

SURFACE WATER RESOURCES OF BAYFIELD COUNTY



DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MADISON, WISCONSIN
1971

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SURFACE WATER RESOURCES OF BAYFIELD COUNTY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Sources of Data	6
Introduction	7
Setting of the Surface Waters	8
Brief History of Bayfield County	8
Geography	9
Geology	11
Soils	11
Climate	15
Hydrology	19
Land use	19
Description of the Waters of Bayfield County	23
Outlying waters: Lake Superior	23
Sport Fishery	26
Commercial Fishery	28
Inland waters	30
Named lakes	30
Unnamed lakes	120
Streams	207
Summary of Inventory Data	260
Quantitative Aspects	260
Lake Types	262
Water Quality	262
Fishery Resources	266
Wetland Resources	268
Boating	269
Swimming	272
Aesthetics	272
Availability of the Water Resources	273
Area and Population	273
Public Access to Waters	277
Public Recreation Areas	277
Private Development	277
Status of Shoreland Regulations	278
Surface Water Problems	279
Municipal Pollution	279
Industrial Pollution	279
Agricultural Pollution	284
Erosion	284
Lack of Access	284
Fishery Problems	284
Lakeshore Development	284
The Future	286
Acknowledgements	286

Bibliography	<u>Page</u> 287
Definitions	289
Appendices	
1A - Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Bayfield County Lakes	294
1B - Physical Characteristics of Bayfield County Lakes	327
2A - Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Bayfield County Streams	361
2B - Physical Characteristics of Bayfield County Streams	366

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
1. Location of Bayfield County within the state and within major watersheds . . .	10
2. Glacial deposits and underlying strata section, north-south, across central Bayfield County	12
2a. Glacial geology of Bayfield County and surrounding areas	13
2b. Generalized soils map of Bayfield County	14
3. Mean annual precipitation and runoff for stations in and near Bayfield County	17
3a. Hydrograph for White River at the White River Flowage dam for 1967	20
4. Water fertility and glacial deposits	*
5. Fisheries	*
6. Public access and parks	*
7. Public lands	*
8. Bayfield County highway map	372

* Figures 4, 5, 6, & 7 are located in the back of the book

LIST OF TABLES

1. Length of growing season in and near Bayfield County	16
2. Climatological data for stations in and near Bayfield County	18
3. Land use in Bayfield County	22
4. Apostle Islands area and shoreline	25
5. Number of commercial fishermen licensed for Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior, 1960-69	29
6. Size classes of lakes and impoundments	261
7. Size classes of streams	261
8. Lake types in Bayfield County	263
9. Fertility of waters in Bayfield County	264
10. Detailed chemical analysis of selected Bayfield County lakes	265
11. Number and area of lakes supporting the various common species of game fish and panfish in Bayfield County	267
12. Summary of boat registration for the period ending December 31, 1969 by Wisconsin residents	270
13. Summary of aerial boating observations (Summers 1963-64)	271
14. Maximum boating density of size classes of lakes	271
15. Population and area comparison of Bayfield County to the State of Wisconsin from 1970 final census figures	273
16. Publicly owned lands	274
17. Methods of municipal sewage disposal in Bayfield County	280
18. Public parks and campgrounds in Bayfield County	281
19. The private development of lakeshore in Bayfield County	283

SOURCES OF DATA

Agricultural Stabilization Committee Aerial Photos
Bayfield County Clerk's Records
Bayfield County Plat Book, 1969
Bureau of Fish Management Water Files
Division of Resource Development Reports
Forestry Inventory, 1954
Lake Classification Field Surveys, 1961-69
Northwest Regional Planning Commission Reports
Overall Economic Development Program Report of Bayfield County, 1969
Population Census, 1960
Soil Surveys, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Surveys
State Highway Department Maps
U. S. Geological Survey Planimetric and Topographic Maps
U. S. Geological Survey Water Supply Report
Weather Reporting Services

INTRODUCTION

In 1959, the State Legislature and the Governor directed the Conservation Department (now Department of Natural Resources) to develop a classification system of all lakes in the state. In order to fulfill this mandate, the Department developed a program whereby waters would be inventoried and classified according to use. This activity has been enlarged in 1961 to include streams. The Bayfield County inventory is one of 72 being prepared on a county by county basis to conform with other resource inventories conducted by the Department. It can best be described as an extensive survey of the physical, chemical, and recreational use aspects of the surface water resources.

The basic premise underlying this program is the realization that the number of uses to which surface waters are subjected is steadily increasing and often competitive. This is due largely to the population increase and an increased amount of leisure time to pursue recreation. Because of this, a method of insuring the continued enjoyment of this natural resource for the benefit of all concerned is necessary.

Data for this inventory were gathered mostly from field surveys, aerial photographs, U.S.G.S. maps, Department of Natural Resources water files, and interviews. Because data collection was carried out without regard to season and limited to single visits, it is obvious that some information may be incomplete. However, it is expected that as time permits, additional and more comprehensive data will be collected.

The maps and data presented with this report should not be considered or used as factual or final authority from any legal or regulatory standpoint because of typographic errors and natural or man made changes which may have occurred.

SETTING OF THE SURFACE WATERS

Brief History of Bayfield County

The first known inhabitants of what is now Bayfield County were the Mound Builders (Carlander, 1954). These were a rather advanced group of people that appeared on the shores of Lake Superior sometime after the last glacier receded some 20,000 years ago. Their civilization was eventually overrun by barbarous tribes, mainly of Muskogean and Iroquois linguistic stock and disappeared as a distinct culture in late prehistoric American times.

The next group of Indians we have any record of were the Mascoutins, a branch of the Potawatomi. They were peaceful forest hunters, who lived by trapping beaver, harvesting wild rice, spearing whitefish and hunting deer. They remained until about 1400 when the Dacotah (Sioux), who were forced westward by the Iroquois, drove them out. From this time on there were successions of various Indian tribes from northeastern United States invading and inhabiting this region until finally, the Chippewas (formerly called Ojibwas) built a settlement in 1490 on Madeline Island. They eventually moved onto the mainland where they had a thriving community for over 120 years. They themselves were eventually overrun by American colonizing immigrants.

The first white men to visit the area were frenchmen, Pierre Radisson and Medard Chouart, sieur des Groseilliers. They built the first white dwelling on the outlet of Fish Creek near the present City of Ashland. Soon after, fur trading companies established settlements, and missionaries came bringing the first touches of civilization. Some names of those who pioneered in exploring the Bayfield area were Joseph Nicollet (1634), Father Allouez (1665), Le Sueur (1692), and Elisha Pike (1855), just to name a few.

The territory which included Ashland and Bayfield Counties had five different names before it was set apart as individual units. It first belonged to the county of Michilimackinac, created in October 1818 by Lewis Cass, governor of the territory of Michigan. In 1825 Governor Cass created a new county on the south shore of Lake Superior called Chippewa County. When the territory of Wisconsin was organized and set apart from the territory of Michigan, Michilimackinac and Chippewa Counties were absorbed and all of this region was included in Crawford County. In 1840 an act of the territorial legislature of Wisconsin created St. Croix County from Crawford and this new county included all of the northwest section of the state. In 1845 La Pointe County was created from a part of St. Croix County, including what is now Ashland and Bayfield Counties. From 1845 to 1858 the Village of La Pointe, on Madeline Island, was the county seat of La Pointe County. The county seat was removed to Bayfield in 1858 and in 1866 Bayfield County was founded. The town, and thus the county was named after Admiral Henry Wosey Bayfield of the British Navy, who surveyed Lake Superior between 1823 and 1825, doing such a fine job that the original charts are still in use today (Hansen, 1956).

The county was first settled by people from Eastern States, southern Wisconsin, and Canada. Some settlers came from the Scandinavian countries, Germany, and from large cities, particularly Chicago and Minneapolis. Finnish settlements are located in Oulu and Eileen townships.

Geography

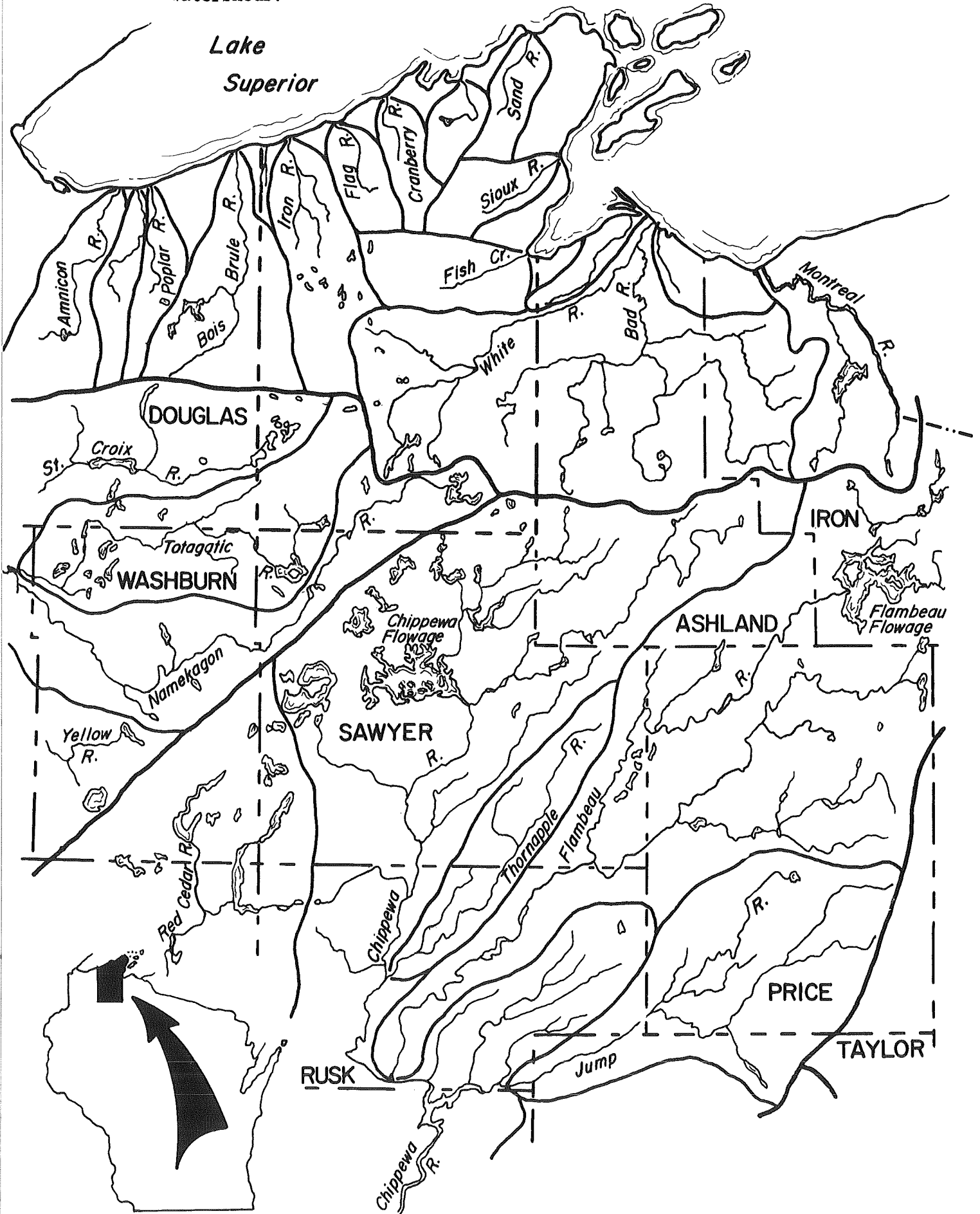
Bayfield County is divided between two of the five geographical provinces of Wisconsin (Martin, 1932). The Lake Superior Lowland Province covers the northern part of the county, that area formerly occupied by Lake Superior. It consists of a clay plain interrupted with morainic hills. The Northern Highland Province occupies that area south of the highest abandoned beach line of Lake Superior. About 70 percent of Bayfield County falls within the Northern Highland Province while the remaining 30 percent is part of the Lake Superior Lowland (basin).

The Continental Divide, which separates the St. Lawrence (Lake Superior) and Mississippi River drainage systems, passes through the southern part of Bayfield County (Figure 1). The major drainage streams which lie north of the Continental Divide and empty into Lake Superior are the White, Fish, Sioux, Pike, Sand, Siskiwit, Cranberry, Flagg, and Iron Rivers. The Namekagon and Totogatic Rivers, tributaries to the St. Croix, drain the southern part of the county. The Eau Claire River, also an important tributary to the St. Croix, drains the Eau Claire Chain of Lakes located in the upper-southwest corner of the county. Altogether all streams and their connecting lakes have a total watershed area of 960.8 square miles, or 64 percent of the county's land surface area. The landlocked drainage areas of 805 lakes account for 145.3 square miles, or 9.7 percent, while land areas that have no permanent surface waters account for 389.8 square miles, or 26 percent, of the 1,501.5 square mile county area.

The landscape of Bayfield County varies greatly from north to south. A range of hills 10 to 15 miles wide, known as the Bayfield Peninsula Ridge, lies in a northeast-southwest direction at the northeast corner of the county. The ridge is a terminal moraine left between two lobes of the retreating Wisconsin Ice Sheet.

To the southwest the hills drop abruptly to flat pine barrens while to the northwest and southeast they reach Lake Superior. The sandy "Pine Barrens" is a flat plain extending in a belt 10 to 20 miles wide from Bayfield County across Douglas and northern Washburn into Burnett and Polk Counties. The name "Pine Barrens" is derived from the fact that the vegetation is largely Jack pine savannah. The maximum elevation of 1,610 feet above sea level is found on the western most ridges of the Penoque Range located in the Towns of Pratt and Grandview in south-east Bayfield County while the minimum elevation is 602 feet above sea level at Lake Superior. Immediately south of these ridges lie a series of morainic hills pitted with kettles. Lakes occupy many of the kettles, and swamps and marshes are numerous and extensive. The Bibon Swamp, a large area of shrub swamp wetland is located in the east central part of the county on the White River.

Fig. 1 Location of Bayfield County within the state and within major watersheds.



The distribution of lakes and streams and drainage divides is shown in Figure 1. Lakes and ponds are particularly abundant in the southern and west central parts of the county. Large areas of the west central and north central upland are without surface waters because of the subsurface drainage through coarse-textured glacial drift and underlying sandstone.

Geology

Bayfield County is underlain by ancient (Pre-cambrian) sandstone and igneous rocks (Figure 2). The northern part of the county is underlain with Superior Red Sandstone, over which is a thick mantle of clay and gravel, forming an artesian slope. This produces an excellent source of underground water supply. Crystalline rock underlies the southern part of the county with granite outcroppings common along the Marengo River at the western edge of the Penokee Range.

Glacial deposits, reaching 300 feet over bedrock in some places, cover most of the county (Figure 2). Those deposits covering the Lake Superior Lowland are generally shallow lake basin deposits. A large pitted outwash plain is located in the west central part of the county. This plain is continuous down through Douglas and into Washburn and Burnett Counties except for an end moraine which runs southeast-northwest across the county. The southwestern corner of the county is covered by a thin layer of drift. (Weidman and Schultz, 1915)

Soils

The soils of Bayfield County, which greatly affect the chemical characteristics of surface waters, have been derived largely from the weathering of various glacial deposits. These deposits include glacial lake deposits, glacial drift, and glacial stream deposits.

Glacial lacustrine, or red clay soils are found in the old lake plains adjoining Lake Superior and Chequamegon Bay. These calcareous red clay soils are very finely textured resulting in extremely poor drained soils. These soils along Lake Superior contain large quantities of groundwater. However, the overlying clay deposits effectively prevent this water from reaching the surface as springs and create artesian conditions. The small quantity of water that does reach the surface is usually of high quality and rich in carbonates and nutrients.

The "Pine Barrens" located in west central Bayfield County have light textured sandy outwash soils. These soils were formed from sands and gravels carried by water from the melting glacier, and because these deposits were waterwashed there is a noted absence of large stones in the area. These acid soils are gray to brown in color and low in humus and nutrients. The groundwater in this area is extremely poor in carbonates

Fig. 2 Glacial deposits and underlying strata section, north-south, across central Bayfield County
 (Source: E. F. Bean, 1949, and R.F. Flint and F. T. Thwaites, 1956)

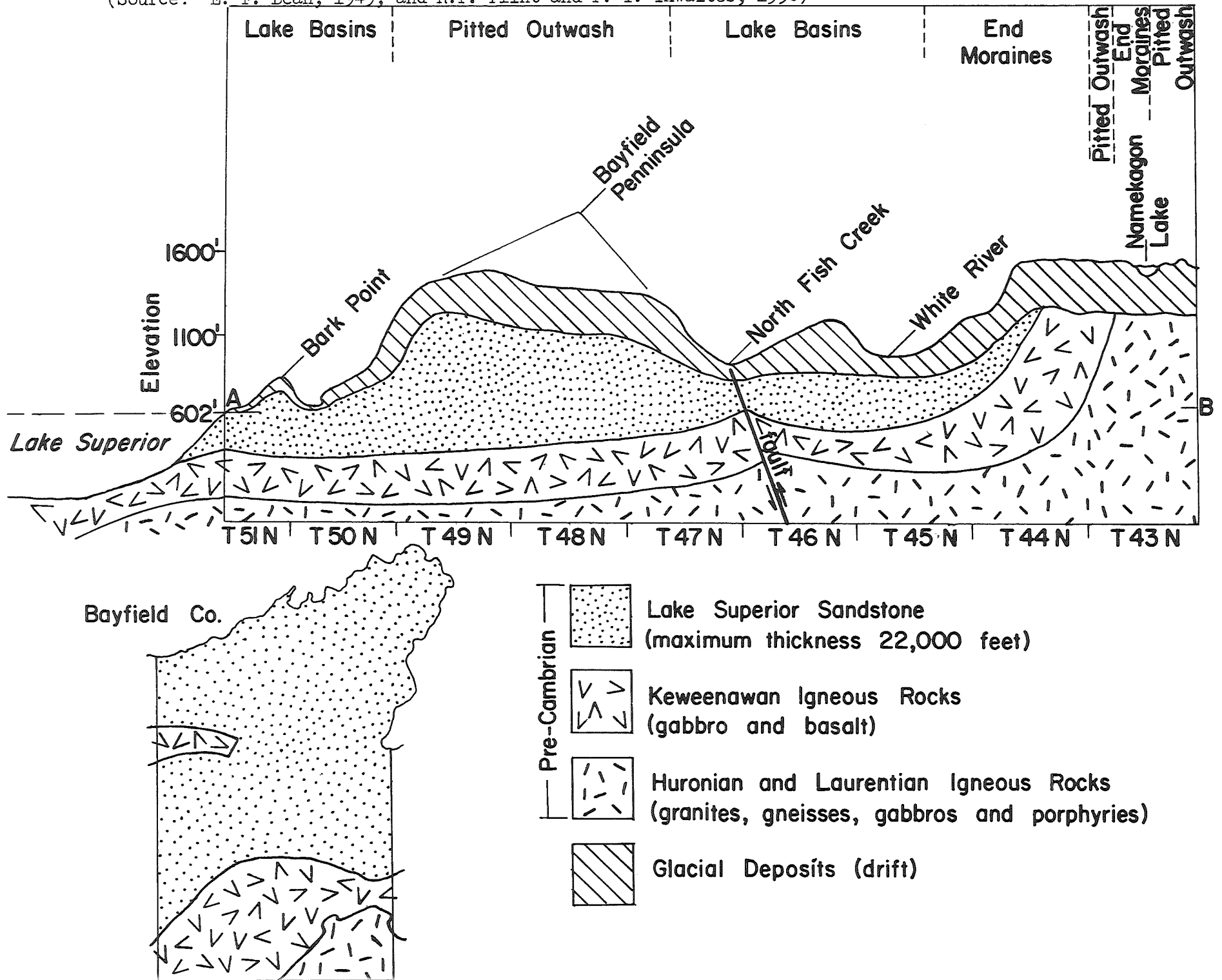
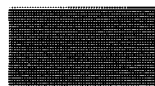
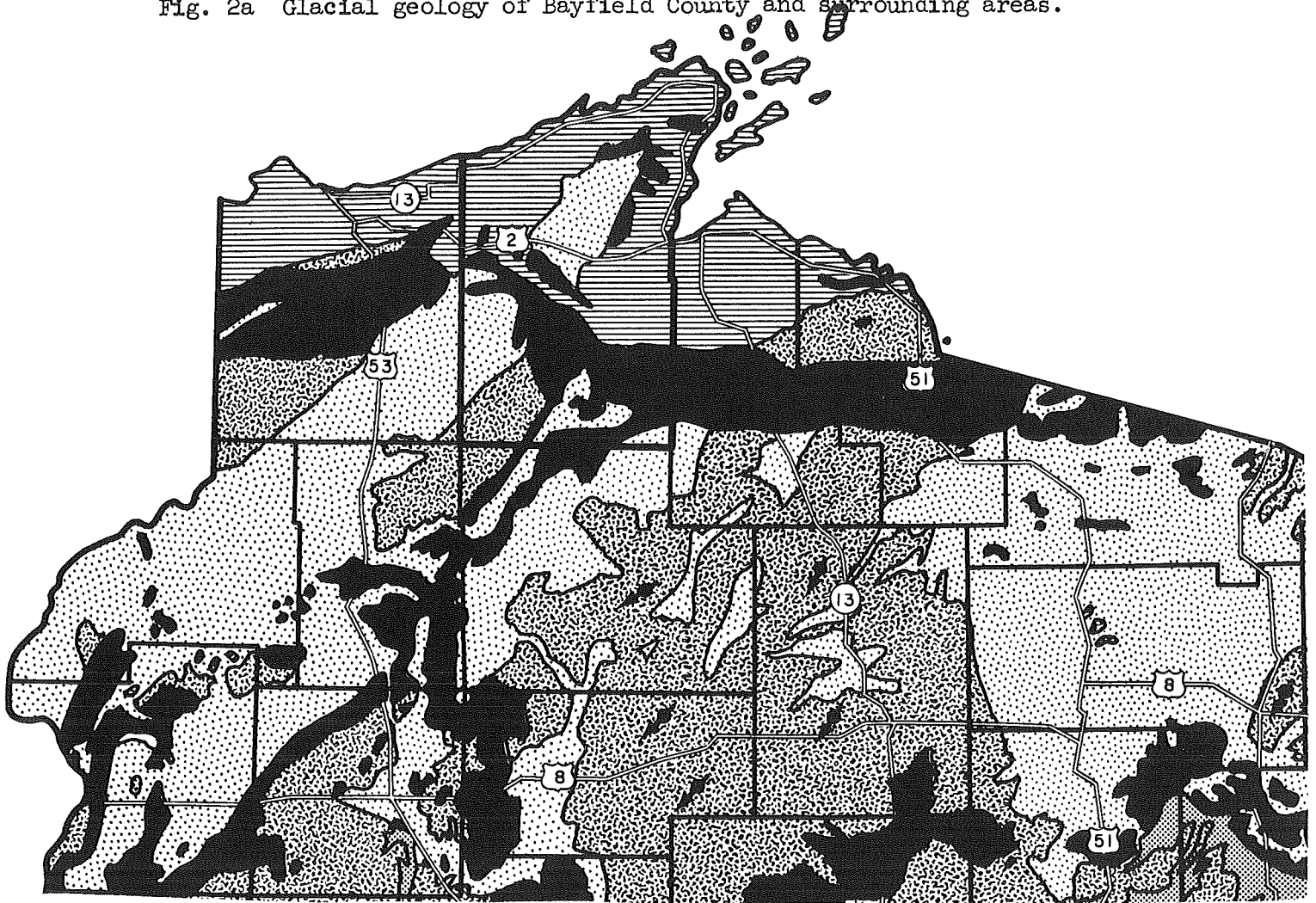


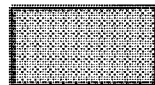
Fig. 2a Glacial geology of Bayfield County and surrounding areas.



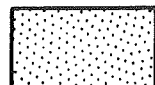
End Moraines



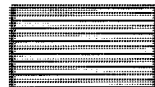
Ground Moraine



Outwash, unpitted



Outwash, pitted

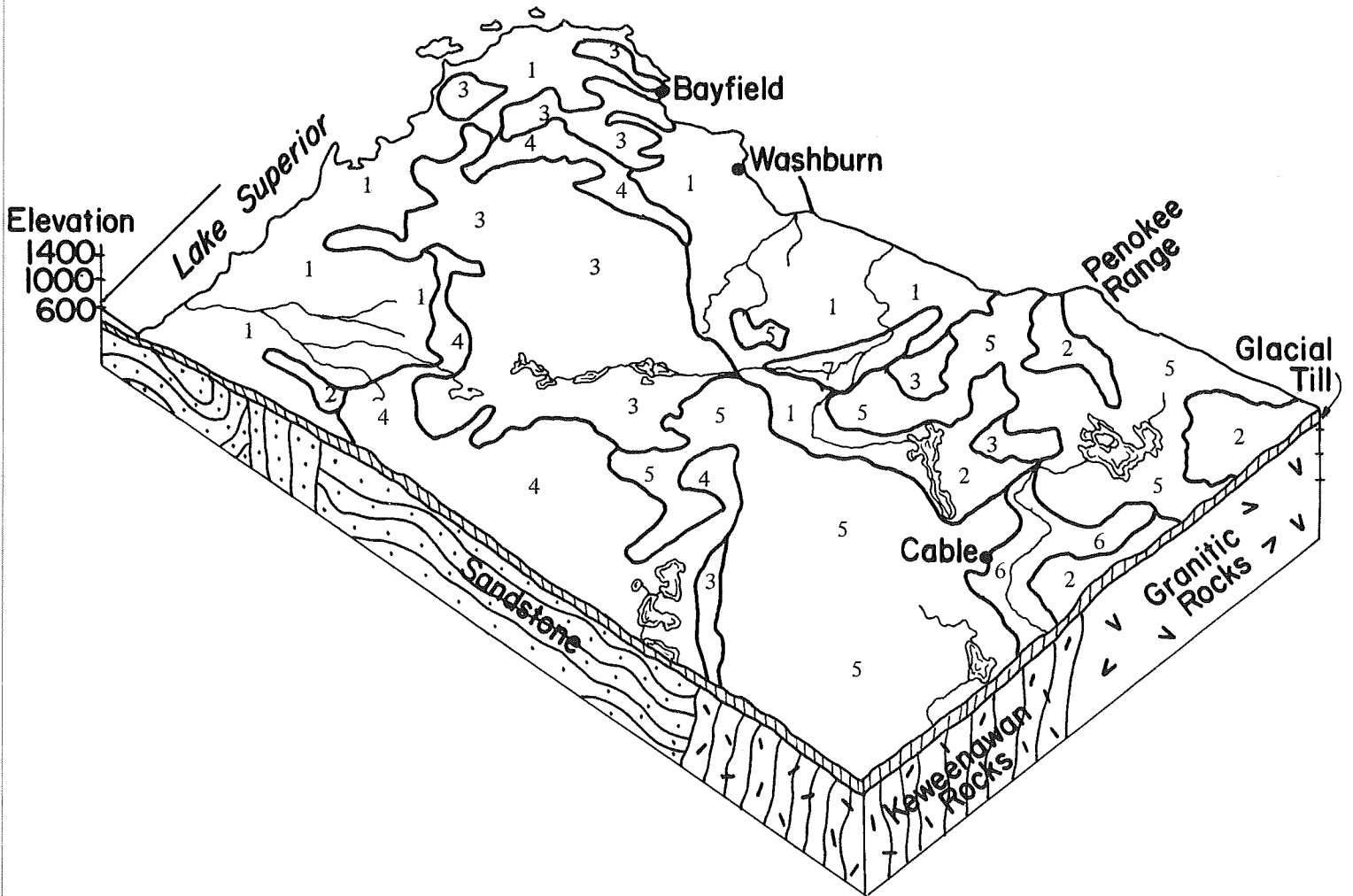


Lake Basins



Drumlin Trends

Fig. 2b Generalized soils map of Bayfield County (U.S.D.A., 1961)



Legend

1. Red clays and pink sands (Ontonagon, Superior, Orienta, Bibon)
2. Rolling and hilly pink stony - sandy loams (Gogebic, Cloquet)
3. Rolling and hilly pink sands (Vilas, Omega, Hiawatha)
4. Nearly level pink sands (Omega, Vilas)
5. Undulating and rolling pink stony silt loams, loams, and sandy loams (Freeon, Gogebic, Cloquet)
6. Undulating pink fine sandy loams (Pence)
7. Wet soils (Peat)

and nutrients and reflects the low solubility of these underlying sandy soils. The topography is level to slightly rolling and few lakes or streams are located in the area.

Glacial upland soils are found in the southern and central part of the county extending north by southeast to the Bayfield Ridge. These soils consist of a heterogeneous mass of stones, silts, and red clays and belong to the Wisconsin stage of glaciation. This glacial till varies from a few feet to several hundred feet in thickness overlying a base of red Superior sandstone which gives the area a very hilly topography. Lakes, swamps, and marshes are common in the depressions of this rough and hilly topography.

Other geological characteristics that greatly affect water quality in landlocked lakes are the pitted nature of the underlying granitic bedrock and impervious clay pockets in the glacial till. The acidic nature of the soils along with stabilized water levels create ideal conditions for encroaching bogs which form in these depressions. The presence of 180 acid bog lakes with their characteristic types of vegetation is evidence of this condition.

Climate

Bayfield County has a humid continental type of climate. This means that the county has long cold winters with rather short, moderately warm summers. However, this climate is modified by the tempering influence of Lake Superior and Chequamegon Bay, and by local variations in topography. Lake Superior acts as a large storage basin for heat (or cold) and thus tends to increase the number of frost free days along the lake and act as a coolant in summer. As a consequence the extreme northern part of the county, surrounded by the lake on three sides, has longer growing seasons, cooler summers and slightly more precipitation than is found in the southern part of the county. The 140 to 160 day growing season along the lake is as long as the growing season in the extreme southern counties of Wisconsin (Table 1). Chequamegon Bay is usually icebound from December until April, but Lake Superior itself normally does not completely freeze over. Mean snowfall in inches varies from 50 near Cable to around 75 along the Upper Bayfield Peninsula. Precipitation over the year (28.0 inches) averages slightly less than the state average; however, the most important aspect regarding precipitation is the amount that falls during the growing season. In this respect Bayfield County averages more than the state average. Of the total average annual precipitation received (28.0 inches), about 13 inches runs off into the stream drainage systems (Figure 3). Discharge rates for streams in Bayfield County are high and quite variable, probably due to a combination of weather, soil conditions, and topography.

The average annual temperature of Bayfield County is 41°F with recorded extremes being 107°F and -40°F (Table 2). The latest killing frost reported at the United States Weather Bureau Station at the Ashland Experiment Station was June 23, and the earliest was August 27.

Table 1. Length of growing season in and near Bayfield County.

<u>County</u>	<u>Length of growing season (frost free days)</u>
Ashland	100-130
Bayfield	125-160
Douglas	104
Sawyer	99
Washburn	110-120

| Southern Wisconsin average | 130-140 |

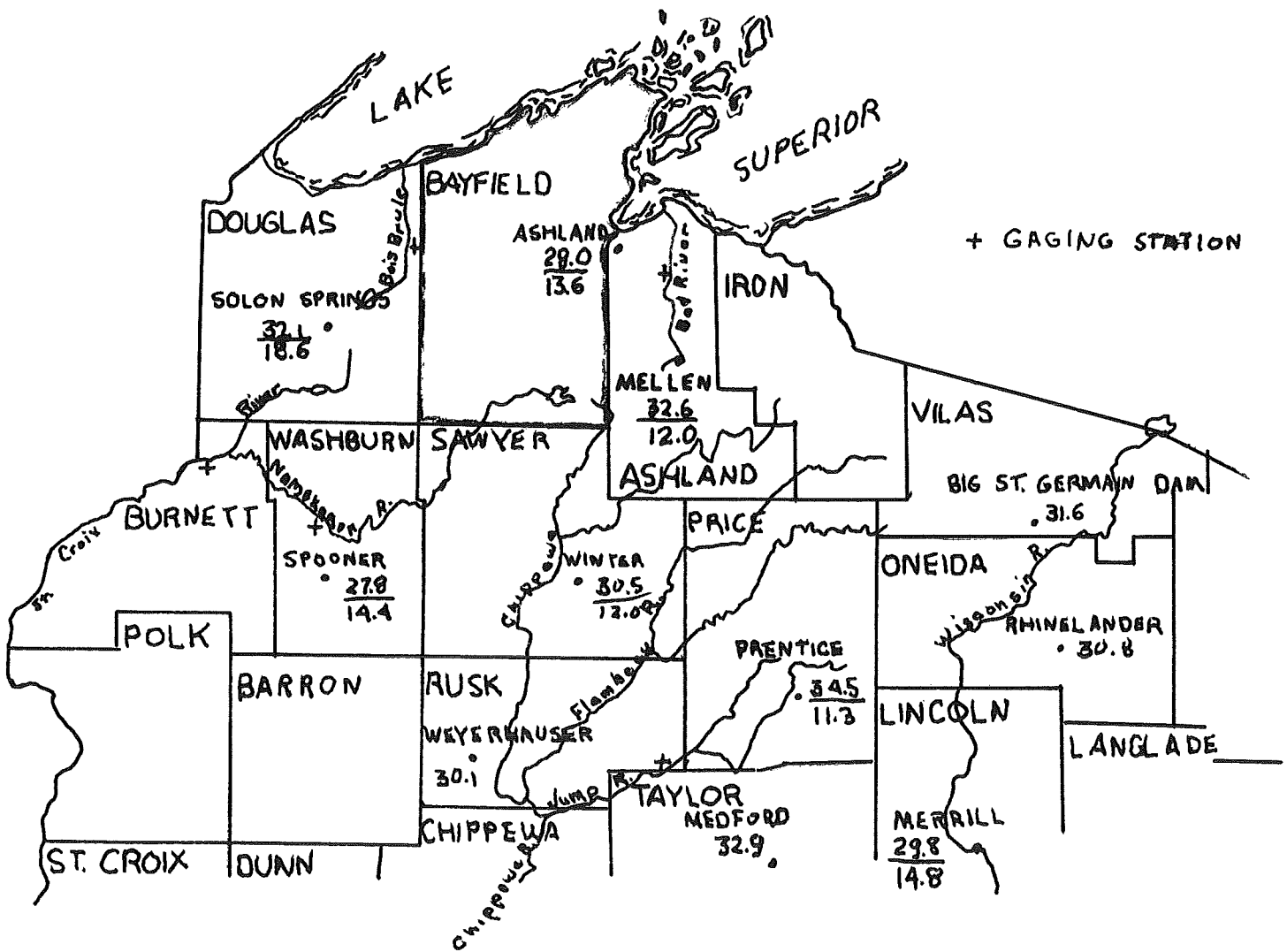


Fig. 3 Mean annual precipitation and run-off for stations in and near Bayfield County (Wisconsin Climatological Data, 1961, and Surface Water Records of Wisconsin, 1961-1964.)

31.2 inches per year average precipitation in northern Wisconsin for 30-year period.

14.1 inches per year average run-off in northern Wisconsin for 4-year period.

Upper figure is amount of precipitation and the lower figure is the amount of run-off.

Table 2. Climatological data for stations in and near Bayfield County

	Temperature			Precipitation		
	Mean monthly	Extremes		Mean (inches)	Days of rain ¹⁾	Mean snow (inches)
Ashland	40.8	107°	-40°	28.0	61	49.5
Big St. Germain Dam	39.9	106°	-43°	31.6	69	53.6
Medford	41.8	104°	-37°	32.9	69	53.8
Mellen	40.8	105°	-49°	32.6	68	70.7
Merrill	42.9	110°	-39°	29.8	65	41.9
Prentice	40.8	107°	-45°	34.5	70	50.3
Rhineland	41.6	108°	-41°	30.8	66	55.6
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.

1) Days with rain of 0.10 inches or more.

Prevailing winds are westerly from early fall through early spring, and easterly the remainder of the year. April is usually the windiest month with an average of 15 miles per hour. July and August are the least windy with averages of 11 miles per hour. Since 1916 only three tornadoes have been observed in Bayfield County. The most recent was in 1968 when one touched down south of the Eau Claire Lakes and caused considerable damage to standing timber.

Hydrology

The waters within the major drainage areas of Bayfield County may be intercepted or transpired by vegetation, may run off the ground surface and into streams, or may infiltrate into the ground. Much of the intercepted and transpired water and the surface runoff returns to the air through evaporation. The infiltrated water may percolate to deeper zones to be stored as groundwater which may later flow out as springs or seep into streams as runoff. Features of the terrain also affect the amount and distribution of runoff water from annual precipitation, the soil mantle and underlying rock influence the capacity of penetration, movement, and storage of groundwater, regulating ultimate discharge into streams.

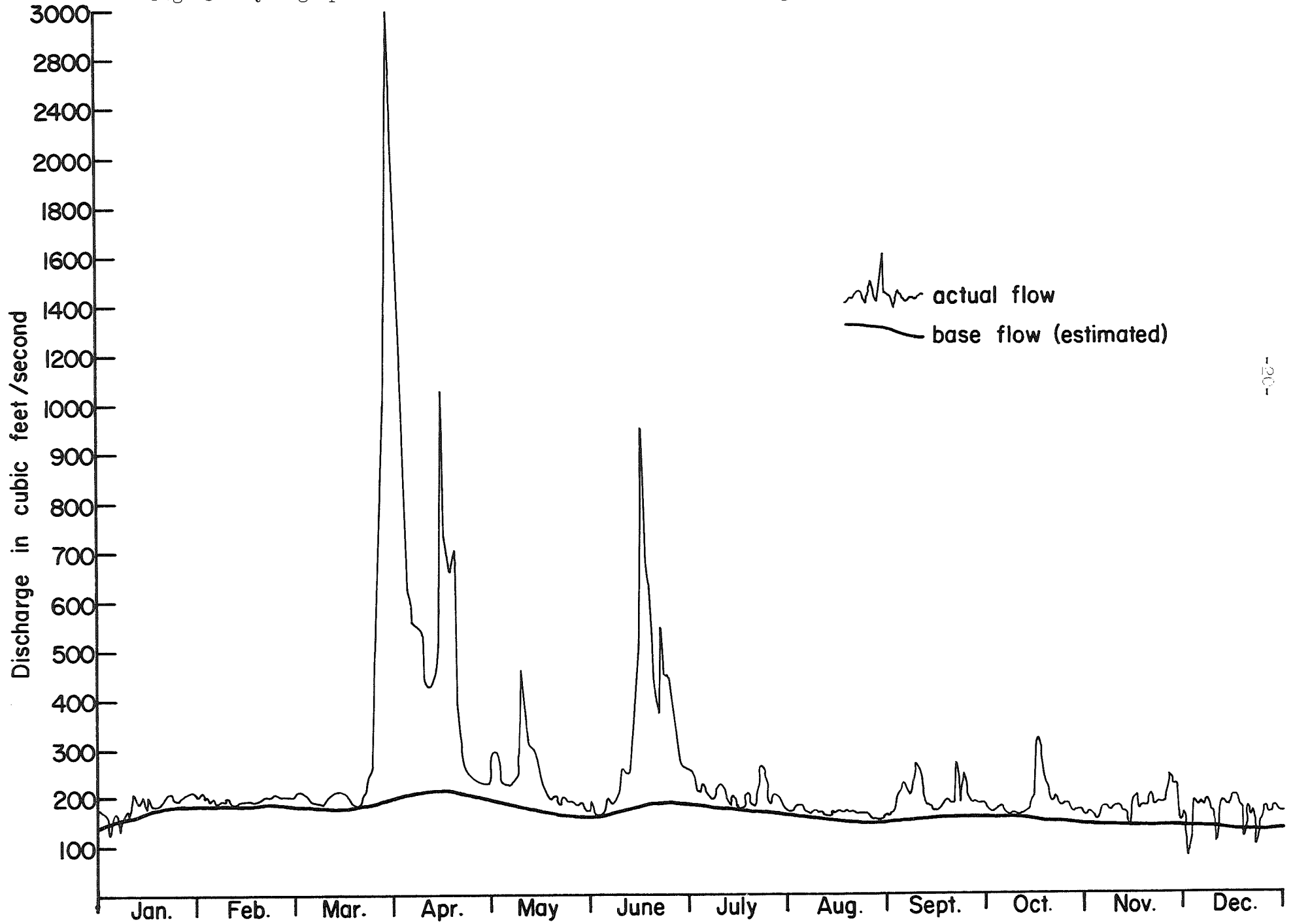
The Continental Divide, which separates the St. Lawrence (Lake Superior) and Mississippi River drainage systems, passes through the southern part of Bayfield County (Figure 1). The major streams which lie north of the Continental Divide and empty into Lake Superior are the White, Fish, Sioux, Pike, Sand, Siskiwit, Cranberry, Flagg and Iron Rivers. Most of these streams have high gradients and all flow over the red clay soils found in the lake plains adjoining Lake Superior. These finely textured impervious soils result in very rapid runoff conditions during periods of heavy rainfall. Figure 3a. illustrate discharge rates for the White River at the White River Flowage dam in 1967. Flow records of the Fish or Iron Rivers would show even more seasonal discharge fluctuation because of the nature of their watersheds, however, the White River is the only river in Bayfield County having continuous flow data available.

Most of the Lake Superior streams are of fairly high quality because of significant contributions of groundwater rich in carbonates and nutrients. The Namekagon, Totogatic, Eau Claire and West Fork Chippewa Rivers drain the southern part of the county and have low to moderate gradients. These streams are relatively poor in carbonates and nutrients reflecting the low solubility of the underlying soils.

Land Use

Original land survey records (around 1840) show that Bayfield County was covered by a conifer-hardwood forest of white pine, hemlock, balsam fir, sugar maple, and yellow birch. The only exception to this being the Jack pine and scrub oak covered soils of west central Bayfield County. Today better than three-fourths of Bayfield County is still forested; however, aspen is now the most extensive single forest type covering 54 percent of the commercial forest area. Nearly all of the native commercially valuable timber was removed during the early logging days. This activity along with

Fig. 3a Hydrograph for White River at the White River Flowage dam for 1967.



forest fires, particularly those of 1863, are the two most important factors causing a change in timber types. Farm land presently accounts for 11.2 percent of the total county area, but this activity is declining with most of the farm land reverting to timber. This is evident by the establishment of a large County Forest (165,544 acres) and the Chequamegon National Forest (264,442 acres). Together the two forests contain 44.8 percent of the county's area.

The county is 1,501 square miles in size. Of this total, 82.8 percent is forested land, 11.2 percent is farm land, and the remaining 6.0 percent is in non-productive uses. According to the Department of Natural Resources forest inventory, of the 1,238 square miles of commercial forest in Bayfield County, the present forest types are ranked as follows, with the square miles of each type: Aspen - 674, northern hardwoods - 186, Jack pine - 91, oak - 89, upland brush and grass - 59, lowland brush - 40, swamp hardwood - 26, fir-spruce - 18, Norway pine - 17, white pine - 15, black spruce - 7, tamarack - 6, cedar - 5, and hemlock - 5 square miles. Table 3 summarizes the land use factors that altogether influence the surface water quality and quantity of Bayfield County. With such extensive amounts of wild land and timber cover precipitation gets a good reception on the landscape.

Table 3. Land Use in Bayfield County.

Categories	Acres	Percent of total area
Forest land:		
Commercial forest	792,730	82.5
Noncommercial forest	<u>2,990</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total forest land	795,720	82.8
Non-forest land:		
Farm	107,420	11.2
Marsh and muskeg	14,007	1.5
Recreational, industrial, Residential	3,850	0.4
Right-of-way	15,440	1.6
Rock outcrop and sand dune	<u>590</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-forest land	141,307	14.7
Water:		
Lakes:		
Natural	22,387	2.4
Impoundments	298	-
Streams:	<u>991</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Total water	<u>23,676</u>	2.5
Total area of Bayfield County	960,703	100

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Forest Inventory, 1954, except waters data.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WATERS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY

A short, descriptive paragraph of each lake, impoundment, and stream in Bayfield County is provided in this section. Additional details are listed in tabular form in the appendices at the end of this report. Lakes are defined as all navigable waters, meandered or public that are wet nine out of ten years. This inventory has excluded those bodies of water which are normally less than three feet in depth, except for shallow spring ponds. Those waters less than three feet deep are considered to be wetlands. Impoundments are those bodies of water which owe one-half or more of their maximum depth to an artificial impounding structure. The streams referred to in the inventory are all those which have a permanent flow or any streams of intermittent or seasonal flow which have significance for recreational purposes. For further definition of lake types, wetlands, and other terms used to describe and classify waters, a glossary is provided at the end of this summary. Information pertaining to unnamed streams may be found in the descriptive paragraphs of named lakes and streams into which they flow. Unnamed feeder streams considered to be trout water also have brief descriptive narratives following the named stream summaries.

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. The legal description used for stream location refers to the streams outlet location.

Outlying Waters: Lake Superior

The formation of the Lake Superior Basin was a complicated process of bedrock faulting and glacial action (Hough, 1958). Many of the volcanic events which influenced the location, depth, and shape, occurred as much as a half-billion years ago. Following that time, the earth cooled and shrank resulting in a huge depression in the earth's surface between two parallel fault lines. This was followed by long periods of weathering and glacial action and eventually resulted in the present lake basin configuration.

Lake Superior receives its name from its upper, or northern, position to the other Great Lakes. It is the largest freshwater lake in the world with an area of 31,800 square miles (20,352,000 acres). Its length is 350 miles and its width is 160 miles. It has a maximum depth of 1,333 feet, making it the deepest of the five Great Lakes. Its surface is 602 feet above sea level, making its deepest part 731 feet below sea level. In the past 100 years, the lake's water level has varied from a high of 604 feet in 1876 to a low of 600 feet in 1926. Seasonal variations range from 1.1 to 1.8 feet each year. Highest levels are recorded during the summer months with lowest levels usually recorded during late winter and early spring.

Available limnological data classified Lake Superior as an oligotrophic lake. It has a total dissolved solids content of about 60 ppm making it in this respect, the lowest of the Great Lakes. Ayers (1962) showed that in the past fifty years all waters of the Great Lakes, except Lake Superior, have increased in total dissolved solids. This is reflected by the increasing mineral content of water as it flows from the upper to the lower part of the Great Lakes system, and the lower waters showing a greater biological productivity. Major cations present are calcium (12.4 ppm), magnesium (2.8 ppm) and sodium (0.6 ppm). Lake Superior has the lowest phosphorus level (5 ppb) as compared to the 61 ppb for Lake Erie. Because of Lake Superior's low nutrient concentrations and extremely cold water conditions, Lake Superior is the least productive of the five Great Lakes. The Great Lakes commercial fish harvest on a per-acre basis substantiates this statement. The Great Lakes sequence from least productive to most productive waters, average pounds per acre per year, is Superior 0.80, Ontario 0.92, Huron 1.22, Michigan 1.85, and Erie 7.55 (Long and Schueler, 1968). Other factors, especially economic considerations, play an important role in the commercial fishing catch, however, it still represents the best available measure of inherent productivity supported by reliable data gathered over a long period of time. Another method of measuring productivity of lakes is the same as that used for the ocean i.e., measuring the proportion of shallow, shoal water. Applying this measure of productivity to the Great Lakes results in the following ranking, starting with the lowest percentage of shoal water, is Superior 17.5 percent, Ontario 25.1 percent, Michigan 25.1 percent, Huron 35.9 percent, and Erie 91.5 percent (Long and Schueler, 1968). Until a better means for measuring basic productivity for water bodies as large as the Great Lakes is developed, these statistics remain the best approach.

Lake Superior, with its near ocean characteristics, has the capacity to generate very high waves and strong currents. Waves as high as 23 feet have been reported at the Duluth Harbor. It appears that these powerful waves interrupt and prevent thermoclines from forming within Lake Superior. While the whole subject of thermal stratification in vast bodies of water is still in a formative stage, it appears that in Lake Superior there is no continuous thermocline extending from one shore to another. Temporary thermoclines may occur at certain times and places, however Lake Superior also experiences small lunar tides, or internal seiches, researchers are not sure which really occurs, of about 1 inch (3 cm.) (Reid, 1965).

The Bayfield County mainland shore bordering Lake Superior is 86.62 miles in length, more than one-third of Wisconsin's Lake Superior shore. Four of the Apostle Islands are within the county's boundary. The combined area of the four islands is 3,470 acres, 1,025 acres of which is in public ownership. They have a total shoreline of 18.49 miles, of which 6.51 miles is public frontage. Table 4 summarizes acreage, acres of public land, miles of shoreline, and miles of public frontage of the four islands.

Table 4. Apostle Islands area and shoreline.

Island name	Acreage	Miles of shoreline	Acres of public land	Miles of public frontage
Eagle	31.2	0.91	2.1	0.29
Raspberry	295.8	3.14	295.8	3.14
Sand	2,863.2	10.42	727.6	3.08
York	<u>280.0</u>	<u>4.02</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	3,470.2	18.49	1,025.5	6.51
Bayfield County				
Mainland Shore		86.62		3.03

The characteristics of the Bayfield County shore are described in the bulletin on the south Lake Superior shore published by Department of Resource Development. This shoreline survey, on the basis of differing physical features, recognizes thirteen different Lake Superior shore types. Douglas County, which borders Bayfield County on the west, only has one basic shore type. Ashland County to the east has four basic shore types, while Bayfield County has a total of ten different shore types. This indicates from the standpoint of visible physical features that Bayfield County is by far the most scenic of the four Wisconsin counties bordering Lake Superior. The reddish-brown sandstone bluffs and caves of the Bayfield Peninsula are probably the most unique and interesting of all formations found along the south shore. They combine steep topography, exposed rock bluffs (70 feet high in places), established vegetation, and water in a most beautiful setting. The shoreline of Bayfield County is also very irregular with sand beaches located within the many bays. Clay bluffs with narrow sand beaches on the lake edge are also common. The Fish Creek Sloughs, which lie west of Ashland just inside of the Bayfield County line, provide a marked visual contrast from either the sandstone or clay bluffs. The entire Bayfield County shore is continuously changing due to the fierce wave action that erodes and undercuts the many bluffs that border Lake Superior.

The upper Bayfield Peninsula shoreline and nearby Apostle Islands have recently received considerable national attention. As of June, 1970 shoreline along the upper Bayfield Peninsula and all of the Apostle Islands except Madeline and Long Islands have been established as the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. According to the original bill, the preservation of this area will conserve and develop for the benefit, inspiration, education, recreational use, and enjoyment of the public certain significant islands and shoreline of the United States. At the present time four and one-quarter million dollars have been appropriated for acquisition of lands and not more than five million dollars for actual development.

Because of fierce storms that can quickly develop and the many navigational hazards that exist, pleasure boating on Lake Superior should be undertaken with extreme caution. Harbors and shelter areas for recreational boating number four along the Bayfield County shoreline. The locations of these harbors of refuge are Bayfield, Sand Bay, Port Wing, and Cornucopia. In addition to these harbors there are seven other boat launching ramps on the mainland. The climate and weather is favorable for recreational activities during the season of May through October. The presence of shore ice from early December through early May prohibits its use except for ice fishing. Air and water temperatures are usually too low for water sports by the average recreation seeker. Mean water temperatures in the Apostle Islands area, as reported by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service were 36.0° for May, 44.6° for June, 64.6° for July, 62.2° for August and 58.6° for September. Fog and storms can be expected throughout the year, but are not frequent enough to seriously hamper recreational activity. The cities of Bayfield and Washburn have populations of 969 and 1,896 respectively, and are the two larger population centers along the Bayfield County shore. Port Wing, Herbster, Cornucopia, and Red Cliff are smaller communities having populations less than 250. Most private development and industry are concentrated in these locations with scattered homes between Bayfield and the Fish Creek Sloughs common. There are no permanent residents on any of the Bayfield County islands and the only developments on the islands are a light house on Sand and Raspberry Islands and some old buildings on the east shore of Sand Island. In the period prior to the decline in commercial fish stocks, many commercial fishermen established summer residence on various islands and conducted their fishing operations from these bases. They were visited daily by fish dealers who sent boats out to collect their catches and bring supplies. The recreational activities along the Lake Superior shore include fishing, hunting, camping, hiking and scenic pursuits. Water sport activities such as sailing and pleasure boating are increasing and now make up about one-half of the boating activity on the lake.

Sport Fishery

Chequamegon Bay and the waters adjoining the Apostle Islands are some of the most productive sport fishing areas along the entire south shore. These waters provide fishing for lake trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, brook trout, (coho) salmon, northern pike, smallmouth bass, walleyes, yellow perch, and smelt. A listing of the major sport fishing areas within the boundaries of Bayfield County and the most frequently creeled species of fish follow:

Apostle Islands

1. Eagle Island - North, west, and southwest of island provides excellent seasonal trolling for lake trout. Some brown trout, rainbow trout, and silver (coho) salmon are also taken.
2. Sand Island - North and west sides of island provides fair to good seasonal trolling for lake trout. Brown and rainbow trout are also taken.
3. York Island - North of island provides seasonal trolling for lake trout. Seasonal trolling for lake trout, brown trout, and some rainbows is good south of island. Fair brook trout fishing south of island along mainland shore.

4. Raspberry Island - South of island in toward mainland shore provides trolling for lake trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, and brook trout.

Bay Areas (from west to east)

1. Iron River (bay) - Receives light fishing pressure - brown trout and walleye fishing fair.
2. Flagg River (bay) - Brown trout fishing fair.
3. Cranberry River (bay) - Rainbow trout fishing good - some brown trout and lake trout also taken.
4. Bark Bay - Big northern pike and yellow perch taken in bay - trolling farther out for lake trout and brown trout. One of better fish producing bays along Bayfield County shore.
5. Siskiwit Bay - Trolling for lake trout and brown trout.
6. Squaw Bay - Trolling for lake trout and brown trout.
7. Sand Bay - Too shallow for trolling - most fishing done off shore close to Sand Island.
8. Little Sand Bay - Trolling for lake trout and brown trout.
9. Eagle Bay - Good for lake trout, brown trout, and rainbow trout. Brook trout taken at times.
10. Raspberry Bay - Good for lake trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, and brook trout. One of best trout bays along south shore.
11. Frog Bay - Too shallow for trolling - little fishing in bay - brook trout taken on occasion.
12. Red Cliff Bay - Bay shallows in close to shore provide fishing for yellow perch and smallmouth bass. Trolling for browns, brooks, and rainbows farther out.
13. Pikes Bay - Good for lake and rainbow trout - Considerable ice fishing during winter when herring, menominee, smelt, and yellow perch are also taken.
14. Sioux and Onion River Bays - Trolling for lake trout, brown trout and rainbow trout. One of better spring coho fishing areas.
15. Thompson Creek Bay - Mostly northern pike, walleyes, and yellow perch. Area between Washburn and Houghton Point provides fishing for lake trout and brown trout during the spring and fall. Rocky shore north of Washburn to Houghton Point also provides fair brook trout fishing.

16. Fish Creek Bay (South Chequamegon Bay area) - Mostly northern pike, walleye, and yellow perch fishing. Some ice fishing for brown trout off the mouth of Whittlesey Creek is done during the winter.

A detailed discussion of the sport fishing in Chequamegon Bay and major fishing areas among the Apostle Islands, within the boundaries of Ashland County, can be found in the *Ashland County Report.

Commercial Fishery

Commercial fishing in outlying waters is regulated by the Department of Natural Resources as specified in the Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter WCD 25. Gear used in these waters are gill nets and pound nets.

Certain waters of Bayfield County are designated as reserve waters and may not be fished by net or set hook. The reserve waters include Chequamegon Bay, which is bounded on the north by Chequamegon Point, Long Island, and a line to Houghton Point. Also, commercial nets may not be set within one mile of the entire Wisconsin mainland shore except pound nets and small mesh gill nets may be operated under a special permit issued by the Department of Natural Resources. The number of licensed fishermen on Lake Superior during 1969 included 9 full-time operators and 43 part-time fishermen. Table 5 illustrates trends in the numbers of commercial fishermen licensed for Wisconsin waters over the past ten years.

Lake trout was the single most important species of fish harvested from Lake Superior until 1956. Up to that date approximately one-half million pounds were harvested annually. Beginning in 1956 the lake trout population steadily decreased because of the depredations by the parasitic sea lamprey. The commercial fishing for lake trout has been closed since 1962 in order to rebuild stocks of lake trout and control the harvest. A few commercial fishermen aid in the collection of data on lake trout through a system of permits and contracts. The principal species harvested from these waters in 1969 in the order of their production include chubs (392,000 lbs), lake herring (333,000 lbs), smelt (294,000 lbs) and lake whitefish (87,000 lbs). Other commercial species that are harvested which are of minor importance are suckers, round whitefish, burbot, and yellow perch. To improve the lake trout fishery, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel under contract with the Great Lakes Fishery Commission have treated most of the streams entering Lake Superior with a selective larvicide to kill the sea lamprey larvae (amocetes). Since treatments, scarring of lake trout by lamprey has declined to about two percent of its former level. The stocking hatchery reared lake trout has produced good results in the rehabilitation of the lake trout population. However, a spawning population has not been fully achieved so that natural reproduction does not provide for a self sustaining population. The annual improvement in the lake trout spawning stocks is very promising.

*Surface Water Resources of Ashland County, Department of Natural Resources, Madison, Wisconsin, 1966.

Table 5. Number of Commercial Fishermen Licensed
For Wisconsin Waters of Lake Superior,
1960-69.

Year	*Full-Time	Part-Time	Total Licensed Fishermen
1960	19	52	71
1961	17	36	53
1962	16	50	66
1963	18	46	64
1964	13	46	59
1965	10	62	72
1966	14	58	72
1967	19	42	61
1968	12	40	52
1969	9	43	52

Progress Report of Fish Management on Lake Superior, 1969.

*Fishermen fishing eight months or more a year.

Inland Waters

Named Lakes

Adeline Lake, T44N, R6W, Section 7

Surface Acres = 3.0, Maximum Depth = 27 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of largemouth bass and panfish. The entire lake is surrounded by wooded upland and the bottom is 100 percent sand. Wildlife value is limited to a resting place for waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. There is no private development or public access and the entire lake is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Ahneek Lake, T47N, R9W, Section 26

Surface Acres = 55.0, Maximum Depth = 24 feet, M.P.A. = 32 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population consisting of largemouth bass and panfish dominated by bluegills. The entire lake is surrounded by hardwood upland and the bottom is entirely sand. Due to a general lack of adjoining wetlands, wildlife values are small. It has no public frontage or access road and private development consists of 15 cottages.

Anodanta Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 15

Surface Acres = 26.3, Maximum Depth = 30 feet, M.P.A. = 90 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A hard water, drainage lake which receives water from Arrowhead Lake and empties into the Long Lake Branch. The outlet flow is estimated to be 25.0 cubic feet per second normally. A small beaver dam presently exists at the outlet and probably increases the lake level by 1 foot. The fish population is composed of largemouth bass and panfish. Aquatic vegetation is abundant with sedge, bulrush, cattail, pond lily, pondweed, coontail, and filamentous algae being the most common species present. About 70 percent of the shoreline is either marsh or bog while the remaining 30 percent is hardwood upland. About half the shoreline bottom type is muck with the remaining being sand, gravel, and rock. An extensive area of adjoining wetland provides excellent nesting habitat for waterfowl. Muskrat and beaver are also present in significant numbers. It has no private development and the entire shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. An unimproved access off Federal Forest Road #224 is present on the northeast end of the lake.

Anderson Lake, T45N, R8W, Section 1

Surface Acres = 32.9, Maximum Depth = 46 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = 16 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and located 6 miles northwest of Drummond. The lake was treated with toxaphene in 1959 for removal of undesirable fish populations. Rainbow trout were introduced after treatment and presently make up the fish population.

* = Not Available

Except for a small black spruce swamp at the south end of the lake, it is entirely surrounded by hardwood upland. Rock, sand and gravel make up about 65 percent of the shoreline bottom type with muck making up the remaining 35 percent. Waterfowl and furbearer use is insignificant. There is no private development or public access and 2.60 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Angus Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 10

Surface Acres = 29.0, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. = 25 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of largemouth bass and panfish. The shoreline vegetation is made up of oak, birch, aspen, and Jack pine with the bottom type being completely sand. The lake is of little significance to wildlife. Private development consists of 12 cottages and there is no public frontage or access. A private walk-in access at the south end of the lake does exist.

Armstrong Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 47.9, Maximum Depth = 43 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = 19 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish. The lake shore bottom type is mostly rock and gravel, with a few scattered areas of sand and muck. About half of the lake shore vegetation is firm upland with the other half being swamp, marsh, and bog wetlands. A large floating bog is present in the east bay of the lake. Muskrat and beaver use is significant and the adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks. There is no private development or access road and 2.25 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest and State of Wisconsin ownership.

Arrowhead Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 16

Surface Acres = 35.8, Maximum Depth = 38 feet, M.P.A. = 98 ppm, Secchi Disk = 17 feet

A drained lake with its outlet flowing through Anodanta Lake and on into the Long Lake Branch. It also has significant spring water sources. Its outlet flow is normally estimated to be 20.0 cubic feet per second. An old beaver dam 2 feet high at the outlet raises the lake level about 2 feet. The lake has a fishery made up of largemouth bass and panfish. The lake shore bottom type is mostly muck with a few scattered areas of sand and gravel. Shoreline vegetation of sedges, bluejoint grasses, and bulrushes largely reflects the predominantly muck bottom type. Maple, birch, ash and white pine predominate on upland areas. A few nesting mallard and wood ducks utilize the lake in the spring and muskrat and beaver use is also significant.

The entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership and there is no private development or public access road.

Atkins Lake, T44N, R5W, Section 19

Surface Acres = 189.7, Maximum Depth = 81 feet, M.P.A. = 16 ppm, Secchi Disk = 19 feet

A drained lake having an outlet to Namekagon Lake. Its outlet flow is normally estimated to average 5.0 cubic feet per second. The lake has a fish population made up of cisco, northern pike, walleye, largemouth and smallmouth bass, and panfish. In 1966 fifteen brush shelters were constructed and placed in the lake to improve fishing success. The lake shore bottom type is mostly sand with a few scattered areas of gravel and rock. The shoreline vegetation is predominantly mixed hardwoods, however, a few scattered conifers are also present. Beaver are absent, however, muskrat use is significant. The lake and the surrounding wetlands are generally only used during spring and fall waterfowl migrations. Private development consists of 23 cottages. The public access on the northeast corner of the lake is the only public frontage.

Bailey Lake, T48N, R8W, Section 26

Surface Acres = 8.5, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 17 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and subject to winter freeze out conditions. Its fish population consists of minnows only. The lake shore bottom type is almost entirely sand with a few scattered areas of gravel. The lake is completely surrounded by hardwood upland and wildlife values are small. There is no private development or public access and the entire lake is in Bayfield County Forest ownership.

Balsam Pond, T45N, R7W, Section 19

Surface Acres = 6.7, Maximum Depth = 45 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

An acid bog lake surrounded entirely by black spruce, tamarack, and leatherleaf bog. It is landlocked and has been managed as a trout lake since 1940. Brook trout presently populate the lake. Bottom depths drop sharply off the south shoreline and bottom conditions are 100 percent muck. A few puddle ducks may nest in the lake edge and furbearer use is minor. This wilderness lake has a walk-in access, and no private development. The entire shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Bark Bay Slough, T50, 51N, R7W, Sections 35, 36, 1

Surface Acres = 116.0, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 57 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A hard water, drainage lake, with a navigable outlet to Lake Superior. The Bark River with a normal estimated flow of 10.9 cubic feet per second provides a navigable inlet to the lake. The entire lake is dotted with countless small black spruce, tamarack, and leatherleaf islands. A large variety of vegetation surrounds the lake of which tag alder, leatherleaf, black spruce, tamarack, and sedges make up the biggest part.

There are hardwoods and conifers present, however, the shoreline type is considered largely bog. It has a good fish population of northern pike and panfish. Muskrat and beaver use is extensive and waterfowl make good use of the adjoining wetlands. Access to the lake can be gained by a public access on the south side of the lake or from Lake Superior through the lake outlet. The only private developments are 2 cottages and there is no public frontage other than the public access.

Barnes Lake, T44N, R9W, Section 24

Surface Acres = 16.1, Maximum Depth = 7 feet, M.P.A. = 34 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

An acid bog lake with an intermittent outlet to Mulligan Creek. The lake is completely surrounded by a tamarack and black spruce bog and has a muck bottom with large amounts of rooted aquatic plants. The lake will not support fish due to its extreme shallowness and excessive quantities of weeds. Muskrat, beaver, and waterfowl use is significant. It has no public frontage and is accessible only at a private entrance on the east side of the lake. Private development consists of one cottage.

Bass Lake, T44N, R6W, Section 24

Surface Acres = 77.7, Maximum Depth = 35 feet, M.P.A = 16 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and surrounded by vegetation of mixed hardwoods, cedar, and tag alder. The littoral area is mostly muck with scattered areas of rock, sand, and gravel also being present. The lake has a good fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, white crappie, pumpkinseed and brown bullhead. Nesting waterfowl make use of adjoining wetlands but furbearer use is insignificant. The entire 1.80 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership and a public access is located at the north end of the lake. There is no private development.

Bass Lake, T44N, R7W, Section 13

Surface Acres = 59.3, Maximum Depth = 35 feet, M.P.A. = 3 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a sport fishery consisting of northern pike, largemouth bass, rock bass, pumpkinseed, and white sucker. The bottom type is mostly sand, however, scattered areas of gravel and rock are also present. About 60 percent of the shoreline vegetation could be considered as fresh meadow or marsh while the other 40 percent of the shoreline is bordered by wooded upland. Muskrat, beaver, and waterfowl use is not significant. The entire 1.63 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. A federal access road leads to a federal park and camping facility located on the north shore of the lake, and known as the "Two Lakes Campground".

Bass Lake, T44N, R7W, Section 33

Surface Acres = 18.3, Maximum Depth = 40 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population consisting of largemouth bass and stunted bluegill. The lake shore bottom type is mostly gravel, however, scattered areas of rock, sand, and muck are also present. The lake is bordered by wooded upland except for a black spruce bog on the north end. Aquatic vegetation is sparse with yellow water lilies and water celery the most common species. Waterfowl use the lake during spring and fall migrations and both beaver and muskrat are present. Private development consists of one cottage and the lake lacks public frontage and a public access.

Bass Lake, T45N, R9W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 20.2, Maximum Depth = 16 feet, M.P.A. = 26 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of panfish. The lake has a history of occasional partial winterkills of fish. Except for a few scattered birch, the lake is completely surrounded by Jack pine. The lake shore bottom is 65 percent sand and 35 percent muck. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant, however, waterfowl utilize the lake for nesting each spring. There is no public access road or public frontage and private development consists of one cottage.

Bass Lake, T46N, R7W, Sections 28, 29

Surface Acres = 83.8, Maximum Depth = 43 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake having an intermittent outlet to a feeder stream of the White River. The lake shore vegetation is upland hardwood, a few spruce and tamarack, and a leatherleaf black spruce bog adjoining the lake on the south end. The lake shore bottom type is mostly sand and muck with scattered areas of gravel. Furbearer and waterfowl use is insignificant. The lake has a fish population consisting of northern pike, yellow perch, bluegill, and black crappie. About 75 percent of the shoreline, or about 0.90 mile is within the Chequamegon National Forest. Private development consists of one cottage on the northeast shore of the lake. There is a public access at the north end of the lake at the site of the old CCC "Camp Delta".

Bass Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 33

Surface Acres = 40.8, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. = 37 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. It is surrounded by mixed hardwoods, however, a few scattered areas of tag alder and leatherleaf are also present. Scattered areas of sand, gravel and muck make up the lake shore bottom type. A few acres of wetlands on the north end of the lake may provide nesting habitat for ducks and furbearer use is insignificant. A public access on the northeast shore of the lake is the only public frontage. Private development consists of three cottages.

A public access on the northeast shore of the lake is the only public frontage. Private development consists of three cottages.

Bass Lake, T47N, R9W, Section 16

Surface Acres = 9.8, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. = 16 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

An acid bog lake having an intermittent outlet to Muskeg Creek. The fish population consists of largemouth bass, and panfish. An occasional partial winterkill takes place. It is entirely muck bottomed and is surrounded by marsh grass, leatherleaf, tamarack, and black spruce. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant, however, nesting puddle ducks utilize the lake and surrounding wetlands during the spring. The entire lake is in Bayfield County Forest ownership and it has no private development or access road.

Basswood Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 13

Surface Acres = 119.2, Maximum Depth = 9 feet, M.P.A. = 66 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A drained lake which is the headwaters of the West Fork of the White River. Large spring areas on both the north and south ends of the lake along with unnamed spring pond 13-(7), T46N, R8W, are the major water sources. The outlet flow is normally estimated at 8.0 cubic feet per second. The fish population consists mainly of northern pike, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill and white crappie. Aquatic vegetation is abundant and algae blooms are a management problem. Almost the entire lake is surrounded by bog wetland, however, firm upland does border the lake in several places. Littoral bottom types are 80 percent sand, 10 percent gravel, and 10 percent muck. The 67 acres of adjoining wetlands provide excellent nesting habitat for ducks and migratory duck use is moderate. Loons also nest here, but furbearer use is minor. Private development consists of six cottages, one resort, and one boat rental place. A town access next to the outlet at the north end of the lake is the only public frontage on the lake.

Bear Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 31.5, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. = 79 ppm, Secchi Disk = 18 feet

A hard water, drainage lake whose inlet and outlet are both navigable. The lake receives drainage water from Bog Lake and spring water from four unnamed spring ponds. Drainage is through Delta Lake, Hay Lake and into the East Fork of the White River. The lake has a fish population consisting of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish with bluegills predominating. The lakes shoreline type could best be classified as bog with tamarack, leatherleaf, and labrador tea making up the bulk of the shoreline vegetation. Aquatic vegetation is abundant with bulrushes, pond lilies, and pondweed being the most common species present. The lake shore bottom type is entirely muck, largely reflecting the abundance of rooted and floating aquatics.

Muskrat use is insignificant, however, several active beaver dams are present. Nesting blue-winged teal and mallards use the lake in the spring and migratory duck use is moderate. New County Highway "H" is the only public frontage and access on the lake. There is no private development.

Bear Pond, T45N, R8W, Section 1

Surface Acres = 10.1, Maximum Depth = 21 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, landlocked seepage lake having a fish population consisting of largemouth bass and panfish. Occasional partial winterkills have been reported. The pond is almost devoid of aquatic vegetation. About 98 percent of the surrounding lake shore is bordered by wooded upland, while the remaining 2 percent is bog wetland. The lake shore bottom type is mostly sand, however, a few scattered areas of gravel and muck do exist. Muskrat, beaver, and waterfowl use is insignificant. It has no public access or private development and the entire lake is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Bearsdale Springs - Lower, T44N, R8W, Section 8

Surface Acres = 1.6, Maximum Depth = 9 feet, M.P.A. = 44 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

An impounded spring pond created by a dam being placed a short distance below and across the outlet of Upper Bearsdale Springs. The outlet has a normal flow estimate of 4.0 cubic feet per second. Brook trout make up the present fishery. A portion of the impoundment basin was deepened in 1965 by dredging. The surrounding vegetation is composed of mostly fresh meadow species, however, some tag alder and spruce are also present. It has a completely sand bottom. Muskrat are absent, however, beaver use is significant. It is of considerable value to nesting and migratory waterfowl. It has no private development and is accessible from the north by an improved federal forest road. The entire 0.45 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Bearsdale Springs - Upper, T44N, R8W, Section 8

Surface Acres = 3.3, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 44 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

An impounded spring pond having a earthen dam with a rock spillway located at its outlet. The outlet has a normal flow estimated at 3.8 cubic feet per second. Brook trout are present. Most of the surrounding vegetation is fresh meadow, however, tag alder and spruce are also present. It has a completely sand bottom. Muskrat are absent, however, beaver use is significant. It is valuable as a resting place for waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. There is no private development and access is available from the north by a walking trail from the improved federal forest road that terminates at Lower Bearsdale Springs. The entire 0.59 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Beaver Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 32

Surface Acres = 20.5, Maximum Depth = 36 feet, M.P.A. = 15 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a sport fishery consisting of rainbow trout and panfish. The lake shore bottom type is mostly muck, however, scattered areas of sand are also present. Shoreline vegetation is predominantly wooded upland with scattered leatherleaf and fresh meadow wetland also present. Muskrat are absent, however, beaver use is significant. The value for waterfowl is limited to a resting place during spring and fall migrations. There is no private development and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. Two privately owned islands covered with black spruce are also present in the lake. It is accessible on the east shore at a town road access with limited parking.

Beaver House Lake, T47N, R8W, Sections 1, 12

Surface Acres = 1.6, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

An acid bog lake, landlocked, and surrounded by an extensive leather-leaf bog. Secondary shoreline vegetation is made up entirely of mixed hardwoods. It lacks a fish population due to its long history of complete winterkills. The shoreline bottom type is completely muck. Muskrat, beaver, and waterfowl use is insignificant. The lake has no public frontage, private development, or public access.

Bell Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 12

Surface Acres = 13.7, Maximum Depth = 35 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population consisting of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. Leatherleaf, grasses, and sedges make up most of the immediate shoreline vegetation with white birch being most common on upland areas. The lake shore bottom type is completely sand. Muskrat, beaver, and waterfowl use is insignificant. It has no public frontage, access road or private development.

Bellevue Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 29

Surface Acres = 70.5, Maximum Depth = 40 feet, M.P.A. = 42 ppm, Secchi Disk = 16 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population consisting of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish. The shoreline bottom type is almost entirely sand, however, a few scattered areas of muck and gravel are also present. Shore vegetation is entirely mixed hardwoods with scattered hemlock mixed in. Loons and a few puddle ducks utilize the lake during the nesting season. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant. There is no public frontage other than the public access on the north side of the lake. Private development consists of 21 cottages.

Bibon Lake, T50N, R8W, Section 29

Surface Acres = 50.2, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 91 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A hard water, drainage lake which empties into Lake Superior via a narrow outlet channel. It has a fish population consisting of northern pike, yellow perch, and bluegill. The shoreline vegetation is mostly bog with tag alder and tamarack making up the bulk of the adjoining vegetation. Aquatic vegetation is abundant with cattail, pond lily, burreed and pondweed the most common species. The lake is entirely muck bottomed. Nesting waterfowl use the adjoining wetlands and migratory duck use is moderate. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant. Two public accesses provide the only useable accesses on the lake, however, seven platted Port Wing Avenues also run to the lakes edge. The two public accesses and the seven Port Wing Avenues provide the only public frontage on the lake. Two cottages on the southeast shore are the only developments on the lake.

Big Brook Lake, T44N, R8W, Section 28

Surface Acres = 32.1, Maximum Depth = 24 feet, M.P.A. = 48 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

An alkaline bog lake at the headwaters of Big Brook. It also has significant spring water sources. It presently has a 3 foot beaver dam on its outlet and its outlet flow is normally estimated at 4.5 cubic feet per second. There is a swamp drainage inlet at the north end of the lake. It has a fish population consisting of northern pike, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, white sucker, and black bullhead. Trout are not present in the lake, however, there are trout below the lake in Big Brook. The lake is almost entirely muck bottomed, but a few sandy shoreline areas do exist. The lake shore vegetation is entirely bog with black spruce, tag alder, and leatherleaf making up the bulk of the shoreline species. A few nesting puddle ducks utilize the large adjoining wetlands during the spring. Muskrats are absent, beaver are present and in the past the beaver have caused considerable damage to the stream downstream from the lake. The lake has a trail access on both the north and south ends and the entire 1.18 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. There is no private development.

Birch Lake, T44N, R9W, Section 4

Surface Acres = 128.8, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 42 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

A soft water, drainage lake that lies between Robinson and Upper Eau Claire Lakes. Its outlet is navigable and the flow is normally estimated at 16.5 cubic feet per second. The lake is populated by northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill and black crappie. The lake shore bottom type is 90 percent sand with the remaining 10 percent being mostly muck. Mixed hardwoods make up most of the surrounding lake shore vegetation, however, scattered areas of Norway pine, Jack pine, leatherleaf, and tag alder are also present. Beaver are absent, however, muskrat use is significant. Loons and a few mallards use the lake for nesting, and migratory duck use is light. There is neither public frontage nor public access. Private development consists of one resort on the south end of the lake and 14 cottages.

Birch Lake, T45N, R5W, Section 22

Surface Acres = 12.2, Maximum Depth = 55 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population consisting of northern pike, bluegill, black crappie, and white sucker. Stunted panfish are a management problem. The shoreline bottom type is 60 percent sand and 40 percent muck. About 60 percent of the surrounding shoreline is firm pasture while the remaining shoreline is wooded. Muskrat, beaver, and waterfowl use is insignificant. The lake lacks public frontage and a public access. Private development consists of one cottage on each of the north and south ends of the lake.

Bismark Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 19

Surface Acres = 60.6, Maximum Depth = 13 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to the Iron River. The fish population consists of largemouth bass, yellow perch, green sunfish and black bullheads, however, due to shallowness, winterkill is an ever present possibility. The lake shore bottom type is estimated to be 62 percent muck and 38 percent sand. There is a variety of shore vegetation with some upland hardwood and conifer, with other sections of conifer and shrub swamp. Aquatic vegetation is scarce with emergent types the most common. Muskrat and waterfowl use is insignificant, however, several active beaver houses are present. Private development consists of two abandoned buildings on the east end of the lake. A trail road on the north side of the lake is the only access which is undeveloped making boat launching difficult. A total of 0.36 mile of the lake's 1.44 miles of shoreline is in Bayfield County ownership.

Bladder Lake, T48N, R7W, Section 31

Surface Acres = 81.0, Maximum Depth = 38 feet, M.P.A. = 16 ppm, Secchi Disk = 14 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population consisting of largemouth bass, walleye, yellow perch, and white sucker. The entire lake bottom is covered with sand, rock, and gravel. Mixed hardwoods with scattered Norway and white pine surround the entire lake. Muskrat, beaver, and waterfowl use is insignificant. A small privately owned island is situated between the lake narrows at the south end of the lake. Recently completed public accesses at both the north and south ends of the lake provide the only public frontage. There is no private development on the lake.

Blazer Creek Springs, T44N, R5W, Section 34

Surface Acres = 0.3, Maximum Depth = 1 foot, M.P.A. = 70 ppm, Secchi Disk = bottom

A shallow spring pond area lying close to the headwaters of Blazer Creek. The normal outlet flow of the pond is estimated to average around 0.3 cubic feet per second. Brook trout inhabit both the spring pond and outlet stream. The pond is completely surrounded by a black spruce and tag alder swamp.

Except for a small gravel area, the predominate bottom type is detritus and muck. A few teal nest here but furbearer use is minor. There is no private development or available access and the entire 0.11 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Blue Lake, T45N, R9W, Section 7

Surface Acres = 21.3, Maximum Depth = 22 feet, M.P.A. = 28 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and completely surrounded by Jack pine and a few scattered hardwoods. Largemouth bass and bluegills are present and an occasional partial winterkill of fish takes place. The shoreline bottom type is mostly sand with scattered areas of gravel and muck. Beaver are absent, however, muskrat and waterfowl use is significant. There is no private development or access road, and a total of 0.15 mile of the lake's 0.93 mile of shoreline is in Bayfield County Forest ownership.

Bog Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 2

Surface Acres = 12.3, Maximum Depth = 13 feet, M.P.A. = 74 ppm, Secchi Disk = 13 feet

A spring pond area impounded by the road bed of new County Highway "H". Outlet flow of the pond is normally estimated at 0.6 cubic feet per second. There is an inlet from an unnamed spring pond 2-(1) T46N, R8W. The pond has a fish population consisting exclusively of warm water species with northern pike, largemouth bass, and bluegill being dominant. The bottom is mostly muck, however, scattered areas of sand are present. The entire spring pond is surrounded by a leatherleaf and tag alder swamp. There is moderate migratory duck use and some nesting by mallards, and blue-winged teal. There is no developed public access, however, boats can be launched off new County Highway "H". There is no private development and 0.18 of 1.18 miles of shoreline is in Bayfield County ownership.

Bony Lake, T44N, R9W, Sections 4,5

Surface Acres = 199.7, Maximum Depth = 52 feet, M.P.A. = 55 ppm, Secchi Disk = 21 feet

A hard water, drainage lake with an outlet flowing south into Middle Eau Claire Lake at a rate estimated at 6.0 cubic feet per second. The fish population consists mainly of northern pike, largemouth bass, walleye, black crappie and bluegill. Other species present are muskellunge, smallmouth bass, perch, rock bass, and golden shiner minnows. The lake shore bottom type is entirely sand and gravel. Bordering lake shore vegetation is mostly mixed hardwoods and conifers. At the present time there is no developed public access, however, an access could be gained from Highway 27 which crosses the outlet stream to Middle Eau Claire Lake. Private development consists of twenty-four cottages, three resorts, and one boat rental place. The state highway crossing provides the only public frontage.

Breakfast Lake, T45N, R9W, Section 7

Surface Acres = 11.2, Maximum Depth = 19 feet, M.P.A. = 25 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population consisting of largemouth bass and panfish. An occasional partial winterkill takes place. The lake shore bottom type is predominantly sand and gravel, however, scattered areas of muck are also present. The lake is completely surrounded by a mixture of birch, oak, and Jack pine. Muskrat and beaver are absent. A few nesting puddle ducks utilize the lake during the spring. The land surrounding Breakfast Lake is privately owned and part of Potawatomi Estates, an all season recreation area being promoted by the Juneau Land Company. A portion of the east lake shore has been platted and includes a 60' x 80' public access. Substantial private development is anticipated.

Buck Lake, T47N, R7W, Section 19

Surface Acres = 6.2, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having an entirely sand bottom. Aquatic vegetation is scarce and shoreline vegetation is mostly mixed hardwoods with scattered areas of Norway and Jack pine. The lake has a fish population consisting of largemouth bass and panfish, however, an occasional winterkill occurs. Other than a few nesting puddle ducks during the spring the lake is limited in value to wildlife. This wilderness lake lacks both private development and public access. About 0.40 mile of the lake's 0.48 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Buffalo Lake, T43N, R5W, Section 35

Surface Acres = 189.5, Maximum Depth = 25 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A soft water, landlocked seepage lake containing muskellunge, largemouth bass, and black crappie. The littoral zone is mostly sand and gravel, however, scattered areas of muck are also present. Lake shore vegetation varies from an upland of hardwoods, conifer, and grasses to wetlands of black spruce, tamarack, and leatherleaf. Aquatic vegetation is abundant with arrowhead, water lily, watershield, and waterweed being most common. The extensive wetlands area surrounding the lake make it an excellent lake for wildlife. Muskrat, beaver, and waterfowl use is significant. There is no public access and private development consists of one private girl's camp, nine cottages, one resort, and one boat rental place. Three islands having a total area of 2.4 acres and 0.28 mile of shoreline are owned by the Department of Natural Resources. There is no public frontage on the mainland periphery of the lake.

