (9)	3.7	21	.10	.08	.29	5.2	14	23	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
22 - (6)	5.7	11	.28	.04	.64	7.2	75	140	Clear	July, 1969
22 - (16)	0.2	4	.05	.03	.20	7.4	81	184	Clear	Oct., 1969
23 - (3)	0.3	1	.03	.02	.08	6.6	65	240	Clear	Oct., 1969

Appendix 1A. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Surface acres	Max. depth (feet)	Max. length (miles)	Max. width (miles)	Miles shore-line	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sample date
(T42N - R12W cont.)										
35 - (16)	12.7	8	.27	.13	1.06	6.2	7	25	Dark brown	July, 1969
36 - (6)	1.6	4	.08	.04	.26	5.6	24	47	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
T42N - R13W										
4 - (3)	9.9	13	.21	.10	.50	6.8	11	34	Clear	July, 1969
12 - (3)	1.4	6	.07	.04	.20	5.8	18	46	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
13 - (8)	1.4	5	.06	.05	.19	6.0	41	98	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
13 - (14)	0.9	7	.07	.03	.18	7.0	36	81	Clear	Oct., 1969
13 - (15)	8.9	2	.28	.11	.64	7.1	44	90	Dark brown	Aug., 1969
19 - (8)	38.5	17	.39	.24	1.18	6.2	33	67	Dark brown	July, 1969
19 - (13)	0.7	6	.04	.04	.13	5.6	32	66	Lt. brown	Feb., 1968
19 - (15)	5.7	12	.15	.08	.41	6.0	8	33	Clear	Feb., 1968
21 - (7)	4.9	15	.22	.07	.79	7.4	41	93	Clear	July, 1969
23 - (12)	7.1	6	.24	.08	.58	6.2	35	60	Med. brown	Aug., 1969
29 - (2)	13.4	10	.22	.12	.55	6.5	6	16	Lt. brown	Aug., 1969
30 - (1)	0.1	1	.01	.01	.03	7.3	75	159	Clear	Sept., 1971
33 - (9)	2.2	6	.11	.05	.26	7.0	33	67	Clear	Feb., 1968
Named Lakes	26,193.4				562.70					
Unnamed Lakes	4,007.3				299.10					
Totals	30,200.7				861.80					
Average						6.2	23	54		

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Named Lakes	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage	Lake rating*
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody		
Adventure Lake	Landlocked	.74	0	100	.74	1.09	2	0	100	0	63
Alder Lake	Landlocked	.49	15	85	.49	1.16	1	0	100	0	59
Anah Springs	Potato Cr.	.69	15	85	.69	4.03	25	50	50	0	48
Baker Lake	Landlocked	1.70	0	100	1.81	2.87	20	0	100	1.21	56
Balsam Lake	Red Cedar R.	3.61	10	90	46.20	3.09	20	0	100	.34	66
Banks Lake	Landlocked	.58	0	100	.58	1.13	18	85	15	0	46
Bashaw Trout Springs	North Fork Clam River	.64	15	85	.64	1.80	0	0	0	0	51
Bass Lake	Landlocked	.99	0	100	.99	3.65	10	0	100	2.99	67
Bass Lake	Landlocked	1.33	0	100	1.33	1.54	0	0	0	.01	64
Bass Lake	Landlocked	1.00	0	100	1.00	1.60	2	100	0	.01	64
Bean Brook Springs	Bean Brook	.25	5	95	1.24	2.67	37	100	0	1.03	57
Bean Lake	Bean Brook	1.44	20	80	1.44	1.50	115	40	60	.19	63
Bear Track Lake	Landlocked	1.67	0	100	1.67	1.67	11	0	100	.30	66
Beartrap Lake	Landlocked	.15	0	100	.15	1.86	2	0	100	1.18	59
Beaver Lake	Landlocked	.62	0	100	.62	1.48	38	100	0	.29	55
Beaver Lodge Pond	Sawyer Cr.	.27	20	80	.27	1.67	13	70	30	.48	57
Berry Lake	Landlocked	.56	0	100	.56	2.97	4	0	100	0	63
Big Bass Lake	Landlocked	1.52	0	100	1.52	1.23	6	20	80	.06	66
Big Casey Lake	Casey Creek	1.59	0	100	11.28	1.45	179	70	30	.90	56
Big Devil Lake	Brill River	1.14	10	90	2.39	1.85	30	95	5	0	64
Big Ripley Lake	Landlocked	.82	10	90	.82	1.57	10	100	0	.02	66

*See page 265 for explanation of rating.

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Named Lakes	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage	Lake rating
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody		
Birch Lake	Red Cedar R.	1.78	2	98	41.95	2.51	0	0	0	.56	62
Bodins Lake	Landlocked	.16	0	100	.16	1.35	0	0	0	0	61
Bond Lake	Totagatic R.	3.14	15	85	3.14	1.59	25	100	0	0	53
Boyle Brook Springs	Boyle Brook	1.22	0	100	1.22	1.70	10	95	5	.55	57
Bridge Lake	Landlocked	.12	0	100	.12	2.30	3	100	0	1.14	49
Brinkman Lake	Landlocked	1.49	30	70	1.49	1.24	1	50	50	.15	53
Browns Lake	Beaver Brook	.44	30	70	.53	1.36	2	100	0	0	53
Bughouse Lake	Landlocked	.31	0	100	.31	1.74	17	5	95	0	44
Cable Lake	Landlocked	2.16	5	95	2.16	1.52	43	50	50	.20	56
Camp Lake	Landlocked	.14	0	100	.14	1.51	0	0	0	.68	49
Casey Creek Flowage	Casey Creek	1.19	0	100	19.39	2.53	20	50	50	3.53	48
Casper Lake	Landlocked	1.27	60	40	1.92	1.44	2	0	100	0	53
Chain Lake	Landlocked	.29	10	90	.29	2.75	0	0	0	0	43
Chain Lake	Landlocked	.29	70	30	.47	1.41	0	0	0	0	42
Chicog Lake	Chicog Creek	1.25	0	100	12.88	1.74	21	100	0	.01	61
Chinty Lake	Landlocked	.32	20	80	.32	1.40	0	0	0	0	61
Chippanazie Lake	Chippanazie Cr.	1.59	30	70	13.46	1.22	80	100	0	1.30	57
Cloverleaf Lake	Landlocked	.77	0	100	.77	1.63	168	80	20	0	55
Colton Flowage	Totagatic River	.75	0	100	74.85	3.55	2	2	98	.03	59
County Line Lake	Landlocked	.60	0	100	.68	2.74	2	0	100	1.18	63
Cranberry Flowage	Chippanazie Cr.	1.57	0	100	16.03	2.39	50	60	40	4.17	49
Cranberry Lake	Whisky Creek	.98	25	75	.98	1.12	75	100	0	0	53
Crystal Lake	Potato Creek	1.11	20	80	1.11	1.78	35	10	90	.09	43
Cyclone Lake	Landlocked	.36	5	95	.36	1.14	55	90	10	.02	59

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Named Lakes	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage	Lake rating
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody		
Dago Creek Springs	Dago Creek	1.00	40	60	1.00	2.28	36	70	30	0	57
Deep Lake	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.61	3	100	0	.65	63
Deep Lake	Landlocked	1.04	6	94	1.79	1.81	0	0	0	.01	64
Deer Lake	Casey Creek	2.79	0	100	14.87	1.97	64	100	0	0	53
Deer Lake	Landlocked	1.08	40	60	1.08	1.51	8	5	95	0	38
Derosier Lake	Totagatic River	.69	0	100	.69	1.63	111	100	0	.01	58
Devils Lake	Bean Brook	.40	0	100	.40	1.41	1	0	100	0	45
Dilly Lake	Potato Creek	1.45	20	80	22.72	1.81	150	90	10	.02	49
Dock Lake	Landlocked	1.64	20	80	1.64	1.87	4	0	100	.22	44
Dugan Lake	Dugan Run	1.42	0	100	1.99	1.31	47	95	5	0	54
Dunn Lake	Casey Creek	1.59	0	100	8.86	1.85	1	0	100	.03	54
Earl Springs	Namekagon River	.41	0	100	.41	1.82	2	100	0	.18	59
Elbow Lake	Landlocked	.20	0	100	.20	2.22	0	0	0	1.33	61
Eliza Lake	Landlocked	.16	0	100	.16	1.47	30	80	20	0	59
Elizabeth Lake	Landlocked	.17	0	100	.17	1.28	15	30	70	0	59
Ellsworth Lake	Landlocked	1.76	20	80	1.76	1.65	90	30	70	.14	49
Evergreen Lake	Landlocked	.36	0	100	.36	1.01	65	100	0	.01	49
Fawn Lake	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.49	0	0	0	.64	50
Fenton Lake	Landlocked	1.69	10	90	1.90	2.51	0	0	0	.10	60
Fish Lake	Landlocked	.86	0	100	.86	1.57	145	35	65	.76	44
Floyd Lake	Landlocked	.30	0	100	.30	1.59	10	80	20	0	61
Gardner Lake	Landlocked	1.37	10	90	1.37	2.49	3	50	50	.02	55
Gilmore Lake	Totagatic River	5.21	0	100	5.21	2.76	130	40	60	.02	62
Glendennon Lake	Landlocked	.18	0	100	.18	1.23	1	0	100	0	50

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Named Lakes	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage	Lake rating
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody		
Goose Lake	Landlocked	2.90	5	95	2.90	2.10	330	70	30	.23	47
Goose Lake	Landlocked	.56	0	100	.56	1.20	0	0	0	.52	44
Grass Lake	Landlocked	.52	0	100	.52	1.16	24	30	70	0	40
Grassy Lake	Landlocked	.51	0	100	.51	1.69	90	10	90	1.45	42
Green Lake	Landlocked	.98	20	80	.98	1.38	38	100	0	0	55
Gull Creek Springs	Gull Creek	2.06	10	90	2.06	3.47	20	60	40	1.09	57
Gull Lake	Gull Creek	4.51	5	95	5.69	1.78	105	70	30	.04	57
Harmon Lake	Landlocked	1.38	0	100	1.38	2.78	0	0	0	2.55	54
Harrison Lake	Landlocked	.94	60	40	.94	1.21	30	5	95	.64	45
Haugen Lake	Landlocked	1.58	10	90	3.02	2.50	22	0	100	.58	49
Hay Lake	Hay Creek	1.94	10	90	11.48	1.71	310	88	12	.08	57
Heart Lake	West Fork Clam River	.76	30	70	.76	1.57	0	0	0	0	42
Hointville Lake	Landlocked	.41	0	100	.41	1.42	18	40	60	0	63
Holmes Lake	Landlocked	.52	0	100	.52	1.83	0	0	0	1.16	46
Horseshoe Lake	Landlocked	.39	5	95	.39	1.26	0	0	0	0	48
Horseshoe Lake	Landlocked	1.70	0	100	1.70	1.94	0	0	0	.03	59
Island Lake	Landlocked	2.05	0	100	2.05	1.52	35	54	46	.02	61
Jerry Lake	Landlocked	1.45	15	85	1.45	1.65	160	0	100	0	46
Johnson Lake	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	2.36	0	0	0	1.50	42
Kekegama Lake	Bear Creek	2.78	10	90	4.23	2.16	88	90	10	.03	55
King Lake	Landlocked	.78	0	100	.78	1.49	23	0	100	.54	46
Kingelm Lake	Landlocked	1.44	13	87	1.44	1.58	30	70	30	0	40
Kinny Lake	Landlocked	.39	0	100	.39	1.22	30	5	95	0	57
Lakeside Lake	Landlocked	1.13	0	100	1.13	1.36	27	30	70	.80	50

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Named Lakes	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage	Lake rating
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody		
Lazy Island Lake	Landlocked	.48	0	100	.48	2.30	4	0	100	0	65
Leach Lake	Landlocked	.78	40	60	.78	2.61	0	0	0	.02	59
Leaman Lake	Boyer Creek	.16	0	100	.16	1.59	10	30	70	.50	46
Leesome Lake	Landlocked	1.22	0	100	1.22	2.69	2	0	100	.32	65
Leisure Lake	Landlocked	.89	0	100	.89	1.38	15	0	100	.60	59
Leonard Lake	Landlocked	.55	60	40	.55	1.53	0	0	0	0	38
Lincoln Lake	Casey Creek	1.11	30	70	2.37	1.35	84	70	30	.01	61
Little Bass Lake	Landlocked	.23	0	100	.23	1.20	2	0	100	.01	65
Little Bass Lake	Landlocked	.76	0	100	.76	1.20	93	100	0	0	39
Little Cable Lake	Landlocked	.66	30	70	.66	1.50	20	0	100	0	40
Little Casey Lake	Casey Creek	.39	10	90	7.27	1.17	27	60	40	0	51
Little Devil Lake	Brill River	1.25	10	90	1.25	2.07	77	30	70	.01	56
Little Dugan Lake	Dugan Run	.57	0	100	.57	1.07	6	100	0	.18	53
Little Grassy Lake	Landlocked	.32	0	100	.32	1.96	30	20	80	1.32	40
Little Kekegama Lake	Landlocked	.33	60	40	.33	1.43	2	0	100	0	57
Little Long Lake	Landlocked	.84	80	20	.84	2.30	3	0	100	.14	53
Little Mackay Creek Springs	Little Mackay Cr.	.35	5	95	.35	1.69	30	50	50	.01	55
Little Mud Lake	Brill River	.62	8	92	.62	1.33	12	10	90	.02	49
Little Ripley Lake	Landlocked	.45	10	90	.45	2.26	0	0	0	.03	50
Little Sand Lake	Landlocked	.79	0	100	.79	1.10	0	0	0	.01	66
Little Spooner Lake	Yellow R.	.50	10	90	.50	1.79	33	10	90	.01	53
Little Stone Lake	Landlocked	.34	10	90	.34	1.25	0	0	0	.01	63
Long Lake	Brill River	18.61	10	90	29.12	4.73	675	40	60	.29	70
Loon Lake	Landlocked	.36	0	100	.36	2.31	0	0	0	1.51	59

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Named Lakes	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage	Lake rating
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody		
Loon Lake	Landlocked	.59	0	100	.59	2.73	0	0	0	0	61
Loon Lake	Landlocked	.32	0	100	.32	1.73	4	50	50	0	54
Loon Lake	Landlocked	.38	0	100	.38	1.59	3	100	0	0	61
Lost Lake	Landlocked	1.14	0	100	1.14	1.26	560	100	0	1.08	49
Lost Lake	Landlocked	.16	0	100	.16	1.37	0	0	0	.23	52
Lost Lake	Landlocked	1.72	0	100	1.72	1.11	990	90	10	1.00	48
Lower Kimball Lake	Totagatic R.	.76	0	100	2.00	1.57	38	90	10	.19	56
Lower McKenzie Lake	McKenzie Cr.	1.19	0	100	19.86	1.64	30	0	100	.46	56
Loyhead Lake	Landlocked	.55	0	100	.91	3.40	7	0	100	3.26	56
Lutz Lake	Beaver Brook	1.27	20	80	2.01	1.32	23	50	50	0	46
Mack Lake	Landlocked	.62	10	90	.62	1.12	178	90	10	0	58
MacKay Springs	MacKay Cr.	.28	15	85	.28	2.74	23	60	40	.93	55
MacRae Lake	Landlocked	.85	0	100	1.03	3.26	7	60	40	4.23	51
Mallard Lake	Landlocked	.15	0	100	.15	1.92	0	0	0	1.45	57
Matson Lake	Landlocked	.36	0	100	.36	2.85	0	0	0	.53	55
Matthews Lake	Stuntz Br.	1.56	0	100	1.56	1.16	32	100	0	.01	63
McCune Lake	Landlocked	1.97	20	80	1.97	2.62	13	0	100	.11	56
McKenzie Springs	McKenzie Creek	.11	10	90	.11	3.25	20	30	70	0	55
McKinley Lake	Casey Cr.	1.47	5	95	3.15	1.53	110	60	40	0	56
McLain Lake	Landlocked	.72	0	100	.72	1.18	69	95	5	.03	62
Middle Kimball Lake	Totagatic R.	.51	0	100	1.24	1.08	4	50	50	0	64
Middle Lake	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.28	3	0	100	0	52
Miles Lake	Landlocked	.60	0	100	.60	1.28	26	100	0	0	58
Mill Pond	Landlocked	.19	30	70	.19	1.94	35	0	100	0	50
Miller Lake	Landlocked	1.07	30	70	1.07	1.98	20	40	60	.05	51