Bufo Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 21.0, Maximum Depth = 35 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 22 feet

A soft water, landlocked seepage lake containing largemouth bass and yellow perch. The shoreline bottom type is estimated to be 90 percent sand with small scattered areas of gravel and muck making up the remaining 10 percent.

The surrounding shoreline is mostly firm upland, however, several small areas of fresh meadow are also present. Except for the presence of a few muskrat, the lake is of little significance to wildlife. The lake lacks a public access road and private development. The entire 0.96 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Bullhead Lake, T44N, R5W, Section 29

Surface Acres = 35.9, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake completely bordered by upland. The fish population consists of largemouth bass and bluegills, however, due to the shallow depth an occasional winterkill of fish occurs. Ninety percent of the lake bottom is composed of gravel, rock, and sand, with scattered areas of muck making up the remaining 10 percent. A small area of adjoining wetland provides nesting habitat for ducks. Muskrat and beaver use is significant. The entire lake is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership, and there is no private development or public access road.

Bullhead Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 7.5, Maximum Depth = 58 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, landlocked seepage lake with a fish population consisting of largemouth bass and bluegills. The shoreline bottom type is mostly sand and gravel, however, scattered areas of muck are also present. The immediate shoreline vegetation is entirely grass upland with secondary vegetation being mostly mixed hardwoods. Muskrat, beaver, and waterfowl use is insignificant. This wilderness type lake lacks private development and a public access road and the entire lake is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Bullhead Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 8

Surface Acres = 7.2, Maximum Depth = 46 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population consisting of rainbow trout, bluegills, and forage minnows. In 1965 this lake was privately treated to remove the existing fish population and rainbow trout were stocked. The lake shore bottom type is estimated to be 85 percent muck with sand making up the remaining 15 percent. Shoreline vegetation consists of 50 percent mixed hardwoods and 50 percent shrub swamp. Aquatic vegetation is abundant and may be a problem during the summer. The lake is of limited value to wildlife. The lake shore is privately owned and the lake has no public access. Private development consists of one cottage.

Buskey Bay, T47N, R8W, Section 28

Surface Acres = 100.0, Maximum Depth = 51 feet, M.P.A. = 59 ppm, Secchi Disk = 18 feet

A hard water, drainage lake lying between Pike and Millicent Lakes of the Pike Lake Chain. It is part of the East Fork White River drainage system and both the inlet and outlet are considered to be navigable.

The lake shore bottom type consists entirely of rock, sand, and gravel. A large and varied fish population consisting of muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, yellow perch, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, white sucker, and black bullhead is present. The surrounding lake shore vegetation is 90 percent mixed hardwoods and 10 percent upland conifers. Waterfowl use is limited to a few nesting mallards and migratory duck use in the spring and fall. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant. Private development consists of 39 cottages, 2 boat rental places, and 2 resorts. A public access on the west shore provides the only useable access, however, another platted access does exist. The two access sites are the only public frontage on the lake.

Cable Lake, T43N, R8W, Section 12

Surface Acres = 165.7, Maximum Depth = 44 feet, M.P.A. = 56 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

A hard water, drainage lake with a densely vegetated outlet which empties into Big Brook via Fondeau Creek. There is a navigable inlet channel from Wiley Lake. The fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, green sunfish, white sucker, and black bullhead. The shoreline vegetation is made up of birch, maple, aspen, pine, balsam, and tamarack. Aquatic vegetation is abundant and most common in the northwest part of the lake. The littoral bottom type is dominantly sand with areas of muck, rubble, gravel and detritus present. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant. Extensive use of the lake is made during migratory seasons by mergansers and loons in addition to the species which nest there. Public frontage consists of a 40 foot public access and the shoreline of four state-owned islands. A fifth island is privately-owned. Total island acreage is 3.0 acres with 2.2 acres being state-owned. Private development consists of 18 cottages.

Camp Lake, T44N, R8W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 13.2, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 15 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population consisting entirely of minnows. Complete winterkill occurs frequently. The lake has a sand bottom and is surrounded entirely by fresh meadow. Beaver, muskrat, and waterfowl use is insignificant, however, nesting loons have been recorded. The lake has no private development and access can be gained to the lake by a federal trail on the south end of the lake. The entire 0.75 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Camp Eleven Lake, T47N, R9W, Section 28

Surface Acres = 12.6, Maximum Depth = 15 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, landlocked seepage lake having an entirely sand bottom. Its fish population consists of largemouth bass, yellow perch and bluegills. Occasional partial winterkills occur and the panfish are stunted. The shoreline vegetation is entirely wooded with birch, maple, and aspen making up most of the bank cover.

Camp Two Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 23.4, Maximum Depth = 39 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake having a fish population consisting of stunted bluegills. The shoreline bottom type is about 50 percent sand and 50 percent gravel. There is a narrow band of fresh meadow immediately surrounding the lake with mixed hardwoods predominating on upland areas around the lake. Wildlife values are limited to a few beaver and fall migratory waterfowl. An unimproved road over federal forest lands provides the only access to the lake and there is no private development. The entire 0.94 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Canthook Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 15

Surface Acres = 33.5, Maximum Depth = 38 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake with a fish population consisting of walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish. At times aquatic vegetation becomes so abundant that it creates a use problem. The lake has a narrow band of fresh meadow immediately surrounding the lake with mixed hardwoods predominating on adjoining upland areas. The lake shore bottom type is 70 percent muck and 20 percent sand with scattered areas of gravel making up the remaining 10 percent. A privately owned 5.9 acre island is located along the east side of the lake, however, during low water periods it may be connected to the mainland. Muskrat, beaver, and waterfowl use is insignificant. The only access to the lake is a private driveway on the north end of the lake which provides access for two cottages. It has no public frontage.

Carroll Lake, T47N, R9W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 19.0, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake bordered by an old railroad grade which lies adjacent to the south side of the lake. Presently the lake has a fish population consisting of panfish, however, due to its extreme shallowness complete winterkills are common. The littoral zone is entirely sand and aquatic vegetation is scarce. A margin of grass surrounds the lake with mixed hardwoods predominating on adjoining upland areas. A few nesting ducks use the lake during the spring and migratory duck use is light. There is no private development or public access and the entire 0.74 mile of shoreline is in Bayfield County Forest ownership.

Carson Pond, T46N, R7W, Section 17

Surface Acres = 5.5, Maximum Depth = 7 feet, M.P.A. = 73 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A spring pond area with a small outlet stream flowing into the East Fork of the White River. There is a six-foot earthen dike on both sides of the outlet with a deteriorated concrete box culvert outlet structure. This was all part of an old road bed years ago. Outlet flow of the stream is normally estimated to be 0.60 cubic feet per second. The fish population consists of largemouth bass, northern pike, and panfish.

Two small islands covered with leatherleaf and marsh grass are also present in the southwest and southeast corners of the lake. Beaver are present and mallards have been known to nest here. Public frontage amounts to 1.03 miles of Bayfield County Forest and there is no private development or access road.

Camp Nine Lake, T45N, R8W, Section 8

Surface Acres = 10.1, Maximum Depth = 12 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake having a fish population consisting of stunted panfish. Occasional winterkills occur. Immediate shoreline vegetation is made up of grass and leatherleaf with upland hardwoods being found directly behind the immediate wetland margin. The shoreline bottom type is mostly sand and gravel, however, scattered areas of muck are also present. The lake is of limited value for wildlife. There are no private developments and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. There is an access on the east shore from a federal forest road.

Camp One Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 4

Surface Acres = 36.6, Maximum Depth = 40 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake having a fish population consisting of walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish. A short stream, Camp One Creek flows from Camp One Lake to Finger Lake, but it is intermittent. Because Finger Lake has no outlet, both Camp One Creek and Camp One Lake are considered to be landlocked. Aquatic vegetation is abundant and at times a management problem. The shoreline vegetation is 70 percent tag alder swamp with wooded upland making up the remaining 30 percent. The shoreline bottom type is 80 percent sand and 20 percent gravel. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant, however, waterfowl usage of surrounding wetlands is significant. There is no public frontage other than the public access which is located on the east shore of the lake. Private development consists of one cottage and two girl scout camps.

Camp Two Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 4

Surface Acres = 4.1, Maximum Depth = 53 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake having a fish population consisting of walleye, largemouth bass, yellow perch, and rock bass. The shoreline bottom type is 70 percent muck and 30 percent sand. The immediate shoreline vegetation is mixed hardwoods with scattered white pine mixed in. The lake is of little value for wildlife. The entire lake is privately-owned and there is no public access. Private development consists of one cottage on the southwest corner of the lake.

Excessive weed growth is a management problem. The shoreline bottom type is 98 percent muck, but a few scattered areas of sand and gravel are also present. A margin of marsh grasses immediately surrounds the pond, with aspen being the primary adjoining upland specie. A few ducks nest here and migratory duck use is light. No private development, public access, or public frontage exist.

Casper Lake, T43N, R5W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 9.7, Maximum Depth = 15 feet, M.P.A. = 3 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

An acid, landlocked bog lake surrounded by a 20 to 30-foot mat of floating bog. The fish population consists of largemouth bass and panfish, however, due to the shallowness a partial winterkill occasionally occurs. The shoreline bottom type is 95 percent muck with scattered gravel areas making up the remaining 5 percent. A few mallards and blue-winged teal may nest on the lake edge and migratory duck use is light. There is no private development, access road, or public frontage.

Castle Creek Spring, T44N, R5W, Section 34

Surface Acres = 0.3, Maximum Depth = 1 foot, M.P.A. = 70 ppm, Secchi Disk = 1 foot

A shallow spring pond area with a short outlet feeder to Castle Creek. Outlet flow of the stream is normally estimated at 0.3 cubic feet per second. The spring pond and the outlet stream have brook trout in them. Detritus makes up 90 percent of the spring ponds littoral bottom type with scattered gravel areas making up the remaining 10 percent. The spring pond is surrounded entirely by tag alder and black spruce. Muskrat and beaver are absent, however, a few blue-winged teal nest along the pond's edge. The entire spring pond is within the Chequamegon National Forest and it is without private development or public access.

Cat Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 28

Surface Acres = 5.4, Maximum Depth = 34 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm, Secchi Disk = 13 feet

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake that has a fish population consisting of largemouth bass and panfish. Except for a narrow band of leatherleaf bog, the entire lake is bordered by wooded upland. The shoreline bottom type is 90 percent muck and 10 percent sand. It is of limited use to wildlife. Private development consists of one cottage on the southeast shore of the lake. There is no public frontage or public access road.

Chippewa Lake, T43N, R5W, Section 15

Surface Acres = 319.0, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 39 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A drained lake at the headwaters of the West Fork Chippewa River. Outlet flow of the stream is estimated to be, normally, 28.0 cubic feet per second. The lake has a fish population consisting of largemouth bass and panfish, however, due to the extreme shallowness, winterkills occur occasionally.

The shoreline bottom type is 80 percent muck with scattered areas of sand, gravel, and boulders making up the remaining 20 percent. Tamarack, spruce, tag alder, grasses, and mixed hardwoods make up the vegetation surrounding the lake. Aquatic vegetation is abundant but is not a problem. Muskrat and beaver are common here as well as nesting mallards, blue-winged teal, and loons. Two small privately-owned islands and a rock navigation hazard are present in the northwest bay of the lake. Private development consists of the University of Wisconsin Research Station located on the east shore of the lake. A new federal access on the west side of the lake provides the only public access. The entire lake is in Chequamegon National Forest and State of Wisconsin ownership.

Cisco Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 21

Surface Acres = 94.8, Maximum Depth = 105 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = 16 feet

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake, and the deepest lake in Bayfield County. The littoral lake bottom is 55 percent rock, 20 percent sand, 10 percent gravel, and 15 percent muck. Aquatic vegetation is sparse. Shoreline vegetation consists of white birch, maple, oak, and scattered hemlock. The lake has a fish population consisting of cisco, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, northern pike, yellow perch, bluegill, white crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, green sunfish, white sucker, and brown bullhead. Brook and rainbow trout have also been stocked, but stocking has been discontinued because of poor returns. An experimental plant of 3,000 silver (coho) salmon yearlings was also made in 1970. Wildlife use is limited to a few nesting mallards and teal. Except for a privately owned 7.7 acre island, located in the east bay of the lake, the entire lake and shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. Private development consists of one rain shelter on the west shore and 17 cottages along the north shore. All these cottages are leased from the United States Forest Service by vacationers, as there are no resorts or boat rental places on the lake. A good public access is located at the south end of the lake off Federal Forest Road #397.

Claire Lake, T45N, R8W, Section 5

Surface Acres = 4.2, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 25 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake too shallow to support a fish population. The shoreline bottom type is 50 percent sand and 50 percent muck. The lake has a 100 percent grass shoreline with Jack and Norway pine, along with some scattered hardwoods predominating on adjoining upland areas. Beaver use the lake and migratory duck use is light. Access to this lake is by foot trail off the town road that goes to Wilderness Lake. The entire 0.38 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership and there is no private development.

Clay Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 8

Surface Acres = 30.7, Maximum Depth = 59 feet, M.P.A. = 3 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake having a fish population of largemouth bass and yellow perch. The shoreline bottom type is mostly rock with small scattered areas of sand and gravel. The lake shore vegetation consists of upland hardwoods and conifers. Mallard and wood ducks occasionally nest here. Muskrats are absent, however, beaver use is significant. An old logging grade separates a small bay from the rest of the lake on the southwest corner of the lake. There are two small, privately-owned islands present. A public access is located off Federal Forest Road #223 on the north end of the lake. There is no private development on the lake and the entire 1.19 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Club Lake, T44N, R6W, Section 13

Surface Acres = 83.3, Maximum Depth = 22 feet, M.P.A. = 14 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A soft water, drainage lake, having a swamp drainage inlet and a intermittent outlet to a large tag alder swamp which lies to the south between Atkins and Bass Lakes. Although its outlet flow is considered to be intermittent, flows approaching 2.0 cubic feet per second have been recorded. Fluctuating water levels are a management problem. The fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, and bluegills. Most of the shoreline bottom type is sand and gravel, however, scattered areas of muck are also present. A wide variety of vegetation surrounds the lake with mixed hardwoods predominating on upland areas and tag alder, leatherleaf, sedges and bulrushes most common in moist, low lying areas. The extensive wetlands that surround the lake provide excellent habitat for muskrat, beaver, and nesting waterfowl. Three privately-owned islands, having a total acreage of 4.3 acres, are present. The entire lake shore is privately-owned, and there is no public access. Private development consists of two cottages located on the northeast shore of the lake.

Coffee Lake, T44N, R5W, Section 24

Surface Acres = 53.6, Maximum Depth = 16 feet, M.P.A. = 25 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

A soft water, drainage lake situated on Whiskey Creek. Both the inlet and outlet are navigable with the normal outlet flow estimated at 4.0 cubic feet per second. Northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, and pumpkinseeds are present. The shoreline bottom type is mostly gravel with scattered areas of sand and rock. A wide variety of vegetation surrounds the lake with mixed hardwoods and scattered conifers common on the upland areas. Tag alder, sedges, and bulrushes predominate in moist, low lying areas. Wildlife value is limited to a few nesting puddle ducks. Private development consists of five cottages, and there is no public access. A total of 0.60 mile of the lake's 1.99 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Connor Lake, T44N, R9W, Sections 13, 14

Surface Acres = 13.7, Maximum Depth = 9 feet, M.P.A. = 50 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked hard water, seepage lake subject to winter freeze out. Presently it supports a fish population of minnows. The shoreline vegetation is entirely mixed hardwoods along with a few scattered conifers. The littoral bottom type is mostly sand, gravel, and rock, however, scattered areas of muck are also present. Wildlife value is limited to a few nesting puddle ducks. Private development consists of one cottage on the northwest shore of the lake, and there is no public frontage or access road.

Cranberry Lake, T44N, R6W, Section 34

Surface Acres = 57.9, Maximum Depth = 20 feet, M.P.A. = 40 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to Namekagon Lake. Northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish provide angling. The shoreline bottom type is 98 percent sand with scattered areas of muck making up the remaining 2 percent. Mixed hardwoods along with a few mixed conifers make up 75 percent of the shoreline vegetation with tag alder, leatherleaf, and sedges on the remaining 25 percent. Although there is a variety of aquatic plant life present, wildlife make little use of the lake. Private development consists of 12 cottages, and all but one are located on the north and east shores of the lake. There is no public access or public frontage on the lake.

Cranberry Lake, T44N, R9W, Section 30

Surface Acres = 130.6, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 51 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A hard water, seepage lake with a navigable channel connected to Lower Eau Claire Lake. Even though it is a shallow lake, and experiences an occasional partial winterkill, there is a good fish population of muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, and black crappie. The lake is completely muck-bottomed and aquatic vegetation is abundant. Tag alder and leatherleaf make up 80 percent of the shoreline vegetation with mixed hardwoods making up the remaining 20 percent. Muskrat, beaver, and waterfowl use is significant. Private development consists of four cottages, and there is no public frontage or public access.

Cranberry Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 3

Surface Acres = 3.7, Maximum Depth = 25 feet, M.P.A. = 13 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

An acid bog lake, landlocked and entirely surrounded by a leatherleaf bog. Fish present are largemouth bass and panfish. Bottom conditions are 100 percent muck. Muskrat and beaver use the lake, but migratory duck use is light. The entire shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership and there is no private development or public access.

Crane Lake, T44N, R6W, Section 15

Surface Acres = 21.6, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake having a fish population of stunted panfish. The lake occasionally has partial winterkills. The littoral bottom type is mostly sand, gravel, and rock, however, scattered areas of muck are also present. About half the lake is bordered by wooded upland while the other half is mostly bog wetlands. Wildlife use is limited to a few nesting puddle ducks in the spring. The lake lacks a public access even though it is bounded on the west by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and on the east by Federal Forest Road #216. There is no private development and the entire lake is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Crooked Lake, T47N, R8W, Sections 25, 26, 35, 36

Surface Acres = 92.7, Maximum Depth = 34 feet, M.P.A. = 44 ppm, Secchi Disk = 19 feet

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of large-mouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, and green sunfish. The littoral bottom type is mostly rock, sand, and gravel with small areas of muck also present. The lake's shoreline vegetation is 65 percent mixed hardwood, 30 percent upland conifer, and 5 percent fresh meadow wetland. Muskrat and beaver activity is significant and loons use the lake for nesting. The lake has no public access road and the entire lake shore is privately-owned. Private development consists of two cottages.

Crystal Lake, T44N, R6W, Section 32

Surface Acres = 122.2, Maximum Depth = 30 feet, M.P.A. 15 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to Diamond Lake. The outlet is located at the northeast corner of the lake and flows only in the spring or periods of high water. Walleye, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and panfish are available to the angler. The shoal area of the lake is mostly sand bottom with some extensive areas of gravel, rock, and muck. Aquatic vegetation in the lake is scarce. Lake shore vegetation is upland hardwood and scattered conifers. Other than a few muskrats the lake receives very little use from wildlife. State-owned "Loons Nest Island" provides the only public frontage. Private development is moderate with 21 cottages and a resort located along its shoreline, and there is no public access.

Crystal Lake, T47N, R9W, Section 15

Surface Acres = 94.0, Maximum Depth = 29 feet, M.P.A. = 38 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake, with an intermittent outlet to Muskeg Creek. Northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, rock bass, and pumpkinseeds are available to the angler. The lake is completely surrounded by upland hardwoods. The littoral bottom type is entirely sand and aquatic vegetation is scarce. The lake provides nesting cover for mallard and wood duck. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant. The lake lacks a

public access and there is no public frontage. Private development is extensive with 42 cottages, a boat rental place, and a resort on its shoreline.

Crystal Lake, T49N, R6W, Section 10

Surface Acres = 3.6, Maximum Depth = 5 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake unable to support a fish population. It is completely surrounded by Jack pine and its bottom is 100 percent sand. The lake is of little significance to wildlife. The 0.33 mile of shoreline is entirely within Chequamegon National Forest ownership, and there is no private development or public access.

Dawn Lake, T43N, R8W, Section 9

Surface Acres = 10.3, Maximum Depth = 12 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

An acid bog lake, landlocked and completely surrounded by a spruce bog. Because the lake is subject to winterkill conditions, the fish population consists mainly of minnows. Its shoreline bottom type is 85 percent muck and 15 percent sand. Extensive wetlands adjoining the lake makes this lake ideally suited for waterfowl. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant. This wilderness lake lacks private development, public frontage, and access road.

DeChamps Creek Spring, T48N, R6W, Section 33

Surface Acres = 1.0, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 30 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

An impounded spring area formed by the old "Battleaxe" grade which runs northeast out of Iron River. A shoreline littered with stumps and fallen logs indicates that the present impoundment is much smaller than the original impoundment that once existed here. This spring area is the headwaters of DeChamps Creek and its normal outlet flow is estimated at 0.6 cubic feet per second. The fish population consists exclusively of brook trout. Bottom conditions are estimated to be 65 percent sand and 35 percent muck. Upland hardwoods and conifers border the wetland pond margin of marsh grasses and fallen logs. Wildlife values are small. There is no private development and the entire shoreline is in Bayfield County Forest ownership. A difficult access off the town road, that exists on top of the old "Battleaxe" grade provides the only point of access.

Deep Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 4

Surface Acres = 13.2, Maximum Depth = 61 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of largemouth bass and panfish. There is an intermittent outlet to Camp One Lake, but these drainage basins are landlocked. The lake is surrounded by a ring of tag alder and marsh grasses with wooded upland bordering the immediate wetland margin. Aquatic vegetation does not present a use problem, however, emergent and floating vegetation is common along the littoral area of the lake.

The shoreline bottom type is 90 percent sand and 10 percent muck. Other than moderate migratory duck use, the lake is little used by wildlife. Private development consists of one cottage on the south shore of the lake, and there is no public access road or public frontage.

Deep Lake, T47N, R9W, Section 14

Surface Acres = 125.3, Maximum Depth = 29 feet, M.P.A. = 33 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake supporting a fish population of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish. It has an entirely sand bottom. Mixed hardwoods along with a few scattered conifers make up the surrounding shoreline vegetation. Its wildlife value is limited to providing a resting place for waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. The entire lake shore is privately-owned and private development consists of 28 cottages, 2 boat rental places, and 2 resorts. There is no public access to the lake.

Deer Lake, T45N, R6W, Section 27

Surface Acres = 15.8, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake containing northern pike and panfish. Because of the shallow depth it is subject to winterkill conditions. The surrounding shoreline is upland with mixed hardwoods comprising 60 percent of the shoreline vegetation, conifers 20 percent, and meadow grasses making up the remaining 20 percent. Wildlife use is limited to a few nesting puddle ducks. There is no public access road, private development, or public frontage.

Dells Lake, T43N, R5W, Section 27

Surface Acres = 103.0, Maximum Depth = 42 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake populated by largemouth bass and panfish. It is completely muck-bottomed. The entire lake is surrounded by upland hardwoods and conifer. Two privately-owned islands totaling 3.3 acres are located in the lake. Wildlife use is limited to a few nesting puddle ducks. Private development consists of nine cottages. The lake shore is privately-owned, and there is no public access.

Delta Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 7

Surface Acres = 179.6, Maximum Depth = 30 feet, M.P.A. = 66 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

A hard water, drainage lake lying between Hay and Bear Lakes. Bear Lake is the inlet source with the outlet flowing north into Hay Lake. The log dam at the Hay Lake outlet does not appear to affect Delta Lake as there is a two-foot drop between lakes. Delta Lake is part of the East Fork White River drainage system and both the lake inlet and outlet are navigable. The latest survey indicates that good populations of northern pike, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, white sucker, brown and yellow bullheads exist in the lake. Good angler success for northern pike and largemouth bass are reported annually. Aquatic vegetation is abundant with especially

heavy growths on the lower end presenting a use problem. The shoreline bottom type is mostly gravel and sand with scattered areas of muck also present. Mixed hardwoods make up 80 percent of the shoreline vegetation with scattered tag alder swamps making up the remaining 20 percent. The lake receives moderate use by wildlife. The lake is accessible at two town access roads off County Highway "H" on the south shore. In addition to this, Bayfield County has constructed a public access and campground on the west side of the lake. One resort, a boat rental place, and one cottage are also present. Two county-owned islands totaling 8.3 acres are located in the south end of the lake. The county-owned islands and campground provide 1.09 miles of public frontage on the lake.

Devils Lake, T44N, R9W, Section 16

Surface Acres = 23.0, Maximum Depth = 54 feet, M.P.A. = 35 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A soft water, drainage lake connected by a navigable channel to Upper Eau Claire Lake. Mulligan Creek flows through Devils Lake and has a normal estimated outlet flow to Upper Eau Claire Lake of 1.0 cubic feet per second. The lake supports muskellunge, walleye, northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. A ring of bulrushes and sedges surround the lake with upland hardwoods being the most common shoreline vegetation. The shoreline bottom type is mostly muck with small areas of sand. The lake provides habitat for a few muskrats, and migratory waterfowl use is light. Private development consists of two cottages on the north shore of the lake. There is no public access road or public frontage on the lake.

Diamond Lake, T44N, R6W, Sections 20, 29, 32

Surface Acres = 330.7, Maximum Depth = 83 feet, M.P.A. = 33 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A soft water, drainage lake at the headwaters of Ramstead Creek with significant spring water sources. Its normal outlet flow is estimated at 2.2 cubic feet per second. The fish population is varied since northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, brown trout, rainbow trout, cisco, smelt, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, white sucker, and redhorse are present. Except for a small area of bog wetlands, the lake is bordered by upland hardwood, pine, and hemlock. Gravel makes up about 70 percent of the lake's littoral bottom type with smaller areas of sand and muck. The lake provides a resting place for waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. An access off the town road is presently being used as a public boat landing. A platted public access on the northeast corner of the lake in Section 32, T44N, R6W, provides the only other public frontage. Private development is extensive with 39 cottages and 4 resorts presently located along its shoreline.

Dinner Camp Lake, T44N, R8W, Section 25

Surface Acres = 13.7, Maximum Depth = 5 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake populated by minnows. Because of the shallow depth winterkill often occurs. The lake is surrounded by a 10 to 50 foot belt of fresh meadow wetlands with mixed hardwoods predominating on upland areas. The shoreline bottom type is mostly sand and gravel with

scattered areas of rock and muck also common. Both beaver and muskrat are present and waterfowl nest here. There is no developed public access on the lake, however, access could be gained from Federal Forest Road #218, which passes close to the north shore of the lake. The lake has 0.02 mile of public frontage and private development consists of one cottage on the west shore.

Drummond Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 29

Surface Acres = 129.7, Maximum Depth = 44 feet, M.P.A. = 46 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A soft water, drainage lake on the Long Lake Branch. An 8-foot drop inlet water control structure is located at its outlet, and the outlet stream has a normal flow estimated at 6.6 cubic feet per second. The lake has a varied fish population of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, white sucker, and black bullhead. Aquatic vegetation is abundant especially at the south end of the lake. Immediate shoreline vegetation is composed mainly of sedges, grasses, bulrushes, and leatherleaf, with upland hardwoods bordering the immediate wetland margin. Bottom types are mostly sand and gravel. Muskrat and nesting puddle ducks are common. It is also very important for other migratory waterfowl. Two privately-owned islands totaling 1.2 acres are present in the north end of the lake. Public accesses on the northeast and southeast corners of the lake are the only access sites. Private development consists of two cottages on the west shore of the lake, and 3.00 miles of its 3.50 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Dry Well Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 7

Surface Acres = 4.4, Maximum Depth = 23 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and has an entirely sand littoral bottom. Fish present are largemouth bass and panfish, however, due to most of the lake being very shallow it is subject to winterkill conditions. Shoreline vegetation is diverse with areas of white pine, black spruce, oak, leatherleaf, and tag alder surrounding the lake. Aquatic vegetation is scarce. Due to a general lack of wetlands this lake is of limited value to wildlife. This wilderness type lake has no private development or public access, and the entire lake is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Ducetts Lake, T45N, R9W, Section 4

Surface Acres = 7.9, Maximum Depth = 19 feet, M.P.A. = 18 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

This landlocked soft water, seepage lake has an entirely muck bottom. The fish population consists of largemouth bass and panfish, however, because of shallowness an occasional partial winterkill occurs. A narrow band of fresh meadow surrounds the lake and shoreline vegetation is mostly upland hardwood and pine. The lake is of little significance to wildlife. This wilderness lake has no private development, public frontage, or public access.

Duck Lake, T43N, R5W, Section 13

Surface Acres = 27.9, Maximum Depth = 31 feet, M.P.A. = 17 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

A soft water, drainage lake having a normal outlet flow estimated at 2.70 cubic feet per second. A small swamp drainage inlet and springs in the bottom of the lake are the major water sources. The outlet stream flows southwest for about one mile and then empties into the West Fork of the Chippewa River. About 60 percent of the lake is bordered by a tag alder, leatherleaf, black spruce, and tamarack swamp. The remaining shoreline is bordered by wooded upland with mixed hardwoods predominating. The sport fishery is limited to largemouth bass and panfish. The littoral bottom type is mostly muck, however, areas of rock, sand, and gravel are also present. Beaver are common here as well as nesting mallard and blue-winged teal. The lake lies on the Bayfield County-Ashland County line with the eastern quarter of the lake lying in Ashland County. Private development consists of one cottage in Ashland County on the east shore of the lake, and there is no public frontage or access road.

Duck Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 26

Surface Acres = 21.9, Maximum Depth = 22 feet, M.P.A. = 17 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

This landlocked soft water, seepage lake has a fish population of largemouth bass and panfish. The lake is surrounded by a narrow band of fresh meadow wetlands with hardwoods and conifers predominating on adjoining upland areas. The shoreline bottom type is 45 percent sand, 35 percent gravel, and 20 percent rock. The lake is of little significance to wildlife. A well developed access on the southeast corner of the lake is the only public frontage on the lake. There is no private development.

Eagle Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 3

Surface Acres = 159.0, Maximum Depth = 55 feet, M.P.A. = 51 ppm, Secchi Disk = 13 feet

A hard water, drainage lake connected to Twin Bear Lake at the inlet and Flynn Lake at the outlet. Both inlet and outlet are considered to be navigable. The lake is part of the East Fork of the White River drainage system. A diverse fish population of muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, and pumpkinseed is present. The shoreline vegetation is almost entirely birch, oak, and maple, however, a few small areas of conifer swamp do exist. The shoreline bottom type is mostly sand and gravel except for a few scattered areas of muck. Furbearer use is insignificant, however, migratory waterfowl use is moderate. A privately-owned, narrow, white pine covered island, 0.7 acre in size is located on the north end of the lake. Private development consists of 42 cottages and there is no public frontage or access road.

East Davis Lake, T44N, R6W, Section 11

Surface Acres = 11.7, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

An acid bog lake, landlocked and surrounded by an extensive open leather-leaf bog. Fish present are largemouth bass and panfish, however, due to the shallow depth winter freeze-out conditions may be prevalent. The lake is entirely muck-bottomed. Only minor use is made of the lake by wildlife. The lake lacks a developed public access, but an access can be made with difficulty from County Highway "D", which passes very close to the west side of the lake. The lake has no private development, and 0.40 mile of its 0.66 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

East Eight Mile Lake, T46N, R9W, Section 35

Surface Acres = 33.2, Maximum Depth = 24 feet, M.P.A. = 25 ppm, Secchi Disk = 18 feet

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake with a sand littoral bottom. Fish inhabitants are northern pike, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, and rock bass. Immediate lake shore vegetation is mostly upland conifers and hardwoods with small pastured areas. A heron rookery is present and migratory duck use is moderate. Furbearer use is insignificant. Private development consists of six cottages, and there is no public frontage or public access on the lake.

Egg Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 29

Surface Acres = 4.0, Maximum Depth = 27 feet, M.P.A. 11 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

An acid bog lake, landlocked, and surrounded by an extensive leatherleaf bog. Only largemouth bass and panfish are present and the bottom is 100 percent muck. Beaver are present and waterfowl use is light. This wilderness lake has no private development or public access road, and the entire shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Eighteen Mile Creek Spring, T44N, R6W, Section 18

Surface Acres = 6.1, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 57 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A spring pond area with an outlet stream flowing north into Eighteen Mile Creek. Normal outlet flow is estimated at 4.0 cubic feet per second. This spring pond was dredged in 1968 leaving mostly a sand and gravel bottom. Brook trout and a few brown trout provide sport fishing. It is completely surrounded by a large open tag alder swamp. There is moderate migratory duck use, along with a few nesting mallards and blue-winged teal. The entire spring pond is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership and there is no private development. A walk-in access off the Porcupine Lake Trail provides the only access to the lake.

Elko Lake, T49N, R6W, Section 36

Surface Acres = 3.4, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = 18 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, that is landlocked and has a sand littoral bottom. Northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish are present, however, the shallow depth makes the lake subject to winter freeze-out conditions. The lake is bordered by aspen, birch, maple, Jack pine, and Norway pine. Wildlife value is limited to a resting place for migratory waterfowl. There is no developed public access, however, access can be gained along a walking trail at the southeast side. It has no private development, and 0.06 mile of its 0.28 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Ellison Lake, T45N, R9W, Section 30

Surface Acres = 110.1, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. 29 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake populated by largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, yellow perch, black bullhead, and white sucker. The entire lake is surrounded by wooded upland and shoreward bottom type is 100 percent sand. A few nesting ducks use the lake and migratory duck use is moderate. Private development around the lake is quite extensive with 41 cottages, a resort, and two boat rental places. There is no public frontage or access on the lake.

Erick Lake, T47N, R9W, Section 34

Surface Acres = 10.2, Maximum Depth = 26 feet, M.P.A. = 3 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake populated by largemouth bass and stunted panfish. It has a 100 percent sand bottom and is surrounded entirely by mixed hardwoods. There is moderate migratory duck use, with nesting by a few mallards and blue-winged teal. This wilderness lake has no private development or access road and the entire 0.58 mile of shoreline is in Bayfield County Forest ownership.

Esox Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 21

Surface Acres = 51.1, Maximum Depth = 44 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake containing northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. A small intermittent inlet from Mirror Lake does exist, however, its drainage basin is landlocked. The shoreline bottom type is mostly sand, gravel, and rock, but there are large areas of muck along the west shore of the lake. The lake edge has a very narrow border of fresh meadow while beyond this area, shoreline vegetation is entirely wooded upland. A small privately-owned pine covered island is also present in the west bay of the lake. Other than a few nesting puddle ducks the lake is of little value to wildlife. No private development exists and the entire 1.37 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. The only access is by means of a walk-in trail down a steep hill on the south end.

Everett Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 18

Surface Acres = 34.2, Maximum Depth = 55 feet, M.P.A. = 28 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and has a fish population of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish. Excessive aquatic vegetation and stunted panfish are management problems. The shoreline bottom type is 90 percent muck and 10 percent sand. The lake edge has a narrow border of fresh meadow wetlands, however, beyond this area, the shoreline vegetation is predominately wooded upland. The lake is of limited significance to wildlife. The entire lake shore is privately-owned, and lacks public access. Private development consists of eight cottages, a boat rental place, and a resort.

Finger Lake, T47N, R7W, Section 32

Surface Acres = 76.1, Maximum Depth = 25 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake inhabited by walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish. Camp One Creek, a small intermittent drainage stream, is the only inlet. Fluctuating water levels and stunted panfish are management problems. The shoreline bottom type is mostly sand, however, scattered areas of rock and gravel are also present. The lake is surrounded by a narrow border of grass upland with mixed hardwoods predominating on the outer areas. Wildlife values are limited to resting places for waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. Private development consists of one cottage on the south shore of the lake, and there is no public frontage or access road.

Fire Lake, T47N, R0W, Section 5

Surface Acres = 45.5, Maximum Depth = 9 feet, M.P.A. = 11 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake containing northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. Because of extreme shallowness winterkill conditions prevail. The shoreline bottom type is 62 percent sand with muck making up the remaining 38 percent. Mixed hardwoods and pine make up 75 percent of the surrounding bank cover with bog wetlands making up the remaining 25 percent. Beaver are common and extensive use of the lake is made by waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. A private landing from a town road on the east side is presently used as a public access. Private development consists of one trailer house on the south end of the lake and there is no public frontage.

Fish Creek Flowage, T47N, R7W, Section 27

Surface Acres = 0.6, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 16 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A soft water, drainage lake, having an intermittent outlet to the Ino Swamp. A dense tamarack, tag alder, and leatherleaf swamp surrounds the lake while sedges, waterlily, water celery, and milfoil predominate in littoral shore areas. The shoreline bottom is entirely muck. No fish are present. A few nesting ducks may use the lake and migratory duck use is light. The entire shore is privately-owned, and there is no private development or public access.

Fish Creek Spring, T47N, R5W, Section 10

Surface Acres = 2.0, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 94 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

A spring pond area lying along North Fish Creek. The outlet flow is estimated at 0.5 cubic feet per second. Brook, brown, and rainbow trout are present in the pond and in the stream. Immediate lake shore vegetation is maple, birch, white pine, spruce, and tag alder while the shoreline bottom type is 75 percent sand and 25 percent muck. There is moderate migratory duck use, along with nesting by mallards and blue-winged teal. This wilderness lake has no private development, access roads, or public frontage.

Five Lake, T43N, R5W, Section 34

Surface Acres = 63.0, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 2 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

This landlocked soft water, seepage lake is populated by northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. Occasional partial winterkills and stunted panfish are management problems. A mixture of hardwoods and conifers make up about 90 percent of the shoreline vegetation while a tamarack and black spruce swamp make up the remaining 10 percent. The littoral bottom type is half sand and half muck. Muskrat and beaver are absent, however, a variety of nesting ducks use the lake in the spring. Migratory waterfowl also make extensive use of the lake during spring and fall migrations. Private development consists of 12 cottages along the east shore of the lake, and there is no public access or public frontage.

Five Island Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 34

Surface Acres = 48.1, Maximum Depth = 24 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

This lake is characterized by being landlocked and having soft water. Largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, and bluegills are present. A narrow band of grasses and leatherleaf surround the lake with mixed hardwoods and conifers predominating on upland areas. The shoreline bottom type is mostly rock and gravel with areas of sand and muck also common. Seven islands totaling 3.8 acres are found within the lake. Wooded upland covers the five larger islands while the two smaller islands are bog wetland. Beaver are common and migratory duck use is moderate. This wilderness quality lake has no private development, access road, or public frontage.

Flakefjord Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 5

Surface Acres = 11.1, Maximum Depth = 17 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and has an entirely muck bottom. The fish population consisting of largemouth bass and panfish, is subject to winterkill because of the shallow depth. The shoreline vegetation is mostly upland conifers with a few scattered hardwoods mixed in. Some small black spruce and tamarack swamp areas also adjoin the lake. The lake is of limited use to wildlife. There is no private development or public access and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Flynn Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 30

Surface Acres = 67.3, Maximum Depth = 42 feet, M.P.A. = 42 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

Largemouth bass and panfish populate this landlocked, soft water, seepage lake. A narrow band of sedges and grasses mixed with leatherleaf and tag alder ring the lake with birch, maple, balsam, and Norway pine predominating on upland areas. The shoreline bottom type is 75 percent sand with small areas of gravel and muck comprising the remaining 25 percent. Wildlife values are minor. There is no private development or developed public access. All lands surrounding the lake are in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Flynn Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 3

Surface Acres = 28.3, Maximum Depth = 9 feet, M.P.A. = 51 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A hard water, drainage lake situated between Eagle and Hilder Lakes of the Pike Lake Chain. The outlet structure consists of a concrete spillway that funnels into a large steel culvert. The outlet flow is highly variable, but probably averages around 20.0 cubic feet per second. Fish present are muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish. Excessive amounts of floating and emergent aquatic vegetation is a management problem. The lake has a predominately muck bottom type. The immediate shoreline vegetation is mostly cattails, leatherleaf, and tag alder with upland hardwoods bordering the wetland margin. Although there is a wide variety of aquatic plant life present, the lake is not extensively used by wildlife. Private development consists of 20 cottages, and the dd County Highway "H" crossing at the outlet is the only public frontage. A navigable water access from Eagle Lake provides the only public access.

Freibaurs Lake, T44N, R6W, Section 27

Surface Acres = 21.1, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. = 16 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

An acid bog lake, landlocked and subject to winter freeze-outs. The only fish present are northern pike and panfish. Most of the bottom is soft muck although some limited shoal areas of hard bottom of gravel, sand and large rocks are present. The entire lake is surrounded by bog wetland with tamarack, black spruce, tag alder, and leatherleaf the predominating species. Muskrat are present in rather significant numbers, however, beaver are absent. A few nesting ducks use the 23 acres of adjoining wetlands and migratory duck use is moderate. There is no public access, but a private access road is located on the south end. There is no private development or public frontage on the lake.

Frog Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 25

Surface Acres = 7.7, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

This landlocked, soft water, seepage lake is subject to winter freeze-out and consequently supports only minnows. Excessive aquatic vegetation and fluctuating water levels are other management problems. The lake shore bottom type is mostly sand with a few scattered areas of muck. Except for a small leatherleaf bog on the north end of the lake the lake is bordered by wooded upland. Beaver are present in rather significant numbers and muskrat are absent. There is light use by migrating waterfowl. There is no developed access on the lake, however, a difficult access can be gained off a trail road on the east side of the lake. It has no private development and the entire lake shore of 0.55 mile is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Fuller Lake, T43N, R8W, Section 33

Surface Acres = 4.9, Maximum Depth = 9 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and is subject to winter freeze-out. The present fish population consists mostly of minnows. The lake is bordered by an immediate margin of marsh wetland with mixed hardwoods and scattered pine predominating on areas bordering the immediate wetland margin. The lake shore bottom type is mostly muck with a few scattered areas of sand and gravel. Muskrat and beaver are absent from the lake, however, some use is made of the lake by nesting puddle ducks and other migratory waterfowl. Private development consists of one cottage, and there is no public frontage or access.

George Lake, T45N, R9W, Section 18

Surface Acres = 46.4, Maximum Depth = 45 feet, M.P.A. = 27 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

This soft water, seepage lake is landlocked and contains largemouth bass and panfish. Fluctuating water levels are a management problem. Immediately surrounding the lake is a 10 to 75 foot band of grass with mixed hardwoods and conifers predominating on upland areas. The entire shoreline bottom type is sand and aquatic vegetation is scarce. Wildlife values are of little significance. The entire lake shore is privately owned and lies within Potowatomi Estates which is being developed by the Juneau Land Company. All the land around the lake has been subdivided and lots are being sold to private individuals. No platted accesses have been provided and private development consists of one cottage on the southeast side of the lake.

Getsey Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 18.7, Maximum Depth = 20 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet to Phantom Lake. A narrow margin of bog wetland surrounds the lake with mixed hardwoods predominating on upland areas. Largemouth bass, northern pike, and panfish provide angling. Moderate amounts of aquatic vegetation are present with

yellow and white water lilies being the most common species present. The shoreline bottom type is mostly muck with a few scattered areas of sand also present. The wildlife value is limited to a resting place for waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. There is no private development even though the entire shoreline is privately owned. There is no public access, but there is a private road leading to the lake at the south end.

Ghost Lake, T43N, R5W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 141.8, Maximum Depth = 30 feet, M.P.A. = 46 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake with an intermittent outlet forming the headwaters of Ghost Creek. Mixed hardwoods and scattered conifers make up the bulk of the surrounding lake shore vegetation. Aquatic vegetation is scarce. The shoreline bottom type is mostly muck with a few small scattered areas of sand and gravel. State-owned Huff Island, 0.70 acre in size, lies along the southwest shore of the lake. The fish population consists of muskellunge, largemouth bass, white crappie, and pumpkinseeds. It is one of the better muskellunge lakes in Bayfield County. The extensive area of wetlands adjoining the lake provide excellent habitat for nesting waterfowl and migratory duck use is moderate. Private development consists of one resort, one boat rental place, and six cottages. A town access on the south side of the lake provides the only public access, and 2.30 miles of the lake's 2.94 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Half Moon Lake, T44N, R8W, Section 24

Surface Acres = 14.9, Maximum Depth = 17 feet, M.P.A. = 67 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

This landlocked, ~~hard~~ water, seepage lake is subject to winter freeze-out. Fish present are largemouth bass and panfish. A narrow band of grasses and sedges surround the lake with wooded upland bordering the immediate wetland margin. Shoreline bottom type is 75 percent sand and 25 percent gravel. The lake is of little significance to wildlife. There is no public access or public frontage, and the only development is one cottage on the north end of the lake.

Half Moon Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 17

Surface Acres = 106.3, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 47 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake subject to winter freeze-out. Presently northern pike and panfish populate the lake. The north end as well as small areas along the east shore are bordered by grass upland. Except for a few small wetland areas, the remainder is bordered by upland hardwood and pine. Bottom conditions are mostly sand and muck, however, small areas of gravel and rock are also present. Other than a few ducks which use the lake during spring and fall migrations, the wildlife values are limited. Star Island, a state-owned island, 0.5 acre in size, is located in the west bay of the lake. In addition to the state-owned island, 0.15 mile of shoreline is in the Town of Iron River ownership. A town access on the north-east corner of the lake provides the only public access and private development consists of three cottages along the west side of the lake.

Hammil Lake, T44N, R8W, Section 25

Surface Acres = 82.5, Maximum Depth = 50 feet, M.P.A. 16 ppm, Secchi Disk = 19 feet

A soft water, landlocked, seepage lake containing walleye, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, cisco, and panfish. All of the adjoining lake shore is upland, with mixed hardwoods making up 85 percent of the surrounding vegetation and various conifers making up the remaining 15 percent. Most of the shoreline bottom type is sand with a few scattered areas of gravel and rock. Aquatic vegetation is sparse. Muskrat are present in rather significant numbers while beaver are absent. Light use is also made of the lake by migratory waterfowl. Private development consists of ten cottages, and there is no public frontage or access road.

Happles Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 9

Surface Acres = 23.5, Maximum Depth = 37 feet, M.P.A. = 35 ppm, Secchi Disk = 23 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake that contains largemouth bass and panfish. Aquatic vegetation is abundant and at times is a management problem. A broad margin of leatherleaf and marsh grasses surround the lake. The shoreline bottom type is 80 percent sand with gravel making up the remaining 20 percent. Wildlife values are very limited. An access on the east shore of the lake is used by the public. There is no private development or public lands.

Hart Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 27

Surface Acres = 241.4, Maximum Depth = 54 feet, M.P.A. = 57 ppm, Secchi Disk = 20 feet

A hard water, drainage lake with navigable inlets from Millicent and McCarry Lakes and a navigable outlet to Twin Bear Lake. This lake is part of the Pike Lake Chain of lakes and is also part of the East Fork of the White River drainage system. A large, varied fish population consisting of muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, and pumpkinseed is present. Willow, birch, oak, Jack pine, Norway pine, white pine, and smaller areas of fresh meadow are found along the shore. Aquatic vegetation is scarce. The bottom of the littoral area is mostly sand, gravel, and rock with a few small scattered areas of muck. The lake provides habitat for nesting puddle ducks, but migratory duck use is moderate. All the frontage along the lake is privately owned, and there is no public access. Private development consists of 50 cottages.

Hay Lake, T45N, R9W, Section 18

Surface Acres = 16.2, Maximum Depth = 5 feet, M.P.A. = 60 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A hard water, seepage lake, landlocked and unable to support a fish population because of winterkill conditions. The entire lake is surrounded by wooded upland with oak, white birch and Jack pine predominating. The lake is used by nesting puddle ducks and other migratory waterfowl. There is no public access or private development and the entire 0.94 mile of shoreline is in Bayfield County ownership.

Hay Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 7

Surface Acres = 66.7, Maximum Depth = 9 feet, M.P.A. = 69 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A hard water, drainage lake with a badly deteriorated log dam located at the outlet above the old County Highway "H" bridge crossing. It is part of the East Fork of the White River drainage system and its normal outlet flow is estimated at 15.9 cubic feet per second. The latest survey indicates that good populations of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, and pumpkinseed exist in the lake. Good angler success for northern pike and largemouth bass are reported annually. The lake is almost entirely muck-bottomed with only a few small areas of sand. A broad margin of tamarack and leatherleaf swamp borders about 80 percent of the lake. The remaining lake shore vegetation is wooded upland with mixed hardwoods predominating. The lake is used by nesting puddle ducks and a few other migratory waterfowl. An improved county access located at the outlet provides an excellent landing on the lake, and a navigable water access from Delta Lake is also available. Private development consists of one cottage and the county access is the only public frontage on the lake.

Heart Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 7

Surface Acres = 23.5, Maximum Depth = 19 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake containing walleye and panfish. Shoreline vegetation is mostly fresh meadow, however, some leatherleaf bog areas are also present. The shoreline bottom type is 93 percent sand and 7 percent muck. Beaver use the lake, but muskrat are usually absent. Migratory waterfowl use is light. A privately-owned island, 0.3 acre in size, is located in the southwest corner of the lake. There is no public access and the entire lake shore is privately owned. Private development consists of one cottage on the south end of the lake.

Henderson Lake, T45N, R9W, Section 33

Surface Acres = 67.1, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 50 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

This landlocked, soft water, seepage lake has a fish population consisting of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. Because of the extremely shallow depths, a complete winterkill occurs. The lake shore bottom type is predominately muck with a few scattered areas of sand. Moderate amounts of aquatic vegetation are present in littoral areas. Some use is made of the lake by nesting puddle ducks and migratory waterfowl use is moderate. There is no public frontage, and private development consists of two cottages. A town road, which passes close to the east side of the lake, provides the only access to the lake.

Henry Lake, T43N, R8W, Section 1

Surface Acres = 28.5, Maximum Depth = 28 feet, M.P.A. = 23 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

Largemouth bass and panfish populate this landlocked, soft water, seepage lake. The entire lake is surrounded by firm upland with about 75 percent being wooded while the rest is cleared. The littoral bottom type is mostly sand with a few scattered areas of muck and gravel. Considerable use is made of the 166 acres of adjoining wetlands by nesting puddle ducks and other migratory waterfowl. There is no private development public frontage, or access road.

Hicks Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 11

Surface Acres = 5.5, Maximum Depth = 9 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake subject to winter freeze-out. Only minnows are present. The immediate shoreline is surrounded by a narrow band of marsh wetlands while wooded upland borders the immediate wetland margin. The littoral zone is completely sand-bottomed. Moderate amounts of aquatic vegetation are present but do not create a management problem. Wildlife values are minimal. There is no public access, private development, or public frontage.

Hidden Lake, T43N, R6W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 33.7, Maximum Depth = 15 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a shoreline vegetation of mixed hardwoods and conifers. A fish population consisting of largemouth bass and panfish is present, but due to low oxygen levels during the winter months an occasional partial winterkill is experienced. The shoreline bottom type is entirely sand and gravel. Moderate use is made of the lake by nesting puddle ducks and other migratory waterfowl. There is no public access, and 0.83 mile of the lake's 1.13 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. Private development consists of three cottages.

Hildebrandt Lake, T43N, R6W, Section 31

Surface Acres = 16.3, Maximum Depth = 42 feet, M.P.A. = 3 ppm, Secchi Disk = 17 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake populated by northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. Stunted panfish is a management problem. The shoreline vegetation consists of upland hardwoods and conifers with a small shrub swamp on the north shore of the lake. The littoral bottom type is predominately rock with scattered areas of sand, gravel, and muck. There is a network of seeded hunting trails around the lake. Migratory waterfowl use is light. There is no private development, and the entire 0.84 mile of shoreline is within Chequamegon National Forest. On the northeast side of this wilderness lake, a somewhat steep but adequate public access is available to the public.

Hilder Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 2

Surface Acres = 66.8, Maximum Depth = 52 feet, M.P.A. = 55 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A hard water, drainage lake lying between Flynn and Bog Lakes. It is the lower lake in the Pike Lake Chain and both its inlet and outlet are considered to be navigable. It is part of the East Fork of the White River drainage system, and the estimated outlet flow is 21.0 cubic feet per second. It is completely surrounded by a narrow band of leatherleaf and tag alder with mixed hardwoods predominating on upland areas. The lake shore bottom type is mostly gravel with a few scattered areas of sand and muck. Fish present are northern pike, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, and pumpkinseed. Loons are known to nest here and nesting ducks make good use of the 11 acres of adjoining wetlands. Migratory duck use is light, and furbearer use is insignificant. A small privately-owned island is located in the north bay of the lake. Two public accesses provide the only public frontage, and private development consists of two cottages located on the southeast shore of the lake.

Hobbs Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 3

Surface Acres = 12.8, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 27 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out conditions. The fish population consists of northern pike and panfish. The lake is surrounded by a wide band of fresh meadow with mixed hardwoods and conifers common on upland areas. The littoral bottom type is mostly sand with a few scattered areas of rock and gravel. Wildlife values are moderate. A total of 0.20 mile of its 0.68 mile of shoreline is in Bayfield County ownership, and there is no private development. The only access road to the lake is private.

Hoist Lake, T48N, R7W, Section 2

Surface Acres = 8.2, Maximum Depth = 23 feet, M.P.A. = 3 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having an entirely sand littoral bottom. A narrow band of soft marsh surrounds the lake with mixed hardwoods predominating on upland areas. Largemouth bass and panfish are present. A few nesting ducks use the lake and migratory duck use is light. A developed public access on the north end is the only access. There is no private development, and its entire 0.60 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Hollibar Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 17

Surface Acres = 7.2, Maximum Depth = 20 feet, M.P.A. = 3 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

An acid bog lake surrounded entirely by a leatherleaf and black spruce bog. The bottom is entirely muck. The fish population consists of largemouth bass and panfish, however, periodic winterkills of fish is a management problem. The value to wildlife is limited to providing a resting place for waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. This wilderness type lake has no public frontage, private development, or access road.

Holly Lake, T44N, R8W, Section 25

Surface Acres = 14.6, Maximum Depth = 16 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and completely surrounded by a 40 to 100-foot band of grass upland. Mixed hardwoods predominate on areas adjoining the immediate grass margin. The littoral region of the lake is almost entirely gravel and aquatic vegetation is quite scarce. Fish present are northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish; however, occasional partial winterkills occur. Fluctuating water levels ranging to 7 feet are also a management problem. Muskrat are present in rather significant numbers and beaver are absent. Migratory waterfowl use is light. Private development consists of one cottage on the east side of the lake, and there is no public access. Approximately 0.10 mile of the lake's 0.69 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Honey Lake, T47N, R7W, Section 18

Surface Acres = 10.1, Maximum Depth = 15 feet, M.P.A. = 15 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

This soft water, seepage lake is landlocked and is subject to winter freeze-out conditions. Only minnows inhabit the lake. Extreme water level fluctuations are also a management problem. Mixed hardwoods make up 65 percent of the surrounding lake shore vegetation with scattered conifers making up the remaining 35 percent. The shoreline bottom type is mostly sand with a few scattered areas of gravel. There is moderate migratory duck use, along with nesting by mallards and wood ducks. There is no public access or private development, and the entire lake shore of 0.63 mile is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Horseshoe Lake, T44N, R7W, Section 19

Surface Acres = 7.0, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 60 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A hard water, seepage lake that is landlocked and does not support a fish population. Periodic complete winterkills of fish and extreme water level fluctuations are management problems. The lake shore bottom type is 75 percent sand and 25 percent gravel. It is surrounded by a 50 to 100-foot band of grass upland with mixed hardwoods predominating on adjoining areas. Furbearers do not use the lake and migratory duck use is light. There is no public access, private development, or public frontage.

Horseshoe Lake, T48N, R7W, Section 13

Surface Acres = 15.8, Maximum Depth = 12 feet, M.P.A. = 2 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked, and having an entirely sand littoral bottom. In 1963 the lake was treated with a rotenone base fish toxicant to eliminate the existing fish population. The lake was later restocked with fathead minnows to be used by the Bayfield Hatchery as forage for muskellunge rearing. The present fish population consists of fathead minnows. Occasional partial winterkills take place. The surrounding lake

shore vegetation consists mostly of mixed hardwoods with a few scattered conifers. Aquatic vegetation is scarce, and there is little use by waterfowl or furbearers. The only public access is located on the east shore. There is no private development, and all 0.89 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Hostrassers Lake, T47N, R9W, Sections 14, 23

Surface Acres = 21.3, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. = 13 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out conditions. The only fish present are largemouth bass and stunted green sunfish. The littoral bottom is 100 percent sand. Shoreline vegetation is diverse with areas of sedges, grasses, bulrushes, leatherleaf, and hardwoods. Beaver are present in rather significant numbers, but muskrat are absent. There is moderate migratory duck use, along with nesting by mallards and wood ducks. Private development consists of six cottages, and there is no public frontage or access road.

Hyatt Spring, T44N, R8W, Section 5

Surface Acres = 5.6, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 55 ppm, Secchi Disk = bottom

A spring pond area at the headwaters of Hyatt Creek. It has a 1-foot head beaver dam on its outlet and, its normal outlet flow is estimated at 1.5 cubic feet per second. The pond supports mainly minnows, however, a few brook trout from Shunenberg Creek may also be present. The entire pond is surrounded by bog wetland with tamarack and tag alder predominating. Bottom conditions are mostly muck with small scattered areas of sand. In addition to beaver, nesting mallards and wood ducks use the pond. There is no private development or access road, and the entire shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Idlewild Lake, T44N, R9W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 16.3, Maximum Depth = 22 feet, M.P.A. = 23 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of largemouth bass, and panfish. It has a 100 percent sand littoral bottom and is surrounded almost entirely by Jack pine. There is moderate migratory duck use along with a few nesting puddle ducks. There is no private development or public access and the entire lake shore is privately owned.

Inch Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 3

Surface Acres = 31.4, Maximum Depth = 41 feet, M.P.A. = 23 ppm, Secchi Disk = 16 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake containing largemouth bass and panfish. The littoral bottom type is mostly muck with a few scattered areas of rock and gravel. Abundant aquatic vegetation in littoral areas is a management problem. At one time a railroad grade separated a small bay from the north end of the lake, but the grade has been recently removed and the bay is once again part of the lake. Except for a narrow wetland margin, the

entire lake is surrounded by upland hardwoods and scattered pine. The lake is of limited value to wildlife. There is no public access or public frontage, and private development consists of one cottage on the south end of the lake.

Indian Lake, T45N, R5W, Section 23

Surface Acres = 25.6, Maximum Depth = 35 feet, M.P.A. = 17 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake. Fish present are northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. A few scattered areas of marsh wetland border the lake, however, most of the surrounding shoreline vegetation is upland hardwoods and scattered pine. There is also a small cleared area on the north end. The shoreline bottom type is mostly muck with scattered areas of sand, gravel, and rock. Muskrat are present in rather significant numbers, and beaver are absent. There is moderate migratory duck use, along with nesting blue-winged teal, mallard, and wood duck. A small privately-owned island is present in the north end of the lake. Private development consists of seven cottages and one boat rental place, and there is no public frontage or access road.

Iron Lake, T47N, R9W, Sections 24, 25

Surface Acres = 248.0, Maximum Depth = 13 feet, M.P.A. = 62 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A hard water drainage lake with a 4-foot head overflow dam at the outlet. Ownership of the dam was transferred in 1964 from the Dahlberg Light and Power Company to the Town of Hughes. The outlet flow is approximately 9.2 cubic feet per second. The lake has a good fish population consisting of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish; however, it has a history of partial winterkill of fish. The shoreline bottom type is mostly sand and gravel, but scattered areas of muck are also present. Surrounding lake shore vegetation is quite varied with birch, maple, oak, aspen, white pine, alder, and sedges making up the bulk of the vegetation. Both muskrat and beaver use is significant and migratory duck use is moderate. The 65 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks. Broods of mallard, teal and loon are usually produced. There is no public frontage or access road, and private development consists of 30 cottages, two boat rental places, and one resort.

Iron River Flowage, T47N, R9W, Section 12

Surface Acres = 75.5, Maximum Depth = 15 feet, M.P.A. = 86 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A hard water, drainage impoundment on the Iron River. There is a 23-foot head water control structure at the outlet which is owned and operated by the Dahlberg Light and Power Company. There is insufficient water to permit the constant operation of the generators, consequently, the release of water is intermittent so that electricity can be generated during peak loads. The normal outlet flow is estimated at 28.0 cubic feet per second. A large portion of the outlet flow can be attributed to numerous active springs located along the shoreline of this impoundment. Fish present are northern pike,

walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish, plus a large variety of forage minnows. About 30 percent of the lake is bordered by tag alder swamp while the remaining 70 percent is bordered by wooded upland. The lake shore bottom type is mostly sand, however, scattered areas of muck are also present. Muskrat are present in significant numbers, but beaver are absent. The lake usually produces broods of blue-winged teal, mallards, and wood ducks, and migratory duck use is moderate. A useable public access does not exist, however, the Iron River does provide a navigable water access. Private development on the lake is limited to two cottages, and approximately 0.40 mile of the lake's 3.53 miles of shoreline is in Bayfield County ownership.

Island Lake, T45N, R9W, Sections 7, 8, 17, 18
Surface Acres = 60.2, Maximum Depth = 51 feet, M.P.A. = 22 ppm, Secchi Disk = 14 feet

This landlocked, soft water, seepage lake is populated by largemouth bass, cisco, bluegill, black crappie, and pumpkinseed. The entire lake is surrounded by wooded upland, and the littoral bottom is 100 percent sand. Because of a lack of wetlands, wildlife values are limited. The entire lake shore is privately owned and lies within the Potawatomi Estates. All the land around the lake has been subdivided and is being sold as lots to private individuals. Three platted accesses have been provided on the lake with the one on the southwest corner of the lake the only one that is presently developed and useable. Private development consists of several storage buildings on the island peninsula and three cottages. The three platted accesses provide the only public frontage.

Island Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 24
Surface Acres = 27.3, Maximum Depth = 30 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake inhabited by largemouth bass and panfish. The bottom of the littoral area is entirely sand. Except for a narrow adjoining band of fresh meadow, the entire lake is bordered by wooded upland. Beaver use is significant, but muskrats are usually absent. Migratory duck use is moderate. Developed accesses at the north and east shores of the lake are available to the general public. There is no private development, and 0.80 mile of the lake's 1.34 miles of shoreline is in Bayfield County Forest ownership.

Jackman Lake, T48N, R8W, Section 33
Surface Acres = 11.5, Maximum Depth = 22 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

Walleye and panfish inhabit this landlocked, soft water, seepage lake. Excluding the small leatherleaf bog area at the east end of the lake, upland hardwoods are the predominate shoreline vegetation. The shoreline bottom type is mostly sand, however, scattered areas of muck are also present. The lake is of limited value to wildlife. Accesses at the north and east shores of the lake lead to town parks, which are available to the public. Private development consists of five cottages, and 0.10 mile of the 0.50 mile of shoreline is in Bayfield County Forest and Tripp Township ownership.

Jackson Lake, T44N, R6W, Section 33

Surface Acres = 141.9, Maximum Depth = 13 feet, M.P.A. = 18 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A soft water, drainage lake having a navigable outlet channel to Namekagon Lake. The inlet is located at the north end. Muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, and pumpkinseed are available to anglers. The shoreline bottom type is mostly sand and gravel, however, scattered areas of silt are common. Mixed hardwoods make up 50 percent of the surrounding shoreline vegetation with areas of tag alder, leatherleaf, sedges, and scattered conifer making up the remaining 50 percent. There is no public frontage, and private development consists of nine cottages, a resort, and a boat rental place. A navigable water access from Namekagon Lake provides the only public access.

Jesse Lake, T47N, R9W, Section 26

Surface Acres = 11.0, Maximum Depth = 17 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and populated by stunted panfish. Fluctuating water levels and occasional partial winterkills are management problems. The shoreline bottom type is mostly sand with areas of muck also common. Except for a small leatherleaf bog at the east end of the lake, the entire shoreline is bordered by wooded upland. A few mallards nest here and migratory duck use is light. Furbearer use is minor. A developed access is not present on the lake, however, a convenient access to the lake can be gained from a town road on the northwest corner of the lake. There is no private development, and 0.20 mile of the lake's 0.63 mile of shoreline is in Bayfield County Forest ownership.

JoAnn Lake, T43N, R7W, Section 15

Surface Acres = 12.4, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 56 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A spring pond area with an outlet stream an eighth of a mile in length flowing into the Namekagon River. At present there is no outlet structure to maintain water levels. Its normal outlet flow is estimated to be approximately 0.2 cubic feet per second. The majority of this pond is very shallow and aquatic vegetation is abundant. The shoreline bottom type is mostly muck, however, scattered areas of sand and gravel are present. The fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish, however, rainbow trout have been stocked. A few ducks may nest here, and migratory duck use is moderate during spring and fall migrations. One developed access from County Highway "M" on the north shore of the lake is available to the public. The public access at the north end of the lake is the only public frontage and private development consists of one cottage on the east shore of the lake.

Johnson Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 2

Surface Acres = 10.6, Maximum Depth = 12 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out conditions. It presently supports a fish population of minnows. The shoreline bottom type is mostly sand, however, small areas of gravel, rock, and muck do exist. A small margin of marsh grasses borders the lake, with upland hardwoods adjacent to the wetland margin. The lake is of little significance to wildlife. There is no public access or public frontage, and private development consists of one resort and one boat rental.

Johnson Springs, T45N, R7W, Section 22

Surface Acres=2.2, Maximum Depth=12 feet, M.P.A. = 127 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A spring pond with an estimated normal outlet flow of 1.5 cubic feet per second flowing into Long Lake Branch. A dam constructed by beaver in the 1930's left the pond cluttered with stumps, logs, and debris. In the summer of 1967 the Clam Lake Job Corps Center removed a considerable amount of the debris which clogged the springs. This was followed in the summer of 1968 with the dredging of the spring pond by the Bureau of Fish Management, Department of Natural Resources in cooperation with the Federal Forest Service. In the summer of 1969 an earthen dam with steel piling reinforcement was constructed at the pond outlet by the Federal Forest Service. This new water control structure raised the water level slightly and featured a drop-inlet outlet. In 1970 the spring pond was chemically treated to remove the existing fish population. Brook trout were restocked and presently make up the pond's fish population. The entire spring pond is surrounded by floating bog with cedar debris from past logging efforts quite common. In addition to beaver which have been active in the past, a few puddle ducks nest near the pond. The entire shoreline is within the Chequamegon National Forest and there is no private development. In 1968 the Federal Forest Service constructed a graveled access road to the north end of the spring area. This short access road is connected to Federal Forest Road #397 and with a circular turn around approximately 300 feet from the pond with a walking trail to the pond itself. The U. S. Forest Service also is planning a parking lot and small picnic area in the near future.

Jones Lake, T47N, R9W, Section 22

Surface Acres = 47.5, Maximum Depth = 7 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake containing minnows. Fluctuating water levels and occasional complete winterkills of fish are management problems. The shoreline bottom type is half sand and half muck. About 60 percent of the lake is bordered by mixed hardwoods while the remaining 40 percent is mostly bordered by a leatherleaf, sedge, and cattail swamp. There is moderate migratory duck use, along with nesting by mallards and wood ducks. There is no developed access but a convenient access to the lake can easily be made from a town road on the east side of the lake. There is no private development, and about 2.00 miles of the lake's 2.55 miles of shoreline is in Bayfield County Forest ownership.

Kelly Lake, T45N, R9W, Section 26

Surface Acres = 56.4, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. = 19 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake located on the south edge of the Jack Pine Barrens. The fish population includes walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, and black crappie. Extreme natural fluctuations in lake levels occur annually and present a use problem. Surrounding lake shore vegetation is mostly mixed hardwoods and scattered Jack pine. The lake receives light use by migratory waterfowl, but loons nest here. There is no public frontage or access on the lake, and private development consists of eight cottages.

Kern Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 27

Surface Acres = 90.8, Maximum Depth = 21 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, with an estimated outlet flow at 0.2 cubic feet per second. Hanson Creek, which is the outlet of Kern Lake, flows in a northeasterly direction for 3.5 miles where it empties into the White River. Walleye, largemouth bass, panfish and minnows are present. Extensive aquatic weed growth in littoral areas of the lake is a use problem, however, there is good habitat for ducks. There is moderate migratory duck and geese use along with nesting mallards and wood ducks. Private development consists of eight cottages on the east side of the lake. A town access on the southeast corner of the lake is the only public frontage.

Knotting Lake, T44N, R6W, Section 21

Surface Acres = 80.0, Maximum Depth = 13 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and has a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill and black crappie. The bottom is mostly sand with scattered areas of rock and muck. The lake's shoreline vegetation is mixed hardwood and pine with small shrub swamp and tamarack bog areas. The adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks, and migratory duck use is light. Furbearer use is minor. Private development consists of 15 cottages. There is no public access. A total of 0.44 mile of lake frontage is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Lamereau Lake, T45N, R8W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 10.4, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 14 ppm, Secchi Disk = bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked, with annual complete winterkills of fish. Except for a narrow band of grass upland along the immediate shoreline, the entire lake is bordered by mixed hardwoods and scattered pine. The lake shore bottom type is mostly sand with small areas of gravel and muck common. This lake experiences light migratory duck use, and muskrat and beaver are present. There is no private development or public access, and 0.59 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Lee Lake, T45N, R8W, Section 12

Surface Acres = 5.1, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked, acid bog lake containing minnows, and because of the shallow depth occasional winterkills occur. Nine acres of adjoining wetlands provide some nesting habitat for ducks. This wilderness quality lake has no private development or access road, and 0.35 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Lemon Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 8

Surface Acres = 6.1, Maximum Depth = 40 feet, M.P.A. = 19 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and is inhabited by northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegills, and yellow perch. Except for a narrow band of fresh meadow around the immediate shoreline the lake is surrounded by mixed hardwoods. Shoreline bottom type is mostly sand with a small area of muck located at the southeast corner of the lake. Wildlife values are limited to use by a few migratory waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. Private development consists of one cottage on the west side of the lake, and there is no public frontage or access road.

Lenawee Lake, T49N, R7W, Section 21

Surface Acres = 14.7, Maximum Depth = 15 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

An acid bog lake with an intermittent outlet to Lenawee Creek. It is subject to winter freeze-out conditions and presently has a fish population of black crappie, yellow perch, and bullhead. A narrow band of leatherleaf and tag alder border the lake with mixed hardwoods predominating on upland areas. Bottom conditions are predominantly muck with a few small scattered areas of sand. Beaver are common here and waterfowl use the lake during spring and fall migrations. The only access is on the southwest corner, and the entire shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. There is no private development.

Lerche Lake, T43N, R8W, Section 22

Surface Acres = 17.5, Maximum Depth = 37 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake inhabited by largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, and bluegill. With the exception of a small spruce bog on the north end of the lake, the surrounding lake shore is mixed upland hardwood and pine. The lake is used by waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. Private development consists of two cottages on the south end of the lake, and there is no public access or public frontage.

Lester Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 1

Surface Acres = 23.9, Maximum Depth = 44 feet, M.P.A. = 14 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, that is landlocked and is populated by largemouth bass, bluegill, white sucker, and minnows. Except for a narrow band of fresh meadow that borders the immediate shoreline, the surrounding lake shore vegetation is mostly upland hardwood with a few scattered white pine. During low water periods, a small privately-owned island exists off the west shoreline. Shoreline bottom type is 90 percent sand and 10 percent muck. Except for a few migratory waterfowl which use the lake during spring and fall migrations, wildlife values are limited. There is no private development, public access, or public frontage on the lake.

Lindgren Lake, T47N, R9W, Section 28

Surface Acres = 7.2, Maximum Depth = 12 feet, M.P.A. = 11 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a 100 percent sand littoral bottom. It is subject to winter freeze-out conditions and supports minnows only. The entire shoreline is bordered by mixed hardwoods and a few scattered white pine. Wildlife values are limited to migratory waterfowl and a few nesting mallards. Private development consists on one cottage located on the west side of the lake. There is no public access and 0.29 mile of shoreline is in Bayfield County Forest ownership.

Line Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 33

Surface Acres = 7.8, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and is populated by largemouth bass, panfish, and minnows. The lake suffers a partial winterkill on occasion. Shoreline bottom type is sand, gravel, rubble, and small areas of muck. A narrow primary ring of fresh meadow surrounds the lake with mixed hardwoods predominating on upland areas. The lake is used by waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. This wilderness lake is accessible by a walk-in trail on the south end. There is no private development, and 0.20 mile of the lake's 0.46 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Little Bass Lake, T43N, R5W, Section 7

Surface Acres = 42.8, Maximum Depth = 15 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake, with an intermittent outlet to Namekagon Lake. It has a fish population of largemouth bass, yellow perch, and bluegill. The lake is periodically subject to winter freeze-out conditions. About 90 percent of the shoreline is hardwood upland with the remaining 10 percent being a spruce bog located at the west end of the lake. The bog wetlands adjoining the lake provide excellent nesting habitat for ducks. Private development consists of four cottages and one resort. A town road access on the east side of the lake provides the only public frontage.

Little Hidden Lake, T44N, R7W, Section 1

Surface Acres = 3.4, Maximum Depth = 43 feet, M.P.A. = 11 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

An acid bog lake surrounded almost entirely by leatherleaf bog. It is landlocked and supports a fish population of brook trout and forage minnows. Shoreline bottom type is mostly muck with scattered areas of sand. The 17 acres of wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks. This wilderness lake has no private development or public access, and its entire shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Little Island Lake, T45N, R9W, Section 21

Surface Acres = 69.5, Maximum Depth = 15 feet, M.P.A. = 25 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake containing largemouth bass and stunted panfish. The lake is periodically subject to winter freeze-out conditions. The shoreline bottom type is mostly sand with scattered areas of gravel also common. A narrow band of fresh meadow rings the lake with mixed hardwoods and pine predominating on upland areas. The wildlife values are limited to resting places for waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. There is no private development, public access or public frontage.

Little Siskiwit Lake, T50N, R6W, Section 22

Surface Acres = 37.4, Maximum Depth = 16 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, drainage lake on the Siskiwit River. At present a large beaver dam impounds the outlet flow estimated to average 0.2 cubic feet per second. The most abundant fish species are walleye, yellow perch, black crappie, and pumpkinseed. The lake is bordered by bog on the west, a fresh meadow marsh on the east, and mixed hardwood and pine along the remaining two sides. Shoreline bottom type is mostly sand and rock with a small area of muck bordering the bog on the west end of the lake. In addition to beaver, muskrat are common to the lake. Its adjoining wetlands also provide nesting habitat for ducks. There is no private development, public access, or public frontage.

Little Star Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 10

Surface Acres = 5.7, Maximum Depth = 68 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

This landlocked, muck-bottomed acid bog lake supports a fish population of brook and rainbow trout. Historically speaking, this lake has always been an excellent trout lake and up until recently was only accessible by portaging from Star Lake. The lake is presently accessible by a walk-in trail off an unimproved town road on the east side of the lake. Wildlife values are limited to a resting place for waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. The entire lake is within the Chequamegon National Forest, and it has no private development.

Lizzy Lake, T44N, R6W, Section 15

Surface Acres = 17.3, Maximum Depth = 5 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

An acid bog lake, landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out conditions. It presently supports a population of minnows. Its bottom is 100 percent muck and the entire lake is surrounded by a black spruce-leatherleaf bog. Nesting ducks make good use of the 123 acres of adjoining wetlands and migratory duck use is light. Furbearer use is insignificant. There is no private development or public access, and the entire lake is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Long Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 2

Surface Acres = 262.5, Maximum Depth = 23 feet, M.P.A. = 44 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, and pumpkinseed. The littoral bottom type is 80 percent sand with scattered areas of gravel, rock, and muck also present. Most of the surrounding lake shore vegetation is upland hardwood with a small spruce bog bordering the southeast corner of the lake and a small cattail marsh located on the extreme north end of the lake. The 21 acres of adjoining wetlands provide excellent nesting habitat for ducks. Migratory waterfowl also use the lake, while beaver and muskrat are usually absent. Private development consists of two resorts and 69 private cottages. Access to the lake is provided by a public landing off a town road on the east side of the lake and three other platted accesses have been surveyed but are not developed. Public frontage consists of 0.58 mile of Town of Iron River land and three platted accesses.

Long Lake, T48N, R5W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 35.6, Maximum Depth = 16 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = 16 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a completely sand littoral bottom. The fish population consists of largemouth bass and stunted panfish. Because of the fairly shallow depth it is occasionally subject to a partial winterkill of fish. The lake is bordered by Jack pine, Norway pine, aspen, white birch, and oak. Wildlife value is limited to a resting place for migrating waterfowl. A federal park located on the north end of the lake provides swimming, picnic facilities, and a boat access. There is no private development and the entire lake is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Loon Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 12

Surface Acres = 33.2, Maximum Depth = 36 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake with a fish population of largemouth bass and panfish. Stunted panfish and fluctuating water levels are management problems. The lake shore bottom type is mostly sand and gravel, however, a few small scattered areas of muck are also present. Except for a narrow band of fresh meadow around the immediate shoreline, the surrounding lake shore vegetation is upland hardwood with scattered pine. Beaver and muskrat are

absent, however, migratory duck use is moderate. Private development on the lake presently consists of four cottages. There is no public access and 0.27 mile of the lake's 1.37 miles of shoreline is in Bayfield County Forest ownership.

Lost Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 21

Surface Acres = 24.8, Maximum Depth = 25 feet, M.P.A.=8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

Largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and panfish populate this landlocked, soft water, seepage lake. Bottom types are mostly sand and gravel with small scattered areas of muck. Except for a small leatherleaf bog that borders the south end of the lake, surrounding lake shore vegetation is mixed hardwoods. The 24 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks and furbearer use is insignificant. There is no public access or public frontage, and private development consists of three cottages.

Louise Lake, T47N, R6W, Section 10

Surface Acres = 3.5, Maximum Depth = 13 feet, M.P.A. = 49 ppm, Secchi Disk = 13 feet

A spring-fed impoundment with its outlet stream forming Little Pine Creek. Numerous bottom springs also add to its estimated outlet flow of 10.4 cubic feet per second. Lake Louise is a Class C licensed hatchery rearing brook and rainbow trout. Because of excellent circulation of large amounts of spring water through bottom spawning gravels some natural reproduction of fish takes place. A metal roller-dam with a 2-foot head is located at the outlet. The lake is surrounded by a mixture of birch, aspen, maple, and a few scattered Norway pine. Wildlife value is limited to a resting place for waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. Private development consists of one dwelling on the south side of the lake, and there is no public access or public frontage.

Lund Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 5

Surface Acres = 22.4, Maximum Depth = 36 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A landlocked soft water, seepage lake containing largemouth bass and stunted panfish. Shoreline bottom types are sand, gravel, muck and a few small scattered areas of rubble. The entire shoreline is firm upland with maple, birch, elm, and a few scattered pines. Wildlife values are limited to a few migratory waterfowl which use the lake during spring and fall migrations. An access with parking is available on the north end. The entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership, and there is no private development.

Marengo Lake, T45N, R5W, Section 34

Surface Acres = 99.2, Maximum Depth = 26 feet, M.P.A. = 35 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

A soft water, drainage lake having an estimated outlet flow of 25.0 cubic feet per second tributary to unnamed lake 27-(9), T45N, R5W, on the Marengo River. A varied fish population of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, and black bullhead is present. The

Bayfield County Conservation Committee has proposed raising the level of this lake, however, a final decision has not been made. Shoreline bottom types are mostly gravel and sand with a few scattered areas of rock and muck. Almost the entire east shoreline is firm upland with maple, birch, elm, basswood, aspen, and a few scattered pine. A total of 55 acres of wetlands borders the west side of the lake providing excellent nesting habitat for ducks. Aquatic vegetation is abundant in littoral areas, providing excellent habitat for muskrats and ducks. Beaver are also present and migratory waterfowl use is moderate. All but 2 of 18 cottages on the lake are located on the firm upland east shore. One access without parking on the east side provides the only public frontage on the lake.

McCarry Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 28

Surface Acres = 34.2, Maximum Depth = 23 feet, M.P.A. = 52 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A drained lake with a navigable outlet channel to Hart Lake. The lake has a varied fish population consisting of muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, and black bullhead. Northern pike and largemouth bass are the dominant game fish with good potential spawning areas available for both species. Sand and gravel bottom is found along the east shoreline with the rest of the lake being entirely muck bottomed. The north and east sides of the lake are bordered by mixed hardwood and pine while the south and west sides of the lake are bordered by spruce, leatherleaf, and tag alder. The adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks, and migratory duck use is moderate. Beaver and muskrat use is insignificant. Private development consists of 13 cottages and there is no public frontage. Access can be achieved by water from Hart Lake or by town access off the town road which crosses the outlet channel.

McCloud Lake, T43N, R5W, Section 31

Surface Acres = 72.0, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 20 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, landlocked, seepage lake having a fish population of northern pike and yellow perch. The lake suffers an occasional partial winterkill because of its shallow depth. Most of the lake is surrounded by mixed hardwoods and conifers, however, a small spruce bog borders the south end of the lake. The 24 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks and migratory waterfowl use is moderate. Private development consists of one cottage on the west side. There is an unimproved access on the north end, and 0.55 mile of shoreline lies in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

McGinnis Lake, T48N, R6W, Section 24

Surface Acres = 3.2, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 3 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out conditions. It supports a fish population of minnows. The lake shore vegetation is mixed upland hardwood with a small leatherleaf swamp on the west shore. A muck bottom adjoins the swamp with the remaining lake shore bottom being entirely sand. Wildlife values are limited to a few migratory waterfowl. There is no private development or public access on the lake, however, 0.09 mile of the lake frontage is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Middle Eau Claire Lake, T⁴⁴N, R9W, Sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 20

Surface Acres = 902.2, Maximum Depth = 66 feet, M.P.A. = 34 ppm, Secchi Disk = 22 feet

A soft water, drainage lake with an estimated outlet flow of 50.0 cubic feet per second to Lower Eau Claire Lake. There is a three-foot head concrete roller-dam with a small boat lock at the outlet. Middle Eau Claire Lake is one of three major bodies of water in the Eau Claire Lakes chain located in southwest Bayfield County. It has two major inlets plus seepage from a spring area located in a northern pike spawning marsh off the southeast corner of the lake. A navigable inlet stream from Bony Lake has a normal estimated flow of 6.0 cubic feet per second. The major inlet to Middle Eau Claire Lake is the Eau Claire River which flows from Upper Eau Claire Lake at an estimated rate of 35.0 cubic feet per second. The Eau Claire River between Upper and Middle Eau Claire Lakes is navigable, however, boat traffic is impossible because of a steep stream gradient. Bayfield County applied to construct a dam with locks on this river in 1965, however, their application was denied because the river is a major walleye spawning area. In addition to walleye; muskellunge, northern pike, large- and smallmouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, green sunfish, yellow perch, white sucker, and brown bullhead are also present. Littoral vegetation is concentrated in two small bays at the south end of the lake and consists of white water lilies, pondweed sedges, waterweed, and bulrushes. Almost the entire shoreline is firm upland and consists of mixed hardwoods and pine. A 54-acre lowland marsh purchased by the Bureau of Fish Management as a northern pike spawning area also provides some excellent nesting habitat for ducks. Middle Eau Claire Lake receives heavy use by migratory waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. Muskrat also use the lake. The lake has a highly developed shoreline with 80 private cottages and 14 resorts. The lake has high scenic value and is considered a prime vacation spot by many. A developed access with parking is located at the southeast end, and 0.35 mile of frontage is in State of Wisconsin ownership.

Millicent Lake, T⁴⁷N, R8W, Section 28

Surface Acres = 184.1, Maximum Depth = 56 feet, M.P.A. = 59 ppm, Secchi Disk = 24 feet

A hard water, drainage lake connected by navigable channels to Buskey Bay and Hart Lake of the Pike Lake Chain. All of these lakes drain in a southeasterly direction and are part of the East Fork of the White River drainage system. Accurate flows between lakes are not obtainable. Fish present are: muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, yellow perch, and white sucker. About 60 percent of the shoreline bottom is stable rock with the remaining 40 percent being mostly sand. The entire shoreline is firm upland with mixed hardwoods and a few scattered pine predominating. The lake receives moderate migratory duck use during spring and fall migrations. There are 46 cottages scattered along its 3.45 miles of lake shore. The lake has no developed access, however, three platted accesses on the northeast side of the lake have been surveyed. A navigable water access from either Buskey Bay or Hart Lake provides the only public access to the lake. Other than the three platted accesses, there is no public frontage.

Mimi Lake, T44N, R9W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 9.7, Maximum Depth = 21 feet, M.P.A. = 19 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake supporting brook trout and forage minnows. This lake was chemically treated in 1959 to remove the warm water fish present and create suitable conditions for trout. Bottom conditions are mostly sand and gravel with a few small areas of muck. The entire shoreline is firm upland with mixed hardwoods and pine present in about equal abundance. The 6 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks, and migratory waterfowl use is moderate. There is no private development and a town access on the north end of the lake provides the only public frontage on the lake.

Mirror Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 16

Surface Acres = 16.5, Maximum Depth = 21 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake, that is landlocked and has largemouth bass and panfish. A small intermittent exchange of water between Bullhead Lake to the east and Esox Lake to the south takes place, however, the basin in which all these lakes lie is landlocked. Bottom conditions are predominantly muck with small areas of sand. About 70 percent of the surrounding shoreline is firm upland while the remaining 30 percent is mostly leatherleaf bog. Beaver are presently active here and migratory waterfowl use this lake during spring and fall migrations. There is no private development or public access and the entire shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Mirror Lake, T47N, R7W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 12.9, Maximum Depth = 48 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 14 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and has a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. Algae blooms are a management problem. About 40 percent of the shoreline is tamarack-leatherleaf bog, and the remainder is mixed upland hardwood and pine. The bottom type bordering the upland is sand, while the remainder is muck. The 8 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks, and migratory waterfowl use is light. There is no private development on the lake, and a public access is located on the north shore. Of the 0.93 mile of shoreline 0.49 mile is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Moon Lake, T47N, R8W, Sections 17, 18

Surface Acres = 42.3, Maximum Depth = 24 feet, M.P.A. = 33 ppm, Secchi Disk = 23 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake populated by northern pike, largemouth bass, yellow perch, and bluegill. About 85 percent of the shoreline is firm upland with old grown-up fields located on the north and west side of the lake. The remaining shoreline is bordered by shrub swamp and fresh meadow wetlands. Shoreline bottom type is almost entirely sand, however, small scattered areas of gravel and rubble are also present. Nesting ducks use the

4 acres of adjoining wetlands, and migratory waterfowl use is light. A town park on the east side of the lake and two cottages on the south side of the lake are the only private developments. Access is available at the town park and 0.39 mile of frontage on the east side of the lake is owned by the Town of Iron River.

Moose Lake, T48N, R6W, Section 5

Surface Acres = 4.6, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 3 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A landlocked, acid bog lake surrounded entirely by a leatherleaf-tamarack swamp and containing only minnows. It is subject to winter freeze-out conditions, and its bottom is entirely muck. Nesting ducks use the adjoining wetlands and migratory waterfowl use is light. This wilderness lake has no private development or public access, and the entire shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Motyka Lake, T44N, R7W, Section 32

Surface Acres = 12.8, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 11 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and occasionally subject to a complete winterkill of fish. Presently only largemouth bass and panfish are present. The northwest shoreline is bordered by black spruce, tamarack, and leatherleaf bog with the remaining shoreline being mostly firm upland with mixed hardwood and pine predominating. The 37 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks, and migratory waterfowl use is light. A state-owner wayside park off Highway 63 on the west side of the lake is the only development on the lake. This wayside park provides the only public frontage on the lake and no developed boat access is provided.

Mountain Lake, T45N, R8W, Section 28

Surface Acres = 10.7, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 36 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and is populated by largemouth bass and stunted panfish. In addition to stunted panfish, occasional winterkills and fluctuating water levels are management problems. It has a stable sand, rubble, and gravel bottom and shoreline vegetation is firm upland with mixed hardwoods and pine predominating. Wildlife value is limited to light migratory duck use during spring and fall migrations. Private development consists of one cottage on the north end of the lake, and there is no public access. The entire 0.53 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Mud Lake, T44N, R7W, Sections 26, 35

Surface Acres = 178.0, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 28 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake containing white sucker and forage minnows. Mud Lake suffers annual winter fish kills because of the shallowness and over-abundance of aquatic vegetation. There is an outlet channel to Northeast Lake, however, this drainage basin is landlocked. Approximately 60 percent of the surrounding shoreline bottom type is muck with the remaining 40 percent being sand or sand and gravel combination. Most of the surrounding

shoreline is firm upland, however, swamp areas are located along the north, southwest, and east shorelines. The 67 acres of adjoining wetlands provide excellent nesting habitat for ducks, and migratory duck use is moderate. Muskrat and beaver are also present and add to the wildlife values. Two cottages on the northwest corner are the only developments, and there is no public access. A total of 3.12 miles of the 3.75 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Mud Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 29

Surface Acres = 8.2, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

An acid bog lake surrounded entirely by tamarack and leatherleaf bog. It is subject to winter freeze-out conditions and presently has a fish population of minnows. It has a 100 percent muck bottom, and floating aquatic vegetation is abundant. Nesting ducks make use of the adjoining wetlands and migratory waterfowl use is light. There is no private development or public access, and the entire lake is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Mud Lake, T47N, R9W, Section 13

Surface Acres = 1.0, Maximum Depth = 1 foot, M.P.A. = 73 ppm, Secchi Disk = 1 foot (bottom)

A spring pond with a normal estimated outlet flow of 0.1 cubic feet per second to the Iron River. Brown trout are present in the pond and outlet stream. A cattail marsh completely surrounds the pond, and its bottom is 100 percent muck. Migratory waterfowl use is light. The 180 acres of soft marsh wetlands provide excellent nesting habitat for ducks. The adjacent marsh is managed as a muskrat farm. There is no private development, public access, or public frontage.

Mud Flat Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 10.9, Maximum Depth = 30 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and contains walleye, northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, and pumpkinseed. Even though the drainage basin is landlocked, it is connected to Phantom Lake by a shallow, weedy channel. Dense mats of floating aquatic vegetation are common in littoral areas. Except for a small area of bog wetlands along the southeast corner of the lake, the entire lake is bordered by a narrow band of marsh wetland. Bottom conditions are 100 percent muck. A few ducks use the lake for nesting and migratory duck use is light to moderate. There is no private development or public frontage. A navigable water access from Phantom Lake provides the only access.

Mullenhoff Lake, T⁴7N, R8W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 69.1, Maximum Depth = 15 feet, M.P.A. = 12 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with a small intermittent outlet feeder to Spider Lake. A privately-owned three-foot head dam with a drop inlet outlet structure stabilizes the lake level. There is a varied fish population consisting of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, and stunted panfish. Bottom types are mostly sand, gravel, and rock with a few small areas of muck. About 60 percent of the surrounding shoreline is firm upland while the remaining 40 percent is a mixture of marsh and swamp wetlands. These adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks, and migratory duck use is light. Beaver are also present and add to the wildlife values. There is no public access or public frontage. The only private development consists of two cottages on the north end.

Muskellunge Lake, T⁴6N, R8W, Section 4

Surface Acres = 45.4, Maximum Depth = 35 feet, M.P.A. = 72 ppm, Secchi Disk = 18 feet

A drained lake with an estimated flow of 2.0 cubic feet per second, to Twin Bear Lake. It is considered to be part of the Pike Lake Chain. It is a good fishing lake, however, aquatic vegetation is becoming a management problem. The most common fish present are northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, and bluegill. In addition, there are muskellunge, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, black bullhead, and white sucker in lesser numbers. Most of the lake bottom is muck with only a small portion being sand and gravel bottomed. Almost the entire lake is bordered by a narrow band of marsh wetland with mixed hardwoods predominating on upland areas. The adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks, and migratory waterfowl use is light. This small lake is quite heavily developed, having fourteen cottages and one resort and a boat rental place. There is no public frontage or public access.

Muskie Springs Lake, T⁴3N, R5W, Section 34

Surface Acres = 22.2, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 45 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A drained lake which is the headwaters of Red Ike Creek. It also has significant spring water sources. The outlet channel between Muskie Springs Lake and Hadley Lake is navigable but because of the sluggish nature of the outlet, an accurate flow determination is not obtainable. The fish population consists mainly of largemouth bass, black crappie, and yellow perch. Bottom conditions are 95 percent muck and 5 percent sand. About 90 percent of the bordering shoreline is bog wetland, while only 10 percent is firm upland. The 32 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks and migratory duck use is moderate. There is also evidence of past beaver use here. There is no private development or public access, and the entire lake shore is privately-owned.

Mystery Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 13.8, Maximum Depth = 13 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake populated by walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish. Fluctuating water levels and occasional partial winterkills of fish are management problems. The entire shoreline is firm upland with birch and maple the predominating species. Wildlife values are limited to a few ducks which use the lake during spring and fall migrations. There is no private development, public access, or public frontage.

Namekagon Lake, T43, 44N, R5, 6W, Section = numerous

Surface Acres = 3,208.3, Maximum Depth = 46 feet, M.P.A. = 38 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A soft water, drainage lake on the headwaters of the Namekagon River with three-foot head concrete roller dam located on the outlet. It has an estimated flow of 25.0 cubic feet per second. Namekagon Lake is situated in a heavily forested area and completely surrounded with mixed hardwood and pine woodlands. The shoreline is irregular since the surrounding land is rough with hills, valleys, streams, and bog. There are also seven islands scattered throughout the lake, two of which are state-owned. The most common fish present are walleye, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, and white sucker. In addition, there are muskellunge, northern pike, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, and black bullhead in lesser numbers. The lake has an overabundance of aquatic vegetation in bay areas that may eventually reach problem proportions. Algae is also becoming a use problem. Taylor and Castle Creeks are the only two permanently flowing named streams that empty into Namekagon Lake. Castle Creek is a cold water trout stream while Taylor Creek is a warm water minnow stream. Nearby Jackson Lake receives drainage water from several lakes to the north, also provides a constant inflow of water to Namekagon Lake. Three spring ponds also contribute water to the lake. Over 1,000 acres of wetlands provide excellent habitat for nesting ducks and muskrats. Beaver are also present but their numbers are small. The lake also receives a large number of migratory ducks in the spring and fall. This is one of the more extensively developed lakes, having 23 resorts, 21 boat rentals, 202 cottages, a federal campground, and one private camp. Two public access sites with parking are located at the north end of the lake from Federal Forest Road #212. A third county access with parking is located on the east side of the lake off Federal Forest Road #192, south of the Castle Creek inlet. A boat access is also available at the Federal campground off County Highway "D", however, park entrance and use fee is charged. In addition to the developed public accesses, there are twelve platted access sites on the lake. Not counting the platted access sites, public frontage consists of 0.65 mile of Chequamegon National Forest lands.

Nancy Lake, T45N, R8W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 6.6, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 21 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake subject to annual winterkills and presently contains no fish. There is a sand and gravel bottom and the entire lake is surrounded by firm upland. Aquatic vegetation is abundant making this a good habitat for waterfowl. Muskrats are also present, and duck nesting use is light. There is no private development or public access and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Nelson Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 18

Surface Acres = 21.3, Maximum Depth = 37 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and has a fish population of largemouth bass, bluegill, and yellow perch. This clear and rather infertile lake is surrounded by firm upland with maple, white birch, and balsam fir predominating. It is used by migratory waterfowl, however, furbearer use is limited. There is no private development or public frontage, and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Nokomis Lake, T47N, R7W, Section 30

Surface Acres = 8.1, Maximum Depth = 15 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out conditions. It presently has a fish population consisting of largemouth bass and panfish. Its littoral bottom is 80 percent muck and 20 percent sand. About 70 percent of the surrounding shoreline is firm upland with the remaining 30 percent being labrador tee-leatherleaf bog. Muskrat and beaver are present, and migratory waterfowl use is light. There is no private development, public access, or public frontage.

Northeast Lake, T44N, R7W, Section 26

Surface Acres = 98.9, Maximum Depth = 53 feet, M.P.A. = 24 ppm, Secchi Disk = 13 feet

A soft water, seepage lake populated by largemouth bass, bluegill and green sunfish. There is an inlet channel from Mud Lake, however, these drainage basins are landlocked. A total of eight privately-owned islands are scattered throughout the lake. Sand and rubble are the most common shore bottom types with lesser amounts of gravel and muck. The entire lake is surrounded by firm upland with maple, birch, oak, white pine, Norway pine, and balsam fir predominating. Large numbers of nesting ducks utilize this lake and migratory waterfowl use is moderate. The presence of beaver and muskrat also add to the wildlife values. Private development consists of one cottage on the southwest corner of the lake. A federal access, also located at the south end of the lake, provides the only public access, and 4.53 miles of the lake's 4.69 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Nymphia Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 14

Surface Acres = 10.3, Maximum Depth = 41 feet, M.P.A. = 21 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

An acid bog lake that is landlocked and supports brook trout and mudminnows. In 1950, the warm water fish population was chemically treated so that it could be converted to a trout lake. This muck bottomed lake is completely surrounded by a black spruce-tamarack bog. The 37 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for a few ducks, other migratory waterfowl use is light. Furbearer use is minor. A federal access without parking on the south side of the lake is the only lake access, and there is no private development. The entire shoreline of 0.65 mile is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Ole Lake, T43N, R8W, Sections 27, 28

Surface Acres = 23.0, Maximum Depth = 45 feet, M.P.A. = 23 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

An acid bog lake with 50 percent of the shoreline bordered by leatherleaf-tamarack bog. It is landlocked and has a fish population consisting of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. The 10 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks, while other migratory waterfowl use is light. The presence of beaver and muskrat also add to the wildlife values. Private development consists of four cottages on the south shore. There is no public access or public frontage.

Ole Lake, T45N, R9W, Section 18

Surface Acres = 13.1, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 27 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out conditions. It presently has a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. Lands fronting on this lake are fairly steep around the entire shoreline. The lake shore vegetation is predominantly mixed hardwood and conifer. A few nesting ducks use the two acres of adjoining wetlands, but other migratory duck use is light. Furbearer use is minor. A storage building located on the southeast corner of the lake is the only development. An undeveloped platted access 60 feet wide provides the only public frontage on the lake.

Olson Lake, T45N, R5W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 20.4, Maximum Depth = 9 feet, M.P.A. = 24 ppm, Secchi Disk = 2 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake subject to winterkill. It presently has a fish population consisting of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. Extensive stands of emergent vegetation in the form of bulrushes, arrowhead, and sedges provide nesting habitat for mallards, blue-winged teal, and hooded mergansers. Muskrat are also present, and migratory waterfowl use is light. Private development consists of two cottages. There is no public access or public frontage.

Oriente Flowage, T49N, R9W, Section 10

Surface Acres = 143.5, Maximum Depth = 32 feet, M.P.A. = 49 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, drainage impoundment on the Iron River. A 44-foot head overflow dam, owned by the Lake Superior District Power Company, is located on the outlet and is used for the generation of hydro-electric power. There is insufficient water to permit the constant operation of the generators. Consequently, the release of water is intermittent so that electricity can be generated during peak loads. It has an estimated outlet flow of 166.0 cubic feet per second. Fish inhabiting the lake are northern pike, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, black bullhead, and white sucker. The lake has a rather narrow shoal area because of a fast drop off of the shoreline, however, the south end of the lake is shallower with some aquatic vegetation. Both beaver and muskrat use this lake, and migratory waterfowl use is moderate. There is very little shoreline development with only two cottages on the entire lake. The only public frontage on the lake is provided by an undeveloped platted access, near a town park, on the north end of the lake.

Osborn Lake, T45N, R6W, Section 33

Surface Acres = 15.9, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A.=15 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A soft water, drainage lake which is part of the Preemption Creek drainage system. The outlet stream is unnamed and has a normal flow estimated at 0.2 cubic feet per second. Because of its small exchange of water and shallow depth, it is periodically subject to winter freeze-out conditions. It presently supports a population of minnows. It is completely muck-bottomed and is surrounded entirely by marsh and bog wetland. The 41 acres of adjoining wetlands provide excellent nesting habitat for ducks, and muskrats are common. Private development consists of one dwelling on the northeast corner of the lake. There is no public access or public frontage on the lake.

Overby Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 21

Surface Acres = 7.7, Maximum Depth = 64 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

An acid bog lake surrounded entirely by leatherleaf bog. This deep, infertile lake is managed for brook trout and is stocked annually. The adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks, while other migratory duck use is minor. Furbearer use is also minor. There is no private development or public access, and the entire 0.43 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Owen Lake T44N, R7W, Sections 12, 13, 14, 22, 28

Surface Acres = 1,250.3, Maximum Depth = 95 feet, M.P.A. = 64 ppm, Secchi Disk = 26 feet

A drained lake at the headwaters of the Long Lake Branch. A four-foot head concrete drop-inlet dam is located on the lake outlet and has an estimated normal flow of 9.6 cubic feet per second. Most of the outflow can be attributed to

springs located in the bottom of the lake. The entire lake is surrounded by firm upland with white birch, maple, oak, Norway pine, white spruce, and white cedar the predominating species. The littoral bottom is composed of sand, gravel, rubble, and boulders, with some small areas of muck. Lake Owen is considered to be one of the finest smallmouth bass fishing lakes in Wisconsin. Other important fish species present include northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, yellow perch, and white sucker. Natural fish cover is lacking, therefore, log and concrete fish shelters have been placed in the lake to improve fishing success. Lake Owen is important for waterfowl with wood ducks, mallards, hooded mergansers, and loons nesting here. Other migratory waterfowl use is moderate to heavy, and beaver and muskrat are also present. Private development on Lake Owen is extensive with 74 cottages, 11 resorts, one private camp, a federal campground, and two federal picnic areas located along its shoreline. Access is provided at two federal access sites. One is located on the northwest corner of the lake at the outlet and the other is located at the Two Lakes Campground on the northeast corner. In addition to these developed access sites, there are also two undeveloped platted access sites at the south end of the lake. A total of 5.83 miles of frontage is in public ownership as Chequamegon National Forest lands.

Patsy Lake, T47N, R7W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 3.9, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and subject to winterkill conditions, but has a fish population of panfish. The littoral bottom type is 100 percent sand, and the entire lake is surrounded by firm upland with aspen, birch, Norway, white and Jack pine predominating. A few mallards nest here, while other migratory waterfowl use is light. Furbearer use is minor. There is no private development or public access, and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Perch Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 5

Surface Acres = 69.6, Maximum Depth = 69 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

This landlocked, soft water, seepage lake is inhabited by largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, and black crappie. Brook and rainbow trout were stocked but presently only warm water fishes are found. Future plans call for chemical treatment and restocking of trout. Soft marsh and leatherleaf bog make up about 40 percent of the surrounding lake shore vegetation with the remaining 60 percent being firm upland with mixed hardwoods and scattered pine predominating. Lake bottom types are mostly sand, gravel, and rock with areas of muck bordering the adjoining wetlands. The 51 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks. Other migratory duck use is moderate to heavy. Beaver and muskrat also use the lake. The Perch Lake Campground operated by the United States Forest Service is the only development on the lake. This campground is located on the west shore and provides the only public access. The entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Perch Lake, T47N, R8W, Sections 20, 21

Surface Acres = 24.7, Maximum Depth = 83 feet, M.P.A. = 13 ppm, Secchi Disk = 16 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake completely surrounded by firm upland. The fish population includes northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, and rock bass. Bottom type varies from sand to coarse gravel with small areas of rubble also scattered along the shore. Since adequate wetlands are lacking,

there is little waterfowl use of the lake. An unimproved county access on the northwest corner of the lake provides the only public access and public frontage on the lake. There is no private development.

Perch Lake, T50N, R6W, Section 22

Surface Acres = 21.9, Maximum Depth = 12 feet, M.P.A. = 3 ppm, Secchi Disk = 2 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and subject to winterkill, but has some largemouth bass, walleye, and panfish. It is surrounded by firm upland except for a narrow band of fresh meadow on the north end of the lake and a narrow band of leatherleaf bog on the south. A few mallards and wood ducks nest here, but other migratory duck use is light. Furbearer use is minor. The only public access is maintained by the county and is located on the north end. There is no private development. A total of 0.24 mile of the lake's 1.19 miles of shoreline is in Bayfield County ownership.

Perry Lake, T43N, R7W, Section 17

Surface Acres = 49.8, Maximum Depth = 19 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and has a fish population of largemouth bass, walleye, and stunted panfish. The entire lake is surrounded by firm upland with white birch, aspen, maple, oak, and scattered pine. Shoreward bottom conditions are sand, rubble, and gravel. Loons nest here, and other migratory waterfowl use is moderate. Furbearer use is minor. Private development consists of five cottages. A newly constructed town access on the west side of the lake provides the only public access and public frontage on the lake.

Peterson Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 16

Surface Acres = 17.7, Maximum Depth = 46 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and inhabited by largemouth bass and panfish. It is completely surrounded by a narrow band of marsh wetlands with mixed hardwoods and pine predominating on upland areas. The littoral area is sand-bottomed, except for a small area of rubble on the south end. A few migratory ducks use the lake during the spring and fall. Access is provided by the county and a total of 0.12 mile of shoreline is in Bayfield County ownership. There is no private development.

Phantom Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 43.9, Maximum Depth = 35 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake supporting northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, and white sucker. Even though the drainage basin is landlocked, Phantom Lake is connected to Mud Flat Lake by a shallow, weed choked channel. It is bordered by a narrow band of marsh wetlands on the south and west sides of the lake with mixed hardwoods predominating on upland areas. Bottom conditions are entirely sand and gravel. A few mallards nest here, and other migratory duck use is light. Furbearer use is minor. One boat rental business on the north end is the only private development. The only public frontage consists of two town accesses on the north end of the lake.

Physa Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 10.3, Maximum Depth = 34 feet, M.P.A. = 15 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and is populated by largemouth bass and panfish. The entire lake is surrounded by firm upland and numerous stumps and fallen trees dot its shoreline. Bottom conditions are sand and gravel with small scattered areas of muck. Waterfowl and furbearer use is minor. There is no private development or public access and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Pickereel Lake, T44N, R9W, Section 5

Surface Acres = 90.9, Maximum Depth = 40 feet, M.P.A. = 21 ppm, Secchi Disk = 23 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake supporting northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish. Natural fluctuations in lake levels cause a management problem. The entire lake is sand-bottomed except for the west bay which is muck. This west bay has abundant rooted aquatic vegetation while the rest of the lake generally lacks cover. The entire lake is surrounded by firm upland with birch, aspen, maple, and scattered pine predominating. Private development amounts to 26 cottages. A town access on the northwest corner of the lake provides the only public access and 0.21 mile of frontage on the west end of the lake is in Department of Natural Resources ownership. This small parcel of land was acquired by the Bureau of Fish Management to preserve this bay for northern pike spawning.

Picture Lake, T44N, R7W, Section 31

Surface Acres = 58.0, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out conditions, but has a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. Algae blooms and fluctuating water levels are also management problems. One small privately-owned birch and pine covered island lies in the south end of the lake. The land is cleared on the north and east sides of the lake with grass upland predominating. Mixed hardwoods and scattered pine border the lake on the south and west with marsh wetlands adjoining the lake in bay areas. Hooded mergansers and loon nest here, and muskrats are common. Private development consists of five cottages on the west shore. A federal access also on the west side of the lake provides the only public frontage.

Pigeon Lake, T45N, R8W, Sections 34, 35

Surface Acres = 213.2, Maximum Depth = 21 feet, M.P.A. = 59 ppm, Secchi Disk = 16 feet

A landlocked, hard water, seepage lake populated by largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, black bullhead, white sucker, and forage minnows. Stunted panfish and fluctuating water levels are management problems. The littoral bottom type is predominantly sand with scattered areas of rubble, gravel, and silt. Except for the receded, grass

covered shoreline, the entire lake is surrounded by firm upland with mixed hardwoods and scattered pine predominating. Nesting ducks use the lake and migratory waterfowl use is moderate. Muskrats are the only furbearers present. The Wisconsin State Universities' Summer Camp located on the north side of the lake and 17 scattered cottages make up the private development. A public boat launching ramp on U. S. Forest Service lands off County Highway "A" on the east end of the lake provides public access to the lake. A total of 2.31 miles of the lake's 6.89 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Pike Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 21

Surface Acres = 17.1, Maximum Depth = 25 feet, M.P.A. = 35 ppm, Secchi Disk = 18 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with a navigable outlet channel to Buskey Bay of the Pike Lake Chain. The most abundant fish species are northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, and bluegill. Muskellunge, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, black bullhead, and white sucker are also present, but in lesser numbers. Except for a few small scattered gravel areas the entire lake is muck-bottomed. Mixed hardwood and pine is the predominate shoreline vegetation, however, small leatherleaf-tamarack bog areas border the lake on the north and south. Nesting dabblers ducks use the lake as well as other migratory ducks. Beaver are also present. Private development consists of two cottages on the west side. There is no public frontage or access to the lake.

Pine Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 22

Surface Acres = 13.7, Maximum Depth = 34 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = 21 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, that is landlocked and has a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, yellow perch and bluegill. The lake is bordered by upland hardwoods and pine and the bottom is entirely sand. Except for a few ducks which use the lake during spring and fall migrations, its wildlife values are limited. Private development consists of one cottage on the east side of the lake. A county access on the southeast corner of the lake provides access to the lake, and 0.35 mile of lake frontage is Bayfield County Forest land.

Pine Lake, T48N, R7W, Section 10

Surface Acres = 10.1, Maximum Depth = 28 feet, M.P.A. = 3 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A soft water, landlocked seepage lake populated by largemouth bass and panfish. Except for a black spruce-tamarack bog area on the south, the lake is bordered by wooded upland. It is mostly muck-bottomed except for a few small areas of sand. A few migrating ducks use the lake during spring and fall. Furbearer use is minor. There is no private development and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. Access to this lake is provided by the U. S. Forest Service on the north end of the lake.

Planorbis Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 5

Surface Acres = 10.3, Maximum Depth = 31 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, landlocked, seepage lake having a fish population consisting of largemouth bass and panfish. A large privately-owned leatherleaf-black spruce island is present on the east end of the lake and the entire lake shore is surrounded by mixed hardwood and pine. A few nesting ducks use this wilderness lake and other migratory duck use is light. Furbearer use is minor. This wilderness type lake has a steep shoreline. There is no private development. There is no public access and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Pond Lake, T44N, R8W, Section 17

Surface Acres = 41.7, Maximum Depth = 7 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A soft water, seepage lake subject to winter freeze-out. The estimated outlet flow of 0.3 cubic feet per second empties into Tars Creek. It contains only minnows. Lake shore vegetation is mostly mixed hardwoods, however, 20 acres of bog wetlands also border the lake. Shoreline bottom is mostly sand with a few areas of rubble and muck. Loons nest here and migratory waterfowl use is light. Beaver are also present. Access is provided by a federal boat launching area on the north end of the lake and the entire shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. There is no private development.

Pond Lake, T45N, R8W, Section 14

Surface Acres = 7.7, Maximum Depth = 67 feet, M.P.A. = 3 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A landlocked, acid bog lake, surrounded by black spruce and leatherleaf, contains only stunted panfish. A few nesting ducks utilize the adjoining wetland and other migratory duck use is light. Furbearer use is minor. There is no private development and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. A federal access on the northwest corner of the lake provides the only public access.

Porcupine Lake, T44N, R6W, Section 17

Surface Acres = 74.9, Maximum Depth = 31 feet, M.P.A. = 40 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A soft water, drainage lake forming the headwaters of Porcupine Creek. It has an estimated outlet flow of 6.0 cubic feet per second. The lake's major water source is Ramstead Creek, a small drainage stream which enters the southeast corner of the lake. Its fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and panfish. Except for bog wetlands on the south end of the lake and two small areas along the west shore the surrounding lake shore vegetation is upland hardwood and conifer. The 21 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks, and other migratory waterfowl use is moderate. Beaver and muskrat also use the lake. There is no private development. A walking trail is the only access to the lake. A total of 2.28 miles of the lake's 3.00 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Porter Lake, T43N, R7W, Section 9

Surface Acres = 25.6, Maximum Depth = 33 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, landlocked, seepage lake having a fish population consisting of largemouth bass and panfish. The entire lake is surrounded by firm upland with aspen, birch, white pine, and spruce. It has a 100 percent sand and gravel littoral bottom. A few nesting ducks use the lake, while other migratory duck use is moderate. Furbearer use is minor. One cottage on the west shore is the only private development. The entire lake shore is in private ownership. There is no public access.

Pot Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 27

Surface Acres = 9.1, Maximum Depth = 34 feet, M.P.A. = 22 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A soft water, seepage lake having a fish population of northern pike and panfish. It has an intermittent outlet which empties into an unnamed trout stream, 22-(3), T45N, R7W. Bottom conditions are mostly sand with a few small areas of boulders and muck. Except for two acres of bog wetlands on the west end, the entire lake is surrounded by wooded upland. A few ducks nest here, while other migratory duck use is light. Past beaver use is indicated by an inactive beaver dam on the outlet. There is no private development or useable public access, and the entire lake is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. An old railroad grade parallels the north shore of the lake and provides an unimproved, or difficult access to the lake.

Preemption Creek Pond, T44N, R6W, Section 11

Surface Acres = 3.0, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 37 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A spring pond forming the headwaters of Preemption Creek. The flow is estimated at 1.3 cubic feet per second. Brook trout and forage minnows are present in both the pond and Preemption Creek. The pond is completely surrounded by a tag alder swamp, and its bottom is almost entirely muck and detritus. The 35 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks. Other migratory duck use is light. Furbearer use is minor. There is no private development or public access. The entire pond is bordered by Chequamegon National Forest land.

Price Lake, T43N, R7W, Section 8

Surface Acres = 73.9, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake that is occasionally subject to winter freeze-out conditions. It presently has a fish population of largemouth bass and panfish. A small tamarack bog borders the north end of the lake, while the remaining shoreline is surrounded by upland hardwood and pine. A 1.4 acre privately-owned birch and pine covered island is located in the east bay of the lake. A few mallards nest here and other migratory duck use is light. Private development consists of eight cottages along the south and east shores. There is no public frontage or lake access road.

Priest Lake, T45N, R9W, Section 19

Surface Acres = 29.4, Maximum Depth = 52 feet, M.P.A. = 25 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake containing largemouth bass, cisco, yellow perch, bluegill, and black crappie. It is completely surrounded by firm upland with aspen, white birch, and a few scattered Jack, Norway and white pine. It is completely sand-bottomed in the littoral areas. Wildlife values are limited. Private development consists of two cottages. There is no public access or public frontage on the lake.

Rainbow Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 36

Surface Acres = 13.7, Maximum Depth = 21 feet, M.P.A. = 3 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and contains largemouth bass and panfish. Bottom conditions are mostly muck with small areas of rubble and sand. The lake is surrounded by upland hardwood, except for tamarack bog wetlands on the north and south ends of the lake. The 25 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks. Other migratory duck use is light. Beaver are also presently active on the lake. There is no private development or public access, and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Rana Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 6.3, Maximum Depth = 48 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake that has a fish population of stunted panfish. Even though the drainage basin is landlocked, it does have an intermittent outlet to Bullhead Lake. The steep shoreline is covered with upland hardwood and pine. A small wetland edge of leatherleaf and tag alder provides limited nesting habitat for ducks. Furbearer use is minor. There is no private development or public access, and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Range Line Lake, T43N, R5W, Section 36

Surface Acres = 13.8, Maximum Depth = 24 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and supports northern pike, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, and rock bass. The steep shoreline is covered with upland hardwoods and a few scattered spruce and pine. It has an entirely sand and gravel littoral bottom. Nesting dabbler ducks use this lake, while other migratory duck use is moderate. Furbearer use is minor. There is no private development, access road, or public frontage.

Ree, Lake T44N, R6W, Section 28

Surface Acres = 24.5, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

An acid bog lake, landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out conditions. About 85 percent of the shoreline is leatherleaf-tamarack bog, while the remaining shoreline is upland hardwood and pine. Largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, and yellow bullhead live here. Bottom types are about 50 percent muck and 50 percent sand. The 39 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks. Other migratory duck use is light. Private development consists of one cottage on the northwest corner of the lake. There is no public access or public frontage.

Reynard Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 7

Surface Acres = 32.6, Maximum Depth = 55 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 17 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake populated by largemouth bass, bluegill, and yellow perch. Approximately 45 percent of the immediate shoreline is marsh wetland. There are also some small areas of leatherleaf and tamarack bog wetland. Upland shore lies in close proximity to the lake basin at several points. Aquatic vegetation is abundant in the many small bays. A total of 23 acres of wetlands provide nesting habitat for dabbling ducks. Other migratory duck use is light. Public access is provided from Federal Forest Road #392. The entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. There is no private development.

Rib Lake, T48N, R7W, Section 2

Surface Acres = 3.7, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 3 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

An acid bog lake, that is landlocked. Winter freeze-out occurs occasionally. It is completely surrounded by leatherleaf bog, and its bottom is entirely muck. The fish population consists of minnows only. A few ducks nest here, while other migratory duck use is light. The entire shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. There is no private development. A public access provided by the U. S. Forest Service is located on the east shore.

Richardson Lake, T47N, R9W, Section 23

Surface Acres = 24.8, Maximum Depth = 32 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked, acid bog lake containing northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. Approximately 60 percent of the immediate shoreline is leatherleaf bog wetland. Upland shoreline makes up the remaining 40 percent. Lake bottom type bordering the upland is sand, while the bog shore is muck. A few mallards nest here but migratory waterfowl use is light. Private development consists of two cottages. There is no public access. A total of 0.3 mile of the 0.89 mile of shoreline is in Bayfield County ownership.

Robinson Lake, T44N, R9W, Section 4

Surface Acres = 90.4, Maximum Depth = 36 feet, M.P.A. = 51 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A drained lake with a navigable outlet channel to Birch Lake. An accurate measurement of the outlet flow is not available. The fish population is similar to that in the nearby Eau Claire Lakes and includes northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, yellow perch and bluegill. About 20 percent of the lake shore is tag alder swamp with an associated lake bottom type of muck. The remainder is upland hardwood and scattered pine with a sand and gravel bottom associated with it. The 32 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks. There is moderate to heavy migratory waterfowl use. Furbearer use is minor. Private development consists of 23 cottages, two resorts, and one boat rental place. A town access on the north end is the only frontage in public ownership.

Rock Lake, T43N, R6W, Section 29

Surface Acres = 33.0, Maximum Depth = 25 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and is populated by largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and panfish. Management problems are overabundant vegetation and stunted panfish. It is completely surrounded by firm upland with birch, aspen, white spruce, and pine predominating. Mallards, blue-winged teal, and wood ducks nest here, while other migratory waterfowl use is light. A state-owned island of 0.2 acre is located in the northwest corner of the lake. In 1965 the So-Bay-Co Sportsman Club, U. S. Forest Service, and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources cooperated in the construction and installation of 10 log crib shelters in Rock Lake. These shelters are designed to concentrate fish and improve fishing success. There is no private development or public access, and the entire shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Roger Lake, T44N, R7W, Section 10

Surface Acres = 65.2, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 31 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A soft water, drainage lake on Long Lake Branch. The flow is estimated at 6.5 cubic feet per second and drains to the Rust Flowage. The lake's fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. Black spruce bog and fresh meadow wetlands border about 60 percent of the lake while the remaining 40 percent is bordered by firm, wooded upland. An overabundance of aquatic vegetation in shallow littoral areas is a management problem. It is 100 percent muck-bottomed. The 55 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks. Migratory waterfowl use is light. A federal access point is located on the east side. There is no private development. The entire 3.15 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Roger Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 30

Surface Acres = 29.7, Maximum Depth = 7 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake subject to annual winterkill. It presently has a fish population of minnows. The immediate shoreline is meadow-marsh wetland with mixed hardwoods and scattered pine on upland areas. Bottom littoral types are sand and rubble. A few nesting dabbling ducks use the lake, while other migratory waterfowl use is light. Furbearer use is minor. Private development consists of two cottages. There is no public access or public frontage.

Rosa Lake, T43N, R7W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 42.7, Maximum Depth = 39 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 18 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and populated by largemouth bass, smallmouth bass and stunted panfish. Except for a small black spruce-tamarack bog along the northwest corner of the lake, it is surrounded by wooded upland. The bog shoreline has an associated muck bottom type, while the bottom associated with the upland is sand, gravel, and rubble. A few nesting mallards use the lake, and other migratory duck use is light. Furbearer use is minor. Private development consists of eight cottages. There is no public access or public frontage.

Russell Lake, T47N, R9W, Section 22

Surface Acres = 12.0, Maximum Depth = 7 feet, M.P.A. = 11 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake subject to winter freeze-out and populated by minnows. It is entirely sand-bottomed in the littoral areas, and the lake is surrounded completely by upland hardwoods and a few scattered Jack pine. Wildlife values are limited to a few nesting mallards. There is no private development or public access. The entire shoreline is in Bayfield County Forest ownership.

Rust Flowage, T44N, R7W, Section 5

Surface Acres = 61.7, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 55 ppm, Secchi Disk = bottom

A hard water, drainage impoundment on the Long Lake Branch south of Drummond. A 15-foot head, concrete overflow dam, owned by the Department of Transportation, is located at the outlet. The outlet stream has an estimated flow of 6.2 cubic feet per second. The lake has a varied fish population made up of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, green sunfish, black bullhead, and white sucker. Extremely dense mats of aquatic vegetation are a management problem. Shoreline vegetation is diverse with areas of white and yellow lilies, pondweeds, bulrushes, and cattails. The littoral bottom type is mostly gravel with smaller areas of sand, rubble, and muck. There is moderate migratory duck use and mallard, blue-winged teal, and wood ducks nest here. Muskrat and beaver use is insignificant. There is no public access. Private development

consists of two cottages on the north end of the lake. A total of 2.39 miles of the lake's 2.82 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Ruth Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 31

Surface Acres = 66.1, Maximum Depth = 27 feet, M.P.A. = 42 ppm, Secchi Disk = 13 feet

This landlocked, soft water, seepage lake is populated by walleye, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill and black crappie. Littoral bottom types are primarily gravel and sand with a small area of muck associated with some marsh wetlands at the south end. Except for the marsh wetlands along the south and east shoreline, the lake is bordered by wooded upland. The wildlife value is limited to providing a resting place for migratory waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. The shoreline is fairly well developed with 28 cottages, a public campground, resort, and boat rental place. Public access is located on the west shore and 0.45 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Ryberg Lake, T44N, R7W, Section 23

Surface Acres = 8.1, Maximum Depth = 7 feet, M.P.A. = 25 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out conditions. Only minnows are present. The lake is surrounded by a narrow band of marsh wetland. Mixed hardwoods predominate on adjoining upland areas. Muskrats are common and a few ducks nest along the lake edge. There is no private development or public access. The entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Sage Lake, T44N, R6W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 5.5, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 25 ppm, Secchi Disk = bottom

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out. No fish are present. About 90 percent of the lake shore vegetation is upland hardwood with the remainder being leatherleaf bog bordering the southwest edge of the lake. A few nesting ducks may use the lake. Other migratory waterfowl use is light. There is no private development or public access, and the entire lake shore is Chequamegon National Forest land.

Samoset Lake, T44N, R8W, Section 36

Surface Acres = 46.2, Maximum Depth = 40 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm, Secchi Disk = 20 feet

A soft water, seepage lake inhabited by walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, and white crappie. There is an outlet channel to Wilipyro Lake, but the drainage basins are landlocked. This clear, and rather infertile, body of water has a 100 percent sand bottom and is surrounded entirely by firm upland. Muskrats are present and loons nest here. Waterfowl also use the lake during spring and fall migrations. Private development amounts to seven cottages. There is no public access or public frontage on the lake.

Sand Bar Lake, T⁴5N, R9W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 113.6, Maximum Depth = 51 feet, M.P.A. = 31 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population consisting of largemouth bass, cisco, yellow perch, bluegill, pumpkinseed, green sunfish, white sucker, and redhorse. It has a firm shoreline bordered by upland conifer and a few scattered hardwoods. The littoral bottom type is entirely sand. Due to a general lack of wetlands, the wildlife value is limited. Private development consists of 27 cottages. There is no public access or public frontage. A twelve-foot wide portage across a narrow sandbar from Tomahawk Lake is used for access, however, this land is privately owned.

Sawdust Lake, T⁴7N, R7W, Section 8

Surface Acres = 16.5, Maximum Depth = 36 feet, M.P.A. = 14 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

Largemouth bass and panfish inhabit this landlocked, soft water, seepage lake. It has a firm shoreline bordered by upland hardwood and pine. A few nesting mallards and wood ducks use the lake, and other migratory duck use is light. Beaver are active here at present. The entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. There are two federal accesses available on the east side. There is no private development.

Sawmill Lake, T⁴6N, R7W, Section 9

Surface Acres = 19.1, Maximum Depth = 45 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and has a fish population consisting of largemouth bass and panfish. The immediate shoreline is meadow and bog wetland, however, wooded upland lies beyond the wetland shore. The lake shore bottom type is 100 percent muck. A total of 21 acres of wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks, and other migratory duck use is moderate. Furbearer use is minor. There is no private development, public access, or public frontage.

Shunenberg Lake, T⁴4N, R9W, Section 2

Surface Acres = 44.3, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 72 ppm, Secchi Disk = bottom

A hard water, drainage lake located between Swett and Smith Lakes, near the upper end of Upper Eau Claire Lake. Both the inlet and outlet are navigable. The average flow is estimated at 6.0 cubic feet per second to Smith Lake. The fish population includes muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, rock bass, and black bullhead. A band of sedge meadow and tag alder swamp surrounds almost the entire lake. Wooded upland lies close to the lake basin at several points. The adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks. Muskrat and beaver are common. Private development consists of three cottages. There is no public frontage. There is no public land access, however, access by water from Smith and Swett Lakes is available.

Shunenberg Springs, T44N, R8W, Section 4

Surface Acres = 1.6, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 57 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

An impounded spring pond on the headwaters of Shunenberg Creek. A drop-inlet tin whistle structure is located at the outlet and the outlet flow is estimated at 1.1 cubic feet per second. About 65 percent of the shoreline margin is tag alder swamp, while the remaining 35 percent is wooded upland. Muskrat and nesting ducks utilize the pond and adjoining wetlands. Brook trout are present in both the pond and outlet stream. An access with parking is provided by the U. S. Forest Service. The entire pond shoreline is Chequamegon National Forest land.

Siegal Lake, T45N, R6W, Section 22

Surface Acres = 6.0, Maximum Depth = 5 feet, M.P.A. = 25 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

This landlocked, soft water, seepage lake is subject to winter freeze-out and contains no fish. The entire lake is surrounded by firm upland hardwood. Waterfowl and furbearer use is minor. The Town of Pratt operates a gravel pit at the south end of the lake. There is no other development along the shoreline. A town access adjacent to the gravel pit provides public access and is the only public frontage on the lake.

Silver Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 9

Surface Acres = 26.0, Maximum Depth = 51 feet, M.P.A. = 19 ppm, Secchi Disk = 19 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and has a fish population of largemouth bass and panfish. The immediate shore vegetation is fresh meadow, while beyond it lies upland hardwoods. Loons nest here, while other migratory waterfowl use is light. Furbearer use is insignificant. There is no public access, however, there is a private access on the southwest corner of the lake. There is no public frontage or private development.

Silver Sack Lake, T48N, R8W, Section 26

Surface Acres = 6.7, Maximum Depth = 29 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and has a fish population of largemouth bass and panfish. The littoral zone is sand and gravel-bottomed. The entire lake is surrounded by wooded upland. Beaver use this lake and migratory duck use is light. The only access is provided by the county and is located on the west end. There is no private development. A total of 0.06 mile of the 0.43 mile of shoreline is in Bayfield County Forest ownership.

Simpson Lake, T47N, R9W, Section 11

Surface Acres = 13.0, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 20 ppm, Secchi Disk = bottom

Only minnows inhabit this landlocked, soft water, seepage lake that is subject to winter freeze-out. About 50 percent of the immediate shoreline is marsh wetland, while the remaining adjoining shoreline is bordered by firm upland. It has a 100 percent sand littoral bottom. A few nesting mallards and wood ducks use the lake. Private development consists of a cottage. There is no developed public access. A platted access on the northwest corner of the lake provides the only public frontage.

Siskiwit Lake, T50N, R6W, Sections 20, 21

Surface Acres = 329.9, Maximum Depth = 13 feet, M.P.A. = 15 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A soft water, drainage lake at the headwaters of the Siskiwit River. It has two small swamp drainage inlets that have low flows in the spring and are intermittent during the summer months. The outlet has no control structure, but instead, flows through a maze of logs, stumps, and rocks to Little Siskiwit Lake. It has an estimated outlet flow of 0.2 cubic feet per second. The water is dark stained, has low transparency, and is slightly acid in pH. Walleye, smallmouth bass, black crappie, yellow perch, pumpkinseed, bluegill, and white sucker are present. Walleyes are the dominant fish species present. The littoral bottom type is predominantly sand and gravel. Except for a small swamp adjoining the south shore, and a hardwood swamp along the outlet, upland hardwood is the predominant shoreline vegetation. The 101 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks, and migratory waterfowl use is moderate. Two islands are present in the lake, (Round Island, 2.30 acres and Long Island, 1.97 acres), and both are state-owned. Private development consists of 43 cottages, a private camp, and a town park that is located on the north side of the lake. There is a town access located near the outlet, and 0.70 mile of shoreline is in Department of Natural Resources (Islands) and Town of Bell ownership.

Siskiwit Springs, T50N, R6W, Section 24

Surface Acres = 1.3, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 60 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

An impounded spring pond with a normal outlet flow estimated at 3.0 cubic feet per second to the Siskiwit River. A 2-foot head beaver dam is located on its outlet. Brook trout are common here. It has a 100 percent clay bottom and the entire shoreline is upland with spruce, elm, aspen, and birch. A few ducks nest here, but migratory duck use is light. Beaver are apparently the only furbearers using the pond. There is no private development. An unimproved logging trail provides the only access to the pond. The entire shore is in Bayfield County Forest ownership.

Sixteen, Lake T44N, R8W, Section 16

Surface Acres = 33.6, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 12 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and occasionally subject to winter freeze-out conditions. It has a fish population of largemouth bass and panfish. About 10 percent of the littoral bottom type is muck associated with a soft marshy shore on the south end of the lake. The remainder of the lake has a sand and gravel bottom associated with upland hardwood shore. Beaver are present, and mallards and loons nest here. Private development consists of two cottages. There is no public access. A total of 0.68 mile of the lake's 1.87 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Smear Lake, T44N, R8W, Section 36

Surface Acres = 13.9, Maximum Depth = 4 feet, M.P.A. = 23 ppm, Secchi Disk = bottom

An acid bog lake completely surrounded by leatherleaf bog. It is landlocked and subject to annual complete winterkills of fish. It has no fish population at present, and the lake is entirely muck-bottomed. Muskrats are present. The 219 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks. There is no private development or public access, and 0.20 mile of the 1.22 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Smith Lake, T44N, R9W, Section 2

Surface Acres = 31.1, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 73 ppm, Secchi Disk = bottom

A hard water, drainage lake emptying into Upper Eau Claire Lake. Both the inlet from Shunenberg Lake and the outlet to Upper Eau Claire Lake are navigable, and the outlet flow is estimated at 6.2 cubic feet per second. Muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, bluegill, rock bass, and black bullhead are present. About 10 percent of the littoral bottom type is muck associated with leatherleaf bog on the north end of the lake. The remainder of the lake is sand-bottomed, associated with a firm upland shoreline. Both beaver and muskrat use the lake. Migratory waterfowl use is light. Private development consists of two cottages. There is no public frontage or public access by land to the lake; however, access by water from Shunenberg and Upper Eau Claire Lakes is available.

Southwest Lake, T44N, R6W, Section 31

Surface Acres = 31.4, Maximum Depth = 6 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out conditions. Its present fishery consists of minnows. Marsh and bog wetlands make up about 80 percent of the surrounding shoreline, with firm upland making up the remaining 20 percent. Muskrats are present and a few nesting ducks use the adjoining wetlands. There is also evidence of past beaver use. There is no private development or public access. The entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Spider Lake, T47N, R7W, Section 22

Surface Acres = 74.7, Maximum Depth = 23 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, that is landlocked and has a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, walleye, green sunfish, black bullheads and minnows. Occasional winterkill of fish and wide natural fluctuations in water levels are management problems. The entire lake is surrounded by wooded upland with aspen, birch, Norway and white pine. During times of low water, sedges and cattails are common along its exposed lakebed. The bottom type is mostly sand, with small areas of muck, rubble, and gravel also present. A few nesting mallards and wood ducks use the lake. Other migratory waterfowl use is moderate. There is also evidence of past beaver use. Private development consists of seven cottages. There is no public access or public frontage on the lake.

Spider Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 19

Surface Acres = 124.3, Maximum Depth = 20 feet, M.P.A. = 25 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

A soft water, seepage lake at the headwaters of Halls Creek. The outlet flow is estimated at 0.1 cubic feet per second. There is no water control structure at the outlet. The most common fish present are northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, rock bass, and pumpkinseed. Only a relatively small amount of the shoreline is wetland and the few areas of wetland are mainly willow-tag alder shrub swamps. Firm upland borders the remaining shoreline, with two cleared fields along the east shore of the lake. Muskrats are common and loons nest here. The lake is fairly well developed with 39 cottages scattered along its lake shore. There is no public access or public frontage.

Spirit Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 12

Surface Acres = 34.8, Maximum Depth = 30 feet, M.P.A. = 71 ppm, Secchi Disk = 14 feet

A drained lake with a normal outlet flow to West Fork White River estimated at 4.5 cubic feet per second. There are significant spring water sources. It has a warm water fishery of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish, however, an occasional brook or brown trout from the river may also frequent the lake. Bottom types are 80 percent muck and 20 percent sand. The immediate shoreline is marsh wetland with mixed hardwoods predominating on upland areas. A few nesting mallards use the lake and other migratory waterfowl use is light. There is also evidence of past beaver use. The only public frontage on the lake is provided by a town access on the southwest corner of the lake. Private development consists of three cottages and one boat rental place.

Spring Lake, T43N, R6W, Section 32

Surface Acres = 10.6, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 50 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A drained lake with a outlet to Star Lake, Sawyer County, estimated at 0.5 cubic feet per second. It has some spring water sources. The lake is subject to winter freeze-out conditions, and the fish population consists of

yellow perch and forage minnows. About 90 percent of the surrounding shoreline is firm upland with pine and scattered hardwoods. A black spruce swamp at the outlet of the lake makes up the remaining 10 percent of the shoreline. Bottom types are 90 percent muck, 5 percent sand, and 5 percent gravel. The 23 acres of adjoining wetlands are used by nesting mallards, wood, and blue-wing teal ducks, and other migratory waterfowl use is light. Muskrats are common and an old deteriorated beaver dam on the outlet indicates past beaver use. There is no private development on this wilderness type lake, and the entire lake is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. Access is provided by an old logging trail, that comes within 200 feet of the lake and the rest of the way is a walking trail to the water's edge.

Spring Lake, T47N, R9W, Section 11

Surface Acres = 20.5, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 26 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake, that is landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out. The fish population consists of slow-growing largemouth bass and stunted panfish. The littoral bottom is 100 percent sand, and the entire lake is bordered by wooded upland. A few mallards and wood ducks nest here and other migratory duck use is light. Furbearer use is minor. Private development consists of one cottage. There is no public access to the lake. A total of 0.12 mile of the lake's 0.84 mile of shoreline is in Bayfield County ownership.

Spruce Lake, T44N, R5W, Section 27

Surface Acres = 17.4, Maximum Depth = 7 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A landlocked, acid bog lake subject to winter freeze-out, containing only minnows. A black spruce swamp and leatherleaf bog surround the whole lake. The waterfowl and furbearer value and use is minor, although a few ducks probably nest here. This wilderness lake has no private development or access road. The entire shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Square Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 22

Surface Acres = 2.8, Maximum Depth = 9 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = bottom

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake and subject to winterkill. The fish population consists of minnows. The immediate shoreline is grass meadow with scattered tag alder. Firm upland borders the immediate wetland margin with aspen, birch and a few white pine. Beaver are presently active on the lake. Migratory duck use is light. There is no private development or public access, and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Star Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 10

Surface Acres = 201.4, Maximum Depth = 52 feet, M.P.A. = 43 ppm, Secchi Disk = 22 feet

A drained lake with a normal outlet flow estimated at 1.4 cubic feet per second. After leaving Star Lake the outlet flows into an unnamed, warm water minnow populated feeder to Long Lake Branch. The fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, white crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, brown bullhead, and white sucker. A slow-growing panfish population

is a management problem. Except for a few small areas of tag alder swamp, the lake shore vegetation consists of upland hardwood and scattered white spruce and white pine. The littoral bottom type is sand and muck, with muck being more common in the west bay and sand being more common in the east bay. Aquatic vegetation is common, being most abundant in the muck-bottomed west bay. A total of 55 acres of adjoining wetlands provides nesting habitat for ducks and migratory waterfowl use is moderate to heavy. Muskrat and beaver use is also significant. There are five islands, state-owned, which are firm upland, with a total area of 11.07 acres. Private development consists of eight cottages and a resort, that provides the only boat rental place. A sand and gravel ramp near the lake outlet is the only public access, and 6.06 miles of frontage is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Steckbaur Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 3

Surface Acres = 3.0, Maximum Depth = 5 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out. It has no fish population. The immediate shoreline is fresh meadow with some leatherleaf bog areas mixed in. Firm upland borders the immediate wetland margin with aspen and Jack pine. Waterfowl and furbearer use is minor. The entire lake shore is privately-owned. There is no private development or public access.

Steelhead Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 15

Surface Acres = 17.2, Maximum Depth = 51 feet, M.P.A. = 11 ppm, Secchi Disk = 13 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake populated by largemouth bass, walleye, and panfish. Rainbow trout have been stocked by private individuals under DNR permit. Littoral bottom type is sand, with scattered areas of gravel. The entire lake is surrounded by firm upland with oak, birch, and maple the predominating hardwoods present. Waterfowl and furbearer use is minor. There is no private development or public access, and 0.20 mile of the 0.76 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Stewart Lake, T44N, R7W, Section 18

Surface Acres = 23.6, Maximum Depth = 20 feet, M.P.A. = 24 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of largemouth bass, walleye, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, black bullhead, and white sucker. Wide fluctuation in water levels is a management problem. Littoral bottom types are sand, gravel, and rubble in about equal proportions. Except for a small cleared area on the south end of the lake and a larger cleared area along the northwest corner of the lake, the lake is surrounded by wooded upland. Both beaver and muskrat use the lake, and migratory duck use is light. Private development consists of two cottages. There is no public access to the lake. A total of 0.80 mile of the lake's 1.24 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Swede Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 12

Surface Acres = 26.6, Maximum Depth = 35 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = 14 feet

This landlocked, soft water, seepage lake contains a population of largemouth bass and panfish. The immediate shoreline is leatherleaf with firm upland lying close to the lake basin at several points. Wooded upland borders the immediate wetland margin. Bottom type is 92 percent muck and 8 percent sand. Waterfowl and furbearer use is minor, although a few nesting ducks may utilize the wetland margin. Private development consists of one resort located at the southwest corner of the lake. There is no public access. A total of 0.25 mile of the 0.89 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Swett Lake, T44, 45N, R9W, Sections 1, 2, 35, 36

Surface Acres = 88.3, Maximum Depth = 40 feet, M.P.A. = 74 ppm, Secchi Disk = 28 feet

A drained lake with a outlet flow to Shunenberg Lake estimated at 6.0 cubic feet per second. It has significant spring water sources. The fish population consists of muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish. The entire lake is surrounded by wooded upland and the bottom littoral type is sand and gravel. Aquatic vegetation is varied and common throughout most of the lake. Beaver use the lake and migratory duck use is moderate. Private development is all located along the north and east shoreline and consists of five cottages and one boat rental place. There is no public frontage other than an old deteriorated town access road on the south shore.

Tahkodah Lake, T44N, R7W, Section 34

Surface Acres = 152.0, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A soft water, seepage lake which has a fish population consisting of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish. It has a predominantly sand bottom littoral zone with several small scattered areas of gravel, rubble, and muck. The entire shoreline is surrounded by wooded upland with birch, maple, and oak predominating. Aquatic vegetation is generally scarce, being most abundant on the south end of the lake. A few mallard and blue-wing teal nest here and other migratory duck use is moderate to heavy. It has a moderately developed shoreline with 16 cottages and seven resorts. A recently constructed town access on the southwest side of the lake is the only public access and public frontage on the lake.

Tank Lake, T43N, R6W, Section 11

Surface Acres = 7.5, Maximum Depth = 19 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

An acid bog lake entirely surrounded by a black spruce bog. It is landlocked and has a fish population consisting of largemouth bass and panfish. A total of 48 acres of wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks. Other migratory waterfowl use is light. There is no private development or public access and the entire lake shore is Chequamegon National Forest land.

Tank Lake, T45N, R6W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 18.0, Maximum Depth = 11 feet, M.P.A. = 11 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out. It has a fish population of minnows. The lake is bordered by State Highway 63 on the south and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railroad grade on the north. About 80 percent of the immediate shoreline is wooded upland while the remaining 20 percent is fresh meadow wetland. Nesting mallard and blue-wing teal use the adjoining wetlands. Other migratory duck use is light. There is no private development, public access, or public frontage on the lake.

Tars Pond, T44N, R9W, Section 12

Surface Acres = 2.0, Maximum Depth = 3 feet, M.P.A. = 35 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, drainage lake on Tars Creek. This lake has an outlet flow estimated at 0.8 cubic feet per second tributary to landlocked, unnamed lake 1-(15), T44N, R9W, where incoming surface waters rejoin the groundwater system. Because Tars Creek is marginal brook trout water, a few brook trout probably inhabit Tars Pond, however, forage minnows are the most abundant fish species present. The lake is surrounded by swamp hardwoods, and wildlife values are small. Private development consists of one dwelling on the south side of the lake. There is no public access or public frontage on the lake.

Taylor Lake, T44N, R5W, Section 30

Surface Acres = 94.1, Maximum Depth = 15 feet, M.P.A. = 10 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A soft water, seepage lake having a highly variable outlet flow to Taylor Creek. The fish population consists of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, and stunted panfish. A large shrub swamp, with scattered tamarack and black spruce, borders the north end of the lake and comprise about 35 percent of the shoreline vegetation. The remaining 65 percent of the surrounding shoreline is wooded upland. Most of the north and west shoreline associated with the shrub swamp has a muck and sand bottom while the east and south shorelines have almost entirely sand and gravel bottoms. The 42 acres of adjoining wetlands provide excellent nesting habitat for ducks and migratory duck use is light. Both muskrat and beaver use the lake. The former Taylor Lake CCC Camp located on the east side of the lake is presently being operated as a University of Wisconsin Civil Engineering Summer Camp. There are also three cottages on the lake, and 0.55 mile of the 1.70 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. A federal access off Forest Road #191, located at the south end of the lake, provides the only public access to the lake.

Tea Cup Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 29

Surface Acres = 0.9, Maximum Depth = 32 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = 3 feet

An acid bog lake completely surrounded by a black spruce bog. It is landlocked and has a fish population consisting of largemouth bass and panfish. It has an entirely muck bottom. Wildlife values are insignificant. There is no private development or public access, and the entire shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Tomahawk Lake, T45N, R9W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 134.1, Maximum Depth = 42 feet, M.P.A. = 30 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A landlocked, soft water, seepage lake whose fish population consists of walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish. It has a 100 percent sand littoral bottom, and aquatic vegetation is generally scarce. Because of the lack of cover, five log brush shelters were installed in 1964 to concentrate fish and improve fishing. The lake is surrounded by firm upland with birch, oak, aspen, maple, Norway pine, white pine, and Jack pine. Other than a few migratory ducks which use the lake during annual migrations, the lake has very little wildlife value. Because the lake is subject to wide fluctuations in water levels, numerous dead tree stumps dot the shoreline. During extremely high water level periods, the narrow sand bar which separates Tomahawk and Sand Bar Lakes may be under water. Since Sand Bar Lake has no public access this narrow sand bar is used by many as a portage access from Tomahawk to Sand Bar Lake. Town accesses on both the north and south sides of Tomahawk Lake provide adequate public access to the lake. Another platted access is also available on the north side of the lake, should the need arise. Private development consists of 13 cottages, and 0.26 mile of shoreline is in Town of Barnes ownership.

Toothpick Lake, T47N, R7W, Section 31

Surface Acres = 7.0, Maximum Depth = 20 feet, M.P.A. = 13 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and completely surrounded by firm upland. White birch and maple are the predominate species present. Locally, it is known to have a fish population consisting of largemouth bass, panfish, and forage minnows. Fluctuating water levels are common here and aquatic vegetation is abundant in littoral areas. A few mallards nest here, and other migratory duck use is light. There is no private development or public frontage, and a private trail of the north end of the lake provides the only access.

Topside Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 12

Surface Acres = 55.9, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out conditions. Fluctuating water levels are also a management problem. Fish information on this lake is not available. During low water periods, sedges and cattails are common along the lake's exposed shore. Wooded upland borders the immediate wetland lake margin, and littoral bottom types are sand and muck. Both beaver and muskrat use the lake, while migratory duck use is light. A recently completed 4-H Camp on the southeast corner of the lake and four cottages make up the private development. There is no public access, and 1.18 miles of the lake's 2.14 miles of shoreline is in Bayfield County ownership.

Totogatic Lake, T43N, R8W, Section 32

Surface Acres = 537.0, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 15 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A soft water, drainage lake on the Totogatic River. In addition to the Totogatic River, there is also a spring located in the north end and a warm water minnow populated feeder which contributes flows to the lake in Section 30, T43N, R8W. The outlet flow of the Totogatic River is estimated at 21.0 cubic feet per second. The fish population consists mainly of northern pike and panfish; however, because of the shallow depths, it occasionally suffers a partial winterkill. Bottom conditions are mostly muck over the flat shallow lake bottom, but along littoral areas sand, gravel, rubble, and even boulders are found. Because of this uniform shallow depth, emergent aquatic vegetation, especially wild rice is abundant. Actually it is one of the better known wild rice producing lakes in northern Wisconsin. Indians from the Lac Court Oreilles Reserve do most of the harvesting. The large beds of wild rice also attract an abundant number of waterfowl throughout the year. It has become known as, probably one of the finest waterfowl lakes in northern Wisconsin. In addition to waterfowl -- beaver, muskrat, mink, and otter use the lake, making it a very valuable lake for wildlife. The Fish and Game Bureaus of the Department of Natural Resources have recognized this fact and have embarked on a land acquisition program that will ensure the preservation of this valuable resource. Presently, there is no private development on the lake. The Department of Natural Resources and Bayfield County collectively own all but about 0.38 mile of the 5.74 miles of shoreline. Lone Pine Island, a 2.34 acre cleared upland island located along the northwest shore is also state-owned. A town access on the southeast corner of the lake provides public access to the lake.

Tower Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 25

Surface Acres = 12.9, Maximum Depth = 54 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of walleye, largemouth bass, and panfish. A small black spruce bog borders the northwest corner of the lake while the remainder of the immediate shoreline is marsh wetland with a few scattered tamarack and tag alder. Wooded upland shoreline lies in close proximity to the immediate wetland margin. Bottom

conditions are 90 percent muck and 10 percent sand. There is evidence of past beaver use. Migratory duck use is light. There is no private development or access road, and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Trapper Lake, T44N, R6W, Section 27

Surface Acres = 83.9, Maximum Depth = 31 feet, M.P.A. = 27 ppm, Secchi Disk = 4 feet

A soft water, drainage lake with a widely varying outlet flow estimated to average 2.0 cubic feet per second. The unnamed inlet feeder drains a large shrub swamp at its headwaters, and the outlet stream flows west for about one-half mile where it joins a small drainage stream before flowing into Jackson Lake. The fish population consists of northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, black bullhead, and white sucker. Littoral bottom types are mostly sand and gravel with a few small scattered areas of muck. Most of the surrounding shoreline is firm upland with mixed hardwoods and a few scattered pines. Because of a lack of wetlands, the lake receives little use by waterfowl. Muskrats use the lake, but beaver use is insignificant. Private development consists of 13 cottages. There is no public access. A total of 0.18 mile of the 1.93 miles of shoreline is in Bayfield County and State of Wisconsin ownership.

Travers Lake, T45N, R8W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 20.3, Maximum Depth = 10 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out conditions. It has a fish population of panfish and forage minnows. The lake is completely surrounded by wooded upland, and bottom types are sand and gravel. Because of the lack of wetlands, wildlife values are limited. There is no private development. A foot trail on the north end of the lake provides the only public access. A total of 0.70 mile of the 0.78 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Trout Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 4

Surface Acres = 14.0, Maximum Depth = 39 feet, M.P.A. = 52 ppm, Secchi Disk = 21 feet

A hard water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of largemouth bass and panfish. Rainbow trout are stocked privately under DNR permit. Bottom type is mostly rubble, with a few scattered areas of sand and gravel. The entire shoreline is bordered by wooded upland with mixed hardwoods and pine predominating. Beaver use the lake, and migratory duck use is light. Private development consists of one cottage on the north side. There is no public access or public frontage on the lake.

Tub Lake, T47N, R7W, Section 32

Surface Acres = 10.8, Maximum Depth = 31 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 27 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of largemouth bass and panfish. The entire lake is surrounded by wooded upland, however, a narrow margin of grass wetland does border the immediate lake

shore. Because of a lack of adjoining wetlands, it has limited wildlife value. There is no private development. Access is provided by a federal access on the north end of the lake. The entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Turtle Lake, T45N, R9W, Section 17, 18, 19, 20

Surface Acres = 22.0, Maximum Depth = 7 feet, M.P.A. = 15 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population consisting of largemouth bass and stunted panfish. Fluctuating water levels and occasional complete winterkills of fish are management problems. The littoral bottom type is sand. The lake is surrounded by wooded upland, however, a narrow margin of grass wetland borders the immediate lake shore. Puddle ducks probably make limited use of this lake during spring and fall migrations. There is no private development or public access, and public frontage consists of one undeveloped platted access on the north side.

Twin Lake, T45N, R9W, Section 25

Surface Acres = 27.5, Maximum Depth = 8 feet, M.P.A. = 22 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, landlocked seepage lake, subject to winter freeze-out conditions. Fluctuating water levels are also a management problem. Although accurate fish information is not available, it is reported to have largemouth bass and panfish. During low water periods, sedges, cattails, and other marsh species become quite common along the exposed shore. Four small islands may also appear during times of extremely low water. Except for the highly variable wetland shoreline, the lake is completely surrounded by mixed hardwood and pine. A few mallard, blue-winged teal, and wood ducks may nest here, other migratory waterfowl use is light. There is no private development, and the only public frontage is a town access on the north end of the lake.

Twin Lake (East), T49N, R6W, Section 36

Surface Acres = 13.4, Maximum Depth = 22 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = 16 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. The entire lake is surrounded by wooded upland, however, a narrow margin of bog wetland does border the west shoreline. The wildlife values are limited to providing a resting place for waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. A National Forest Campground on the west side of the lake and one cottage along the east shore are the only developments on the lake. An access road in conjunction with the campgrounds provides the only public access, and 0.56 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Twin Lake (West), T49N, R6W, Section 36

Surface Acres = 17.8, Maximum Depth = 47 feet, M.P.A. = 17 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and panfish. About 80 percent of the surrounding shoreline is wooded upland with the remaining 20 percent being bog wetlands. Bottom conditions are sand associated with the upland and muck associated with the bog shoreline. The wildlife values are limited to providing a resting place for waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. A National Forest Campground on the east side of the lake is the only development of the lake. A federal access in conjunction with the campground provides the only public access, and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Twin Lake (North), T43N, R6W, Section 17

Surface Acres = 52.5, Maximum Depth = 25 feet, M.P.A. = 9 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A soft water, seepage lake with a small but variable outlet flow estimated at 0.1 cubic feet per second to swamp wetlands adjoining Namekagon Lake. Seepage and swamp drainage are the major water sources. The fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, and black bullhead. Muck is the predominant littoral bottom type, with a few small scattered areas of sand and gravel. About 80 percent of the surrounding shore is wooded upland, with the remaining 20 percent being bog wetland. The 122 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks, and other migratory waterfowl use is moderate to heavy. Beaver are also presently active on the lake. Private development consists of six cottages, and there is no public access. A total of 1.12 miles of the 2.25 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Twin Lake (South), T43N, R6W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 18.7, Maximum Depth = 20 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = 7 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population consisting of smallmouth bass and panfish. Numerous fallen logs dot the shoreline. Muck is the predominant bottom type. About 90 percent of the surrounding shoreline is wooded upland with the remaining 10 percent being bog wetland. Mallard, blue-wing teal, and loon nest here, but other migratory duck use is light. Furbearer use is significant with beaver, muskrat, and otter all using the lake. There is no developed access, however, a difficult access off County Highway "M" is available. There is no private development and 0.12 mile of the 1.15 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Twin Lake (Northeast), T47N, R7W, Section 17

Surface Acres = 7.6, Maximum Depth = 13 feet, M.P.A. = 16 ppm, Secchi Disk = 10 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, that is landlocked and subject to winterkills. Although accurate fish information is not available, it is known locally to have smallmouth bass and panfish. It is subject to extreme fluctuations in

water level and at one time was probably connected to Twin Lake (Northwest). Its littoral bottom is sand with small areas of gravel. The entire lake is surrounded by wooded upland. There is evidence of past beaver use. Migratory duck use is light. A total of 0.15 mile of the 1.53 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership, but there is no access road. Private development consists of one cottage located on the south side of the lake.

Twin Lake (Northwest), T47N, R7W, Section 17

Surface Acres = 7.2, Maximum Depth = 19 feet, M.P.A. = 18 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and populated by largemouth bass and panfish. It is subject to extreme fluctuations in water levels, and many years ago during high water times it was probably connected to Twin Lake (Northeast). The littoral bottom is mostly sand, and the entire lake is surrounded by wooded upland. A few mallard and wood ducks probably nest here. Other migratory waterfowl use is light. There is no private development or public access, and 0.06 mile of the 0.48 mile of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Twin Lake (Southeast), T47N, R7W, Section 17

Surface Acres = 14.1, Maximum Depth = 21 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 6 feet

This soft water, seepage lake is landlocked and contains largemouth bass and panfish. Fluctuating water levels are management problems. The entire lake is surrounded by wooded upland, however, a narrow margin of grass wetland does border the immediate lake shore. Bottom materials are 80 percent sand and 20 percent rubble. A few mallard ducks may nest here, and other migratory duck use is light. There is also evidence of past beaver use. Private development consists of two cottages. The Northern Pacific Railroad passes close to the southwest bay of the lake. The entire lake shore is privately-owned, and there is no public access.

Twin Bear Lake, T47N, R8W, Section 33

Surface Acres = 160.4, Maximum Depth = 59 feet, M.P.A. = 59 ppm, Secchi Disk = 18 feet

A hard water, drainage lake located between Hart and Eagle Lakes of the Pike Lake Chain. Both the inlet from Hart Lake and the outlet to Eagle Lake are navigable. It also has an inlet flow from Muskellunge Lake, estimated at 2.0 cubic feet per second. The most common fish species are northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, and bluegill. In addition, there are muskellunge, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, black bullhead, and white sucker. The shoreline bottom type is mostly sand, gravel, and rubble with only a small portion being muck-bottomed. The shoreline is surrounded by firm upland with oak, birch, maple and a few scattered pine. Both mallards and loons nest here and migratory duck use is moderate. Furbearer use is minor. Development consists of 32 private cottages and one county park. The county provides two public accesses; one is located at the outlet to Eagle Lake and the other is located on the south side in conjunction with the county park. There are also two undeveloped platted access sites along the west shoreline. In addition to the platted access frontage, there is 0.46 mile of shoreline in Bayfield County ownership.

Two, Lake T46N, R7W, Section 19

Surface Acres = 8.0, Maximum Depth = 7 feet, M.P.A. = 65 ppm, Secchi Disk = bottom

A spring pond area lying close to the headwaters of the South Fork White River and was once part of a private fish hatchery. A large dam at the outlet of the former hatchery actually raised the level of this pond and created two other named lakes that are no longer in existence. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources purchased this area in 1961 and in 1962 removed the dam to restore the water levels to their original depths. Lakes Nemagosh and Three, the other two lakes created by the dam, were completely drained and no longer exist. A further attempt to drain Lake Two by dredging its outlet channel deeper in 1967 was unsuccessful and only resulted in lowering the lake level. Besides the many springs within the pond itself, there are numerous springs which empty into the pond from along the shoreline. Lake Two has a navigable inlet from two unnamed spring ponds above it. The outlet flow is estimated to be 15.0 cubic feet per second. Brook and brown trout inhabit both the pond and the inlet-outlet streams. The immediate exposed pond bed is now a mixture of cattails, marsh grasses and scattered tag alder, with wooded upland bordering the immediate wetland margin. Except for a few areas of sand and gravel, the lake is almost entirely muck bottomed. Nesting ducks use the lake and other migratory duck use is moderate. Beaver have dammed the inlet stream. Muskrat use is insignificant. Accesses at both the inlet and outlet are available, however, only the access at the outlet provides a parking area. There is no private development, and the entire lake shore is in Department of Natural Resources ownership.

Upper Eau Claire Lake, T44N, R9W, Sections 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16

Surface Acres = 1,030.1, Maximum Depth = 84 feet, M.P.A. = 78 ppm, Secchi Disk = 26 feet

A hard water, drainage lake that has the largest surface acreage of any lake within the Eau Claire Lake Chain. It has inlets from Smith, Birch, and Devils Lakes, and an outlet that forms the headwaters of the Eau Claire River. A county-owned, 3-foot head dam is located at the outlet, and the estimated outlet flow is 35.0 cubic feet per second. The estimated inlet flows from Smith, Birch, and Devils Lakes are 6.2, 16.5, and 1.0 cubic feet per second, respectively. Upper Eau Claire Lake has provided good fishing, with walleye predominating in the catches. Panfish success has been fair and occasionally a large muskellunge is caught. Fish present are muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, largemouth and smallmouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, cisco, black bullhead, and white sucker. Ninety-seven percent of the surrounding shoreline is wooded upland, with the only wetlands located adjacent to the Devils Lake inlet and an area south of the outlet. Bottom types are mostly sand, gravel, and rubble. The shoreline bordering the marsh wetlands is mostly muck-bottomed. Because of a lack of wetlands, it is not frequently used by nesting ducks, however, it does receive moderate to heavy use by migratory waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. Furbearer use is significant with beaver, muskrat, and otter using the lake. It has a highly developed shoreline with 90 cottages, six resorts and one private trailer camp. Three-in-One Island, a 9.0 acre island located in the northeast

bay of the lake, is state-owned. Besides the state-owned island, the only public frontage on the lake is a 100-foot wide town access located on the west side of the Birch Lake inlet and two undeveloped platted accesses.

Wabigon Lake, T⁴5N, R8W, Section 13

Surface Acres = 34.9, Maximum Depth = 72 feet, M.P.A. = 5 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A very soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of northern pike, bass, and panfish. It was an intensively managed trout lake up until 1963, at which time it was determined that fishing success did not warrant the continued stocking of legal rainbow trout. No fish have been stocked since 1963. About 70 percent of the surrounding shoreline is bordered by wooded upland, while the remaining 30 percent is bordered by bog wetland. A small federally-owned island, 0.3 acre in size, provides ideal nesting habitat for loons. The 34 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks, and other migratory duck use is light. Furbearer use is minor. This wilderness lake has no private development, and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. A foot trail on the north side of the lake provides the only public access.

Wanoka Lake, T⁴7N, R7W, Section 20

Surface Acres = 15.0, Maximum Depth = 20 feet, M.P.A. = 22 ppm, Secchi Disk = bottom

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of rainbow trout, largemouth bass, and bluegills. In the summer of 1968 an experimental antimycin treatment project was conducted on Wanoka Lake, which was followed by a complete chemical fish removal with rotenone. The lake was then restocked with largemouth bass fingerlings, bluegill adults, and legal rainbow trout. The rainbow trout were intended to provide a temporary fishery until the warm water fishery became established. The shoreline vegetation consists of mixed hardwood, and a few scattered pine, while bottom type is sand with scattered areas of gravel, rubble, and muck. Since wetlands are lacking wildlife values are limited. A federal campground on the south end is the only development. The entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. A walk-in, or small boat, access is available through the campground area.

Wentzel Lake, T⁴7N, R8W, Section 13

Surface Acres = 18.1, Maximum Depth = 14 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, it is landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out conditions. Adequate fish information is lacking, however, locally it is reported to have largemouth bass and panfish. Fluctuating water levels are also a management problem. The immediate shoreline is bordered by marsh wetland, while the wetland margin is bordered by mixed hardwoods and a few scattered pine. Wildlife values are limited. There is no private development or public access, and 0.05 mile of the 0.99 mile of shoreline is in Bayfield County ownership.

West Lake, T43N, R8W, Section 22

Surface Acres = 7.6, Maximum Depth = 30 feet, M.P.A. = 7 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake, that is landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out. Largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, and bluegill are reported to be present. Except for a small black spruce bog on the north end of the lake, the predominating lake shore vegetation is upland hardwood and pine. Mallards and wood ducks nest here, while other migratory duck use is light. Furbearer use is minor. There is no private development or public access, and the entire lake shore is privately-owned.

West Lake, T46N, R8W, Section 14

Surface Acres = 10.5, Maximum Depth = 17 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 5 feet

An acid bog lake with 40 percent of its shoreline bordered by black spruce, tamarack, and leatherleaf bog. The remainder of the immediate shoreline is bordered by a narrow margin of fresh meadow, while mixed hardwoods predominate on upland areas. The lake is known locally to have a fish population of largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and panfish. Bottom conditions are 90 percent muck and 10 percent sand. A total of 11 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks. Migratory duck use is light. There is also evidence of past beaver use. There is no private development or public access, and 0.50 mile of the lake's 1.03 miles of shoreline is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

West Davis Lake, T44N, R6W, Section 10

Surface Acres = 15.8, Maximum Depth = 7 feet, M.P.A. = 4 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

An acid bog lake, landlocked and subject to winter freeze-out. It presently has a fish population of largemouth bass and panfish. It is completely muck-bottomed and is surrounded by a leatherleaf-tamarack bog. The 50 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks, while other migratory waterfowl use is light. There is no private development or public access and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

West Eight Mile Lake, T46N, R9W, Section 34

Surface Acres = 15.7, Maximum Depth = 18 feet, M.P.A. = 35 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of largemouth bass and panfish. Because of the shallow depth, it may occasionally be subject to partial winterkills of fish. The lake is surrounded by firm upland with oak, birch, and Jack pine the predominating vegetation. Nesting ducks use the lake. Migratory duck use is moderate. There is no public access. One cottage on the southeast side of the lake is the only private development. A total of 0.25 mile of the lake's 0.72 mile of shore line is in Bayfield County ownership.

White Bass Lake, T43N, R5W, Section 25

Surface Acres = 115.7, Maximum Depth = 30 feet, M.P.A. = 13 ppm, Secchi Disk = 11 feet

A soft water, seepage lake having an outlet stream tributary to the West Fork of the Chippewa River. Its outlet flow is estimated at 0.1 cubic feet per second. It has a fish population of muskellunge, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, rock bass, pumpkinseed, and white sucker. Tamarack-spruce swamps are located at the outlet and in the southwest corner, while the remaining shoreline is bordered by wooded upland. The 44 acres of wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks. Migratory duck use is light. Muskrat and beaver use is significant. Private development consists of 12 cottages. There is no public access or public frontage on the lake.

Wilderness Lake, T45N, R8W, Section 6

Surface Acres = 63.2, Maximum Depth = 16 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 12 feet

A soft water, seepage lake that is landlocked and contains largemouth bass and panfish. Occasional partial winterkills of fish and fluctuating water levels are management problems. Although the shoreline is predominantly upland, there is some leatherleaf bog on the north end of the lake and scattered areas of marsh wetland along the immediate shoreline. Nesting ducks utilize the adjoining wetlands, but migratory duck use is light. Private development consists of three cottages. There is no public access. A total of 1.09 miles of the 1.73 miles of shoreline is in Bayfield County and Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Wiley Lake, T43N, R8W, Section 1

Surface Acres = 59.3, Maximum Depth = 25 feet, M.P.A. = 78 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A hard water, drainage lake located between Cable Lake and unnamed lake 1-(3), T43N, R8W. Both the inlet and outlet channels may be navigable, however, because of the sluggish nature of the water an accurate flow measurement is not obtainable. Although the shoreline is predominantly upland, there are some scattered bog wetland areas along the immediate shoreline. More than 80 percent of the littoral bottom type is sand and gravel, while rubble and muck areas make up the remaining 20 percent. The fish population consists of northern pike, largemouth bass, yellow perch, bluegill, black crappie, pumpkinseed, green sunfish, black bullhead and white sucker. A few nesting ducks use the lake. Migratory duck use is moderate. Beaver are active on the lake. Private development consists of nine cottages. There is no public frontage. A water access from Cable Lake provides the only public access.

Wilipyro Lake, T44N, R8W, Section 36

Surface Acres = 77.0, Maximum Depth = 25 feet, M.P.A. = 21 ppm, Secchi Disk = 15 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population consisting of northern pike, largemouth bass, bluegill, and black crappie. It has an inlet channel from North Bass Lake, however, the two drainage basins are landlocked. The entire lake is bordered by wooded upland, but about 15 percent of the immediate shoreline is bordered by marsh wetland. Muskrats are common and migratory duck use is light. Private development consists of 15 cottages. There is no public access or public frontage.