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Named Lakes	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage	Lake rating
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody		
Minong Flowage	Totagatic R.	8.27	0	100	233.62	4.48	52	100	0	5.47	66
Monday Lake	Landlocked	1.96	15	85	1.96	2.58	80	70	30	0	58
Moody Lake	Landlocked	.52	0	100	.52	2.61	0	0	0	0	51
Mosquito Lake	Landlocked	.27	0	100	.27	1.11	0	0	0	0	59
Mud Lake	Brill River	1.67	15	85	1.67	2.71	130	10	90	0	51
Mud Lake	Landlocked	1.35	0	100	1.35	1.30	310	60	40	0	37
Mud Lake	Landlocked	.23	0	100	.23	1.33	32	100	0	.56	51
Mud Lake	Landlocked	.58	0	100	.58	1.45	21	20	80	0	40
Nancy Lake	Totagatic R.	4.09	0	100	6.93	2.80	63	90	10	1.71	62
Nice Lake	Landlocked	.75	15	85	.75	1.11	165	100	0	0	54
Nick Lake	Landlocked	.37	0	100	.37	2.98	45	85	15	2.12	63
No Mans Lake	Landlocked	.50	0	100	.50	1.51	2	0	100	.01	61
North Twin Lake	Landlocked	.94	0	100	.94	1.81	3	0	100	.01	60
Oak Lake	Landlocked	.49	10	90	.49	1.34	1	0	100	0	59
Oak Lake	Landlocked	1.24	0	100	1.24	2.40	0	0	0	3.15	38
Offers Lake	Landlocked	.28	0	100	.28	2.05	0	0	0	.11	59
Ole Lake	Landlocked	.42	0	100	.42	1.38	0	0	0	1.27	59
Otter Lake	Landlocked	.22	0	100	.22	1.98	0	0	0	1.00	59
Pavlas Lake	Landlocked	.73	45	55	.73	1.80	3	0	100	.01	64
Pear Lake	Landlocked	1.31	0	100	1.31	1.41	31	60	40	.03	59
Perch Lake	Landlocked	.33	0	100	.33	1.13	10	70	30	0	52
Peters Lake	Landlocked	.32	0	100	.32	1.46	1	0	100	0	50
Peufald Lake #1	Landlocked	.33	0	100	.40	2.75	0	0	0	.09	59

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Named Lakes	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage	Lake rating
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody		
Peufald Lake #2	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.73	0	0	0	.02	61
Peufald Lake #3	Landlocked	.21	0	100	.21	1.92	5	100	0	.01	61
Pickerel Lake	Landlocked	.24	0	100	.24	1.21	10	80	20	.38	50
Pine Island Lake	Landlocked	.22	0	100	.22	1.61	0	0	0	.83	52
Pine Lake	Landlocked	.31	0	100	.31	1.50	2	0	100	.38	48
Pokegama Lake	Shell Creek	6.90	0	100	6.90	2.02	630	90	10	.31	57
Pollywog Lake	Landlocked	.15	0	100	.15	1.88	1	0	100	.76	47
Potato Lake	Potato Creek	2.31	10	90	4.09	1.31	5	70	30	.01	54
Rainy Lake	Landlocked	.44	0	100	.44	1.62	0	0	0	.88	44
Randall Lake	Yellow River	.21	35	65	.21	1.50	42	80	20	0	41
Red Lake	Landlocked	.66	10	90	.66	2.69	12	10	90	1.61	59
Rice Lake	Landlocked	1.30	0	100	17.42	2.18	205	100	0	0	51
Rigler Lake	Landlocked	.38	0	100	.38	1.31	2	100	0	0	46
Ripley Lake	Landlocked	1.03	20	80	1.03	1.86	0	0	0	0	52
River Lake	Landlocked	.15	0	100	.15	1.49	0	0	0	1.12	54
Rock Lake	Landlocked	.56	0	100	.56	1.43	6	0	100	.32	57
Rocky Ridge Lake	Rocky Ridge Creek	.69	0	100	6.52	1.86	53	90	10	.21	46
Round Lake	Landlocked	.21	10	90	.21	1.46	2	10	90	0	53
Round Lake	Landlocked	.53	0	100	.53	1.83	0	0	0	.58	44
Round Lake	Landlocked	.15	0	100	.15	1.21	2	100	0	0	50
Sams Lake	Landlocked	.30	0	100	.30	2.64	3	100	0	1.32	52
Sand Lake	Landlocked	2.23	0	100	2.23	1.27	44	30	70	.01	61
Sawmill Lake	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.53	4	100	0	.82	57
Sawyer Creek Springs	Sawyer Cr.	.49	60	40	.49	2.18	7	100	0	0	57
Schullenberger Lake	Landlocked	.66	0	100	.66	1.55	2	0	100	.75	53

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Named Lakes	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage	Lake rating
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody		
Scoot Lake	Landlocked	.45	0	100	.45	1.87	6	20	80	1.22	55
Scovils Lake	Landlocked	1.93	0	100	1.93	1.33	0	0	0	.01	61
Severson Lake	Landlocked	.22	50	50	.22	2.00	0	0	0	0	48
Seymour Lake	Landlocked	.78	0	100	.78	1.64	60	20	80	0	50
Shallow Lake	Boyer Creek	2.85	20	80	2.85	2.68	10	0	100	0	50
Shallow Lake	Landlocked	.84	0	100	.84	1.89	0	0	0	.08	59
Shell Lake	Landlocked	14.98	15	85	16.06	1.43	20	0	100	.97	68
Sherman Lake	Landlocked	.20	0	100	.20	1.07	5	0	100	0	50
Shingle Camp Lake	Landlocked	.77	0	100	.77	1.78	0	0	0	.63	46
Silver Lake	Landlocked	2.62	10	90	2.62	1.69	0	0	0	.04	64
Sleepy Eye Lake	Landlocked	.82	0	100	.82	1.39	0	0	0	.02	58
Slim Creek Flowage	Slim Creek	.86	0	100	3.23	3.05	2	100	0	3.00	51
Slim Lake	Slim Creek	1.90	10	90	1.90	1.26	0	0	0	0	66
Snag Lake	Landlocked	.79	20	80	.79	1.90	0	0	0	0	49
South Twin Lake	Landlocked	.84	0	100	.84	1.531	10	95	5	.01	63
Spider Lake #1	Landlocked	.48	0	100	.50	1.95	1	0	100	.60	64
Spider Lake #2	Landlocked	.16	0	100	.16	1.46	1	0	100	.35	59
Spider Lake #3	Landlocked	.30	0	100	.30	2.40	2	0	100	1.42	57
Spider Lake #4	Landlocked	.12	0	100	.12	1.98	2	0	100	1.68	57
Spider Lake #5	Landlocked	.89	0	100	.89	5.00	12	0	100	6.51	59
Spooner Lake	Yellow R.	11.75	10	90	17.72	2.41	680	70	30	.66	59
Sport Lake	Landlocked	.82	70	30	.82	2.35	38	20	80	0	43
Spring Creek Flowage	Spring Cr.	.38	0	100	.38	2.68	18	50	50	.27	53
Spring Lake	Landlocked	.84	10	90	.84	2.21	187	95	5	.05	52
Spring Lake	Veazie Cr.	.52	35	65	.52	1.28	42	20	80	0	47

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Named Lakes	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage	Lake rating
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody		
Spring Lake	Landlocked	2.47	30	70	2.47	1.24	98	80	20	.01	59
Spring Lake	Rocky Ridge Cr.	.61	40	60	.61	1.46	60	60	40	0	55
Spring Lake	Five-mile Cr.	.73	0	100	.73	1.89	13	100	0	.01	49
Spute Lake	Landlocked	.25	0	100	.25	1.83	0	0	0	0	59
Stanberry Lake	Namekagon R.	.33	30	70	.33	1.12	15	100	0	.08	42
Star Lake	Landlocked	1.00	25	75	1.00	1.43	73	0	100	0	38
Starkey Lake	Landlocked	.40	60	40	.40	1.18	2	0	100	0	36
Stauffer Lake	Landlocked	.48	0	100	.48	2.07	2	0	100	1.88	49
Stone Lake	Landlocked	.87	60	40	.87	1.33	0	0	0	0	46
Stone Lake	Landlocked	2.47	10	90	2.47	1.25	10	100	0	.02	61
Sugarbush Lake	Landlocked	.32	0	100	.44	2.71	2	0	100	0	55
Sugarbush Lake	Maggie Creek	.75	0	100	.75	1.91	90	60	40	0	44
Sunfish Lake	Landlocked	.62	0	100	.62	1.60	35	35	65	.01	57
Superior Lake	Landlocked	.23	0	100	.23	2.11	0	0	0	1.83	57
Taylor Lake	Little Frog Cr.	.55	0	100	.55	1.76	60	100	0	.83	44
Telstar Lake	Landlocked	.17	0	100	.17	2.54	2	100	0	1.58	55
Tomahawk Lake	Landlocked	.47	0	100	.47	1.11	1	0	100	0	65
Tony Lake	Yellow River	1.00	20	80	1.00	1.53	78	95	5	0	45
Tower Lake	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.18	0	0	0	0	55
Tozer Lake	Landlocked	.76	30	70	.76	1.33	0	0	0	.04	59
Tranus Lake	Tranus Creek	1.94	5	95	1.94	1.39	290	90	10	1.08	48
Trego Lake	Namekagon River	8.08	20	80	290.40	5.67	4	0	100	2.11	64
Trego Pond	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.44	0	0	0	.24	42
Tucker Lake	Landlocked	.53	0	100	.53	1.85	2	0	100	0	46

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Named Lakes	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage	Lake rating
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody		
Twin Lake, East	Brill River	.17	0	100	2.85	1.21	20	80	20	0	58
Twin Lake, West	Brill River	.29	0	100	2.68	1.11	10	5	95	0	60
Upper Kimball Lake	Totagatic River	.73	0	100	.73	1.40	2	100	0	.01	58
Veazie Springs	Veazie Creek	.51	30	70	.51	2.67	8	100	0	0	55
Vollmers Lake	Landlocked	.21	0	100	.21	1.85	0	0	0	.34	49
Warner Lake	Landlocked	.32	0	100	.32	1.26	1	0	100	.01	55
Watson Lake	Landlocked	.97	10	90	.97	1.66	0	0	0	0	50
Welsh Lake	Landlocked	1.16	0	100	1.48	1.84	5	10	90	2.19	46
West Lake	Landlocked	.28	0	100	.28	1.97	0	0	0	1.60	55
Westenberg Spring	Westenberg Cr.	.88	20	80	.88	1.46	2	100	0	0	53
Whalen Creek Spring	Whalen Creek	.18	0	100	.18	1.73	1	100	0	.12	53
Whalen Lake	Whalen Creek	1.19	20	80	4.63	1.71	15	100	0	.01	57
Wilcox Lake, East	Landlocked	.39	15	85	.39	1.17	4	100	0	.11	56
Wilcox Lake, West	Landlocked	.50	20	80	.50	1.51	8	0	100	0	46
Wilkerson Lake	Landlocked	2.78	0	100	2.78	2.20	210	2	98	.14	44
Wolf Lake	Landlocked	.36	0	100	.36	2.67	40	10	90	2.00	53
Yechout Lake	Landlocked	1.66	80	20	1.66	2.46	30	10	90	0	50
Yellow River Flowage	Yellow River	4.40	30	70	36.52	2.88	385	45	55	1.78	49

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
T37N - R10W										
1 - (1)	Landlocked	.17	0	100	.17	1.86	0	0	0	.79
1 - (4)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.22	0	0	0	.35
1 - (5)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.23	0	0	0	0
1 - (12)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.54	0	0	0	0
1 - (14)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.34	5	100	0	.36
2 - (1a)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.39	7	100	0	0
2 - (1b)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.17	1.13	1	0	100	0
2 - (6)	Landlocked	.02	0	100	.02	1.23	0	0	0	.18
2 - (8)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.40	7	60	40	.52
2 - (14)	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	2.04	0	0	0	.82
2 - (15a)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	2.03	4	20	80	.86
2 - (15c)	Landlocked	.03	0	100	.03	1.23	1	0	100	.33
2 - (15d)	Landlocked	.03	0	100	.03	1.13	1	0	100	.15
2 - (16)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.23	1	0	100	.23
3 - (9)	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	1.89	0	0	0	.92
4 - (8)	Landlocked	.54	0	100	.54	1.21	60	100	0	.55
4 - (13a)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.59	4	80	20	.40
4 - (13c)	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	1.54	2	100	0	.65
4 - (16)	Landlocked	.02	0	100	.02	1.05	2	90	10	.14
5 - (6)	Landlocked	.16	0	100	.16	1.38	0	0	0	.34
5 - (8)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.38	2	50	50	.44
6 - (3a)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.14	2	0	100	.29
6 - (3b)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.15	0	0	0	.24
6 - (10a)	Landlocked	.12	0	100	.12	1.04	0	0	0	.20

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T37N - R10W cont.)										
6 - (10c)	Landlocked	.04	0	100	.04	1.60	0	0	0	.42
6 - (16)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.21	1	100	0	0
7 - (11)	Landlocked	.17	0	100	.17	1.81	5	100	0	0
7 - (15)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.32	2	100	0	0
8 - (15a)	Landlocked	.14	0	100	.14	1.19	0	0	0	0
8 - (15b)	Landlocked	.19	0	100	.19	1.03	2	50	50	0
8 - (16)	Landlocked	.10	60	40	.10	1.46	0	0	0	0
9 - (3)	Landlocked	.04	40	60	.04	1.02	2	0	100	0
9 - (4a)	Landlocked	.27	25	75	.27	2.37	40	30	70	0
9 - (4d)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.27	1	0	100	0
9 - (8)	Landlocked	.30	40	60	.30	1.54	3	80	20	0
9 - (11)	Landlocked	.22	40	60	.22	1.27	6	100	0	0
9 - (13)	Landlocked	.06	5	95	.06	1.57	1	0	100	.12
9 - (14)	Landlocked	.14	30	70	.14	2.41	5	10	90	0
10 - (5)	Landlocked	.03	0	100	.03	1.02	0	0	0	.23
10 - (12)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.45	2	0	100	.28
10 - (15)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.55	0	0	0	.32
11 - (1)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.55	1	100	0	.12
11 - (2)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.61	3	0	100	0
11 - (3)	Landlocked	.04	0	100	.04	1.58	1	100	0	0
11 - (5)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.95	0	0	0	0
12 - (4)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.66	10	0	100	0
12 - (6)	Landlocked	.12	0	100	.12	1.61	0	0	0	.50

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T37N - R10W cont.)										
12 - (16)	Landlocked	.48	0	100	.48	1.20	0	0	0	.10
13 - (1)	Landlocked	.21	0	100	.21	1.15	0	0	0	0
13 - (5)	Landlocked	.21	0	100	.21	1.22	1	0	100	0
14 - (10)	Landlocked	.12	0	100	.12	1.54	3	100	0	0
15 - (2)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.52	3	0	100	.01
15 - (3)	Landlocked	.04	0	100	.04	1.20	1	0	100	0
15 - (4)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.16	2	100	0	0
15 - (5a)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.33	0	0	0	.09
15 - (5d)	Landlocked	.04	0	100	.04	1.23	0	0	0	0
15 - (14)	Landlocked	.04	0	100	.04	1.35	0	0	0	0
16 - (11)	Landlocked	.20	0	100	.20	1.04	2	100	0	0
16 - (13)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.35	40	100	0	0
17 - (3)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.21	0	0	0	0
17 - (4)	Landlocked	.17	0	100	.17	1.32	1	0	100	.01
17 - (12)	Landlocked	.31	0	100	.31	2.41	3	0	100	0
18 - (2)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.40	0	0	0	0
18 - (4)	Landlocked	.24	0	100	.24	1.45	0	0	0	0
18 - (10)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.18	0	0	0	0
18 - (11)	Landlocked	.04	0	100	.04	1.32	0	0	0	0
19 - (9,11)	Landlocked	.36	0	100	.36	2.67	5	0	100	1.19
19 - (12)	Landlocked	.03	0	100	.03	1.37	0	0	0	.25
20 - (1)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.40	4	60	40	0
20 - (2)	Landlocked	.12	0	100	.12	1.87	8	0	100	0
20 - (4)	Landlocked	.19	10	90	.19	1.91	1	100	0	0

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T37N - R10W cont.)										
20 - (11)	Landlocked	.20	0	100	.20	1.66	0	0	0	.36
20 - (16)	Landlocked	.27	0	100	.27	1.33	3	40	60	0
21 - (4a)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.30	8	30	70	0
21 - (4c)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.13	3	0	100	0
21 - (4d)	Landlocked	.03	0	100	.03	1.21	2	100	0	0
21 - (13)	Landlocked	.02	0	100	.02	1.04	2	100	0	0
21 - (14)	Landlocked	.34	0	100	.34	1.09	1	0	100	0
22 - (5)	Landlocked	.17	0	100	.17	1.16	2	0	100	0
22 - (6)	Landlocked	.19	0	100	.19	1.06	0	0	0	0
22 - (8)	Landlocked	.22	0	100	.22	1.34	1	0	100	0
24 - (9)	Landlocked	1.37	40	60	1.37	1.18	2	100	0	0
28 - (5)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.13	5	100	0	.15
29 - (1)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.21	4	100	0	.28
30 - (5)	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	1.83	7	0	100	.44
31 - (15)	Landlocked	.40	0	100	.40	1.06	6	90	10	0
33 - (2)	Landlocked	2.07	10	90	2.07	2.75	160	30	70	.34
33 - (12)	Landlocked	.59	0	100	.59	2.14	0	0	0	0
33 - (14)	Landlocked	.94	25	75	.94	2.09	13	100	0	0
35 - (3)	Landlocked	.12	95	5	.12	1.11	1	0	100	0
T37N - R11W										
1 - (11)	Landlocked	.28	0	100	.28	2.04	3	0	100	0
3 - (5)	Landlocked	.34	95	5	.34	2.28	2	0	100	0
3 - (6)	Landlocked	.52	0	100	.52	1.22	14	100	0	0