Wishbone Lake, T45N, R7W, Section 8

Surface Acres = 21.0, Maximum Depth = 54 feet, M.P.A. = 6 ppm, Secchi Disk = 8 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population consisting of largemouth bass and panfish. About 70 percent of the surrounding lake shore is bordered by wooded upland while the remaining 30 percent is marsh wetland. A total of 19 acres of adjoining wetlands provide nesting habitat for ducks. Migratory duck use is light. Muskrats are also present. There is no private development or public access, and the entire lake shore is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Wolf Lake, T46N, R7W, Section 4

Surface Acres = 11.7, Maximum Depth = 27 feet, M.P.A. = 8 ppm, Secchi Disk = 9 feet

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and having a fish population of minnows. Its immediate shoreline is bordered by a mixture of leatherleaf, grasses and numerous, old dead trees that have fallen down around the edge of the lake. Mixed hardwoods and scattered pine border the immediate wetland margin. Because of the lack of wetlands, wildlife values are limited. There is no private development or public access, and the entire lake shore is privately-owned.

Wright Lake, T47N, R9W, Section 27

Surface Acres = 23.8, Maximum Depth = 13 feet, M.P.A. = 11 ppm, Secchi Disk = NA*

A soft water, seepage lake, landlocked and populated by yellow perch and minnows only. Fluctuating water levels are a management problem. The entire lake is bordered by wooded upland. The littoral bottom is entirely sand. A few mallards nest here, while other migratory waterfowl use is light. There is also evidence of past beaver use. There is no private development or public access, and the entire shoreline is in Bayfield County ownership.

Unnamed Lakes

T43N, R5W

Section 3-(Forty #6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: unimproved site off town
road
Public frontage: all 0.26 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

3-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.32 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

7-(2)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 27 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.10 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

12-(15)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 2 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.08 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

20-(11)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

22-(9)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.8
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 2 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public Access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.38 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T43N, R5W (continued)

23-(9)

Soft water, drainage lake
Acres = 4.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 30 ppm
Estimated normal flow of West Fork
Chippewa River at lake outlet 3.3 cfs
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting, muskrats
Public access: water access
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

24-(9)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 28 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: walk in off nearby town
road
Public frontage: all 0.20 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

25-(3)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 2 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

25-(4)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

25-(13)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 3 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

25-(14)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

26-(10)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.20 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

28-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.10 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T43N, R5W (continued)

30-(4)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 2 ppm
Intermittent outlet feeder to
Ghost Creek
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

34-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.7
Maximum depth = 30 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.38 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

34-(4)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

36-(10)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 35 ppm
Outlet stream to West Fork Chippewa
River; estimated normal flow of 0.1
cfs
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T43N, R6W

18-(7)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.9
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

20-(3)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.12 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

20-(5)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.6
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.32 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

21-(2)

Spring pond
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 70 ppm
Outlet flow to Namekagon Lake
estimated at .1 cfs
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: 5 dwellings

T43N, R6W (continued)

21-(5b)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 27 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

21-(5c)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

21-(5d)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one resort

23-(1)

Spring pond
Acres = 5.5
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 54 ppm
Navigable outlet stream to
Namekagon Lake
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: mink, muskrat, duck nesting
Public access: water access from
Namekagon Lake and difficult access
off County Highway "D"
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

23-(5)

Spring pond
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 53 ppm
Gravel bottomed outlet stream to
unnamed spring pond 23-(6), T43N,
R6W; estimated normal flow of 0.1 cfs
Fishery: panfish
Game: beaver, muskrat, duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

23-(6)

Spring pond
Acres = 7.5
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 61 ppm
Navigable outlet stream to
Namekagon Lake
Fishery: muskellunge, northern pike,
largemouth bass, panfish
Game: muskrat, beaver, duck nesting
Public access: water access from
Namekagon Lake
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T43N, R6W (continued)

27-(14)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.2
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting, muskrats
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 1.13 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

29-(10a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.20 mile
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

29-(10c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.0
Maximum depth = 19 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.34 mile
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

29-(11)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 52 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: panfish
Game: beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.23 mile
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

29-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 41 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.09 mile
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T43N, R6W (continued)

29-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.22 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

31-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.0
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.74 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

31-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.19 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

31-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.4
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.46 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

31-(14)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.9
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting, muskrats
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.52 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

31-(15)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.08 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

32-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.0
Maximum depth = 28 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting, muskrat, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.54 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

35-(12)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.22 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T43N, R6W (continued)

36-(3)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T43N, R7W

3-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 29.1
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

5-(14)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.3
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

5-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

6-(7)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

7-(2)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

8-(2)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

15-(7a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T43N, R7W (continued)

15-(7b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

16-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.7
Maximum depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Intermittent outlet feeder to
Namekagon River
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

16-(16)

Spring pond
Acres = 19.6
Maximum depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 80 ppm
Two outlets to Namekagon River with
3-foot beaver dam across one outlet
and a bulldozed dike across other
outlet; total outlet flow to
Namekagon River estimated at 0.8 cfs
Fishery: northern pike, largemouth bass
panfish
Game: muskrat, beaver, nesting ducks
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

25-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

27-(13)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.23 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

34-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 15.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 1.14 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

34-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.62 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

34-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.0
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.32 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

T43N, R7W (continued)

34-(6)

Spring pond
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 55 ppm
Headwater spring pond of Spring Creek
and having a normal outlet flow
estimated at 0.80 cfs.
Fishery: brook and brown trout
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

35-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.12 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

35-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.10 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

35-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.08 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

36-(15)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.19 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

T43N, R8W

1-(3)

Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 13.8
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 84 ppm
Sluggish outlet feeder to Wiley
Lake.
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: water access from
Wiley Lake
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

1-(11)

Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 64 ppm
Sluggish outlet feeder to Fondeau
Creek
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

5-(1)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T43N, R8W (continued)

5-(7)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

6-(3)

Spring pond
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 71 ppm
Headwater spring pond of the Ounce
River with a normal estimated outlet
flow of 0.80 cfs.
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

9-(12)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.5
Maximum depth = 23 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

10-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.0
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: muskrat
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

12-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.4
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting, muskrat, beaver
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

12-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.1
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Intermittent outlet feeder to
Fondeau Creek
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

12-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

13-(7)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T43N, R8W (continued)

13-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

14-(3)

Soft water, drainage impoundment on
Big Brook
Acres = 3.6
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 40 ppm
Outlet stream estimated normal flow of
12.0 cfs to Big Brook, earth dike
with rock spillway outlet structure.
Fishery: brook and brown trout
Game: beaver
Public access: water access via Big
Brook
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

14-(4)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 32 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
private development: none

14-(9)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.7
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

15-(4)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: muskrat, beaver
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

22-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.9
Maximum depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

22-(11)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Ole Lake
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

24-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

T43N, R8W (continued)

24-(13)

Spring pond
Acres = 2.9
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 84 ppm
Outlet stream estimated normal flow of
0.10 cfs to Namekagon River; metal
droplog water control structure at
outlet.
Fishery: brook and brown trout
Game: none
Public access: water access from
Namekagon River
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

27-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

34-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

35-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.6
Maximum depth = 31 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

T43N, R9W

3-(12)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 8.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

5-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 28 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T44N, R5W

4-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.18 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

4-(9)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.12 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

5-(1)

Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 84 ppm
Intermittent outlet feeder to
Marengo River
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.32 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

14-(5)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 35 ppm
Intermittent outlet feeder to Marengo
River
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.19 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

16-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 24 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.18 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

19-(6)

Soft water, drainage lake
Acres = 11.2
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Outlet flow to swamp which lies at
the headwaters of Taylor Creek
estimated at 1.0 cfs.
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

23-(5)

Soft water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 5.9
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Deteriorated concrete dam on Marengo
River creates this impoundment; a
scenic falls area is located about
100 yards downstream from outlet.
Fishery: brown trout and minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

29-(2)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.13 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T44N, R5W (continued)

29-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.1
Maximum depth = 44 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: unimproved site off
town road
Public frontage: all 0.52 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: one dwelling

29-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.50 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

33-(6)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.22 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T44N, R6W

7-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.28 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

14-(6)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.9
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.32 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

14-(9)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 13.2
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 68 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting, muskrat, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.58 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

15-(15)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 2 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.32 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

THIN, ROW (continued)

16-(6)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 8.6
Maximum depth = 31 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

17-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.28 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

17-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.19 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

17-(16)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.07 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

19-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.6
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.76 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

28-(7)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

28-(15)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.11 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

29-(9)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T44N, R6W (continued)

32-(7)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T44N, R7W

2-(3)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.12 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

2-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.9
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.48 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

7-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.2
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

9-(14)

Spring pond
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 68 ppm
Outlet flow to Long Lake Branch
estimated at 0.5 cfs
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.63 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

11-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.34 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

11-(9)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.3
Maximum depth = 35 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Intermittent outlet feeder to
Long Lake Branch
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.30 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

12-(7a)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.07 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

Thin, R7W (continued)

12-(7c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.7
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: unimproved site off town road
Public frontage: all 0.43 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

13-(16)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.16 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

14-(1)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.22 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

16-(4)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.10 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

18-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 26 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.24 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

18-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: unimproved site off town road.
Public frontage: all 0.30 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

20-(5)

Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 95 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.20 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

21-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.15 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T44N, R7W (continued)

23-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.23 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

23-(14c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 31 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.10 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

23-(14d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 30 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.08 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

23-(16a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.1
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 35 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.83 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

23-(16b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 37 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.10 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

23-(16c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 35 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.13 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

24-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 13.5
Maximum depth = 28 feet
M.P.A. = 31 ppm
Intermittent outlet feeder to
Eighteen Mile Creek
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: difficult access off
nearby town road
Public frontage: all 1.03 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

25-(3b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: difficult access off
nearby federal forest road.
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T44N, R7W (continued)

25-(3c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: difficult access off
nearby federal forest road.
Public frontage: all 0.34 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

25-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.65 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

25-(9)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.1
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.36 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

25-(13)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.18 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

26-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.19 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

26-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.09 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

26-(5a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 22 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.08 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

26-(5d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 38 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.10 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

THIN, RW (continued)

26-(13)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.35 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

29-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 33 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

30-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 29 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

30-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 23 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

30-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: 2 dwellings

30-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

30-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

31-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 26 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T44N, R7W (continued)

31-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 25 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.29 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

35-(15)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road,
wilderness.
Public frontage: 0.20 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T44N, R8W

4-(8)

Spring pond (Pease Springs)
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 42 ppm
Headwater spring pond of Pease Creek
normal estimated outlet flow of
1.0 cfs.
Very old 5' beaver dam water control
structure at outlet.
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.45 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

4-(13)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 47 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: unimproved site off
town road.
Public frontage: all 0.15 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

5-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 35 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.14 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

15-(6)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: unimproved site off
town road.
Public frontage: all 0.33 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

15-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.9
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road,
wilderness.
Public frontage: all 0.40 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

THLN, R8W (continued)

17-(13)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.33 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

17-(14)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 14.7
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.81 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

20-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.6
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: unimproved site off
town road.
Public frontage: all 0.50 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

20-(8a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.12 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

20-(8b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.45 miles
Chequamegon National Forest.
Private development: none

20-(8d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.09 miles
Chequamegon National Forest.
Private development: none

20-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.44 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

20-(16)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.20 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T44N, R8W (continued)

21-(1)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.26 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

21-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.26 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

22-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.14 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

23-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

24-(15)

Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 50 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

24-(16)

Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 50 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

25-(3c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.22 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

25-(3d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.15 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T44N, R8W (continued)

36-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.24 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

36-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.2
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Intermittent outlet feeder to Little
Rosa Lake
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

T44N, R9W

1-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 28 ppm
Landlocked with inlet flow estimated at
0.80 cfs from Tars Creek
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

1-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres 2.1
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Intermittent outlet feeder to Tars
Creek
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

2-(3)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

13-(11)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

21-(5)

Spring pond
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 83 ppm
Normal outlet flow of 0.5 cfs to
Middle Eau Claire Lake.
Fishery: northern pike, panfish
and minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: difficult access off
nearby State Highway 27.
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
State of Wisconsin
Private development: none

28-(13)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 5.7
Maximum depth = 29 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: brook trout, largemouth
bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road,
wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.42 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

T44N, R9W (continued)

29-(2)

Hard water, seepage lake

Acres = 31.0

Maximum depth = 5 feet

M.P.A. = 55 ppm

Landlocked

Winterkill

Fishery: none

Game: duck nesting

Public access: none

Public frontage: none

Private development: none

31-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake

Acres = 2.3

Maximum depth = 4 feet

M.P.A. = 27 ppm

Landlocked

Winterkill

Fishery: none

Game: none

Public access: none

Public frontage: none

Private development: none

T45N, R5W

13-(11)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

19-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

22-(12)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

23-(1)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

23-(4)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

23-(13)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum depth = 30 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Stunted panfish
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

23-(14)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 26 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

24-(8)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T45N, R5W (continued).

24-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

24-(13a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 22 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

24-(13b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 25 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

24-(14c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.3
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

24-(14d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

26-(5)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 2 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

26-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

27-(9)

Soft water, drainage lake
Acres = 8.2
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Marengo River flows through lake;
estimated outlet flow of 25.0 cfs.
Fishery: northern pike, walleye,
bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting, muskrat
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T45N, R5W (continued)

27-(11a)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 3 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

27-(11b)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 32 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

27-(11c)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 19 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Marengo River
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

28-(15)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

30-(2c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

30-(2d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 23.7
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

31-(12)

Spring pond
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 52 ppm
Outlet feeder to Twenty Mile Creek
estimated normal flow of 0.1 cfs.
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

32-(11)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.9
Maximum depth = 22 feet
M.P.A. = 48 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Marengo
River.
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T45N, R5W (continued)

32-(13)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 12.3
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish,
northern pike
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

34-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 32 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: muskrat
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T45N, R6W

17-(1)

Spring pond
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 2 feet
M.P.A. = 84 ppm
Outlet feeder stream to Long Lake
Branch Creek; estimated normal
flow of 2.0 cfs.
Fishery: brook trout
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

19-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

19-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.1
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

19-(6)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 10.5
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

19-(16)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

20-(14)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

T45N, R6W (continued)

20-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

27-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 28 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

28-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

28-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.2
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: northern pike, panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: two dwellings

28-(13)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.10 mile Bayfield Co.
Private development: none

28-(14b)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.22 mile Bayfield Co.
Private development: none

28-(14cb)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.05 mile Bayfield Co.
Private development: none

28-(14cc)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.6
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.62 mile Bayfield Co.
Private development: none

T45N, R6W (continued)

28-(14d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: 0.03 miles
Bayfield County
Private development: none

30-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 24 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Stunted panfish
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

32-(4)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 33 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.07 miles
Bayfield County
Private development: none

32-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.15 miles
Bayfield County
Private development: none

33-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

33-(2a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.7
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

33-(2b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

33-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 22 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

T45N, R6W (continued)

35-(5)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 31 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: 0.11 miles
Bayfield County
Private development: none

36-(6b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 22 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.43 miles
Bayfield County
Private development: none

36-(6d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.2
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Pearl Creek
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.52 miles
Bayfield County
Private development: none

T45N, R7W

3-(6)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 6.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: muskrat, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.43 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

4-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

5-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.2
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Lund Lake
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.30 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

5-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.6
Maximum depth = 26 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Stunted panfish
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: beaver
Public access: improved site off
town road
Public frontage: all 0.52 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

5-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.26 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T45N, R7W (continued)

5-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.36 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

7-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.29 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

7-(7)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.18 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

8-(16)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 16.6
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 1.13 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

10-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.1
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: muskrat, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.44 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

10-(14a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 46 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.10 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

10-(14d)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.07 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

11-(8)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 2 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.09 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T45N, R7W (continued)

14-(2)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.08 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

14-(6)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.15 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

16-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.3
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: muskrat, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.58 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

16-(12)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: 0.07 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

17-(2)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 26 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.19 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

17-(5)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.1
Maximum depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.54 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

17-(8)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 19 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.22 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

18-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.8
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.53 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T45N, R7W (continued)

18-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.3
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.60 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

18-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.19 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

18-(6)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.12 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

18-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.49 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

19-(6)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 8.7
Maximum depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: muskrat, beaver
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.5 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

19-(9)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.16 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

20-(9)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 31 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.25 mile
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T45N, R7W (continued)

23-(2)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 33 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.08 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

25-(5)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.05 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

28-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 26 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.10 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

28-(9)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 4.4
Maximum depth = 19 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.34 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

30-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 29 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.23 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

32-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.18 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

34-(14)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.11 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

35-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 28 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: muskrat, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.43 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T45N, R7W (continued)

36-(5)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 7.2
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.45 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T45N, R8W

1-(8)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.07 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

11-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: difficult access off
nearby federal forest road
Public frontage: all 0.29 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

12-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

12-(13b)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: difficult access off
nearby federal forest road
Public frontage: all 0.18 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

12-(13c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.7
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.63 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

13-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.10 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

14-(1)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.9
Maximum depth = 66 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: 0.26 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T45N, R8W (continued)

24-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.2
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

26-(3)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.12 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

31-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 37 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.20 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

31-(7)

Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 53 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: unimproved site off
nearby county road
Public frontage: all 0.32 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

31-(9)

Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 76 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.53 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

31-(11)

Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.1
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 85 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting, muskrat
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.69 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

34-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.08 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

34-(9)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.9
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T45N, R8W (continued)

34-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 25 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.20 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T45N, R9W

4-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
Bayfield County Forest Land
Private development: none

4-(15ba)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

4-(15bd)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

4-(15c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 28 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

5-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 17.1
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 30 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

7-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

7-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T45N, R9W (continued)

7-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 30 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

8-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.12 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

8-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: difficult access off
nearby town road
Public frontage: all 0.08 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

8-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.1
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.36 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

8-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 28 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.17 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

9-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.2
Maximum depth = 23 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
public frontage: none
Private development: none

9-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.18 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

9-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

T45N, R9W (continued)

9-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: difficult access off
nearby town road
Public frontage: 0.18 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

10-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 24 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.19 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

12-(7a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 27 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.15 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

12-(7d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 29 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.32 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

16-(1c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.10 miles
State of Wisconsin
Private development: none

16-(1d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.3
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.28 miles
State of Wisconsin
Private development: none

16-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.11 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

16-(3c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.16 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

T45N, R9W (continued)

16-(3d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.3
Maximum depth = 25 feet
M.P.A. = 22 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.44 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

16-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.28 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

17-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

17-(9)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

17-(12b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

17-(12d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

17-(16b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.5
Maximum depth = 25 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.45 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

17-(16db)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.10 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

T45N, R9W (continued)

17-(16dd)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: difficult access off
nearby town road
Public frontage: all 0.10 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

18-(2c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

18-(2d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 24 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

18-(9)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

19-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.8
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: beaver
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

19-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 23 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

20-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.5
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 24 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

20-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T45N, R9W (continued)

20-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 30 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

20-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

21-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

22-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

22-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

22-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.9
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

22-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

23-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T45N, R9W (continued)

23-(13a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

23-(13d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

24-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

24-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.1
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 25 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: beaver
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

24-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

25-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

28-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

30-(2a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 29 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

30-(2b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 31 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

30-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 28 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

35-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

36-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 36 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: two dwellings

36-(4)

Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 65 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T46N, R5W

3-(16)

Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 65 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T46N, R7W

3-(11)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

4-(1)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 33 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

4-(6)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

4-(11)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 5.3
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: muskrat
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

6-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.5
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, excessive weeds
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

7-(2)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

8-(1)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 5.9
Maximum depth = 23 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T46N, R7W (continued)

9-(13)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.9
Maximum depth = 75 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

19-(11)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 28 feet
M.P.A. = 2 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: muskrat
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.10 miles
Department of Natural Resources
Private development: none

22-(4)

Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 74 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

31-(4a)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: 0.17 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

31-(4b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.1
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.44 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

33-(5c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.3
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: private fish hatchery
(Lic. #903)
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

33-(5d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

33-(7)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T46N, R7W (continued)

33-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.7
Maximum depth = 27 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, excessive weeds
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

33-(13)

Spring pond
Acres = 4.2
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 103 ppm
Landlocked
Inlet flow estimated at 0.2 cfs
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

33-(14)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, excessive weeds
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T46N, R8W

1-(2)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

1-(3)

Spring pond
Acres = 8.7
Maximum depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 64 ppm
Outlet flow to Bear Lake estimated
at 0.1 cfs.
Fishery: northern, largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

1-(10)

Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 23.1
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 65 ppm
Normal outlet flow estimate of 0.5
cfs to Bear Lake
Excessive weeds, stunted panfish
Fishery: northern pike, largemouth bass,
panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

1-(15)

Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 92 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

2-(1)

Spring pond
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 79 ppm
Normal outlet flow estimate of 0.5 cfs
to Bog Lake.
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T46N, R8W (continued)

2-(15a)

Spring pond
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 88 ppm
Normal outlet flow estimate of 0.10 cfs
to Bear Lake.
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

2-(15c)

Spring pond
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 63 ppm
Normal outlet flow estimate of 0.50 cfs
to Bear Lake
Excessive weeds
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

4-(13)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 29 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Excessive weeds
Fishery: panfish
Game: beaver
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

6-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.2
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 35 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.56 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

9-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

9-(9)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 27 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

11-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

11-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 22 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: beaver
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T46N, R8W (continued)

12-(5)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.07 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

13-(2)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

13-(7)

Spring pond
Acres = 6.2
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 70 ppm
Normal outlet flow estimate of 0.10
cfs to Basswood Lake.
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

13-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Excessive weeds
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

13-(13)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 24 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Intermittent outlet to West Fork
White River.
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

13-(14)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Intermittent outlet to West Fork
White River.
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

14-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.1
Maximum depth = 26 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

15-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T46N, R8W (continued)

15-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating
water level.
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

18-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating
water level.
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.18 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

18-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.0
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.40 miles
Chequamegon National Forest.
Private development: none

22-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: 0.26 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

22-(7b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Fluctuating water
level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.21 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

22-(7ca)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating
water level.
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.17 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

22-(7cc)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating
water level.
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.16 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

22-(10a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating
water levels.
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: 0.18 miles Chequamegon
National Forest
Private development: none

T46N, R8W (continued)

22-(10c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating
water levels.
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.15 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

23-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating
water levels.
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.32 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

24-(1)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 28 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating
water levels.
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.12 miles
Department of Natural Resources.
Private development: none

24-(4)

Spring pond
Acres = 5.0
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 71 ppm
Normal outlet flow estimate of 4.0 cfs
to Two Lake.
Fishery: brook trout
Game: beaver
Public access: water access, no improved
road
Public frontage: all 0.56 miles Department
Natural Resources
Private development: none

24-(16)

Spring pond
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 81 ppm
Normal outlet flow estimate of 3.0 cfs
to Two Lake.
Fishery: brook trout
Game: none
Public access: water access, no
improved road
Public frontage: all 0.48 miles
Department of Natural Resources
Private development: none

27-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.19 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

33-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

36-(12)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 42 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T46N, R8W (continued)

36-(15)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 2 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: 0.07 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T46N, R9W

4-(6a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.32 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

4-(6b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.19 miles
Bayfield County Forest land.
Private development: none

4-(10a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 21.6
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 22 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: difficult access off
nearby town road
Public frontage: all 1.20 miles
Bayfield County Forest land.
Private development: none

4-(10b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.6
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.49 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

27-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.39 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

34-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.7
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

35-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

T46N, R9W (continued)

36-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake

Acres = 1.4

Maximum depth = 5 feet

M.P.A. = 8 ppm

Landlocked

Winterkill

Fishery: none

Game: none

Public access: walk in access off
nearby County Highway "A".

Public frontage: all 0.20 miles

Bayfield County Forest land.

Private development: one dwelling.

T47N, R5W

1-(1)

Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 13.9
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 60 ppm
Permanent navigable outlet to
Lake Superior

Grass island 1.5 acre
Fishery: northern pike, panfish
Game: muskrat
Public access: difficult access off
State Highway #2
Public frontage: none
Private development: one motel

1-(6)

Hard water, drainage lake (Fish
Creek Slough)
Acres = 22.8
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 80 ppm
Permanent navigable outlet to
Lake Superior
Fluctuating water levels
Fishery: northern pike, panfish
Game: duck nesting, muskrat
Public access: improved site off
State Highway #2.
Public frontage: state access 60-
100' wide
Private development: none

12-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Lake Superior
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

18-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.1
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Fish Creek
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T47N, R6W

18-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.11 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T47N, R7W

5-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.7
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.38 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

6-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.14 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

6-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.3
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.46 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T47N, R7W (continued)

6-(5)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

6-(6a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.15 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

6-(6b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.16 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

6-(6c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: 0.14 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

6-(7a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.22 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

6-(7d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 50 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: panfish
Game: beaver
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.28 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

6-(8a)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 18 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

6-(8b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.20 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T47N, R7W (continued)

6-(8c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 26 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.14 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

6-(9)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

6-(10ab)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 25 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.07 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

6-(10ad)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 33 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.12 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

6-(10b)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 23 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.12 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

6-(10d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 27 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.14 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

6-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.1
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, excessive weeds
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.54 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

7-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 14.0
Maximum depth = 33 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: panfish
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T47N, R7W (continued)

9-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.20 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

17-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

17-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.6
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: difficult access off
nearby Highway #2 & town road
Public frontage: all 0.42 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

18-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

18-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: difficult access off
nearby Highway #2
Public frontage: all 0.56 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

18-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.19 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

19-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.9
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, excessive algae bloom
Fishery: panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

23-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T47N, R7W (continued)

27-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.9
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.38 mile
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

32-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

32-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.2
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.39 mile
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

33-(1a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

33-(1c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

33-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

33-(9)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: 0.23 mile
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T47N, R7W (continued)

35-(7)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 25 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T47N, R8W

1-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.6
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.36 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
private development: none

1-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.12 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

1-(16a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: difficult access off
nearby federal forest road
Public frontage: all 0.29 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

1-(16c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.12 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

2-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 13.9
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: 0.60 miles Bayfield
County Forest
Private development: none

2-(9)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

2-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 14.3
Maximum depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 22 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: northern pike, panfish
Game: beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: 0.24 miles Bayfield
County Forest
Private development: one dwelling and
one resort with boat rental

T47N, R8W (continued)

3-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

7-(5)

Hard water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 2.4
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 70 ppm
Deteriorated 6-foot overflow dam at
outlet; normal flow varies with the
time of day as water release from
Iron River Flowage is variable.
Fishery: brown trout, northern pike,
large and smallmouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: unimproved site off
town road
Public frontage: 0.33 miles Bayfield
County and Town of Iron River
Private development: none

8-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.1
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: two dwellings
and one county wayside park,
facilities for picnicking

9-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.24 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

11-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 14.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, excessive algae bloom,
fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.97 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

11-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 28 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

12-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none, private trail
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T47N, R8W (continued)

12-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

12-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.5
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: beaver
Public access: difficult access off
town road
Public frontage: all 0.89 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

12-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.26 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

13-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.0
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: beaver
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

14-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: difficult access off
State Highway #2
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

14-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water levels
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.18 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

17-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

17-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 43 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: unimproved site off
town road
Public frontage: all 0.23 miles Town
of Iron River
Private development: none

T47N, R0W (continued)

17-(9)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.0
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

17-(15b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

17-(15c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

17-(16a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

17-(16b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting, muskrats
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

20-(5c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 40 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

20-(5d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

20-(13)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 8.2
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T47N, R8W (continued)

22-(13)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.18 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

23-(3)

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
Private development: none

23-(14)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.8
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

24-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.7
Maximum depth = 19 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked, small island present
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.98 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

24-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.22 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

24-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.4
Maximum depth = 21 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked, small island present
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.58 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

24-(16a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: unimproved site off
town road
Public frontage: all 0.13 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

24-(16b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.09 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

T47N, R8W (continued)

25-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.9
Maximum depth = 22 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

25-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.4
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

26-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.1
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 36 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.45 miles
Bayfield County
Private development: none

26-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.5
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 26 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

27-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

30-(9)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 26 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

30-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.19 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

32-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.2
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: muskrat
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.63 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

T47N, R8W (continued)

32-(9)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.24 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

32-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 16.1
Maximum depth = 17 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.88 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

33-(7)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

33-(14)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.8
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

35-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.7
Maximum depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: beaver
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

35-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 28 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

35-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.6
Maximum depth = 25 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

36-(9)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.17 miles
Bayfield County
Private development: none

T47N, R9W

1-(1)

Spring pond
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 43 ppm
Outlet stream to Iron River with
estimated normal flow of 0.1 cfs.
Fluctuating water levels
Fishery: brown trout
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

5-(15)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 53 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.15 miles
Bayfield County
Private development: none

7-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.8
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.83 miles
Bayfield County
Private development: none

8-(4)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

8-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

8-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake (Fred Lake)
Acres = 9.9
Maximum depth = 27 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.94 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

9-(12)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 25 ppm
Intermittent outlet feeder to
Muskeg Creek
Fishery: panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.18 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

14-(10)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T47N, R9W (continued)

16-(4)

Soft water, drainage lake
Acres = 1.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 41 ppm
Outlet flow to Dahl Creek estimated
at 0.1 cfs; small feeder springs
enter lake on west side.
Fishery: brook trout
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.20 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

16-(15)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Bass Lake
Fishery: minnows
Game: muskrat
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.23 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

18-(7)

Hard water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 90 ppm
A 5-foot roadway creates lake and
normal outlet flow is estimated
at 0.3 cfs to Sandy Run.
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

18-(13)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.23 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

18-(15a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

18-(15d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

18-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

19-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.08 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

T47N, R9W (continued)

19-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 26 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.15 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

19-(13)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.22 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

20-(3b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.19 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

20-(3d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water levels
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.23 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

20-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.16 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

20-(11c)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum depth = 19 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Fluctuating water level
Fishery: panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.36 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

20-(11d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.28 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

20-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.3
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Fluctuating water levels
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.33 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

T47N, R9W (continued)

21-(13)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.5
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.45 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

22-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.2
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.30 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

22-(13)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

23-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.0
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.38 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

24-(13)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.0
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

25-(13)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.5
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

25-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

26-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.16 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

T47N, R9W (continued)

28-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.2
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.11 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

28-(6)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

28-(7b)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.15 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

28-(7c)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.12 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

28-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 12.0
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.85 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

28-(10)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 7.0
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.09 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

28-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 14.8
Maximum depth = 31 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Fluctuating water level
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 1.10 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

28-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 7.2
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 19 ppm
Landlocked
Fluctuating water level
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.52 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

T47N, R9W (continued)

28-(13)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: unimproved site off town road
Public frontage: all 0.32 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

29-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

29-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.20 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

29-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.10 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

29-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.2
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.44 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: one dwelling

31-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: unimproved site off town road
Public frontage: all 0.12 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

32-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.0
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: 0.32 miles Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

32-(13)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 15 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: difficult access off nearby county road.
Public frontage: all 0.18 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

T47N, R9W (continued)

33-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.3
Maximum depth = 15 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: muskrat, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 1.09 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

33-(14)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.0
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: beaver present
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.48 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

34-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.5
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.40 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

34-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 10 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.28 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

34-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.30 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

35-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 16 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.36 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

36-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.10 miles
Bayfield County Forest
Private development: none

T48N, R4W

6-(8)

Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 114 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

T48N, R5W

7-(4)

Soft water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Outlet feeder stream to Sioux River
with estimated normal flow of 0.7
cfs. Rock water control structure
height 6 feet.
Fishery: brook trout
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

35-(1) (Whittlesey Creek Slough)

Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 3.2
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 71 ppm
Permanent navigable outlet to Lake
Superior.
Fluctuating water level due to Lake
Superior tide.
Fishery: northern pike, panfish
Game: duck nesting, muskrat, beaver
Public access: water access from
Lake Superior
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T48N, R6W

3-(11)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 2 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: muskrat
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.15 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

3-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill.
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.20 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

4-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.13 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

5-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 34 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.30 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T48W, R6W (continued)

7-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.24 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

9-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 11 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.24 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

10-(5)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 3 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: muskrat
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.14 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

12-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.5
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.27 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

13-(1)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.18 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

19-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.9
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.14 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

19-(16)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 2.7
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: muskrat
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

29-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.17 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T48N, R6W (continued)

30-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.20 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

30-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.23 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

35-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.13 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T48N, R7W

3-(14)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.18 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

10-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.2
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.26 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

12-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.4
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: difficult access off
nearby town road.
Public frontage: all 0.30 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

14-(3)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.29 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

14-(7)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.3
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.27 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T48N, R7W (continued)

15-(3)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.19 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

16-(9)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.13 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

21-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.16 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

30-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.7
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: panfish
Game: beaver
Public access: unimproved site off town road.
Public frontage: all 0.60 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

30-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.13 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

31-(1b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.9
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

31-(1d)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: muskrat
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

31-(2)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: beaver
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.15 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T48N, R7W (continued)

31-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.09 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

31-(13)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.2
Maximum depth = 47 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: none
Public access: unimproved site off
town road
Public frontage: all 0.69 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

31-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 13 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.15 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

32-(6b)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.8
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.35 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

32-(6d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 10.3
Maximum depth = 23 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.86 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

32-(7)

Acid, bog lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 20 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.18 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

32-(9)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.6
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.18 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

32-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.13 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T48N, R7W (continued)

32-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 12 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.09 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T48N, R8W

25-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.23 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

25-(9)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 21 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.26 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

34-(5)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 18 ppm
Landlocked, 1.0 acre island present
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: difficult access off
nearby town road
Public frontage: all 0.53 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

35-(2a)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.22 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

35-(2d)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.6
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 9 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: unimproved site off
town road
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

35-(4)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.8
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 14 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.25 miles
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

35-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.6
Maximum depth = 9 feet
M.P.A. = 20 ppm
Landlocked
Stunted panfish
Fishery: northern pike, largemouth
bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

T48N, R8W (continued)

35-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.6
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 12 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.36 mile
Town of Tripp
Private development: none

35-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 2.5
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.25 mile
Bayfield County Forest land
Private development: none

36-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 6.3
Maximum depth = 13 feet
M.P.A. = 31 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.36 mile
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

36-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.5
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.10 mile
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

36-(9)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 8.4
Maximum depth = 14 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: largemouth bass, panfish
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: developed federal access
with limited parking
Public frontage: all 0.53 mile
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

36-(12)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 11.1
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: duck nesting, beaver
Public access: no improved road
Public frontage: all 0.72 mile
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T48N, R9W

36-(1)

Hard water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 117 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Iron River
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T49N, R4W

21-(1a) (old quarry basin)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 36 feet
M.P.A. = 85 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Lake Superior
Fishery: smallmouth bass, panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

21-(1c) (old quarry basin)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.3
Maximum depth = 24 feet
M.P.A. = 156 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: two dwellings

21-(1a) (old quarry basin)
Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 44 feet
M.P.A. = 52 ppm
Outlet to Lake Superior estimated at
0.10 cfs.
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

21-(1d) (old quarry basin)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 42 feet
M.P.A. = 22 ppm
Intermittent outlet to Lake Superior
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

22-(10)

Soft water, seepage lake (old quarry basin)
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 47 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

T49N, R5W

29-(3)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 4.1
Maximum depth = 19 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

31-(14)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T49N, R6W

22-(2)
Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.7
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 4 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.19 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T49N, R6W (continued)

36-(13)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 9.7
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 5 ppm
Landlocked
winterkill
Fishery: minnows
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.62 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T49N, R7W

10-(4)

Spring pond
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 48 ppm
Outlet to East Fork Cranberry River
estimated at 0.20 cfs; beaver dam
control structure.
Fluctuating water level
Fishery: trout
Game: beaver
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

21-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.1
Maximum depth = 7 feet
M.P.A. = 8 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.15 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

34-(15)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.4
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 7 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.19 miles
Chequamegon National Forest
Private development: none

T49N, R9W

5-(9)

(Fish Creek Slough)
Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 11.0
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 94 ppm
Permanent outlet to
Lake Superior; channel often blocked
with sand and debris.
Fluctuating water level
Fishery: northern pike, panfish
Game: none
Public access: unimproved site on private
land off State Highway #13.
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T50N, R3W

6-(8)

Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.8
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 130 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: beaver
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T50N, R4W

2-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.2
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 23 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

2-(9)

Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 58 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

3-(1)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.4
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 17 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

11-(8)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.6
Maximum depth = 4 feet
M.P.A. = 37 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: one dwelling

21-(14)

Hard water, drainage impoundment
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 73 ppm
An earthen dike on Birch Run Creek with a deteriorated tin whistle outlet structure creating impoundment; normal outlet flow estimated at 0.5 cfs
Fishery: forage minnows
Game: nesting ducks
Public access: unimproved site off state road
Public frontage: all 0.20 miles Department of Natural Resources
Private development: none

T50N, R5W

7-(6)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 5.3
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 6 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: wilderness
Public frontage: all 0.36 miles Bayfield County Forest land.
Private development: none

T50N, R7W

5-(15) (Cranberry River Slough)

Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 7.3
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 68 ppm
Permanent navigable outlet to Lake Superior
Fluctuating water level
Fishery: northern pike, panfish
Game: none
Public access: improved site off town road.
Public frontage: public access
Private development: none

5-(16)

Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 68 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: duck nesting
Public access: unimproved site off Highway #13.
Public frontage: 0.50 miles Town of Herbster.
Private development: one dwelling

T50N, R8W

19-(16)

Hard water, seepage lake
Acres = 0.7
Maximum depth = 16 feet
M.P.A. = 78 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

20-(11)

Soft water, seepage lake
Acres = 1.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 26 ppm
Landlocked
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: none
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

20-(16) (Flag River Slough)

Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 20.2
Maximum depth = 10 feet
M.P.A. = 62 ppm
Permanent navigable outlet to Lake Superior.
Fluctuating water level.
Fishery: northern pike, panfish
Game: beaver
Public access: unimproved site off town road on private land; improved access also exists across bay on commercial fisheries docks.
Public frontage: none
Private development: two dwellings

21-(12)

Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 16.6
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 55 ppm
Permanent navigable outlet to Lake Superior.
Fluctuating water level
Fishery: northern pike, panfish
Game: beaver
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: three dwellings

T51N, R3W

7-(13) (Frog Bay)

Soft water, drainage lake
Acres = 3.0
Maximum depth = 5 feet
M.P.A. = 31 ppm
Permanent navigable outlet to Lake Superior
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: northern pike, panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

20-(6,7) (Red Cliff Bay)

Soft water, drainage lake
Acres = 17.2
Maximum depth = 8 feet
M.P.A. = 34 ppm
Permanent navigable outlet to Lake Superior
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: northern pike, panfish
Game: muskrat
Public access: improved access with parking off town road
Public frontage: public access
Private development: one dwelling

31-(2) (Chicago Creek Bay)

Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 1.3
Maximum depth = 6 feet
M.P.A. = 55 ppm
Permanent navigable outlet to Lake Superior
Winterkill, fluctuating water level
Fishery: northern pike, panfish
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T51N, R5W

19-(10) (Saxine Creek Bay)

Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 1.9
Maximum depth = 3 feet
M.P.A. = 102 ppm
Permanent navigable outlet to Lake Superior
Fluctuating water level
Fishery: rainbow trout, panfish, northern pike
Game: none
Public access: none
Public frontage: none
Private development: none

T51N, R6W

32-(4) (Lost Creek Slough)

Hard water, drainage lake
Acres = 15.1
Maximum depth = 11 feet
M.P.A. = 54 ppm
Permanent navigable outlet to Lake Superior
Fluctuating water level
Fishery: northern pike, panfish
Game: none
Public access: improved site off town road
Public frontage: all 1.74 miles
Department of Natural Resources
Private development: two dwellings

T52N, R4W

29-(16)

Soft water, seepage lake

Acres = 2.6

Maximum depth = 10 feet

M.P.A. = 29 ppm

Permanent outlet

to Lake Superior

Winterkill, fluctuating water
level

Fishery: minnows

Game: none

Public access: none

Public frontage: none

Private development: two dwellings

T52N, R5W

36-(12,15) (Sand Bay Slough)

Hard water, drainage lake

Acres = 10.3

Maximum depth = 15 feet

M.P.A. = 63 ppm

Permanent navigable outlet to
Lake Superior

Fluctuating water level

Fishery: northern pike, panfish

Game: muskrat, beaver

Public access: none

Public frontage: none

Private development: none

Streams

A descriptive paragraph of each named stream and unnamed trout stream is provided in this section. Additional detail on physical and chemical characteristics is provided in Appendix II. The stream shown on the county waters map (Fig. 4) include all the permanently flowing streams and streams of intermittent flow, or seasonal flow from lakes on the watershed or that have significance for recreational and management purposes. Information pertaining to the numerous unnamed streams of low flow may be found in the descriptive paragraphs of 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. The relatively unimportant, small unnamed warm water feeder streams are not described individually. The fish referred to in this discussion are placed in the category of mudminnows because of size rather than taxonomically and 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 streams 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.

The Wisconsin Trout Stream Bulletin provides the following classification of trout streams:

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 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 carry-over 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 around 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.

Bark River, T50N, R7W, Section 26 to Section 1. Surface Acres = 7.8, Miles = 5.6, Gradient = 54 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 70 ppm.

A medium-sized spring fed trout stream located in north central Bayfield County and flowing north into Lake Superior. South of State Highway 13, it is Class Ia trout water while above, or north of Highway 13, it is Class IIa. Brook, brown, and rainbow (steelhead) trout are present with browns predominating in the lower stretches and brooks being more abundant in the upper portion of the stream. The brown and rainbow trout are lake run fish which move up into the stream each year to spawn. The rainbow trout are spring spawners while the brown trout spawn in late summer around the latter part of August. Stream bottom types vary, with the lower stretches being mostly sand, gravel, and clay, while the upper stretches are mixed sand, gravel and boulders. The upper portion of the stream has an extremely high gradient and flows through a deep ravine. Large amounts of debris have accumulated along this portion of the stream making fishing difficult. Angling along the lower stretches is hampered by a fairly heavy growth of overhanging tag alder. The wildlife value includes, beaver in the lower stretches, some nesting mallards, black ducks, and blue-winged teal, and other migratory ducks in the spring and fall. A town bridge at the upper end (Section 23) and a state-owned bridge at the lower end (Section 1) provide the only points of easy access. This leaves a section four miles in length which does not have an access by public road. In addition to the public frontage provided at the two road crossings, Bayfield County owns 4.22 miles of frontage.

Bearsdale Creek, T44, R8 Section 8 to Section 6. Surface Acres = 2.7, Miles = 2.0, Gradient = 20 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 39 ppm.

Bearsdale Creek lies on a level outwash plain on the southern edge of an area known as the "Jack Pine Barrens." It originates from Bearsdale Springs---a spring area made up of two impounded spring ponds. This short stream is unique in that it is landlocked. After flowing for two miles, it disperses over a flat sandy area in Section 6, and sinks into the ground. Brook trout inhabit the entire length of the stream and is classed as Class III brook trout water. In addition to brook trout, minnow species are also found in the stream and include longnose dace, blacknose dace, common shiners, northern creek chubs, and sculpin. Stream bottom type is almost entirely sand, however, a few gravel areas are present. Its watershed vegetation is mostly tag alder-shrub swamp and fresh meadow. In the past, beaver use of this stream has been extensive, however, no recent activity has been noted. Muskrats and migratory waterfowl also use the stream. Bearsdale Creek is crossed by one town road in Section 6, however, an old logging trail in Section 5 and Federal Forest Road 1807 can also be used to gain access. The entire stream flows through Chequamegon National Forest land.

Big Brook, T44N, R8W, Section 28 to T43N, R8W, Section 26. Surface Acres = 12.5, Miles = 6.5, Gradient = 10 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 28 ppm.

A stream located on rolling glacial moraine soils in southwestern Bayfield County. After leaving Big Brook Lake, its headwaters, it flows 6.5 miles in a southeasterly direction where it empties into the Namekagon River. One feeder stream, known as Little Brook, empties into Big Brook approximately two miles downstream from its source while another feeder, Fondeau Creek, enters about 3.5 miles downstream from the headwaters. Little Brook is a small gravel bottomed feeder that provides excellent spawning habitat for native trout while Fondeau Creek is a warm water drainage feeder with minnows as its fish population. The entire length of Big Brook is trout water, with that part above the bridge in Section 11 considered to be Class Ia, while that below the bridge being Class IIa. Both brook and brown trout are present, but, brook trout predominate upstream from the bridge in Section 11 with brown trout being the more common trout downstream from the bridge.

There are two man-made dams on the stream that hold small heads of water and create flat shallow areas above them. These shallow areas are filled with aquatic vegetation and detract from the quality of the stream for trout. The stream has also experienced considerable cover damage during the past decade. Special beaver removal programs in 1963 and 1964, along with a liberalized beaver season in 1964, have combined to eliminate beaver from the stream with no recent beaver activity observed. A complete habitat improvement project has been undertaken on Big Brook, with about 3/4 mile of stream improvement completed with the installation of devices.

At the present time the watershed vegetation is 90 percent forest cover with mixed hardwoods interspersed with scattered balsam and pine. Aspen and tag alder are common along the stream bank and are largely responsible for attracting the large numbers of beaver mentioned earlier. Besides beaver, the wildlife values consist of muskrat and nesting puddle ducks as well as considerable use by migratory waterfowl during spring and fall. Public fishing rights which extend back 66 feet from the stream banks have been obtained by the Department of Natural Resources through permanent easements on 3.50 miles of Big Brook stream bank. Four bridges cross Big Brook and 1.60 miles of stream frontage is in Chequamegon National Forest land ownership.

Birch Run Creek, T50N, R4W, Section 21 to Section 27. Surface Acres = 0.5, Miles = 0.8, Gradient = 250 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 110 ppm.

A small, cold water brook trout stream flowing into Lake Superior. A gravel bottom concrete raceway is located at the headwaters of this stream and has been used by the Bayfield Hatchery as a rearing facility for over 60 years. This large rearing facility is presently used primarily to raise lake trout since water of high quality is supplied by springs.

A dam constructed downstream from the headwater raceway, located in Section 21, is also used as a rearing facility by the Bayfield Hatchery, and the dam creates an obstacle to the movement of native trout in the stream. The dam was built and is owned by the Department of Natural Resources. It has a drop inlet structure that holds back a six-foot head of water. The entire stream below the flowage, to Lake Superior, is classified as Class IIb brook trout water. Since the stream has been judged to be non-navigable, a wildlife pond was constructed in Section 22 adjacent to the stream in 1966. This pond diverts water from the stream by a 12-inch culvert and then returns it again by another 12-inch culvert further downstream. Stream bottom type is entirely sand and gravel. Other than a few migratory waterfowl that use the pond in Section 21 and the pond adjacent to the stream in Section 22, wildlife values are limited. Two town roads and State Highway 13 cross the stream and the entire length of stream is owned by the Bureau of Fish Management of the Department of Natural Resources.

Blaine Creek, T49N, R9W, Section 26 to Section 23. Surface Acres = N/A, Miles = 1.7, Gradient = 60 feet per mile, M.P.A. = N/A

A small, intermittent drainage feeder to East Fork Iron River. Due to the unpredictable seasonal flow of water, it has little fish or wildlife value. The stream is accessible at two road crossings and 1.80 miles of stream bank is in Bayfield County ownership.

Blazer Creek, T44N, R5W, Section 34 to Section 26. Surface Acres = 0.8, Miles = 2.3, Gradient = 43 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 69 ppm.

A small, cold water brook trout stream containing a good spawning area and tributary to the Marengo River. The spring water source makes it well suited for brook trout (Class IIa). There are also a few brown trout present. Stream bottom types are mostly sand and gravel, however, some silt is evident along upper stream areas. Stream bank vegetation is mostly tag alder, but the stream banks are open in places, giving rise to marshy edges. Due to the small size, wildlife value is limited. Federal Forest road 194 crosses the stream in Section 26 and the entire stream length is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Bolen Creek, T46N, R7W, Section 14 to Section 22. Surface Acres = 1.7, Miles = 1.4, Gradient = 43 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 108 ppm.

A small, cold water spring stream (Class Ia) flowing southeasterly into the White River. Brook and brown trout are common. Other fish present include sculpin, mudminnow, longnose dace, blacknose dace, northern creek chub, and white sucker. Although Bolen Creek is small in size, it has quite a large flow at its outlet and provides a good trout spawning area for the White River. Several stream improvement devices (log deflectors) are present below the road crossing in Section 22. Wildlife values are limited to a few migrating waterfowl in the spring and fall. Access to the stream is provided by one road crossing with parking, and the lower 0.2 mile of stream frontage is in Department of Natural Resources ownership.

Bono Creek, T48N, R5W, Section 14 to T48N, R4W, Section 18. Surface Acres = 2.2, Miles = 3.3, Gradient = 105 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 243 ppm.

A short, warm water drainage stream in the red clay region of northeast Bayfield County, tributary to Lake Superior. Fish population consists of mostly minnows, however, other species such as northern pike and yellow perch from Lake Superior frequent the stream. The stream is characterized by extreme fluctuations in water levels and a large, deep estuary near the lake. Wildlife values are limited to a few migratory waterfowl in the downstream areas during spring and fall. Two town roads along with State Highway 13 provide the only public access to the stream. The entire stream flows through privately-owned land.

Boyd Creek, T48N, R5W, Section 21 to Section 25. Surface Acres = 2.3, Miles = 3.6, Gradient = 111 feet per mile, M.P.A. = Unmeasurable.

A short, warm water drainage stream which lies in the red clay region of northeast Bayfield County and empties into Chequamegon Bay of Lake Superior. This stream has a deep red color caused by wastes from the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, a producer of military explosives. These wastes include acid washings, sellite wastes or "red waters", and cooling waters. No aquatic life exists and hence the latest report is that the company has suspended operations at this plant. The stream has no wildlife value. Two town roads and State Highway 13 cross the stream and provide the only public frontage on the stream.

Brickyard Creek, T50N, R4W, Section 2 to T50N, R3W, Section 6. Surface Acres = 1.6, Miles = 2.6, Gradient = 211 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 66 ppm.

A small, cold water brook trout stream flowing from the east edge of the Bayfield Peninsula Ridge into Lake Superior. Brook trout are common and the entire length of the stream is considered to be Class IIb trout water. This high gradient stream has a very small discharge of water and lacks sufficient instream cover to support a large trout population. The stream flows through a deep ravine, making access to it quite difficult. Stream bottom types are mostly sand and boulders. Stream bank vegetation is mostly mixed hardwood and conifer. Because of its small size, wildlife values are limited. State Highway 13 crosses in Section 6 and provides the only public frontage.

Camp One Creek, T47N, R7W, Section 33 to Section 32. Surface Acres = 0.3, Miles = 0.8, Gradient = 19 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 12 ppm.

A small, landlocked drainage stream originating at the outlet of Camp One Lake and flowing in a northwesterly direction into Finger Lake. During dry periods the flow is intermittent. The stream supports a warm water fish population of minnows. Willow and tag alder, along with a few scattered swamp hardwoods, make up the bank vegetation. Beaver have been active and muskrat are usually present. During high water periods, the stream is probably used by migratory waterfowl. Access is available at one road crossing, and 0.60 mile of stream frontage is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Cap Creek, T⁴³N, R⁶W, Section 30 to T⁴³N, R⁷W, Section 22. Surface Acres = 7.2, Miles = 4.6, Gradient = 13 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 37 ppm.

Flowing from a willow-shrub swamp inhabited by beaver, Cap Creek flows west into the Namekagon River. In 1961 the lower 300 feet of this stream was relocated so that instead of flowing into the Namekagon River at a direct upstream angle, it now enters into the river at a downstream angle. The upper portion of this stream is Class III trout water, however, the lower stream is classed as minnow water even though there are probably a few trout present. The low quality of the downstream area is due largely to the extensive damage caused to the stream by numerous beaver dams. Both brook and brown trout are present but, a variety of minnows are also abundant throughout. Muskrats are common along the lower portion and a few migratory ducks may also be found here. Other than one town road which crosses the stream in Section 26, the entire length is privately-owned. Public fishing rights have been obtained by the Department of Natural Resources through permanent easement on three-quarters of a mile of stream bank (both sides).

Castle Creek, T⁴⁴N, R⁵W, Section 34 to T⁴³N, R⁵W, Section 7. Surface Acres = 5.0, Miles = 4.1, Gradient = 18 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 39 ppm.

Drains a large tag alder-shrub swamp and empties into the east bay of Namekagon Lake. The stream receives a considerable amount of spring seepage and is able to support trout. The entire length of the stream and its one feeder in Section 7 are Class III brook trout waters. Besides brook trout, a variety of minnows are present with Johnny darter, brook stickleback, northern creek chubs, redbelly dace, and burbot being the most common. Stream bottom types are mostly sand and gravel, however, extensive beaver damage on both the stream and its one major feeder has resulted in considerable siltation of the stream bottom. The extensive beaver damage has undoubtedly degraded the quality of the stream. Besides beaver, muskrat are also present, and a few nesting puddle ducks can be found in those areas where flowages exist. Three federal forest roads cross the stream, and 6.0 miles of frontage (both banks) is in Chequamegon National Forest and State of Wisconsin ownership.

Chicago Creek, T⁵¹N, R⁴W, Section 36 to T⁵¹N, R³W, Section 31. Surface Acres = 0.7, Miles = 1.9, Gradient = 156 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 92 ppm.

A small, cold water spring stream flowing from the east edge of the Bayfield Peninsula Ridge into Lake Superior. A small spring located a few hundred feet east of the State Highway 13 road crossing in Section 25 provides a permanent water source for the stream below. The stream flow above this point is usually intermittent. Brook trout are common and it is considered to be Class IIa trout water. Because of the small size, wildlife values are limited. Two roads cross Chicago Creek, and 0.56 mile of its stream banks are owned by Bayfield County.

Cole Creek, T43N, R9W, Section 16 to Section 19. Surface Acres = 1.9, Miles = 3.2, Gradient = 15 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 22 ppm.

A small, low gradient, warm water drainage stream flowing into the Totogatic River in Douglas County. Beaver activity in the headwaters, along with extensive swamp and bog drainage, make for extremely poor water quality conditions. This drainage stream has an unstable muck and sand bottom and contains a fish population of common shiner, brook stickleback, and mudminnow. Besides beaver being present, a limited number of ducks utilize the stream and its adjacent wetlands. The stream is accessible at its headwaters by State Highway 27, however, most of the stream is completely inaccessible. The entire length of stream is on Bayfield County Forest lands.

Cranberry River, T50N, R7W, Section 32 to Section 5. Surface Acres = 16.7, Miles = 6.6, Gradient = 68 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 55 ppm.

A short stream with a spring water source, located in north central Bayfield County, and draining an area of approximately 27 square miles. It begins about six miles south of the town of Herbster and flows in a northerly direction into Lake Superior. The East Fork of the Cranberry River is the major tributary and actually contributes about 80 to 90 percent of the flow of the Cranberry River. The only other tributary to the Cranberry River is the West Fork of the Cranberry River, however, it has a very small flow (< 0.1 cfs) and is not considered to be trout water. The Cranberry River as well as its major tributary, the East Fork, are both Class Ia trout water. Brook, brown, and rainbow trout are present in the stream. Browns and rainbows are by far the most abundant trout. This stream receives runs of rainbow trout and brown trout each year from Lake Superior, which provide the bulk of the sport fishery. The rainbow trout make their runs both spring and fall while the browns run in late summer, around the latter part of August. Other fish present are white sucker, mudminnow, longnose sucker, northern creek chub, and sculpin. Northern pike and yellow perch are also common in the area where the stream enters the lake.

Almost 10 percent of the watershed is in agricultural use, with the other 90 percent wooded with upland and swamp hardwoods. Bottom types are mostly sand and gravel, however, there are some areas of rubble, clay and an occasional boulder. Beaver are common and muskrat are present along most of the stream. Waterfowl nest along the lower reaches, with other migratory waterfowl using the entire stream during spring and fall migration. There is considerable private development near the outlet at the Village of Herbster. The Cranberry River was named for the large cranberry marshes that existed near the mouth. The river is crossed by four road bridges and 3.0 miles of stream banks in public frontage in Bayfield County ownership.

Dahl Creek, T47N, R9W, Section 15 to Section 3. Surface Acres = 1.3, Miles = 2.6, Gradient = 31 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 32 ppm.

A small stream originating at the outlet of Crystal Lake and flowing north into Muskeg Creek. It flows through a tag alder-shrub swamp. Bank spring seepage along its course greatly improves the water quality. Stream bottom types are mostly sand and gravel, that provides Muskeg Creek with a good spawning area. The stream flows through one small, unnamed drainage lake with numerous bank springs in Section 16. Brook trout are common to the stream. Dahl Creek is considered to be Class Ib brook trout water. Because of the small size, wildlife values are limited. Two roads cross the stream and 2.1 miles of stream bank is in Bayfield County Forest ownership.

DeChamps Creek, T48N, R8W, Section 33 to Section 20. Surface Acres = 1.0, Miles = 2.7, Gradient = 55 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 43 ppm.

A small, cold water spring stream originating from DeChamps Creek Springs and flowing in a northerly direction into Hill Creek. The stream has one small gravel bottomed feeder which joins it in Section 29. This small feeder and DeChamps Creek probably provide the Iron River watershed with an excellent spawning area for native trout. Both brook and brown trout are common to the stream (Class Ia) and its feeder in Section 29. There is a sharp contrast of stream bottom types from one end of the stream to the other. The lower end of the stream is 100 percent sand, while the upper headwaters area is 100 percent gravel bottomed. The stream is bordered by mixed hardwoods and conifers, except for a short stretch along the lower reaches where it is bordered by firm pasture. Approximately 20 percent of the two square mile watershed is being used for agriculture. Waterfowl and furbearer use is minor. Three road bridges cross the stream, and 0.60 mile of stream frontage is in Bayfield County ownership.

East Fork Cranberry River, T49N, R7W, Section 14 to T50N, R7W, Section 20. Surface Acres = 17.4, Miles = 7.2, Gradient = 71 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 60 ppm.

The major feeder of the Cranberry River, this stream originates in Section 14, T49N, R7W, and flows in a northwesterly direction, where it is joined by Lenawee Creek in Section 3, T49N, R7W and one unnamed feeder in Section 28, T50N, R7W. These are the only feeders to this stream and both are considered to be trout water. The entire length of the East Fork of the Cranberry River is Class Ia trout water. Brook, brown, and rainbow trout are present, however, browns and rainbows are the most abundant. The stream receives a run of lake run rainbow trout and brown trout each year. The rainbows make their runs both spring and fall, while the browns make their run in either late August or early September. Most of the brown and rainbow trout in the stream are either sub-legal yearling or two-year old offspring of lake run fish. After two summers residence in the stream, these fish will return to Lake Superior until it is time to return

as adults and spawn, thus repeating the cycle. The most common warm water forage fish present are white sucker, mudminnow, longnose sucker, northern creek chub, and sculpin.

The East Fork of the Cranberry River drains relatively wild land with only 4 percent of its watershed used for agriculture. Bottom types are mostly sand and gravel with rubble and boulders common in places. Wildlife values are limited to migratory waterfowl and a few beaver and muskrat. Very little private development exists along the stream. Access to the stream is fairly good with five road bridges crossing the stream and a town road paralleling the lower $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of stream. A total of 4.54 miles of stream bank frontage is in public ownership with 2.64 miles in Bayfield County Forest land, 1.60 miles as Chequamegon National Forest land, and 0.30 mile in other Bayfield County ownership.

East Fork Flag River, T49N, R7W, Section 18 to T49N, R8W, Section 2. Surface Acres = 4.6, Miles = 3.8, Gradient = 112 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 76 ppm.

An inaccessible spring feeder to the Flag River located in northwest Bayfield County. The entire 3.80 miles of stream drains wild land and is accessible only at the downstream end in Section 2. Most of the East Fork's water supply is provided by one unnamed feeder in Section 2 and numerous instream and bank springs. Brook, brown and rainbow trout are present (Class Ia), however, brown and rainbow trout are the most abundant. Lake run rainbow and brown trout provide the bulk of the sport fishery. The rainbows make their runs in both spring and fall with the bigger run coming in the spring. The brown trout make their run in late summer, around the latter part of August.

Stream flows are adequate, but large fluctuations in water levels are a management problem. Stream bottom type is mostly gravel, however, some areas of sand, clay and boulders are also present. None of the watershed is being used for agriculture and most of the bank vegetation is either upland or swamp hardwoods. Waterfowl and furbearer use is not significant; however, there is some evidence of beaver activity in the downstream portion. A dead end road in Section 2 provides the only point of access to the stream and 6.60 miles of stream bank frontage is in Bayfield County Forest ownership.

East Fork Ghost Creek, T43N, R5W, Section 32. Surface Acres = 0.4, Miles = 0.4, Gradient = 66 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 20 ppm.

A warm water minnow stream draining a large swampy area of southeast Bayfield County. Only 0.38 mile of stream lies in Bayfield County with the remaining length in northeast Sawyer County, draining large spruce and cedar bogs. The water quality is characterized by being quite infertile, slightly acidic, and dark brown in color. Most of the stream is bordered by a tag alder-shrub swamp and in several places beaver have dammed the stream, creating broad open meadow areas. A few ducks may

frequent the beaver ponds during the migratory season. There are no roads crossing the stream in Bayfield County, making it relatively inaccessible. The entire stream lies within the Chequamegon National Forest.

East Fork Iron River, T48N, R8W, Section 2 to T49N, R9W, Section 15. Surface Acres = 29.0, Miles = 12.6, Gradient = 24 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 67 ppm.

A small stream with a spring water source, originating as two small spring fed streamlets, in Section 2, T48N, R8W, and flowing northwest for 12.60 miles into the Orienta Flowage. Four major named streams empty into the East Fork and provide most of the water it carries. The four are in the order in which they join the stream, Middle Creek, Schacte Creek, Hill Creek, and Kolin Creek with another feeder, Blaine Creek, contributing drainage only during periods of runoff. All four streams support trout and are largely responsible for the excellent water quality in the East Fork of the Iron River. The red clay-sandy soils of the watershed are subject to quick runoff during periods of heavy rains. This usually results in damage to instream cover. The entire length is Class Ia trout water with brook, brown, and rainbow trout present. Brook and brown trout provide the bulk of the sport fishery; however, a small resident spawning population of rainbow trout has managed to survive from fish stockings made during the 40's. Bottom types are mostly sand, gravel, and boulders, with an occasional deposit of silt. Beaver and muskrat are present along with nesting ducks and other migratory waterfowl. The stream is accessible at seven bridge crossings, and 5.20 miles of stream bank frontage is Bayfield County and Chequamegon National Forest owned.

East Fork White River, T46N, R8W, Section 3 to T46N, R7W, Section 17. Surface Acres = 3.9, Miles = 2.3, Gradient = 30 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 73 ppm.

A small stream with a lake drainage water source, it originates at the outlet of Flynn Lake and passes through several drainage lakes before finally joining the White River in Section 17. After flowing out of Flynn Lake, the stream passes through Hildur Lake, Bog Lake, Bear Lake, Delta Lake, and Hay Lake in that order. A badly deteriorated log dam on the outlet of Hay Lake is the only water control structure on the stream. Carson Pond, a large impounded spring area in Section 17, T46N, R7W, also empties into this stream below Hay Lake, and has a base flow estimated to average 0.6 cubic feet per second. The East Fork of the White River is Class IIa trout water from the outlet of Hay Lake downstream to the White River. Both brook and brown trout are present, with brown trout being the more abundant. Bottom types are mostly sand and gravel, with spawning gravel being plentiful in the practically continuous riffle areas classified as trout water. The stream is used extensively by migratory and nesting waterfowl. Beaver and muskrat use is less important. The stream is accessible at five road crossings, and there is no other public frontage.

Eau Claire River, T44N, R9W, Section 9 to Section 19. Surface Acres = 3.1, Miles = 1.0, Gradient = 13 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 68 ppm.

A large warm water drainage stream that originates at the outlet of Upper Eau Claire Lake and flows in an easterly direction through Middle and Lower Eau Claire Lakes. Most of the river is located in Douglas County. It ultimately empties into the St. Croix River near Gordon. Dams are located at the outlets of Upper and Middle Eau Claire Lakes. Both structures are overflow dams and are owned by Bayfield County. The dam on Upper Eau Claire Lake has a three-foot head, while the dam at the Middle Eau Claire Lake outlet holds back a four-foot head of water. The Eau Claire River supports a warm water fish population with walleye, northern pike, muskellunge, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, rock bass, bullheads, black crappies, and perch being most common. The most common rough fish are white suckers and redhorse along with a variety of minnows. Walleyes run up the river from Middle Eau Claire Lake and utilize the stream as a spawning area. Bottom types on these two stretches of the river are mostly gravel and boulders. The Eau Claire River has high scenic value and is considered a prime vacation area by many. The river has limited furbearer value, but nesting and migratory waterfowl use is significant. Two road bridges between Upper and Middle Eau Claire Lake and one bridge between Middle and Lower Eau Claire Lake provide the only public frontage on the stream.

Eighteen Mile Creek, T44N, R7W, Section 29 to T45N, R6W, Section 10. Surface Acres = 19.7, Miles = 13.4, Gradient = 40 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 69 ppm.

A medium-sized, cold water spring stream which originates at the outlet of Diamond Lake in Section 29 and flows in a northeasterly direction for 13 miles to its confluence with Long Lake Branch. Its principal water tributaries are Tader Creek, Eighteen Mile Creek Spring pond and two unnamed feeders, all of which are excellent trout spawning feeders. Numerous bank springs also feed the stream throughout its middle and upper stretches. Both brook and brown trout are present but brown trout are the most abundant. This Class Ia trout stream receives considerable fishing pressure and is probably one of the better trout streams in Bayfield County.

Eighteen Mile Creek flows through predominately wild land, with stream bank cover ranging from dense shrub marsh along the headwaters, to mixed hardwoods with scattered conifers adjacent to the middle stretches, and small amounts of agricultural pasture land along downstream areas. Where the stream joins the Long Lake Branch, it flows through a wide swampy area known as the Bibon Swamp. Here, bank vegetation is mostly tag alder and marsh grasses. The lower portion of the stream was severely damaged in 1952 when highway fill for the Highway 13 bridge washed out and was deposited in the stream. This portion of the stream has since been restored by blasting a new channel and stabilizing its banks.

Bottom types vary from sand, gravel and clay on the lower end to mostly sand, gravel and silt in the upper swampy areas. Some boulders and rubble can also be found along the middle portion of the stream. Instream cover consists mainly of undercut banks and fallen logs with stumps, debris, and brush common in places. Beaver and muskrat are common to the stream and migratory waterfowl use the stream during spring and fall migrations. Eight road bridges cross the stream, and 15.8 miles of stream bank frontage is in Bayfield County and Chequamegon National Forest land ownership.

Fish Creek, T47N, R5W, Section 1 to T48N, R5W, Section 36. Surface Acres = 5.5, Miles = 0.9, Gradient = 7 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 80 ppm.

A wide, short, sluggish stream which originates at the juncture of North and South Fish Creeks and empties into Chequamegon Bay of Lake Superior. North Fish Creek contributes most of the water that Fish Creek carries, since South Fish Creek is intermittent most of the year. Fish Creek flows through a wide, open marsh known as the Fish Creek Slough. Bottom types are unstable with shifting sands predominating. It does not have a resident trout population, however, lake run trout do move through this stream during spring and fall spawning migrations. The spring run is made up mostly of rainbow trout, while the fall run is made up of both browns and rainbows. The brown trout that migrate up the river in late August are the more important of the two species making ten fall spawning runs. In addition to the migratory (anadromous) trout, a warm water fish population of northern pike, largemouth bass, yellow perch, and a variety of minnows also exist in the creek. The wide marsh land bordering Fish Creek provides excellent nesting habitat for waterfowl of all types and has been recommended to ornithologists nationwide as one of the few accessible waterfowl marsh areas in northern Wisconsin. The Fish Creek area is extensively used by fisherman and waterfowl hunters alike. A privately-owned 27 acre tract of land in Section 36, T48N, R5W is presently being used as a disposal area for solid wastes by the town of Barksdale. This detracts from the scenic and aesthetic values of the river and adjoining marshland. One federally-owned bridge crosses the stream and provides the only public frontage.

Fish Creek, T48N, R9W, Section 19 to T49N, R9W, Section 5. Surface Acres = 10.1, Miles = 13.9, Gradient = 32 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 120 ppm.

A lengthy stream originating in Section 19, T48N, R9W and flowing in a northerly direction along the Bayfield-Douglas County line. It ultimately empties into Lake Superior. The stream lies down in a deep ravine and drains the red clay and, nearly level, pink sands region of northwest Bayfield County. Because the upper end drains a marshy area, water temperatures are high and water quality is poor. In the middle of Section 13, T48N, R10W, springs enter the stream and temperatures drop thus enabling this part of the stream to support a small, native brook trout population (Class IIa). Favorable conditions for trout exist for

about 2.8 miles downstream from this point until conditions once again deteriorate into poor trout habitat. In dry weather, stream flows below Section 6, T48N, R9W, fluctuate widely. This area is only inhabited by minnows, with mudminnows, white suckers, longnose dace, northern creek chubs and sculpins predominating. A warm water minnow feeder enters the stream in Section 18, T49N, R9W, while all remaining feeders are intermittent most of the year. A significant amount of the upper stream length is bordered by pastured upland, and erosion problems are serious. Water in the lower portions of the stream is usually quite turbid as a result of this erosion problem. Furbearer and waterfowl use is limited. The stream is accessible at six road crossings, and 3.20 miles of stream frontage is in Bayfield County ownership.

Five Mile Creek, T43N, R7W, Section 14 to Section 22. Surface Acres = 1.0, Miles = 2.1, Gradient = 25 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 42 ppm.

A small, warm water drainage stream that flows in a westerly direction into the Namekagon River. The stream has one man-made dam located in Section 22 that floods approximately five acres. This stream has also had a history of heavy beaver concentration with several dams presently scattered throughout its stream length. The stream is heavily silted with no definite stream channel in many places. Brook and brown trout are present, with the entire stream length considered to be Class III trout water. White sucker, northern creek chub, and common shiner are also common with sculpin, log perch, longnose dace, blacknose dace, brook sticklebacks and mudminnows also present. Muskrats are common, along with a few nesting puddle ducks. It also receives moderate use by migratory waterfowl. It is accessible at one county road bridge, which is its only public frontage.

Flag River, T49N, R7W, Section 30 to T50N, R8W, Section 29. Surface Acres = 32.1, Miles = 12.6, Gradient = 39 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 83 ppm.

A moderately large stream with a spring water source, located in northwest Bayfield County, and draining an area of 32.1 square miles. It begins twelve miles southeast of the town of Port Wing and flows in a northwesterly direction into Lake Superior. This stream was named for the great quantity of blue flags of emergent vegetation that were in the bay-like entrance of the mouth of the stream. Water from the East Fork of the Flag River and Bibon Lake are the major water tributaries to the Flag River, however, numerous unnamed feeder streams to the river also supply much water.

The stream is excellent for trout (Class Ia) and receives runs of rainbow and brown trout from Lake Superior. Brook trout are present but contribute little to the sport fisherman's creel. The rainbows have both spring and fall spawning migrations, with the spring spawning run being by far the larger in numbers. The brown trout make only one spawning run each year, around the latter part of August. In 1962 and again in 1968, numerous stream improvement devices were installed in Sections 27 and 28 to provide pools and reduce erosion. In 1962, a 500-foot long

sheet revetment was installed at the mouth of the Flag River, for the purpose of keeping the outlet open and to provide freedom of movement for the lake run trout.

Stream flows average more than 20.0 cubic feet per second, but there are wide fluctuations in discharge rates that are a management problem. Stream bottom types are mostly sand in lower stream areas, changing to mostly gravel in upper stretches. Approximately 12 percent of the watershed land cover is being used for agriculture, while the remaining 88 percent is wild and undeveloped. Beaver and muskrat are common as are nesting waterfowl. Almost the entire stream length is publicly-owned, with 22.8 miles of frontage in the Bayfield County Forest and 0.6 mile of frontage owned by the Department of Natural Resources. Also, a total of one-half mile of permanent public fishing easements on both sides of the river have been acquired by the Department of Natural Resources. The state also owns two adjoining parcels of land totaling 58 acres. A total of four road bridges cross the stream, with other public access points located at the terminals of dead end town roads.

Fondeau Creek, T43N, R8W, Section 1 to Section 11. Surface Acres = 0.7, Miles = 1.5, Gradient = 34 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 26 ppm.

A small, warm water drainage stream flowing southwest into Big Brook. Wiley and Cable Lakes, and four unnamed lakes, lie within the Fondeau Creek watershed which is almost entirely tag alder-shrub swamp. It is a sluggish and unstable muck-bottomed stream. The fish population consists of longnose dace, common shiners, creek chubs, and brook sticklebacks. Beaver use is extensive along most of the stream. Muskrats are common, along with a few nesting puddle ducks. Migratory waterfowl use is minor. One town road crosses the stream and it has no other public frontage.

Four Mile Creek, T49N, R5W, Section 19 to Section 25. Surface Acres = 6.3, Miles = 4.7, Gradient = 53 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 62 ppm.

A small, cold water trout stream that provides a good spawning area for the trout in the Sioux River. The stream has a spring water source in Section 18. Four Mile Creek flows in an easterly direction for 4.7 miles, where it joins the Sioux River. This stream has no permanent feeders or lakes occurring along its course. The entire stream is classified as Class Ia trout water with brook, brown, and rainbow trout all present. This stream receives migrations of lake run rainbow and brown trout from Lake Superior. These lake run fish provide the bulk of the sport fishery. Eight farms account for five percent of the watershed land use, while the remaining 95 percent is wild-untillable land. The stream is non-navigable at its headwaters. It has a bottom type of fine sand. The stream is considered navigable at its confluence with the

Sioux River, and here, the bottom type is mostly sand and boulders, however, gravel, silt, and hardpan are also present. The stream has good instream cover in the form of undercut banks and pools. Beaver are not presently active on Four Mile Creek, and its waterfowl value is limited. Three road bridges cross the stream, and 1.00 mile of stream bank frontage is in Bayfield County ownership.

Ghost Creek, T43N, R5W, Section 20 to Section 31. Surface Acres = 4.0, Miles = 2.2, Gradient = 18 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 36 ppm.

A warm water, drainage stream that flows out of Ghost Lake, Bayfield County, south into Sawyer County, where it eventually joins the West Fork of the Chippewa River. It drains cedar-spruce bogs and tag alder-shrub swamps inhabited by beaver. It is primarily a minnow stream with mudminnows very abundant, and redbelly dace, brook sticklebacks and northern creek chubs being common. Muskrat are also common, and puddle ducks nest along the edge of the many beaver marshes and shrub swamp wetlands. Migratory waterfowl use is also extensive during spring and fall. The stream is crossed by two road bridges, and 3.76 miles of public frontage is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Halls Creek, T47N, R8W, Section 19 to T47N, R9W, Section 13. Surface Acres = 0.5, Miles = 1.1, Gradient = 9 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 45 ppm.

A small drainage stream originating at the outlet of Spider Lake and flowing in a northerly direction into the Iron River. This stream drains a large tag alder swamp that borders the stream for most of its length. The entire stream is classed as minnow water; however, trout from the Iron River may move up into the lower portion of the stream occasionally. Because of the small size, wildlife values are limited. The stream is accessible at two bridge crossings, and 0.5 miles of stream frontage is in Bayfield County ownership.

Hanson Creek, T46N, R7W, Section 34 to Section 25. Surface Acres = 1.8, Miles = 3.7, Gradient = 31 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 112 ppm.

This stream begins as a warm water, drainage stream from Kern Lake, however, downstream it picks up considerable spring water before finally emptying into the White River. The lower 2.9 miles of Hanson Creek is considered to be Class III brook trout water, while the upper 0.9 mile is classed as minnow water. Muck is the predominate bottom type in the headwaters region, with red clay overlain with silt as the predominate type downstream. The stream flows slowly through a thick tag alder swamp in its headwaters, while the lower stretches are bordered by firm meadow pasture. Cattle have caused considerable bank damage to the lower portion of the stream. The stream is crossed by two road bridges (one is private), and 1.70 miles of stream frontage is in Bayfield County ownership.

Hawkins Creek, T44N, R5W, Section 1 to T45N, R5W, Section 34. Surface Acres = 3.0, Miles = 3.5, Gradient = 100 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 36 ppm.

A small, brook trout stream (Class Ib) beginning from springs located in Section 36 and flowing north into Morgan Creek. It is located at the base of the highest point in Bayfield County, and hence has a relatively steep gradient. A small feeder entering the stream from the south contributes about 10 percent of the water carried by Hawkins Creek and is considered to be minnow water. Bottom types are mostly rubble, sand, and gravel with an occasional boulder. Bordering stream bank vegetation is entirely mixed upland hardwoods. Furbearer and waterfowl use is limited. The stream is accessible by one federal bridge, and 1.60 miles of frontage is in Chequamegon National Forest and Bayfield County ownership.

Hill Creek, T48N, R8W, Section 20 to Section 6. Surface Acres = 5.1, Miles = 2.8, Gradient = 14 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 57 ppm.

Originating where Townsend and DeChamps Creeks join together, Hill Creek flows generally north into the East Fork of the Iron River. Brook, brown, and an occasional rainbow trout from the East Fork Iron River inhabit this stream, all of which is considered Class Ia trout water. Because of extensive farming in the upper reaches of its watershed, Hill Creek is subject to turbid water conditions during large runoff periods. The entire length of Hill Creek is considered to be navigable with average discharge rates estimated at 14.5 cubic feet per second. Migratory waterfowl do use the stream, however, muskrat and beaver use is minimal. One road bridge crosses the stream, and 0.9 mile of stream frontage is in Bayfield County ownership.

Hills Mill Creek, T43N, R9W, Section 23 to Section 35. Surface Acres = 3.0, Miles = 2.2, Gradient = 14 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 60 ppm.

A small, relatively inaccessible, cold water stream flowing from a spring water source in Section 23 south into the Totogatic River. Brook trout are present (Class III), however, water quality and temperatures are marginal for trout survival and production. Warm water fish present include white sucker, mudminnow, longnose dace, and brook sticklebacks. Beaver are present and migratory waterfowl use the stream during both spring and fall. The stream is difficult to reach because of a lack of nearby roads, and 3.80 miles of stream bank frontage is in Bayfield County Forest land ownership.

Hyatt Creek, T44N, R8W, Section 5. Surface Acres = 0.1, Miles = 0.2, Gradient = N/A, M.P.A. = 52 ppm.

Hyatt Creek lies on a level outwash plain located on the southern edge of an area known as the Jack Pine Barrens. The stream originates from Hyatt Springs, a 5.6 acre spring pond located in the middle of Section 5, T44N, R8W, and is joined by Shunenberg Creek after flowing for less than a tenth of a mile. The stream flows in a northwesterly direction for

about 0.2 mile where it seeps into porous alluvial sands and disappears. The entire stream is considered to be minnow water, however, a few brook trout from Shunenberg Creek may migrate into it at times. Beaver have dammed the stream in several places and muskrats are common. Nesting ducks make use of the beaver impoundments, but other migratory waterfowl use is light. There is no private development or access road, and the entire stream is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Iron River, T47N, R9W, Section 24 to T50N, R9W, Section 34. Surface Acres = 69.3, Miles = 19.7, Gradient = 28 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 81 ppm.

A cold water stream originating from Iron Lake, this stream flows through the Iron River Flowage, an unnamed flowage in Section 7, and the Orienta Flowage before finally emptying into Lake Superior. Mud Lake, a natural spring pond located in Section 13, T47N, R8W, also contributes large quantities of high quality spring water to the stream. The 23-foot concrete-roller dam which creates the Iron River Flowage is a hydroelectric power dam owned by Dahlberg Light and Power Company. A 44-foot overflow dam which forms the Orienta Flowage is also a hydroelectric power dam and is owned by Lake Superior District Power Company. Both of these power dams are characterized by having variable water release features because not enough water is available to allow the power companies to constantly run their generators. The estimated outlet flow at the Orienta Flowage Dam is 166 cubic feet per second. The principal water tributaries are Mud Lake, Halls Creek, Muskeg Creek, East Fork of the Iron River, and Resch Creek. There is also one small intermittent unnamed feeder, which joins the stream in Section 12. All major feeders except Resch Creek and Halls Creek are classed as trout streams. Resch Creek is an intermittent drainage feeder that empties into the Orienta Flowage in Section 10, T49N, R9W, while Halls Creek is a warm water minnow stream which joins the Iron River below Mud Lake. The entire length of the Iron River is classed as trout water with brown trout being the predominate species present. Brook trout are found above the Iron River Flowage, however, their numbers are small. The Iron River is considered to be a Class IIa trout stream from its headwaters downstream to where Muskeg Creek joins it in Section 11, T48N, R9W and Class III from this point downstream to the head of the Orienta Flowage. Below the Orienta Dam there is no resident trout population, however, this area does receive runs of lake run brown and rainbow trout. Most fishing pressure on the Iron River below Orienta Flowage takes place within a 1000-foot stretch below the dam. Considerable illegal snagging of lake run fish in this area has been a law enforcement problem. Stream bottom type in the headwaters is sand, changing downstream to mostly gravel and clay. Welling ground water creates quicksand holes within the stream bed in Section 31, T48N, R8W, and present a definite danger to fishermen. The extreme lower stretch of the Iron River, below the Orienta Flowage, has a bottom type of mostly boulders interspersed with gravel.

The Iron River receives sewage effluents from the sewer of the City of Iron River and a creamery on a small unnamed feeder downstream. Apparently the waste quantities discharged have not caused increased stream B.O.D. levels to require corrective action. Beaver and muskrat are present along with nesting ducks and other migratory waterfowl. The stream is accessible at nine road crossings and several town road terminals. Almost the entire stream length is privately-owned with 3.40 miles out of a total of 39.40 miles of stream bank frontage in Bayfield County ownership.

Jader Creek, T45N, R6W, Section 30 to T45N, R7W, Section 13. Surface Acres = 2.2, Miles = 3.0, Gradient = 50 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 54 ppm.

The flow of this stream originates from a small tag alder swamp located in Section 30, T45N, R6W. At this point its water quality is characterized by high temperatures, dark brown coloration, acid pH and low fertility. Downstream, Jader Creek picks up a considerable amount of spring water and is considered Class IIa trout water to where it empties into the Long Lake Branch. Both brook and brown trout are present, however, brook trout are by far more abundant. A three fourths acre pond, about four feet in depth, is located on Jader Creek in Section 30, T45N, R6W. The earthen dam which creates this pond has a wooden spillway. The dam is privately-owned. The lower two miles of stream flows through a deep ravine with a heavy growth of tag alder along its bank. The stream bottom is mostly gravel, rubble, and sand. Beaver and muskrat are usually absent, and waterfowl use is small, limited by the stream's small size and the dense growth of tag alder bank cover. Three road bridges cross the stream, and 1.40 miles of stream bank frontage is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Johnson Creek, T45N, R7W, Section 2 to T46N, R6W, Section 31. Surface Acres = 1.22, Miles = 2.51, Gradient = 56 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 82 ppm.

A Class III brook trout stream with a spring water source, flowing into the White River. The stream flows through a small, open meadow at midstream. The remainder of the watershed is covered by mixed hardwoods and scattered conifers. Downstream, where the stream empties into the White River, Johnson Creek flows through a dense tag alder swamp known as the Bibon Swamp. Bottom conditions of the stream are unstable sand and silt. Steep banks of up to three feet in height, plus dense instream debris, makes angling difficult. Because of the small size, wildlife values are minimal. One town road crosses the stream, and 3.30 miles of stream bank frontage is in Chequamegon National Forest and Town of Mason ownership.

Kern Creek, T46N, R7W, Section 15 to Section 22. Surface Acres = 0.8, Miles = 1.2, Gradient = 41 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 87 ppm.

A small, spring fed stream flowing south through a dense growth of thornapple and tag alder brush and into the White River. Brook and brown trout are present in the stream (Class IIa), with brook trout being

the more abundant trout. Stream bottom conditions are unstable, consisting of sand and silt. Stream invertebrates are abundant, and includes mostly amphipods and caddis larvae. A turbid, gray-milky suspension probably due to finely suspended colloidal particles, is very characteristic of this stream. The stream has little value for furbearers or waterfowl. The stream is accessible at one road bridge, and the lower 0.10 mile of stream is in Department of Natural Resources ownership.

Kolin Creek, T49N, R8W, Section 27 to Section 30. Surface Acres = 5.6, Miles = 5.1, Gradient = 49 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 124 ppm.

A small, warm water, drainage stream flowing into the East Fork of the Iron River. The fish population is basically minnows, however, an occasional trout may be found during the spring and fall. Its fish species composition consists of common shiners, northern creek chub, longnose dace, blacknose dace, and mudminnows, none of which are very abundant. Stream bottom type is clay in upper areas, changing to boulders, clay and some gravel in lower stretches. Adjoining stream bank vegetation is entirely upland hardwood. Due to its small size, wildlife values are limited. The stream is accessible at three road bridges, and 1.60 miles of stream bank frontage is Bayfield County Forest land.

Lenawee Creek, T49N, R7W, Section 21 to Section 3. Surface Acres = 0.8, Miles = 3.1, Gradient = 97 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 51 ppm.

A small trout stream originating at the outlet of Lenawee Lake and flowing north for 3.1 miles where it joins the East Fork of the Cranberry River. Lenawee Creek has a normal flow estimated at 1.0 cubic feet per second. The lower one mile of stream is considered to be trout water (Class Ib). The upper 2.1 miles does not have enough water to support trout. Brook and lake run rainbow trout are present in the stream, however, most of the trout are sub-legal offspring. Springs enter the stream at the upper limit of trout water. Abundant instream cover is provided in the form of numerous undercut banks, large boulders, numerous fallen logs and debris. Bottom types are stable and consist mostly of sand, gravel, rubble, and an occasional large boulder. Only 2 percent of the stream's watershed is in agricultural use, with the other 98 percent mostly wooded with upland hardwoods. Because of the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. The stream is crossed by one town bridge, and 2.52 miles of stream bank frontage is Chequamegon National Forest land.

Little Brook, T44N, R8W, Section 34 to T43N, R8W, Section 3. Surface Acres = 0.7, Miles = 1.00, Gradient = 25 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 44 ppm.

A small, spring fed trout spawning feeder to Big Brook. The entire stream length is considered to be Class Ib brook trout water. This stream drains wild land, with bordering stream bank vegetation of mostly tag alder.

Because of the small size, its wildlife values are limited. There is no public access, however, a private access does exist. Public frontage in the form of Chequamegon National Forest land is limited to 0.20 mile on the headwaters.

Little Pine Creek, T47N, R6W, Section 10 to Section 11. Surface Acres = 1.6, Miles = 1.3, Gradient = 115 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 56 ppm.

A short, spring feeder stream to Pine Creek. Lake Louise, a privately-owned impoundment with numerous bottom springs, serves as a headwaters of this stream. Little Pine Creek has a sizeable water discharge, estimated at 10.4 cubic feet per second. Its stable sand and gravel bottom provide lake run fish from Lake Superior with a suitable spawning area. Both lake run brown and rainbow trout spawn here (Class Ia), and provide the bulk of the sport fishery. A small resident brook trout population exists, but their numbers are small. The watershed vegetation is mostly upland hardwood forest. Wildlife values are limited to use by a few migratory waterfowl. The stream is accessible at two road bridges, the only public frontage.

Little Sioux River, T50N, R5W, Section 27 to T49N, R4W, Section 18. Surface Acres = 10.2, Miles = 6.0, Gradient = 55 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 66 ppm.

A small stream starting from spring water sources flowing in a southeasterly direction into the Sioux River. Brook trout and lake run brown and rainbow trout are present, with only brook trout found in the headwaters. The headwaters has cooler water temperatures, that, during the hot summer months average about 48°F. As the water warms downstream, brown and rainbow trout are more abundant. The entire stream is considered to be Class Ia trout water. Stream bottom types are mostly sand, gravel, silt, and occasional areas of red clay. Beaver are present in the upper section of stream and have contributed to the deterioration of instream habitat, by extreme siltation in flowage areas. Other wildlife value is limited to use by a few migratory waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. Much of the stream is inaccessible, however, there are two road crossings, and 8.8 miles of stream bank frontage is Bayfield County Forest land.

Little Spring Creek, T45N, R5W, Section 32 to Section 29. Surface Acres = 0.9, Miles = 2.5, Gradient = 30 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 38 ppm.

A small, sluggish, warm water drainage stream draining a large tag alder swamp, and flowing into the Marengo River. This low gradient stream has an acid pH, low fertility, and is stained light brown in color. The fish population is basically minnows with an occasional brown trout moving in from the Marengo River. The stream is accessible from three road bridges, and 0.46 mile of stream bank frontage is in Bayfield County ownership.

Long Lake Branch, T44N, R7W, Section 10 to T45N, R6W, Section 1. Surface Acres = 38.8, Miles = 16.0, Gradient = 31 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 67 ppm.

A fairly large stream with spring water sources, the Long Lake Branch originates at the outlet of Lake Owen and flows through Roger Lake, Rust Flowage, and Drummond Lake, before finally emptying into the White River northeast of Grandview. An overflow dam with a four-foot head is located at the outlet of Lake Owen and is one of three water control structures on the stream. A fifteen-foot concrete overflow dam on the outlet of the Rust Flowage and a drop inlet dam with a 13-foot head, located on the outlet of Drummond Lake, are the other two water control structures on the stream. Jader, Eighteen Mile, and Twenty Mile Creeks are all important trout inhabited spring feeders which empty into Long Lake Branch. Besides the above mentioned named feeders, there exist five unnamed feeders, four of which are considered trout water. Unnamed trout feeders from Johnson Springs and Pot Lake join the stream in Section 22, T45N, R7W, and provide the stream with excellent trout spawning areas. Downstream in Section 14, T45N, R7W, a warm water, minnow stream from Anadanta and Star Lakes, joins the stream. Further downstream in Section 9, T45N, R6W, a trout feeder joins the stream from unnamed spring pond 17-(1). The last unnamed feeder joins the Long Lake Branch in Section 10, T45N, R6W, and is formed when two small streams join together in Section 16, T45N, R6W. Numerous springs are located at the base of a ridge north of Grandview and are the water source for this feeder.

The trout-inhabited portion of Long Lake Branch starts below Drummond Lake and extends downstream all the way to the White River (Class Ia). Brook trout predominate the area between Drummond Lake and Johnson Springs, with few brook trout occurring below Johnson Springs. Downstream from Johnson Springs brown trout are dominant and provide the bulk of the sport fishery. The stream portion above Drummond Lake does not support trout and is considered to be exclusively minnow water. The upper ten miles drain a hilly forested area, while the lower six miles flow through and partially drain the Bibon Swamp. Most of the bank cover is tag alder and swamp hardwood. Stream bottom types are mostly sand, gravel, and rubble in the upper half of the stream, and sand with a small amount of gravel and clay in the lower half.

Much of the trout inhabited portion of the Long Lake Branch is inaccessible and therefore receives only light fishing pressure. The stream is accessible at five road crossings, plus several town road terminals, and 19.3 miles of stream bank frontage is in Chequamegon National Forest and Bayfield County ownership.

Lost Creek No. 1, T50N, R6W, Section 15 to T51N, R6W, Section 32. Surface Acres = 2.1, Miles = 3.4, Gradient = 105 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 107 ppm.

A small, spring fed stream originating in Section 15, T50N, R6W, and flowing in a northerly direction into Lost Creek Slough. This flat, shallow, sandy-bottomed stream has few pools and generally lacks instream cover.

The entire stream is considered to be Class III brook trout water. Migratory waterfowl use the lower areas, with other wildlife values being limited. A large portion of this stream is relatively inaccessible, however one bridge crosses it, and 2.86 miles of stream bank frontage is Bayfield County Forest land and Town of Bell land.

Lost Creek No. 2, T50N, R6W, Section 16 to T51N, R6W, Section 32. Surface Acres = 1.6, Miles = 4.3, Gradient = 93 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 95 ppm.

A small, cold water stream originating in Section 16, T51N, R6W, and flowing north into Lost Creek Slough. This stream lies between Lost Creeks No. 1 and 3, and is almost identical in character to Lost Creek No. 1. It is a flat, shallow, sandy-bottomed stream with little instream cover. Brook trout are present (Class III) as well as a few minnows. The small water discharge probably limits the size of trout that can be supported. Stream bank vegetation is mostly dense tag alder above State Highway 13, and hardwood upland below. Wildlife values are limited to migratory waterfowl that use the lower areas. The stream is accessible at two road bridges, and 0.92 mile of stream bank frontage is Bayfield County Forest land.

Lost Creek No. 3, T50N, R6W, Section 17 to T51N, R6W, Section 32. Surface Acres = 1.6, Miles = 4.3, Gradient = 80 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 112 ppm.

A small, warm water drainage stream flowing north into Lost Creek Slough. This stream is subject to wide fluctuations in water levels, with turbid water conditions being quite common. This stream differs from Lost Creek No. 1 and 2, in that it does not support trout, but has a fish population of only minnows. Wildlife values are limited to migratory waterfowl that utilize the lower areas. The stream is crossed by one road bridge, and 3.4 miles of its banks are in Bayfield County Forest land and Department of Natural Resources ownership.

Lynch Creek, T43N, R6W, Section 35 to Sawyer County. Surface Acres = 0.4, Miles = 0.4, Gradient = 26 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 40 ppm.

A short, warm water drainage stream, originating one-half mile within southern Bayfield County and flowing south into Sawyer County. The stream drains extensive cedar and spruce bogs, however, it does receive some spring seepage on the extreme upper end. The stream does not support trout and its fish population is basically minnows. Beaver, nesting puddle ducks, and migratory waterfowl use this stream. This stream is not easily accessible in Bayfield County, and 0.76 mile of stream bank frontage is Chequamegon National Forest land.

Marengo River, T43N, R5W, Section 1 to T45N, R5W, Section 1. Surface Acres = 73.4, Miles = 24.2, Gradient = 25 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 65 ppm.

A stream formed when two small spring fed streams join together in Section 1, T43N, R5W. The stream flows in a northerly direction for 24.2 miles and drains an area of 81.6 square miles before leaving the county and eventually emptying into the Bad River in Ashland County. The major water tributaries to the Marengo River are Blazer Creek, Whiskey Creek, three unnamed feeders in Section 16, T44N, R5W, one unnamed feeder in Section 9, T44N, R5W, Morgan Creek, Little Spring Creek, and one unnamed feeder in Section 1, T45N, R5W. All the above tributaries except Little Spring Creek have spring water source and support trout. Drainage lakes located on the Marengo River are unnamed lake 23-(6), T44N, R5W, Marengo Lake, Section 34, T45N, R5W, and unnamed lake 27-(9), T45N, R5W. The first of these lakes, unnamed lake 23-(6) is a hardwater, drainage impoundment with a 5-foot concrete overflow dam on its outlet. This is the only known water control structure on the river. Immediately below this impoundment there exists a very scenic rapids and falls area. About one mile downstream from the falls area, there is an abandoned granite quarry. Both of these interesting and scenic areas are privately-owned and the surrounding lands are closed to the public.

The entire length of the Marengo River is classified as trout water with that portion above Marengo Lake being Class IIa and that portion below Marengo Lake to the county line being Class III. Both brook and brown trout inhabit the stream, with brook trout more abundant in the headwaters region, and brown trout more common in the lower, warmer portions of the river. Migrating sea lamprey, Petromyzon marinus, from Lake Superior, have been known to spawn in the lower reaches of the Marengo River.

Due to rapid runoff from its rather impervious soils, steep hills, and rock outcroppings, the Marengo River experiences 3 to 4-foot flood crests. Most of the stream is quite open, resulting in good fishability. Instream cover other than numerous large deep pools is generally lacking. Stream bottom types vary with muck and sand predominating in the extreme upper stream areas; rubble, gravel, and boulder throughout the middle portion, while the lower portion is almost entirely unstable sand.

Extensive beaver activity has deteriorated trout habitat along the upper shrub-marsh areas. Muskrats are also present in this area as well as a few nesting puddle ducks. Migratory waterfowl use the entire stream during both spring and fall migrations.

Even though access to the Marengo River can be obtained at seven road crossings, a large portion of the stream remains quite inaccessible. A total of 16.4 miles of stream bank frontage is in public ownership, with 13.7 miles Chequamegon National Forest land and 2.7 miles Bayfield County land.

Middle Creek, T48N, R8W, Section 10 to Section 9. Surface Acres = 0.2, Miles = 0.9, Gradient = 44 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 59 ppm.

A small, spring feeder stream to East Fork of the Iron River. The entire stream is considered to be Class III brook trout water. Most of the stream bank is bordered by dense tag alder, making angling very difficult. Stream bottom types are sand and clay. Due to the small size wildlife value is limited. The stream is accessible at two road crossings, and 0.7 mile of stream bank frontage is in Bayfield County ownership.

Morgan Creek, T45N, R5W, Section 25 to Section 34. Surface Acres = 2.8, Miles = 2.6, Gradient = 15 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 33 ppm.

A spring feeder stream entering from Ashland County and flowing in a southwesterly direction into Marengo Lake, a drainage lake on the Marengo River. It is a Class IIa brook trout stream with a few brown trout also present. Hawkins Creek, a cold water feeder, joins Morgan Creek about 0.10 mile above Marengo Lake. This is the only feeder in Bayfield County and no lakes occur along its course. The stream bottom is generally stable with sand, gravel, rubble, and occasional areas of muck. Warm water fish species, in addition to trout, are white suckers, common shiners, northern creek chubs, sculpin, blacknose dace, redbreast dace, mudminnows, and Johnny darters. There is evidence of past beaver activity, and muskrats are present. A few nesting ducks and other migratory waterfowl also use the stream. It is accessible at two road bridges, and has no other public frontage.

Mud Creek, T46N, R6W, Section 17 to Section 15. Surface Acres = N/A, Miles = 1.7, Gradient = 74 feet per mile, M.P.A. = N/A

A small, intermittent drainage feeder to Schramm Creek. A small piece of cleared land in Section 17 is the only part of the watershed that is not forested upland. Due to unpredictable seasonal flow of water, it has little fish or wildlife value. Two road bridges cross the stream, providing the only public frontage.

Mulligan Creek, T44N, R9W, Section 24 to Section 16. Surface Acres = 1.2, Miles = 3.4, Gradient = 49 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 49 ppm.

A small stream with a spring water source flowing northwest into Devils Lake. The stream also receives drainage water from Barnes Lake, however, this source is often intermittent. The spring water source is located in Section 23, T44N, R9W, and provides an average estimated base flow of about 1.0 cubic feet per second. From this point downstream to Devils Lake, Mulligan Creek is considered to be Class III brook trout water. In 1958, this stream was declared non-navigable, and the construction of a privately-owned trout pond near Devils Lake was allowed. The pond was constructed in 1963 and is licensed as a class "C" private hatchery.

In 1968, a tornado swept through this area and uprooted numerous mature birch and aspen trees that now crisscross the stream, making fishing very difficult. Beaver are presently active near the outlet of Barnes Lake, however, other wildlife values are limited. The stream is accessible at two road crossings, and 0.48 mile of stream bank frontage is in Bayfield County ownership.

Muskeg Creek, T47N, R9W, Section 16 to T48N, R9W, Section 11. Surface Acres = 11.5, Miles = 9.5, Gradient = 32 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 72 ppm.

A small, sluggish, spring water feeder to the Iron River. An extensive, open marsh wetland is located at its headwaters, with bank vegetation downstream being mostly hardwood upland. Dahl Creek, a short, trout feeder stream, is the only major tributary to Muskeg Creek. Downstream from where Dahl Creek joins it, Muskeg Creek is a Class III trout stream. Muskeg Creek is considered to be primarily minnow water upstream from where Dahl Creek joins Muskeg Creek to its marshy headwaters. Brook and brown trout are present with rainbow trout having been stocked in the past, but no rainbow trout are thought to be present at this time. Brown trout are the most abundant. Approximately 30 percent of the stream watershed is being used for agricultural purposes, mostly located along the middle portions of the stream. During periods of heavy rainfall the stream becomes turbid. Stream bottom types range from sand in upper areas to mostly boulders and gravel in lower areas. Beaver and muskrat activity was evident along the upper stream areas, but this use by furbearer in downstream areas is insignificant. Nesting and migratory waterfowl use is also small. Easy access to the stream can be gained at nine road crossings, and 5.9 miles of stream bank frontage is Bayfield County Forest land.

Namekagon River, T43N, R6W, Section 8 to T43N, R8W, Section 35. Surface Acres = 105.5, Miles = 15.0, Gradient = 6 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 60 ppm.

A large drainage stream, the Namekagon River originates at the outlet of Namekagon Lake and flows 15.0 miles across a fine granular, pink-sand, outwash plain, between two parallel terminal moraines, before entering Sawyer County. The major water tributaries to the Namekagon River are Five Mile Creek, Cap Creek, Spring Creek, and Big Brook, all of which are considered to be trout waters. A Class B private hatchery near the river, is located on springs just south of the mouth of Cap Creek. The spring water is largely responsible for keeping part of the river open downstream during the winter months. The hatchery is located on a rather sharp bend in the river and is separated from the river by a large earthen dike. Two other small spring ponds empty into the Namekagon River in this same vicinity and contribute spring water to the river. The Namekagon River is considered to be a Class IIa brown trout stream from the County Highway "M" crossing, which is one-half mile above Cap Creek, downstream to the Bayfield-Sawyer County line. This nine miles of brown trout water has been known to produce large size brown trout. The area above County Highway "M" is considered to be minnow

water, however, a few brown trout are taken each year in this portion of the stream. Also, a few brook trout are taken below County Highway "M", but their numbers are small. In addition to brook and brown trout, northern pike are common, with smallmouth bass, bullhead, burbot, panfish, and various minnows present in considerably fewer numbers.

Stream bank vegetation is predominately tag alder above County Highway "M", with upland hardwood species being more common below this point. There are 240 acres of wetlands which border the stream, with most of this acreage lying above County Highway "M". These wetlands provide nesting habitat for several species of ducks. Muskrats are common along most of the stream. Other migratory waterfowl also make good use of this river during spring and fall. This stream is used for canoeing, but shallow gravel riffle areas, and the remnants of an old log dam near the bridge on the "old airport" road, make this activity difficult and hazardous.

In 1968, a federal law was enacted naming the Namekagon River as a part of the national wild and scenic river system. Briefly, this law sets down guide lines for wild rivers that are given this recognition. These rivers will be kept in as wild and unpolluted a condition as possible through limitations on damming, straightening and other physical changes and their parks will be protected through public land ownership or zoning.

Public fishing rights extending 66 feet back from the waters edge have been obtained by the Department of Natural Resources, through permanent easement on over 5.0 miles of Namekagon River bank. At present, there are 15 cottages and homes along the river, but with the newly passed wild rivers bill, all future private development will be limited. Four town roads, one county road, and one state highway cross the river, and 2.3 miles of stream bank frontage is in public ownership as Chequamegon National Forest lands. The National Park Service is now actively buying lands on the banks.

North Fish Creek, T46N, R7W, Section 12 to T47N, R5W, Section 2. Surface Acres = 44.8, Miles = 18.8, Gradient = 24 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 80 ppm.

A spring fed stream flowing in an easterly direction through a severely eroded channel, and eventually joining South Fish Creek, and flowing as Fish Creek into Lake Superior. The drainage basin is extensive, with soil types of mostly red clay and sand. The nature of the soil allows little of the water to be absorbed, this situation results in heavy runoff, even in areas having good vegetative cover. Over the years, North Fish Creek has experienced many severe floods that have nearly "base leveled" the stream, destroyed a large amount of the bank cover, and caused severe erosion. Several small drainage areas leading into the stream have severe, dry washes with raw banks several hundred feet high bordering them. The flood channel outside the actual stream channel is a mass of debris, boulders, and eroded banks.

Pine Creek is the major trout feeder to North Fish Creek, and there are also two unnamed feeders joining the stream, one of which is considered to be trout water. Brook, brown, and rainbow trout are present in the stream (Class IIa), however, brown and rainbow are by far the most abundant of the trout species. The stream receives lake run rainbow and brown trout each year that provide the bulk of the sport fishery. The rainbow trout make their runs during the spring and fall, with the bigger run coming in the spring. The brown trout make their run in late summer, in the latter part of August. The culvert under Highway 2 in Section 29 appears to be the upstream limit of the trout water, however, there probably are a few trout above this point.

Furbearer use is limited, but migratory waterfowl use the stream both spring and fall. A total of five road bridges cross the stream, with other public access points located at the terminals of dead end town roads. A total of 4.2 miles of public bank frontage is in Bayfield County ownership.

North Fork Whittlesey Creek, T48N, R5W, Section 18 to Section 34. Surface Acres = 2.4, Miles = 2.8, Gradient = 107 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 61 ppm.

North Fork Whittlesey Creek begins as sluggish swamp drainage in Section 18. It then flows in a southeasterly direction through a low swampy area, which had been a beaver flowage. After leaving the drained flowage area in Section 19, the stream's gradient and velocity increase. Downstream from this point, to where it empties into Whittlesey Creek, the North Fork flows through severely eroded valleys where steep banks reaching 80 to 100 feet border the stream on either side. Due to these relatively steep valley slopes, the raw, red clay banks are unstable and highly erodable. Recognition of this condition resulted in an extensive study of the entire Whittlesey Creek watershed. The results from this study have been used for setting standards and developing procedures to be used in preparing land management plans for the entire northwestern Wisconsin red clay area.

North Fork of Whittlesey Creek is considered to be Class IIa trout water from the road crossing in Section 20 downstream to Whittlesey Creek. Above the road crossing this stream is Class III trout water, because of a small water flow and deteriorated habitat conditions. Brook, brown, and rainbow trout are all present, however, brown trout is the predominant species. The brown and rainbow trout are lake run fish that move up Whittlesey Creek from Lake Superior. Beaver have been active on the upper end, however, no activity has been noted recently. In addition to beaver, a few muskrat and migratory waterfowl also use the stream. One town road crosses the stream and the entire remaining stream frontage is in private ownership.

North Pikes Creek, T50N, R4W, Section 4 to Section 21. Surface Acres = 5.6, Miles = 5.0, Gradient = 49 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 138 ppm.

A small feeder stream to Pikes Creek, this stream begins from spring water sources in Section 33, T50N, R4W, and flows 5.0 miles due south before it empties into Pikes Creek. One small, drainage feeder from the Sultz swamp is the only water tributary to North Pikes Creek, however, during extended dry periods this feeder usually has an intermittent flow. The entire length of this stream is considered to be Class IIa trout water with brook, brown, and rainbow trout being present. Most of the brown and rainbow trout are either sub-legal yearling or two year old offspring of lake run fish. After spending two summers in the stream, these fish will return to Lake Superior until it is time to return again to the stream as adults and spawn. The white sucker appears to be the most abundant warm water species present. There is also a wide variety of minnows.

A muck and clay bottom is found near the headwaters of North Pikes Creek, with rubble and various sized boulders becoming more common as one moves downstream. Most of the stream bank cover is a mixture of alder, hazel, hardwoods, and various conifers. The area above the road crossing in Section 4 is used for pasture, and this use is causing considerable damage to the stream. Stream banks have been trampled down and cattle wastes are being released directly into the stream. Furbearer and waterfowl uses of this stream are limited. The stream is accessible at two town road crossings, and 6.2 miles of stream frontage is in public ownership.

Onion River, T50N, R5W, Section 25 to T49N, R4W, Section 5. Surface Acres = 4.8, Miles = 4.0, Gradient = 88 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 76 ppm.

A high quality, spring fed trout stream flowing into Lake Superior. The two major tributaries are unnamed and both are classed as trout water. The first of these enters the Onion River from the west in Section 6, T49N, R4W, and provides the bulk of the water carried by the Onion River at that point. From the headwaters in Section 25, downstream to the above mentioned feeder stream, the Onion River itself carries little water and cannot support trout. The other major feeder joins the Onion River in Section 5, T49N, R4W, and has a spring water flow estimated at 1.4 cubic feet per second.

The Onion River is a Class Ia trout stream and receives runs of rainbow and brown trout from Lake Superior. Brook trout are also present but their numbers are small. Rainbow have two spawning runs (spring and fall) with the bigger run coming in the spring. The brown trout make one spawning run in late summer, around the latter part of August. Brown trout are the most abundant of the two lake run species. The lower one mile of stream receives heavy fishing pressure during the special spring and fall trout seasons. Stream bottom is almost entirely sand,

resulting in unstable bottom conditions, however, gravel spawning areas, rubble, and small areas of clay do exist. Bank cover on the Onion River is quite dense and mainly composed of tag alder. A developed access with parking at the mouth of the Onion River, plus two road crossings are the only points of access to the stream. A total of 4.10 miles of public bank frontage is Bayfield County Forest and is located on the stream's upper end.

Ounce River, T43N, R8W, Section 6 to T43N, R9W, Section 6. Surface Acres = 23.1, Miles = 11.2, Gradient = 22 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 58 ppm.

A Class III brook trout stream, originating at unnamed spring pond 6-(3), T43N, R8W, and flowing in a southwesterly direction into Douglas County. The Ounce River is bordered by dense tag alder along its upper eight miles and a mixture of swamp and upland hardwoods along its lower three miles. This makes fishing in the upper area very difficult and in places, next to impossible. The stream is fed by three poor quality feeders which are not considered to be trout water. This, combined with the fact that the stream drains a large tag alder swamp at its head end, considerably reduces the stream's water quality. A small, rock dam, located immediately downstream from the new State Highway 27 road crossing, creates a small flowage that backs up water several hundred yards above the highway. Beaver have been active in this area as well as numerous other areas further upstream. Above State Highway 27, the stream flow is sluggish with bottom types of mostly sand and silt, however, below the highway the stream gradient increases and bottom types change to gravel, rubble, and boulders. Besides beaver, muskrat and migratory waterfowl also use this stream. Access to the stream is provided at one state highway crossing and two town roads that pass close to the stream. A total of 8.90 miles of stream bank frontage is Bayfield County Forest.

Pease Creek, T44N, R8W, Section 4 to T45N, R8W, Section 32. Surface Acres = 0.4, Miles = 1.0, Gradient = 25 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 43 ppm.

A small, landlocked stream having a spring water source in Section 4, T44N, R8W. The stream originates at a beaver-impounded, spring area, and flows northwest for about one mile, where it seeps into the ground and disappears from sight. The stream does not support trout, however, at one time it was said to produce brook trout. Longnose dace, redbreast dace, and mudminnows are common. Almost the entire stream is bordered by swamp hardwood species. Because of the small size, wildlife values are minor. The stream is accessible at one road crossing, and 1.52 miles of stream bank frontage is Chequamegon National Forest land.

Pikes Creek, T50N, R5W, Section 22 to T50N, R4W, Section 27. Surface Acres = 1.8, Miles = 7.7, Gradient = 58 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 109 ppm.

A medium-sized, spring fed stream emptying into Lake Superior. Pikes Creek drains an area of nearly 30.0 square miles, and its headwaters lie over 400 feet higher than Lake Superior. This has resulted in massive erosion problems with devastating flash floods recorded in 1942 and again in 1946. The major water tributary to the stream is North Pikes Creek, which joins Pikes Creek in Section 21, T50N, R4W. This trout feeder has a base flow estimated to average 1.0 cubic foot per second, however, most of the water carried by Pikes Creek is supplied by numerous springs located along the edge of the stream in Sections 20, 21 and 28. From the east edge of Section 20, T50N, R4W, upstream for a distance of 6.20 miles, Pikes Creek is intermittent during extremely dry periods. A six-foot dam is located on Pikes Creek in Section 28, T50N, R4W, and forms the basin from which the Bayfield State Fish Hatchery obtains its water supply. Water is diverted from above the dam and passed through the hatchery and then returned to the stream further down. Pikes Creek is a Class IIa trout stream containing brook, brown, and rainbow trout. The stream receives lake run rainbow and brown trout each year, and these two species provide the bulk of the sport fishery. The rainbows make their runs in both spring and fall with the bigger run coming in the spring. The browns make their run in late summer, around the latter part of August. Originally the dam in Section 28 constituted a barrier to migrating trout. However, in 1959 a set of splash boards were installed in the spillway of the dam to form a ladder permitting trout migration from Lake Superior to the upstream area.

Except for about the lower one-half mile of stream that passes through open swamp, the entire stream flows through upland forested areas. Good bank cover is found along most of the stream, except where erosion and floods have washed it away. Debris completely chokes the stream in its upper reaches. The upper reaches of Pikes Creek drain heavy red clay soils, while the rest of the stream drains through heavy sandy loam soils with boulders common. Beaver are present and a few puddle ducks nest at the mouth. Migratory waterfowl probably utilize most of the stream during spring and fall migrations. The stream is accessible at two road crossings and at a state-owned road, which terminates at the hatchery dam in Section 28. A total of 13.2 miles of stream bank frontage is in public ownership, with 6.0 miles owned by the Department of Natural Resources, and 7.2 miles is in Bayfield County Forest.

Pine Creek, T47N, R6W, Section 9 to Section 13. Surface Acres = 4.2, Miles = 3.4, Gradient = 73 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 61 ppm.

Pine Creek is the major spring feeder stream to North Fish Creek. The stream is formed by a number of small spring fed tributaries that head on the south edge of the Moquah Barrens. The stream has a fairly high base flow, estimated at 11.5 cubic feet per second. This stream and its tributaries are the only streams in the Fish Creek watershed that are suitable for trout.

Brook, brown, and rainbow trout are present throughout the stream (Class Ia), however, brown and rainbow trout are most important to the sport fishery. Lake run rainbow and brown trout make spawning runs into this stream from Lake Superior. The rainbow trout make both spring and fall spawning runs with the bigger run coming in the spring. Brown trout make one spawning run in late fall and are probably the most abundant trout present.

The soils of this region are the typical erodable red clay soils that characterize the entire Fish Creek watershed. Better than 30 percent of the land in this area is being used for agriculture with grazing the most common land use practice. The stream banks generally lack cover and are being damaged by the present land use. Stream bottom types are mostly sand, gravel, and boulders. Due to the stream's small size, wildlife values are limited. The stream is accessible at three road crossings, and it has no other public frontage.

Porcupine Creek, T44N, R6W, Section 17 to Section 18. Surface Acres = 0.50, Miles = 0.40, Gradient = 40 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 30 ppm.

Originating at the outlet of Porcupine Lake, this small drainage stream flows north for 0.40 mile and joins Eighteen Mile Creek in Section 18. The entire stream is considered to be Class III brown trout water. The streams wildlife values include some nesting puddle ducks and migratory waterfowl use in the spring and fall. There is no private development and the entire stream is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership. Federal forest road 213 crosses the stream in Section 18 and provides the only improved access.

Pre-emption Creek, T44N, R6W, Section 11 to T45N, R6W, Section 23. Surface Acres = 6.1, Miles = 5.6, Gradient = 49 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 50 ppm.

The major spring feeder stream to Twenty-Mile Creek. In addition to the spring water source at its headwaters, Pre-emption Creek also receives water from two small unnamed feeders. The first of these is a small, warm water, minnow stream originating from Osborn Lake and joining the stream in Section 34, T45N, R6W, while the second is a small spring feeder which joins the stream in Section 26, T45N, R6W. Brown trout are present and brook trout are common in the mainstream (Class IIa) as well as in the small feeder stream in Section 26. The stream drains mostly wild land, with only two percent of its watershed land area being used for agriculture. The predominate watershed cover type is a mixture of upland hardwoods, with dense tag alders providing most of the cover along stream banks. A small scenic falls is located upstream from the road crossing in Section 35. Here, the stream cuts through a rock outcropping and drops sharply for 15 feet. Beaver have used the stream extensively in the past and are presently active in Sections 34 and 35. Muskrat and migratory waterfowl also use the stream.

The only points of access are provided by one private road terminal in Section 26 and one town road crossing in Section 35. A total of 5.80 miles of stream bank frontage is in public ownership, with 2.90 miles owned by each Bayfield County and the Chequamegon National Forest.

Racket Creek, T51N, R5W, Section 35 to Section 14. Surface Acres = 1.2, Miles = 3.4, Gradient = 75 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 121 ppm.

A small, spring feeder stream to the Sand River. This stream joins the Sand River immediately upstream from the State Highway 13 bridge crossing, however, most of the stream is rather inaccessible. Racket Creek has a base flow estimated to average about 0.3 cubic feet per second. This stream is a Class III brown trout stream. Because stream bottom types are mostly sand and gravel, it provides a fair spawning area. The State Highway 13 road crossing provides the only point of access to the stream, and the entire stream bank frontage is in Bayfield County Forest land ownership.

Ramstead Creek, T44N, R6W, Section 17 to T44N, R6W, Section 20. Surface Acres = 2.85, Miles = 2.11, Gradient = 40 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 26 ppm.

A short, warm water drainage stream draining large conifer swamps at its headwaters. It terminates in Section 20 when it joins Porcupine Lake. The stream has a normal base flow estimated at 3.50 cubic feet per second. Brook trout were stocked in this stream up until 1953, however, because of poor returns stocking was discontinued. The entire stream is classed as minnow water even though an occasional trout is creel'd yet today. The stream's wildlife values include some beaver activity in the upper stretches along with some nesting puddle ducks and other migratory waterfowl in the spring and fall. The stream is accessible by unimproved road in Section 20 and the entire stream length is in Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Raspberry River, T51N, R4W, Section 20 to T52N, R4W, Section 35. Surface Acres = 3.4, Miles = 5.6, Gradient = 107 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 121 ppm.

A stream lying at the uppermost tip of the Bayfield Peninsula Ridge. It flows in a northeasterly direction into Lake Superior. The stream's major water source is an unnamed spring feeder stream that joins the river in Section 2, T51N, R4W. This feeder is largely responsible for the lower mile of stream being Class IIa brook trout water. The stream above this point is classified as minnow water. Much of the stream drains an area characterized by sandy-red clay soils that are subject to severe erosion during periods of high runoff. This has resulted in much of the upper stream channel being nearly "base-leveled" and cluttered with debris. Stream bottom type is almost entirely sand.

Beaver activity is evident along the one unnamed feeder. Muskrat appear to be absent. A few nesting and migratory ducks use the Raspberry River Slough, however, waterfowl use on the remainder of the stream is limited by the stream's small size. Three roads cross the stream, and 7.80 miles of public bank frontage is in Bayfield County and Chequamegon National Forest ownership.

Red Cliff Creek, T51N, R4W, Section 26 to T51N, R3W, Section 20. Surface Acres = 1.0, Miles = 4.7, Gradient = 42 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 99 ppm.

A small, warm water drainage stream, lying on the east side of the Bayfield Peninsula Ridge, and flowing east into Lake Superior. The base flow of this stream is estimated at 0.1 cubic feet per second, with most of the headwater tributaries being intermittent during most of the year. The entire stream is classed as minnow water, however, an occasional trout may migrate to the stream from Lake Superior. Due to the small water flow, its wildlife values are minimal. The stream is accessible at three road crossings, and the lower 1.8 miles of stream flows through the Red Cliff Indian Reservation.

Red Ike Creek, T43N, R5W, Section 34 to Sawyer County. Surface Acres = 4.3, Miles = 0.8, Gradient = 9 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 45 ppm.

A warm water drainage stream which originates at Muskie Springs Lake, and flows south into Hadley Lake on the Bayfield-Sawyer County line. The entire stream is minnow water, however, a few black crappie and largemouth bass are also present. Stream bank vegetation is mostly open marsh and leatherleaf bog, bordered by birch, spruce and balsam fir. The area immediately below Muskie Springs Lake was formerly occupied by a large beaver flowage, that when drained, resulted in a large open meadow area. In addition to beaver, muskrats and nesting waterfowl also use this stream. The only access to Red Ike Creek is private, and there is no public frontage.

Reefer Creek, T48N, R9W, Section 20 to T49N, R9W, Section 4. Surface Acres = 15.2, Miles = 11.4, Gradient = 38 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 126 ppm.

A small stream with spring water sources. Reefer Creek flows north through a deep ravine and empties into Lake Superior. This stream is Class Ia brown trout water from its headwaters downstream to Section 32, T49N, R9W. Below this point water quality deteriorates to the point where it no longer supports trout, and it is then classed as minnow water. Better than 20 percent of the watershed land area is used for agriculture, with dairy farming the most common land use practice.

Most of the dairy farming is located on upper stream areas and serious erosion problems develop if pastured cattle are not kept away from the stream banks. Water in lower stream areas is usually quite turbid as a result of this erosion problem. Wildlife values are limited because of the lack of proper cover types and wetlands adjoining the stream. The stream is accessible at seven road crossings, and 5.14 miles of stream bank frontage is in Bayfield County ownership.

Resch Creek, T49N, R9W, Section 27 to Section 10. Surface Acres = N/A, Miles = 3.73, Gradient = 40 feet per mile, M.P.A. = N/A

An intermittent, drainage stream flowing north into the Orienta Flowage on the Iron River. Cleared lands from three farms account nine percent of the watershed land cover, with the remaining ninety-one percent being predominantly forested upland. Due to unpredictable seasonal flow of water, it has low fish or wildlife value. A water access via the Orienta Flowage provides the only means of access. The only public frontage is 0.80 mile of bank frontage in Section 15, owned by Bayfield County.

Rocky Run, T48N, R9W, Section 31 to T47N, R9W, Section 6. Surface Acres = 0.7, Miles = 1.8, Gradient = 60 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 21 ppm.

Originating in northwest Bayfield County, it flows into Douglas County where it empties into the Brule River. The entire stream length is considered to be minnow water. The major water source is drainage from a large shrub marsh lying at its headwaters. The stream has a low base flow, estimated to average less than 0.1 cubic feet per second. Beaver use is extensive with several dams presently under construction. Use of these beaver flowages is also made by muskrats and nesting waterfowl. The stream is accessible at two town road crossings, and there is no other public frontage.

Sand River, T50N, R5W, Section 19 to T52N, R5W, Section 36. Surface Acres = 6.8, Miles = 13.4, Gradient = 30 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 109 ppm.

A Class IIa trout stream with spring water sources, this stream flows north off the Bayfield Peninsula Ridge into Sand Bay of Lake Superior. The Sand River is 13.40 miles in length, however, its upper 9.40 miles is usually intermittent. Many small bottom springs, and spring streamlets flow into the Sand River in Section 22, T51N, R5W, and are largely responsible for the lower 4.0 miles being able to support trout. Racket Creek, a small spring feeder, empties into the Sand River in Section 14, T51N, R5W, immediately above State Highway 13, and is the only named water tributary to the stream. Brook trout are common and provide most of the sport fishery. Migratory rainbow trout are also present, however, their numbers are small.

The Sand River is periodically subjected to massively destructive flashfloods, with water levels of more than twelve feet above normal

recorded. These flood waters have scoured out most instream cover leaving a nearly "base-leveled" stream. Stream bank vegetation is mostly upland hardwood, however, in lower stream areas dense stands of willow border the stream. Beaver are common to the stream with several dams presently located along upstream areas. Besides beaver, a few migratory waterfowl use this stream during spring and fall migrations. Access to the stream can be gained at one state bridge crossing and two town road terminals. A total of 18.30 miles of stream bank frontage is Bayfield County Forest land.

Saxine Creek, T51N, R5W, Section 29 to Section 19. Surface Acres = 2.0, Miles = 2.4, Gradient = 169 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 101 ppm.

A small spring fed stream flowing north into Lake Superior. Brook and lake run rainbow trout are common to Saxine Creek a Class III stream and its spring feeder stream located in Section 19. The rainbow trout are spring spawning lake run fish from Lake Superior. Most rainbow trout in the stream are either sub-legal yearling or two year old offspring of lake run fish. After two summers residence in the stream, most of these fish return to Lake Superior until it is time to return as mature adults and spawn. Stream bottom types are mostly sand, however, scattered gravel spawning areas are available. Stream bank vegetation is entirely hardwood upland. Except for a few migratory waterfowl which use the stream in its lower areas, its wildlife values are limited. One state-owned bridge crosses the stream, and 2.60 miles of stream bank frontage are Bayfield County Forest land.

Schacte Creek, T48N, R8W, Section 15 to Section 8. Surface Acres = 3.6, Miles = 3.0, Gradient = 45 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 74 ppm.

A small, Class Ia trout stream which empties into the East Fork of the Iron River. Rainbow trout are the most abundant, and brook and brown trout are common. This stream is one of the few streams in northern Wisconsin where introduced rainbow trout have been able to maintain naturally reproducing population levels. The headwater spring water source for this stream lies in Section 15, T48N, R8W, and has an estimated normal base flow of 6.20 cubic feet per second. Schacte Creek is an above average quality trout stream with abundant instream cover in the form of undercut banks, large pools, and fallen logs. Its abundant spawning gravel areas along with its excellent flow of water make this one of the best spawning areas in the Iron River watershed.

Stream wildlife values are limited to a few migratory waterfowl. Access to the stream can be gained at three road crossings, and only 0.2 mile of stream bank frontage is in public ownership as Bayfield County Forest land.

Schramm Creek, T46N, R6W, Section 21, to T46N, R6W, Section 9. Surface Acres = 1.2, Miles = 9.0, Gradient = 26 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 65 ppm.

A drainage stream flowing in an easterly direction through a moderately eroded channel to the White River. Of the stream's nine-mile length, the upper 5.65 miles is intermittent. The lower 3.35 miles of stream is permanently flowing, however, its flow is usually small (0.2 cfs). Spring Creek, a warm water minnow stream joining Schramm Creek in Section 7, T46N, R5W, is its major water tributary. Mud Creek, a small intermittent stream located at the headwaters of Schramm Creek is the only other tributary of the stream. Due to the unpredictable seasonal flow of water, it has little fish or wildlife value. Three town roads and one state highway cross the stream, and public frontage consists of 0.40 mile of Bayfield County land.

Shunenberg Creek T44N, R8W, Section 4 to Section 5. Surface Acres = 0.3, Miles = 0.9, Gradient = 10 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 55 ppm.

Shunenberg Creek lies on a level outwash plain on the southern edge of the Jack Pine Barrens. The stream originates from Shunenberg Springs, a 1.6 acre spring area created by the construction of a four-foot earthen dam at its outlet. Shunenberg Springs has a surface drop inlet-tin whistle outlet structure with a flow estimated at 1.1 cubic feet per second. The stream flows in a northwesterly direction for 0.91 mile where it joins Hyatt Creek, a short, landlocked stream. The two streams eventually disappear into the ground in Section 5. Shunenberg Creek is considered to be Class IIa brook trout water. Because of the small size, wildlife values are limited. An access with parking is provided for at Shunenberg Springs by the U.S. Forest Service, and the entire stream bank frontage is in Chequamegon National Forest land.

Sioux River, T48N, R5W, Section 8 to T49N, R4W, Section 9. Surface Acres = 23.4, Miles = 12.0, Gradient = 30 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 73 ppm.

A relatively large stream with a spring water source in Section 8, T48N, R5W. It flows in a northeasterly direction and empties into Lake Superior. Four Mile Creek and the Little Sioux River are the major water tributaries, however, two small unnamed feeders also join the stream near its headwaters in Section 4, T48N, R5W. All of these feeders are trout water and contribute greatly towards maintaining the high water quality. Brook, brown, and rainbow trout are present, with browns and rainbows being the more abundant. The Sioux River is considered to be Class IIa trout water from the County Highway "C" crossing downstream to Lake Superior, while upstream from the County Highway "C" crossing to its headwaters, this stream is Class Ia. The Sioux River receives runs of rainbow and brown trout from Lake Superior. Both spring and fall rainbow runs occur, with the bigger run coming in the spring. The brown trout make only one spawning run each year, around the latter part

of August. In Section 19, T49N, R4W, there exists a large deep hole below a wide flat layer of bedrock known as the Big Rock Hole. During periods of low water flow this rather steep layer of bedrock above the Big Rock Hole presents an obstacle to migratory trout, causing the fish to become concentrated in the pool below. In order to prevent snagging violations and mortalities in this pool, fishing in the Big Rock Hole is prohibited during the special spring and fall trout seasons.

The Sioux River has a base flow estimated at 28.5 cubic feet per second. Stream water quality is characterized by being clear and cool in the upper portions, while downstream it carries a light load of suspended clay particles.

Beaver are present along the stream with a considerable amount of activity in evidence. Muskrat, along with nesting and migratory waterfowl, use the Sioux River Slough that provides them with excellent habitat. Access to the Sioux River can be made at eight bridge crossings and at numerous other places where town and county roads have been built close to the river. Bayfield County also maintains a wayside park, with camping facilities at the "Big Rock Hole". The Department of Natural Resources through permanent easements has set up public fishing grounds along 3/4 of a mile of the Sioux River. In addition to this, the Department also owns scattered parcels of land totaling 384 acres along the river. A total of 6.70 miles of stream bank frontage is presently owned by the Department of Natural Resources and Bayfield County.

The Sioux River gained its name as the result of a Sioux-Chippewa Indian battle that took place along the river in the late 1700's.

Siskiwit River, T50N, R6W, Section 21 to T51N, R6W, Section 34. Surface Acres = 15.8, Miles = 9.3, Gradient = 48 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 82 ppm.

Originates from Siskiwit Lake and flows northeast through Little Siskiwit Lake before emptying into Siskiwit Bay of Lake Superior. From the outlet of Siskiwit Lake downstream to the major spring water source, Siskiwit Springs located in Section 24, T50N, R6W, the water quality of the Siskiwit River is characterized by high water temperatures, acid pH, and dark brown color. This part of the stream is considered to be minnow water. Siskiwit Springs is a beaver-impounded spring area that contributes most of the spring water, improves the water quality and permits the survival of trout. The Siskiwit River is considered to be trout water (Class IIa) from this spring feeder downstream to Siskiwit Falls located in Section 35, T51N, R6W. From the falls downstream to Lake Superior, the stream is Class III trout water because of its lack of gravel spawning areas. Rainbow and brown trout migrate up this stream from Lake Superior each year. The rainbow trout make runs both in spring and fall, with the bigger run coming in the spring. The brown trout only

make one run in late summer, around the latter part of August. A special spring and fall fishing season for lake run trout is allowed up to Siskiwit Falls. Upstream from this point the stream is closed to fishing during the special season. Brook trout are found along the entire stream length with greater numbers in upper stream areas.

Cornucopia Harbor, located at the mouth of the Siskiwit River about a quarter mile north of Cornucopia, provides a mooring and docking area for pleasure craft and fishing boats. This harbor has two small-craft slips off the main arm of the river and a long breakwater pier that extends into Lake Superior. The pier provides adequate protection to allow permanent docking during the open-water season.

There are no sources of pollution upstream from the Village of Cornucopia. The Cornucopia Cheese Factory at one time discharged milk wastes into a swamp area which in turn drained into the Siskiwit River. This factory ceased operation March, 1968.

Beaver and muskrat are common to the Siskiwit River, as are a number of nesting ducks and a larger number of migratory waterfowl. Recreational stream uses are boating, at its mouth, and trout fishing along its upper stream areas. This river derives its name from an indian name for a small fish, probably whitefish that were once plentiful in the small bay where the stream enters. Access to the stream can be gained at three town, two county, and one state road crossings. A total of 8.24 miles of stream bank frontage is in public ownership, with 1.48 miles owned by Bayfield County, 2.62 miles by the Town of Bell, and 4.34 miles that is Bayfield County Forest land.

South Fish Creek, T46N, R6W, Section 18 to T47N, R5W, Section 2. Surface Acres = N/A, Miles = 16.9, Gradient = 38 feet per mile, M.P.A. = N/A

A relatively large intermittent drainage stream flowing in a northeasterly direction through a severely eroded channel to Fish Creek. The drainage basin is large, with red clay soils predominating. The impervious nature of the soil allows little of the water to be absorbed, resulting in heavy runoff. Over the years, South Fish Creek has experienced many severe floods that have destroyed a large amount of the bank cover and caused severe erosion. An important contributing factor to this severe erosion problem is the fact that 30 percent of the watershed is under cultivation but soil saving procedures should be followed. Dairy farming is probably the single most important land use. The lower one mile of stream always contains standing water, backed up from Lake Superior, but the rest of the stream channel only carries water on a seasonal basis. Because South Fish Creek is intermittent most of the year, it has little fish or wildlife value. The stream is accessible at nine road crossings, and 3.00 miles of stream bank frontage is in Bayfield County and the City of Ashland ownership.

South Fork White River, T46N, R8W, Section 24 to T46N, R7W, Section 17.
Surface Acres = 3.9, Miles = 2.3, Gradient = 33 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 81 ppm.

A high quality, spring fed trout stream. It is one of the main tributaries that forms the White River. The headwaters of this stream was formerly a private fish hatchery and consisted of artificial ponds, raceways, and three named impoundments on the stream. Lakes Namagosh, Two, and Three, were the three named lakes that existed at that time. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources purchased this area in 1961. In 1962, the dams and concrete bulkheads were removed to return the water to a natural stream channel. With the removal of these dams, Lake Namagosh and Lake Three were completely drained and no longer exist today. A further attempt to drain Lake Two, by dredging the outlet stream channel in 1967, was unsuccessful and only resulted in lowering the lake level by two feet.

Brook and brown trout are common to the stream (Class Ia), and provide an excellent trout fishery. Bottom types above the old Lake Namagosh dam site are dominantly clay and shifting silt and sand. Stream improvement in the form of bank booms and revetments were installed in this area in 1969 in order to improve cover and increase trout survival. Bottom types below this point are a mixture of rubble, gravel, sand, boulder and silt.

Instream aquatic vegetation is extensive, with Ranunculus and Elodea being the dominant submergent types, and Lemna the dominant floating type. Beaver are presently active in the headwaters, with muskrat and nesting duck use moderate throughout the entire watershed. It also receives extensive use by other migratory waterfowl. The state owns 3.4 miles of public bank frontage, and access to the stream is provided by a state maintained road which closely parallels the upper 1.7 miles of stream.

Spring Creek, T43N, R7W, Section 27 to Section 21. Surface Acres = 1.6, Miles = 1.3, Gradient = 46 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 57 ppm.

A small brook trout stream (Class IIa), flowing north into the Namekagon River. Unnamed spring pond 34-(6), T43N, R7W, lies at the headwater of this stream. The pond outlet normal flow is estimated to average 0.8 cubic feet per second. Stream bank vegetation consists of dense stands of tag alders, that greatly handicaps fishing. Most of the lower stream length is heavily silted because of an old beaver dam in Section 21. Stream bottom types above the old flowage are predominantly sand and gravel. Because of the small size, other wildlife values are limited. The stream is accessible at two road crossings. It has no other public frontage.

Spring Creek, T46N, R6W, Section 23 to T46N, R5W, Section 7. Surface Acres = 1.3, Miles = 3.6, Gradient = 42 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 65 ppm.

A small spring feeder stream to Schramm Creek. Spring Creek has a small base flow estimated at 0.2 cubic feet per second. The spring water source is located in Section 13. Stream flow above this point is intermittent. Spring Creek is subject to extreme natural fluctuations of water flow that tend to eliminate trout reproduction. The entire stream is considered to be minnow water, however, an occasional trout from the White River may frequent the stream. Stream bank vegetation is entirely hardwood upland. The stream is accessible at two road bridges, and none of the remaining stream bank is in public ownership.

Squaw Creek, T51N, R6W, Section 25 to Section 24. Surface Acres = 0.7, Miles = 2.0, Gradient = 226 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 124 ppm.

A small, cold water stream located about 2.0 miles northeast of Cornucopia, and flowing north into Lake Superior. A small spring feeder, with a normal base flow of 0.1 cubic feet per second, joins the stream in Section 25 and is the only significant spring water feeder. Because Squaw Creek has such a high stream gradient, it is subject to instream cover damage during periods of high runoff. This condition has resulted in the formation of a characteristic terraced pool effect along its entire stream length. It appears that the brook and rainbow trout that inhabit the stream (Class IIa) are temporarily isolated in these small terraced pools during periods of small discharge. The terracing apparently has no affect on trout movements during high water periods. The rainbow trout that inhabit Squaw Creek are lake run fish and make spawning runs both in spring and fall, with the bigger run coming in the spring. A total of 14 percent of the watershed land cover is being used for agriculture, while the remaining 86 percent is forested wild land. The stream is accessible at one state road crossing, and it has no other public frontage.

Tader Creek, T45N, R6W, Section 31 to Section 29. Surface Acres = 0.9, Miles = 1.2, Gradient = 66 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 83 ppm.

A short, cold water stream (Class Ia) flowing into Eighteen Mile Creek. Both brook and brown trout from Eighteen Mile Creek use this gravel and rubble-bottomed stream as a spawning area. Stable instream cover in the form of deep pools, fallen logs, and undercut banks is abundant. The stream drains wild land and stream bank vegetation is mostly cedar, spruce, and swamp hardwoods. Tader Creek is ice free during winter months. It has a stable base flow estimated at 1.50 cubic feet per second. One town road crosses this stream. It has no other public frontage.

Tars Creek, T44N, R8W, Section 19 to T44N, R9W, Section 1. Surface Acres = 3.0, Miles = 3.1, Gradient = 6 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 26 ppm.

A small, landlocked drainage stream lying one mile east of Upper Eau Claire Lake. The major water sources are spring seepage and drainage from a large tag alder swamp at its headwaters. The stream flows through Tars Pond and terminates in unnamed lake 1-(15), T44N, R9W, where it evaporates and seeps into the ground. This stream is considered to be Class III brook trout water. In addition to the few brook trout that inhabit Tars Creek, there is also a variety of minnows. Northern creek chub, redbreast dace, longnose dace, and fathead minnows are present. Besides the beaver that have used the stream in the past, a few migratory waterfowl use the stream during spring and fall migrations. The stream is accessible at one road crossing, and 3.0 miles of stream bank frontage is Chequamegon National Forest land.

Taylor Creek, T44N, R6W, Section 25 to Section 35. Surface Acres = 1.1, Miles = 1.5, Gradient = 36 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 34 ppm.

A short, warm water drainage stream with a small watershed that is dominated by a large shrub swamp and a number of small lakes, including Club, Atkins, and Taylor lakes. The stream flows in a southerly direction and empties into Namekagon Lake. Taylor Creek is considered to be minnow water, however, northern pike from Taylor Lake, and walleye and white sucker from Namekagon Lake are known to migrate up this creek during spawning periods. Water quality is poor and is characterized by an acid pH, dark brown coloration, and low fertility. The bottom type is dominantly sand with small areas of gravel and silt. Beaver have been active here and migratory waterfowl use this stream during spring and fall migrations. The stream is accessible at two town and one county road crossings, and 2.00 miles of stream bank frontage is Chequamegon National Forest land.

Thompson Creek, T48N, R5W, Section 2 to T48N, R4W, Section 6. Surface Acres = 3.7, Miles = 3.4, Gradient = 102 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 122 ppm.

A cold water stream with a good flow of spring water. It flows in an easterly direction into Lake Superior. It is a Class Ia brook trout stream for its entire length. Brown trout and lake run brook trout (coasters) have been caught in Thompson Creek on occasion. Bottom conditions are stable, with gravel, sand, and clay predominating. Instream cover in the form of deep pools and undercut banks is abundant. Furbearer and waterfowl use on this stream is limited. It is accessible at two road crossings, and 0.80 mile of stream bank frontage is in Bayfield County ownership.

Totogatic River, T43N, R8W, Section 8 to T43N, R9W, Section 35. Surface Acres = 8.1, Miles = 5.8, Gradient = 13 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 23 ppm.

The Totogatic River begins as two small spring fed streamlets in Section 8, T43N, R8W, and flows in a southwesterly direction into Totogatic Lake. This upper 3.12 miles of stream is considered to be Class III brook trout water. Upon leaving Totogatic Lake, the Totogatic River flows 2.67 miles through an extensive shrub swamp before leaving the county. Stream water quality below the lake is characterized by low fertility, slightly acid pH, and medium brown coloration. This poor water quality reflects the extensive swamp drainage of the watershed. The stream at this point has a warm water fish population with mudminnows, northern creek chubs, Johnny darters, and longnose dace abundant. Some white suckers as well as a few northern pike and panfish may also frequent the stream below the lake. Hills Mill Creek and West Fork Totogatic River are the only water tributaries to the Totogatic River and both join the stream below Totogatic Lake. Hills Mill Creek is classed as trout habitat, while the West Fork Totogatic River is classed as a warm water minnow stream. Beaver have frequently dammed the Totogatic River, and muskrat are common to the stream. Nesting puddle ducks and migratory waterfowl also utilize this stream. The upper trout inhabited portion of Totogatic River is only accessible by water from Totogatic Lake and by logging trail (Ole Lake Road) in Section 21, while the lower minnow inhabited portion is only accessible by water from Totogatic Lake. A total of 6.7 miles of stream bank frontage is in public ownership, owned by Bayfield County, and 3.1 miles of which is Bayfield County Forest land.

Townsend Creek, T48N, R8W, Section 21 to Section 20. Surface Acres = 0.9, Miles = 1.1, Gradient = 103 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 63 ppm.

A small, spring feeder stream to Hill Creek. Brook and brown trout are present in this Class IIa stream. Sizeable, naturally reproducing populations of trout exist, even though a clay bottom type makes spawning conditions unfavorable. Most of the stream is considered navigable, with a base flow estimated at 2.8 cubic feet per second. About 20 percent of the watershed land area is used for agriculture, with dairy farming predominating. Considerable erosion has been caused by cattle trampling the stream banks. Furbearer and waterfowl use is minimal. The stream is accessible at one county road crossing, and it has no other public frontage.

Twenty Mile Creek, T44N, R5W, Section 8 to T45N, R6W, Section 10. Surface Acres = 11.5, Miles = 9.5, Gradient = 45 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 59 ppm.

This stream originates from several spring fed streamlets in an area dotted with numerous bedrock outcroppings, and flows in a northerly direction into Long Lake Branch. Its principal water tributaries are an unnamed feeder in Section 8, T44N, R5W, and Pre-emption Creek, both of which are excellent spring water, trout feeders. The entire stream is considered to be trout water with both brook and brown trout present. Twenty Mile Creek is Class IIa trout water from Pre-emption Creek to Long Lake Branch, while upstream from this point to its headwaters it is Class III trout water.

Brown trout are by far the more abundant in lower stream areas, while brook trout appear to be more common in the colder upstream areas.

Twenty Mile Creek flows through predominantly wild land, with stream bank vegetation ranging from dense tag alder to mixed hardwoods and scattered conifers. In and around the Town of Grandview, a total of nine percent of the watershed land cover is being used for pasture. Below this area, Twenty Mile Creek flows through a wide flat swampy area, known as the Bibon Swamp, where bank vegetation is mostly tag alder and marsh grass.

The drainage basin lends itself to rapid runoff, resulting in the destruction of instream cover. Several stream improvement projects have been carried on in badly damaged areas. Beaver and muskrat are common to the stream, and waterfowl use the stream during spring and fall migrations. Public access to the stream can be gained at four road crossings, with 2.3 miles and 2.7 miles of stream bank frontage in Bayfield County and Chequamegon National Forest ownership, respectively.

West Fork Chippewa River, T43N, R5W, Section 22 to Section 25. Surface Acres = 5.2, Miles = 3.3, Gradient = 15 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 47 ppm.

A warm water drainage stream, originating at the outlet of Chippewa Lake, and flowing in a southeasterly direction into Ashland County. Although the stream is primarily minnow habitat, it also has yellow perch, black crappies, rock bass, and pumpkinseeds. A sluggish muck-bottomed, minnow feeder from Duck Lake drains extensive willow-tag alder thickets and empties into the river in Section 23. Three other feeder streams are also minnow streams, and include the outlet stream from White Bass Lake and two small drainage feeders in Section 23. In Section 23, some of the water from the old river channel is diverted south through unnamed lake 23-(9), and then returned once again further downstream. This diversion may be temporary, due to beaver dams along the stream, or it may remain as the established course of the stream. Sewage effluents from the University of Wisconsin Summer Camp lagoon empties into the river in Section 22, downstream from the Chippewa Lake outlet. This lagoon is a polishing pond designed to accommodate the overflow from the secondary treatment facility located at the camp. Stream bank vegetation is predominately willow and tag alder, with an occasional hardwood mixed in. In addition to beaver, muskrat are common, as well as a few nesting puddle ducks and other migratory waterfowl. A total of 2.7 miles of stream bank is in Chequamegon National Forest and State of Wisconsin ownership. It is accessible at one town road crossing.

West Fork Cranberry River, T50N, R8W, Section 24 to T50N, R7W, Section 17. Surface Acres = N/A, Miles = 2.4, Gradient = 123 feet per mile, M.P.A. = N/A

A small, intermittent drainage feeder to the Cranberry River. The stream has no fish or wildlife value. It is completely inaccessible by road, and 2.4 miles of stream bank frontage is in Bayfield County ownership.

West Fork Totogatic River, T43N, R9W, Section 21 to Section 35. Surface Acres = 3.2, Miles = 2.4, Gradient = 13 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 15 ppm.

A warm water, drainage stream flowing into the Totogatic River west of Totogatic Lake. White suckers, mudminnows, and brook sticklebacks are the common fish species present. The stream drains a large shrub swamp at its headwaters. Stream flow is sluggish, and bottom type is almost entirely muck, due to extensive beaver damming in the past. Stream water quality is characterized by an acid pH, dark brown color, and extremely low fertility. In addition to beaver, a few muskrat and migratory waterfowl also use this stream. The West Fork of the Totogatic River is completely inaccessible by improved roads, however, one grown-over logging trail provides a difficult access. A total of 4.2 miles of stream bank frontage is Bayfield County Forest land.

West Fork White River, T46N, R8W, Section 13 to T46N, R7W, Section 17. Surface Acres = 5.8, Miles = 3.0, Gradient = 42 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 80 ppm.

A short stream, originating at the outlet of Basswood Lake, and flowing in a southeasterly direction to the White River. Brook and brown trout are present in the stream (Class III), however, the populations are small. In addition to trout, minnows are extremely abundant. The minnows include common shiners, northern creek chubs, longnose dace, blacknose dace, and mudminnows. The stream provides excellent habitat for trout in the form of good instream cover and gravel spawning areas, but it lacks the cold spring water that a stream needs to support large trout populations. Stream bottom types are sand, gravel, and boulders. Some instream alteration, in the form of rock terracing in Section 18, has been carried out by the private landowner. Stream bank vegetation is mostly a mixture of swamp hardwoods and conifers. Furbearer and waterfowl use is limited. The stream is crossed by one town road and one private road, and 0.3 mile of the stream's three mile length is Chequamegon National Forest land.

Whiskey Creek, T44N, R5W, Section 13 to Section 26. Surface Acres = 3.0, Miles = 2.1, Gradient = 14 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 38 ppm.

Originating in Ashland County, it flows into Bayfield County, through Coffee Lake, and into the Marengo River. A small spring feeder stream, which originates in Bayfield County, joins Whiskey Creek at the Bayfield-Ashland County line. Above Coffee Lake, Whiskey Creek is considered to be Class IIa brook trout water, while below Coffee Lake the stream is Class III brook trout water, due largely to deteriorated water quality. Stream bottom types above Coffee Lake are mostly sand and gravel; below Coffee Lake bottom conditions change to mostly boulder and rubble.

Whiskey Creek below Coffee Lake is very scenic with numerous rocky outcroppings bordering the stream. Water color above Coffee Lake is clear, but after flowing through Coffee Lake it has a light brown stain. Other than a few migratory waterfowl which make use of the stream during

spring and fall migrations, its wildlife values are limited. The stream is accessible at two town road crossings, and 1.14 miles of stream bank frontage is Chequamegon National Forest land.

White River, T46N, R7W, Section 17 to T46N, R5W, Section 1. Surface Acres = 180.8, Miles = 33.9, Gradient = 10 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 88 ppm.

The White River is the largest stream in Bayfield County. It has a watershed area of 180.8 square miles. The stream begins near the Village of Delta, where it is formed by the union of the East, West, and South Forks of the White River in Section 17, T46N, R7W. The White River then flows in an easterly direction for nearly 34.0 miles and out of Bayfield County and into Ashland County. A dam is located just inside the Ashland County line. This reservoir is known as the White River Flowage. Not counting the three headwater feeders which form this stream, there are six named and three unnamed feeders which empty into the White River before it leaves the county. The six named feeders are in the order in which they join the stream: Kern Creek, Bolen Creek, Hanson Creek, Johnson Creek, Long Lake Branch, and Schramm Creek. All these streams are considered to be trout water except Schramm Creek, a warm water minnow stream. There are three unnamed feeders which empty into the White River, two of which are classed as trout water. The feeder which originates at Bass Lake and flows 1.80 miles in a northeasterly direction into the White River in Section 21 is considered to be minnow water. The trout feeder stream located in Section 26, T46N, R7W, has a Class B private trout hatchery located on its headwaters, and has a flow normally estimated to average 1.60 cubic feet per second. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further east the second unnamed trout feeder stream originates from Sajaks Springs in Section 26, and flows north 0.50 mile into the White River. This stream has an average width of 40 feet and a base flow estimated to average around 12.0 cubic feet per second. This spring has been chosen as the site for a new 3.5 million dollar trout hatchery. Construction on this hatchery will commence in the spring of 1970.

The entire stream length above the road crossing in Section 29, T46N, R5W, is considered to be brook and brown trout water, however, certain parts are better than others. The White River is Class Ia trout water from its headwaters downstream to where the stream enters the Bibon Swamp. As the stream flows through the Bibon Swamp, the water slows, picks up considerable discoloration from the clay soil through which it flows. This section of the White River (Class IIb) has poor trout reproduction, but suitable temperatures. It is fished mostly from canoes. A short riffle area below Mason, not exceeding two miles in length, furnishes fishing for browns. This is considered the lower limit of trout water on the White River. Besides trout, there is a wide variety of warm water fish species present in the White River system. Longnose dace appear to be very abundant with blacknose dace, northern creek chub, white sucker, and sculpin being common. Common shiner, redhorse, mudminnows, pumpkinseeds, largemouth bass,

rock bass, and northern pike are all present, but their numbers are small. The volume of flow in the upper White River system is quite constant due to the spring water origin of its waters, however, wide fluctuations in its downstream area during periods of high runoff are quite common. Stream bottom types are quite varied throughout its length. The upper stream areas are characterized by shifting sand with marl shelves found in places. Where the stream flows through the Bibon Swamp to the White River Flowage, bottom types are mostly clay with some areas of sand, gravel, silt and rubble not uncommon. The stream receives high use by migratory ducks, and a few puddle ducks nest along the stream. Beaver are present but are not a trout management problem.

An ordinance to regulate all motor driven craft on the White River was passed by the locally affected towns in 1967, and applies to that part of the river upstream from where U.S. Highway 63 crosses the White River in Section 25, T46N, R6W, to its headwaters inclusive of all tributaries.

Public fishing rights, which extend back 66 feet from the stream bank, have been obtained by the Department of Natural Resources through permanent easements on 3/4 mile of stream bank. In addition to the easement lands, the state also owns scattered parcels totaling 2,320 acres within the watershed. The stream is accessible at five road crossings, and 12.0 miles of stream frontage is in Bayfield County, Department of Natural Resources, and Town of Delta ownership.

Whittlesey Creek, T48N, R5W, Section 30 to Section 34. Surface Acres = 6.3, Miles = 5.2, Gradient = 96 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 72 ppm.

A cold water stream with a spring water source, Whittlesey Creek drops 500 feet through eroded valleys into Chequamegon Bay of Lake Superior. The Whittlesey Creek watershed is a geologically young area with soil erosion processes still occurring naturally at a rapid rate. Abnormally heavy rains have periodically accelerated erosion on the exposed red clay soils. Recognition of this severe erosion problem resulted in an extensive study of the entire Whittlesey watershed in 1957. The results from this study have been used for setting standards and developing procedures to be used in preparing land management plans for the entire northwestern Wisconsin red clay area. The lower mile of this stream is relatively flat and almost the same level as Lake Superior. The heavy load of silt carried by this stream at times is dropped along this area resulting in a "base-leveling" action. In the early 50's the Corps of Engineers dredged a straight channel to Lake Superior to improve this situation, however, because Lake Superior currents quickly closed the mouth of the stream, the operation failed to eliminate the problem. In 1958, a new channel designed to take advantage of prevailing Lake Superior currents was dredged by the Department of Natural Resources. This new channel has helped to reduce this severe siltation problem along its lower end.

Whittlesey Creek begins as two spring fed streamlets in Section 30, T48N, R5W, however, it flows underground for almost 2.50 miles before it finally comes gushing out of the ground again in Section 34, just below where the North Fork joins Whittlesey Creek. Apparently, this spring water flows underground because of severe sedimentation of the previous channel. Whittlesey Creek is considered to be Class Ia trout water from where the water flow reappears downstream to Lake Superior. Brook, brown, and rainbow trout are all present, however, brown trout are predominant in numbers. The brown and rainbow trout are lake run fish from Lake Superior. The rainbow trout make spawning runs both spring and fall, with the larger run coming in the spring. The brown trout make one spawning run in late summer, around the latter part of August. Beaver have not made recent use of this stream, and muskrat are absent. A few waterfowl are found here during spring and fall migrations. Whittlesey Creek was named after Ashland County's first state senator, and the founder of the City of Ashland, Asaph Whittlesey. The stream is accessible at three road crossings, and the entire stream is in private ownership.

Unnamed Trout Streams

Unnamed Tributary to Castle Creek, T44N, R5W, Section 33 to T43N, R5W, Section 7. Surface Acres = 2.8, Miles = 3.3, Gradient = 15 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 39 ppm.

A small, marginal brook trout stream (Class III), flowing into Castle Creek from the north. The Department of Natural Resources presently stocks this stream annually with holdover brook trout. Bank cover along most of the stream is tag alder, however, some open meadow areas are present along its lower stretches. Beaver are active on the stream, with most damage to trout habitat occurring above Federal Forest Road #191. The stream is accessible at this road crossing and at the gravel pit in Section 6, T43N, R5W. A total of 5.68 miles of stream bank frontage is Chequamegon National Forest land.

Unnamed Tributary to DeChamps Creek, T48N, R8W, Section 32 to 39. Surface Acres = 0.1, Miles = 0.4, Gradient = 30 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 48 ppm.

This stream originates from a number of small feeder springs in Section 32. Brook and brown trout use this gravel-bottomed feeder (Class Ib) as a spawning area. The stream bank vegetation is 100 percent upland hardwood, however, the watershed land use is 65 percent agricultural. Because of the extremely small size (average width of 1.1 feet), the value to wildlife is limited. One town road crosses the stream, and there is no public frontage.

Tributary to East Fork Cranberry River, T50N, R7W, Section 26 to 28. Surface Acres = 2.3, Miles = 2.7, Gradient = 90 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 55 ppm.

A Class Ia trout stream flowing into the East Fork Cranberry River from the east. Brook, brown, and lake run rainbow trout utilize this sand and gravel-bottomed feeder as a spawning area. Bank cover along most of the stream is tag alder. Instream cover, in the form of rocks, logs, deep pools and undercut banks, is abundant. The stream is accessible at one town road crossing in Section 27, and 1.20 miles of bank frontage is in Bayfield County Forest ownership.

Unnamed Tributary to Eighteen Mile Creek, T44N, R6W, Section 9 to 8. Surface Acres = 0.4, Miles = 0.7, Gradient = 100 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 61 ppm.

A small, spring water stream (Class Ib), having a population of brook and brown trout. The trout are small, indicating an inadequate food supply. Evidence indicates that beaver have frequently dammed the stream in the past. A large beaver dam presently is located at its headwaters in Section 9. Bottom types are sand, gravel, and boulders. The stream is accessible at one road crossing, and 0.60 mile of stream bank frontage is Chequamegon National Forest land.

Unnamed Tributary to Long Lake Branch, T45N, R6W, Section 17 to 9. Surface Acres = 0.1, Miles = 0.3, Gradient = 30 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 94 ppm.

The headwaters of this stream flows from unnamed spring pond 17-(1), T45N, R6W, located in the middle of a dense cedar swamp. Brook and brown trout are present in the stream (Class Ib), however, an adequate food supply is lacking. Because it flows underground through a bog for much of its length, it is difficult to locate. The stream is accessible by trail only, and none of the stream bank is in public ownership.

Unnamed Tributary to Long Lake Branch, T45N, R6W, Section 16 to 10. Surface Acres = 0.9, Miles = 1.3, Gradient = 40 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 106 ppm.

A small, spring water stream (Class Ib), containing brook and brown trout. Numerous springs, located at the base of a ridge north of Grandview, is the water source for this feeder. Because of an unstable shifting sand bottom, food organisms are generally lacking. Bank vegetation above the town road crossing is mostly sedges, marsh grasses, and tag alder, while below this point downstream to Long Lake Branch, bank vegetation changes to mostly swamp hardwoods and tag alder. Wildlife values are limited by the streams small size. There is only the one road crossing, and 0.74 mile of stream bank frontage is in Department of Natural Resources ownership.

Unnamed Tributary to Long Lake Branch, T45N, R7W, Section 27 to 22. Surface Acres = 1.1, Miles = 16, Gradient = 62 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 100 ppm.

A small, spring stream (Class Ib) having a population of brook and brown trout. Trout spawning habitat appears to be good, however, an adequate supply of bottom, food organisms is generally lacking. Bank vegetation is upland hardwood, except for the lower end where it is bordered by a hardwood swamp. There are no road crossings or walk-in trails, but the entire stream flows through the Chequamegon National Forest.

Unnamed Tributary to Long Lake Branch, T45N, R7W, Section 22. Surface Acres = 0.2, Miles = 0.2, Gradient = 15 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 123 ppm.

A short, spring water stream originating at the outlet of Johnson Springs. Brook and brown trout inhabit the stream (Class Ib), however, their small size indicates a general lack of bottom food organisms. Except for a wide, shallow silted area at the headwaters, stream bottom types are mostly sand, gravel, and silt. The large quantities of silt in the stream indicates rather extensive past beaver activity on the stream. Bank vegetation is a mixture of swamp hardwoods and tag alder. The nearby U.S. Forest Service access and parking area for Johnson Springs provides the only access, and the entire stream is in Chequamegon National Forest land.

Unnamed Tributary to Marengo River, T44N, R5W, Section 3 to 9. Surface Acres = 0.6, Miles = 0.8, Gradient = 180 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 30 ppm.

An excellent spring fed spawning feeder (Class Ib), it has a population of brook and brown trout. The trout are small indicating an inadequate food supply. The entire stream is bordered by upland hardwoods and bottom conditions are stable gravel, rubble, and boulders. A walk-in trail provides the only access to the stream, and the entire stream flows through Chequamegon National Forest land.

Unnamed Tributary to Marengo River, T44N, R5W, Section 17 to 16. Surface Acres = 0.8, Miles = 2.5, Gradient = 40 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 52 ppm.

A small, spring water stream populated by brook and brown trout (Class Ib). The trout are small indicating a scarcity of bottom food organisms. It has a stable bottom of rubble, gravel, boulders, and sand. Bank vegetation is upland hardwood. In addition to the one road crossing, the stream is also accessible for about three-fourths mile from a town road closely paralleling the stream. A total of 4.19 miles of the 5.0 miles of bank frontage is Chequamegon National Forest land.

Unnamed Tributary to Marengo River, T44N, R5W, Section 20 to 16. Surface Acres = 0.4, Miles = 1.3, Gradient = 108 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 83 ppm.

A small, spring water stream having both brook and brown trout (Class Ib). Sculpins are abundant. The trout are small, indicating an inadequate supply of food organisms. Instream cover is good and stable rubble, boulder, gravel, and sand make up its bottom type. Bank vegetation is upland hardwood. There are no road crossings, but one can reach the outlet of the stream by walking 100 yards downstream from the old granite quarry bridge. A total of 1.68 miles of the stream's 2.60 miles of bank frontage is Chequamegon National Forest land.

Unnamed Tributary to Marengo River, T44N, R5W, Section 21 to 16. Surface Acres = 1.1. Miles = 1.5, Gradient = 166 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 60 ppm.

A small, brook trout stream (Class Ib) flowing north along the west side of the old Grandview Quarry. The trout are small, indicating an inadequate supply of food. Adjacent to the quarry, stream bottom types consist mainly of sand, gravel, and crushed granite, whereas above the quarry there is little granite present. Bank vegetation is mainly upland hardwood. The stream is accessible at one private road crossing, and only 0.30 mile of stream bank frontage is Chequamegon National Forest land.

Unnamed Tributary to Marengo River, T45N, R5W, Section 9 to 1. Surface Acres = 2.2, Miles = 3.0, Gradient = 20 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 104 ppm.

A small, spring water stream having a population of small brook trout (Class Ib). It has an unstable silt and clay bottom. The entire stream is bordered by upland hardwoods. Trout habitat appears to be good, however, there is an inadequate food supply. Public access is provided at one road crossing, and there is no other public frontage.

Unnamed Tributary to North Fish Creek, T47N, R6W, Section 23 to 13.
Surface Acres = 0.7, Miles = 1.1, Gradient = 180 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 99 ppm.

A small, spring water stream containing brook, brown, and rainbow trout (Class Ib). All three species of trout use this gravel-bottomed feeder as a spawning area. The stream bank vegetation is upland hardwood, but the watershed land use is about 30 percent agriculture. There are no road crossings, and the entire stream frontage is privately-owned.

Unnamed Tributary to Onion River, T49N, R5W, Section 30 to T49N, R4W, Section 5. Surface Acres = 1.4, Miles = 2.5, Gradient = 80 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 77 ppm.

A small, spring water stream having a population of brook and brown trout (Class Ib). The trout are small, indicating a shortage of food organisms. This may be the result of an unstable bottom of sand and clay materials. The immediate stream bank vegetation is dense tag alder with a small open meadow adjoining the stream along its lower reaches. Public access is provided at one road crossing, and 3.66 miles of stream bank frontage is in Bayfield County ownership.

Unnamed Tributary to Pine Creek, T47N, R6W, Section 1 to 11. Surface Acres = 1.0, Miles = 1.4, Gradient = 75 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 59 ppm.

This stream originates from a number of springs at the south edge of the Moquah Barrens. The stream has a fairly high base flow, estimated at 5.0 cubic feet per second. Brook, brown, and rainbow trout are common here (Class Ib). The brown and rainbow trout are lake run fish, that apparently move into this feeder from North Fish Creek where spawning habitat is poor. The bottom type of the unnamed tributary is mostly gravel with small amounts of sand and boulders. The stream banks generally lack cover, largely because grazing is the most common land use practice. Furbearer and waterfowl use is negligible. Two road crossings provide the only public frontage.

Unnamed Tributary to Raspberry River, T51N, R4W, Section 11 to 2. Surface Acres = 1.0, Miles = 1.4, Gradient = 57 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 122 ppm.

The major spring water source of the Raspberry River headwaters. This shallow sandy-bottomed feeder is considered to be Class III brook trout habitat. Except for the lower stretches, which are bordered by tag alder, bank cover is mostly upland hardwood. There is evidence of past beaver activity, but muskrat appear to be absent. Extensive silting resulting from beaver activity has taken place in the stream, and instream cover is poor. The stream is accessible at the Highway #13 bridge crossing, and 2.29 miles of stream bank frontage is in Bayfield County Forest ownership.

Unnamed Tributary to Saxine Creek, T51N, R5W, Section 31 to 19. Surface Acres = 1.4, Miles = 2.3, Gradient = 150 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 117 ppm.

A small, high gradient, spring water stream having a population of brook and rainbow trout (Class III). Trout habitat appears to be poor and because of the unstable shifting sand bottom, food organisms are scarce. Bank vegetation is upland hardwood. Wildlife values are limited by the small size. The stream is accessible at the Highway #13 bridge crossing, and 1.67 miles of stream bank frontage is Bayfield County Forest land.

Unnamed Tributary to Sioux River, T49N, R5W, Section 32 to T48N, R5W, Section 4. Surface Acres = 0.6, Miles = 1.6, Gradient = 100 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 55 ppm.

A small, shallow, sandy-bottomed feeder stream having a population of brook and rainbow trout (Class III). The trout are small, indicating a general lack of essential food organisms. Bank cover is upland hardwood. There is one road crossing, and 0.91 mile. of stream bank frontage is in Bayfield County ownership.

Unnamed Tributary to Sioux River, T48N, R5W, Section 7 to 4. Surface Acres = 1.6, Miles = 2.7, Gradient = 40 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 31 ppm.

A small, shallow, sandy-bottomed feeder stream having a population of brook and migratory rainbow trout (Class III). The trout are small, indicating a general lack of essential food organisms. Instream cover is also scarce. A small impoundment with a 6-foot rock water control structure is located on the stream in Section 7. Three road crossings provide the only public frontage.

Unnamed Tributary to Siskiwit River, T50N, R6W, Section 24. Surface Acres = 0.7, Miles = 1.3, Gradient = 38 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 97 ppm.

A small, brook trout stream (Class III), originating in Section 24 at Siskiwit Springs. This feeder is the major source of the high quality spring water of the Siskiwit River. Bottom conditions are unstable clay and sand. There is fair instream cover in the form of debris and fallen logs. Bank cover is mostly tag alder and marsh grasses. The entire stream bank is Bayfield County Forest land, and access is provided by a recently bulldozed logging trail.

Unnamed Tributary to Squaw Creek, T51N, R6W, Section 26 to 25. Surface Acres = 0.3, Miles = 1.1, Gradient = 80 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 97 ppm.

A small, spring water stream, populated by brook and rainbow trout (Class III). Water flow in summer occasionally becomes low, causing trout mortalities. Bottom types are mostly sand and gravel. Instream debris is quite abundant throughout the stream. One town road crossing provides the only public frontage.

Unnamed Tributary to Twenty Mile Creek, T44N, R6W, Section 1 to T44N, R5W, Section 6. Surface Acres = 0.4, Miles = 0.8, Gradient = 110 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 43 ppm.

A small, brook trout stream (Class III), flowing through a dense hardwood swamp. It has an unstable bottom of sand and silt materials. Trout habitat is fair, however, spawning areas and bottom food organisms are generally lacking. There is one road crossing, and the entire stream flows through the Chequamegon National Forest.

Unnamed Tributary to Twenty Mile Creek, T44N, R5W, Section 7 to 8. Surface Acres = 0.5, Miles = 0.8, Gradient = 100 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 51 ppm.