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T37N - R11W cont.)										
5 - (10)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.67	0	0	0	0
5 - (11)	Landlocked	.19	0	100	.19	1.29	0	0	0	0
6 - (3)	Landlocked	.81	60	40	.81	1.81	5	50	50	.02
6 - (16)	Landlocked	.17	0	100	.17	1.08	0	0	0	0
7 - (9)	Landlocked	.68	10	90	.68	1.26	1	0	100	0
8 - (1)	Landlocked	.60	0	100	.60	1.12	0	0	0	0
11 - (11)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.02	3	100	0	0
13 - (4)	Landlocked	.19	0	100	.19	1.27	0	0	0	0
13 - (9)	Brill River	.20	10	90	.20	1.45	0	0	0	0
13 - (16)	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	1.62	0	0	0	0
14 - (6)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.04	4	100	0	0
14 - (7)	Brill River	.07	0	100	.07	1.36	2	0	100	0
14 - (8)	Brill River	.08	0	100	.08	1.04	3	100	0	0
14 - (9)	Landlocked	.01	0	100	.01	1.21	2	100	0	0
17 - (11)	Landlocked	.31	10	90	.31	1.28	18	0	100	0
18 - (2)	Landlocked	.28	0	100	.28	1.18	2	0	100	0
18 - (3)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	3.95	2	60	40	0
19 - (1)	Landlocked	.32	0	100	.32	1.42	12	0	100	0
19 - (5)	Landlocked	.29	10	90	.29	1.09	2	0	100	0
19 - (8a)	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	1.43	1	0	100	0
19 - (8c)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.24	0	0	0	0
20 - (9)	Landlocked	.09	20	80	.09	1.40	7	90	10	0
20 - (15)	Landlocked	.11	15	85	.11	1.72	0	0	0	0

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T37N - R11W cont.)										
24 - (3)	Landlocked	.29	0	100	.29	1.11	0	0	0	0
24 - (13)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.14	0	0	0	0
28 - (1)	Landlocked	.21	0	100	.21	1.41	0	0	0	0
28 - (12)	Landlocked	.21	0	100	.21	2.10	6	0	100	0
29 - (9)	Landlocked	.23	0	100	.23	1.31	0	0	0	0
33 - (2c)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.75	1	100	0	0
33 - (2d)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.29	0	0	0	0
33 - (3)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.12	1	0	100	0
33 - (8)	Landlocked	.19	20	80	.19	1.15	0	0	0	0
34 - (13)	Landlocked	1.05	80	20	1.05	1.29	0	0	0	0
36 - (4)	Brill River	.20	0	100	.20	1.07	2	0	100	0
T37N - R12W										
3 - (10)	Landlocked	.37	0	100	.37	1.20	0	0	0	.15
3 - (14)	Landlocked	.25	20	80	.25	1.23	2	100	0	.43
4 - (3)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.47	0	0	0	0
4 - (8)	Landlocked	.12	0	100	.12	1.47	0	0	0	0
4 - (9)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.04	0	0	0	0
5 - (7)	Landlocked	1.08	20	80	1.08	1.58	68	30	70	0
5 - (13)	Landlocked	.17	0	100	.17	1.44	1	0	100	0
8 - (9)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.37	4	50	50	0
10 - (4)	Landlocked	.49	60	40	.49	1.12	0	0	0	0
10 - (5)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.11	0	0	0	0
10 - (8)	Landlocked	.29	20	80	.29	1.27	0	0	0	0
10 - (14b)	Landlocked	.77	60	40	.77	1.43	0	0	0	0

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T37N - R12W cont.)										
10 - (14c)	Landlocked	.13	70	30	.13	1.06	0	0	0	0
13 - (5)	Landlocked	.18	80	20	.18	1.83	34	10	90	0
13 - (7)	Landlocked	.18	90	10	.18	1.38	3	36	64	0
13 - (12)	Landlocked	.19	20	80	.19	1.88	1	90	10	0
13 - (14)	Landlocked	.64	25	75	.64	1.17	0	0	0	0
14 - (16)	Bear Creek	1.45	50	50	1.45	1.56	15	100	0	0
20 - (14)	Landlocked	.54	15	85	.54	1.07	2	100	0	0
21 - (1)	Landlocked	.31	90	10	.31	1.33	0	0	0	0
22 - (3)	Landlocked	.44	60	40	.44	1.03	2	100	0	0
22 - (4)	Landlocked	.17	20	80	.17	1.51	10	90	10	0
22 - (9)	Landlocked	.19	18	82	.19	1.15	0	0	0	0
22 - (12)	Landlocked	.26	85	15	.26	1.67	1	0	100	0
25 - (7)	Landlocked	.19	0	100	.19	2.02	0	0	0	0
27 - (2)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.43	0	0	0	0
27 - (4)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.16	0	0	0	0
27 - (10)	Bear Creek	.81	60	40	.81	1.01	112	90	10	0
27 - (16)	Landlocked	.23	0	100	.23	1.20	40	100	0	0
T37N - R13W										
13 - (15)	Landlocked	.40	0	100	.40	1.39	0	0	0	.23
14 - (11)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.70	0	0	0	.42
14 - (12)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.52	0	0	0	.48
18 - (2)	Landlocked	.32	20	80	.32	2.22	0	0	0	0
18 - (9)	Landlocked	.44	0	100	.44	2.41	0	0	0	0
19 - (2)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.02	1	50	50	0

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T37N - R13W cont.)										
19 - (8)	Landlocked	.09	20	80	.09	1.75	0	0	0	0
19 - (16)	Landlocked	.14	20	80	.30	1.65	1	0	100	0
20 - (15)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.98	0	0	0	0
21 - (11)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.05	0	0	0	0
21 - (16)	Landlocked	.34	0	100	.34	1.33	2	0	100	.56
23 - (6)	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	1.34	0	0	0	.44
23 - (10)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.43	0	0	0	0
26 - (11)	Landlocked	.12	50	50	.12	1.01	0	0	0	0
27 - (2)	Landlocked	.32	0	100	.32	1.20	10	0	100	.45
27 - (6)	Landlocked	.16	0	100	.16	1.43	4	0	100	.39
28 - (5)	Landlocked	.16	0	100	.16	1.08	30	100	0	0
28 - (7)	Landlocked	.19	0	100	.19	1.65	12	0	100	0
29 - (5)	Landlocked	.26	20	80	.26	1.57	0	0	0	0
29 - (6)	Landlocked	.16	0	100	.16	2.51	2	0	100	0
29 - (16)	Landlocked	.25	10	90	.25	1.96	0	0	0	0
30 - (5)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.22	0	0	0	0
30 - (7b)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.24	0	0	0	0
30 - (7c)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.36	4	100	0	0
30 - (7d)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.44	5	100	0	0
30 - (8)	Landlocked	.19	10	90	.19	1.16	0	0	0	0
31 - (2)	Landlocked	.39	60	40	.39	1.23	0	0	0	0
31 - (14)	Landlocked	.34	50	50	.34	2.32	12	10	90	0
32 - (1)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.10	1	50	50	0

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T37N - R13W cont.)										
32 - (2)	Landlocked	.18	50	50	.18	2.10	4	0	100	0
32 - (9)	Landlocked	.09	90	10	.09	1.04	0	0	0	0
32 - (12b)	Landlocked	.11	20	80	.11	1.17	0	0	0	0
32 - (12d)	Landlocked	.11	30	70	.11	2.07	2	0	100	0
32 - (14)	Landlocked	.21	40	60	.68	1.20	0	0	0	0
35 - (16)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.07	22	0	100	0
36 - (1)	Sucker Creek	.36	0	100	.36	2.68	75	50	50	0
36 - (11)	Landlocked	.39	25	75	.39	1.50	0	0	0	0
T38N - R10W										
1 - (6b)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.28	0	0	0	0
1 - (6d)	Landlocked	.44	10	90	.44	1.58	2	0	100	.03
2 - (4)	Landlocked	.52	10	90	.52	1.87	3	0	100	0
3 - (1)	Landlocked	.41	0	100	.41	1.47	7	0	100	0
3 - (8)	Landlocked	.20	0	100	.20	1.24	0	0	0	0
3 - (9)	Landlocked	.16	0	100	.16	1.62	0	0	0	0
4 - (3)	Landlocked	.33	0	100	.33	1.81	0	0	0	.76
4 - (7)	Landlocked	.28	0	100	.28	1.81	0	0	0	.44
4 - (12)	Landlocked	.17	0	100	.17	1.88	0	0	0	.54
4 - (16)	Landlocked	.18	0	100	.18	1.33	0	0	0	.40
5 - (3)	Landlocked	.24	0	100	.24	1.70	0	0	0	.73
5 - (4)	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	1.19	1	0	100	.30
5 - (12)	Brill River	.07	0	100	.07	1.09	4	100	0	.16
7 - (8a)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.28	0	0	0	.40
7 - (8b)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.13	0	0	0	.07

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T38N - R10W cont.)										
7 - (8c)	Landlocked	.03	0	100	.15	1.52	0	0	0	.33
7 - (8d)	Landlocked	.02	0	100	.02	1.14	2	100	0	.19
7 - (14)	Landlocked	.16	0	100	.16	1.07	25	10	90	.25
7 - (15)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.29	19	100	0	.34
7 - (16)	Landlocked	.16	0	100	.16	1.17	23	95	5	.18
8 - (2)	Brill River	.30	0	100	.30	1.50	3	80	20	1.04
8 - (7)	Landlocked	.29	0	100	.29	1.10	11	100	0	.32
8 - (8)	Landlocked	.20	0	100	.20	1.52	3	100	0	.20
8 - (14a)	Brill River	.13	0	100	.13	1.19	1	80	20	.29
8 - (14b)	Brill River	.04	0	100	.04	1.02	2	60	40	.09
8 - (14c)	Brill River	.04	0	100	.58	1.75	1	100	0	.29
8 - (16)	Brill River	.14	0	100	.14	1.06	1	80	20	.30
9 - (5)	Landlocked	.27	0	100	.27	1.15	0	0	0	.44
10 - (12)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.15	0	0	0	.28
10 - (4)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.24	2	0	100	.44
10 - (15)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.29	0	0	0	.45
11 - (7)	Slim Creek	.27	7	93	2.37	1.46	9	0	100	0
11 - (8)	Landlocked	.12	0	100	.12	1.26	11	100	0	0
11 - (9)	Landlocked	.39	0	100	.39	1.24	1	100	0	0
12 - (7)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.37	10	0	100	0
12 - (14)	Landlocked	.21	0	100	.27	1.15	35	90	10	.29
12 - (15)	Landlocked	.16	0	100	.36	1.16	5	80	20	.42
13 - (1)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.09	1.15	0	0	0	.39
13 - (2)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.33	3	0	100	.35

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T38N - R10W cont.)										
13 - (3)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.17	1.56	0	0	0	.75
13 - (4)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.12	1.13	0	0	0	.50
13 - (10)	Landlocked	.04	0	100	.04	1.25	0	0	0	.13
13 - (12)	Landlocked	.14	0	100	.31	1.98	0	0	0	1.51
13 - (13)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.12	1.63	0	0	0	.69
13 - (14)	Landlocked	.04	0	100	.04	1.27	0	0	0	.38
13 - (15)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.44	2	100	0	.50
13 - (16)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.12	1.03	9	100	0	.25
14 - (2a)	Landlocked	.39	0	100	.39	1.33	0	0	0	.53
14 - (2b)	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	1.44	5	0	100	.51
14 - (3c)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.17	18	100	0	.20
14 - (3d)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.35	9	100	0	.12
14 - (6a)	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	1.46	9	60	40	.40
14 - (6c)	Landlocked	.04	0	100	.04	1.20	1	100	0	.13
14 - (7)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.18	1	0	100	.30
14 - (8)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.21	18	100	0	.14
15 - (1)	Landlocked	.35	0	100	.35	1.69	0	0	0	.83
15 - (5)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.36	0	0	0	.20
21 - (3)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.31	2	0	100	.55
21 - (4)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.13	0	0	0	.20
21 - (9)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.32	13	100	0	.13
22 - (11)	Landlocked	.15	0	100	.15	1.29	1	100	0	.28
22 - (14)	Landlocked	.20	0	100	.20	1.07	10	100	0	.15
23 - (2)	Landlocked	.15	0	100	.15	1.43	0	0	0	.58

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T38N - R10W cont.)										
23 - (6)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.36	0	0	0	.33
23 - (7)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.21	8	0	100	.20
23 - (9)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.36	2	50	50	.06
23 - (10)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.40	1	100	0	.58
24 - (2)	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	1.71	0	0	0	.84
24 - (3)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.50	0	0	0	.45
24 - (4)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.51	0	0	0	.62
24 - (5)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.54	8	0	100	.32
24 - (9)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.13	10	100	0	.15
24 - (11a)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.16	0	0	0	.32
24 - (11c)	Landlocked	.02	0	100	.02	1.12	1	10	90	.07
25 - (9)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.85	3	70	30	.52
25 - (10)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.53	0	0	0	.43
25 - (11)	Landlocked	.14	0	100	.14	1.14	3	95	5	.32
25 - (15)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.50	2	100	0	.52
26 - (6)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.28	7	100	0	.15
26 - (7)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.45	2	50	50	.46
26 - (10)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.53	0	0	0	.76
26 - (11a)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.36	0	0	0	.40
26 - (11b)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.15	2	40	60	.34
26 - (12b)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.31	3	40	60	.29
26 - (12d)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.69	2	100	0	.65
26 - (14a)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.33	0	0	0	.46

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T38N - R10W cont.)										
26 - (14c)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.26	0	0	0	.29
26 - (16)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.19	0	0	0	.29
27 - (5)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.86	1	100	0	.75
27 - (7)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.13	2	100	0	.24
27 - (10)	Landlocked	.24	0	100	.24	1.24	2	100	0	.59
27 - (11)	Landlocked	.18	0	100	.18	1.66	1	100	0	.63
28 - (5)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.15	1	100	0	.16
28 - (7)	Landlocked	.21	0	100	.21	1.13	4	100	0	.44
28 - (12a)	Landlocked	.12	0	100	.12	1.62	14	90	10	0
28 - (12b)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.09	0	0	0	0
29 - (2)	Landlocked	.39	0	100	.39	1.10	0	0	0	.32
29 - (5)	Landlocked	.24	0	100	.24	1.13	44	100	0	.25
30 - (15)	Landlocked	.70	15	85	.70	1.90	38	20	80	0
31 - (3)	Landlocked	.12	0	100	.12	1.04	5	0	100	.28
31 - (4)	Landlocked	.22	0	100	.22	1.11	10	100	0	.25
31 - (13db)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.03	1	50	50	.08
31 - (13dd)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.35	8	60	40	.12
31 - (16)	Landlocked	.12	0	100	.12	1.12	10	50	50	.07
32 - (1)	Landlocked	.23	0	100	.23	1.47	0	0	0	.47
32 - (5a)	Landlocked	.02	0	100	.02	1.04	2	100	0	.19
32 - (5d)	Landlocked	.04	0	100	.04	1.34	6	80	20	.33
32 - (8)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.75	4	100	0	.82
32 - (9)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.23	1	0	100	.30
32 - (13b)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.39	1	100	0	.39

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T38N - R10W cont.)										
32 - (13c)	Landlocked	.25	0	100	.25	1.47	1	100	0	.40
32 - (14)	Landlocked	.04	0	100	.04	1.27	2	50	50	.43
32 - (15)	Landlocked	.21	0	100	.21	1.84	0	0	0	.74
33 - (3)	Landlocked	.11	40	60	.11	1.02	2	100	0	0
33 - (16)	Landlocked	.13	25	75	.13	1.24	10	100	0	0
34 - (9)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.11	8	100	0	0
34 - (10)	Landlocked	.30	0	100	.30	1.22	14	100	0	0
34 - (11)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.23	4	100	0	0
34 - (14)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.17	4	100	0	0
34 - (15a)	Landlocked	.20	0	100	.20	1.11	1	100	0	0
34 - (15b)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.52	0	0	0	0
35 - (2)	Landlocked	.18	0	100	.18	1.02	2	0	100	.12
35 - (3)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.37	3	40	60	.25
35 - (4)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.44	3	100	0	.19
35 - (5)	Landlocked	.04	0	100	.04	1.24	2	100	0	0
35 - (13)	Landlocked	.23	0	100	.23	1.11	3	0	100	0
36 - (2)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.13	1	100	0	.08
36 - (10)	Landlocked	.20	0	100	.20	1.12	0	0	0	0
36 - (16a)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.15	1	100	0	.16
36 - (16c)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.30	4	100	0	.36
T38N - R11W										
1 - (7)	Landlocked	.30	0	100	.30	1.25	0	0	0	0
1 - (10b)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.62	1	100	0	.33
1 - (10c)	Landlocked	.19	0	100	.19	1.23	0	0	0	.33