A small, spring water stream, having a population of brook trout (Class III). The stream has a fairly high base flow, estimated at 3.3 cubic feet per second. Instream cover is fair to good with numerous old, instream improvement devices located along its lower stretches. Bank cover is upland hardwood. There is one road crossing, and 0.91 mile of stream bank frontage is Chequamegon National Forest land.

Unnamed Tributary to Whiskey Creek, T44N, R5W, Section 12 to 13. Surface Acres = 0.9, Miles = 1.9, Gradient = 42 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 62 ppm.

A small, brook trout stream (Class Ib), flowing through a mature hardwood forest into Whiskey Creek. Whiskey Creek is a broad sluggish drainage stream as it leaves Ashland County, however, upon receiving this high quality spring water it becomes suitable for brook trout. The trout are small indicating an inadequate food supply. There is evidence of past beaver activity, and muskrat are absent. The stream is accessible at one road crossing, and the entire stream flows through the Chequamegon National Forest.

Unnamed Tributary to White River, T46N, R7W, Section 26. Surface Acres = 0.4, Miles = 0.5, Gradient = 25 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 108 ppm.

A small, spring water stream, having a population of brook and brown trout (Class Ib). This stream has a Class B private trout hatchery located on its headwaters. Bottom conditions are mostly red clay and silt. Trout habitat appears to be good, and the abundance of bottom food organisms is adequate. A private road provides the only access, and there is no public frontage on the stream.

Unnamed Tributary to White River, T46N, R7W, Section 26. Surface Acres = 2.4, Miles = 0.5, Gradient = 20 feet per mile, M.P.A. = 100 ppm.

The headwaters of this stream flows from Sajdak Springs, the site being considered for a new anadromous state fish hatchery. This red clay-bottomed stream has an average width of 40 feet and a base flow estimated at 12.0 cubic feet per second. Brook and brown trout are present in the stream (Class Ia). The stream is not accessible by road at the present time, and the entire stream frontage is in Department of Natural Resources ownership.

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY DATA

The following tables and maps are the compilation of data obtained from the general waters information forms, prepared for the surface waters of Bayfield County. The collection of field data took place between the years 1961 and 1969 as part of the waters classification and inventory program.

To adequately illustrate the location, significance and public use possibilities of these waters, four county maps were prepared showing all water resources in the county. Drainages, stream widths and lengths, and lake sizes are presented on each map as follows: water fertility and glaciation types (Figure 4), fishery resources of the various lakes and streams (Figure 5), public access locations (Figure 6), and public land ownership and public use areas in the county (Figure 7).*

A summary of the various individual resources of each body of water is presented 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 Bayfield County surface waters.

Quantitative Aspects

The total inland surface water area of the county is 23,676 acres. Of this figure, 22,685 acres is the surface water area of 966 natural lakes and impoundments, and 991 acres is the surface area of 125 streams. Total stream length is 531.1 miles, of which trout streams comprise 399.3 miles. Frontage on both sides of streams totals 1,062.2 linear miles, with 381.91 miles in public ownership. Total lake frontage totals 732.10 miles of shoreline, of which 258.71 miles is in public ownership. Even though stream frontage is greater than lake frontage, the ratio of water area to frontage on streams is much less than that on lakes. In comparison, 5,656 feet of stream frontage per surface acre of water, and 170 feet of lake frontage per acre of lake surface.

The surface water area of natural lakes accounts for 99 percent of the total lake surface area in the county, while the other 1 percent constitutes impounded waters. Size classes and areas of natural lakes and impoundments are noted in Table 6. Most of the lakes are small with 672, or 70 percent being less than 10 acres, and these lakes comprise only a fraction (8 percent) of the total surface water area of county lakes. There are 41 lakes and impoundments (4 percent) over 100 acres in size that comprise 57.5 percent of the total surface lake acreage of the county. Namekagon Lake having a surface water acreage of 3,208.3 acres is the largest lake in Bayfield County.

Lake depths vary considerably from shallow ponds to deeper bog lakes with their characteristic steep-sloping shores. Cisco Lake, with a maximum depth of 105 feet, is the deepest lake in Bayfield County and the seventh deepest lake in Wisconsin.

A total of 112 streams, or 90 percent, of the 125 permanently flowing streams in Bayfield County average less than 20 feet in width; (Table 7). The Namekagon and White Rivers are the two largest streams in the county with

*Color coded maps appear at the end of this book.

Table 6. Size classes of lakes and impoundments.

Acreage classes	<u>Natural lakes</u>		<u>Impoundments</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Number	Total acreage	Number	Total acreage	Number	Total acreage
Ponds						
0.1 - 9.9	663	1,815.8	9	17.2	672	1,833.0
Small						
10.0 - 49.9	203	4,188.0	-	-	203	4,188.0
Small-medium						
50.0 - 99.9	48	3,489.0	2	137.2	50	3,626.2
Medium						
100 - 199.9	27	3,820.3	1	143.5	28	3,963.8
Medium						
200 - 499.9	8	2,146.1	-	-	8	2,146.1
Medium-large						
500 - 999.9	2	1,439.2	-	-	2	1,439.2
Large						
1,000 >	3	5,488.7	-	-	3	5,488.7
Total	954	22,387.1	12	297.9	966	22,685.0

Table 7. Size classes of streams.

<u>Mean width - Entire stream</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Area (acres)</u>	<u>Length (miles)</u>
Less than 10 feet	73	108.4	172.2
10-19 feet	39	288.9	201.6
20-39 feet	9	298.0	106.7
40 or more feet	4	296.1	50.6
Total	125	991.4	531.1

average widths of 58 and 44 feet, respectively. Stream gradients vary from a steep 250 feet drop per mile of Birch Run Creek to the 6 feet per mile gradient of the Namekagon River. Generally, those streams that flow into Lake Superior from the Bayfield Ridge have higher gradients than other streams in the county.

Lake Types

The lakes of Bayfield 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. In addition to these four classes, four other subtypes of lakes have been added for more descriptive purposes in the inventory. They are drained lakes, acid bog lakes, alkaline bog lakes, and spring ponds. The "definitions" section of this summary provides detailed definitions and qualifications for these lake types. Since this classification system is arbitrary in nature, some lakes may have characteristics typical of more than the one type.

The most common type of lake in Bayfield County is the soft water seepage lake (Table 8). There are 634 such lakes, and they range in size from 0.1 to 262.5 acres in size. These lakes are typically clear, slightly acid, and relatively infertile waters. The acid bog lakes, numbering 180, are the second most numerous type of lakes. These are highly acid in pH, darkly colored, and also have low productivity. The acid bog type lake, averaging 3.5 acres in size, has the smallest average size of the eight recognized types (Table 8). A total of 41 spring ponds, or limnokrenes, average next to the smallest at 3.8 acres per lake. These shallow, detritus and silt-filled ponds are extremely important in providing the essential spring water flow needed for trout habitat. A total of 30 soft water, drainage lakes have an average size of 210 acres. They have the largest, average size for the various lake categories.

Water Quality

The general water quality of lakes and streams in Bayfield County is shown in Table 9, with methyl purple alkalinity, pH, and specific conductance, as the measured parameters. These data are also presented for each body of water in the appendices.

The analysis most commonly used in the measurement of water fertility is total alkalinity (methyl purple alkalinity), which expresses the available amounts of carbonates, bicarbonates, and hydroxides in parts per million of water. The lakes of Bayfield County are generally low in alkalinity (\bar{x} 20 ppm) and are thus considered to be of low fertility. The streams of Bayfield County generally exhibit a higher fertility than lakes (\bar{x} 69 ppm). This is due largely to the fact that the source of most stream water is moderate to highly fertile groundwater. The large number of small, infertile, landlocked basins with their small watersheds are low in fertility. Figure 4 shows the geography of water fertility in Bayfield County.

Table 8. Lake types in Bayfield County.

<u>Lake type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage - range</u>	<u>Mean acreage</u>	<u>Total acreage</u>
Hard water drainage	40	0.7 to 1,030.1	85.5	3,493.3
Soft water drainage	30	0.6 to 3,285.3	210.0	6,475.1
Hard water seepage	27	0.3 to 213.2	17.3	481.8
Soft water seepage	634	0.1 to 262.5	14.1	8,964.5
Acid bog	180	0.1 to 24.8	3.5	642.7
Alkaline bog	1	32.1	32.1	32.1
Spring ponds	41	0.2 to 19.6	3.8	154.2
Drained lakes	<u>13</u>	10.6 to 1,250.3	187.9	<u>2,441.3</u>
Total	966			22,685.0

The pH (hydrogen ion concentration) range of lakes is low (pH below 7.0) making the water acid rather than alkaline (pH above 7.0). Lakes bordered by bog wetlands, and having little or no water exchange, tend to have the lowest pH values. The pH of most streams is variable, with the majority of the waters being alkaline (pH values above 7.0). Those streams having an acid pH (pH below 7.0) are usually those flowing through low, swampy, bog type terrain.

The measurement of specific electrical conductance of water is another useful indicator of water quality. This is a measurement of total dissolved electrolytes in water, and corresponds roughly, though on a different scale of values, to the methyl purple alkalinity test for fertility.

Table 9. Fertility of waters in Bayfield County.

	<u>Number of samples</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Mean</u>
<u>pH acidity:</u>			
Lakes	966	4.7 - 9.0	6.3
Streams	125	5.8 - 8.9	7.3
<u>Methyl purple alkalinity (ppm.):</u>			
Lakes	966	2 - 127	20
Streams	125	12 - 243	70
<u>Conductance (Mmhos/cm):</u>			
Lakes	966	10 - 265	54
Streams	125	38 - 438	140

It is expressed in terms of micromhos per centimeter at 77 degrees Fahrenheit. Conductivity readings are useful tools of fish managers, in that, they are good indicators of electrical shocking gear efficiency.

Detailed chemical analysis of several Bayfield County lakes was made to determine the relative quantities of dissolved nutrients (Table 10). Trace elements, however, were not included in the analyses. Average values for the two soil provinces in which the lake 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 sulphate), occur well below pollution indicating concentrations. 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. Atkins, Bladder, Club, and Kern Lakes are a few examples of lakes that fall in this category (Figure 4). Star and Iron Lakes with M.P.A.'s of 60 and 58 ppm, respectively, are examples of

Table 10. Detailed chemical analysis of selected Bayfield County lakes.*

Sample lake	Soil province	MOA	Specific conductance (Micromhos/cm 25°C)	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
Atkins Lake	2	16	33	7.1	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.21	0.10	0.3	2.0	3.5	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.03	5/7/65
Bladder Lake	3	16	34	7.0	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.24	0.07	0.1	3.8	3.6	2.5	1.1	0.7	0.17	5/7/65
Chippewa Lake	2	35	**	7.5	**	0.03	0.05	0.26	0.33	0.7	1.0	9.0	2.5	1.5	0.5	0.36	10/10/62
Club Lake	2	10	27	6.6	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.44	0.08	0.5	1.9	2.6	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.25	5/7/65
Diamond Lake	2	31	77	6.8	**	0.01	0.02	**	0.10	0.3	**	**	**	**	**	**	5/1/61
Iron Lake	2	58	145	7.5	**	0.01	0.05	0.40	0.09	0.4	**	**	**	**	**	**	5/1/61
Namekagon Lake	2	39	91	7.1	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	9.7	3.7	**	**	**	8/14/37
Kern Lake	3	6	21	6.1	**	0.04	0.14	0.48	0.14	1.6	3.0	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.20	4/18/63
Owen Lake	2	56	126	7.7	**	0.42	**	**	0.20	0.2	1.0	13.0	2.6	1.8	0.3	0.02	5/3/62
Pigeon Lake	2	53	125	7.3	**	0.04	0.05	0.43	0.07	0.7	6.0	17.3	4.1	1.7	0.5	0.08	4/18/63
Star Lake	3	60	98	7.0	**	0.04	0.04	0.38	0.07	1.0	3.0	13.9	3.6	1.1	0.4	0.06	4/18/63
Lake Superior		46	92	7.4	0.01	**	**	**	**	1.9	3.2	12.4	2.8	1.1	0.6	**	
Mean for grayish & sandy loam soils	2	46	103	7.1	0.33	0.05	0.09	0.59	0.16	1.8	7.9	13.8	6.7	1.6	1.1	0.32	
Mean for sandy soils	3	32	73	6.9	0.11	0.03	0.08	0.60	0.08	1.6	7.0	12.0	5.8	2.0	0.98	0.23	
Mean for all soil provinces of Wis.		50	111	7.1	0.18	0.05	0.11	0.67	0.18	2.3	10.7	15.7	9.0	2.4	1.3	0.26	

* Except for specific conductance and pH, results are in parts per million.

** Sample not analyzed.

265

lakes that 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 in this region of the state.

Two physical qualities that determine the degree of light penetration in natural waters are color and turbidity. To varying degrees, both qualities are capable of regulating the productivity of lakes and streams. Light penetration in many lakes is low, particularly in the brown-stained, acid bog lakes. The relatively clear, seepage lakes allow light to penetrate to considerable depths and are therefore more potentially productive than darkly stained waters. Tributary streams to Lake Superior become extremely turbid from the sediment contained in discharges of those streams draining the red clay area of northwest Wisconsin. Damage to valuable trout and recreational streams by sediment resulting from erosion of this red clay area has and is occurring yet today.

Fishery Resources

Lake and stream fisheries for the county are depicted on the color-coded resource map (Figure 5). The major fishing areas in Lake Superior within the boundaries of Bayfield County are also marked. The inland surface waters that are important in providing a fishery resource are summarized as follows: There are 398 lakes with a total surface area of 20,674.5 acres that have either game or panfish populations, or both. The remaining 568 lakes, with an area of 2,002.1 acres, have, if any, only minnow populations. The fishing waters are further classified in Table 11, by the number of lakes and their total acreages where each species occur. Information on fish species is provided in the lake and stream narratives.

Bayfield County warm water fisheries are summarized as follows:

- (a) Muskellunge are present in 23 lakes having a total area of 7,224.0 acres. This number of muskellunge lakes is considerably fewer than is found in those counties which lie within the native range of the muskellunge. The size range of the lakes in which muskellunge occur vary from 28.3 acre Flynn Lake to 3,208.3 acre Namekagon Lake. Except for Ghost Lake, all muskellunge lakes in Bayfield County are rated as Class C muskellunge waters. Ghost Lake, a Class B muskellunge lake, lying in the southeast corner of the county, is considered to be the best producer in the county.
- (b) Northern pike rank second in game fish abundance, with 129 lakes having a total area of 14,654.6 acres containing fishable populations. Streams in which this species occur and which afford angling opportunities are: Namekagon River from the headwaters downstream to Bayfield-Sawyer County line, and the entire length of the Eau Claire River. Bays along Lake Superior also provide some northern pike angling opportunities.

- (c) Walleyes rate third in game fish abundance in Bayfield County. They occur in 66 lakes having a total area of 11,821.4 acres. The Namekagon and Eau Claire Rivers are the only two streams in the county having fishable walleye populations and these have low walleye populations.
- (d) Largemouth bass are the most abundant widespread game fish species in Bayfield County lakes. They occur in 257 lakes having a total area of 18,137.9 acres.
- (e) Smallmouth bass are found in 32 lakes, with areas totaling 8,868.5 acres. The Namekagon and Eau Claire Rivers are the only two streams in the county having fishable smallmouth bass populations.
- (f) Panfish occur in 353 lakes, or about one-third of the lakes in Bayfield County. The acreage of surface water having panfish amounts to 20,433.4 acres, or about 90 percent, of the county's water area. The better panfishing waters include the drainage lakes and impoundments. In the smaller landlocked seepage lakes, where water fertility is lower and controlling predator game fish are less numerous, the panfish tend to be slow-growing.
- (g) A total of 568 lakes with an area of 2,002.1 acres have only minnows or no fish species present at all. In addition to this, 28 named streams with a combined length of 83.9 miles have a similar fishery.

Table 11. Number and area of lakes supporting the various common species of game fish and panfish in Bayfield County.

<u>Fish species</u>	<u>Number of lakes having species</u>	<u>Acres of surface waters having species</u>
Muskellunge	23	7,224.0
Walleye	66	11,821.4
Northern pike	129	14,654.6
Largemouth bass	257	18,137.9
Smallmouth bass	32	8,868.5
Panfish	353	20,433.4
Trout- (lakes and springs)	34	179.2
Trout- (two-story)	10	521.7
Cisco	4	568.5
Whitefish	1	189.7
Smelt	1	330.7
Minnows, or none	568	2,002.1

Bayfield County cold water fisheries are summarized as follows:

- (a) Trout streams number 103 and comprise 399.3 miles of stream. Better than average quality water exists within the watersheds of the Namekagon, Marengo, White, Fish, Sioux, Cranberry, Flag, and Iron Rivers. Brook trout are the most abundant trout species, with

fishable populations occurring in 98 streams. Brown trout populations occur in 30 streams. Only five streams in Bayfield County support self sustaining rainbow trout populations and these all lie within the Iron River drainage system. In addition to those streams supporting resident trout populations, there exists 48 tributary streams to Lake Superior which are used by migratory trout. Migratory rainbow (steelhead) trout and lake run brown trout are the most abundant trout present, with fishable populations occurring in 29 and 33 streams, respectively. Thompson Creek, a small stream west of Washburn, receives a run of migratory brook trout (coasters), however, their numbers are small. The rainbow trout usually make their spawning migration in the spring, while the brown trout always spawn in late summer, around the latter part of August. Lake run trout provide sport fishing only in the streams during these periods. At other times, they provide sport fishing in the lakes.

- (b) There are 44 spring ponds and lakes in Bayfield County that provide inland lake fishing for trout. They have a combined area of 700.9 acres. Brook trout are present in most of these waters, however, brown and rainbow trout are also present in several of these lakes. Those offering marginal brown trout fishing include Diamond, Eighteen Mile Creek Spring, Fish Creek Spring, Johnson Springs, and Mud Lakes. Lakes offering fishing for rainbows include Anderson, Beaver, Bullhead-T45N, R7W, Bullhead-T46N, R7W, Cisco, JoAnn, Little Star, Steelhead, Trout and Wanoka Lakes. Silver (coho) salmon have also been introduced into Cisco Lake on an experimental basis. Eighteen Mile Creek Springs has been dredged to enlarge the trout habitat.
- (c) Cisco are found in five lakes, Atkins, Cisco, Diamond, Priest, and Sand Bar Lakes. Since these fish require cold, well oxygenated water, their habitat range is limited to the deeper, larger lakes.
- (d) Smelt occur in one lake, 33.07 acre Diamond Lake.

Nineteen private fish hatcheries were licensed in the county in 1969, as compared to 1,599 in the state. Of the 7,979 fishing licenses sold during 1969 in Bayfield County, 3,835 or 48 percent were purchased by nonresidents. The county accounted for less than one percent of the total number of resident and nonresident fishing licenses sold in the state that year.

Wetland Resources

While a complete wetlands inventory and classification is not available for Bayfield County, the latest forest inventory estimates that about 54,000 acres of all types of wetlands exist in the county. This is about 5.6 percent of the county area and according to John and Hunt, 1964, this represents 2.4 percent of all the important inland aquatic habitat available to waterfowl in Wisconsin. According to the table totals listed in the appendices, there are approximately 11,811 acres of wetlands adjoining lakes and 17,788 acres of wetlands adjoining streams in Bayfield County.

The Totogatic Lake Wildlife Area is probably the single most important waterfowl area in Bayfield County. This 537 acre natural lake with its large, wild rice beds provides an excellent nesting and stopping place for migratory waterfowl. The area is also highly valued for its wilderness qualities. Some other lakes that have relatively high waterfowl values by virtue of their large size include, Middle Eau Claire, Upper Eau Claire, Owen, and Namekagon Lakes. Also important are the large numbers of lakes and poorly drained marsh bordered streams of central and southern Bayfield County. Beaver are also active on many of the smaller streams of the county, providing additional temporary habitat for waterfowl. Most of the larger streams, particularly the White River, Namekagon River, and Fish Creek and its sloughs, also receive some use by nesting as well as migratory waterfowl. These larger streams also provide early spring and late fall migration routes for waterfowl because of the open water conditions.

Mallards and blue-winged teal are the two most important nesting waterfowl species in Bayfield County. Other common nesting species include wood ducks, black ducks, hooded and American mergansers, and ring-neck ducks. Migratory species that occasionally occur in the county are American widgeon (Baldpate), green-winged teal, red-breasted mergansers, loon, lesser scaup, greater scaup and coot. Blue, snow, and Canada geese, and whistling swans also make limited use of the county's waters.

Principal furbearers inhabiting the wetlands of Bayfield County are muskrat, beaver, mink, and otter, with their distribution mostly limited to the central and southern parts of the county. The beaver is probably the most important furbearer in the county, with 369 tagged beaver reported in 1970. This ranked Bayfield County 12th in beaver production of the 72 counties in the state. Of the 425,658 resident small game and voluntary sportsmens licenses sold in the state, the county accounted for 1,724 or 0.4 percent. This ranked Bayfield County 63rd of the 72 counties in the state.

Boating

There are only 13 natural lakes over 200 acres in size in Bayfield County which offer suitable surface water conditions to the pleasure boater with high speed boats. The total water area of these lakes amounts to 9,074 acres, or 40 percent of the surface waters of the county. Totogatic Lake, one of the 13 inland lakes over 200 acres in size, provides very limited boating opportunities. This lake has large areas of shallow water, occupied by extensive wild rice beds, and an island, that limits open water activity. Its value to waterfowl should also be recognized and disturbances minimized. The Eau Claire Lakes, The Pike Lake Chain of Lakes, and Lakes Diamond, Long, Namekagon, and Owen are the most important boating waters within the county. Public access is available to all these waters, however, in some instances the access is poorly maintained and adequate parking is not provided.

In addition to inland lakes, the outlying waters of Lake Superior provide unlimited pleasure boating potential. Nonresidents account for a good share of the boating activity in this area. Sailboating on Lake Superior is growing in popularity, but the number of sailboats in the area is low considering the enormous opportunities for this activity afforded by Lake Superior. This may reflect, in part, the limited number of small craft harbors.

On December 31, 1969, a total of 2,086 boats were licensed in Bayfield County. This represents 0.8 percent of the state total, but is not representative of the boating activity since boats are easily transported. The county was ranked ninth on the basis of fleet boat registrations, with over 2.5 percent of the states' fleet boat type registrations (those owned by resorts and boat rental places). Table 12 summarizes and compares Bayfield County and the state in boat registration statistics.

During 1963 and 1964, aerial boating observations were made by law enforcement and waters classification personnel. Table 13 summarizes the boating activity on 66 lakes, as observed on weekdays and holiday weekends. Out of 382 total boats observed, 335 or 88 percent were fishing boats. Only 12 water skiers were observed on all flights. Generally, the average ratio of boats per acre of water was lowest on the smaller lakes - one boat to 73 acres of water on lakes less than 500 acres in size. Lakes 500 to 10,000 acres in size averaged one boat to every 114 acres of water.

Table 14 shows the maximum boating density by lake size class. The highest density days usually occurred either on a weekend or a holiday weekend. Lakes of less than 50 acres in size become most crowded, eleven acres per boat on Loon Lake. The 50 to 199 acre size class is the second highest density size class, with Delta, Millicent, and Eagle Lakes having boating densities of 15.3, 16.7, and 19.9 acres per boat, respectively.

Table 12. Summary of boat registration for the period ending December 31, 1969 by Wisconsin residents.

	Outboard motor	Sail	Inboard motor	Total boats	Percent of state total
<u>Bayfield County:</u>					
Originals	1,167	21	37	1,225	0.6
Fleet	<u>851</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>861</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Total	2,018	30	38	2,086	0.8
Percent of state total	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	
<u>State of Wisconsin:</u>					
Originals	206,578	4,480	5,195	216,253	
Fleet	<u>33,811</u>	<u>466</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>34,439</u>	
Total	240,389	4,946	5,357	250,692	

Table 13. Summary of aerial boating observations (Summers 1963-64).

Lake size classes	Number of lakes	Total lake flights	Total acreage on all flights	Fishing boats	Pleasure boats	Skiing boats	Total boats	Acres per boat (average)
0-49	20	40	989.0	13	1	0	14	71
50-199	35	80	9,386.0	103	11	5	119	79
200-499	6	12	3,373.0	49	0	0	49	69
500-999	2	6	4,318.0	28	4	2	34	127
1,000-10,000	3	9	16,696.0	142	19	5	166	100
Total	66	147	34,762.0	335	35	12	382	91

Table 14. Maximum boating density of size classes of lakes.

Lake size class	Lake	Acres per boat	Weekday, weekend, holiday weekend
0 - 49	Loon	11.0	Weekend
50 - 199	Delta	15.3	Holiday weekend
	Millicent	16.7	Weekend
	Eagle	19.9	Weekend
200 - 499	Iron	20.4	Holiday weekend
	Pidgeon	27.0	Weekend
	Long	52.0	Holiday weekend
500 - 999	Middle Eau Claire	50.1	Weekend
1,000 - 10,000	Owen	50.0	Weekend
	Namekagon	80.1	Holiday weekend
	Upper Eau Claire	85.8	Weekday

Overall, because boating activity is closely associated with fishing activities it can be expected that the more popular fishing waters will probably have the highest boating density.

Swimming

A large number of Bayfield County lakes have the basic qualifications of clear water, firm and sandy bottoms, and minimum algae and weed growth problems which make them desirable for the development of good swimming beaches. Public facilities for this activity are provided at federal campgrounds on Twin, Namekagon, and Owen Lakes. Town maintained swimming facilities are provided at Moon and Siskiwit Lakes and Twin Falls Creek one-quarter mile west of Port Wing. The only county swimming facility is located at Twin Bear Park on Pike Lake, five miles south of Iron River. In addition to public swimming beaches on inland lakes, there also exist eight public swimming beaches along the mainland shore of Lake Superior. The cities of Bayfield and Washburn each have two public beaches, while Herbster, Port Wing, Little Sand Bay, and Bayview Park, located 5 miles north of Washburn, each have only one. Low temperatures limit the use of Lake Superior waters for this activity. The swimming season is generally short, and even then, water temperatures are not very high. The lakes of the pitted outwash plain in west central Bayfield County are excellent swimming lakes, while those of the end moraine region which runs southeast-northwest across the county have steep beaches, silt covered bottoms, and brown-colored water. The bog type lakes, of which there are many, have characteristic mats of vegetation bordering the shore, sharp drop-offs, mucky bottoms, and brown water, making them less suited for swimming.

Aesthetics

Bayfield County contains some of the finest natural outdoor beauty in the state. This is exemplified by the rugged Bayfield Peninsula coast, the northern most mainland of Wisconsin. Here, sandstone cliffs rising sixty feet out of Lake Superior have been undercut and sculptured by waves to form picturesque pillars, caves, and arches. The close proximity of the Apostle Islands, clustered about the tip of the Bayfield Peninsula, is another significant recreation attraction. These islands and a portion of the Bayfield County mainland shore have recently been established as the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The Chequamegon National Forest, that covers a major portion of the forested areas of the county, abounds in lakes, creeks, and rivers. It provides the visitor with an opportunity to engage in a wide variety of outdoor activities, as well as enjoying natural scenery. Private land holdings and development within the forest have not yet seriously reduced shoreline scenic qualities, however, several of the larger lakes do show signs of aesthetic deterioration. Spruce bogs and farm lands also add an interesting variation to the county's landscape.

AVAILABILITY OF THE WATER RESOURCES

Area and Population

Bayfield County is the second largest county in the state. But with a population of 11,683 (1970 census), it has only 0.3 percent of the total state population. Table 15 compares the county population and area with that of the state. The largest incorporated city is Washburn, with a population of 1,957 in 1970. A population decline of 1.9 percent occurred in the last decade, with more than 92 percent of this loss being from its farm population. During this same period, the population of the state increased by 11.8 percent.

Bayfield County has an area of 1,501 square miles. The inland water area is 23,676 acres, ranking it twelfth in the total inland surface water acreage in the state. Using 1970 census figures, there are 1.9 acres of inland surface water for each person in the county.

Over one-half of the land surface area of Bayfield County is in public ownership. A total of 481,615.99 acres (50.1 percent) is publicly-owned by various governmental units as forestry and recreational lands. Since 2.5 percent of the county area is surface waters, the remaining 47.4 percent of land area is in private ownership. Table 16 is a breakdown of land ownership types and acreages. Public lands are also illustrated on the map in Figure 7. Of the 730.31 miles of lake frontage, 258.71 miles, or 35.4 percent, are publicly-owned. Of the 1,056.8 miles of stream bank frontage (both sides of the stream), 380.71 miles, or 35.9 percent is publicly-owned.

Table 15. Population and area comparison of Bayfield County to the State of Wisconsin from 1970 final census figures.

	Area Square miles	Population 1970	Percent change 1960 - 1970	Population per square mile
Bayfield County	1,510	11,683	-1.9	7.7
State of Wisconsin	52,044	4,417,933	+11.8	84.9

Source: Advance Report on 1970 Census of Population in Wisconsin - Document No. BSP-IS-71-1(3) January, 1971.

Table 16. Publicly owned lands.

Ownership	Acres owned
<u>U.S. Government:</u>	
Chequamegon National Forest	264,338.0
Miscellaneous (Sand Island Light House)	<u>104.25</u>
Total U. S. Government lands	264,442.25
<u>State of Wisconsin:</u>	
Department of Natural Resources:	
Division of Fish, Game and Enforcement	
Bayfield Fish Hatchery	607.74
Big Brook Wildlife Area	12.30
Fish Creek Sloughs Wildlife Area	120.00
Flag River Wildlife Area	599.70
Lost Creek Sloughs Wildlife Area	40.00
Middle Eau Claire Lake Wildlife Area	54.00
Raspberry Bay Wildlife Area	119.62
Sioux River Wildlife Area	390.90
Totagatic Lake Wildlife Area	350.26
White River Wildlife Area	2,317.86
State-owned islands - 31	44.11
Miscellaneous	<u>151.83</u>
	4,808.32
<u>Other state-owned lands:</u>	
Agricultural Experiment Station (U. W. Extension)	238.78
Commissioner of Lands	<u>965.02</u>
	1,203.80
Total state-owned lands	6,012.12

Table 16. Publicly owned lands - (continued).

Ownership	Acres owned
<u>Bayfield County-owned land by town:</u>	
County Forest in 19 Towns	165,544.00
Barksdale	383.09
Barnes	920.04
Bayfield	2,667.76
Bayview	398.44
Bell	844.43
Cable	1,970.02
Clover	2,117.01
Delta	659.25
Drummond	236.2
Eileen	357.14
Grandview (Pratt)	7,183.55
Hughes	758.07
Iron River	1,253.73
Kelly	292.0
Keystone	838.66
Lincoln	1,198.65
Mason	337.75
Namekagon	52.0
Orienta	6,595.26
Oulu	246.29
Pilsen	242.47
Port Wing	2,829.26
Russell	2,735.80
Tripp	764.54
Washburn	2,373.87
Total county-owned lands	203,799.28

Table 16. Publicly owned lands - (continued).

Ownership	Acres owned
<u>Town-owned lands:</u>	
Town of Barksdale	202.0
Town of Barnes	320.0
Town of Bayfield	192.96
Town of Bayview	553.01
Town of Bell	1,092.35
Town of Cable	48.00
Town of Clover	322.92
Town of Delta	200.00
Town of Drummond	238.19
Town of Eileen	43.00
Town of Grandview (Pratt)	120.00
Town of Iron River	217.15
Town of Keystone	87.55
Town of Lincoln	50.00
Town of Mason	1,167.14
Town of Namekagon	197.60
Town of Orienta	83.00
Town of Oulu	1.00
Town of Pilsen	6.82
Town of Port Wing	156.00
Town of Russell	83.12
Town of Tripp	49.02
Town of Washburn	<u>41.00</u>
Total town-owned lands	5,471.83
<u>City and village-owned lands:</u>	
City of Ashland	1,320.00
City of Bayfield	192.96
City of Washburn	41.00
Village of Cable	<u>52.00</u>
Total city and village-owned lands	1,605.96
<u>School-owned lands:</u>	
Total publicly owned lands	<u>481,615.99</u>
Total county area	960,639.00
Percent of county area publicly owned	50.1

Public Access to Waters

Most of the lakes of Bayfield County over 200 acres in size usually have at least one access site for boat launching. However, many of them are poorly maintained, narrow, and do not provide adequate parking. A higher proportion of lakes in the 50 to 200 acre size class generally are without public access. Those lakes smaller than 50 acres usually have no access roads to them and therefore, have wilderness qualities. Because many of these small lakes have winterkill conditions and are infertile bog lakes with only limited fish management potential, roadway access to them is usually not considered desirable. The accompanying map (Figure 6) shows the location and types of access, and the individual water summaries provide a more detailed description of the sites.

Public walk-in access to the streams of Bayfield County is generally good. This is mostly due to the location of public land holdings by the many units of government. However, improved canoe or small boat launching sites, exclusive of road crossings, is generally lacking.

Public Recreation Areas

There are 20 public campgrounds with over 437 units scattered over Bayfield County, in addition to the several highway waysides (Table 18). There are also three federal parks which provide picnic facilities. The U. S. Forest Service, Bayfield County, local towns, and several cities are the governmental units which have been active in providing this type of recreational facility on the waters of the county. In addition to the public facilities, there are also eight privately operated camping areas with a total of over 108 units. There are 481,615.99 acres of public land in the county providing an extensive land area for public recreational use. These lands are in the Chequamegon National Forest 264,442.25 acres, Bayfield County Forest 165,544 acres, and state-owned lands 6,012.12 acres, etc., as listed in Table 16. In addition there are private lands owned by Lake Superior District Power Company and scattered industrial forest lands under Private Forest Cropland Tax Law that are open for public recreational use.

Private Development

The interest in acquiring desirable lake frontage for homesite and cottage development in the county is increasing. Generally, most new development is located on the larger lakes having good game fish populations and high quality building sites with sandy beaches. Table 19 shows the comparative levels of development of lakeshore by the number of lakes in each size class. Considering the total shoreline of Bayfield County lakes, by size group, development on the 1,000 to 10,000 acre lakes is most heavy, followed by the 100 to 200 acre size class.

Upper Eau Claire, Middle Eau Claire, and Namekagon Lakes are examples of the larger lake areas exhibiting extremely high density shoreland development.

Status of Shoreland Regulations

Bayfield County has adopted minimum zoning, sanitary code, and subdivision regulations for shoreline areas, however, a flood plain zoning ordinance has not yet been adopted. A county zoning administrator has also been hired to issue permits, make inspections, and enforce the compliance with ordinance requirements.

SURFACE WATER PROBLEMS

Surface water problems occur either naturally or as the result of an activity of man. In some cases natural occurrences can be rectified by altering environmental conditions. However, in most cases this is something that is beyond the influence or power of man. Lake aging (eutrophication) and winterkill are examples of natural occurrences, however, in some instances these conditions have been created and accelerated by man. Most of the water problems caused by man have a distinct advantage in that they can be reduced or eliminated with proper direction. Water pollution is probably the single most important water problem facing us today. In order to restore proper water quality and reverse polluting trends, a supreme effort will be required by present and future generations. A general discussion of the most important water quality problems facing residents of Bayfield County follows.

Municipal Pollution

Pollution is not such a serious problem here because of low population density. The discharge of municipal wastes into the ground and into streams of Bayfield County has not yet reached problem proportions. The treatment and disposal of sewage and waste waters is undergoing steady improvement in the county, however, the problem of municipal sewage pollution is expected to increase because greater volumes of liquid wastes are being produced annually. A listing of sewage treatment facilities in Bayfield County is given in Table 17. In some instances facilities are no longer adequate, resulting in the discharge of inadequately treated sewage to the receiving surface waters. Combined sanitary-storm sewer systems are present in Bayfield and Washburn, the two largest concentrations of people in the county. Use of such systems, especially during heavy rains, can result in bypassing or over-burdening of sewage disposal plants and dumping of raw or insufficiently treated sewage into adjoining waters. These systems will soon be corrected as a secondary treatment facility along with separation of sanitary and storm sewers is in the design stage of planning.

Industrial Pollution

Industrial pollution is not considered to be a serious problem in Bayfield County. The E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company, a producer of mining and military explosives located at Barksdale south of the City of Washburn, is the major polluting industry in Bayfield County. The production wastes of this company have completely destroyed all forms of life in Boyd Creek, a small tributary stream of Lake Superior. These wastes, which include acid washings, sellite wastes or "red waters", and cooling waters are also the major pollutants to Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior. This company has recently announced its intent to discontinue its operation by March 31, 1971.

Table 17. Methods of Municipal Sewage Disposal in Bayfield County.

Municipality	Water source	Method of treatment	Waters that are affected by effluents
Bayfield	Municipal wells	Primary*	Lake Superior
Cable	Private wells	Individual septic systems	Ground water table
Drummond	Municipal wells	Individual septic systems	Ground water table
Iron River	Municipal wells	Single large septic tank**	Ground water table
Ondassagon School	Private wells	Secondary	Ground water table
Port Wing	Private wells	Flow through lagoon	Lake Superior
Pure Air Sanatorium	Private wells	Overflow septic system***	Lake Superior
Washburn	Municipal wells	Primary*	Lake Superior

*Design of secondary treatment facilities underway. Separation of sanitary and storm sewers needed or larger treatment facility will be built to handle combined flow.

**Construction of lagoon system started October, 1970.

***Secondary treatment facilities planned. Facility will also handle sewage from Pikes Bay Marina.

Table 18. Public parks and campgrounds in Bayfield County.

Ownership and name	Camping units	Picnic facilities	Swimming facilities	Improved boat landing	Waters adjoining
<u>U. S. Forest Service,</u>					
<u>Chequamegon National Forest:</u>					
Birch Grove (C)	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twin Lakes
Lake Owen (P)	None	Yes (18 units)	Yes	No	Lake Owen
Lake Owen Outlet (P)	None	Yes (4 units)	No	Yes	Lake Owen
Two Lakes (C)	98	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lake Owen
Long Lake (P)	None	Yes (29 units)	Yes	Yes	Long Lake
Namekagon Lake (C)	34	Yes (12 units)	Yes	Yes	Namekagon Lake
Perch Lake (C)	16	Yes	No	Yes	Perch Lake
Wanoka (C)	20	Yes	No	No	Wanoka Lake
<u>County:</u>					
Big Rock (C)	6	Yes	No	No	Sioux River
Delta Lake (C)	5	Yes	No	Yes	Delta Lake
Twin Bear (C)	20	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twin Bear Lake
<u>City:</u>					
Dalrymple (C)	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lake Superior at Bayfield
Memorial Park (C)	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lake Superior at Bayfield
Memorial Park (C)	50	Yes	Yes	No	Lake Superior at Washburn
Thompson (C)	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lake Superior at Washburn

Table 18. Public parks and campgrounds in Bayfield County - (continued).

Ownership and name	Camping units	Picnic facilities	Swimming facilities	Improved boat landing	Waters adjoining
<u>Town:</u>					
Bayview Park (C)	12	Yes	Yes	No	Lake Superior - 5 miles north of Washburn
Little Sand Bay (C)	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lake Superior - 11 miles north of Bayfield
Herbster (C)	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lake Superior - at Herbster
Port Wing Campsite (C)	3	Yes	No	No	Lake Superior - at Port Wing
Lake Park (C)	20	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lake Superior - $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Port Wing
Moon Lake (C)	75	Yes	Yes	Yes	Moon Lake
Twin Falls Park (C)	20	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twin Falls Creek - $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Port Wing
Siskiwit (C)	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Siskiwit Lake

(C) - Campground

(P) - Park only

Table 19. The private development of lakeshore in Bayfield County.

Lake size classes (Acres)	Number of lakes	Miles of shoreline	Cottages and homes	Resorts	Boat rental	Organiz- ational camps
<50	875	391.73	264	7	7	0
50-99	50	112.74	403	4	4	2
100-199	28	90.61	487	24	12	1
200-499	8	41.11	256	8	5	3
500-1,000	2	16.44	80	14	0	0
1,000-10,000	3	77.68	366	41	23	3
Total	966	730.31	1,856	98	51	9

The Fuhrmann South Shore Dairy (Iron River) and Moquah Cheese Factory are the only other sources of industrial pollution in the county. Both of these small cheese factories dispose of their wastes by hauling.

Agricultural Pollution

Agricultural opportunities in the county are limited by economic and environmental conditions beyond local control. Most of the county is forested, while the remaining soils of the county are not commercially suitable to agricultural development. Because of this, the potential for further agricultural pollution is small.

Erosion

The tributary streams of Lake Superior flowing through the red clay region of northwestern Wisconsin are probably the most severely eroded and high sediment producing areas of the Lake Superior basin. Limited data on the Bad River near Odanah, Ashland County, indicates a long term average annual sediment yield of 278 tons per square mile. Extensive damage to valuable trout and recreational streams in this area has occurred. In addition to the damage done to streams, the south shore, Lake Superior waters are also discolored by sediment discharges from these streams. This adversely affects the aquatic life in the lake by reducing the depth of light penetration and silting-in of the lake bottom.

Lack of Access

Generally, lakes in the 50 to 200 acre size class lack adequate public access, while those lakes over 200 acres usually have at least one boat launching site. Inadequate parking areas and failure to maintain existing sites are other problems. Many of the existing sites are also difficult for the visitor to locate. In the future as population increases, the demand for more recreation areas will also increase. This means that many of the smaller lakes in the county capable of supporting fishes and providing aesthetic value will require public accesses in order to meet the potential recreation demand.

Fishery Problems

The major problems associated with the fisheries of lakes are stunted, or slow-growing, fish populations and winterkill conditions. An answer to the problem of slow-growing fish populations has not yet been achieved, even though intensive research has been directed at this problem. Winterkill is another natural condition affecting Bayfield County lakes. Shallow depths, and in some instances an excessive accumulation of oxygen demanding organic debris, are conditions responsible for this situation.

Brown-stained water is also an important cause of winterkill in bog type lakes. Although the number of lakes affected is probably quite large the actual water area involved is actually quite small. In most cases fishery values on these small lake are negligible, their principal value is to waterfowl and furbearers.

The major problem associated with the fishery of streams is primarily that of habitat destruction. The diverting of water and construction of dams on small non-navigable feeder streams are destructive changes occurring at an alarming rate. These activities are the right of the riparian landowner, and may not come under the various water use laws of Chapter 30, Wisconsin Statutes. Consequently, there really is no solution in sight to this problem. The everpresent activity of the beaver is also causing significant destruction to many high quality trout streams.

Lakeshore Development

The destruction of fish and wildlife habitat along a few Bayfield County lakes is reaching climax stages. Shoreline alteration and dredging are two common techniques by which this is carried out. Probably the most noteworthy example of this trend would be Namekagon Lake. Here, cottages, resorts, boat rentals, campgrounds, and private camps numbering close to three hundred are located along its shores. The patterns of man's encroachment upon the water resource has long been established, and little has been done to change or alter this pattern, up until now. With the implementation of new zoning ordinances providing for minimum set-backs and limited shore cutting zones, these problems hopefully will be alleviated.

THE FUTURE

Bayfield County, lying along the south shore of the largest freshwater lake in the world, offers unmeasureable opportunities for the water based recreation seeker. The county is also blessed with an abundance of inland lakes and streams. 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. There is also an abundance of leased and publicly-owned lands adjoining this water resource to assure some preservation of essential fish and wildlife habitat for future generations. Pollution problems are minimal. Boating opportunities are good, scenery is excellent, and waterfowl opportunities can be considered better than average. All of these assets indicate a very bright future for Bayfield County water resources in the years to come. However, to ensure that these outdoor recreation opportunities are not lost, the quality of the surface waters will have to be maintained.

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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.
- 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. Four other subtypes have been added for further classification of the four main types, since these four lake types, the acid bog, alkaline bog, spring pond, and drained lake show additional definitive characteristics.
- hard water drainage lakes: Impoundments and lakes whose main water source is from stream drainage. Methyl purple alkalinity (or M.P.A.) of 50 ppm or over, year around. Usually a pH of 7.0 and above.
- soft water drainage lakes: Impoundments and lakes whose main water source is from stream drainage. M.P.A. below 50 ppm at least during part of the year, or year around; usually have a pH below 7.0.
- hard water seepage lakes: Landlocked, or nearly so. Water levels maintained by ground water table and bottom seal. M.P.A. of 50 ppm, or over; usually a pH of 7.0 and above.
- soft water seepage lakes: Landlocked, or nearly so. Water levels maintained by groundwater table and bottom seal. M.P.A. of less than 50 ppm; usually pH below 7.0. Perhaps the most common lake type in Wisconsin.

acid bog lakes: Small usually brown water lakes of the kettle 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 ground water flowing visibly out of the bottom of the basin and the overflow of which forms the beginning of a stream. Seldom freeze-over in winter. M.P.A. usually above 50 ppm with a pH neutral or above 7.0.

drained lakes: Natural lakes which seldom have an inlet but will always have an outlet of varying flows. The main water source is dependent on the groundwater table, basin seal, and seepage from adjoining wetlands.

landlocked - Shut in by land and not connected by a stream flowing eventually to the oceans.

littoral zone - The shoreward region of a body of water. The zone affected by waves and currents near the shore. Littoral interpretation is that part of the lake which extends from the shore to the lakeward limits inhabited by rooted aquatics.

methyl purple alkalinity, M.P.A. - The test used to determine the amount of available carbonates, bicarbonates, and hydroxides in parts per million of water. This measurement is used to express the level of fertility of waters. Low alkalinity waters are generally biologically less productive than those with high alkalinities. In 1946, Moyle found the annual yield of yellow walleye fingerling in pounds per acre and total alkalinity of 69 Minnesota rearing ponds to be:

<u>Total Alkalinity-ppm</u>	<u>Average Yield in Lbs. Per Acre</u>	<u>Maximum Yield in Lbs. Per Acre</u>	<u>Productivity of Fish & Plant Life</u>
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

migratory, or anadromous, trout - Trout which spent part of their life in Lake Superior but which migrate up into tributary streams of their birth to spawn.

Time of spawning varies with species of fish. Brook, brown, and rainbow trout are the three most common anadromous species present in Lake Superior. Silver (coho) and chinook salmon have also been stocked by the States of Michigan and Minnesota in recent years.

moraine - An accumulation of debris deposited by a glacier. Moraines are classified in part as follows:

terminal moraine: Glacial till deposits left at the forward edge, or end, of the receding ice sheet. The till is composed of a mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel and sometimes boulders. Numerous small knolls and ridges, interspersed with basins forming many kettle hole lakes and marshes, are characteristics of the terminal moraine.

ground moraine: Extended sheets of glacial till deposited irregularly over the path of the glacier. These nearly level areas are also composed of a mixture of sand, gravel, boulders, and clay, and occasionally, the bedrock is left exposed. The few lakes found in this type of moraine are usually shallow and marshy.

glacial outwash: These are morainic deposits made up of the material produced by glaciers and carried, sorted and deposited by water that originated mainly from melting of glacial ice. The deposits now exist as stratified beds of clay, sand, or gravel in the form of plains, valley trains, and deltas of old glacial lakes. The outwash may extend far beyond the farthest advance of the ice. In outwash of Bayfield County fewer lakes occur than in terminal moraine, and beaches are usually composed of sorted deposits of sand. Outwash in other areas was often a calving grounds for glaciers and the melting of buried ice blocks produced numerous lakes. Outwash of this kind is known as pitted outwash.

pH - The negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration expressed in gram equivalents. A pH of less than 7.0 is acid, a pH of 7.0 neutral, and more than 7.0 is alkaline. Usually, swamp drainage contributes to a low, or acid 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 or wilderness access 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. As the value of this index increases there will be greater irregularity or available shoreline in relation to water area.
- specific conductance - The total concentration of dissolved electrolytes in waters expressed in micromhos per centimeter at 77 degrees Fahrenheit. Corresponds roughly to the methyl purple alkalinity test, though of a different value scale.
- steelhead trout - A migratory (anadromous) rainbow trout.
- stream gradient - The overall average per mile fall of water levels from a stream's permanent source to its outlet.
- trout lake - Lake capable of supporting cold-water fish of the salmonidae family. Brook, brown, rainbow, lake, and splake trout are members of this group. Silver (coho), and chinook salmon are also members of this group being experimentally stocked in Wisconsin waters.
- trout stream - The term implies a stream which has cool water, is fed by numerous springs and is capable of supporting cold-water fish of 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 waters.
- watershed area - The whole water gathering land surface of a lake or stream basin, and includes the runoff surfaces of other lakes and streams above the one in question.

Stream watershed areas, however, are only the runoff surfaces above to the county line, while lake watershed areas include the entire basin system within and out of the county.

wetlands - Any area where the water table is at or near the surface and at such a level that raising of a cultivated crop is usually not possible. Wetland definitions follow those used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for wetlands inventories. Wetland classifications are as follows:

deep marshes: Water from six inches to three feet in depth during growing season. Vegetation of cattails, reeds, bulrushes, spike rushes and pondweed.

shallow marshes: Water present during most of the growing season, at least in parts of the area. Vegetation of cattails, river rush, bulrushes, and spike rushes.

fresh meadows: Soggy ground or seasonally flooded areas which are normally too wet for agricultural practices. Vegetation of smartweeds, grasses, sedges, broadleaved plants, or bur reed.

shrub swamp: Waterlogged soil, with occasional standing water. Vegetation of alders, willow, dogwoods, etc., is typical.

timber swamps: Waterlogged soil, with occasional standing water. Vegetation of tamarack, black spruce, black ash, balsam, etc., typical.

bogs: Waterlogged soil conditions. Vegetation of moss, leather-leaf, cranberries, and Labrador tea.

Plant species above are not intended to be a complete list for each type: they are a guide to groups of which serve as indicators for various types.

wilderness access - Undeveloped wilderness type lakes having public frontage but no improved access road.

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 BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Location S-TN-RW</u>	<u>Surface Acres</u>	<u>Max. Depth (feet)</u>	<u>Max. Length (Miles)</u>	<u>Max. Width (Miles)</u>	<u>Miles Shore- line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>M.P.A. (ppm)</u>	<u>Conduct- ance umhos @77°F</u>	<u>Water Color</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>
Adeline	7-44-6	3.0	27	.14	.05	.35	6.3	7	20	Clear	2/67
Ahmeek	26-47-9	55.0	24	.58	.32	1.57	6.4	32	54	Clear	2/61
Anodanta	15-45-7	26.3	30	.43	.16	1.27	6.8	90	238		7/68
Anderson	1-45-8	32.9	46	.38	.22	2.57	6.0	4	18	Clear	7/66
Angus	10-47-8	29.0	18	.31	.19	.88	7.2	25	48	Clear	10/65
Armstrong	20-45-7	47.9	43	.58	.25	2.25	6.0	9	23	Clear	7/68
Arrowhead	16-45-7	35.8	38	.56	.22	1.43	7.2	98	198	Clear	7/68
Atkins	19-44-5	189.7	81	.79	.60	2.39	6.2	16	37	Clear	7/68
Bailey	26-48-8	8.5	8	.15	.11	.42	6.2	17	36	Clear	2/67
Balsam Pond	19-45-7	6.7	45	.15	.10	.10	5.8	9	21	Lt. Brown	2/68
Bark Bay Slough	35-51-7	116.0	8	2.07	.41	7.90	7.0	57	126	Lt. Brown	8/68
Barnes	24-44-9	16.1	7	.23	.22	.69	6.1	34	66	Med. Brown	7/66
Bass	24-44-6	77.7	35	.65	.33	1.80	6.8	16	36	Lt. Brown	6/66
Bass	13-44-7	59.3	35	.49	.31	1.63	6.4	3	13	Clear	6/66
Bass	33-44-7	18.3	40	.41	.14	.96	6.6	5	13	Clear	6/68
Bass	6-45-9	20.2	16	.41	.14	1.06	6.4	26	57	Clear	3/67
Bass	28-46-7	83.8	43	.55	.42	1.50	6.3	9	21	Med. Brown	4/68
Bass	33-47-8	40.8	18	.51	.18	1.49	7.4	37	70	Clear	9/65
Bass	16-47-9	9.8	18	.19	.13	.50	6.4	16	41	Lt. Brown	2/61
Basswood	13-46-8	119.2	9	1.21	.62	5.07	8.2	66	124	Clear	6/66
Bear	6-46-7	31.5	18	.76	.20	2.82	7.6	79	156	Clear	8/68
Bear Pond	1-45-8	10.1	21	.21	.15	.68	5.8	8	20	Lt. Brown	1/68
Bearsdale Spring (Lower)	8-44-8	1.6	9	.10	.06	.45	7.8	44	87	Lt. Brown	7/66
Bearsdale Spring (Upper)	8-44-8	3.3	4	.12	.04	.59	7.1	44	87	Lt. Brown	7/66
Beaver	32-46-7	20.5	36	.57	.15	1.35	6.0	15	22	Dk. Brown	6/66
Beaver House	2-47-8	1.6	8	.09	.04	.20	6.6	7	15	Lt. Brown	10/65
Bell	12-46-8	13.7	35	.21	.17	.58	6.7	8	16	Clear	7/66
Bellevue	29-46-7	70.5	40	.84	.37	2.09	7.4	42	85	Clear	6/65
Bibon	29-50-8	50.2	14	1.02	.22	3.56	7.1	91	181	Lt. Brown	9/66
Big Brook	28-44-8	32.1	24	.42	.14	1.18	7.0	48	110	Lt. Brown	6/66
Birch	4-44-9	128.8	8	.77	.60	2.38	7.6	42	90	Clear	6/68
Birch	22-45-5	12.2	55	.26	.13	.64	6.2	10	32	Clear	7/66
Bismarck	19-47-8	60.6	13	.53	.29	1.44	6.2	6	22	Clear	11/65
Bladder	31-48-7	81.0	38	.85	.27	2.20	7.0	16	30	Clear	7/66
Blazer Creek Springs	34-44-5	0.3	1	.05	.01	.11	7.6	70	117	Clear	11/68

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Location S-TN-RW</u>	<u>Surface Acres</u>	<u>Max. Depth (feet)</u>	<u>Max. Length (Miles)</u>	<u>Max. Width (Miles)</u>	<u>Miles Shore- line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>M.P.A. (ppm)</u>	<u>Conduct- ance umhos @77°F</u>	<u>Water Color</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>
Blue	7-45-9	21.3	22	.38	.16	.93	6.5	28	63	Clear	3/67
Bog	2-46-8	12.3	13	.20	.10	1.18	7.2	74	144	Clear	3/67
Bony	4-44-9	199.7	52	.81	.75	2.61	7.8	55	113	Clear	6/68
Breakfast	7-45-9	11.2	19	.19	.14	.50	6.6	25	55	Clear	3/67
Buck	19-47-7	6.2	11	.19	.07	.48	6.6	5	9	Clear	2/67
Buffalo	35-43-5	189.5	25	1.10	.69	3.13	6.3	4	17	Clear	6/68
Bufo	6-45-7	21.0	35	.29	.23	.96	6.8	6	17	Clear	7/68
Bullhead	29-44-5	35.9	11	.66	.15	1.48	6.1	9	25	Lt. Brown	1/68
Bullhead	20-45-7	7.5	58	.18	.11	.48	5.8	5	34	Lt. Brown	2/68
Bullhead	8-46-7	7.2	46	.19	.08	.44	6.5	7	14	Clear	6/66
Buskey Bay	28-47-8	100.0	51	.80	.34	2.44	7.2	59	134	Clear	8/68
Cable	12-43-8	165.7	44	1.48	.31	5.65	7.6	56	144	Clear	6/68
Camp	20-44-8	13.2	8	.23	.19	.75	6.7	15	36	Clear	6/66
Camp Eleven	28-47-9	12.6	15	.22	.21	1.03	5.7	7	22	Clear	2/61
Camp Nine	8-45-8	10.1	12	.19	.14	.50	6.2	6	42	Clear	1/68
Camp One	4-46-7	36.6	40	.58	.14	1.32	6.0	7	31	Clear	7/66
Camp Two	4-46-7	4.1	53	.12	.07	.30	6.0	5	30	Clear	3/67
Camp Two	6-46-8	23.4	39	.40	.14	.94	7.0	9	19	Clear	8/65
Canthook	15-46-8	33.5	38	.35	.29	1.45	7.0	10	23	Clear	7/66
Carroll	20-47-9	19.0	11	.22	.16	.74	6.0	7	23	Clear	2/61
Carson Pond	17-46-7	5.5	7	.17	.09	.39	6.8	73	152	Clear	7/66
Casper	20-43-5	9.7	15	.21	.14	.55	6.1	3	8	Clear	6/68
Castle Creek Springs	34-44-5	0.3	1	.05	.01	.11	7.6	70	117	Clear	11/68
Cat	28-47-8	5.4	34	.12	.09	.36	6.4	10	11	Clear	6/66
Chippewa	15-43-5	319.0	11	1.14	.78	4.07	7.1	39	77	Clear	6/66
Cisco	21-45-7	94.8	105	.60	.58	2.38	6.6	7	24	Clear	6/66
Claire	5-45-8	4.2	3	.15	.09	.38	6.0	25	50	Lt. Brown	1/68
Clay	8-45-7	30.7	59	.33	.29	1.19	5.9	3	24	Lt. Brown	6/66
Club	13-44-6	83.3	22	.65	.48	2.50	5.8	14	25	Lt. Brown	7/68
Coffee	24-44-5	53.6	16	.57	.21	1.99	6.6	25	52	Med. Brown	7/68
Connor	14-44-7	13.7	9	.47	.08	.93	6.1	50	108	Clear	3/67
Cranberry	34-44-6	57.9	20	.44	.30	1.23	6.8	40	85	Lt. Brown	7/68
Cranberry	30-44-9	130.6	10	.65	.58	3.23	7.4	51	106	Clear	7/68
Cranberry	3-45-7	3.7	25	.12	.06	.30	6.0	13	32	Lt. Brown	2/68
Crane	15-44-7	21.6	10	.30	.16	.75	5.8	6	21	Clear	3/67

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Location</u> S-TN-RW	<u>Surface</u> Acres	<u>Max.</u> Depth (feet)	<u>Max.</u> Length (Miles)	<u>Max.</u> Width (Miles)	<u>Miles</u> Shore- line	<u>pH</u>	<u>M.P.A.</u> (ppm)	<u>Conduct-</u> <u>ance.</u> umhos @77°F	<u>Water</u> Color	<u>Sample</u> Date
Crooked	26-47-8	92.7	31	.56	.33	3.15	8.4	44	92	Clear	8/68
Crystal	32-44-6	122.2	30	.67	.59	2.52	6.4	15	31	Clear	7/68
Crystal	15-47-9	94.0	29	.64	.34	1.93	6.6	38	77	Clear	1/61
Crystal	10-49-6	3.6	5	.15	.06	.33	5.9	7	33	Clear	1/68
Dawn	9-43-8	10.3	12	.20	.14	.52	5.5	5	17	Clear	3/67
De Champs Creek Spring	33-48-8	1.0	4	.07	.03	.19	7.0	30	70	Clear	2/67
Deep	4-46-7	13.2	61	.28	.09	.80	6.2	5	22	Clear	6/66
Deep	14-47-9	125.3	29	.98	.34	2.80	7.0	33	79	Clear	1/61
Deer	27-45-6	15.8	8	.25	.12	1.05	6.6	8	36	Clear	7/66
Dells	27-43-5	103.0	42	.74	.38	2.62	6.0	6	19	Clear	2/67
Delta	7-46-7	179.6	30	.94	.45	3.00	7.5	66	122	Clear	7/66
Devils	16-44-9	23.0	54	.28	.20	.75	7.0	35	71	Med. Brown	6/68
Diamond	29-44-6	330.7	83	1.54	.54	4.74	7.8	33	68	Clear	5/68
Dinner Camp	25-44-8	13.7	5	.35	.11	.83	6.5	6	18	Lt. Brown	6/68
Drummond	29-45-7	129.7	44	1.28	.39	3.50	7.4	46	88	Clear	7/67
Dry Well	7-45-7	4.4	23	.16	.07	.38	6.0	5	14	Clear	3/67
Ducétts	4-45-9	7.9	19	.15	.13	.52	6.5	18	46	Clear	1/66
Duck	13-43-5	27.9	31	.34	.20	.99	6.1	17	38	Dk. Brown	5/68
Duck	26-47-8	21.9	22	.44	.13	1.09	6.8	17	30	Clear	7/65
Eagle	3-46-8	159.0	55	.92	.60	3.80	7.0	51	95	Clear	7/65
East Davis	11-44-6	11.7	11	.27	.11	.66	5.9	5	38	Clear	1/68
East Eightmile	35-46-9	33.2	24	.35	.22	.96	7.4	25	65	Clear	7/68
Egg	29-45-7	4.0	27	.10	.08	.33	5.8	11	34	Lt. Brown	1/68
Eighteen Mile Creek Spring	18-44-6	6.1	11	.23	.09	.69	7.1	57	80	Clear	12/68
Eko	36-49-6	3.4	18	.10	.09	.28	6.3	5	18	Clear	9/66
Ellison	30-45-9	116.2	18	.73	.39	1.81	7.1	29	56	Clear	5/69
Erick	34-47-9	10.2	26	.22	.12	.58	5.4	3	22	Clear	2/61
Esox	21-45-7	51.1	44	.45	.29	1.37	6.5	8	34	Lt. Brown	7/68
Everett	18-46-7	34.2	55	.31	.27	.88	7.3	28	43	Clear	6/66
Finger	32-47-7	76.1	25	.73	.63	3.97	6.0	6	27	Med. Brown	8/68
Fire	5-47-8	45.5	9	.45	.29	1.33	6.6	11	25	Lt. Brown	10/65
Fish Creek Flowage	27-47-7	0.6	4	.06	.03	.16	6.5	16	31	Lt. Brown	9/68
Fish Creek Spring	10-47-5	2.0	3	.07	.03	.20	7.5	94	187	Lt. Brown	10/66
Five	34-43-5	63.0	14	.67	.29	1.60	7.0	2	17	Clear	6/68

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Location S-TN-RW</u>	<u>Surface Acres</u>	<u>Max. Depth (feet)</u>	<u>Max. Length (Miles)</u>	<u>Max. Width (Miles)</u>	<u>Miles Shore- line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>M.P.A. (ppm)</u>	<u>Conduct- ance umhos @77°F</u>	<u>Water Color</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>
Five Island	34-47-8	48.1	32	.50	.26	1.47	6.6	9	18	Clear	11/65
Flakefjord	5-45-7	11.1	17	.31	.07	.72	5.8	6	26	Lt. Brown	2/68
Flynn	30-45-7	67.3	42	.54	.50	2.34	6.8	42	92	Lt. Brown	1/68
Flynn	3-46-8	28.3	9	.46	.13	1.30	7.8	51	96	Clear	6/67
Freibaurs	27-44-6	21.1	18	.29	.15	.74	6.6	16	55	Lt. Brown	7/68
Frog	25-46-8	7.7	8	.21	.08	.55	6.2	6	17	Clear	6/66
Fuller	33-43-8	4.9	9	.12	.07	.32	5.8	7	20	Clear	3/67
George	18-45-9	46.4	45	.58	.30	1.54	6.6	27	53	Clear	8/68
Getsey	6-46-7	18.7	20	.23	.18	.70	6.2	7	19	Clear	6/66
Ghost	20-43-5	141.8	30	1.07	.38	2.94	6.0	46	94	Clear	2/67
Half Moon	24-44-8	14.9	17	.25	.21	1.03	7.2	67	121	Clear	1/68
Half Moon	17-47-8	106.3	10	.80	.30	2.58	7.4	47	74	Clear	9/65
Hammil	25-44-8	82.5	50	.83	.30	2.00	7.1	16	30	Clear	6/68
Happles	9-46-8	23.5	37	.29	.17	.80	7.2	35	68	Clear	7/66
Hart	27-47-8	241.4	54	1.25	.54	5.05	7.2	57	122	Clear	8/68
Hay	18-45-9	16.2	5	.34	.14	.94	6.7	60	111	Lt. Brown	3/67
Hay	7-46-7	66.7	9	.80	.18	3.08	7.0	69	149	Clear	7/65
Heart	7-46-7	23.5	19	.31	.25	.94	5.9	6	18	Lt. Brown	7/65
Henderson	33-45-9	67.1	6	.90	.32	2.07	6.3	50	102	Lt. Brown	3/67
Henry	1-43-8	28.5	28	.29	.24	.86	6.8	23	54	Lt. Brown	3/67
Hicks	11-47-8	5.5	9	.19	.07	.43	6.4	6	11	Clear	10/65
Hidden	20-43-6	33.7	15	.40	.24	1.13	6.0	5	20	Clear	2/67
Hildebrandt	31-43-6	16.3	42	.27	.17	.84	6.2	3	16	Clear	6/66
Hilder	2-46-8	66.8	52	.60	.38	1.50	7.6	55	111	Clear	6/66
Hobbs	3-47-8	12.8	10	.31	.09	.68	7.2	27	49	Clear	10/65
Hoist	2-48-7	8.2	23	.22	.09	.60	5.6	3	18	Lt. Brown	6/66
Hollibar	17-46-7	7.2	20	.17	.10	.46	6.2	3	16	Lt. Brown	7/66
Holly	25-44-8	14.6	16	.22	.17	.69	6.6	4	12	Clear	6/68
Honey	18-47-7	10.1	15	.27	.09	.63	7.0	15	31	Clear	2/67
Horseshoe	19-44-7	7.0	11	.20	.10	.74	6.8	60	106	Clear	1/68
Horseshoe	13-48-7	15.8	12	.25	.20	.89	5.3	2	19	Clear	6/66
Hostrassers	14-47-9	21.3	18	.25	.24	.80	6.6	13	45	Clear	1/61
Hyatt Spring	5-44-8	5.6	4	.41	.07	1.32	6.8	55	110	Clear	6/69
Idlewild	6-44-9	16.3	22	.23	.15	.63	6.7	23	47	Clear	7/66
Inch	3-46-8	31.4	41	.32	.27	1.02	8.0	23	45	Clear	6/66
Indian	23-45-5	25.6	35	.38	.17	1.20	6.0	17	31	Clear	7/68
Iron	24-47-9	248.0	13	1.09	.63	3.30	9.0	62	128	Lt. Brown	8/68

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Location</u> <u>S-TN-RW</u>	<u>Surface</u> <u>Acres</u>	<u>Max.</u> <u>Depth</u> <u>(feet)</u>	<u>Max.</u> <u>Length</u> <u>(Miles)</u>	<u>Max.</u> <u>Width</u> <u>(Miles)</u>	<u>Miles</u> <u>Shore-</u> <u>line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>M.P.A.</u> <u>(ppm)</u>	<u>Conduct-</u> <u>ance</u> <u>umhos</u> <u>@77°F</u>	<u>Water</u> <u>Color</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>
Iron River Flowage	12-47-9	75.5	15	.72	.50	3.53	7.1	86	180	Clear	1/61
Island	18-45-9	60.2	51	.47	.29	1.83	7.4	22	51	Clear	5/69
Island	24-47-8	27.3	30	.34	.26	1.34	6.8	8	14	Clear	7/65
Jackman	33-48-8	11.5	22	.20	.13	.50	5.9	4	18	Clear	6/66
Jackson	33-44-6	141.9	13	1.31	.31	3.33	6.4	18	62	Med. Brown	7/68
Jesse	26-47-9	11.0	17	.24	.12	.63	6.2	8	17	Clear	2/61
JoAnn	15-43-7	12.4	14	.40	.12	.88	8.6	56	114	Lt. Brown	5/68
Johnson	2-47-8	10.6	12	.22	.12	.56	6.4	7	15	Clear	10/65
Johnson Springs	22-45-7	2.2	12	.11	.05	.47	7.4	127	265	Clear	12/68
Jones	22-47-9	47.5	7	.53	.30	2.55	6.0	8	24	Clear	2/61
Kelly	26-45-9	56.4	18	.39	.30	1.09	7.2	19	40	Clear	7/68
Kern	27-46-7	90.8	21	.61	.33	1.70	6.4	8	22	Clear	6/65
Knotting	21-44-6	80.0	13	0.53	0.40	1.69	6.0	5	24	Clear	7/68
Lamereau	6-45-8	10.4	3	.23	.12	.59	5.8	14	45	Clear	1/68
Lee	12-45-8	5.1	8	.15	.07	.35	6.0	5	35	Lt. Brown	1/68
Lemon	8-46-7	6.1	40	.15	.08	.38	7.0	19	31	Clear	6/66
Lenawee	12-49-7	14.7	15	.30	.11	.69	6.0	7	22	Lt. Brown	6/66
Lerche	22-43-8	17.5	37	.37	.13	.89	5.7	5	17	Clear	3/67
Lester	1-46-8	23.9	44	.30	.25	.92	7.2	14	25	Clear	7/65
Lindgren	21-47-9	7.2	12	.20	.11	.52	6.0	11	29	Clear	2/61
Line	33-46-7	7.8	18	.16	.14	.46	6.8	7	20	Clear	3/67
Little Bass	7-43-5	42.8	15	.42	.28	1.08	5.5	5	23	Clear	2/67
Little Hidden	1-44-7	3.4	43	.11	.05	.29	6.0	11	18	Clear	7/59
Little Island	21-45-9	69.5	15	.60	.42	2.57	7.6	25	50	Clear	7/66
Little Siskiwit	22-50-6	37.4	16	.58	.16	1.81	6.0	7	27	Med. Brown	8/65
Little Star	11-45-7	5.7	68	.13	.09	.34	6.0	4	22	Clear	6/66
Lizzy	15-44-6	17.3	5	0.26	.15	.64	6.0	5	58	Med. Brown	1/68
Long	2-47-8	262.5	23	1.80	.85	6.81	7.3	44	81	Clear	8/67
Long	6-48-5	35.6	16	.62	.15	1.44	6.8	5	20	Clear	10/66
Loon	12-47-8	33.2	36	.40	.30	1.37	6.6	8	15	Clear	10/65
Lost	21-47-8	24.8	25	.37	.14	.90	6.4	8	12	Clear	9/65
Louise	10-47-6	3.5	13	.12	.07	.28	7.3	49	92	Clear	6/69
Lund	5-45-7	22.4	36	.37	.17	.93	6.1	6	29	Clear	8/66

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Location</u> <u>S-TN-RW</u>	<u>Surface</u> <u>Acres</u>	<u>Max.</u> <u>Depth</u> <u>(feet)</u>	<u>Max.</u> <u>Length</u> <u>(Miles)</u>	<u>Max.</u> <u>Width</u> <u>(Miles)</u>	<u>Miles</u> <u>Shore-</u> <u>line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>M.P.A.</u> <u>(ppm)</u>	<u>Conduct-</u> <u>ance</u> <u>umhos</u> <u>@77°F</u>	<u>Water</u> <u>Color</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>
Marengo	34-45-5	99.2	26	.90	.35	3.30	6.8	35	76	Med. Brown	7/68
McCarry	28-47-8	34.2	23	.40	.22	1.04	7.4	52	98	Clear	6/66
McCloud	31-43-5	72.0	11	.49	.34	1.36	5.7	20	54	Clear	2/67
McGinnis	24-48-6	3.2	11	.09	.08	.26	5.3	3	16	Lt. Brown	6/66
Middle Eau Claire	17-44-9	902.2	66	1.75	1.38	11.00	7.9	34	128	Clear	6/64
Millicent	28-47-8	184.1	56	1.38	.44	3.45	7.2	59	121	Clear	8/68
Mimi	20-44-9	9.7	21	.21	.12	.56	6.0	19	43	Clear	3/67
Mirror	16-45-7	16.5	21	.37	.12	1.00	5.8	5	29	Lt. Brown	2/68
Mirror	6-47-7	12.9	48	.24	.16	.93	6.0	6	17	Clear	8/68
Moon	18-47-8	42.3	24	.35	.32	.98	7.4	33	64	Lt. Brown	9/65
Moose	5-48-6	4.6	6	.15	.06	.36	6.5	3	22	Clear	9/66
Motyka	32-44-7	12.8	8	.27	.13	.78	7.4	11	38	Med. Brown	5/68
Mountain	28-45-8	10.7	14	.18	.13	.53	7.5	36	73	Clear	6/66
Mud	35-44-7	178.0	10	1.03	.50	3.75	7.1	28	53	Lt. Brown	6/68
Mud	29-46-7	8.2	8	.18	.10	.46	6.2	10	18	Clear	7/66
Mud	13-47-9	1.0	1	.09	.02	.33	7.3	73	150	Clear	1/61
Mud Flat	6-46-7	10.9	30	.24	.15	.92	6.6	6	20	Clear	6/66
Mullenhoff	20-47-8	69.1	15	.54	.28	1.57	6.8	12	22	Lt. Brown	11/65
Muskellunge	4-46-8	45.4	35	.43	.23	1.20	7.6	72	117	Clear	6/66
Muskie Springs	34-43-5	22.2	10	.26	.19	.75	6.6	45	104	Lt. Brown	2/67
Mystery	6-46-7	13.8	13	.25	.13	.62	6.6	7	20	Clear	7/65
Namekagon	10-43-6	1,208.3	46	5.14	3.05	43.62	7.4	38	95	Lt. Brown	8/68
Nancy	6-45-8	6.6	3	.18	.09	.49	5.5	21	49	Clear	1/68
Nelson	18-45-7	21.3	37	.33	.20	1.08	5.8	5	27	Clear	2/68
Nokomis	30-47-7	8.1	15	.19	.10	.46	6.0	9	21	Clear	8/68
Northeast	26-44-7	98.9	53	1.09	.23	4.69	6.8	24	58	Clear	6/68
Nymphia	14-45-7	10.3	41	.24	.14	.65	5.8	21	35	Lt. Brown	7/68
Ole	27-43-8	23.0	45	.32	.13	.80	6.0	23	70	Lt. Brown	6/68
Ole	18-45-9	13.1	11	.21	.13	.70	6.4	27	64	Clear	3/67
Olson	20-45-5	20.4	9	.35	.11	.83	6.4	24	46	Turbid	7/68
Oriente Flowage	10-49-9	138.4	32	1.33	.37	4.69	7.0	49	111	Turbid	8/64
Osborn	33-45-6	15.9	11	.27	.12	.68	6.0	15	42	Lt. Brown	7/68
Overby	21-45-7	7.7	64	.17	.08	.43	6.1	5	27	Clear	2/68
Owen	14-44-7	1,250.3	95	5.98	.65	23.70	6.8	64	78	Clear	7/68
Patsy	20-47-7	3.9	14	.10	.07	.32	6.4	7	15	Clear	2/67
Perch	5-45-7	69.6	69	.53	.40	1.79	6.0	8	28	Clear	7/68

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Location</u> <u>S-TN-RW</u>	<u>Surface</u> <u>Acres</u>	<u>Max.</u> <u>Depth</u> <u>(feet)</u>	<u>Max.</u> <u>Length</u> <u>(Miles)</u>	<u>Max.</u> <u>Width</u> <u>(Miles)</u>	<u>Miles</u> <u>Shore-</u> <u>line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>M.P.A.</u> <u>(ppm)</u>	<u>Conduct-</u> <u>ance</u> <u>uhos</u> <u>@77°F</u>	<u>Water</u> <u>Color</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>
Perch	21-47-8	24.7	83	.26	.22	.83	7.0	13	21	Clear	9/65
Perch	22-50-6	21.9	12	.46	.14	1.19	5.4	3	12	Dk. Brown	8/68
Perry	17-43-7	49.8	19	.44	.31	1.27	6.5	9	24	Clear	5/68
Peterson	16-47-8	17.7	46	.40	.17	1.00	6.6	8	17	Clear	9/65
Phantom	6-46-7	43.9	35	.36	.30	1.12	6.6	6	20	Clear	6/66
Physa	6-45-7	10.3	34	.25	.16	.75	6.0	15	33	Lt. Brown	2/68
Pickereel	5-44-9	90.9	40	.87	.27	2.43	7.2	21	49	Clear	6/68
Picture	31-44-7	58.0	10	.74	.23	3.00	7.0	5	30	Clear	6/68
Pigeon	34-45-8	213.2	21	2.31	.35	6.89	8.4	59	113	Clear	7/68
Pike	21-47-8	17.1	25	.26	.16	.69	7.2	35	61	Clear	9/65
Pine	22-47-8	13.7	34	.27	.16	.70	6.6	9	15	Clear	9/65
Pine	10-48-7	10.1	28	.22	.16	.83	5.3	3	17	Clear	6/66
Planorbis	5-45-7	10.3	31	.26	.11	.64	5.8	7	25	Lt. Brown	2/68
Pond	17-44-8	41.7	7	.40	.35	1.70	6.4	9	33	Lt. Brown	6/66
Pond	14-45-8	7.7	67	.15	.13	.42	5.9	3	26	Lt. Brown	6/66
Porcupine	17-44-6	74.9	31	.86	.31	3.00	6.6	40	78	Med. Brown	7/68
Porter	9-43-7	25.6	33	.43	.13	1.13	5.6	4	16	Clear	3/67
Pot	27-45-7	9.1	34	.21	.10	.50	6.5	22	60	Med. Brown	6/69
Preemption Creek Pond	11-44-6	3.0	11	.14	.05	.33	6.9	37	75	Lt. Brown	6/69
Price	8-43-7	73.9	14	.66	.49	2.41	6.2	6	16	Clear	3/67
Priest	19-45-9	29.4	52	.32	.15	.92	7.6	25	50	Clear	7/66
Rainbow	36-46-8	13.7	21	.26	.13	.76	6.2	3	16	Clear	3/67
Rana	20-45-7	6.3	48	.14	.10	.39	6.2	5	33	Lt. Brown	2/68
Range Line	36-43-5	13.8	24	.27	.15	.76	5.5	4	15	Clear	2/67
Ree	28-44-6	24.5	14	.27	.24	.78	6.0	6	32	Lt. Brown	7/68
Reynard	7-45-7	32.6	55	.50	.26	1.43	5.4	8	18	Clear	7/68
Rib	2-48-7	3.7	8	.10	.07	.28	5.1	3	20	Lt. Brown	6/66
Richardson	23-47-9	24.8	32	.28	.24	.89	6.2	8	18	Clear	2/61
Robinson	4-44-9	90.4	36	.69	.35	2.01	8.0	51	98	Clear	5/68
Rock	29-43-6	33.0	25	.32	.29	1.00	6.7	9	29	Clear	2/67
Roger	10-44-7	65.2	11	.65	.22	3.15	7.4	31	64	Clear	6/65
Roger	30-47-8	29.7	7	.34	.28	1.08	6.6	5	25	Clear	11/65
Rosa	6-44-7	42.7	39	.45	.33	1.69	6.3	8	16	Clear	5/68

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Location S-TN-RW</u>	<u>Surface Acres</u>	<u>Max. Depth (feet)</u>	<u>Max. Length (Miles)</u>	<u>Max. Width (Miles)</u>	<u>Miles Shore- line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>M.P.A. (ppm)</u>	<u>Conduct- ance umhos @77°F</u>	<u>Water Color</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>
Russell	22-47-9	12.0	7	.23	.15	.63	6.0	11	26		
Rust Flowage	5-44-7	61.7	10	.73	.24	2.82	7.4	55	102	Clear	2/61
Ruth	31-47-8	66.1	27	.62	.37	1.80	7.6	42	82	Clear	6/66
Ryberg	23-44-7	8.1.	7	.20	.13	.59	6.0	25	50	Lt. Brown	6/65
Sage	6-44-6	5.5	3	.15	.08	.44	6.0	25	37	Lt. Brown	1/68
Samoset	36-44-8	46.2	40	.35	.25	.98	6.7	10	18	Clear	1/68
Sand Bar	20-45-9	113.6	51	.63	.37	1.97	7.8	31	75	Clear	6/68
Sawdust	8-47-7	16.5	36	.22	.15	.62	6.8	14	23	Lt. Brown	8/68
Sawmill	9-46-7	19.1	45	.34	.12	.81	6.0	4	11	Clear	2/67
Shunenberg	2-44-9	44.3	6	.52	.21	1.57	8.3	72	152	Clear	3/67
Shunenberg Springs	4-44-8	1.6	3	.08	.06	.25	7.4	55	94	Clear	6/68
Siegal	22-44-6	6.0	5	.19	.10	.46	5.6	25	38	Clear	5/69
Silver	9-46-8	26.0	51	.31	.22	.84	7.0	19	59	Clear	2/68
Silver Sack	26-48-8	6.7	29	.17	.08	.43	6.1	9	21	Clear	7/66
Simpson	11-47-9	13.0	8	.23	.18	.62	6.8	20	54	Clear	2/67
Siskiwit	2-50-6	329.9	13	1.49	.65	4.09	6.2	15	61	Clear	1/61
Siskiwit Springs	24-50-6	1.3	3	0.07	0.06	0.33	7.3	60	113	Med. Brown	6/64
Sixteen	16-44-8	33.6	10	.43	.27	1.87	6.7	12	30	Turbid	11/68
Smear	36-44-8	13.9	4	.28	.13	1.22	6.1	23	44	Lt. Brown	6/68
Smith	2-44-9	31.1	8	.52	.26	1.37	8.9	73	145	Lt. Brown	1/68
Southwest	31-44-6	31.4	6	.34	.24	1.43	6.7	5	15	Clear	6/68
Spider	22-47-7	74.7	23	.72	.51	3.34	6.6	10	21	Clear	9/68
Spider	19-47-8	124.3	20	.70	.60	2.31	7.0	25	53	Clear	2/67
Spirit	12-46-8	34.8	30	.35	.24	.98	8.8	71	145	Turbid	8/68
Spring	32-43-6	10.6	8	.19	.12	.70	6.0	50	109	Clear	6/66
Spring	11-47-9	20.5	10	.27	.20	.84	7.0	26	68	Lt. Brown	2/67
Spruce	27-44-5	17.4	7	.26	.14	.65	6.0	4	36	Clear	1/61
Square	22-46-8	2.8	9	.10	.07	.29	6.4	7	18	Clear	1/68
Star	10-45-7	201.4	52	1.86	1.13	6.25	7.2	43	83	Clear	6/66
Steckbaur	3-47-8	3.0	5	.12	.05	.28	6.2	6	16	Clear	6/66
Steelhead	15-46-8	17.2	51	.23	.21	.76	7.0	11	24	Lt. Brown	8/65
Stewart	18-44-7	23.6	20	.47	.11	1.24	7.1	24	58	Clear	6/66
Swede	12-46-8	26.6	35	.34	.20	.89	6.4	4	15	Clear	6/68
Swett	35-45-9	88.3	40	.78	.25	2.38	8.6	74	150	Clear	6/66

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Location</u> S-TN-RW	<u>Surface</u> Acres	<u>Max.</u> <u>Depth</u> (feet)	<u>Max.</u> <u>Length</u> (Miles)	<u>Max.</u> <u>Width</u> (Miles)	<u>Miles</u> <u>Shore-</u> <u>line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>M.P.A.</u> (ppm)	<u>Conduct-</u> <u>ance</u> umhos @77°F	<u>Water</u> <u>Color</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>
Tahkodah	34-44-7	152.0	18	.88	.38	2.68	6.8	9	15	Lt. Brown	6/68
Tank	11-43-6	7.5	19	.23	.11	.55	5.9	90	238	Dk. Brown	2/67
Tank	20-45-6	18.0	11	.40	.14	1.27	5.9	11	59	Med. Brown	7/68
Tars Pond	12-44-9	2.0	3	.08	.05	.28	7.0	35	85	Lt. Brown	2/66
Taylor	30-44-5	94.1	15	.63	.46	1.70	6.2	10	23	Clear	7/68
Tea Cup	29-46-7	0.9	32	.05	.04	.14	5.8	7	24	Lt. Brown	6/66
Tomahawk	20-45-9	134.1	42	1.01	.50	2.94	7.4	30	72	Clear	7/68
Toothpick	31-47-7	7.0	20	.26	.07	.59	7.0	13	28	Clear	8/66
Topside	12-47-8	55.9	10	.53	.25	2.14	6.6	7	21	Turbid	8/68
Totogatic	32-43-8	537.0	8	1.56	1.41	5.44	6.8	15	37	Lt. Brown	4/69
Tower	25-46-8	12.9	54	.19	.14	.54	6.2	4	20	Clear	6/66
Trapper	27-44-6	83.9	31	.62	.29	1.93	6.2	27	63	Med. Brown	7/68
Travers	6-45-8	20.3	10	.29	.15	.78	5.9	8	38	Clear	1/68
Trout	4-46-8	14.0	39	.23	.12	.64	7.4	52	132	Clear	8/68
Tub	32-47-7	10.8	31	.20	.12	.55	6.0	8	60	Clear	8/68
Turtle	17-45-9	22.0	7	.29	.19	.79	7.2	15	33	Clear	7/66
Twin	25-45-9	27.5	8	.57	.38	1.84	6.3	22	51	Clear	3/67
Twin (East)	36-49-6	13.4	22	.30	.25	.96	6.7	4	23	Clear	10/66
Twin (West)	36-49-6	17.8	47	.29	.14	.83	6.2	17	30	Clear	10/66
Twin (North)	17-43-6	52.5	25	.54	.28	2.25	6.2	9	26	Lt. Brown	5/68
Twin (South)	20-43-6	18.7	20	.35	.18	1.15	6.5	7	19	Lt. Brown	6/68
Twin (Northeast)	17-47-7	7.6	13	.19	.11	.53	7.0	16	30	Clear	10/65
Twin (Northwest)	17-47-7	7.2	19	.18	.11	.48	7.0	18	31	Clear	10/65
Twin (Southeast)	17-47-7	14.1	21	.25	.19	.98	6.6	8	14	Clear	2/67
Twin Bear	33-47-8	160.4	59	1.14	.50	3.12	7.2	59	134	Clear	8/68
Two	19-46-7	8.0	7	.17	.13	0.44	7.6	65	158	Clear	4/70
Upper Eau Claire	10-44-9	1,030.1	84	2.51	1.00	10.36	8.8	78	153	Clear	7/68
Wabigon	13-45-8	34.9	72	.58	.16	1.63	6.1	5	23	Clear	7/66
Wanoka	20-47-7	15.0	20	.19	.17	.58	7.6	22	44	Clear	5/68
Wentzel	13-47-8	18.1	14	.33	.14	.99	6.6	8	16	Clear	10/65
West	22-43-8	7.6	30	.24	.07	.56	5.8	7	20	Clear	3/67
West	14-46-8	10.5	17	.39	.16	1.03	6.3	6	16	Lt. Brown	10/66

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Location S-TN-RW</u>	<u>Surface Acres</u>	<u>Max. Depth (feet)</u>	<u>Max. Length (Miles)</u>	<u>Max. Width (Miles)</u>	<u>Miles Shore- line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>M.P.A. (ppm)</u>	<u>Conduct- ance umhos @77°F</u>	<u>Water Color</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>
West Davis	10-44-6	15.8	7	.34	.11	.85	6.0	4	30	Lt. Brown	1/68
West Eightmile	34-46-9	15.7	18	.28	.13	.72	6.2	35	73	Clear	2/67
White Bass	25-43-5	115.7	30	.74	.38	2.08	6.6	13	42	Clear	6/68
Wilderness	6-45-8	63.2	16	.47	.40	1.73	6.6	6	34	Clear	7/68
Wiley	1-43-8	59.3	25	.72	.20	1.88	8.5	78	135	Lt. Brown	5/68
Wilipyro	36-44-8	77.0	25	.62	.38	2.75	6.9	21	33	Clear	6/68
Wishbone	8-45-7	21.0	54	.43	.22	1.63	6.0	6	26	Clear	7/68
Wolf	4-46-7	11.7	27	.28	.09	.64	6.4	8	27	Clear	3/67
Wright	27-47-9	23.8	13	.40	.22	1.39	6.0	11	24	Clear	2/61

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)	Surface Acres	Max. Depth (Feet)	Max. Length (Miles)	Max. Width (Miles)	Miles Shore- line	pH	Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)	Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F	Water Color	Sample Date
T43N-R5W										
3-(6)	2.4	3	.20	.15	.26	6.1	8	32	Lt. Brown	3-67
3-(11)	2.2	7	.12	.04	.32	6.0	5	32	Dk. Brown	1-68
7-(2)	0.5	27	.04	.03	.10	6.0	6	12	Lt. Brown	3-67
12-(15)	0.2	20	.03	.01	.08	6.0	2	22	Med. Brown	1-68
20-(11)	0.3	6	.02	.02	.08	5.9	8	19	Lt. Brown	1-68
22-(9)	4.8	17	.14	.09	.38	5.6	2	13	Med. Brown	7-69
23-(9)	4.6	5	.16	.09	.49	7.2	30	58	Lt. Brown	5-68
24-(9)	1.7	28	.08	.04	.20	6.0	5	16	Med. Brown	3-67
25-(3)	0.5	20	.04	.03	.10	6.0	2	25	Lt. Brown	1-68
25-(4)	0.1	13	.02	.01	.05	6.0	7	21	Med. Brown	1-68
25-(13)	0.1	20	.02	.01	.05	6.0	3	22	Med. Brown	1-68
25-(14)	0.2	14	.04	.01	.09	5.7	6	17	Med. Brown	3-67
26-(10)	2.0	11	.07	.06	.20	5.5	5	18	Clear	2-67
28-(16)	0.3	4	.04	.02	.10	5.3	7	39	Med. Brown	3-67
30-(4)	2.4	15	.11	.04	.25	6.0	2	56	Lt. Brown	1-68
34-(2)	5.7	30	.15	.08	.38	5.9	5	21	Clear	2-67
34-(4)	0.2	5	.02	.01	.07	5.9	7	22	Lt. Brown	1-68
36-(10)	0.9	13	.05	.04	.14	6.4	35	86	Lt. Brown	1-68
T43N-R6W										
18-(7)	2.9	7	.10	.05	.25	5.7	7	18	Lt. Brown	3-67
20-(3)	0.7	10	.04	.04	.12	6.0	7	16	Lt. Brown	3-67
20-(5)	3.6	14	.13	.07	.32	5.9	6	15	Clear	3-67
21-(2)	1.7	5	.06	.05	.19	6.4	70	153	Clear	1-68
21-(5b)	1.6	27	.07	.05	.22	5.7	6	12	Clear	3-67
21-(5c)	3.0	18	.13	.06	.32	6.0	5	12	Clear	3-67
21-(5d)	1.8	15	.08	.05	.23	6.2	15	58	Clear	3-67
23-(1)	5.5	4	.10	.10	.61	8.6	54	109	Clear	9-70
23-(5)	1.7	4	.10	.10	.23	7.5	53	108	Clear	9-70
23-(6)	7.5	11	.10	.10	.95	8.6	61	120	Clear	9-70
27-(14)	4.2	9	.23	.18	1.13	5.2	7	25	Lt. Brown	2-67
29-(10a)	0.8	8	.07	.03	.20	5.2	5	22	Dk. Brown	2-67
29-(10c)	5.0	19	.12	.10	.34	5.6	5	18	Lt. Brown	2-67
29-(11)	2.0	52	.09	.04	.23	6.3	4	10	Clear	3-67
29-(12)	0.4	41	.04	.03	.09	5.9	8	17	Med. Brown	2-67
29-(16)	2.1	8	.08	.06	.22	5.8	5	17	Clear	2-67
31-(3)	11.0	18	.20	.19	.74	6.0	5	18	Clear	2-67
31-(7)	1.2	4	.08	.02	.19	6.0	16	36	Lt. Brown	3-67

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)	Surface Acres	Max. Depth (Feet)	Max. Length (Miles)	Max. Width (Miles)	Miles Shore- line	pH	Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)	Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F	Water Color	Sample Date
31-(10)	4.4	9	.13	.11	.46	5.7	6	16	Lt. Brown	3-67
31-(14)	8.9	9	.19	.11	.52	6.0	5	19	Clear	2-67
31-(15)	0.3	6	.03	.02	.08	6.0	6	13	Lt. Brown	3-67
32-(7)	9.0	28	.20	.16	.54	5.9	4	20	Clear	2-67
35-(12)	1.6	10	.08	.04	.22	5.7	4	16	Lt. Brown	3-67
36-(3)	1.8	9	.08	.05	.19	6.3	5	17	Clear	3-67
T43N-R7W										
3-(8)	29.1	13	.37	.16	1.19	6.0	18	43	Clear	3-67
5-(14)	6.3	10	.23	.07	.55	5.8	15	16	Clear	3-67
5-(16)	1.7	9	.07	.05	.20	5.9	7	18	Clear	3-67
6-(7)	0.6	4	.04	.03	.12	6.3	6	13	Lt. Brown	12-67
7-(2)	0.7	4	.04	.04	.12	6.0	11	25	Lt. Brown	12-67
8-(2)	0.4	8	.04	.02	.09	6.2	5	15	Lt. Brown	12-67
15-(7a)	1.1	10	.06	.04	.16	5.9	13	22	Lt. Brown	3-67
15-(7b)	0.8	8	.05	.03	.13	6.0	12	27	Lt. Brown	3-67
16-(2)	11.7	20	.23	.12	.55	6.0	7	17	Clear	3-67
16-(16)	19.6	21	.35	.14	1.09	8.4	80	147	Clear	5-68
25-(7)	2.8	9	.09	.06	.24	5.8	8	21	Clear	3-67
27-(13)	2.5	9	.09	.05	.23	6.2	10	34	Lt. Brown	3-67
34-(1)	15.2	4	.33	.26	1.14	5.9	8	26	Clear	3-67
34-(3)	2.4	8	.11	.10	.62	5.7	9	21	Lt. Brown	3-67
34-(4)	5.0	14	.10	.08	.32	6.0	7	16	Lt. Brown	3-67
34-(6)	1.6	9	.09	.06	.24	7.3	55	112	Clear	3-67
35-(1)	0.7	5	.05	.04	.12	5.2	4	16	Lt. Brown	3-67
35-(7)	0.5	6	.04	.03	.10	5.5	5	21	Lt. Brown	3-67
35-(10)	0.3	3	.03	.02	.08	5.4	8	27	Lt. Brown	3-67
36-(15)	1.4	6	.07	.05	.19	5.3	6	24	Med. Brown	3-67
T43N-R8W										
1-(3)	13.8	18	.23	.16	.72	6.9	84	154	Clear	3-67
1-(11)	2.2	8	.09	.07	.27	7.2	64	49	Clear	9-67
5-(1)	2.0	3	.12	.05	.33	6.0	9	20	Clear	12-67
5-(7)	0.2	11	.02	.02	.07	6.0	9	24	Dk. Brown	12-67
6-(3)	0.3	5	.04	.02	.09	7.0	71	154	Clear	12-67
9-(12)	4.5	23	.11	.09	.32	5.8	4	26	Med. Brown	3-67
10-(7)	6.0	3	.20	.11	.65	6.0	5	16	Clear	12-67
12-(5)	8.4	6	.18	.13	.59	5.9	13	33	Lt. Brown	3-67
12-(6)	3.1	8	.13	.07	.38	5.9	20	79	Lt. Brown	3-67

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Unnamed Lakes</u> <u>Township-Range</u> <u>Section (Forty No.)</u>	<u>Surface</u> <u>Acres</u>	<u>Max.</u> <u>Depth</u> <u>(Feet)</u>	<u>Max.</u> <u>Length</u> <u>(Miles)</u>	<u>Max.</u> <u>Width</u> <u>(Miles)</u>	<u>Miles</u> <u>Shore-</u> <u>line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>Methyl</u> <u>Purple</u> <u>Alkalinity</u> <u>(ppm)</u>	<u>Specific</u> <u>Conductance</u> <u>umhos</u> <u>@ 70°F</u>	<u>Water</u> <u>Color</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>
12-(8)	2.1	18	.08	.06	.24	5.8	4	12	Clear	3-67
13-(7)	0.6	11	.04	.03	.11	6.1	5	15	Lt. Brown	1-67
13-(16)	0.5	10	.04	.02	.10	6.3	10	21	Med. Brown	1-67
14-(3)	3.6	3	.29	.03	.69	6.6	40	84	Med. Brown	5-68
14-(4)	1.6	32	.10	.06	.28	6.1	5	14	Clear	1-67
14-(9)	4.7	16	.14	.07	.35	5.3	5	18	Clear	3-67
15-(4)	3.8	7	.14	.07	.36	6.0	12	26	Lt. Brown	12-67
22-(4)	2.9	20	.08	.06	.25	6.1	7	14	Clear	1-67
22-(11)	2.4	7	.11	.08	.68	6.0	13	33	Med. Brown	12-67
24-(1)	2.0	11	.08	.05	.22	6.6	9	19	Clear	1-67
24-(13)	2.9	6	.16	.03	.44	8.4	84	188	Clear	5-68
27-(8)	1.6	3	.10	.04	.26	6.6	16	39	Lt. Brown	12-67
34-(5)	1.3	7	.09	.06	.23	5.7	9	28	Clear	3-67
35-(11)	10.6	31	.17	.13	.48	6.0	14	33	Clear	3-67
T43N-R9W										
3-(12)	8.3	5	.18	.12	.75	6.0	9	22	Med. Brown	12-67
5-(3)	3.5	3	.11	.07	.49	6.0	28	75	Lt. Brown	2-67

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)</u>	<u>Surface Acres</u>	<u>Max. Depth (Feet)</u>	<u>Max. Length (Miles)</u>	<u>Max. Width (Miles)</u>	<u>Miles Shore- line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)</u>	<u>Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F</u>	<u>Water Color</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>
<u>T44N-R5W</u>										
4 - (8)	1.1	3	.06	.03	.18	6.3	12	30	Lt. Brown	7/66
4 - (9)	0.4	3	.05	.02	.12	6.2	19	69	Lt. Brown	1/68
5 - (1)	1.3	8	.12	.06	.32	7.2	84	186	Clear	1/68
14 - (5)	1.7	10	.07	.04	.19	6.4	35	85	Dk. Brown	1/68
16 - (4)	1.3	4	.06	.04	.18	6.4	24	61	Lt. Brown	1/68
19 - (6)	11.2	10	.26	.10	.64	6.4	9	11	Lt. Brown	1/68
23 - (5)	5.9	12	.15	.08	.88	6.7	15	54	Med. Brown	4/70
29 - (2)	0.5	8	.04	.02	.13	6.0	15	38	Med. Brown	1/68
29 - (5)	10.1	44	.20	.13	.52	6.2	7	37	Lt. Brown	1/68
29 - (11)	2.3	5	.11	.08	.50	6.2	11	34	Lt. Brown	1/68
33 - (6)	2.2	17	.08	.05	.22	5.2	5	22	Dk. Brown	1/68
<u>T44N-R6W</u>										
7 - (10)	1.9	12	.11	.05	.28	6.1	11	30	Clear	2/67
14 - (6)	4.9	7	.12	.09	.32	5.9	5	40	Med. Brown	1/68
14 - (9)	13.2	3	.23	.14	.58	6.2	68	144	Lt. Brown	1/68
15 - (15)	2.0	21	.14	.03	.32	6.0	2	30	Lt. Brown	1/68
16 - (6)	8.6	31	.22	.08	.50	6.8	10	30	Lt. Brown	1/68
17 - (2)	1.6	10	.12	.02	.28	6.0	10	39	Lt. Brown	1/68
17 - (5)	1.7	3	.07	.05	.19	6.0	17	39	Lt. Brown	1/68
17 - (16)	0.2	12	.01	.01	.07	5.8	5	30	Med. Brown	1/68
19 - (3)	9.6	9	.27	.11	.76	6.0	8	31	Lt. Brown	1/68
28 - (7)	2.1	11	.08	.06	.22	6.2	7	32	Lt. Brown	1/68
28 - (15)	0.6	8	.03	.03	.11	6.0	5	20	Med. Brown	1/68
29 - (9)	1.6	5	.07	.04	.20	6.0	5	30	Lt. Brown	1/68
32 - (7)	0.5	5	.05	.02	.12	6.0	9	24	Lt. Brown	1/68
<u>T44N-R7W</u>										
2 - (3)	0.6	12	.04	.03	.12	6.0	5	24	Lt. Brown	1/68
2 - (12)	2.9	5	.12	.07	.48	6.3	5	36	Clear	3/67
7 - (4)	5.2	10	.13	.10	.35	6.0	7	30	Clear	3/67
9 - (14)	3.0	2	.16	.09	.63	6.8	68	143	Clear	11/68
11 - (2)	2.2	5	.16	.03	.34	6.2	5	38	Clear	3/67

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)	Surface Acres	Max. Depth (Feet)	Max. Length (Miles)	Max. Width (Miles)	Miles Shore- line	pH	Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)	Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F	Water Color	Sample Date
<u>T44N-R7W (Cont.)</u>										
11 - (9)	4.3	35	.12	.07	.30	6.1	6	21	Clear	3/67
12 -(7a)	0.2	8	.02	.02	.07	6.0	5	20	Lt. Brown	1/68
12 -(7c)	5.7	14	.14	.13	.43	6.0	7	19	Clear	3/67
13 -(16)	0.9	8	.06	.03	.16	6.0	12	27	Clear	1/68
14 - (1)	1.7	3	.08	.05	.22	6.0	12	37	Dk. Brown	1/68
16 - (4)	0.5	9	.04	.02	.10	6.0	10	29	Lt. Brown	3/67
18 - (7)	2.8	5	.09	.06	.24	6.1	26	60	Lt. Brown	3/67
18 -(10)	2.5	9	.11	.07	.30	6.0	14	61	Lt. Brown	3/67
20 - (5)	1.5	3	.09	.03	.20	6.1	95	94	Med. Brown	3/67
21 - (7)	1.0	4	.06	.05	.15	6.0	21	43	Lt. Brown	1/68
23 -(11)	2.5	4	.08	.06	.23	6.3	5	35	Clear	3/67
23-(14c)	0.5	3	.03	.02	.08	6.7	31	91	Clear	3/67
23-(14d)	0.3	3	.03	.01	.08	6.6	30	73	Lt. Brown	3/67
23-(16a)	10.1	8	.24	.15	.83	6.6	35	66	Clear	1/68
23-(16b)	0.4	6	.04	.02	.10	6.0	37	70	Clear	1/68
23-(16c)	0.6	5	.06	.02	.13	6.4	35	61	Clear	3/67
24 -(11)	13.5	28	.35	.10	1.03	6.2	31	57	Lt. Brown	3/67
25 -(3b)	2.1	5	.10	.05	.25	6.1	6	40	Clear	3/66
25 -(3c)	2.7	4	.12	.05	.34	5.9	7	41	Lt. Brown	3/67
25 - (7)	9.5	9	.23	.07	.65	6.0	10	22	Clear	1/68
25 - (9)	4.1	3	.14	.06	.36	6.2	4	43	Clear	3/67
25 -(13)	1.2	3	.07	.04	.18	6.3	6	42	Clear	3/67
26 - (1)	1.2	4	.07	.04	.19	6.3	19	44	Lt. Brown	3/67
26 - (2)	0.4	5	.03	.02	.09	6.3	15	48	Lt. Brown	3/67
26 -(5a)	0.3	5	.03	.02	.08	6.5	22	61	Clear	3/67
26 -(5d)	0.5	9	.04	.02	.10	6.7	38	83	Clear	3/67
26 -(13)	3.5	6	.12	.07	.35	6.0	7	24	Lt. Brown	1/68
29 -(10)	3.5	4	.14	.06	.39	6.1	33	94	Lt. Brown	3/67
30 - (4)	0.8	3	.05	.02	.13	6.1	29	67	Lt. Brown	3/67
30 -(10)	2.0	4	.10	.05	.25	6.1	23	37	Lt. Brown	1/68
30 -(11)	1.9	6	.09	.06	.26	6.0	13	26	Lt. Brown	1/68
30 -(15)	2.4	4	.09	.06	.25	6.0	18	40	Lt. Brown	1/68
30 -(16)	2.7	6	.09	.08	.25	6.7	13	35	Clear	3/67
31 - (1)	2.1	3	.13	.04	.30	6.3	26	65	Med. Brown	3/67
31 - (5)	2.4	3	.11	.04	.29	6.2	25	50	Lt. Brown	3/67

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES-(Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)	Surface Acres	Max. Depth (Feet)	Max. Length (Miles)	Max. Width (Miles)	Miles Shore- line	pH	Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)	Specific Conductance µmhos @ 70°F	Water Color	Sample Date
<u>T44N-R7W (Cont.)</u>										
35 - (15)	1.9	11	.07	.05	.20	6.0	5	25	Clear	1/68
<u>T44N-R8W</u>										
4 - (8)	1.1	5	.16	.03	.45	7.2	42	96	Lt. Brown	7/69
4 - (13)	1.0	3	.05	.04	.15	6.3	47	110	Lt. Brown	3/67
5 - (10)	0.9	5	.06	.03	.14	6.9	35	77	Clear	6/66
15 - (6)	4.0	4	.14	.06	.33	6.0	7	18	Lt. Brown	3/67
15 - (7)	5.9	6	.15	.09	.40	6.0	7	31	Clear	3/67
17 - (13)	3.8	4	.13	.08	.33	6.0	21	57	Lt. Brown	3/67
17 - (14)	14.7	8	.30	.10	.81	6.8	15	36	Lt. Brown	6/66
20 - (3)	7.6	7	.20	.08	.50	6.7	12	33	Clear	6/66
20 - (8a)	0.6	4	.05	.03	.12	6.0	15	62	Med. Brown	3/67
20 - (8b)	2.8	4	.16	.02	.45	5.6	9	42	Lt. Brown	3/67
20 - (8d)	0.4	4	.03	.03	.09	6.0	10	43	Med. Brown	3/67
20 - (15)	3.8	3	.14	.09	.44	6.2	10	44	Clear	3/67
20 - (16)	0.9	5	.05	.03	.20	5.8	8	21	Med. Brown	1/67
21 - (1)	1.8	3	.10	.05	.26	6.2	8	49	Lt. Brown	3/67
21 - (8)	2.0	3	.10	.03	.26	6.4	21	72	Lt. Brown	3/67
22 - (6)	0.9	3	.06	.03	.14	6.4	7	55	Clear	3/67
23 - (12)	3.8	3	.14	.08	.52	6.3	6	36	Clear	3/67
24 - (15)	2.3	6	.12	.06	.34	6.6	50	116	Clear	3/67
24 - (16)	0.7	7	.07	.03	.16	6.7	50	95	Clear	1/68
25 - (3c)	1.4	4	.09	.03	.22	6.0	12	40	Lt. Brown	3/66
25 - (3d)	0.5	3	.04	.03	.15	6.0	10	45	Lt. Brown	3/67
36 - (5)	2.3	7	.09	.06	.24	6.2	21	53	Clear	3/67
36 - (16)	7.2	16	.20	.06	.46	6.2	15	23	Clear	1/68
<u>T44N-R9W</u>										
1 - (15)	2.1	8	.11	.06	.32	6.9	28	72	Clear	2/66
1 - (16)	2.1	3	.09	.08	.36	6.3	18	60	Lt. Brown	2/66
2 - (3)	1.8	13	.08	.05	.22	6.1	6	20	Clear	2/66
13 - (11)	3.0	4	.10	.07	.26	5.9	14	41	Lt. Brown	2/66
21 - (5)	1.1	7	.10	.03	.25	7.4	83	141	Clear	11/68
28 - (13)	5.7	29	.18	.06	.42	6.0	14	13	Lt. Brown	2/66
29 - (2)	31.0	5	.45	.29	1.27	6.1	55	113	Clear	3/67
31 - (15)	2.3	4	.10	.04	.25	6.6	27	85	Lt. Brown	2/66

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES--(Cont.)

<u>Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)</u>	<u>Surface Acres</u>	<u>Max. Depth (Feet)</u>	<u>Max. Length (Miles)</u>	<u>Max. Width (Miles)</u>	<u>Miles Shore- line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)</u>	<u>Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F</u>	<u>Water Color</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>
<u>T45N-R5W</u>										
13 -(11)	1.1	20	.06	.03	.20	5.6	18	44	Lt. Brown	2/68
19 -(12)	1.8	16	.09	.04	.23	6.0	10	29	Lt. Brown	6/66
22 -(12)	2.8	7	.14	.03	.33	5.4	10	44	Med. Brown	2/68
23 -(1)	0.5	16	.04	.02	.11	6.0	20	48	Lt. Brown	6/66
23 -(4)	0.2	10	.02	.02	.07	5.4	10	17	Lt. Brown	2/68
23 -(13)	4.0	30	.12	.07	.30	6.0	8	24	Clear	6/66
23 -(14)	2.1	26	.08	.05	.22	5.6	11	28	Lt. Brown	2/68
24 -(8)	0.8	14	.06	.03	.13	5.8	7	30	Dk. Brown	2/68
24 -(10)	1.2	5	.08	.05	.20	6.0	10	24	Lt. Brown	6/66
24-(13a)	5.2	4	.24	.08	.56	5.2	22	55	Lt. Brown	2/68
24-(13b)	0.8	8	.08	.02	.19	5.8	25	37	Lt. Brown	2/68
24-(14c)	12.3	16	.31	.10	.80	6.2	6	25	Clear	6/66
24-(14d)	0.8	15	.06	.03	.13	6.0	10	32	Lt. Brown	6/66
26 -(5)	0.3	4	.03	.02	.08	5.2	2	46	Med. Brown	2/68
26 -(6)	1.4	14	.08	.04	.24	5.7	6	21	Lt. Brown	5/66
27 -(9)	8.2	11	.23	.15	.88	6.0	17	57	Dk. Brown	7/68
27-(11a)	0.3	16	.03	.02	.09	5.3	3	25	Lt. Brown	7/66
27-(11b)	0.4	32	.04	.02	.10	5.3	5	26	Med. Brown	7/66
27-(11c)	0.4	19	.03	.02	.09	6.0	7	13	Clear	7/66
28 -(15)	0.8	5	.06	.02	.15	5.5	5	20	Med. Brown	7/66
30 -(2c)	1.8	14	.08	.07	.23	5.9	14	42	Med. Brown	6/66
30 -(2d)	23.7	8	.38	.15	1.15	6.3	5	20	Clear	7/66
31 -(12)	0.7	3	.10	.02	.28	6.2	52	106	Clear	2/68
32 -(11)	3.9	22	.10	.10	.32	6.6	48	96	Lt. Brown	7/66
32 -(13)	12.3	11	.18	.17	.50	5.8	9	32	Dk. Brown	7/68
34 -(3)	0.6	5	.07	.02	.15	5.8	32	67	Lt. Brown	2/68
<u>T45N-R6W</u>										
17 -(1)	1.6	2	.08	.06	.26	6.4	84	187	Clear	2/68
19 -(2)	3.3	5	.13	.05	.32	5.8	17	33	Clear	2/68
19 -(5)	5.1	10	.17	.08	.46	6.0	6	20	Clear	2/68
19 -(6)	10.5	8	.20	.11	.59	6.0	5	22	Lt. Brown	7/68

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES-(Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)	Surface Acres	Max. Depth (Feet)	Max. Length (Miles)	Max. Width (Miles)	Miles Shore- line	pH	Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)	Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F	Water Color	Sample Date
<u>T45N-R6W (Cont.)</u>										
19 - (16)	1.6	3	.10	.03	.24	5.9	12	92	Med. Brown	2/67
20 - (14)	0.8	16	.05	.04	.13	6.1	9	88	Med. Brown	2/67
20 - (16)	2.2	3	.07	.05	.24	6.0	11	42	Med. Brown	2/67
27 - (6)	0.8	5	.06	.04	.14	6.3	28	51	Med. Brown	7/66
28 - (11)	1.1	9	.08	.04	.19	5.6	18	32	Lt. Brown	2/68
28 - (12)	4.2	9	.14	.07	.33	6.5	13	35	Lt. Brown	7/66
28 - (13)	0.5	15	.03	.03	.10	5.8	5	17	Lt. Brown	2/68
28 -(14b)	1.7	6	.09	.05	.22	5.7	15	24	Lt. Brown	2/68
28-(14cb)	0.1	3	.02	.01	.05	5.9	6	16	Lt. Brown	7/66
28-(14cc)	4.6	8	.19	.06	.62	6.3	7	16	Lt. Brown	7/66
28 -(14d)	0.1	4	.02	.01	.05	6.1	9	18	Clear	7/66
30 - (4)	3.0	24	.11	.06	.29	6.1	11	40	Med. Brown	2/67
32 - (4)	0.2	33	.02	.01	.07	5.2	6	23	Lt. Brown	2/67
32 - (12)	0.9	7	.06	.01	.15	6.0	5	14	Med. Brown	7/69
33 - (1)	2.0	8	.07	.06	.25	6.1	10	30	Med. Brown	7/66
33 - (2a)	6.7	5	.22	.11	.75	6.0	10	25	Clear	7/66
33 - (2b)	1.8	4	.07	.06	.19	6.2	10	27	Lt. Brown	7/66
33 - (6)	2.8	22	.13	.07	.29	6.0	14	30	Lt. Brown	2/68
35 - (5)	0.6	31	.03	.01	.11	5.2	4	27	Lt. Brown	2/68
36 - (6b)	3.5	12	.18	.07	.43	5.9	22	63	Lt. Brown	2/68
36 - (6d)	5.2	6	.17	.10	.52	5.9	19	45	Lt. Brown	2/68
<u>T45N-R7W</u>										
3 - (6)	6.5	6	.16	.10	.43	6.0	14	39	Lt. Brown	2/68
4 - (5)	2.1	4	.07	.07	.25	5.9	14	36	Lt. Brown	3/67
5 - (2)	3.2	6	.11	.09	.30	6.0	10	27	Lt. Brown	3/67
5 - (5)	8.6	26	.20	.13	.52	5.9	5	28	Clear	5/66
5 - (6)	2.7	15	.10	.06	.26	6.0	14	29	Clear	2/68
5 - (8)	2.8	4	.11	.07	.36	5.8	20	47	Lt. Brown	2/68
7 - (5)	2.0	6	.12	.04	.29	5.7	6	27	Lt. Brown	3/67
7 - (7)	1.5	8	.07	.04	.18	5.6	5	12	Lt. Brown	3/67
8 - (16)	16.6	18	.39	.13	1.13	6.0	10	49	Lt. Brown	2/68
10 - (4)	5.1	17	.17	.06	.44	6.0	6	28	Lt. Brown	2/68

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES-(Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)	Surface Acres	Max. Depth (Feet)	Max. Length (Miles)	Max. Width (Miles)	Miles Shore- line	pH	Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)	Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F	Water Color	Sample Date
<u>T45N-R7W (Cont.)</u>										
10 - (14a)	0.4	4	.04	.02	.10	6.0	46	98	Med. Brown	2/68
10 - (14d)	0.2	18	.02	.02	.07	6.0	12	23	Lt. Brown	2/68
11 - (8)	0.4	17	.04	.02	.09	4.7	2	28	Med. Brown	12/68
14 - (2)	0.2	7	.02	.02	.08	5.2	5	29	Med. Brown	2/68
14 - (6)	0.9	8	.05	.04	.15	6.0	8	20	Med. Brown	3/67
16 - (8)	6.3	15	.19	.13	.58	5.8	20	141	Lt. Brown	2/68
16 - (12)	0.2	4	.02	.02	.07	5.2	6	29	Lt. Brown	2/68
17 - (2)	1.3	26	.07	.04	.19	5.9	7	33	Dk. Brown	3/67
17 - (5)	4.1	21	.15	.13	.54	5.6	8	30	Lt. Brown	2/68
17 - (8)	1.5	19	.08	.03	.22	5.8	11	31	Lt. Brown	2/68
18 - (1)	9.8	6	.17	.16	.53	5.8	8	24	Clear	2/68
18 - (2)	7.3	7	.17	.12	.60	5.8	6	30	Lt. Brown	2/68
18 - (5)	1.7	6	.07	.05	.19	6.0	8	15	Lt. Brown	3/67
18 - (6)	0.7	13	.04	.03	.12	6.0	6	17	Lt. Brown	3/67
18 - (12)	6.0	5	.16	.09	.49	6.1	5	20	Lt. Brown	3/67
19 - (6)	8.7	20	.21	.09	.50	5.4	8	19	Lt. Brown	2/68
19 - (9)	0.9	12	.05	.04	.16	6.0	7	20	Med. Brown	3/67
20 - (9)	2.5	31	.10	.05	.25	6.0	9	25	Med. Brown	3/67
23 - (2)	0.3	33	.03	.02	.08	5.6	8	15	Lt. Brown	2/68
25 - (5)	0.2	5	.03	.02	.07	5.2	5	22	Lt. Brown	2/68
28 - (4)	0.5	3	.03	.02	.10	6.1	26	52	Lt. Brown	3/67
28 - (9)	4.4	19	.15	.06	.34	5.6	8	20	Lt. Brown	2/68
30 - (15)	2.3	29	.07	.06	.23	5.2	4	22	Lt. Brown	3/67
32 - (6)	0.9	7	.06	.03	.18	5.9	8	27	Lt. Brown	3/67
34 - (14)	0.6	21	.05	.03	.11	5.2	6	24	Lt. Brown	2/68
35 - (15)	4.0	4	.12	.07	.43	5.6	28	52	Lt. Brown	2/68
36 - (5)	7.2	16	.20	.09	.45	5.6	9	17	Lt. Brown	2/68
<u>T45N-R8W</u>										
1 - (8)	0.2	4	.02	.02	.07	6.0	5	28	Lt. Brown	1/68
11 - (16)	1.6	16	.11	.06	.29	6.0	7	36	Lt. Brown	1/68
12 - (10)	1.2	9	.06	.03	.16	6.2	4	23	Lt. Brown	3/67

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)	Surface Acres	Max. Depth (Feet)	Max. Length (Miles)	Max. Width (Miles)	Miles Shore- line	pH	Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)	Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F	Water Color	Sample Date
<u>T45N-R8W (Cont.)</u>										
12 - (13b)	1.5	17	.07	.04	.18	5.6	6	30	Dk. Brown	3/67
12 - (13c)	4.7	7	.22	.10	.63	5.7	9	37	Clear	1/68
13 - (1)	0.5	6	.04	.03	.10	6.0	6	14	Lt. Brown	3/67
14 - (1)	2.9	66	.10	.06	.26	5.8	10	28	Dk. Brown	7/69
24 - (16)	8.2	14	.21	.10	.53	6.1	4	18	Clear	5/66
26 - (3)	0.6	5	.04	.03	.12	5.8	6	20	Lt. Brown	1/67
31 - (6)	1.9	5	.06	.05	.20	7.0	37	93	Clear	3/67
31 - (7)	2.4	3	.14	.03	.32	6.8	53	175	Lt. Brown	3/67
31 - (9)	7.3	5	.21	.11	.53	7.0	76	156	Clear	1/68
31 - (11)	10.1	5	.23	.11	.69	6.6	85	156	Clear	1/68
34 - (6)	0.5	3	.03	.02	.10	6.0	4	33	Lt. Brown	3/67
34 - (9)	2.9	4	.10	.06	.29	6.4	13	36	Clear	3/67
34 - (12)	2.0	4	.07	.05	.20	6.2	25	58	Med. Brown	3/67
<u>T45N-R9W</u>										
4 - (12)	2.7	10	.10	.05	.25	6.4	16	41	Clear	1/66
4 - (15ba)	1.1	4	.05	.04	.15	6.2	11	27	Med. Brown	1/66
4 - (15bd)	0.5	4	.03	.02	.10	5.9	16	39	Med. Brown	1/66
4 - (15c)	0.2	3	.02	.01	.07	5.6	28	91	Dk. Brown	1/66
5 - (10)	17.1	6	.22	.16	.69	6.2	30	65	Clear	3/67
7 - (3)	0.5	3	.04	.02	.10	6.0	18	44	Med. Brown	1/68
7 - (12)	3.6	5	.10	.09	.32	6.3	10	31	Clear	2/66
7 - (15)	0.5	3	.05	.02	.13	6.0	30	26	Med. Brown	1/68
8 - (3)	0.7	3	.04	.03	.12	5.8	15	38	Dk. Brown	2/66
8 - (6)	0.5	3	.03	.02	.10	6.0	18	50	Med. Brown	2/66
8 - (8)	6.1	18	.13	.09	.36	6.2	12	33	Clear	2/66
8 - (16)	1.3	4	.05	.04	.17	6.0	28	66	Dk. Brown	1/66
9 - (2)	7.2	23	.14	.09	.39	6.7	15	41	Clear	1/66
9 - (4)	1.5	6	.06	.05	.18	6.1	13	30	Lt. Brown	1/66
9 - (6)	2.7	3	.09	.06	.25	6.1	16	47	Lt. Brown	1/66
9 - (11)	1.5	5	.06	.05	.18	6.3	19	41	Med. Brown	1/66

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)	Surface Acres	Max. Depth (Feet)	Max. Length (Miles)	Max. Width (Miles)	Miles Shore- line	pH	Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)	Specific Conductance µmhos @ 70°F	Water Color	Sample Date
<u>T45N-R9W (Cont.)</u>										
10 - (6)	1.7	3	.07	.05	.19	5.9	24	76	Med. Brown	2/66
12 - (7a)	0.8	3	.06	.03	.15	6.1	27	76	Lt. Brown	1/66
12 - (7d)	2.5	3	.13	.05	.32	6.2	29	80	Lt. Brown	1/66
16 - (1c)	0.5	3	.04	.03	.10	6.0	4	12	Lt. Brown	2/66
16 - (1d)	3.3	8	.11	.07	.28	5.9	4	25	Clear	2/66
16 - (2)	0.6	3	.03	.03	.11	6.1	4	12	Clear	2/66
16 - (3c)	1.1	4	.06	.03	.16	6.0	21	51	Med. Brown	2/66
16 - (3d)	7.3	25	.16	.09	.44	6.4	22	50	Clear	2/66
16 - (8)	2.8	5	.10	.05	.28	6.2	21	43	Lt. Brown	2/66
17 - (8)	1.1	8	.05	.04	.15	6.0	12	24	Lt. Brown	2/66
17 - (9)	2.0	12	.07	.05	.20	6.1	14	30	Clear	2/66
17 -(12b)	0.6	3	.04	.03	.11	6.0	11	28	Lt. Brown	3/67
17 -(12d)	0.7	5	.04	.03	.12	6.2	20	46	Lt. Brown	2/66
17 -(16b)	7.5	25	.18	.07	.45	7.1	11	27	Clear	7/66
17-(16db)	0.5	3	.03	.02	.10	6.1	16	38	Lt. Brown	2/66
17-(16dd)	0.5	3	.04	.02	.10	5.8	15	46	Dk. Brown	2/66
18 - (2c)	3.0	5	.10	.06	.26	6.8	18	50	Clear	2/66
18 - (2d)	0.5	3	.05	.02	.11	6.7	24	66	Lt. Brown	2/66
18 - (9)	0.9	3	.06	.03	.15	6.0	10	46	Med. Brown	1/68
19 - (3)	10.8	6	.30	.12	.95	7.2	19	38	Clear	7/66
19 - (10)	0.9	5	.07	.02	.15	6.1	23	54	Lt. Brown	2/66
20 - (1)	9.5	17	.22	.12	.58	6.6	24	50	Lt. Brown	7/66
20 - (4)	10.5	6	.24	.09	.57	6.8	13	35	Clear	7/66
20 -(11)	0.8	3	.04	.03	.13	6.2	30	78	Med. Brown	2/66
20 - (12)	0.8	3	.04	.04	.13	6.3	21	45	Med. Brown	2/66
21 - (7)	3.0	3	.12	.10	.38	6.5	8	29	Clear	7/66
22 - (1)	1.6	7	.07	.05	.23	6.4	17	45	Lt. Brown	12/67
22 - (2)	0.7	6	.03	.03	.13	6.4	7	21	Lt. Brown	12/67
22 - (5)	2.9	15	.11	.06	.28	6.6	11	35	Clear	12/67
22 - (6)	2.4	18	.08	.07	.25	6.6	21	51	Clear	12/67
23 - (4)	0.3	3	.05	.01	.10	5.8	7	17	Lt. Brown	12/67
23 -(13a)	1.6	6	.10	.05	.25	6.2	16	45	Clear	12/67
23 -(13d)	0.6	4	.05	.03	.12	6.1	14	38	Clear	12/67

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES-(Cont.)

<u>Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)</u>	<u>Surface Acres</u>	<u>Max. Depth (Feet)</u>	<u>Max. Length (Miles)</u>	<u>Max. Width (Miles)</u>	<u>Miles Shore- line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)</u>	<u>Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F</u>	<u>Water Color</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>
<u>T45N-R9W (Cont.)</u>										
24 - (10)	1.5	7	.09	.06	.22	6.0	14	37		
24 - (11)	7.1	7	.20	.11	.54	6.3	25	53	Clear	12/67
24 - (12)	2.2	5	.10	.05	.25	6.0	5	16	Clear	12/67
25 - (8)	2.8	4	.12	.06	.32	6.0	19	45	Clear	12/67
28 - (7)	1.9	3	.07	.06	.20	6.0	16	40	Lt. Brown	2/66
30 - (2a)	1.1	5	.07	.02	.18	6.8	29	67	Clear	2/66
30 - (2b)	0.8	9	.04	.03	.13	6.8	31	69	Clear	2/66
30 - (3)	2.2	13	.10	.05	.25	6.9	28	60	Clear	2/66
35 - (6)	4.3	5	.13	.08	.33	5.6	11	53	Lt. Brown	2/66
36 - (3)	2.1	4	.07	.06	.22	6.8	36	185	Clear	1/66
36 - (4)	2.7	3	.09	.06	.25	6.7	65	142	Lt. Brown	2/66
<u>T46N-R5W</u>										
3 - (16)	0.3	4	.03	.02	.13	6.2	65	141	Lt. Brown	2/68
<u>T46N-R7W</u>										
3 - (11)	0.2	8	.02	.01	.07	5.3	7	29	Med. Brown	1/68
4 - (1)	0.4	33	.05	.03	.12	5.2	9	30	Med. Brown	2/68
4 - (6)	1.6	15	.07	.05	.19	6.0	5	7	Clear	3/67
4 - (11)	5.3	16	.23	.09	.55	6.0	9	22	Lt. Brown	3/67
6 - (1)	4.5	15	.14	.08	.33	6.6	4	13	Clear	8/66
7 - (2)	0.3	10	.03	.02	.09	6.0	4	17	Lt. Brown	3/67
8 - (1)	5.9	23	.20	.09	.58	6.4	6	17	Lt. Brown	3/67
9 - (13)	10.9	75	.20	.11	.50	5.8	7	21	Lt. Brown	8/66
19 - (11)	0.4	28	.05	.02	.10	5.4	2	23	Med. Brown	5/66
22 - (4)	1.6	3	.11	.03	.28	6.9	74	221	Med. Brown	2/67
31 - (4a)	1.3	11	.05	.05	.17	5.4	4	21	Clear	3/67
31 - (4b)	7.1	16	.15	.11	.44	6.2	4	19	Clear	3/67
33 - (5c)	6.3	11	.16	.09	.43	7.8	10	46	Clear	3/67
33 - (5d)	1.4	4	.07	.04	.18	5.5	10	37	Clear	1/68
33 - (7)	0.2	6	.01	.01	.07	5.0	4	23	Lt. Brown	1/68
33 - (12)	3.7	27	.15	.07	.33	5.8	10	34	Clear	3/67
33 - (13)	4.2	11	.28	.06	.75	7.2	103	210	Clear	2/68
33 - (14)	1.7	7	.08	.04	.19	6.2	6	9	Clear	3/67

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)	Surface Acres	Max. Depth (Feet)	Max. Length (Miles)	Max. Width (Miles)	Miles Shore- line	pH	Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)	Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F	Water Color	Sample Date
T46N-R8W										
1 - (2)	0.3	6	.02	.02	.08	5.6	15	30	Lt. Brown	2/68
1 - (3)	8.7	21	.19	.13	.58	6.3	64	121	Clear	2/68
1 - (10)	23.1	7	.50	.12	1.32	7.3	65	115	Clear	2/67
1 - (15)	2.8	4	.10	.05	.49	6.1	92	203	Clear	2/68
2 - (1)	2.7	10	.08	.07	.33	7.4	79	159	Clear	9/65
2 -(15a)	0.5	3	.05	.01	.11	7.2	88	161	Clear	1/67
2 -(15c)	3.8	8	.15	.06	.55	7.4	63	132	Clear	3/67
4 - (13)	3.5	29	.12	.07	.30	7.2	20	59	Clear	3/67
6 - (8)	5.2	5	.22	.06	.56	6.9	35	71	Lt. Brown	7/68
9 - (7)	0.3	4	.04	.02	.08	6.2	10	16	Lt. Brown	3/67
9 - (9)	3.8	6	.24	.06	.68	6.9	27	57	Lt. Brown	7/68
11 - (12)	0.2	14	.02	.02	.07	5.4	11	30	Lt. Brown	2/68
11 - (15)	3.0	22	.10	.05	.26	6.3	8	19	Lt. Brown	10/66
12 - (5)	0.2	10	.02	.02	.07	6.4	10	11	Clear	3/67
13 - (2)	1.1	11	.05	.05	.15	6.2	6	11	Clear	3/67
13 - (7)	6.2	15	.16	.12	.44	7.2	70	126	Lt. Brown	10/66
13 - (10)	2.0	18	.08	.05	.22	6.2	6	13	Clear	3/67
13 - (13)	1.6	24	.08	.04	.20	6.0	5	12	Lt. Brown	2/67
13 - (14)	1.4	10	.06	.05	.18	5.3	9	24	Lt. Brown	2/68
14 - (2)	3.1	26	.10	.05	.28	6.6	7	18	Clear	10/66
15 - (6)	3.6	5	.10	.08	.29	6.0	10	29	Lt. Brown	1/67
15 - (8)	0.6	3	.04	.02	.12	7.2	7	12	Clear	3/67
18 - (6)	1.3	3	.07	.04	.18	6.2	7	25	Clear	3/67
18 - (11)	5.0	13	.15	.10	.40	6.6	6	12	Clear	8/65
22 - (6)	2.6	5	.10	.05	.26	5.8	7	13	Clear	8/65
22 - (7b)	2.1	5	.07	.06	.21	5.8	6	14	Clear	8/65
22 -(7ca)	1.3	5	.05	.03	.17	5.6	10	16	Clear	7/66
22 -(7cc)	1.2	7	.04	.03	.16	6.2	6	13	Clear	7/66
22 -(10a)	1.5	7	.06	.05	.18	6.2	7	15	Clear	7/66
22 -(10c)	1.1	4	.05	.04	.15	5.8	16	35	Lt. Brown	7/66

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES(Cont.)

<u>Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)</u>	<u>Surface Acres</u>	<u>Max. Depth (Feet)</u>	<u>Max. Length (Miles)</u>	<u>Max. Width (Miles)</u>	<u>Miles Shore- line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)</u>	<u>Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F</u>	<u>Water Color</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>
<u>T46N-R8W (Cont.)</u>										
23 - (16)	2.3	4	.12	.04	.32	6.2	6	12	Clear	7/66
24 - (1)	0.7	28	.04	.03	.12	5.8	9	21	Lt. Brown	7/66
24 - (4)	5.0	9	.18	.03	.56	7.2	71	138	Clear	5/66
24 - (16)	2.5	11	.10	.06	.48	7.4	81	140	Clear	5/66
27 - (2)	0.9	5	.05	.04	.19	5.7	17	36	Lt. Brown	2/68
33 - (6)	0.7	3	.04	.03	.12	6.2	11	25	Clear	6/66
36 - (12)	3.0	42	.10	.06	.25	5.4	5	21	Clear	3/67
36 - (15)	0.2	9	.02	.01	.07	5.4	2	15	Clear	3/67
<u>T46N-R9W</u>										
4 - (6a)	2.8	4	.09	.08	.32	6.1	17	38	Med. Brown	2/67
4 - (6b)	1.4	3	.06	.04	.19	6.0	10	30	Med. Brown	2/67
4 - (10a)	21.6	14	.50	.27	1.20	7.2	22	50	Clear	10/66
4 - (10b)	8.6	15	.19	.07	.49	7.1	14	34	Clear	10/66
27 - (11)	4.0	5	.12	.10	.39	5.9	7	27	Lt. Brown	2/66
34 - (8)	8.7	14	.16	.11	.42	6.0	21	50	Clear	2/67
35 - (3)	0.7	4	.06	.02	.25	5.7	20	52	Med. Brown	2/68
36 - (6)	1.4	5	.08	.04	.20	6.0	8	27	Lt. Brown	1/66
<u>T47N-R5W</u>										
1 - (1)	13.9	10	.73	.38	2.76	7.3	60	144	Turbid	9/68
1 - (6)	22.8	7	.68	.47	3.38	7.4	80	189	Turbid	9/68
12 - (6)	1.0	14	.05	.04	.16	7.3	16	25	Clear	1/68
18 - (5)	4.1	5	.15	.05	.40	6.6	14	30	Lt. Brown	1/68
<u>T47N-R6W</u>										
18 - (5)	0.6	4	.04	.03	.11	6.8	7	13	Clear	10/66
<u>T47N-R7W</u>										
5 - (8)	3.7	5	.20	.09	.38	6.4	7	16	Lt. Brown	10/66
6 - (3)	0.9	7	.05	.04	.14	6.4	4	14	Clear	2/67

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES-(Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)	Surface Acres	Max. Depth (Feet)	Max. Length (Miles)	Max. Width (Miles)	Miles Shore- line	pH	Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)	Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F	Water Color	Sample Date
<u>T47N-R7W (Cont.)</u>										
6 - (4)	5.3	7	.21	.07	.46	6.6	6	22	Lt. Brown	2/67
6 - (5)	0.3	18	.03	.02	.10	5.8	4	11	Med. Brown	10/65
6 - (6a)	1.2	7	.05	.04	.15	6.6	6	10	Clear	2/67
6 - (6b)	1.1	7	.06	.04	.16	6.8	7	11	Clear	2/67
6 - (6c)	0.9	8	.05	.04	.14	6.4	7	10	Lt. Brown	10/65
6 - (7a)	2.4	17	.08	.05	.22	6.6	10	14	Clear	2/67
6 - (7d)	3.5	50	.10	.08	.28	6.0	6	15	Lt. Brown	2/67
6 - (8a)	2.5	18	.08	.07	.25	6.0	6	15	Med. Brown	5/68
6 - (8b)	1.9	12	.08	.05	.20	6.2	7	11	Clear	10/65
6 - (8c)	0.9	26	.06	.03	.14	6.0	10	17	Clear	10/65
6 - (9)	0.4	14	.04	.03	.09	5.8	7	20	Dk. Brown	2/67
6-(10ab)	0.2	25	.02	.02	.07	5.8	4	14	Lt. Brown	2/67
6-(10ad)	0.5	33	.05	.02	.12	5.8	4	16	Med. Brown	2/67
6 -(10b)	0.5	23	.05	.02	.12	6.0	5	13	Lt. Brown	2/67
6 -(10d)	1.2	27	.05	.05	.14	6.0	7	14	Med. Brown	10/65
6 - (15)	10.1	9	.20	.16	.54	6.4	7	16	Lt. Brown	2/67
7 - (7)	14.0	33	.26	.12	.63	6.4	7	13	Clear	2/67
9 -(11)	1.6	7	.07	.05	.20	6.6	4	11	Clear	2/67
17 - (10)	0.3	4	.02	.02	.08	6.1	11	30	Med. Brown	1/67
17 - (11)	3.6	6	.10	.09	.42	6.1	6	16	Clear	1/67
18 - (10)	1.7	4	.08	.05	.25	6.1	14	32	Lt. Brown	1/67
18 - (12)	6.6	4	.21	.08	.56	6.4	12	25	Clear	1/67
18 - (16)	1.3	4	.08	.04	.19	6.0	5	18	Med. Brown	2/67
19 - (5)	8.9	16	.23	.16	.72	7.0	17	35	Dk. Brown	2/67
23 - (6)	1.5	9	.07	.04	.18	6.4	5	11	Clear	2/67
27 - (10)	4.9	9	.12	.08	.38	6.8	5	23	Lt. Brown	10/66
32 - (1)	0.9	6	.06	.03	.15	6.2	6	14	Med. Brown	2/67
32 - (6)	3.2	8	.15	.07	.39	6.3	7	22	Clear	2/67
33 - (1a)	3.0	5	.12	.06	.28	6.4	5	10	Clear	2/67
33 - (1c)	3.3	4	.13	.05	.36	6.4	5	14	Lt. Brown	2/67
33 - (7)	1.4	5	.10	.03	.24	6.0	5	20	Med. Brown	2/67
33 - (9)	2.3	14	.08	.05	.23	6.4	7	20	Med. Brown	2/67
35 - (7)	2.0	25	.08	.04	.22	6.4	6	17	Lt. Brown	2/67

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES-(Cont.)

<u>Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)</u>	<u>Surface Acres</u>	<u>Max. Depth (Feet)</u>	<u>Max. Length (Miles)</u>	<u>Max. Width (Miles)</u>	<u>Miles Shore- line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)</u>	<u>Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F</u>	<u>Water Color</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>
<u>T47N-R8W</u>										
1 - (1)	2.6	3	.13	.06	.36	5.9	15	35	Med. Brown	1/67
1 -(12)	0.7	4	.05	.02	.12	6.2	12	24	Lt. Brown	10/65
1 -(16a)	2.5	3	.09	.07	.29	6.0	12	32	Lt. Brown	1/67
1 -(16c)	0.6	3	.05	.03	.12	6.1	20	61	Med. Brown	1/67
2 - (1)	13.9	8	.34	.11	.75	6.2	7	20	Clear	10/65
2 - (9)	1.3	4	.05	.05	.17	6.1	20	45	Lt. Brown	1/67
2 - (15)	14.3	21	.28	.12	.68	6.8	22	41	Lt. Brown	10/65
3 - (12)	1.0	3	.05	.05	.15	6.0	18	44	Lt. Brown	1/67
7 - (5)	2.4	5	.19	.04	.45	7.4	70	126	Clear	3/67
8 - (16)	9.1	13	.16	.14	.44	6.6	8	25	Lt. Brown	9/65
9 - (8)	2.1	4	.11	.05	.24	6.0	16	34	Lt. Brown	1/67
11 - (3)	14.0	5	.35	.09	.97	6.4	14	26	Clear	8/68
11 -(11)	1.2	4	.06	.05	.24	6.0	28	48	Lt. Brown	1/67
12 - (5)	3.8	15	.13	.06	.45	6.6	9	21	Clear	10/65
12 - (6)	1.3	5	.10	.03	.24	6.0	9	16	Lt. Brown	10/65
12 - (7)	7.5	5	.24	.08	.89	5.6	13	34	Lt. Brown	1/68
12 - (12)	1.1	4	.07	.03	.26	6.2	14	38	Lt. Brown	1/67
13 - (1)	5.0	8	.14	.08	.38	6.4	6	17	Clear	10/65
14 - (5)	1.2	4	.06	.04	.25	6.0	12	23	Lt. Brown	1/67
14 - (10)	1.3	4	.05	.05	.18	5.6	10	23	Clear	1/68
17 - (1)	2.0	5	.15	.03	.35	6.8	10	20	Clear	11/65
17 - (7)	1.6	3	.07	.05	.23	6.1	43	79	Med. Brown	1/67
17 - (9)	10.0	17	.21	.13	.55	6.8	19	34	Lt. Brown	9/65
17 -(15b)	2.8	3	.14	.05	.34	6.6	11	25	Lt. Brown	9/65
17 -(15c)	2.1	4	.10	.08	.32	6.6	13	23	Lt. Brown	9/65
17 -(16a)	1.1	4	.07	.04	.19	7.0	20	61	Med. Brown	10/66
17 -(16d)	2.0	3	.08	.06	.22	6.9	14	35	Lt. Brown	10/66
20 - (5c)	0.8	5	.04	.03	.13	7.0	40	82	Lt. Brown	1/67
20 - (5d)	0.9	3	.08	.02	.19	6.3	10	57	Lt. Brown	1/67
20 - (13)	8.2	5	.17	.10	.59	5.6	9	23	Clear	1/67
22 - (13)	1.1	6	.07	.04	.18	6.1	8	22	Clear	12/67
23 - (3)	0.9	5	.03	.03	.14	6.4	8	14	Clear	10/66
23 - (14)	3.8	16	.21	.06	.53	6.8	7	11	Clear	10/66

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES-(Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)	Surface Acres	Max. Depth (Feet)	Max. Length (Miles)	Max. Width (Miles)	Miles Shore- line	pH	Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)	Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F	Water Color	Sample Date
<u>T47N-R8W (Cont.)</u>										
24 - (3)	7.7	19	.36	.07	.98	6.6	8	15	Lt. Brown	3/67
24 -(12)	2.3	12	.08	.07	.22	6.9	8	17	Clear	10/66
24 -(15)	8.4	21	.19	.11	.58	6.8	16	28	Clear	6/65
24-(16a)	0.8	5	.05	.03	.13	6.4	15	27	Lt. Brown	6/65
24-(16b)	0.4	3	.03	.02	.09	6.8	6	11	Clear	10/66
25 -(6)	4.9	22	.14	.08	.34	6.9	8	15	Clear	10/66
25 - (7)	4.4	15	.13	.08	.33	6.8	5	15	Clear	10/66
26 - (1)	5.1	6	.11	.11	.45	6.6	36	77	Clear	12/67
26 - (3)	8.5	8	.19	.09	.70	6.4	26	53	Clear	12/67
27 - (4)	2.3	9	.17	.04	.36	6.2	10	20	Clear	12/65
30 - (9)	1.2	26	.05	.04	.17	6.8	9	21	Med. Brown	12/65
30- (12)	1.7	9	.07	.05	.19	6.8	9	21	Med. Brown	12/65
32 - (4)	11.2	17	.25	.13	.63	7.0	7	32	Clear	9/65
32 - (9)	2.3	10	.09	.05	.24	6.6	6	18	Clear	9/65
32 -(10)	16.1	17	.30	.15	.88	6.2	6	20	Clear	9/65
33 - (7)	2.5	20	.09	.06	.25	6.0	10	16	Lt. Brown	3/67
33- (14)	5.8	10	.13	.10	.35	6.4	8	9	Clear	7/65
35 -(10)	4.7	20	.12	.10	.38	6.6	10	20	Lt. Brown	10/66
35 -(12)	2.7	28	.13	.06	.25	7.0	14	26	Clear	10/66
35 -(15)	6.6	25	.18	.10	.44	6.6	7	13	Clear	10/66
36 - (9)	1.4	9	.06	.05	.17	7.0	9	22	Clear	10/66
<u>T47N-R9W</u>										
1 - (1)	0.2	3	.02	.02	.07	6.8	43	77	Clear	1/68
5 -(15)	1.0	53	.03	.03	.15	4.8	5	21	Dk. Brown	2/61
7 - (4)	4.8	11	.29	.12	.83	6.0	7	29	Clear	1/61
8 - (4)	0.4	7	.03	.03	.10	6.4	10	26	Clear	1/61
8 - (5)	1.6	6	.06	.05	.19	6.0	10	22	Clear	1/61
8 - (7)	9.9	27	.23	.14	.94	6.0	6	22	Clear	1/61
9 -(12)	0.7	7	.07	.03	.18	6.6	25	59	Clear	1/61
14 -(10)	1.5	6	.08	.03	.22	6.0	7	28	Lt. Brown	1/61
16 - (4)	1.8	4	.08	.02	.20	6.6	41	75	Clear	1/61
16 -(15)	1.3	13	.09	.04	.23	6.0	21	50	Med. Brown	2/61

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)	Surface Acres	Max. Depth (Feet)	Max. Length (Miles)	Max. Width (Miles)	Miles Shore- line	pH	Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)	Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F	Water Color	Sample Date
<u>T47N-R9W (Cont.)</u>										
18 - (7)	0.8	5	.06	.02	.16	7.8	90	201	Clear	3/70
18 - (13)	2.1	9	.08	.06	.23	6.0	6	22	Med. Brown	1/61
18 - (15a)	0.3	5	.03	.02	.09	6.1	8	23	Med. Brown	7/68
18 - (15d)	1.7	5	.12	.04	.31	5.9	7	22	Lt. Brown	7/68
18 - (16)	0.5	9	.06	.02	.15	6.0	8	29	Lt. Brown	1/61
19 - (1)	0.3	6	.03	.01	.08	6.0	9	32	Med. Brown	7/68
19 - (12)	1.0	4	.06	.04	.15	7.0	26	33	Lt. Brown	1/61
19 - (13)	2.0	5	.08	.06	.22	6.0	9	26	Clear	1/61
20 - (3b)	1.3	4	.06	.06	.19	6.0	18	53	Lt. Brown	2/61
20 - (3d)	2.0	5	.09	.05	.23	6.0	9	28	Clear	2/61
20 - (5)	0.5	3	.06	.04	.16	6.0	16	45	Lt. Brown	2/61
20 - (14c)	4.0	19	.13	.08	.36	6.0	8	26	Clear	2/61
20 - (14d)	3.0	5	.10	.08	.28	6.0	11	28	Clear	2/61
20 - (15)	3.3	11	.14	.06	.33	6.0	8	26	Clear	2/61
21 - (13)	4.5	4	.15	.09	.45	6.0	16	44	Clear	2/61
22 - (2)	3.2	3	.13	.06	.30	6.0	13	38	Lt. Brown	2/61
22 - (13)	2.0	5	.10	.05	.25	6.1	9	29	Lt. Brown	2/61
23 - (11)	5.0	10	.13	.08	.38	5.9	8	25	Clear	1/68
24 - (13)	2.0	15	.07	.07	.20	6.0	11	26	Med. Brown	2/61
25 - (13)	5.5	8	.28	.09	.85	6.0	12	32	Lt. Brown	2/61
25 - (15)	3.0	5	.13	.06	.36	5.8	12	30	Clear	2/61
26 - (16)	0.6	5	.05	.04	.16	5.7	14	37	Med. Brown	1/68
28 - (2)	3.2	7	.11	.06	.32	5.5	7	21	Clear	1/68
28 - (6)	1.2	7	.06	.05	.16	5.6	8	27	Lt. Brown	2/61
28 - (7b)	1.0	7	.05	.05	.15	5.7	8	25	Lt. Brown	2/61
28 - (7c)	0.4	4	.05	.03	.12	5.8	9	28	Lt. Brown	2/61
28 - (8)	12.0	6	.24	.19	.85	6.0	8	25	Clear	2/61
28 - (10)	7.0	9	.11	.08	.69	5.6	13	24	Lt. Brown	2/61
28 - (11)	14.8	31	.36	.15	1.10	5.6	8	23	Clear	2/61
28 - (12)	7.2	12	.16	.16	.52	5.8	19	22	Clear	2/61
28 - (13)	2.3	4	.11	.07	.32	5.4	12	32	Clear	1/68

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES-(Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)	Surface Acres	Max. Depth (Feet)	Max. Length (Miles)	Max. Width (Miles)	Miles Shore- line	pH	Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)	Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F	Water Color	Sample Date
<u>T47N-R9W (Cont.)</u>										
29 - (2)	10.0	5	.20	.15	.63	5.5	8	27	Med. Brown	2/61
29 - (7)	0.9	3	.07	.04	.20	6.0	11	34	Lt. Brown	1/68
29 -(12)	0.5	6	.04	.02	.10	6.0	5	34	Lt. Brown	1/68
29 -(15)	5.2	9	.15	.10	.44	5.4	6	19	Clear	2/61
31 - (2)	0.7	3	.05	.03	.12	5.8	16	53	Clear	2/61
32 - (1)	4.0	8	.12	.09	.32	5.7	8	25	Clear	2/61
32 -(13)	1.0	3	.06	.05	.18	6.1	15	41	Lt. Brown	1/68
33 - (3)	9.3	15	.40	.09	1.09	6.0	9	21	Clear	9/68
33 -(14)	6.0	16	.17	.11	.48	5.8	8	33	Med. Brown	8/68
34 - (1)	4.5	5	.16	.09	.40	5.4	4	26	Clear	2/61
34 - (3)	2.5	7	.11	.05	.28	5.8	10	31	Lt. Brown	2/61
34 - (7)	3.0	9	.13	.06	.30	6.0	13	30	Lt. Brown	2/61
35 - (7)	2.3	5	.11	.03	.36	6.4	16	55	Lt. Brown	1/68
36 - (3)	0.4	5	.03	.03	.10	5.6	7	31	Med. Brown	2/61
<u>T48N-R4W</u>										
6 - (8)	1.0	4	.05	.02	.15	7.3	114	220	Clear	1/68
<u>T48N-R5W</u>										
7 - (4)	0.7	5	.09	.04	.19	6.8	20	56	Clear	1/68
35 - (1)	3.2	6	.16	.07	.62	7.0	71	148	Turbid	9/68
<u>T48N-R6W</u>										
3 -(11)	1.0	8	.07	.03	.15	6.0	2	26	Med. Brown	9/66
3 -(16)	1.9	4	.07	.05	.20	6.2	5	11	Lt. Brown	9/66
4 -(15)	0.7	5	.04	.03	.13	5.5	8	35	Med. Brown	1/68
5 -(12)	3.5	8	.12	.07	.30	6.7	34	72	Clear	6/66
7 - (6)	1.5	7	.09	.06	.24	6.5	4	24	Clear	6/66
9 - (1)	1.9	6	.09	.06	.24	5.9	11	25	Clear	1/68
10 - (5)	0.9	4	.05	.05	.14	5.9	3	28	Med. Brown	9/66
12 - (4)	3.5	10	.09	.08	.27	6.6	5	24	Clear	6/66
13 - (1)	1.5	9	.06	.05	.18	6.2	4	12	Lt. Brown	9/66
19 - (3)	0.9	4	.06	.02	.14	6.3	5	17	Lt. Brown	9/66
19 -(16)	2.7	4	.09	.06	.25	6.3	6	11	Lt. Brown	9/66
29 - (6)	1.0	3	.06	.03	.17	6.0	8	17	Lt. Brown	9/66
30 - (3)	1.5	6	.08	.04	.20	6.2	5	13	Clear	9/66

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)</u>	<u>Surface Acres</u>	<u>Max. Depth (Feet)</u>	<u>Max. Length (Miles)</u>	<u>Max. Width (Miles)</u>	<u>Miles Shore- line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)</u>	<u>Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F</u>	<u>Water Color</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>
<u>T48N-R6W (Cont.)</u>										
30 - (8)	1.1	3	.03	.03	.23	6.2	4	22	Lt. Brown	9/66
35 -(10)	0.6	3	.05	.04	.13	6.0	5	15	Lt. Brown	9/66
<u>T48N-R7W</u>										
3 -(14)	1.6	3	.06	.04	.18	6.1	5	11	Clear	12/66
10 -(12)	2.2	5	.10	.06	.26	6.1	6	15	Clear	9/66
12 - (1)	3.4	10	.13	.05	.30	6.4	5	22	Clear	6/66
14 - (3)	1.7	4	.09	.06	.29	5.8	5	15	Clear	12/67
14 - (7)	2.3	5	.08	.06	.27	6.2	6	13	Clear	9/66
15 - (3)	1.7	3	.07	.05	.19	6.0	7	15	Lt. Brown	9/66
16 - (9)	0.8	5	.04	.04	.13	6.6	8	23	Lt. Brown	1/68
21 - (1)	1.2	4	.06	.04	.16	6.4	6	10	Clear	9/66
30 -(11)	11.7	11	.29	.09	.60	6.6	9	15	Clear	2/67
30 -(12)	0.8	4	.04	.04	.13	5.9	6	17	Clear	12/67
31 -(1b)	2.9	16	.09	.07	.25	6.6	6	15	Clear	2/67
31 -(1d)	0.5	9	.04	.02	.11	6.2	6	14	Lt. Brown	9/66
31 - (2)	0.8	3	.06	.02	.15	6.0	7	19	Med. Brown	2/67
31 - (4)	0.4	11	.03	.02	.09	6.2	6	10	Clear	2/67
31 -(13)	9.2	47	.21	.12	.69	6.2	5	14	Clear	12/67
31 -(15)	1.1	3	.07	.03	.15	5.9	13	27	Clear	12/67
32 -(6b)	4.8	12	.11	.08	.35	6.2	5	8	Clear	11/65
32 -(6d)	10.3	23	.26	.08	.86	6.4	6	12	Clear	2/67
32 - (7)	1.1	20	.07	.03	.18	6.4	6	12	Clear	2/67
32 - (9)	1.6	9	.06	.05	.18	6.4	8	17	Lt. Brown	10/66
32 -(10)	0.8	7	.04	.03	.13	6.2	8	18	Clear	10/66
32 -(12)	0.4	12	.03	.02	.09	6.6	7	14	Lt. Brown	10/66
<u>T48N-R8W</u>										
25 - (8)	2.1	4	.08	.05	.23	5.7	8	17	Clear	12/67
25 - (9)	1.4	3	.10	.04	.26	5.8	21	45	Med. Brown	12/67
34 - (5)	6.1	4	.21	.11	.53	6.7	18	41	Clear	2/67
35 -(2a)	1.7	5	.07	.05	.22	6.0	8	18	Clear	12/67

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES -(Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)	Surface Acres	Max. Depth (Feet)	Max. Length (Miles)	Max. Width (Miles)	Miles Shore- line	pH	Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)	Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F	Water Color	Sample Date
<u>T48N-R8W (Cont.)</u>										
35 - (2d)	2.6	7	.09	.06	.25	6.6	9	19	Lt. Brown	2/67
35 - (4)	2.8	6	.10	.05	.25	6.8	14	29	Lt. Brown	2/67
35 - (12)	4.6	9	.11	.10	.30	7.2	20	45	Clear	6/66
35 - (15)	3.6	5	.11	.07	.36	6.4	12	30	Lt. Brown	1/67
35 - (16)	2.5	7	.11	.05	.25	5.9	7	21	Clear	6/66
36 - (6)	6.3	13	.13	.11	.36	6.7	31	66	Clear	2/67
36 - (8)	0.5	6	.03	.02	.10	6.1	7	14	Clear	12/67
36 - (9)	8.4	14	.23	.09	.53	6.6	6	10	Clear	2/67
36 - (12)	11.1	7	.27	.10	.72	6.9	6	17	Clear	10/66
<u>T48N-R9W</u>										
36 - (1)	0.7	7	.06	.04	.18	7.3	117	231	Lt. Brown	1/68
<u>T49N-R4W</u>										
21 - (1a)	1.4	36	.07	.04	.19	6.7	85	163	Clear	9/66
21 - (1c)	0.3	24	.03	.02	.08	7.1	156	286	Clear	9/66
21 - (4a)	0.6	44	.05	.02	.13	6.3	52	123	Clear	3/70
21 - (4d)	1.1	42	.06	.05	.28	6.3	22	61	Clear	3/70
22 - (10)	0.4	3	.03	.02	.09	6.3	47	97	Med. Brown	1/67
<u>T49N-R5W</u>										
29 - (3)	4.1	19	.13	.09	.40	6.1	7	21	Lt. Brown	10/66
31 - (14)	0.8	5	.07	.03	.18	5.6	5	16	Med. Brown	9/66
<u>T49N-R6W</u>										
22 - (2)	1.7	4	.06	.05	.19	5.3	4	28	Med. Brown	1/68
36 - (13)	9.7	8	.22	.15	.62	6.3	5	16	Clear	10/66
<u>T49N-R7W</u>										
10 - (4)	1.1	4	.12	.03	.30	7.5	48	103	Clear	1/68
21 - (16)	1.1	7	.06	.03	.15	6.3	8	23	Lt. Brown	6/66
34 - (15)	1.4	4	.08	.04	.19	6.0	7	15	Lt. Brown	9/66

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)</u>	<u>Surface Acres</u>	<u>Max. Depth (Feet)</u>	<u>Max. Length (Miles)</u>	<u>Max. Width (Miles)</u>	<u>Miles Shore- line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)</u>	<u>Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F</u>	<u>Water Color</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>
<u>T49N-R9W</u>										
5 - (9)	11.0	8	.19	.07	1.27	7.2	94	227	Turbid	8/68
<u>T50N-R3W</u>										
6 - (8)	0.8	4	.05	.03	.13	6.8	130	200	Clear	12/67
<u>T50N-R4W</u>										
2 - (8)	0.2	4	.02	.01	.07	6.8	23	85	Clear	12/67
2 - (9)	0.4	4	.04	.02	.12	7.0	58	180	Clear	12/67
3 - (1)	0.4	6	.04	.01	.11	6.7	17	54	Clear	12/67
11 - (8)	0.6	4	.03	.02	.11	8.3	37	120	Lt. Brown	12/67
21 - (14)	1.0	3	.08	.05	.20	7.3	73	166	Turbid	4/70
<u>T50N-R5W</u>										
7 - (6)	5.3	8	.16	.08	.36	6.7	6	15	Clear	10/66
<u>T50N-R7W</u>										
5 - (15)	7.3	6	.16	.08	1.33	7.2	68	128	Clear	8/68
5 - (16)	3.0	6	.19	.03	.50	6.6	68	127	Med. Brown	9/66
<u>T50N-R8W</u>										
19 - (16)	0.7	16	.10	.07	.36	7.1	78	150	Lt. Brown	12/67
20 - (11)	1.0	5	.15	.03	.45	6.1	26	72	Lt. Brown	12/67
20 - (16)	20.2	10	.39	.28	1.96	7.4	62	133	Turbid	8/68
21 - (12)	16.6	11	.59	.19	3.94	7.2	55	108	Clear	8/68
<u>T51N-R3W</u>										
7 - (13)	3.0	5	.32	.02	.72	7.0	31	58	Turbid	9/68
20 - (6,7)	17.2	8	.70	.11	1.50	6.8	34	81	Turbid	9/68
31 - (2)	1.3	6	.10	.03	.30	7.2	55	119	Turbid	9/68

APPENDIX 1A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section (Forty No.)</u>	<u>Surface Acres</u>	<u>Max. Depth (Feet)</u>	<u>Max. Length (Miles)</u>	<u>Max. Width (Miles)</u>	<u>Miles Shore- line</u>	<u>pH</u>	<u>Methyl Purple Alkalinity (ppm)</u>	<u>Specific Conductance umhos @ 70°F</u>	<u>Water Color</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>
<u>T51N-R5W</u> 19 - (10)	1.9	3	.07	.03	.29	7.9	102	190	Clear	12/67
<u>T51N-R6W</u> 32 - (4)	15.1	11	.50	.09	1.74	7.0	54	109	Clear	8/68
<u>T52N-R4W</u> 29 - (16)	2.6	10	.14	.03	.45	6.5	29	165	Med. Brown	9/66
<u>T52N-R5W</u> 36-(12,15)	10.3	15	.33	.23	1.89	7.2	63	133	Turbid	9/68
Grand Total (lakes)	22,700.3				732.1	6.3	20	54		

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Drainage System</u>	<u>Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Wild</u>	<u>Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>S.D.F.</u>	<u>Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)</u>	<u>Percent Wooded</u>	<u>Percent Non-Wooded</u>	<u>Miles of Public Frontage</u>
Adeline	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.44	1	100	0	0.35
Ahmeek	Landlocked	0.71	0	100	0.71	1.51	25	100	0	0
Anderson	Landlocked	0.50	0	100	0.50	3.19	25	100	0	2.57
Angus	Landlocked	0.36	0	100	0.36	1.16	2	10	90	0
Anodanta	Long Lake Branch	0.10	0	100	0.98	1.76	69	85	15	1.27
Armstrong	Landlocked	0.55	0	100	0.55	2.32	18	80	20	2.25
Arrowhead	Long Lake Branch	0.20	0	100	0.20	1.70	16	40	60	1.43
Atkins	Chippewa River	0.67	5	95	0.67	1.23	6	100	0	0
Bailey	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.03	0	0	0	0.42
Balsam Pond	Landlocked	0.30	0	100	0.30	1.08	14	100	0	0.39
Bark Bay Slough	Lake Superior	2.44	0	100	10.54	3.75	80	60	40	0.01
Barnes	Mulligan Creek	0.29	0	100	0.29	1.23	131	100	0	0
Bass	Landlocked	0.52	0	100	0.52	1.46	115	100	0	1.80
Bass	Landlocked	0.70	0	100	0.70	1.51	5	2	98	1.63
Bass	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.70	1.60	10	100	0	0
Bass	Landlocked	0.24	0	100	0.24	1.68	0	0	0	0
Bass	White River	0.40	5	95	0.40	1.17	44	100	0	0.90
Bass	Landlocked	0.24	0	100	0.25	1.66	7	80	20	0
Bass	Muskeg Creek	0.30	0	100	0.30	1.14	55	90	10	0.50
Basswood	W. Fork White River	0.89	0	100	0.96	3.31	67	100	0	0
Bear	E. Fork White River	0.51	0	100	5.55	3.58	39	90	10	0
Bear Pond	Landlocked	1.42	0	100	1.42	1.53	9	100	0	0.68
Bearsdale Spring (Lower)	Bearsdale Creek	0.12	0	100	0.12	2.54	10	50	50	0.45
Bearsdale Spring (Upper)	Bearsdale Creek	0.05	0	100	0.17	2.32	35	95	5	0.59
Beaver	Landlocked	0.36	0	100	0.36	2.12	3	70	30	0.75
Beaver House	Landlocked	0.20	0	100	0.20	1.13	2	100	0	0
Bell	Landlocked	0.25	20	80	0.25	1.12	4	70	30	0
Bellevue	Landlocked	0.74	0	100	0.74	1.77	3	95	5	0
Bibon	Lake Superior	18.67	0	100	18.67	3.58	210	100	0	0.13
Big Brook	Big Brook	0.20	0	100	0.57	1.48	143	100	0	1.18
Birch	Eau Claire River	0.57	0	100	0.90	1.49	6	100	0	0

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Drainage System</u>	<u>Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Wild</u>	<u>Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>S.D.F.</u>	<u>Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)</u>	<u>Percent Wooded</u>	<u>Percent Non-Wooded</u>	<u>Miles of Public Frontage</u>
Birch	Landlocked	0.13	0	100	0.13	1.30	0	0	0	0
Bismark	Iron River	0.78	0	100	0.78	1.32	46	100	0	0.36
Bladder	Landlocked	0.76	0	100	0.76	1.71	0	0	0	0
Blazer Creek Springs	Blazer Creek	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.43	3	100	0	0.11
Blue	Landlocked	0.28	0	100	0.28	1.44	0	0	0	0.15
Bog	E. Fork White River	0.15	0	100	0.19	2.40	5	80	20	0.18
Bony	Eau Claire River	0.74	0	100	0.74	1.32	3	100	0	0
Breakfast	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.06	0	0	0	0.01
Buck	Landlocked	0.22	0	100	0.22	1.38	0	0	0	0.40
Buffalo	Landlocked	1.22	5	95	1.22	1.62	137	100	0	0
Bufo	Landlocked	0.58	0	100	0.58	1.49	7	0	100	0.96
Bullhead	Landlocked	0.46	0	100	0.46	1.76	9	100	0	1.48
Bullhead	Landlocked	0.29	0	100	0.33	1.25	5	0	100	0.48
Bullhead	Landlocked	0.15	0	100	0.15	1.17	4	100	0	0
Buskey Bay	E. Fork White River	0.42	20	80	0.67	1.74	3	100	0	0.02
Cable	Big Brook	1.00	20	80	1.41	3.13	5	100	0	0.32
Camp	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.47	3	0	100	0.75
Camp Eleven	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	2.07	0	0	0	1.03
Camp Nine	Landlocked	0.77	0	100	0.77	1.12	3	100	0	0.50
Camp One	Landlocked	1.04	0	100	1.04	1.55	35	100	0	0.01
Camp Two	Landlocked	0.20	0	100	1.07	1.06	2	100	0	0
Camp Two	Landlocked	0.49	0	100	0.49	1.38	6	0	100	0.94
Canthook	Landlocked	0.51	20	80	0.51	1.78	6	0	100	0
Carroll	Landlocked	0.38	0	100	0.38	1.21	2	50	50	0.74
Carson Pond	E. Fork White River	0.10	30	70	0.10	1.19	4	100	0	0
Casper	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.26	3	100	0	0
Castle Creek Springs	Castle Creek	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.43	3	100	0	0.11
Cat	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.10	4	100	0	0
Chippewa	W. Fork Chippewa River	2.58	0	100	2.58	1.62	476	100	0	4.27
Cisco	Landlocked	0.41	0	100	0.41	1.74	9	90	10	2.38
Claire	Landlocked	0.55	0	100	0.55	1.32	5	60	40	0.38

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Drainage System</u>	<u>Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Wild</u>	<u>Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>S.D.F.</u>	<u>Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)</u>	<u>Percent Wooded</u>	<u>Percent Non-Wooded</u>	<u>Miles of Public Front-age</u>
Clay	Landlocked	0.36	0	100	0.36	1.53	2	0	100	1.19
Club	Namekagon River	1.15	0	100	1.15	1.95	46	95	5	0
Coffee	Whiskey Creek	0.30	0	100	6.95	1.94	12	100	0	1.99
Connor	Landlocked	1.08	0	100	1.08	1.79	0	0	0	0
Cranberry	Namekagon River	0.58	20	80	0.58	1.15	16	60	40	0
Cranberry	Eau Claire River	0.47	0	100	0.47	2.02	55	100	0	0
Cranberry	Landlocked	0.15	0	100	0.15	1.11	15	100	0	0.30
Crane	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.15	3	100	0	0.75
Crooked	Landlocked	0.65	0	100	0.65	2.71	10	100	0	0
Crystal	Ramstead Creek	0.55	0	100	0.55	1.63	2	98	2	0
Crystal	Muskeg Creek	0.74	10	90	0.70	1.42	20	100	0	0
Crystal	Landlocked	0.25	0	100	0.25	1.24	1	0	100	0.33
Dawn	Landlocked	0.53	0	100	0.53	1.16	103	100	0	0
DeChamps Creek										
Spring	DeChamps Creek	0.68	0	100	0.68	1.36	1	0	100	0.19
Deep	Landlocked	0.87	0	100	0.87	1.57	21	100	0	0
Deep	Landlocked	0.58	10	90	0.58	1.78	10	0	100	0
Deer	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.89	0	0	0	0
Dells	Landlocked	0.55	0	100	0.55	1.65	0	0	0	0
Delta	E. Fork White River	0.61	10	90	6.16	1.60	41	30	70	1.09
Devils	Mulligan Creek	0.13	0	100	2.59	1.11	2	100	0	0
Diamond	Ramstead Creek	3.14	5	95	3.69	1.86	146	100	0	0.01.
Dinner Camp	Landlocked	0.34	10	90	0.34	1.60	2	0	100	0.02
Drummond	Long Lake Branch	0.23	70	30	9.42	2.19	6	50	50	3.00
Dry Well	Landlocked	0.16	0	100	0.16	1.29	2	100	0	0.38
Ducetts	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.32	0	0	0	0
Duck	W. Fork Chippewa River	0.37	0	100	0.37	1.34	34	100	0	0
Duck	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.66	6	40	60	0
Eagle	E. Fork White River	0.61	0	100	3.68	2.15	45	100	0	0
East Davis	Landlocked	0.46	0	100	0.46	1.37	7	100	0	0.40