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T38N - R11W cont.)										
2 - (11)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.78	3	60	40	0
3 - (5)	Landlocked	.20	30	70	.20	1.23	0	0	0	0
3 - (6)	Landlocked	.18	0	100	.18	1.26	0	0	0	0
3 - (13)	Landlocked	.11	100	0	.11	1.53	0	0	0	0
3 - (14)	Landlocked	.15	100	0	.15	1.41	0	0	0	0
3 - (15)	Landlocked	.38	50	50	.38	1.22	0	0	0	0
4 - (1b)	Landlocked	.18	0	100	.18	1.15	0	0	0	0
4 - (1c)	Landlocked	.05	40	60	.05	1.14	0	0	0	0
4 - (3)	Crystal Brook	.16	0	100	.16	2.36	5	0	100	0
5 - (2)	Crystal Brook	.23	0	100	.23	1.13	4	100	0	0
5 - (6)	Crystal Brook	1.33	5	95	3.43	4.53	65	10	90	0
6 - (1)	Crystal Brook	.17	0	100	3.94	2.20	9	0	100	0
6 - (10)	Landlocked	.22	0	100	.22	1.61	0	0	0	.49
6 - (11)	Landlocked	.31	0	100	.31	1.79	6	100	100	.25
6 - (13)	Landlocked	.46	0	100	.46	1.52	0	0	0	0
7 - (3)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.21	0	0	0	.28
8 - (9)	Landlocked	.22	50	50	.22	1.35	3	0	100	0
9 - (1)	Landlocked	.23	10	90	.23	1.18	0	0	0	0
9 - (9)	Landlocked	.44	0	100	.44	1.08	1	100	0	0
9 - (10)	Landlocked	.20	0	100	.20	1.29	1	100	0	0
9 - (13)	Landlocked	.32	50	50	.32	1.11	7	60	40	0
11 - (1)	Landlocked	.28	0	100	.28	1.18	0	0	0	.29
11 - (10)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.21	2	100	0	.11

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T38N - R11W cont.)										
11 - (12)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.16	0	0	0	0
12 - (5b)	Landlocked	.12	0	100	.12	1.29	1	100	0	.34
12 - (5d)	Landlocked	.14	0	100	.14	1.45	1	100	0	.38
12 - (9)	Landlocked	.24	0	100	.24	1.69	2	100	0	.84
13 - (2)	Landlocked	.02	0	100	.02	1.11	0	0	0	.12
13 - (8b)	Landlocked	.16	0	100	.16	1.11	10	100	0	.26
13 - (8c)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.07	15	100	0	.14
13 - (8d)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.13	4	100	0	.32
13 - (15)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.61	0	0	0	.58
13 - (16)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.52	0	0	0	.56
14 - (12)	Landlocked	.33	0	100	.33	1.36	5	80	20	.15
14 - (14)	Landlocked	.22	0	100	.22	1.49	0	0	0	.28
14 - (15)	Landlocked	.12	0	100	.12	1.68	0	0	0	.28
15 - (3)	Landlocked	.68	0	100	.68	1.18	0	0	0	0
15 - (8)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.13	0	0	0	0
17 - (15)	Landlocked	.79	0	100	.79	1.47	0	0	0	0
18 - (9)	Landlocked	.24	0	100	.74	1.28	0	0	0	0
18 - (12)	Landlocked	.50	10	90	.50	1.60	8	0	100	0
20 - (3)	Landlocked	.40	0	100	.40	1.12	0	0	0	0
21 - (9)	Landlocked	.50	25	75	.50	1.11	0	0	0	0
23 - (13)	Landlocked	.24	0	100	.24	1.15	18	100	0	0
24 - (1)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.79	0	0	0	.56
24 - (2)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.14	0	0	0	.28
24 - (3)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.31	0	0	0	.58

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T38N - R11W cont.)										
24 - (9)	Landlocked	.21	0	100	.21	1.41	2	100	0	.13
25 - (2)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.26	0	0	0	0
25 - (4)	Landlocked	.20	0	100	.20	1.38	3	0	100	0
25 - (13)	Landlocked	.14	0	100	.14	1.35	5	60	40	0
26 - (5)	Landlocked	.36	40	60	.36	2.00	0	0	0	.01
27 - (16)	Landlocked	.70	40	60	.70	1.45	0	0	0	0
28 - (6)	Landlocked	.24	60	40	.24	1.11	0	0	0	0
29 - (9)	Landlocked	.43	21	79	.43	1.61	0	0	0	0
31 - (6)	Landlocked	.65	70	30	2.60	1.77	0	0	0	0
31 - (8)	Landlocked	.30	95	5	2.90	1.26	0	0	0	0
32 - (11)	Landlocked	.20	0	100	.20	1.04	1	100	0	0
34 - (2)	Landlocked	1.33	50	50	1.33	1.34	2	0	100	0
34 - (3)	Landlocked	.31	5	95	.31	1.37	5	0	100	0
34 - (15)	Landlocked	.25	20	80	.25	1.61	30	100	0	0
36 - (8)	Landlocked	.49	35	65	.49	3.12	20	0	100	0
T38N - R12W										
4 - (10)	Beaver Brook	.05	40	60	.05	1.12	3	50	50	0
4 - (11b)	Beaver Brook	.03	0	100	.03	1.79	3	0	100	.08
4 - (11c)	Beaver Brook	.02	0	100	.02	1.13	1	100	0	.05
5 - (7a)	Yellow River	.02	0	100	.02	1.27	1	40	60	0
5 - (7b)	Yellow River	.03	0	100	.06	1.15	1	40	60	0
5 - (8bb)	Yellow River	.04	0	100	.04	1.92	1	0	100	0
5 - (8bc)	Yellow River	.01	0	100	.01	1.04	1	70	30	0

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T38N - R12W cont.)										
5 - (16a)	Beaver Brook	.03	0	100	.03	1.27	1	100	0	.08
5 - (16b)	Beaver Brook	.01	0	100	.01	1.04	1	100	0	.03
5 - (16d)	Beaver Brook	.01	0	100	.01	1.05	1	100	0	.04
6 - (4)	Yellow River	.03	0	100	.03	1.01	1	50	50	0
9 - (6)	Beaver Brook	2.46	30	70	2.46	1.13	3	100	0	.06
9 - (9a)	Beaver Brook	.07	0	100	.07	1.03	2	80	20	.08
9 - (9ba)	Beaver Brook	.01	0	100	.01	1.76	1	60	40	.11
9 - (9bc)	Beaver Brook	.01	0	100	.03	1.13	2	75	25	.10
10 - (16)	Landlocked	.56	0	100	.56	1.57	11	20	80	.01
12 - (13)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.58	0	0	0	.32
12 - (16)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.13	0	0	0	.25
13 - (4)	Landlocked	.28	0	100	.28	1.28	0	0	0	.26
21 - (14)	Landlocked	.24	100	0	.24	1.11	0	0	0	0
22 - (2,3)	Beaver Brook	1.28	20	80	3.29	2.46	20	50	50	0
23 - (4)	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	1.81	1	100	0	.22
23 - (7)	Landlocked	.27	0	100	.27	1.38	2	100	0	0
23 - (9)	Landlocked	.47	0	100	.47	1.60	11	50	50	0
23 - (12)	Beaver Brook	.21	0	100	.21	1.10	12	30	70	0
25 - (16)	Landlocked	.65	65	35	.65	1.39	0	0	0	0
27 - (15)	Landlocked	.14	100	0	.14	1.26	0	0	0	0
28 - (1)	Landlocked	.69	50	50	.69	1.44	0	0	0	0
28 - (13)	Landlocked	.32	40	60	.32	1.11	0	0	0	0
33 - (15)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.09	0	0	0	0

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T38N - R12W cont.)										
34 - (14)	Landlocked	.83	30	70	.83	1.39	10	80	20	0
35 - (13)	Beaver Brook	.09	0	100	.09	1.33	2	60	40	0
36 - (7)	Landlocked	.10	50	50	.10	1.43	1	100	0	0
36 - (10)	Landlocked	.11	40	60	.11	1.39	0	0	0	0
36 - (11)	Landlocked	.09	30	70	.09	1.21	0	0	0	0
36 - (12)	Landlocked	.18	20	80	.18	1.39	0	0	0	0
36 - (14)	Landlocked	.02	100	0	.02	1.17	0	0	0	0
T38N - R13W										
2 - (13)	Yellow River	.11	60	40	.11	1.73	3	90	10	.36
2 - (15)	Yellow River	.44	50	50	.44	1.97	5	70	30	.35
5 - (4)	Landlocked	.09	40	60	.09	1.30	10	30	70	0
11 - (6)	Yellow River	.19	0	100	.19	2.33	5	70	30	0
14 - (10)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.12	2	100	0	0
18 - (1)	Landlocked	.50	50	50	.50	1.59	2	0	100	0
18 - (12b)	Landlocked	.45	65	35	.45	1.79	0	0	0	0
18 - (12c)	Landlocked	.04	70	30	.04	1.58	1	0	100	0
19 - (5b)	Landlocked	.05	95	5	.05	1.26	0	0	0	0
19 - (5d)	Landlocked	.04	90	10	.04	1.11	1	0	100	0
25 - (7b)	Sawyer Creek	.40	0	100	.50	1.05	0	0	0	.13
25 - (7d)	Sawyer Creek	.10	0	100	.10	1.13	0	0	0	.25
28 - (3)	Landlocked	.53	80	20	.53	1.13	1	0	100	0
28 - (7)	Landlocked	.21	90	10	.21	1.24	1	0	100	0
29 - (6)	Landlocked	.92	25	75	.92	1.53	2	0	100	0
32 - (10)	Landlocked	.40	10	90	.40	1.57	12	0	100	0
34 - (4)	Landlocked	.04	95	5	.04	1.60	2	0	100	0

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
T39N - R10W										
1 - (7)	Landlocked	.16	30	70	.16	1.03	0	0	0	0
3 - (4)	Godfrey Creek	.32	0	100	.32	1.14	31	100	0	0
3 - (5)	Landlocked	.21	0	100	.21	1.28	0	0	0	0
3 - (10)	Landlocked	.21	0	100	.21	1.23	0	0	0	0
4 - (15)	Landlocked	.23	0	100	.23	1.21	4	100	0	.44
6 - (8)	Bean Brook	.35	60	40	.35	1.73	35	100	0	0
9 - (1)	Godfrey Creek	.20	5	95	.20	2.35	7	70	30	.29
9 - (8)	Godfrey Creek	.02	0	100	.02	1.62	3	100	0	.26
15 - (6)	Landlocked	.69	5	95	.69	1.23	2	0	100	0
15 - (12)	Landlocked	.27	40	60	.27	2.26	10	0	100	.01
16 - (5)	Landlocked	.63	15	85	.63	1.05	5	90	10	.18
18 - (8)	Mackay Creek	.08	50	50	.16	2.40	5	100	0	0
18 - (9)	Mackay Creek	.08	0	100	.08	2.96	8	100	0	0
21 - (1)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.02	3	0	100	.15
21 - (8)	Landlocked	.21	0	100	.21	1.04	2	100	0	.16
26 - (13)	Landlocked	.20	0	100	.20	1.13	0	0	0	0
26 - (14)	Landlocked	.23	0	100	.23	1.89	1	0	100	0
27 - (6)	Landlocked	1.45	13	87	1.45	1.47	156	50	50	0
27 - (14)	Landlocked	1.51	34	66	1.51	1.20	27	87	13	0
32 - (4)	Landlocked	.43	0	100	.43	1.29	0	0	0	0
33 - (4)	Landlocked	.40	0	100	.40	1.06	3	100	0	.29
34 - (1)	Landlocked	.32	60	40	.32	1.08	3	100	0	.01
34 - (7)	Landlocked	.29	0	100	.29	1.34	0	0	0	0
36 - (11)	Landlocked	.21	20	80	.21	1.53	0	0	0	.08

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
T39N - R11W										
5 - (13)	Landlocked	.48	60	40	.48	1.10	0	0	0	0
6 - (3)	Landlocked	.28	20	80	.28	1.06	0	0	0	0
6 - (8)	Veazie Creek	.05	0	100	.05	1.16	2	100	0	0
6 - (10)	Veazie Creek	.15	10	90	.15	1.35	2	0	100	0
8 - (15)	Landlocked	1.16	50	50	1.16	1.81	3	0	100	.07
10 - (2a)	Landlocked	.27	60	40	.27	1.24	0	0	0	0
10 - (2b)	Landlocked	.16	80	20	.16	1.76	1	0	100	0
10 - (7)	Landlocked	1.21	30	70	1.21	1.68	2	0	100	0
11 - (13)	Landlocked	.86	15	85	.86	1.55	21	0	100	0
12 - (3)	Mackay Creek	.64	5	95	.64	2.15	12	100	0	0
14 - (1)	Landlocked	.14	40	60	.14	2.95	2	0	100	0
14 - (5)	Landlocked	.53	15	85	.53	1.60	10	0	100	0
15 - (8)	Landlocked	.57	10	90	.57	1.64	0	0	0	0
16 - (1)	Landlocked	.65	60	40	.65	1.30	5	0	100	0
17 - (10)	Crystal Brook	.28	10	90	.28	2.05	0	0	0	0
18 - (4)	Landlocked	.02	0	100	.02	1.13	1	100	0	0
19 - (15)	Landlocked	.49	30	70	.49	1.95	2	0	100	0
20 - (1)	Pine Brook	.08	50	50	1.59	1.39	1	0	100	0
20 - (2)	Pine Brook	.07	50	50	2.00	1.29	2	100	0	0
20 - (5)	Landlocked	.07	20	80	.07	1.11	4	100	0	0
21 - (9)	Pine Brook	1.07	30	70	1.07	2.05	40	80	20	0
30 - (4)	Landlocked	.12	0	100	.12	1.18	0	0	0	0
31 - (9)	Crystal Brook	.08	5	95	.08	1.32	5	100	0	0
32 - (2)	Landlocked	1.78	45	55	1.78	1.64	2	50	50	0
32 - (6)	Landlocked	.33	60	40	.33	1.32	0	0	0	0

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
T39N - R12W										
2 - (3)	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	1.28	2	90	10	0
5 - (4)	Landlocked	.56	80	20	.56	2.27	60	0	100	0
8 - (4)	Landlocked	4.66	0	100	4.66	1.79	1,740	90	10	0
10 - (3)	Little Mackay Cr.	.12	30	70	.12	1.02	10	70	30	0
11 - (9)	Landlocked	.39	25	75	.39	1.07	1	65	35	0
18 - (14)	Landlocked	.29	70	30	.29	1.45	0	0	0	0
19 - (10)	Landlocked	.29	40	60	.29	1.09	2	98	2	0
31 - (8)	Yellow River	2.04	5	95	3.04	2.13	10	100	0	0
31 - (16)	Landlocked	.05	100	0	.05	1.13	0	0	0	0
T39N - R13W										
1 - (5)	Casey Creek	1.68	15	85	1.68	1.32	20	60	40	0
2 - (13)	Landlocked	.04	100	0	.04	1.07	1	0	100	0
2 - (15)	Landlocked	.13	100	0	.13	1.32	2	100	0	.02
3 - (6)	Rocky Ridge Cr.	1.18	50	50	1.18	1.35	0	0	0	0
4 - (5)	Landlocked	.19	0	100	.19	1.15	17	100	0	0
4 - (12a)	Rocky Ridge Cr.	.68	20	80	.68	1.04	2	70	30	0
4 - (12b)	Rocky Ridge Cr.	.10	0	100	.10	1.03	4	90	10	0
4 - (12c)	Rocky Ridge Cr.	.06	0	100	5.18	1.55	5	30	70	0
4 - (14cb)	Rocky Ridge Cr.	.83	20	80	5.02	1.46	43	90	10	0
4 - (14cd)	Rocky Ridge Cr.	.26	40	60	.26	1.63	3	85	15	0
7 - (12)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.16	16	0	100	.07
9 - (6)	Rocky Ridge Cr.	.13	0	100	.13	1.66	2	100	0	0
9 - (7)	Rocky Ridge Cr.	.23	0	100	.23	1.13	1	100	0	0

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T39N - R13W cont.)										
11 - (2)	Landlocked	.88	15	85	.88	1.94	2	90	10	.02
11 - (12)	Landlocked	.18	35	65	.18	1.48	0	0	0	0
16 - (10)	Landlocked	.25	0	100	.25	1.13	10	50	50	0
16 - (12)	Landlocked	.19	0	100	.19	1.20	2	0	100	0
16 - (15)	Landlocked	.44	0	100	.44	1.45	4	0	100	0
17 - (3)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.07	6	100	0	0
26 - (14)	Dago Creek	.25	5	95	.25	1.21	32	100	0	0
31 - (5)	Yellow River	.15	40	60	.15	1.81	10	100	0	0
32 - (14)	Landlocked	.32	0	100	.32	2.18	2	0	100	0
T40N - R10W										
2 - (4)	Namekagon River	.74	20	80	.74	1.18	15	100	0	0
2 - (11)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.10	5	100	0	0
3 - (3)	Namekagon River	.50	0	100	.50	2.15	0	0	0	0
3 - (14)	Landlocked	.17	0	100	.17	1.17	5	100	0	0
4 - (2)	Landlocked	.18	10	90	.18	1.37	16	100	0	0
4 - (16)	Landlocked	.33	40	60	.33	1.70	0	0	0	0
8 - (10)	Namekagon River	.28	50	50	.28	2.06	6	100	0	0
10 - (5)	Landlocked	.02	0	100	.02	1.04	0	0	0	.02
14 - (6)	Landlocked	.26	0	100	.26	1.12	37	100	0	0
16 - (2)	Landlocked	.62	10	90	.62	1.18	0	0	0	0
16 - (9)	Landlocked	.29	10	90	.29	1.96	4	5	95	0
16 - (14)	Landlocked	.97	15	85	.97	1.37	56	100	0	0
17 - (6)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.04	1	0	100	0
17 - (7)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.24	0	0	0	0

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T40N - R10W cont.)										
18 - (16)	Landlocked	.35	20	80	.35	1.44	5	0	100	0
19 - (14)	Landlocked	.86	25	75	.86	1.41	0	0	0	0
29 - (6)	Landlocked	.51	0	100	.51	1.15	0	0	0	0
34 - (4)	Landlocked	.37	0	100	.37	1.21	0	0	0	0
34 - (12b)	Landlocked	.02	95	5	.02	1.21	0	0	0	0
34 - (12d)	Landlocked	.11	20	80	.11	1.07	10	70	30	0
T40N - R11W										
5 - (3)	Landlocked	.20	0	100	.20	1.15	0	0	0	0
5 - (14)	Landlocked	.31	0	100	.31	1.41	1	40	60	.07
9 - (3)	Landlocked	.36	0	100	.36	1.10	28	100	0	.36
9 - (9)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.11	7	100	0	.26
10 - (13)	Spring Creek	.38	10	90	.38	1.21	12	50	50	0
10 - (14)	Spring Creek	.08	0	100	.08	1.69	3	50	50	0
11 - (11b)	Spring Creek	.04	0	100	.04	1.35	1	20	80	.11
11 - (11c)	Spring Creek	.05	0	100	.05	1.13	1	0	100	.04
15 - (8)	Namekagon River	.36	20	80	.36	1.48	30	100	0	0
16 - (6)	Gull Creek	.05	0	100	.05	1.81	6	100	0	.16
19 - (4)	Landlocked	2.17	10	90	2.17	1.07	23	70	30	.50
24 - (13)	Landlocked	.56	30	70	.56	1.13	7	0	100	0
25 - (1)	Landlocked	.26	25	75	.26	1.11	6	75	25	0
25 - (2)	Landlocked	.20	60	40	.20	1.24	0	0	0	0
26 - (12)	Landlocked	.21	0	100	.21	1.11	2	100	0	0
31 - (11)	Namekagon River	.03	0	100	2.32	2.28	8	10	90	0

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
T40N - R12W										
2 - (5)	Landlocked	.10	100	0	.10	1.36	1	0	100	.10
3 - (1)	Landlocked	.12	30	70	.12	1.48	5	100	0	0
3 - (4)	Landlocked	.28	10	90	.28	1.25	0	0	0	0
3 - (5)	Landlocked	.10	50	50	.10	1.50	2	100	0	0
3 - (7)	Landlocked	.36	0	100	.36	1.48	0	0	0	0
3 - (8)	Landlocked	.27	10	90	.27	1.48	10	60	40	0
4 - (1)	Landlocked	.19	0	100	.19	1.36	0	0	0	.01
10 - (4)	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	1.03	0	0	0	0
10 - (5)	Landlocked	.36	0	100	.36	1.41	0	0	0	0
10 - (10)	Landlocked	.08	90	10	.08	1.37	0	0	0	0
14 - (4)	Whalen Creek	.09	0	100	.09	1.13	3	100	0	.04
14 - (10)	Landlocked	.24	10	90	.24	1.63	0	0	0	0
14 - (11)	Landlocked	.12	60	40	.12	1.56	0	0	0	0
16 - (14)	Landlocked	1.46	30	70	1.46	1.37	2	0	100	0
17 - (8)	Namekagon River	1.77	30	70	1.77	2.05	65	20	80	.02
18 - (13)	Landlocked	.07	0	100	.07	1.03	1	0	100	.05
20 - (2)	Landlocked	.17	60	40	.17	1.44	0	0	0	0
20 - (3)	Landlocked	.23	40	60	.23	1.43	2	50	50	0
20 - (10)	Landlocked	.20	35	65	.20	1.18	1	100	0	0
21 - (5)	Landlocked	.32	20	80	.32	1.20	0	0	0	0
22 - (8)	Landlocked	.69	65	35	.69	1.21	0	0	0	0
22 - (15)	Landlocked	.42	0	100	.42	1.75	0	0	0	0
23 - (1)	Landlocked	.61	0	100	.61	1.15	3	100	0	0

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T40N - R12W cont.)										
23 - (8)	Landlocked	.13	60	40	.13	1.29	0	0	0	0
28 - (9a)	Landlocked	.02	0	100	.02	1.03	1	0	100	0
28 - (9b)	Landlocked	.04	0	100	.04	1.21	1	0	100	0
28 - (9c)	Landlocked	.23	0	100	.23	1.11	1	0	100	0
28 - (9d)	Landlocked	.21	0	100	.21	1.26	1	0	100	0
32 - (16)	Landlocked	.41	0	100	.41	1.16	0	0	0	0
33 - (1)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	2.18	0	0	0	0
34 - (6)	Landlocked	.04	0	100	.04	1.21	1	0	100	0
T40N - R13W										
14 - (10)	Casey Creek	.11	0	100	9.43	1.17	35	10	90	0
14 - (11)	Casey Creek	.27	0	100	.27	1.11	55	65	35	0
22 - (15)	Landlocked	.19	0	100	.19	1.18	7	50	50	0
24 - (9)	Landlocked	.19	0	100	.19	1.34	2	0	100	0
27 - (9)	Landlocked	.17	0	100	.17	1.15	10	100	0	0
28 - (12)	Landlocked	.39	30	70	.39	1.76	0	0	0	0
29 - (4)	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	1.09	17	100	0	0
T41N - R10W										
14 - (16)	Landlocked	.32	0	100	.32	2.12	25	25	75	.84
21 - (5)	Landlocked	.02	0	100	.02	1.57	15	99	1	.18
22 - (6)	Chippanazie Cr.	.60	0	100	.60	1.96	10	10	90	0
23 - (5)	Landlocked	.41	0	100	.41	1.30	30	5	95	.50
24 - (10)	Landlocked	.32	0	100	.32	1.66	20	10	90	.72

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T41N - R10W cont.)										
27 - (10)	Namekagon River	.69	5	95	.69	1.02	300	100	0	.16
28 - (2)	Landlocked	.09	0	100	.09	1.07	4	100	0	0
31 - (5)	Hay Creek	.50	0	100	.50	1.20	60	80	20	.28
35 - (2)	Namekagon River	.89	0	100	.89	1.08	4	100	0	0
35 - (4)	Landlocked	1.39	0	100	1.39	2.27	31	40	60	1.03
T41N - R11W										
4 - (4)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.85	35	30	70	.74
4 - (6)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.34	0	0	0	.38
4 - (10)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.37	0	0	0	.22
4 - (11a)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.21	0	0	0	.33
4 - (11d)	Landlocked	.24	0	100	.24	1.04	2	100	0	.13
5 - (4)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.55	0	0	0	.49
5 - (5)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.13	3	100	0	.20
5 - (6)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.50	0	0	0	.23
5 - (9)	Landlocked	.15	0	100	.15	1.72	4	100	0	.54
5 - (12)	Landlocked	.26	0	100	.26	2.28	2	0	100	.42
8 - (14ab)	Landlocked	.55	0	100	.55	1.36	0	0	0	.35
8 - (14ad)	Landlocked	.13	0	100	.13	1.13	5	0	100	.36
19 - (11)	Landlocked	.29	0	100	.29	1.13	0	0	0	.40
21 - (7)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.06	30	100	0	.38
26 - (8)	Landlocked	.31	80	20	.31	1.44	1	0	100	0
27 - (8)	Spring Creek	.18	25	75	.18	1.13	5	10	90	0

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T41N - R11W cont.)										
27 - (12)	Landlocked	.16	15	85	.16	2.76	0	0	0	0
30 - (6)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.14	0	0	0	0
30 - (8)	Landlocked	.52	0	100	.52	1.49	0	0	0	0
31 - (5)	Landlocked	.54	0	100	.54	1.13	0	0	0	0
35 - (6)	Landlocked	.27	0	100	.27	1.19	11	100	0	0
35 - (16)	Landlocked	.23	100	0	.23	2.21	0	0	0	0
T41N - R12W										
2 - (2)	Landlocked	.36	20	80	.36	1.80	2	100	0	.05
6 - (16)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.12	1	100	0	0
7 - (1a)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.16	1	100	0	0
7 - (1c)	Landlocked	.03	0	100	.03	1.10	1	50	50	0
7 - (12)	Chicog Creek	.10	0	100	.10	1.15	1	0	100	0
8 - (2)	Landlocked	.14	100	0	.14	1.50	8	100	0	0
8 - (5)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.12	10	100	0	0
11 - (5)	Landlocked	.68	0	100	.68	1.21	36	100	0	.12
12 - (2)	Landlocked	.78	0	100	.78	1.96	5	0	100	1.20
13 - (10)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.29	1	60	40	.19
15 - (14)	Landlocked	.33	0	100	.33	1.11	57	100	0	0
19 - (16)	Landlocked	1.00	0	100	1.00	1.25	70	10	90	.12
25 - (1b)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.39	0	0	0	0
25 - (1d)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.29	0	0	0	0
25 - (3)	Landlocked	.32	10	90	.32	1.48	0	0	0	0

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T41N - R12W cont.)										
26 - (16)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.22	1	100	0	.05
30 - (4)	Stuntz Brook	.50	50	50	.50	1.30	0	0	0	0
34 - (12)	Landlocked	.24	5	95	.24	1.70	0	0	0	.08
35 - (1)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.32	0	0	0	.02
35 - (12)	Landlocked	.72	5	95	.72	1.35	1	0	100	.02
T41N - R13W										
4 - (12)	Landlocked	.33	0	100	.33	1.34	9	90	10	0
4 - (16)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.10	6	100	0	0
5 - (2)	Landlocked	.30	0	100	.30	1.09	2	100	0	0
6 - (12)	Namekagon River	.59	0	100	.59	2.12	16	100	0	.42
11 - (15)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.05	10	100	0	0
12 - (4)	Landlocked	.16	0	100	.16	1.23	5	100	0	0
12 - (15)	Landlocked	.16	0	100	.16	1.40	21	90	10	0
12 - (16)	Landlocked	.19	10	90	.19	1.16	33	85	15	0
14 - (2)	Landlocked	.22	0	100	.22	1.11	65	100	0	0
14 - (5)	Landlocked	.19	20	80	.19	1.15	8	10	90	0
15 - (7)	Landlocked	.76	0	100	.76	1.55	78	60	40	0
16 - (15)	Landlocked	.36	0	100	.36	1.07	2	10	90	0
16 - (16)	Landlocked	.60	0	100	.60	1.06	110	100	0	.04
21 - (9)	Landlocked	.42	0	100	.42	1.19	5	100	0	0
23 - (4)	Landlocked	.25	0	100	.25	1.28	64	90	10	0
24 - (5)	Landlocked	.40	5	95	.40	1.21	4	0	100	0
25 - (2)	Landlocked	.10	0	100	.10	1.94	4	20	80	.08

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T41N - R13W cont.)										
31 - (16)	McKenzie Creek	.04	0	100	.04	1.12	2	100	0	.07
34 - (15)	Namekagon River	.21	0	100	.21	1.18	1	20	80	0
T42N - R11W										
1 - (10)	Totagatic River	.11	0	100	.11	1.11	21	100	0	.38
6 - (7)	Totagatic River	1.37	0	100	1.37	1.39	345	40	60	.38
17 - (8)	Landlocked	.53	50	50	.53	1.11	95	100	0	0
32 - (15)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.32	0	0	0	.35
T42N - R12W										
3 - (8)	Landlocked	.76	0	100	.76	1.22	12	100	0	0
3 - (14)	Landlocked	.08	0	100	.08	1.21	0	0	0	0
6 - (2)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.32	0	0	0	.13
6 - (5)	Landlocked	.06	0	100	.06	1.43	0	0	0	.43
6 - (8)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.30	0	0	0	.44
6 - (12)	Landlocked	.51	0	100	.51	1.72	2	0	100	2.25
6 - (13)	Landlocked	.45	0	100	.45	1.77	5	40	60	1.13
7 - (9)	Landlocked	.41	0	100	.41	1.58	4	50	50	.69
7 - (11)	Landlocked	.02	0	100	.02	1.19	0	0	0	0
7 - (12)	Landlocked	.14	0	100	.14	1.28	0	0	0	.22
9 - (6)	Landlocked	.11	0	100	.11	1.18	30	40	60	.05
13 - (10)	Landlocked	.42	0	100	.42	1.18	12	100	0	0
14 - (15)	Shell Creek	.44	0	100	.44	1.16	83	100	0	.58
16 - (13)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.07	1	100	0	0
18 - (9)	Landlocked	.23	0	100	.23	1.08	3	100	0	.43

Appendix 1B. Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Lakes.

Unnamed lakes Section-(Forty No.)	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wild	Watershed area (sq. miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles of public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody	
(T42N - R12W cont.)										
22 - (6)	Shell Creek	.10	0	100	14.73	1.92	1	0	100	0
22 - (16)	Shell Creek	.14	0	100	.14	3.20	3	40	60	0
23 - (3)	Shell Creek	.06	0	100	.06	1.03	2	100	0	.08
35 - (16)	Landlocked	.41	10	90	.41	2.12	2	0	100	.05
36 - (6)	Landlocked	.21	0	100	.21	1.47	0	0	0	0
T42N - R13W										
4 - (3)	Landlocked	2.04	0	100	2.04	1.13	0	0	0	0
12 - (3)	Landlocked	.04	0	100	.04	1.21	0	0	0	0
13 - (8)	Landlocked	.05	0	100	.05	1.14	0	0	0	0
13 - (14)	Totagatic River	.25	0	100	.25	1.35	1	0	100	.01
13 - (15)	Totagatic River	.12	0	100	.37	1.53	10	80	20	0
19 - (8)	Landlocked	.28	0	100	.28	1.36	21	10	90	0
19 - (13)	Landlocked	.40	0	100	.40	1.11	1	100	0	0
19 - (15)	Landlocked	.40	0	100	.40	1.23	8	90	10	0
21 - (7)	Five-mile Cr.	2.17	0	100	2.17	2.55	160	90	10	0
23 - (12)	Totagatic River	.84	0	100	2.84	1.55	185	30	70	.01
29 - (2)	Landlocked	.44	0	100	.44	1.07	3	100	0	0
30 - (1)	Five-mile Cr.	.07	0	100	.07	1.20	2	50	50	0
33 - (9)	Totagatic River	.12	0	100	7.05	1.25	0	0	0	0
Total		474.99					18,520			209.14

Lake Rating

A lake rating system was devised to numerically assess the recreational base of Washburn County lakes. Long Lake is used as an example of the points assessed in Appendix 1B. The lake is rated high in fish production, swimming and boating and moderate to high in esthetic quality. With 70 out of a possible 72 points, Long Lake can be described briefly as being above average in recreational values.

LAKE RATING SHEET

COUNTY Washburn
Total area - 3289.7 acres

LAKE Long
Maximum depth - 74 feet

Quality (18 points for each category)

Fish:	✓ 9 High production	___ 6 Medium production	___ 3 Low production
	Varied Fish Species Bass, panfish, walleye, muskie or n. pike or a comb. of 2 species of other predator fish or cisco, trout, sturgeon, etc.	Normal Fish Composition Bass, panfish, northern pike, bass and panfish. Trout only.	Limited Fish Species Minnows, panfish
	✓ 9 No problems	___ 6 Modest problems such as infrequent winterkill, small rough fish problems.	___ 3 Frequent and overbearing problems such as winterkill, carp, excessive fertility.
Swimming:	✓ 6 Sand or gravel (50% or more)	___ 4 Sand or gravel (25-50%)	___ 2 Sand or gravel (less than 25%)
	✓ 6 Clear water	___ 4 Moderately clear	___ 2 Turbid or darkly stained.
	✓ 6 No algae or weed problems	___ 4 Moderate algae or weed problems	___ 2 Frequent algae or weed problems
Boating:	✓ 6 Adequate depths (75% or more of the basin more than 5 feet)	___ 4 Adequate depths (50-75% of the basin more than 5 feet)	___ 2 Adequate depths (less than 50% of the basin more than 5 feet)
	✓ 6 Adequate size for extended boating (more than 1,000 acres)	___ 4 Adequate size for some boating (200-1,000 acres)	___ 2 Limited boating Challenge and space (less than 200 acres)
	✓ 6 Good water quality	___ 4 Some inhibiting factors such as weedy bay, algae blooms, etc.	___ 2 Overwhelming inhibiting factors, such as weed beds throughout
Esthetics: (Wildlife Observation Nature Study)	✓ 6 Existence of 25% or more wild shore	___ 4 Less than 25% wild shore	___ 2 No wild shore
	___ 6 Varied landscape	✓ 4 Moderately varied landscape	___ 2 Unvaried landscape
	✓ 6 Few nuisances such as excessive algae, carp, dumps, etc.	___ 4 Moderate nuisance conditions	___ 2 High nuisance conditions

TOTAL QUALITY RATING: 70 out of a possible 72 points.

Appendix 2A - Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Streams.

Named streams	Outlet location S T-N R	Surface acres	Length (miles)	Average width (feet)	Approx. average depth (feet)	Approx. average gradient (ft./mile)	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sampling date
Bashaw Brook	19 - 38 - 13	0.7	0.5	12	0.4	8	8.4	108	197	Clear	Oct., 1971
Bean Brook	28 - 40 - 11	79.5	16.0	41	1.2	4	7.8	97	190	Clear	Aug., 1969
Bear Creek	34 - 37 - 12	20.4	2.1	80	1.0	5	7.0	95	187	Clear	Aug., 1969
Beaver Brook	5 - 38 - 12	5.5	3.5	13	0.8	37	7.2	109	206	Clear	Aug., 1969
Bergen Creek	4 - 42 - 12	2.4	0.7	28	0.7	5	7.3	50	102	Clear	Aug., 1969
Birch Creek	26 - 37 - 10	5.5	0.9	50	1.0	41	8.4	61	137	Clear	Aug., 1969
Black Brook	13 - 42 - 11	0.7	1.5	4	0.7	20	7.0	53	98	Dk. brown	Aug., 1969
Boyer Creek	33 - 37 - 12	9.5	3.6	22	1.0	10	7.1	135	253	Clear	Aug., 1969
Boyle Brook	7 - 40 - 12	4.7	1.5	26	0.8	4	6.8	75	158	Clear	Aug., 1969
Brill River	36 - 37 - 11	9.6	2.2	36	1.0	5	7.4	86	174	Clear	Aug., 1969
Casey Creek	28 - 41 - 13	18.2	9.4	16	1.0	10	7.2	50	112	Clear	Aug., 1969
Cedar Creek	13 - 42 - 11	1.2	3.2	3	0.2	12	6.9	63	135	Lt. brown	Oct., 1971
Chicog Creek	3 - 41 - 13	10.9	11.2	8	0.5	10	7.4	85	166	Lt. brown	Aug., 1969
Chippanazie Creek	33 - 41 - 10	17.6	5.8	25	1.5	16	7.4	82	172	Lt. brown	Aug., 1969
Crystal Brook	31 - 39 - 11	9.5	7.2	30	1.5	11	7.2	100	203	Clear	Sept., 1969
Dago Creek	35 - 39 - 13	0.9	1.1	7	0.4	15	7.4	70	141	Clear	Oct., 1971
Dahlstrom Brook	9 - 38 - 13	2.2	2.6	7	0.4	31	7.6	120	225	Clear	Aug., 1969
Dugan Run	25 - 39 - 11	0.4	1.9	2	0.3	15	6.4	7	34	Med. brown	Aug., 1969
Earl Creek	20 - 40 - 11	0.5	0.4	10	0.3	20	7.3	59	126	Clear	Aug., 1969
Elm Creek	13 - 41 - 10	2.3	3.2	6	0.7	9	6.7	81	132	Med. brown	Aug., 1969
Five-mile Creek	31 - 42 - 13	16.5	4.7	29	0.7	10	7.4	42	94	Clear	May, 1969
Flat Creek	12 - 40 - 10	1.3	1.8	6	0.4	8	7.4	99	192	Turbid	Aug., 1969
Frog Creek	7 - 42 - 11	49.5	16.5	22	1.0	12	7.2	66	146	Dk. brown	Aug., 1969
Godfrey Creek	5 - 39 - 10	9.2	8.4	9	0.4	4	7.5	88	170	Lt. brown	Aug., 1969

Appendix 2A - Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Streams.

Named streams	Outlet location S T-N R	Surface acres	Length (miles)	Average width (feet)	Approx. average depth (feet)	Approx. average gradient (ft./mile)	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sampling date
Gull Creek	21 - 40 - 11	6.2	5.6	9	0.8	14	7.4	63	132	Clear	Aug., 1969
Hay Creek	14 - 40 - 11	11.2	9.2	10	0.6	6	7.2	56	117	Med. brown	Aug., 1969
Little Bean Brook	28 - 40 - 10	5.8	2.3	20	2.0	5	7.2	96	196	Clear	Sept., 1969
Little Chicog Creek	8 - 41 - 12	1.3	2.6	4	0.3	10	7.4	87	171	Dk. brown	Aug., 1969
Little Frog Creek	19 - 42 - 11	7.8	6.4	10	0.5	20	7.2	83	175	Lt. brown	Aug., 1969
Little Mackay Creek	3 - 39 - 12	3.6	2.6	11	1.2	11	7.8	87	182	Clear	Aug., 1969
Mackay Creek	34 - 40 - 11	8.1	6.5	15	0.8	5	7.6	105	209	Clear	Aug., 1969
Maggie Creek	28 - 41 - 10	0.7	1.9	3	0.8	11	7.1	74	155	Turbid	Aug., 1967
McKenzie Creek	6 - 40 - 12	2.6	1.8	12	0.5	20	7.2	98	172	Lt. brown	June, 1969
McKenzie Creek	28 - 41 - 13	16.7	5.3	26	0.7	8	8.0	63	136	Clear	Aug., 1969
Namekagon River	7 - 41 - 13	560.2	42.4	109	2.0	7	7.8	76	156	Clear	Sept., 1969
North Fork Clam River	7 - 37 - 13	Intermittent									Aug., 1969
Pine Brook	17 - 39 - 11	1.5	1.5	8	0.4	20	7.2	100	211	Clear	Aug., 1969
Potato Creek	34 - 40 - 12	26.8	12.3	18	0.8	15	7.8	85	173	Clear	Aug., 1969
Rocky Ridge Creek	6 - 39 - 13	15.3	4.1	31	1.5	5	7.1	72	140	Clear	Sept., 1969
Sawyer Creek	10 - 38 - 13	9.0	5.7	13	0.7	20	7.4	120	235	Clear	Aug., 1969
Shell Creek	15 - 43 - 12	21.2	6.7	26	0.9	7	7.2	84	178	Clear	Aug., 1969
Sink Creek	29 - 42 - 11	3.4	4.0	7	0.6	14	7.1	70	150	Med. brown	Aug., 1969
Slim Creek	16 - 38 - 10	3.9	2.7	12	0.6	20	7.4	115	216	Clear	Aug., 1969
South Fork Bean Brook	6 - 39 - 10	4.1	1.7	20	0.5	6	7.2	89	174	Clear	May, 1969
Spring Brook	14 - 40 - 11	1.6	1.9	7	0.4	10	7.5	93	185	Clear	Aug., 1969
Spring Creek	15 - 40 - 11	11.5	7.3	13	0.7	12	7.2	67	141	Med. brown	Aug., 1969
Stuntz Brook	27 - 41 - 13	19.8	13.5	11	0.5	11	7.3	56	130	Med. brown	Oct., 1971
Sucker Creek	36 - 37 - 10	0.3	0.5	5	0.4	15	7.4	46	99	Lt. brown	Aug., 1966

Appendix 2A - Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Streams.

Named streams	Outlet location S T-N R	Surface acres	Length (miles)	Average width (feet)	Approx. average depth (feet)	Approx. average gradient (ft./mile)	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance μ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sampling date
Totagatic River	31 - 42 - 13	359.6	41.2	72	1.0	7	7.3	50	99	Med. brown	Aug., 1969
Tranus Creek	32 - 41 - 10	1.1	2.3	4	0.5	18	7.2	60	132	Clear	Aug., 1969
Veazie Creek	31 - 40 - 11	2.3	1.7	11	0.4	9	8.4	91	184	Clear	Aug., 1969
Westenberg Creek	22 - 39 - 11	2.4	1.1	18	0.4	5	8.7	100	188	Clear	Aug., 1969
Whalen Creek	31 - 40 - 11	5.2	3.3	13	0.5	5	7.6	69	178	Clear	Aug., 1969
Whiskey Creek	34 - 39 - 13	2.2	2.6	7	0.4	6	7.2	53	135	Clear	Aug., 1969
Wolf Creek	4 - 42 - 11	1.2	1.2	8	0.7	6	7.3	73	154	Clear	Sept., 1969
Yellow River	30 - 39 - 13	162.9	16.0	84	1.3	6	7.3	98	200	Clear	Sept., 1969

Appendix 2A - Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Washburn County Streams.

Unnamed streams	Outlet location S T-N R-W	Surface acres	Length (miles)	Average width (feet)	Approx. average depth (feet)	Approx. average gradient (ft./mile)	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Conductance µ mhos @ 77°F	Water color	Sampling date
Tributary to Chippanazie Creek	16 - 41 - 10	0.3	0.8	3	0.2	6	7.1	95	184	Clear	Oct., 1971
Tributary to Namekagon River	6 - 40 - 10	0.7	1.4	4	0.3	12	7.3	96	187	Clear	Aug., 1971
Tributary to Namekagon River	7 - 41 - 13	0.2	0.4	4	0.4	50	7.1	43	118	Lt. brown	Oct., 1971
Tributary to Yellow River	31 - 39 - 12	0.8	0.2	35	1.0	10	7.2	89	227	Clear	Oct., 1969
Tributary to Yellow River	4 - 39 - 13	0.3	0.3	8	0.2	20	7.3	91	177	Clear	Oct., 1971
Total		1,560.5	330.9								
Average							7.3	80	159		

Appendix 2B - Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Streams.

Named streams	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wooded	Watershed area (sq. miles)	Est. normal flow (cfs)	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles trout stream	Miles public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody		
Bashaw Brook	North Fork Clam River	1.14	60	40	1.78	2.0	25	90	10	0	0
Bean Brook	Namekagon River	9.58	20	80	38.73	47.9	1,315	80	20	16.0	14.92
Bear Creek	Red Cedar R.	2.29	0	100	20.56	6.6	46	80	20	0	0
Beaver Brook	Yellow River	5.15	10	90	11.14	5.0	177	60	40	3.5	6.59
Bergen Creek	Totagatic R.	.25	0	100	9.07	9.3	20	30	70	0	0
Birch Creek	Red Cedar R.	.64	40	60	48.28	36.0	0	0	0	0	0
Black Brook	Frog Creek	5.58	0	100	5.58	0.1	510	80	20	0	3.00
Boyer Creek	Red Cedar R.	8.88	5	95	11.89	2.0	334	70	30	0	5.27
Boyle Brook	Namekagon River	.78	0	100	2.00	7.2	130	30	70	1.5	.20
Brill River	Red Cedar River	6.02	50	50	35.14	40.0	47	30	70	0	0
Casey Creek	Namekagon River	8.34	2	98	20.53	7.8	478	65	35	0	9.28
Cedar Creek	Frog Creek	4.15	0	100	4.15	0.4	410	90	10	0	12.80
Chicog Creek	Totagatic R.	11.14	2	98	15.14	2.5	1,580	80	20	0	6.18
Chippanazie Creek	Namekagon River	9.79	0	100	28.93	4.7	485	90	10	0.3	6.28
Crystal Brook	Yellow River	3.50	15	85	5.47	9.9	55	90	10	2.6	0
Dago Creek	Yellow River	.40	5	95	1.65	1.1	72	85	15	1.1	0
Dahlstrom Brook	Yellow River	5.47	60	40	5.47	1.3	88	60	40	2.6	0
Dugan Run	Potato Creek	1.49	0	100	3.48	0.1	110	80	20	0	1.45
Earl Creek	Namekagon River	.04	0	100	.45	0.3	0	0	0	0.4	.41
Elm Creek	Chippanazie Cr.	8.75	10	90	8.75	0.1	268	90	10	0	4.72
Five-mile Creek	Totagatic River	6.13	0	100	10.28	13.2	240	70	30	4.7	0
Flat Creek	Namekagon River	1.59	0	100	1.59	2.2	439	91	9	0	2.90
Frog Creek	Totagatic River	16.75	5	95	41.06	8.1	1,785	90	10	0	17.94
Godfrey Creek	South Fork Bean Brook	9.51	20	80	9.73	1.7	480	80	20	8.4	5.30

Appendix 2B - Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Streams.

Named streams	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wooded	Watershed area (sq. miles)	Est. normal flow (cfs)	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles trout stream	Miles public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody		
Gull Creek	Namekagon River	3.73	2	98	10.35	7.3	505	81	19	1.0	9.00
Hay Creek	Namekagon River	12.10	4	96	14.54	2.3	1,285	90	10	0	7.77
Little Bean Brook	Bean Brook	4.74	15	85	5.14	13.5	255	90	10	2.3	4.45
Little Chicog Creek	Chicog Creek	2.65	0	100	2.65	0.3	720	90	10	0	5.20
Little Frog Creek	Frog Creek	6.97	5	95	14.58	5.2	585	80	20	0	6.80
Little Mackay Creek	Potato Creek	2.52	50	50	2.99	2.0	360	65	35	2.6	0
Mackay Creek	Bean Brook	8.97	25	75	10.05	5.4	160	70	30	6.5	2.28
Maggie Creek	Chippanazie Cr.	1.28	15	85	2.03	0.1	165	88	12	0	1.52
McKenzie Creek	Namekagon River	5.47	22	78	5.58	1.8	43	50	50	1.8	3.01
McKenzie Creek	Namekagon River	3.49	0	100	21.47	2.1	135	90	10	0	10.10
Namekagon River	St. Croix R.	34.69	12	88	375.36	422.5	1,160	95	5	0	41.56
North Fork Clam River	Clam River	14.21	40	60	14.97	Interm.	235	25	75	0	0
Pine Creek	Potato Creek	0.87	30	70	2.09	3.5	98	75	25	1.5	0
Potato Creek	Namekagon River	15.85	20	80	32.28	14.0	1,880	80	20	0	4.57
Rocky Ridge Creek	McKenzie Creek Yellow River	4.06	20	80	8.83	3.0	312	80	20	0	0
Sawyer Creek	Yellow River	9.07	50	50	10.33	10.0	335	90	10	5.7	7.42
Shell Creek	Totagatic River	5.49	10	90	17.57	16.2	315	95	5	3.6	3.92
Sink Creek	Little Frog Cr.	7.06	0	100	7.06	1.5	695	90	10	0	6.61
Slim Creek	Brill River	1.47	0	100	4.50	1.9	235	95	5	0	3.96
South Fork Bean Brook	Bean Brook	1.29	5	95	11.27	4.3	165	85	15	1.7	2.85
Spring Brook	Namekagon River	1.44	12	88	1.44	1.0	78	93	7	1.9	0
Spring Creek	Namekagon River	7.09	1	99	8.20	5.0	510	95	5	7.3	6.22
Stuntz Brook	Namekagon River	16.32	7	93	18.38	6.7	2,780	80	20	13.5	9.07

Appendix 2B - Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Streams.

Named streams	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wooded	Watershed area (sq. miles)	Est. normal flow (cfs)	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles trout stream	Miles public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody		
Sucker Creek	Red Cedar R.	0.50	70	30	7.45	1.0	10	0	100	0	0
Totagatic River	Namekagon River	30.92	1	99	273.27	122.9	2,950	90	10	0	40.76
Tranus Creek	Namekagon River	1.58	0	100	3.52	0.8	78	95	5	0	0.15
Veazie Creek	Namekagon River	1.06	25	75	2.32	5.0	76	30	70	0	0
Westenberg Creek	Potato Creek	0.49	15	85	1.37	1.6	85	85	15	1.1	0.99
Whalen Creek	Namekagon River	4.86	10	90	6.32	8.7	48	69	31	1.1	2.20
Whiskey Creek	Yellow River	5.81	30	70	6.79	2.5	455	90	10	0	1.03
Wolf Creek	Totagatic River	.93	0	100	.93	1.5	165	96	4	1.2	0.20
Yellow River	St. Croix River	18.91	20	80	80.67	60.0	978	80	20	0	6.04

Appendix 2B - Physical Characteristics of Washburn County Streams.

Unnamed streams	Drainage system	Direct drainage (sq. miles)	Percent direct drainage agriculture	Percent direct drainage wooded	Watershed area (sq. miles)	Est. normal flow (cfs)	Adjoining Wetlands			Miles trout stream	Miles public frontage
							Total acres	Percent woody	Percent non-woody		
Tributary to Chippanazie Creek	Chippanazie Cr.	1.63	0	100	1.63	0.1	55	90	10	0.8	1.60
Tributary to Namekagon River	Namekagon River	1.75	30	70	2.03	1.5	58	99	1	1.4	0.84
Tributary to Namekagon River	Namekagon River	0.13	0	100	0.40	0.5	1	100	0	0.4	0.80
Tributary to Yellow River	Yellow River	2.13	30	70	3.18	1.0	10	100	0	0.2	0
Tributary to Yellow River	Yellow River	0.15	10	90	0.15	0.3	30	100	0	0.3	0.40
Total		369.04					26,157			97.0	270.95

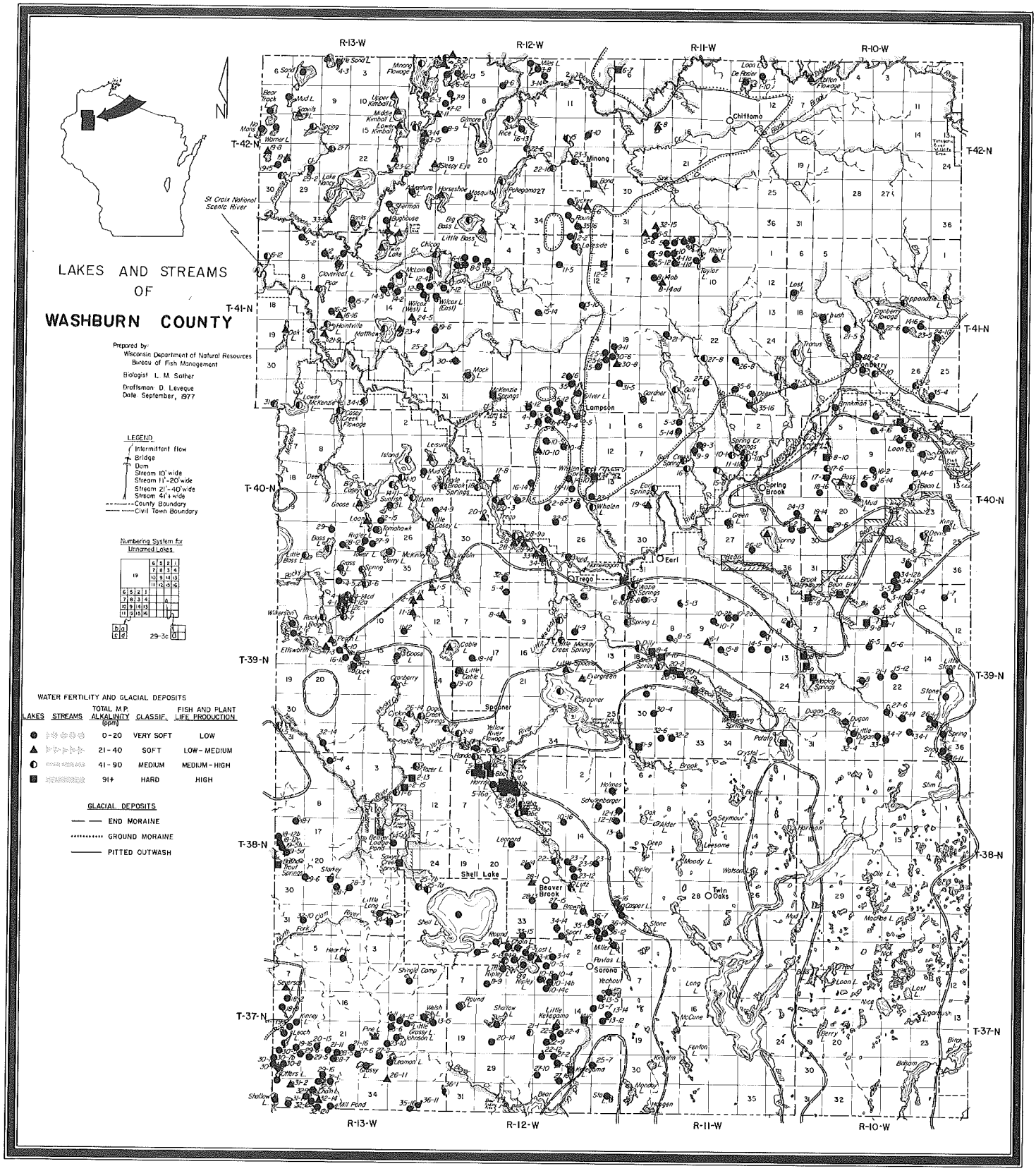


Figure 12. Water Fertility and Glacial Deposits

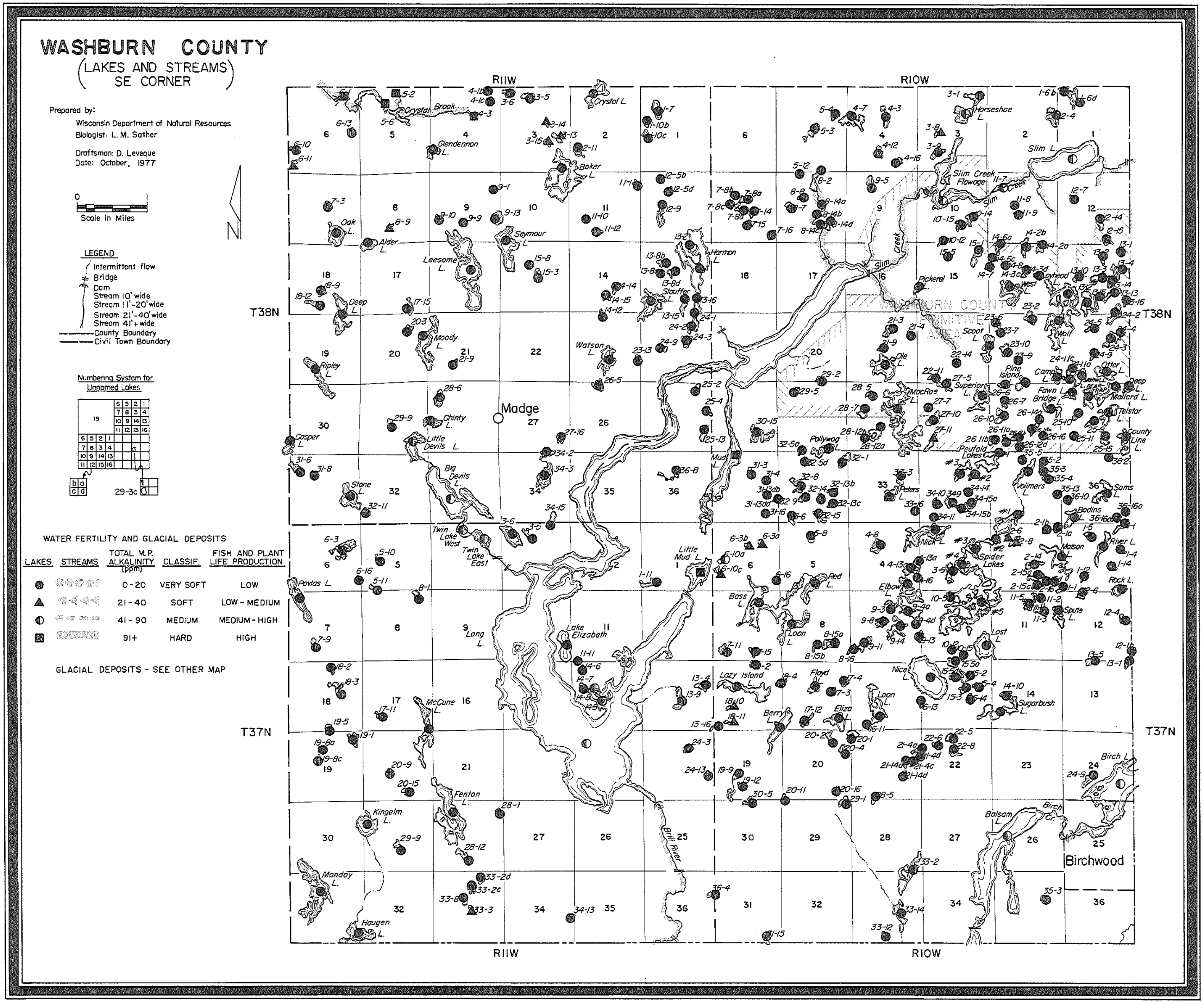


Figure 12a. Water Fertility and Glacial Deposits

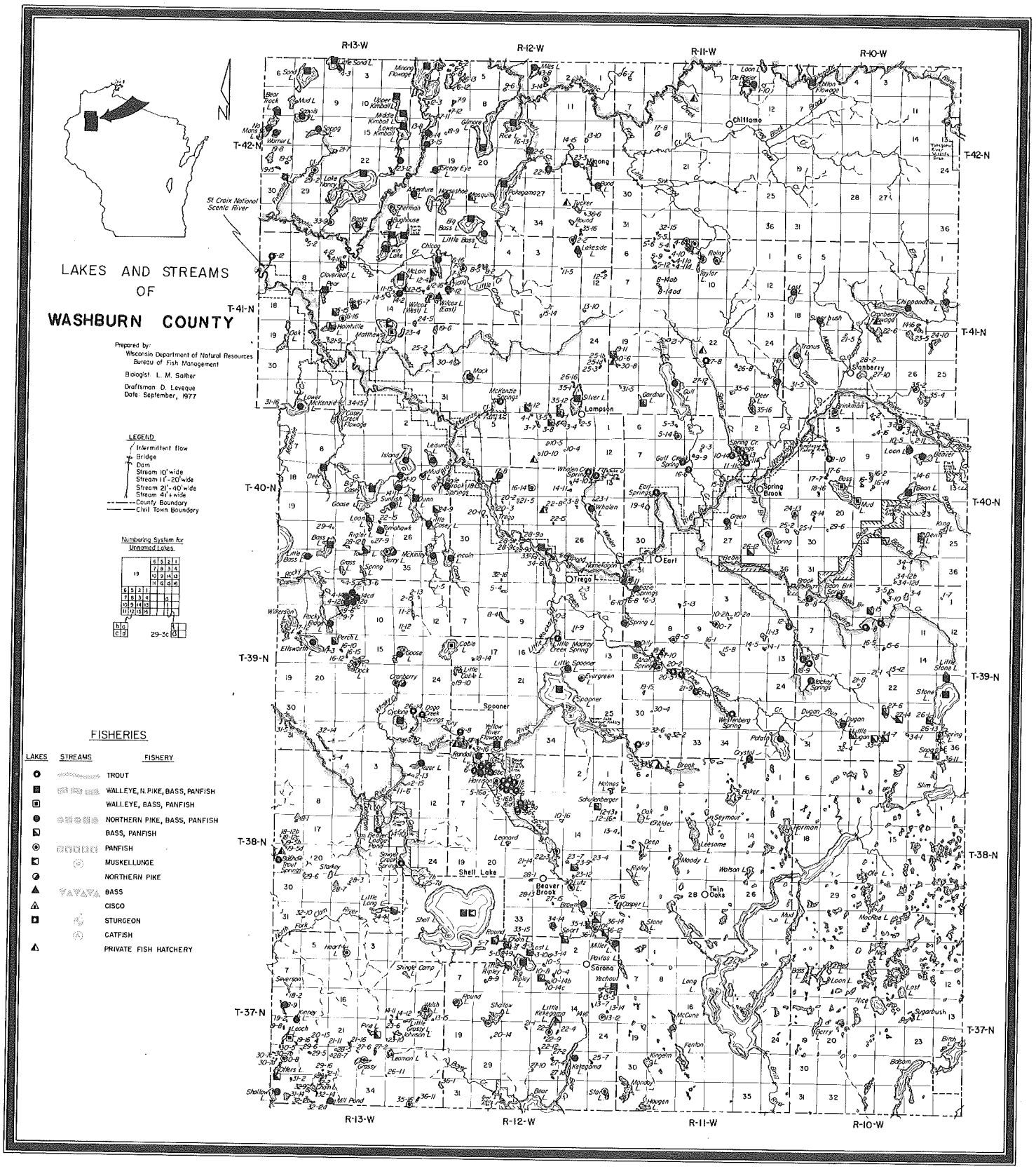


Figure 13. Fisheries

Figure 13a. Fisheries

WASHBURN COUNTY

(LAKES AND STREAMS)
SE CORNER

Prepared by:
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Biologist: L. M. Sather

Draftsman: D. Leveque
Date: October, 1977

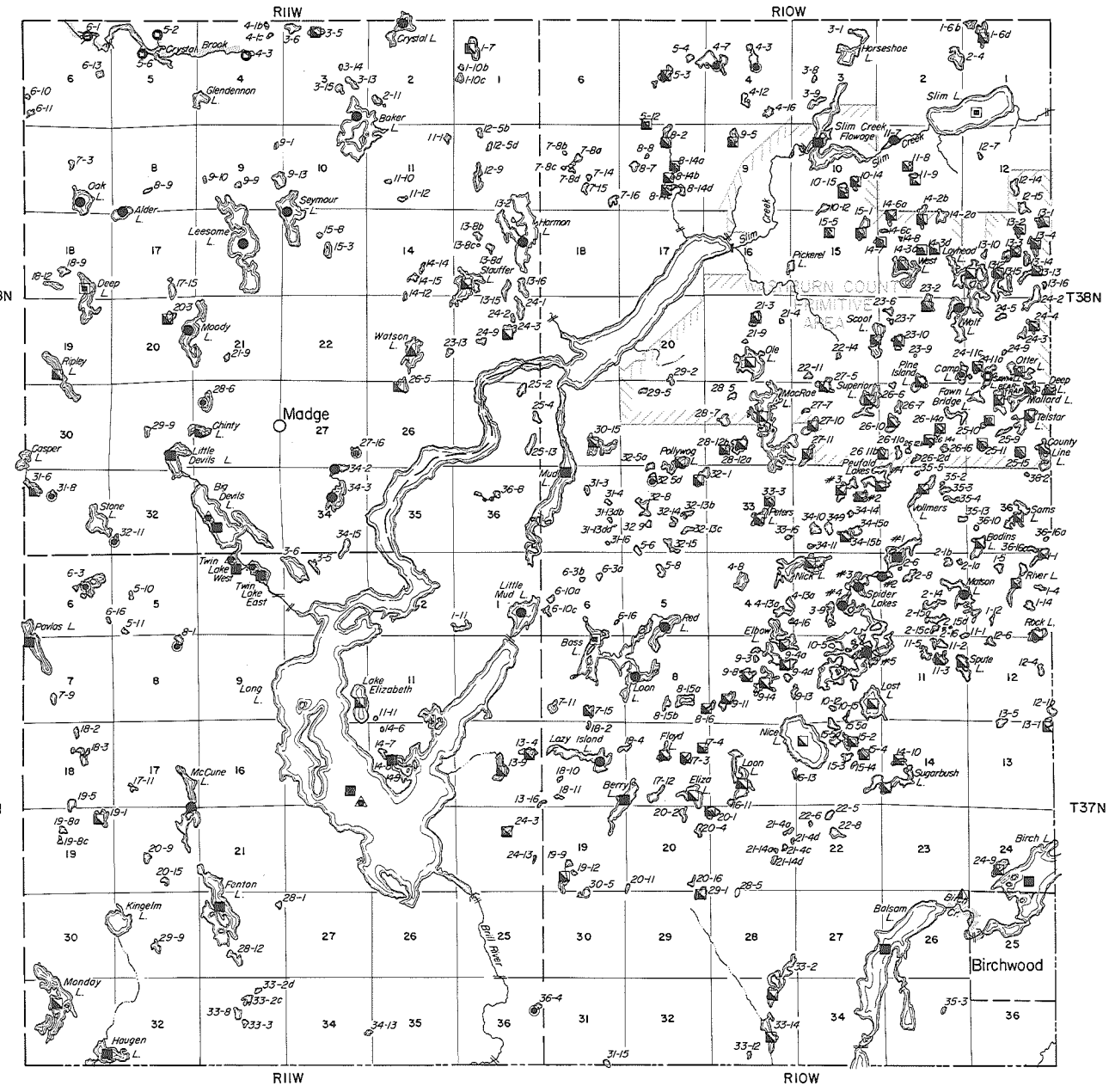
Scale in Miles

LEGEND
- Intermittent flow
- Bridge
- Dam
- Stream 10' wide
- Stream 11'-20' wide
- Stream 21'-40' wide
- Stream 41'+ wide
- County Boundary
- Civil Town Boundary

Numbering System for Unnamed Lakes

FISHERIES

LAKES	STREAMS	FISHERY
○		TROUT
■		WALLEYE, N. PIKE, BASS, PANFISH
▣		WALLEYE, BASS, PANFISH
●		NORTHERN PIKE, BASS, PANFISH
◪		BASS, PANFISH
◉		PANFISH
◩		MUSKELLUNGE
◍		NORTHERN PIKE
▲		BASS
◬		CISCO
◘		STURGEON
		CATFISH
◭		PRIVATE FISH HATCHERY



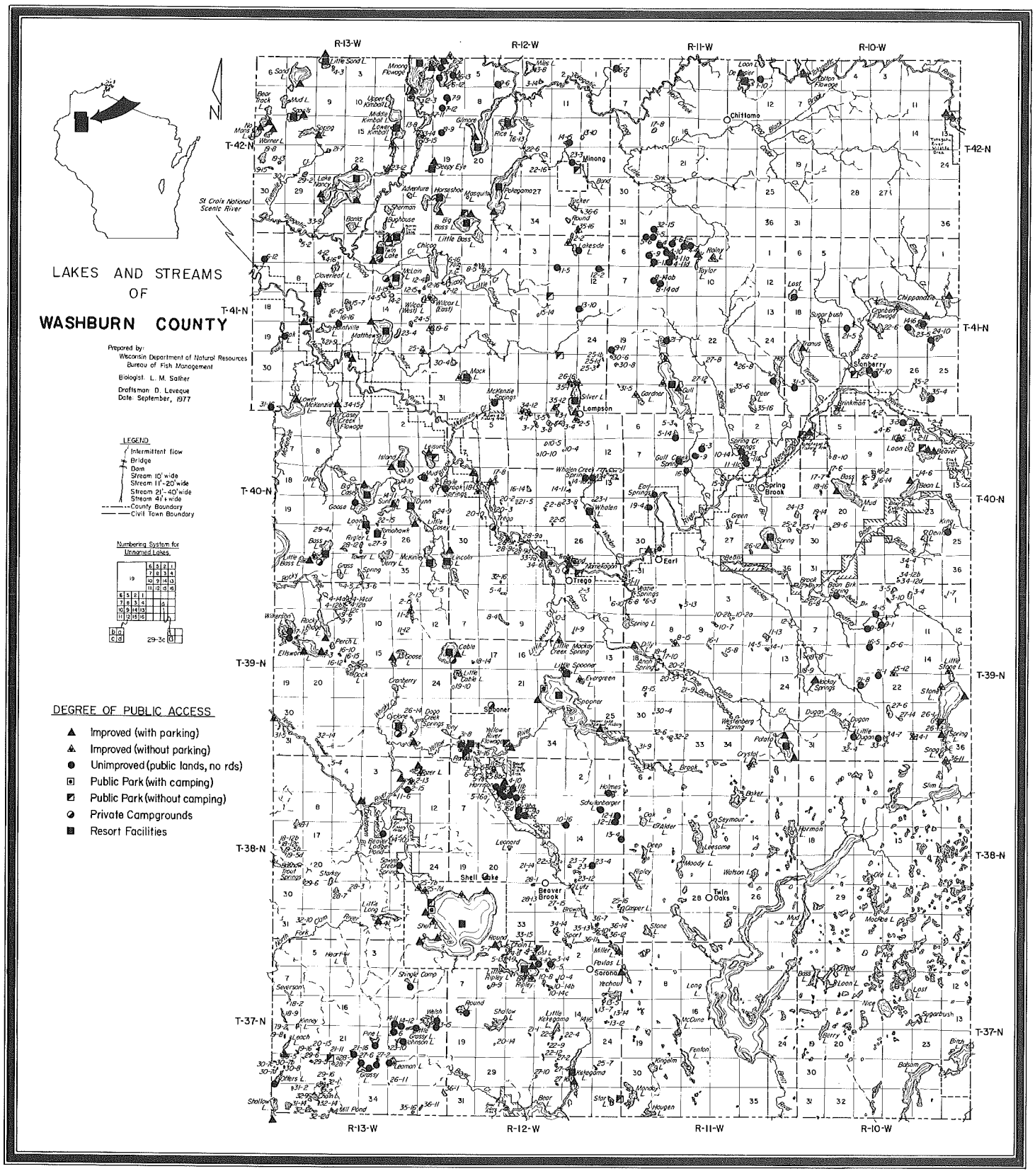
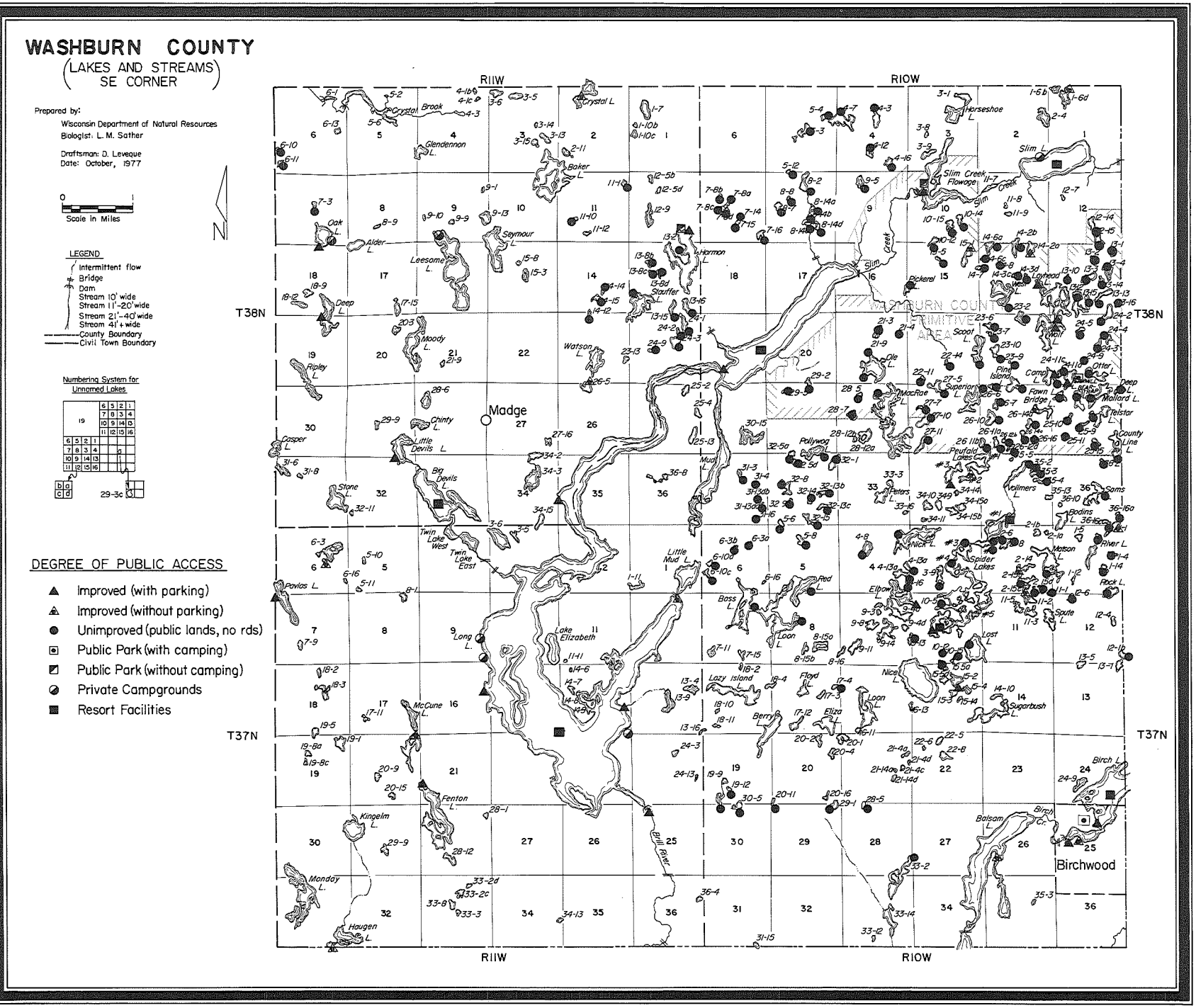


Figure 14. Public Access and Parks

Figure 14a. Public Access and Parks



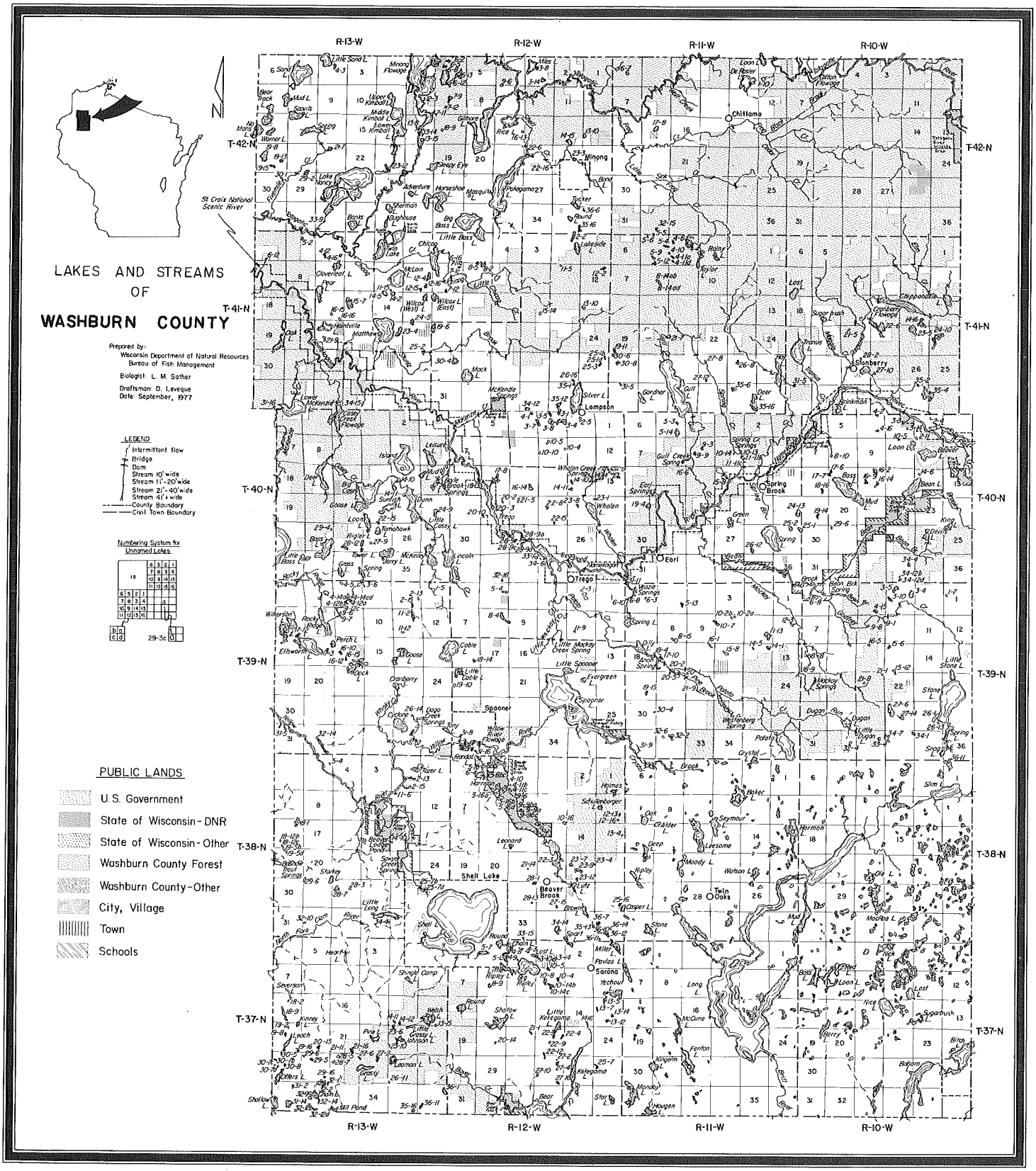


Figure 15. Public Lands

Figure 15a. Public Lands

WASHBURN COUNTY
(LAKES AND STREAMS)
SE CORNER

Prepared by:
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Biologist: L. M. Sather

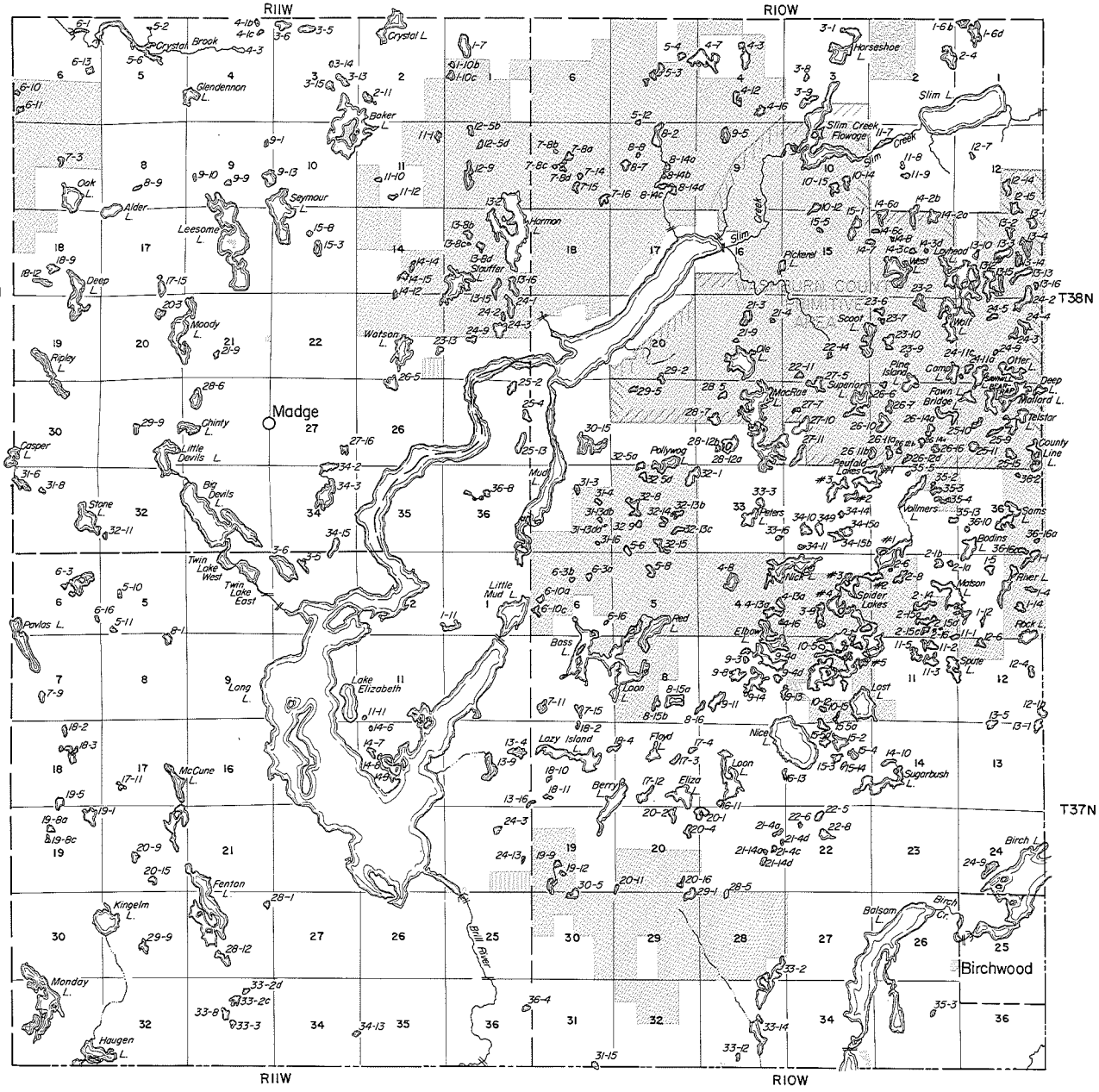
Draftsman: D. Leveque
Date: October, 1977

Scale in Miles

LEGEND
- Intermittent flow
- Bridge
- Dam
- Stream 10' wide
- Stream 11'-20' wide
- Stream 21'-40' wide
- Stream 41'+ wide
- County Boundary
- Civil Town Boundary

Numbering System for Unnamed Lakes

PUBLIC LANDS
- U.S. Government
- State of Wisconsin - DNR
- State of Wisconsin - Other
- Washburn County Forest
- Washburn County - Other
- City, Village
- Town
- Schools



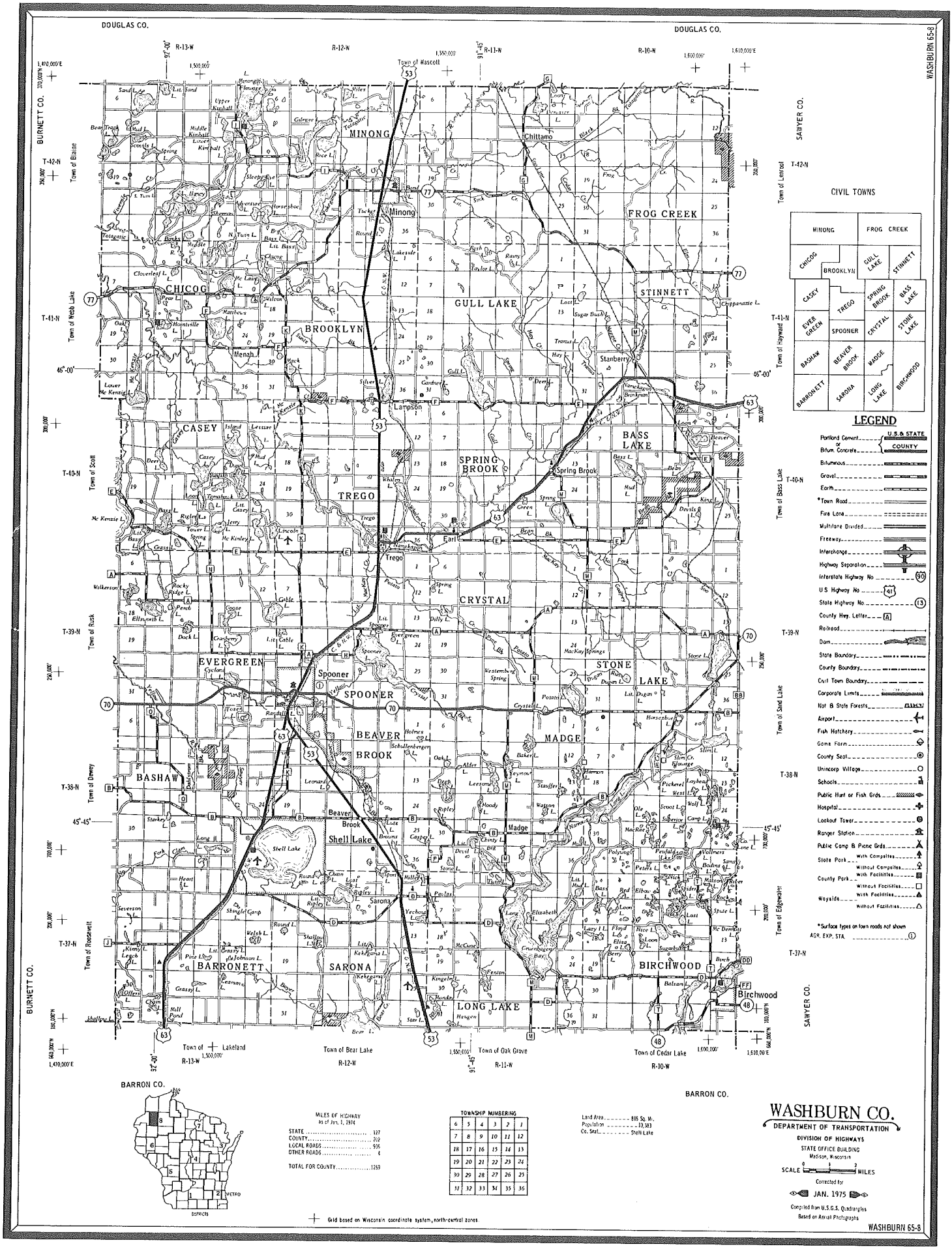


Figure 16. County Highway Map