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Drainage System</u>	<u>Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Wild</u>	<u>Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>S.D.F.</u>	<u>Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)</u>	<u>Percent Wooded</u>	<u>Percent Non-Wooded</u>	<u>Miles of Public Front-age</u>
East Eightmile Egg	Landlocked	0.30	10	90	0.30	1.19	0	0	0	0
Eighteen Mile Creek Spring	Eighteen Mile Creek	0.23	0	100	0.23	1.18	11	100	0	0.33
Eko	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.99	2	100	0	0.69
Ellison	Landlocked	0.20	0	100	0.20	1.09	0	0	0	0.06
Erick	Landlocked	0.47	0	100	0.47	1.37	0	0	0	0
Esor	Landlocked	0.68	0	100	0.68	1.30	0	0	0	0.58
Everett	Landlocked	0.30	0	100	0.90	1.37	4	60	40	1.37
Finger	Camp One Creek	0.12	10	90	0.12	1.08	0	0	0	0
Fire	Landlocked	0.62	0	100	2.09	3.25	0	0	0	0
Fish Creek	Landlocked	0.63	0	100	0.63	1.41	98	90	10	0
Flowage	N. Fish Creek	0.34	0	100	0.34	1.15	3	85	15	0
Fish Creek Spring	Fish Creek	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.01	2	100	0	0
Five	Landlocked	0.65	0	100	0.65	1.45	5	100	0	0
Five Island	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.51	6	30	70	0
Flakefjord	Landlocked	0.30	0	100	0.30	1.55	46	100	0	0.72
Flynn	Landlocked	1.83	0	100	1.83	2.04	34	100	0	2.34
Flynn	E. Fork White River	0.29	0	100	3.97	1.75	4	80	20	0
Freibaurs	Landlocked	0.15	0	100	0.15	1.15	23	99	1	0
Frog	Landlocked	0.43	0	100	0.43	1.46	3	0	100	0.55
Fuller	Landlocked	0.33	0	100	0.33	1.02	5	100	0	0
George	Landlocked	0.29	0	100	0.29	1.61	0	0	0	0
Getsey	Landlocked	0.21	0	100	0.21	1.16	14	100	0	0
Ghost	Ghost Creek	0.77	0	100	0.77	1.76	160	100	0	2.30
Half Moon	Landlocked	0.32	0	100	0.32	1.90	0	0	0	0
Half Moon	Landlocked	0.80	0	100	0.80	1.78	14	60	40	0.15
Hammil	Landlocked	1.56	0	100	1.56	1.60	0	0	0	0
Happles	Landlocked	0.43	0	100	0.43	1.18	0	0	0	0
Hart	E. Fork White River	0.74	0	100	2.29	2.32	5	20	80	0
Hay	Landlocked	0.23	0	100	0.23	1.66	0	0	0	0.94
Hay	E. Fork White River	0.43	0	100	6.59	2.69	51	80	20	0.01
Heart	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.38	11	60	40	0

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Drainage System</u>	<u>Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Wild</u>	<u>Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>S.D.F.</u>	<u>Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)</u>	<u>Percent Wooded</u>	<u>Percent Non-Wooded</u>	<u>Miles of Public Frontage</u>
Henderson	Landlocked	0.99	0	100	0.99	1.80	18	100	0	0
Henry	Landlocked	0.85	0	100	0.85	1.15	166	100	0	0
Hicks	Landlocked	0.18	0	100	0.18	1.31	2	0	100	0
Hidden	Landlocked	0.79	0	100	0.79	1.39	18	100	0	0.83
Hildebrandt	Landlocked	0.23	0	100	0.23	1.48	7	100	0	0.84
Hilder	E. Fork White River	0.40	0	100	4.37	1.31	11	100	0	0.02
Hobbs	Landlocked	0.15	0	100	0.15	1.36	2	0	100	0.20
Hoist	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.50	2	0	100	0.60
Hollibar	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.22	24	100	0	0
Holly	Landlocked	0.26	0	100	0.26	1.29	0	0	0	0.10
Honey	Landlocked	0.13	0	100	0.13	1.41	0	0	0	0.63
Horseshoe	Landlocked	0.59	0	100	0.59	2.00	2	100	0	0
Horseshoe	Landlocked	0.57	0	100	0.57	1.60	1	0	100	0.89
Hostrassers	Landlocked	0.40	0	100	0.40	1.24	15	100	0	0
Hyatt Spring	Landlocked	0.26	0	100	1.98	4.04	10	100	0	1.32
Idlewild	Landlocked	0.28	0	100	0.28	1.11	3	0	100	0
Inch	Landlocked	0.37	0	100	0.37	1.30	0	0	0	0
Indian	Landlocked	0.30	0	100	0.30	1.69	16	0	100	0
Iron	Iron River	1.98	0	100	1.98	1.50	65	90	10	0
Iron River Flowage										
Flowage	Iron River	1.79	5	95	8.37	2.90	59	70	30	0.40
Island	Landlocked	0.37	0	100	0.37	1.68	0	0	0	0.10
Island	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.83	0	0	0	0.80
Jackman	Landlocked	0.59	0	100	0.59	1.05	5	100	0	0.10
Jackson	Namekagon River	3.33	0	100	5.61	1.99	74	90	10	0
Jesse	Landlocked	0.18	0	100	0.18	1.35	4	100	0	0.20
JoAnn	Namekagon River	0.10	7	93	0.10	1.78	3	100	0	0.01
Johnson	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.22	3	30	70	0
Johnson Spring	Long Lake Branch	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.72	5	100	0	0.56
Jones	Landlocked	0.34	0	100	0.34	2.64	12	100	0	2.00
Kelly	Landlocked	0.52	0	100	0.52	1.03	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Drainage System</u>	<u>Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Wild</u>	<u>Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>S.D.F.</u>	<u>Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)</u>	<u>Percent Wooded</u>	<u>Percent Non-Wooded</u>	<u>Miles of Public Front-age</u>
Kern	Hanson Creek	0.80	0	100	0.80	1.31	20	85	15	0.01
Knotting	Landlocked	0.46	0	100	0.46	1.35	16	100	0	0.44
Lamereau	Landlocked	0.28	0	100	0.28	1.31	5	100	0	0.59
Lee	Landlocked	0.33	0	100	0.33	1.11	9	100	0	0.35
Lemon	Landlocked	0.20	0	100	0.20	1.10	2	50	50	0
Lenawee	Lenawee Creek	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.28	4	100	0	0.69
Lerche	Landlocked	0.18	0	100	0.18	1.52	6	100	0	0
Lester	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.34	11	20	80	0
Lindgren	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.38	0	0	0	0.29
Line	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.18	2	0	100	0.20
Little Bass	Namekagon River	0.29	0	100	0.29	1.18	17	100	0	0.01
Little Hidden	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.12	12	100	0	0.29
Little Island	Landlocked	0.24	0	100	0.24	2.20	0	0	0	0
Little Siskiwit	Siskiwit River	2.72	0	100	7.17	2.11	32	100	0	0
Little Star	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.02	1	100	0	0.34
Lizzy	Landlocked	0.45	0	100	0.45	1.10	123	100	0	0.64
Long	Landlocked	1.21	0	100	1.21	3.00	21	70	30	0.58
Long	Landlocked	1.06	0	100	1.06	1.72	6	100	0	1.44
Loon	Landlocked	0.15	0	100	0.15	1.69	9	0	100	0.27
Lost	Landlocked	0.43	0	100	0.43	1.29	24	80	20	0
Louise	Little Pine Creek	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.07	0	0	0	0
Lund	Landlocked	0.59	0	100	0.59	1.40	0	0	0	0.93
Marengo	Marengo River	0.69	0	100	38.69	2.36	55	75	25	0.01
McCarry	E. Fork White River	0.14	0	100	0.14	1.27	10	65	35	0
McCloud	Landlocked	0.46	0	100	0.46	1.14	24	100	0	0.55
McGinnis	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.04	2	100	0	0.09
Middle Eau Claire	Eau Claire River	2.72	10	90	6.69	2.61	94	100	0	0.35
Millicent	E. Fork White River	0.88	0	100	1.55	1.81	10	80	20	0.02
Mimi	Landlocked	0.15	0	100	0.15	1.28	6	0	100	0.01
Mirror	Landlocked	0.27	0	100	0.60	1.69	11	100	0	1.00

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Drainage System</u>	<u>Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Wild</u>	<u>Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>S.D.F.</u>	<u>Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)</u>	<u>Percent Wooded</u>	<u>Percent Non-Wooded</u>	<u>Miles of Public Front-age</u>
Mirror	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.77	8	100	0	0.49
Moon	Landlocked	0.21	15	85	0.21	1.07	4	40	60	0.39
Moose	Landlocked	0.45	0	100	0.45	1.20	14	100	0	0.36
Motyka	Landlocked	0.20	0	100	0.20	1.55	37	90	10	0.02
Mountain	Landlocked	0.65	0	100	0.65	1.15	0	0	0	0.53
Mud	Landlocked	1.14	0	100	1.14	2.00	67	100	0	3.12
Mud	Landlocked	0.16	0	100	0.16	1.15	5	50	50	0.46
Mud	Iron River	1.38	0	100	4.33	2.35	18	0	100	0
Mud Flat	Landlocked	0.14	0	100	0.14	1.98	3	0	100	0
Mullenhoff	Iron River	0.81	0	100	0.81	1.35	28	80	20	0
Muskellunge	E. Fork White River	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.27	14	0	100	0
Muskie Springs	Red Ike Creek	0.66	0	100	0.66	1.13	32	100	0	0
Mystery	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.19	3	100	0	0
Namekagon	Namekagon River	13.12	5	95	30.40	5.42	1,060	70	30	0.65
Nancy	Landlocked	0.28	0	100	0.28	1.36	0	0	0	0.49
Nelson	Landlocked	0.40	0	100	0.40	1.67	0	0	0	1.08
Nokomis	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.15	2	100	0	0
Northeast	Landlocked	0.83	0	100	0.83	3.36	2	0	100	4.53
Nymphia	Landlocked	0.26	0	100	0.26	1.45	37	100	0	0.65
Ole	Landlocked	0.22	0	100	0.22	1.19	10	95	5	0
Ole	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.38	2	0	100	0
Olson	Landlocked	0.19	65	35	0.19	1.31	3	35	65	0
Oriente Flowage	Iron River	0.65	5	95	81.76	2.84	2	100	0	0.01
Osborn	Pre-emption Creek	0.33	50	50	0.33	1.21	41	35	65	0
Overby	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.11	3	100	0	0.43
Owen	Long Lake Branch	6.92	10	90	6.92	4.78	21	0	100	5.83
Patsy	Landlocked	0.15	0	100	0.15	1.16	0	0	0	0.32
Perch	Landlocked	1.04	0	100	1.04	1.53	51	80	20	1.79
Perch	Landlocked	0.33	0	100	0.33	1.19	5	0	100	0.21
Perch	Landlocked	0.36	0	100	0.36	1.18	7	40	60	0.24
Perry	Namekagon River	0.60	0	100	0.60	1.28	3	100	0	0.01
Peterson	Landlocked	0.56	0	100	0.56	1.70	4	30	70	0.12

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Drainage System</u>	<u>Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Wild</u>	<u>Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>S.D.F.</u>	<u>Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)</u>	<u>Percent Wooded</u>	<u>Percent Non-Wooded</u>	<u>Miles of Public Front-age</u>
Phantom	Landlocked	0.24	0	100	0.24	1.18	2	0	100	0.02
Physa	Landlocked	0.37	0	100	0.37	1.67	1	100	0	0.75
Pickereel	Landlocked	0.47	0	100	0.47	1.82	3	0	100	0.01
Picture	Landlocked	0.36	30	70	0.36	2.81	2	0	100	0.01
Pigeon	Landlocked	1.08	0	100	1.08	3.36	39	90	10	2.31
Pike	E. Fork White River	0.25	0	100	0.25	1.19	12	100	0	0
Pine	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.35	3	35	65	0.35
Pine	Landlocked	0.21	0	100	0.21	1.86	6	80	20	0.83
Planorbis	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.42	4	100	0	0.64
Pond	Tars Creek	0.41	0	100	0.41	1.87	20	70	30	1.70
Pond	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.08	2	100	0	0.42
Porcupine	Eighteen Mile Creek	0.40	0	100	2.90	2.47	21	65	35	2.28
Porter	Landlocked	1.01	0	100	1.01	1.59	25	100	0	0
Pot	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.18	2	100	0	0.50
Pre-emption										
Pond	Pre-emption Creek	0.56	0	100	0.56	1.36	35	100	0	0.33
Price	Landlocked	0.86	0	100	0.86	2.00	10	100	0	0
Priest	Landlocked	0.16	0	100	0.16	1.21	0	0	0	0
Rainbow	Landlocked	0.24	0	100	0.24	1.46	25	30	70	0.76
Rana	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.11	2	100	0	0.39
Range Line	Landlocked	0.18	0	100	0.18	1.46	25	100	0	0
Ree	Landlocked	0.20	0	100	0.20	1.12	39	100	0	0
Reynard	Landlocked	0.45	0	100	0.45	1.78	23	40	60	1.43
Rib	Landlocked	0.20	0	100	0.20	1.04	3	100	0	0.28
Richardson	Landlocked	0.60	0	100	0.60	1.27	14	100	0	0.30
Robinson	Eau Claire River	0.33	0	100	0.33	1.51	32	100	0	0.01
Rock	Landlocked	0.14	0	100	0.14	1.24	6	100	0	1.00
Roger	Long Lake Branch	0.40	10	90	7.66	2.78	55	75	25	3.15
Roger	Landlocked	0.37	0	100	0.37	1.41	3	10	90	0
Rosa	Landlocked	0.33	0	100	0.33	1.84	9	100	0	0
Russell	Landlocked	0.46	0	100	0.46	1.30	0	0	0	0.63
Rust Flowage	Long Lake Branch	0.25	0	100	8.97	2.56	5	100	0	2.39
Ruth	Landlocked	0.75	0	100	0.75	1.58	4	0	100	0.45
Ryberg	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.48	1	0	100	0.59
Sage	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.34	2	100	0	0.44

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Drainage System</u>	<u>Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Wild</u>	<u>Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>S.D.F.</u>	<u>Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)</u>	<u>Percent Wooded</u>	<u>Percent Non-Wooded</u>	<u>Miles of Public Frontage</u>
Samoset	Landlocked	0.30	0	100	0.30	1.03	0	0	0	0
Sand Bar	Landlocked	0.37	0	100	0.37	1.32	0	0	0	0
Sawdust	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.09	1	0	100	0.62
Sawmill	Landlocked	0.52	0	100	0.52	1.32	21	100	0	0
Shunenberg	Eau Claire River	0.38	0	100	1.07	1.68	4	100	0	0
Shunenberg Springs	Landlocked	0.48	0	100	0.48	2.20	30	35	65	0.25
Siegal	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.34	0	0	0	0.08
Silver	Landlocked	0.41	0	100	0.41	1.17	4	0	100	0
Silver Sack	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.19	0	0	0	0.06
Simpson	Landlocked	0.33	0	100	0.33	1.22	0	0	0	0.01
Siskiwit	Siskiwit River	4.09	0	100	4.09	1.69	101	100	0	0.70
Siskiwit Springs	Siskiwit River	0.07	0	100	0.07	2.06	1	100	0	0.33
Sixteen	Landlocked	0.69	0	100	0.69	2.30	34	90	10	0.68
Smear	Landlocked	1.70	0	100	1.70	2.33	2.19	95	5	0.20
Smith	Eau Claire River	0.22	0	100	1.30	1.75	3	100	0	0
Southwest	Landlocked	0.42	0	100	0.42	1.82	5	60	40	1.43
Spider	Landlocked	1.14	0	100	1.14	2.75	15	0	100	0
Spider	Iron River	0.78	0	100	0.78	1.48	9	0	100	0
Spirit	W. Fork White River	0.14	0	100	0.14	1.18	9	90	10	0
Spring	Wilson Creek	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.53	23	100	0	0.70
Spring	Landlocked	0.30	0	100	0.30	1.32	0	0	0	0.12
Spruce	Landlocked	0.83	0	100	0.83	1.11	25	100	0	0.65
Square	Landlocked	0.42	0	100	0.42	1.24	2	0	100	0.29
Star	Long Lake Branch	0.86	0	100	0.86	3.14	55	100	0	6.06
Steckbaur	Landlocked	0.22	0	100	0.22	1.15	11	85	15	0
Steelhead	Landlocked	0.73	0	100	0.73	1.31	0	0	0	0.20
Stewart	Landlocked	0.45	5	95	0.45	1.82	0	0	0	0.80
Swede	Landlocked	0.24	0	100	0.24	1.23	11	100	0	0.25
Swett	Eau Claire River	0.69	0	100	0.69	1.80	11	100	0	0
Tahkodah	Landlocked	1.03	0	100	1.03	1.52	7	0	100	0.02
Tank	Landlocked	0.19	0	100	0.19	1.43	48	100	0	0.55
Tank	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.17	2.93	6	0	100	0

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Drainage System</u>	<u>Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Wild</u>	<u>Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>S.D.F.</u>	<u>Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)</u>	<u>Percent Wooded</u>	<u>Percent Non-Wooded</u>	<u>Miles of Public Front-age</u>
Tars Pond	Landlocked	0.04	5	95	3.89	1.42	1	0	100	0
Taylor	Landlocked	0.48	0	100	0.48	1.25	42	98	2	0.55
Tea Cup	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.05	3	100	0	0.14
Tomahawk	Landlocked	0.57	0	100	0.57	1.81	0	0	0	0.26
Toothpick	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.59	0	0	0	0
Topside	Landlocked	0.27	0	100	0.27	2.04	9	30	70	1.18
Totogatic	Totogatic River	5.74	10	90	11.75	1.68	339	80	20	5.36
Tower	Landlocked	0.28	0	100	0.28	1.07	10	50	50	0.54
Trapper	Namekagon River	1.82	0	100	1.82	1.50	3	0	100	0.18
Travers	Landlocked	0.53	0	100	0.53	1.23	1	0	100	0.70
Trout	Landlocked	0.51	0	100	0.51	1.22	3	0	100	0
Tub	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.20	0	0	0	0.55
Turtle	Landlocked	0.22	0	100	0.22	1.20	0	0	0	0.01
Twin	Landlocked	0.86	0	100	0.86	2.50	9	100	0	0.01
Twin (East)	Landlocked	0.24	0	100	0.24	1.87	2	0	100	0.56
Twin (West)	Landlocked	0.56	0	100	0.56	1.40	4	100	0	0.83
Twin (North)	Caps Creek	1.09	0	100	1.09	2.21	122	100	0	1.12
Twin (South)	Landlocked	0.49	0	100	0.49	1.90	5	100	0	0.12
Twin (Northeast)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.37	0	0	0	0.15
Twin (Northwest)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.28	0	0	0	0.06
Twin (Southeast)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.86	0	0	0	0
Twin Bear	E. Fork White River	0.71	0	100	3.07	1.75	7	100	0	0.46
Two	S. Fork White River	0.18	0	100	0.97	1.11	1	50	50	0.44
Upper Eau Claire	Eau Claire River	3.24	15	85	7.90	2.30	28	50	50	0.04
Wabigon	Landlocked	0.96	0	100	0.96	1.97	34	100	0	1.63
Wanoka	Landlocked	0.14	0	100	0.14	1.07	0	0	0	0.58
Wentzel	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.66	7	30	70	0.05
West	Landlocked	0.36	0	100	0.36	1.45	6	100	0	0
West	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	2.27	11	60	40	0.50
West Davis	Landlocked	0.26	0	100	0.26	1.52	50	100	0	0.85
West Eightmile	Landlocked	0.67	0	100	0.67	1.30	0	0	0	0.25
White Bass	W. Fork Chippewa River	0.40	0	100	0.40	1.38	44	90	10	0

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Named Lakes</u>	<u>Drainage System</u>	<u>Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Wild</u>	<u>Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>S.D.F.</u>	<u>Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)</u>	<u>Percent Wooded</u>	<u>Percent Non-Wooded</u>	<u>Miles of Public Frontage</u>
Wilderness	Landlocked	1.02	0	100	1.02	1.55	15	40	60	1.09
Wiley	Big Brook	0.20	0	100	0.41	1.74	4	100	0	0
Wilipyro	Landlocked	0.54	0	100	0.54	2.23	9	0	100	0
Wishbone	Landlocked	0.35	0	100	0.35	2.54	19	40	60	1.63
Wolf	Landlocked	0.49	0	100	0.49	1.33	5	100	0	0
Wright	Landlocked	0.44	0	100	0.44	2.03	0	0	0	1.39

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T43N-R5W</u>										
3-(6)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.20	1	95	5	0.26
3-(11)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.54	0	0	0	0.32
7-(2)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.01	2	100	0	0.10
12-(15)	Landlocked	0.16	0	100	0.16	1.27	5	100	0	0.08
20-(11)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.03	2	100	0	0
22-(9)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.18	30	100	0	0.38
23-(9)	W. Fk. Chippewa R.	0.26	0	100	4.09	1.63	36	50	50	0
24-(9)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.09	19	95	5	0.20
25-(3)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.01	13	97	3	0
25-(4)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.13	14	95	5	0
25-(13)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.13	1	100	0	0
25-(14)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.43	7	40	60	0
26-(10)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.01	6	100	0	0.20
28-(16)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.29	12	100	0	0.10
30-(4)	Ghost Creek	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.15	3	100	0	0.25
34-(2)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.14	5	100	0	0.38
34-(4)	Landlocked	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.12	3	100	0	0
36-(10)	W. Fk. Chippewa R.	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.05	9	100	0	0
<u>T43N-R6W</u>										
18-(7)	Landlocked	0.28	0	100	0.28	1.05	76	100	0	0.25
20-(3)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.02	2	90	10	0.11
20-(5)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.20	14	100	0	0.32
21-(2)	Namekagon R.	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.04	0	0	0	0
21-(5b)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.24	2	10	90	0
21-(5c)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.32	5	10	90	0
21-(5d)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.23	5	60	40	0
23-(1)	Namekagon R.	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.86	5	100	0	0
23-(5)	Namekagon R.	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.26	2	0	100	0
23-(6)	Namekagon River	0.09	0	100	0.09	2.47	25	95	5	0
27-(14)	Landlocked	0.20	0	100	0.20	3.93	32	95	5	1.13
29-(10a)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.60	23	100	0	0.20
29-(10c)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.08	12	100	0	0.34

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T43N-R6W - continued</u>										
29-(11)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.16	9	100	0	0.23
29-(12)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.01	3	100	0	0.09
29-(16)	Landlocked	0.16	0	100	0.16	1.08	3	100	0	0.22
31-(3)	Landlocked	0.20	0	100	0.20	1.59	7	0	100	0.74
31-(7)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.24	2	0	100	0.19
31-(10)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.56	6	10	90	0.46
31-(14)	Landlocked	0.26	0	100	0.26	1.24	6	0	100	0.52
31-(15)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.03	2	100	0	0.08
32-(7)	Landlocked	0.25	0	100	0.25	1.28	7	0	100	0.54
35-(12)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.24	23	100	0	0.22
36-(3)	Landlocked	0.13	0	100	0.13	1.01	25	100	0	0
<u>T43N-R7W</u>										
3-(8)	Landlocked	0.45	0	100	0.45	1.57	16	0	100	0
5-(14)	Landlocked	0.40	0	100	0.40	1.56	23	20	80	0
5-(16)	Landlocked	0.27	0	100	0.27	1.09	9	100	0	0
6-(7)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.11	5	100	0	0
7-(2)	Landlocked	0.25	75	25	0.25	1.02	7	10	90	0
8-(2)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.01	4	20	80	0
15-(7a)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.09	16	100	0	0
15-(7b)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.04	7	100	0	0
16-(2)	Namekagon R.	0.29	0	100	0.29	1.15	3	100	0	0
16-(16)	Namekagon R.	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.76	21	100	0	0
25-(7)	Landlocked	0.09	60	40	0.09	1.02	5	80	20	0
27-(13)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.04	12	100	0	0.23
34-(1)	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.17	2.08	2	100	0	1.14
34-(3)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	2.86	4	0	100	0.62
34-(4)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.02	2	90	10	0.32
34-(6)	Namekagon R.	0.20	0	100	0.20	1.35	7	100	0	0
35-(1)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.02	9	90	10	0.12
35-(7)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.01	9	100	0	0.10
35-(10)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.03	1	0	100	0.08
36-(15)	Landlocked	0.14	0	100	0.14	1.14	9	70	30	0.19

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES -- (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T43N-R8W</u>										
1-(3)	Big Brook	0.11	0	100	0.16	1.38	9	100	0	0
1-(11)	Big Brook	0.13	0	100	2.39	1.32	18	100	0	0
5-(1)	Landlocked	0.40	0	100	0.40	1.67	9	100	0	0
5-(7)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.12	7	100	0	0
6-(3)	Ounce R.	1.16	0	100	1.16	1.16	272	100	0	0
9-(12)	Landlocked	0.33	0	100	0.33	1.08	41	100	0	0
10-(7)	Landlocked	0.13	0	100	0.13	1.89	2	100	0	0
12-(5)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	2.45	1.45	12	90	10	0
12-(6)	Fondeau Creek	0.02	0	100	2.47	1.54	3	90	10	0
12-(8)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.18	1	100	0	0
13-(7)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.02	6	100	0	0
13-(16)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.01	5	88	12	0
14-(3)	Big Brook	0.10	0	100	7.14	2.59	9	100	0	0
14-(4)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.58	11	85	15	0
14-(9)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.14	9	100	0	0
15-(4)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.32	2	100	0	0
22-(4)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.05	4	100	0	0
22-(11)	Landlocked	0.30	0	100	0.30	3.13	53	100	0	0
24-(1)	Landlocked	0.06	20	80	0.06	1.11	1	80	20	0
24-(13)	Namekagon R.	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.84	1	100	0	0
27-(8)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.47	1	80	20	0
34-(5)	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.44	21	25	75	0
35-(11)	Landlocked	0.14	60	40	0.14	1.05	2	100	0	0
<u>T43N-R9W</u>										
3-(12)	Landlocked	0.25	0	100	0.25	1.86	32	100	0	0
5-(3)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.87	2	100	0	0

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T44N-R5W</u>										
4-(8)	Landlocked	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.23	0	0	0	0.18
4-(9)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.35	1	0	100	0.12
5-(1)	Marengo R.	0.11	0	100	0.11	2.00	23	100	0	0.32
14-(5)	Landlocked	0.31	0	100	0.31	1.04	28	100	0	0.18
16-(4)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.12	0	0	0	0.18
19-(6)	Taylor Creek	0.22	0	100	1.27	1.36	2	100	0	0
23-(5)	Marengo R.	0.11	0	100	19.39	2.59	11	100	0	0
29-(2)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.32	2	100	0	0.13
29-(5)	Landlocked	0.16	0	100	0.16	1.17	1	100	0	0.52
29-(11)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	2.35	1	100	0	0.50
33-(6)	Landlocked	0.21	0	100	0.21	1.06	45	100	0	0.22
<u>T44N-R6W</u>										
7-(10)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.45	0	0	0	0.28
14-(6)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.03	18	100	0	0.32
14-(9)	Landlocked	0.64	0	100	0.64	1.13	133	100	0	0.58
15-(15)	Landlocked	0.15	0	100	0.15	1.62	28	100	0	0.32
16-(6)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.22	3	100	0	0
17-(2)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.58	0	0	0	0.28
17-(5)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.04	0	0	0	0.19
17-(16)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.12	16	100	0	0.07
19-(3)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.75	3	100	0	0.76
28-(7)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.08	7	100	0	0
28-(15)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.02	16	100	0	0.11
29-(9)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.13	12	100	0	0
32-(7)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.21	16	100	0	0
<u>T44N-R7W</u>										
2-(3)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.11	2	100	0	0.12
2-(12)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	2.01	1	100	0	0.48
7-(4)	Landlocked	0.05	20	80	0.05	1.09	3	70	30	0
9-(14)	Long Lake Branch	0.10	0	100	0.10	2.59	8	100	0	0.63

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
T44N-R7W - continued										
11-(2)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.63	0	0	0	0.34
11-(9)	Long Lake Branch	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.03	0	0	0	0.30
12-(7a)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.12	2	100	0	0.07
12-(7c)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.29	0	0	0	0.43
13-(16)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.21	1	100	0	0.16
14-(1)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.20	5	100	0	0.22
16-(4)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.01	1	95	5	0.10
18-(7)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.02	1	0	100	0.24
18-(10)	Landlocked	0.04	100	0	0.04	1.35	1	0	100	0.30
20-(5)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.17	1	0	100	0.20
21-(7)	Landlocked	0.04	50	50	0.04	1.07	0	0	0	0.15
23-(11)	Landlocked	0.13	0	100	0.13	1.04	1	90	10	0.23
23-(14c)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.01	0	0	0	0.10
23-(14d)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.02	0	0	0	0.08
23-(16a)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.86	2	0	100	0.83
23-(16b)	Landlocked	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.13	0	0	0	0.10
23-(16c)	Landlocked	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.21	0	0	0	0.13
24-(11)	18 Mile Creek	0.13	0	100	0.13	2.00	6	100	0	1.03
25-(3b)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.23	1	100	0	0.25
25-(3c)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.47	0	0	0	0.34
25-(7)	Landlocked	0.22	0	100	0.22	1.51	3	100	0	0.65
25-(9)	Landlocked	0.13	0	100	0.13	1.27	2	100	0	0.36
25-(13)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.17	1	100	0	0.18
26-(1)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.24	0	0	0	0.19
26-(2)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.01	0	0	0	0.09
26-(5a)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.02	1	0	100	0.08
26-(5d)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.01	0	0	0	0.10
26-(13)	Landlocked	0.21	0	100	0.21	1.32	37	100	0	0.35
29-(10)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.47	1	0	100	0

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Percent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T44N-R7W - continued</u>										
30-(4)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.04	0	0	0	0
30-(10)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.26	0	0	0	0
30-(11)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.35	0	0	0	0
30-(15)	Landlocked	0.02	100	0	0.02	1.15	0	0	0	0
30-(16)	Landlocked	0.03	100	0	0.03	1.08	0	0	0	0
31-(1)	Landlocked	0.04	50	50	0.04	1.47	0	0	0	0
31-(5)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.34	1	0	100	0.29
35-(15)	Landlocked	0.20	0	100	0.20	1.04	16	100	0	0.20
<u>T44N-R8W</u>										
4-(8)	Landlocked	0.16	0	100	0.16	3.17	10	85	15	0.45
4-(13)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.07	2	95	5	0.15
5-(10)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.05	3	100	0	0.14
15-(6)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.18	7	80	20	0.33
15-(7)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.18	0	0	0	0.40
17-(13)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.21	1	100	0	0.33
17-(14)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.51	2	100	0	0.81
20-(3)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.29	0	0	0	0.50
20-(8a)	Landlocked	0.30	0	100	0.30	1.11	62	100	0	0.12
20-(8b)	Landlocked	0.41	0	100	0.41	1.92	12	100	0	0.45
20-(8d)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.01	1	80	20	0.09
20-(15)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.61	1	100	0	0.44
20-(16)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.50	16	100	0	0.20
21-(1)	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.39	15	100	0	0.26
21-(8)	Landlocked	0.19	0	100	0.19	1.32	21	100	0	0.26
22-(6)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.05	1	0	100	0.14
23-(12)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.91	1	0	100	0
24-(15)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.25	2	80	20	0
24-(16)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.37	0	0	0	0
25-(3c)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.33	1	0	100	0.22
25-(3d)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.52	1	0	100	0.15
36-(5)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.13	2	0	100	0.24
36-(16)	Big Brook	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.22	2	100	0	0

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T44N-R9W</u>										
1-(15)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.57	1	0	100	0
1-(16)	Tars Creek	0.09	0	100	4.23	1.70	2	80	20	0
2-(3)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.17	7	100	0	0
13-(11)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.07	23	100	0	0
21-(5)	Eau Claire R.	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.71	9	100	0	0.25
28-(13)	Landlocked	0.18	0	100	0.18	1.26	12	100	0	0.42
29-(2)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.62	6	0	100	0
31-(15)	Landlocked	0.13	0	100	0.13	1.18	9	95	5	0
<u>T45N-R5W</u>										
13-(11)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.36	1	100	0	0
19-(12)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.23	0	0	0	0
22-(12)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.41	14	100	0	0
23-(1)	Landlocked	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.11	3	100	0	0
23-(4)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.12	1	100	0	0
23-(13)	Landlocked	0.16	0	100	0.16	1.07	0	0	0	0
23-(14)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.08	1	100	0	0
24-(8)	Landlocked	0.20	0	100	0.20	1.04	2	100	0	0
24-(10)	Landlocked	0.06	95	5	0.06	1.30	0	0	0	0
24-(13a)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.75	2	0	100	0
24-(13b)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.52	0	0	0	0
24-(14c)	Landlocked	0.10	80	20	0.10	1.62	0	0	0	0
24-(14d)	Landlocked	0.05	30	70	0.05	1.04	0	0	0	0
26-(5)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.02	3	100	0	0
26-(6)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.45	0	0	0	0
27-(9)	Marengo R.	0.09	0	100	0.09	2.19	12	100	0	0
27-(11a)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.16	9	100	0	0
27-(11b)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.13	4	100	0	0
27-(11c)	Marengo R.	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.01	1	100	0	0

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage {Sq. Miles}	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
T45N-R5W - continued										
28-(15)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.20	5	100	0	0
30-(2c)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.23	0	0	0	0
30-(2d)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.69	2	98	2	0
31-(12)	Twenty Mile Creek	0.05	0	100	0.05	2.39	1	100	0	0
32-(11)	Marengo R.	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.16	16	100	0	0
32-(13)	Landlocked	0.14	25	75	0.14	1.01	136	90	10	0
34-(3)	Landlocked	0.15	0	100	0.15	1.39	0	0	0	0
T45N-R6W										
17-(1)	Long Lake Branch	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.47	20	100	0	0
19-(2)	Landlocked	0.15	0	100	0.15	1.26	0	0	0	0
19-(5)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.45	0	0	0	0
19-(6)	Landlocked	0.27	0	100	0.27	1.30	55	100	0	0
19-(16)	Landlocked	0.15	0	100	0.15	1.35	12	100	0	0
20-(14)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.04	0	0	0	0
20-(16)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.15	0	0	0	0
27-(6)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.12	0	0	0	0
28-(11)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.29	2	100	0	0
28-(12)	Landlocked	0.05	55	45	0.05	1.15	0	0	0	0
28-(13)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.01	3	100	0	0.10
28-(14b)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.20	5	100	0	0.22
28-(14c)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	2.07	0	0	0	0.62
28-(14cb)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.13	0	0	0	0.05
28-(14d)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.13	0	0	0	0.05
30-(4)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.19	3	100	0	0
32-(4)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.12	6	100	0	0.07
32-(12)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.13	0	0	0	0.15
33-(1)	Landlocked	0.09	6	94	0.09	1.26	0	0	0	0
33-(2a)	Landlocked	0.05	85	15	0.05	2.06	0	0	0	0
33-(2b)	Landlocked	0.05	80	20	0.05	1.01	0	0	0	0
33-(6)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.23	0	0	0	0
35-(5)	Landlocked	0.14	0	100	0.14	1.02	9	100	0	0.11
36-(6b)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.64	3	100	0	0.43
36-(6d)	Twenty Mile Creek	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.63	6	100	0	0.52

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

<u>Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)</u>	<u>Drainage System</u>	<u>Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture</u>	<u>Percent Direct Drainage Wild</u>	<u>Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>S.D.F.</u>	<u>Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)</u>	<u>Percent Wooded</u>	<u>Per- cent Non- Wooded</u>	<u>Miles of Public Front- age</u>
<u>T45N-R7W</u>										
3-(6)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.21	7	40	60	0.43
4-(5)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.23	1	100	0	0.25
5-(2)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.19	0	0	0	0.30
5-(5)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.26	2	100	0	0.52
5-(6)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.13	1	0	100	0.26
5-(8)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.54	3	50	50	0.36
7-(5)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.47	5	100	0	0.29
7-(7)	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.05	4	100	0	0.18
8-(16)	Landlocked	0.45	0	100	0.45	3.64	9	100	0	1.13
10-(4)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.39	5	100	0	0.44
10-(14a)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.13	0	0	0	0.10
10-(14d)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.12	3	100	0	0.07
11-(8)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.01	10	100	0	0.09
14-(2)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.27	7	100	0	0.08
14-(6)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.13	8	100	0	0.15
16-(8)	Landlocked	0.15	0	100	0.15	1.65	1	0	100	0.58
16-(12)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.12	2	100	0	0.07
17-(2)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.18	3	100	0	0.19
17-(5)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.90	9	100	0	0.54
17-(8)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.28	21	100	0	0.22
18-(1)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.21	3	100	0	0.53
18-(2)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.59	0	0	0	0.60
18-(5)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.04	2	100	0	0.19
18-(6)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.02	2	100	0	0.12
18-(12)	Landlocked	0.25	0	100	0.25	1.43	8	50	50	0.49
19-(6)	Landlocked	0.20	0	100	0.20	1.21	23	100	0	0.50
19-(9)	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.21	14	100	0	0.16
20-(9)	Landlocked	0.16	0	100	0.16	1.13	4	100	0	0.25
23-(2)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.02	16	100	0	0.08

-918-

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T45N-R7W - continued</u>										
25-(5)	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.12	23	100	0	0.05
28-(4)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.01	1	100	0	0.10
28-(9)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.14	5	100	0	0.34
30-(15)	Landlocked	0.82	0	100	0.82	1.08	0	0	0	0.23
32-(6)	Landlocked	0.40	0	100	0.40	1.35	1	100	0	0.18
34-(14)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.02	2	100	0	0.11
35-(15)	Landlocked	0.30	0	100	0.30	1.53	46	90	10	0.43
36-(5)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.20	12	100	0	0.45
<u>T45N-R8W</u>										
1-(8)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.12	8	100	0	0.07
11-(16)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.63	7	100	0	0.29
12-(10)	Landlocked	0.52	0	100	0.52	1.06	1	100	0	0
12-(13b)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.05	9	100	0	0.18
12-(13c)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	2.07	10	50	50	0.63
13-(1)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.01	12	100	0	0.10
14-(1)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.09	1	50	50	0.26
24-(16)	Landlocked	1.04	0	100	1.04	1.32	67	100	0	0
26-(3)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.11	5	100	0	0.12
31-(6)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.04	0	0	0	0.20
31-(7)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.47	3	0	100	0.32
31-(9)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.40	8	100	0	0.53
31-(11)	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.55	8	100	0	0.69
34-(6)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.01	0	0	0	0.08
34-(9)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.21	3	0	100	0
34-(12)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.01	1	0	100	0.20

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Miles	
									Per- cent Non- Wooded	of Public Front- age
<u>T45N-R9W</u>										
4-(12)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.08	0	0	0	0.25
4-(15ba)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.02	0	0	0	0
4-(15bd)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.01	0	0	0	0
4-(15c)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.12	0	0	0	0
5-(10)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.19	0	0	0	0
7-(3)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.01	0	0	0	0
7-(12)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.20	0	0	0	0
7-(15)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.32	0	0	0	0
8-(3)	Landlocked	0.13	0	100	0.13	1.02	0	0	0	0.12
8-(6)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.01	0	0	0	0.08
8-(8)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.04	0	0	0	0.36
8-(16)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.06	0	0	0	0.17
9-(2)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.04	0	0	0	0
9-(4)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.05	0	0	0	0.18
9-(6)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.08	0	0	0	0.25
9-(11)	Landlocked	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.05	0	0	0	0.18
10-(6)	Landlocked	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.04	0	0	0	0.19
12-(7a)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.20	0	0	0	0.15
12-(7d)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.44	1	0	100	0.32
16-(1c)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.01	0	0	0	0.10
16-(1d)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.10	0	0	0	0.28
16-(2)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.02	0	0	0	0.11
16-(3c)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.36	0	0	0	0.16
16-(3d)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.16	0	0	0	0.44
16-(8)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.20	0	0	0	0.28
17-(8)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.02	0	0	0	0
17-(9)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.02	0	0	0	0
17-(12b)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.02	0	0	0	0
17-(12d)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.02	0	0	0	0
17-(16b)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.16	0	0	0	0.45
17-(16db)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.01	0	0	0	0.10
17-(16dd)	Landlocked	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.01	0	0	0	0.10
18-(2c)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.07	0	0	0	0
18-(2d)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.11	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T45N-R9W - continued</u>										
18-(9)	Landlocked	0.17	0	100	0.17	1.13	0	0	0	0
19-(3)	Landlocked	0.13	0	100	0.13	2.06	5	0	100	0
19-(10)	Landlocked	0.16	0	100	0.16	1.13	0	0	0	0
20-(1)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.34	0	0	0	0
20-(4)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.25	3	0	100	0
20-(11)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.04	0	0	0	0
20-(12)	Landlocked	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.04	0	0	0	0
21-(7)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.52	0	0	0	0
22-(1)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.30	0	0	0	0
22-(2)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.45	0	0	0	0
22-(5)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.17	0	0	0	0
22-(6)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.15	0	0	0	0
23-(4)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.29	0	0	0	0
23-(13a)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.35	0	0	0	0
23-(13d)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.11	0	0	0	0
24-(10)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.28	1	0	100	0
24-(11)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.44	1	0	100	0
24-(12)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.20	0	0	0	0
25-(8)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.02	1	0	100	0
28-(7)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.04	1	0	100	0
30-(2a)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.23	1	0	100	0
30-(2b)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.04	0	0	0	0
30-(3)	Landlocked	0.13	0	100	0.13	1.20	1	0	100	0
35-(6)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.13	0	0	0	0
36-(3)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.08	0	0	0	0
36-(4)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.08	1	0	100	0
<u>T46N-R5W</u>										
3-(16)	Landlocked	0.09	5	95	0.09	1.68	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T46N-R7W</u>										
3-(11)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.12	1	100	0	0
4-(1)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.35	5	100	0	0
4-(6)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.07	3	100	0	0
4-(11)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.70	2	100	0	0
6-(1)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.11	0	0	0	0
7-(2)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.16	10	100	0	0
8-(1)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.71	2	100	0	0
9-(13)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.08	0	0	0	0
19-(11)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.13	5	100	0	0.10
22-(4)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.58	0	0	0	0
31-(4a)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.06	4	100	0	0.17
31-(4b)	Landlocked	0.59	0	100	0.59	1.27	4	100	0	0.44
33-(5c)	Landlocked	0.20	0	100	0.20	1.20	5	0	100	0
33-(5d)	Landlocked	0.19	0	100	0.19	1.09	0	0	0	0
33-(7)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.12	2	100	0	0
33-(12)	Landlocked	0.13	0	100	0.13	1.23	2	0	100	0
33-(13)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	2.61	1	100	0	0
33-(14)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.04	1	0	100	0
<u>T46N-R8W</u>										
1-(2)	Landlocked	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.02	1	100	0	0
1-(3)	E. Fk. White R.	0.14	0	100	0.14	1.40	7	100	0	0
1-(10)	E. Fk. White R.	0.33	0	100	4.90	1.96	8	100	0	0
1-(15)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	2.09	5	90	10	0
2-(1)	E. Fk. White R.	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.43	3	80	20	0
2-(15a)	E. Fk. White R.	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.11	0	0	0	0
2-(15c)	E. Fk. White R.	0.06	0	100	0.11	2.02	2	100	0	0
4-(13)	Landlocked	0.05	40	60	0.05	1.14	0	0	0	0
6-(8)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.75	5	0	100	0.56
9-(7)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.02	1	0	100	0
9-(9)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	2.49	3	0	100	0
11-(12)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.12	3	100	0	0
11-(15)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.02	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T46N-R8W - continued</u>										
12-(5)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.12	3	100	0	0.07
13-(2)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.02	9	100	0	0
13-(7)	W. Fk. White R.	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.26	0	0	0	0
13-(10)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.11	4	100	0	0
13-(13)	W. Fk. White R.	0.10	0	100	0.20	1.13	16	100	0	0
13-(14)	W. Fk. White R.	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.09	16	100	0	0
14-(2)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.14	0	0	0	0
15-(6)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.09	0	0	0	0
15-(8)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.11	0	0	0	0
18-(6)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.12	1	0	100	0.18
18-(11)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.28	0	0	0	0.40
22-(6)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.15	1	0	100	0.26
22-(7b)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.03	1	0	100	0.21
22-(7ca)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.06	1	0	100	0.17
22-(7cc)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.04	1	0	100	0.16
22-(10a)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.05	1	0	100	0.18
22-(10c)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.02	1	0	100	0.13
23-(16)	Landlocked	0.25	0	100	0.25	1.51	3	0	100	0.32
24-(1)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.02	1	100	0	0.12
24-(4)	S. Fk. White R.	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.79	23	100	0	0.56
24-(16)	S. Fk. White R.	0.03	0	100	0.11	2.17	14	100	0	0.48
27-(2)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.43	0	0	0	0.19
33-(6)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.02	1	0	100	0
36-(12)	Landlocked	0.18	0	100	0.18	1.03	16	100	0	0.25
36-(15)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.12	14	100	0	0.07
<u>T46N-R9W</u>										
4-(6a)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.37	0	0	0	0.32
4-(6b)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.14	0	0	0	0.19
4-(10a)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.84	7	0	100	1.20
4-(10b)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.19	5	0	100	0.49
27-(11)	Landlocked	0.15	0	100	0.15	1.39	5	0	100	0.39
34-(8)	Landlocked	0.16	0	100	0.16	1.02	0	0	0	0
35-(3)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	2.14	0	0	0	0.25
36-(6)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.21	0	0	0	0.20

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T47N-R5W</u>										
1-(1)	Lake Superior	2.50	50	50	2.80	5.27	140	20	80	0
1-(6)	Lake Superior	0.30	40	60	81.40	5.05	143	20	80	0
12-(6)	Lake Superior	0.30	0	100	0.30	1.15	3	100	0	0
18-(5)	N. Fish Creek	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.41	3	100	0	0
<u>T47N-R6W</u>										
18-(5)	Landlocked	0.14	0	100	0.14	1.02	0	0	0	0.11
<u>T47N-R7W</u>										
5-(8)	Landlocked	0.30	0	100	0.30	1.41	0	0	0	0.38
6-(3)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.05	0	0	0	0.14
6-(4)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.43	0	0	0	0.46
6-(5)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.03	1	100	0	0.10
6-(6a)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.04	0	0	0	0.15
6-(6b)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.09	0	0	0	0.16
6-(6c)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.05	0	0	0	0.14
6-(7a)	Landlocked	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.01	0	0	0	0.22
6-(7d)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.07	0	0	0	0.28
6-(8a)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.13	2	100	0	0.25
6-(8b)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.04	0	0	0	0.20
6-(8c)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.05	1	100	0	0.14
6-(9)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.01	4	100	0	0
6-(10ab)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.12	1	100	0	0.07
6-(10ad)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.21	1	100	0	0.12
6-(10b)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.21	1	100	0	0.12
6-(10d)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.04	3	0	100	0.14
6-(15)	Landlocked	0.22	0	100	0.22	1.21	0	0	0	0.54
7-(7)	Landlocked	0.15	0	100	0.15	1.20	2	90	10	0
9-(11)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.13	0	0	0	0.20
17-(10)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.02	0	0	0	0
17-(11)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.58	0	0	0	0.42

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T47N-R7W - continued</u>										
18-(10)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.37	0	0	0	0.25
18-(12)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.56	0	0	0	0.56
18-(16)	Landlocked	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.18	1	100	0	0.19
19-(5)	Landlocked	0.31	0	100	0.31	1.72	0	0	0	0
23-(6)	Landlocked	0.13	0	100	0.13	1.05	0	0	0	0
27-(10)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.23	4	100	0	0.38
32-(1)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.13	0	0	0	0
32-(6)	Landlocked	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.55	1	0	100	0.39
33-(1a)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.15	0	0	0	0
33-(1c)	Landlocked	0.14	0	100	0.14	1.42	0	0	0	0
33-(7)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.45	1	0	100	0
33-(9)	Landlocked	0.14	0	100	0.14	1.08	0	0	0	0.23
35-(7)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.11	2	100	0	0
<u>T47N-R8W</u>										
1-(1)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.59	0	0	0	0.36
1-(12)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.02	0	0	0	0.12
1-(16a)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.31	0	0	0	0.29
1-(16c)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.11	0	0	0	0.12
2-(1)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.43	0	0	0	0.60
2-(9)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.06	0	0	0	0
2-(15)	Landlocked	0.07	30	70	0.07	1.28	0	0	0	0.24
3-(12)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.07	0	0	0	0
7-(5)	Iron R.	0.10	0	100	8.57	2.07	1	65	35	0.33
8-(16)	Landlocked	0.04	25	75	0.04	1.04	0	0	0	0
9-(8)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.18	0	0	0	0.24
11-(3)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.85	0	0	0	0.97
11-(11)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.56	0	0	0	0
12-(5)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.65	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
T47N-R8W - continued										
12-(6)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.50	1	0	100	0
12-(7)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	2.31	3	100	0	0.89
12-(12)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.78	0	0	0	0.26
13-(1)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.21	2	60	40	0
14-(5)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.62	0	0	0	0.25
14-(10)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.12	0	0	0	0.18
17-(1)	Landlocked	0.03	25	75	0.03	1.75	1	0	100	0
17-(7)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.30	0	0	0	0.23
17-(9)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.24	0	0	0	0
17-(15b)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.45	0	0	0	0
17-(15c)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.57	1	60	40	0
17-(16a)	Landlocked	0.02	95	5	0.02	1.29	0	0	0	0
17-(16b)	Landlocked	0.03	75	25	0.03	1.11	0	0	0	0
20-(5c)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.04	0	0	0	0
20-(5d)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.43	0	0	0	0
20-(13)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.47	5	100	0	0
22-(13)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.23	0	0	0	0.18
23-(3)	Landlocked	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.05	0	0	0	0
23-(14)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.94	0	0	0	0
24-(3)	Landlocked	0.14	0	100	0.14	2.52	2	0	100	0.98
24-(12)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.03	0	0	0	0.22
24-(15)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.43	0	0	0	0.58
24-(16a)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.04	0	0	0	0.13
24-(16b)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.01	0	0	0	0.09
25-(6)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.10	0	0	0	0
25-(7)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.12	0	0	0	0
26-(1)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.42	2	100	0	0.45
26-(3)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.71	5	100	0	0
27-(4)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.70	0	0	0	0
30-(9)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.11	2	100	0	0

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T47N-R8W</u> - continued										
30-(12)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.04	1	100	0	0.19
32-(4)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.34	3	100	0	0.63
32-(9)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.13	0	0	0	0.24
32-(10)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.53	21	50	50	0.88
33-(7)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.13	4	85	15	0
33-(14)	Landlocked	0.16	40	60	0.16	1.03	10	100	0	0
35-(10)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.25	6	100	0	0
35-(12)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.08	0	0	0	0
35-(15)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.22	0	0	0	0
36-(9)	Landlocked	0.02	0	100	0.02	1.02	0	0	0	0.17
<u>T47N-R9W</u>										
1-(1)	Iron R.	0.16	10	90	0.16	1.12	1	90	10	0
5-(15)	Landlocked	0.13	10	90	0.13	1.07	14	100	0	0.15
7-(4)	Landlocked	0.30	0	100	0.30	2.71	2	100	0	0.83
8-(4)	Landlocked	0.10	50	50	0.10	1.13	1	100	0	0
8-(5)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.07	0	0	0	0
8-(7)	Landlocked	0.26	0	100	0.26	2.13	3	100	0	0.94
9-(12)	Muskeg Creek	0.05	0	100	1.15	1.54	23	100	0	0.18
14-(10)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.28	9	100	0	0
16-(4)	Dahl Creek	0.69	15	85	1.43	1.60	124	100	0	0.22
16-(15)	Muskeg Creek	0.21	0	100	0.21	1.44	10	100	0	0.23
18-(7)	Sandy Run	0.20	15	85	0.20	1.28	0	0	0	0
18-(13)	Landlocked	0.13	0	100	0.13	1.13	3	100	0	0.23
18-(15a)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.16	0	0	0	0
18-(15d)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.35	2	0	100	0
18-(16)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.52	0	0	0	0
19-(1)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.02	2	0	100	0.08
19-(12)	Landlocked	0.21	50	50	0.21	1.07	0	0	0	0.15
19-(13)	Landlocked	0.16	0	100	0.16	1.11	2	100	0	0.22
20-(36)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.18	0	0	0	0.19
20-(3d)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.16	1	0	100	0.23

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
T47N-R9W - continued										
20-(5)	Landlocked	0.20	0	100	0.20	1.62	0	0	0	0.16
20-(14c)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.28	0	0	0	0.36
20-(14d)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.15	1	100	0	0.28
20-(15)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.30	1	0	100	0.33
21-(13)	Landlocked	0.18	100	0	0.18	1.52	0	0	0	0.45
22-(2)	Landlocked	0.02	50	50	0.02	1.24	0	0	0	0.30
22-(13)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.26	2	100	0	0.25
23-(11)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.21	0	0	0	0.38
24-(13)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.01	9	100	0	0
25-(13)	Landlocked	0.09	25	75	0.09	2.59	7	50	50	0
25-(15)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.48	0	0	0	0
26-(16)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.48	0	0	0	0.16
28-(2)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.27	0	0	0	0.11
28-(6)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.04	2	100	0	0
28-(7b)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.07	2	100	0	0.15
28-(7c)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.35	4	100	0	0.12
28-(8)	Landlocked	0.19	0	100	0.19	1.75	0	0	0	0.85
28-(10)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.86	6	100	0	0.69
28-(11)	Landlocked	0.13	0	100	0.13	2.04	0	0	0	1.10
28-(12)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.38	0	0	0	0.52
28-(13)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.51	0	0	0	0.32
29-(2)	Landlocked	0.20	30	70	0.20	1.42	0	0	0	0
29-(7)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.50	0	0	0	0.20
29-(12)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.01	0	0	0	0.10
29-(15)	Landlocked	0.16	0	100	0.16	1.38	0	0	0	0.44
31-(2)	Landlocked	0.22	0	100	0.22	1.02	0	0	0	0.12
32-(1)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.14	0	0	0	0.32
32-(13)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.29	0	0	0	0.18
33-(3)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	2.55	6	60	40	1.09
33-(14)	Landlocked	0.16	0	100	0.16	1.40	2	60	40	0.48
34-(1)	Landlocked	0.08	20	80	0.08	1.35	0	0	0	0.40
34-(3)	Landlocked	0.13	0	100	0.13	1.26	0	0	0	0.28
34-(7)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.23	0	0	0	0.30
35-(7)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.70	0	0	0	0.36
36-(3)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.13	0	0	0	0.10

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Percent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T48N-R4W</u> 6-(8)	Landlocked	0.05	10	90	0.05	1.07	0	0	0	0
<u>T48N-R5W</u> 7-(4)	Sioux R.	0.35	30	70	0.35	1.62	1	100	0	0
35-(1)	Lake Superior	0.11	0	100	0.46	2.47	8	50	50	0
<u>T48N-R6W</u> 3-(11)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.07	9	100	0	0.15
3-(16)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.04	0	0	0	0.20
4-(15)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.11	0	0	0	0.13
5-(12)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.14	0	0	0	0.30
7-(6)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.40	0	0	0	0.24
9-(1)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.24	0	0	0	0.24
10-(5)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.05	7	100	0	0.14
12-(4)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.03	0	0	0	0.27
13-(1)	Landlocked	0.15	0	100	0.15	1.05	6	100	0	0.18
19-(3)	Landlocked	0.21	0	100	0.21	1.05	0	0	0	0.14
19-(16)	Landlocked	0.30	0	100	0.30	1.08	3	100	0	0.25
29-(6)	Landlocked	0.19	0	100	0.19	1.22	0	0	0	0.17
30-(3)	Landlocked	0.40	0	100	0.40	1.17	0	0	0	0.20
30-(8)	Landlocked	0.31	0	100	0.31	1.57	0	0	0	0.23
35-(10)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.21	0	0	0	0.13
<u>T48N-R7W</u> 3-(14)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.02	0	0	0	0.18
10-(12)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.25	0	0	0	0.26
12-(1)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.16	0	0	0	0.30
14-(3)	Landlocked	0.39	0	100	0.39	1.58	2	100	0	0.29
14-(7)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.27	0	0	0	0.27
15-(3)	Landlocked	0.25	0	100	0.25	1.04	0	0	0	0.19
16-(9)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.04	10	100	0	0.13

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent. Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T48N-R7W - continued</u>										
21-(1)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.04	0	0	0	0.16
30-(11)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.26	0	0	0	0.60
30-(12)	Landlocked	0.13	0	100	0.13	1.04	0	0	0	0.13
31-(1b)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.05	0	0	0	0
31-(1d)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.11	1	100	0	0
31-(2)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.20	0	0	0	0.15
31-(4)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.01	1	100	0	0.09
31-(13)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.62	4	0	100	0.69
31-(15)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.02	0	0	0	0.15
32-(6b)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.13	0	0	0	0.35
32-(6d)	Landlocked	0.11	0	100	0.11	1.91	2	0	100	0.86
32-(7)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.23	1	100	0	0.18
32-(9)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.02	1	100	0	0.18
32-(10)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	1.04	0	0	0	0.13
32-(12)	Landlocked	0.18	0	100	0.18	1.01	1	100	0	0.09
<u>T48N-R8W</u>										
25-(8)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.13	2	100	0	0.23
25-(9)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.57	2	100	0	0.26
34-(5)	Landlocked	0.07	0	100	0.07	1.53	1	100	0	0.53
35-(2a)	Landlocked	0.10	0	100	0.10	1.20	0	0	0	0.22
35-(2d)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.11	0	0	0	0.25
35-(4)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.07	1	0	100	0.25
35-(12)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.33	0	0	0	0
35-(15)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.35	0	0	0	0.36
35-(16)	Landlocked	0.06	0	100	0.06	1.13	0	0	0	0.25
36-(6)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.02	0	0	0	0.36
36-(8)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	1.01	1	100	0	0.10
36-(9)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.30	0	0	0	0.53
36-(12)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.54	0	0	0	0.72
<u>T48N-R9W</u>										
36-(1)	Iron R.	0.13	100	0	0.13	1.54	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T49N-R4W</u>										
21-(1a)	Lake Superior	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.14	0	0	0	0
21-(1c)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.02	0	0	0	0
21-(4a)	Lake Superior	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.21	0	0	0	0
21-(4d)	Lake Superior	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.91	0	0	0	0
22-(10)	Landlocked	0.01	0	100	0.01	1.01	0	0	0	0
<u>T49N-R5W</u>										
29-(3)	Landlocked	0.09	0	100	0.09	1.41	3	70	30	0
31-(14)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.44	1	100	0	0
<u>T49N-R6W</u>										
22-(2)	Landlocked	0.12	0	100	0.12	1.04	0	0	0	0.19
36-(13)	Landlocked	0.42	0	100	0.42	1.42	0	0	0	0.62
<u>T49N-R7W</u>										
10-(4)	E. Fk. Cranberry R.	0.10	0	100	0.75	2.05	1	100	0	0
21-(16)	Landlocked	0.08	0	100	0.08	1.02	0	0	0	0.15
34-(15)	Landlocked	0.21	0	100	0.21	1.14	0	0	0	0.19
<u>T49N-R9W</u>										
5-(9)	Lake Superior	0.03	0	100	15.90	2.73	4	70	30	0
<u>T50N-R3W</u>										
6-(8)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	1.04	0	0	0	0
<u>T50N-R4W</u>										
2-(8)	Landlocked	0.04	100	0	0.04	1.12	0	0	0	0
2-(9)	Landlocked	0.04	70	30	0.04	1.35	0	0	0	0
3-(1)	Landlocked	0.28	50	50	0.28	1.24	30	40	60	0
11-(8)	Landlocked	0.03	100	0	0.03	1.02	0	0	0	0
21-(14)	Birch Run Creek	0.18	24	76	0.64	1.43	0	0	0	0.20

APPENDIX 1B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES - (Cont.)

Unnamed Lakes Township-Range Section-(Forty#)	Drainage System	Direct Drainage (Sq. Miles)	Percent Direct Drainage Agriculture	Percent Direct Drainage Wild	Watershed Area (Sq. Miles)	S.D.F.	Adjoining Wetlands (Acres)	Percent Wooded	Per- cent Non- Wooded	Miles of Public Front- age
<u>T50N-R5W</u> 7-(6)	Landlocked	0.20	0	100	0.20	1.12	0	0	0	0.36
<u>T50N-R7W</u> 5-(15)	Lake Superior	0.10	0	100	26.72	3.50	25	100	0	0
5-(16)	Landlocked	0.04	0	100	0.04	2.06	1	60	40	0.50
<u>T50N-R8W</u> 19-(16)	Landlocked	0.03	0	100	0.03	3.08	0	0	0	0
20-(11)	Landlocked	0.05	0	100	0.05	3.22	16	100	0	0
20-(16)	Lake Superior	1.62	30	70	69.27	3.11	51	70	30	0
21-(12)	Lake Superior	0.30	20	80	0.30	1.70	32	60	40	0
<u>T51N-R3W</u> 7-(13)	Lake Superior	1.24	5	95	1.24	2.90	46	100	0	0
20-(6,7)	Lake Superior	0.54	20	80	7.57	2.60	14	80	20	0
31-(2)	Lake Superior	0.11	20	80	0.46	1.87	5	100	0	0
<u>T51N-R5W</u> 19-(10)	Lake Superior	1.93	0	100	1.93	1.50	4	100	0	0
<u>T51N-R6W</u> 32-(4)	Lake Superior	0.12	0	100	9.20	3.19	230	60	40	1.74
<u>T52N-R4W</u> 29-(16)	Lake Superior	1.63	5	95	1.63	1.99	74	90	10	0
36-(12,15)	Lake Superior	1.15	0	100	38.30	4.19	283	75	25	0
TOTAL		273.14				144	11,843			258.7

APPENDIX 2A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY STREAMS

Named streams	Outlet location			Surface acres	Length (miles)	Average width (feet)	Approx. average depth (feet)	Approx. average gradient (ft./mile)	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Specific conductance @77°F.	Water color	Sampling date
	S	T-N	R										
Bark River	1	50	7	7.8	5.6	11.0	0.7	54	7.3	79	146	Clear	July, 1969
Bearsdale Creek	6	44	8	2.7	2.0	11.0	0.4	20	7.2	39	88	Clear	May, 1969
Big Brook	26	43	8	12.5	6.5	16.0	0.5	10	7.2	28	62	Clear	April, 1969
Birch Run Creek	27	50	4	0.5	0.8	5.0	0.3	250	7.8	110	217	Clear	July, 1969
Blaine Creek	23	49	9	Intermit.	1.7	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	August, 1969
Blazer Creek	26	44	5	0.8	2.3	3.0	0.3	43	7.2	69	149	Clear	June, 1969
Bolen Creek	22	46	7	1.7	1.4	10.0	0.7	43	7.9	108	233	Clear	June, 1969
Bono Creek	18	48	4	2.2	3.3	8.0	0.8	105	8.9	243	438	Clear	July, 1969
Boyd Creek	25	48	5	2.3	3.6	12.0	0.8	111	-	Unmeasurable	-	Red	July, 1969
Brickyard Creek	6	50	3	1.6	2.6	5.0	0.2	211	7.2	66	147	Clear	July, 1969
Camp One Creek	32	47	7	0.3	0.8	3.0	0.2	19	5.8	12	53	Clear	August, 1969
Cap Creek	22	43	7	7.2	4.6	13.0	0.6	13	7.0	37	80	Md.Br.	May, 1969
Castle Creek	7	43	5	5.0	4.1	10.0	0.7	18	7.0	39	82	Lt.Br.	June, 1969
Chicago Creek	31	51	3	0.7	1.9	5.0	0.3	156	7.3	92	186	Clear	July, 1969
Cole Creek	19	43	9	1.9	3.2	5.0	0.9	15	6.2	22	50	Md.Br.	May, 1969
Cranberry River	5	50	7	16.7	6.6	21.0	0.7	68	8.0	55	112	Clear	June, 1969
Dahl Creek	3	47	9	1.3	2.6	4.0	0.2	31	6.6	32	67	Clear	July, 1969
DeChamps Creek	20	48	8	1.0	2.7	3.0	0.5	55	7.2	43	93	Clear	July, 1969
E.F. Cranberry R.	20	50	7	17.4	7.2	20.0	0.8	71	7.8	60	114	Clear	June, 1969
E.F. Flag River	2	49	8	4.6	3.8	10.0	0.4	112	7.4	76	148	Clear	August, 1969
E.F. Ghost Creek	32	43	5	0.4	0.4	9.0	1.0	66	6.4	20	44	Dk.Br.	June, 1969
E.F. Iron River	15	49	9	29.0	12.6	19.0	0.9	24	7.4	67	135	Turbid	August, 1969
E.F. White River	17	46	7	3.9	2.3	14.0	0.8	30	7.4	73	143	Clear	July, 1969
Eau Claire River	19	44	9	3.1	1.0	25.0	1.0	13	7.0	68	132	Clear	August, 1969
Eighteen Mile Cr.	10	45	6	19.7	13.4	12.0	0.9	40	7.4	69	141	Clear	June, 1969
Fish Creek	36	48	5	5.5	0.9	50.0	1.5	7	7.8	80	162	Clear	July, 1969
Fish Creek	5	49	9	10.1	13.9	6.0	0.6	32	7.4	120	227	Turbid	July, 1969
Five Mile Creek	22	43	7	1.0	2.1	4.0	0.3	25	6.9	42	88	Md.Br.	May, 1969
Flagg River	29	50	8	32.1	12.6	21.0	0.8	39	7.4	83	163	Turbid	August, 1969
Fondeau Creek	11	43	8	0.7	1.5	4.0	0.2	34	6.7	26	55	Clear	May, 1969
Four Mile Creek	25	49	5	6.3	4.7	11.0	0.6	53	7.5	62	126	Clear	July, 1969
Ghost Creek	31	43	5	4.0	2.2	15.0	0.7	18	6.8	36	77	Clear	June, 1969
Halls Creek	13	47	9	0.5	1.1	4.0	0.4	9	6.8	45	109	Clear	August, 1969
Hanson Creek	25	46	7	1.8	3.7	4.0	0.4	31	7.9	112	233	Clear	June, 1969
Hawkins Creek	34	45	5	3.0	3.5	7.0	0.2	100	7.1	36	82	Clear	June, 1969

Appendix 2A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY STREAMS - (Cont.)

Named streams	Outlet location			Surface acres	Length (miles)	Average width (feet)	Approx. average depth (feet)	Approx. average gradient (ft./mile)	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Specific conductance @77°F.	Water color	Sampling date
	S	T-N	R										
Hill Creek	6	48	8	5.1	2.8	15.0	0.8	14	7.4	57	119	Clear	July, 1969
Hills Mill Creek	35	43	9	3.0	2.2	11.0	0.5	14	7.2	60	123	Clear	May, 1969
Hyatt Creek	5	44	8	0.1	0.2	6.0	0.5	40	7.2	52	128	Clear	May, 1969
Iron River	34	50	9	69.3	19.7	29.0	0.8	28	7.2	81	159	Clear	July, 1969
Jader Creek	13	45	7	2.2	3.0	6.0	0.4	50	7.2	54	134	Lt. Br.	August, 1969
Johnson Creek	31	46	6	1.2	2.5	4.0	0.3	56	8.0	82	187	Clear	June, 1969
Kern Creek	22	46	7	0.8	1.2	6.0	0.6	41	7.7	87	207	Turbid	June, 1969
Kolin Creek	30	49	8	5.6	5.1	9.0	0.6	49	7.4	124	242	Turbid	August, 1969
Lenawee Creek	3	49	7	0.8	3.1	2.0	0.2	97	7.6	51	104	Clear	June, 1969
Little Brook	3	43	8	0.7	1.0	6.0	0.5	25	7.6	44	99	Clear	May, 1969
Little Pine Creek	11	47	6	1.6	1.3	10.0	0.8	115	7.4	56	118	Clear	July, 1969
Little Sioux River	18	49	4	10.2	6.0	14.0	0.4	55	7.4	66	124	Clear	July, 1969
Little Spring Cr.	29	45	5	0.9	2.5	3.0	0.3	30	6.8	38	83	Lt. Br.	June, 1969
Long Lake Branch	1	45	6	38.8	16.0	20.0	1.1	31	7.5	67	155	Clear	June, 1969
Lost Creek No. 1	32	51	6	2.1	3.4	5.0	0.1	105	7.5	107	188	Clear	July, 1969
Lost Creek No. 2	32	51	6	1.6	4.3	3.0	0.2	93	7.5	95	186	Clear	July, 1969
Lost Creek No. 3	32	51	6	1.6	4.3	3.0	0.4	80	7.4	112	206	Turbid	July, 1969
Lynch Creek	35	43	6	0.4	0.4	8.0	1.2	26	6.8	40	79	Clear	June, 1969
Marengo River	1	45	5	73.4	24.3	25.0	0.9	25	7.4	65	139	Clear	June, 1969
Middle Creek	9	48	8	0.2	0.9	2.0	0.3	44	7.4	59	122	Clear	July, 1969
Morgan Creek	34	45	5	2.8	2.6	9.0	0.7	15	7.0	33	78	Clear	June, 1969
Mud Creek	15	46	6	Intermit.	1.7	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	July, 1969
Mulligan Creek	16	44	9	1.2	3.4	4.0	0.4	49	7.2	49	113	Clear	May, 1969
Muskeg Creek	11	48	9	11.5	9.5	10.0	0.7	32	7.0	72	159	Clear	July, 1969
Namekagon River	35	43	8	105.5	15.0	58.0	1.2	6	7.3	60	154	Lt. Br.	June, 1969
N. Fish Creek	2	47	5	44.8	18.8	24.0	1.1	24	7.8	80	162	Clear	July, 1969
N.F. Whittlesey Cr.	34	48	5	2.4	2.8	7.0	0.3	107	8.4	61	124	Turbid	July, 1969
N. Pikes Creek	21	50	4	5.6	5.0	9.0	0.3	49	8.2	138	271	Clear	July, 1969
Onion River	5	49	4	4.8	4.0	10.0	0.5	88	7.5	76	151	Clear	July, 1969
Ounce River	6	43	9	23.1	11.2	17.0	0.9	22	7.2	58	119	Clear	May, 1969
Pease Creek	32	45	8	0.4	1.0	3.0	0.3	25	7.1	43	81	Md. Br.	May, 1969
Pikes Creek	27	50	4	1.8	7.7	10.0	0.3	58	7.6	109	215	Clear	July, 1969
Pine Creek	13	47	6	4.2	3.4	10.0	0.7	73	7.4	61	125	Clear	July, 1969
Porcupine Creek	18	44	6	0.5	0.4	10.0	0.7	40	7.0	28	62	Clear	July, 1969

APPENDIX 2A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY STREAMS - (Cont.)

Named streams	Outlet location			Surface acres	Length (miles)	Average width (feet)	Approx. average depth (feet)	Approx. average gradient (ft./mile)	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Specific conductance @77°F.	Water Color	Sampling date
	S	T-N	R										
Pre-emption Creek	23	45	6	6.1	5.6	9.0	0.6	49	7.2	50	121	Clear	June, 1969
Racket Creek	14	51	5	1.2	3.4	3.0	0.2	75	7.3	121	222	Clear	July, 1969
Ramstead Creek	20	44	6	2.9	2.1	12.0	0.5	40	6.8	26	57	Clear	June, 1969
Raspberry River	35	53	4	3.4	5.6	5.0	0.1	107	7.3	121	225	Clear	July, 1969
Red Cliff Creek	20	51	3	1.0	4.7	4.0	0.2	42	7.3	99	184	Clear	July, 1969
Red Ike Creek	34	43	5	4.3	0.8	42.0	2.3	9	6.6	45	194	Lt. Br.	October, 1969
Reefer Creek	4	49	9	15.2	11.4	11.0	0.6	38	8.2	126	223	Clear	July, 1969
Resch Creek	10	49	9	Intermit.	3.7	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	July, 1969
Rocky Run	6	47	9	0.7	1.8	3.0	-	60	6.6	21	67	Md. Br.	August, 1969
Sand River	36	52	5	6.8	13.4	14.0	0.3	30	7.4	109	202	Clear	July, 1969
Saxine Creek	19	51	5	2.0	2.4	7.0	0.3	169	7.3	101	199	Clear	July, 1969
Schacte Creek	8	48	8	3.6	3.0	10.0	0.9	45	7.4	74	151	Clear	July, 1969
Schramm Creek	9	46	6	Intermit.	9.0	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	July, 1969
Shunenberg Creek	5	44	8	0.3	0.9	3.0	0.5	10	7.3	55	120	Clear	May, 1969
Sioux River	9	49	4	23.4	12.0	16.0	0.8	30	7.6	73	137	Clear	July, 1969
Siskiwit River	34	51	6	15.8	9.3	14.0	0.6	48	7.3	82	161	Clear	July, 1969
S. Fish Creek	2	47	5	Intermit.	16.9	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	July, 1969
S.F. White River	17	46	7	3.9	2.3	14.0	1.0	33	8.4	81	184	Clear	June, 1969
Spring Creek	21	43	7	1.6	1.3	10.0	0.9	46	7.0	57	124	Clear	May, 1969
Spring Creek	7	46	5	1.3	3.6	4.0	0.1	42	7.2	65	132	Clear	July, 1969
Squaw Creek	24	51	6	0.7	2.0	3.0	0.5	226	7.5	124	227	Clear	July, 1969
Tader Creek	29	45	6	0.9	1.2	6.0	0.8	66	7.4	83	170	Clear	June, 1969
Tars Creek	1	44	9	3.0	3.1	8.0	0.3	15	6.7	26	65	Clear	May, 1969
Taylor Creek	35	44	6	1.1	1.5	6.0	0.5	36	6.4	34	72	Md. Br.	July, 1969
Thompson Creek	6	48	4	3.7	3.4	9.0	0.5	102	7.5	122	241	Clear	July, 1969
Totogatic River	35	43	9	8.1	5.8	13.0	1.1	13	7.0	23	58	Md. Br.	May, 1969
Townsend Creek	20	48	8	0.9	1.1	7.0	1.0	103	7.4	63	128	Clear	July, 1969
Twenty Mile Cr.	10	45	6	11.5	9.5	10.0	0.4	45	7.4	59	130	Clear	July, 1969
W. F. Chippewa R.	25	43	5	5.2	3.3	13.0	1.0	15	7.1	47	94	Clear	June, 1969
W. F. Cranberry R.	17	50	7	Intermit.	2.4	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	June, 1969
W. F. Totogatic R.	35	43	9	3.2	2.4	11.0	1.4	13	6.4	15	38	Md. Br.	May, 1969
W. F. White River	17	46	7	5.8	3.0	16.0	0.6	42	7.4	80	153	Clear	July, 1969
Whiskey Creek	26	44	5	3.0	2.1	12.0	0.5	14	7.1	38	86	Clear	June, 1969
White River	1	46	5	180.8	33.9	44.0	3.3	10	7.4	88	131	Clear	June, 1969
Whittlesey Creek	34	48	5	6.3	5.2	18.0	0.6	96	7.2	72	152	Clear	July, 1969

APPENDIX 2A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY STREAMS - (Cont.)

Unnamed streams	Outlet location			Surface acres	Length (miles)	Average width (feet)	Approx. average depth (feet)	Approx. average gradient (ft./mile)	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Specific conductance @77°F.	Water Color	Sampling date
	S	T-N	R										
<u>Tributary to Castle Creek</u>	7	43	5	2.8	3.3	7.0	0.7	15	7.0	39	82	Lt. Br.	July, 1969
<u>Tributary to DeChamps Cr.</u>	29	48	8	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.2	30	7.2	48	103	Clear	July, 1969
<u>Tributary to E. Fork Cranberry River</u>	28	50	7	2.3	2.7	7.0	0.4	90	8.0	112	55	Clear	June, 1969
<u>Tributary to 18 Mile Creek</u>	8	44	6	0.4	0.7	3.5	0.3	100	8.2	61	129	Clear	July, 1969
<u>Tributary to Lg. Lake Br.</u>	9	45	6	0.1	0.3	4.0	0.5	30	7.4	94	104	Clear	August, 1969
<u>Tributary to Lg. Lake Br.</u>	10	45	6	0.9	1.3	6.0	0.6	40	7.6	106	207	Clear	August, 1969
<u>Tributary to Lg. Lake Br.</u>	(22-3)	45	7	1.1	1.6	6.0	0.7	62	7.4	100	196	Clear	August, 1969
<u>Tributary to Lg. Lake Br.</u>	(22-8)	45	7	0.2	0.2	10.0	0.4	15	7.6	123	233	Clear	August, 1969
<u>Tributary to Marengo R.</u>	9	44	5	0.6	0.8	6.0	0.4	180	6.7	30	53	Clear	May, 1970
<u>Tributary to Marengo R.</u>	(16-3)	44	5	0.8	2.5	2.5	0.4	40	7.2	52	118	Clear	June, 1969
<u>Tributary to Marengo R.</u>	(16-13)	44	5	0.4	1.3	2.5	0.2	108	7.3	60	132	Clear	June, 1969
<u>Tributary to Marengo R.</u>	(16-14)	44	5	1.1	1.5	4.0	0.5	166	7.7	83	172	Clear	June, 1969
<u>Tributary to Marengo R.</u>	(1-6)	45	5	2.2	3.0	6.0	0.4	20	8.1	104	202	Clear	June, 1969
<u>Tributary to N. Fish Cr.</u>	13	47	6	0.7	1.1	5.0	0.4	180	7.8	99	202	Clear	July, 1969
<u>Tributary to Onion River</u>	5	49	4	1.4	2.5	4.5	0.4	80	7.5	77	150	Clear	July, 1969
<u>Tributary to Pine Creek</u>	11	47	6	1.0	1.4	6.0	0.4	75	7.6	59	116	Clear	July, 1969

APPENDIX 2A PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY STREAMS - (Cont.)

Unnamed streams	Outlet location			Surface acres	Length (miles)	Average width (feet)	Approx. average depth (feet)	Approx. average gradient (ft./mile)	pH	M.P.A. (ppm)	Specific conduct- ance @77°F.	Water Color	Sampling date
	S	T-N	R										
<u>Tributary to Raspberry R.</u>	2	51	4	1.0	1.4	6.0	1.5	57	7.4	122	223	Clear	July, 1969
<u>Tributary to Saxine Cr.</u>	19	51	5	1.4	2.3	5.0	0.2	150	7.5	117	217	Clear	July, 1969
<u>Tributary to Sioux R.</u>	(4-8)	48	5	0.6	1.6	3.0	0.3	100	7.3	55	104	Clear	July, 1969
<u>Tributary to Sioux R.</u>	(4-9)	48	5	1.6	2.7	5.0	0.2	40	7.0	31	76	Clear	July, 1969
<u>Tributary to Siskiwit R.</u>	24	50	6	0.7	1.3	4.5	0.7	38	7.3	61	120	Clear	Aug, 1969
<u>Tributary to Squaw Cr.</u>	25	51	6	0.3	1.1	2.0	0.2	80	7.3	97	193	Clear	July, 1969
<u>Tributary to 20-Mile Cr.</u>	6	44	5	0.4	0.8	4.0	0.3	110	7.1	43	102	Clear	June, 1969
<u>Tributary to 20-Mile Cr.</u>	8	44	5	0.5	0.8	5.0	0.8	100	7.3	51	111	Clear	June, 1969
<u>Tributary to Whiskey Cr.</u>	13	44	5	0.9	1.9	4.0	0.2	42	7.2	62	126	Clear	June, 1969
<u>Tributary to White River</u>	(26-2)	46	7	0.4	0.5	6.0	0.5	25	8.8	108	220	Clear	June, 1969
<u>Tributary to White River</u>	(26-4)	46	7	2.4	0.5	39.0	0.9	20	8.0	100	221	Clear	June, 1969
TOTAL				991.4	531.1	6.19			7.3	70	140		

APPENDIX 2B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY STREAMS

<u>Named streams</u>	<u>Drainage system</u>	<u>Direct drainage (sq. miles)</u>	<u>Percent direct drainage agr.</u>	<u>Percent direct drainage wooded</u>	<u>Watershed area (sq. miles)</u>	<u>Est. normal flow (cfs)</u>	<u>Adjoining wetlands (acres)</u>	<u>Percent wooded</u>	<u>Percent non-wooded</u>	<u>Miles trout stream</u>	<u>Miles public front-age</u>
Bark River	Lake Superior	8.10	5	95	8.10	10.9	143	100	0	5.6	4.22
Bearsdale Cr.	Landlocked	1.50	0	100	1.67	4.1	230	100	0	2.0	4.00
Big Brook	Namekagon R.	5.33	10	90	5.76	12.0	500	100	0	6.5	1.60
Birch Run Cr.	Lake Superior	0.36	40	60	1.00	0.5	12	100	0	0.8	1.52
Blaine Cr.	E.F. Iron R.	1.18	10	90	1.18	Inter.	0	0	0	0	1.80
Blazer Cr.	Marengo R.	1.34	0	100	1.34	1.1	90	80	20	2.3	4.60
Bolen Cr.	White R.	2.47	0	100	2.47	4.5	0	0	0	1.4	0.20
Bono Cr.	Lake Superior	4.54	37	63	4.54	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Boyd Cr.	Lake Superior	3.89	22	78	3.89	1.5	0	0	0	0	0
Brickyard Cr.	Lake Superior	0.46	25	75	0.46	0.2	0	0	0	2.6	0
Camp One Cr.	Landlocked	0.25	0	100	1.17	0.1	20	60	40	0	0.60
Cap Cr.	Namekagon R.	7.13	2	98	8.21	1.8	252	85	15	4.6	0
Castle Cr.	Namekagon R.	3.29	0	100	7.41	3.0	450	80	20	4.1	6.00
Chicago Cr.	Lake Superior	0.35	22	78	0.46	0.2	10	100	0	1.2	0.56
Cole Cr.	Totagatic R.	4.98	0	100	4.98	0.1	200	75	25	0	6.40
Cranberry R.	Lake Superior	12.82	7	93	26.72	18.7	45	60	40	6.6	3.00
Dahl Creek	Muskeg Cr.	1.06	2	98	1.95	1.4	170	70	30	2.6	2.10
DeChamps Cr.	Hill Cr.	1.90	20	80	2.18	4.7	0	0	0	2.7	0.60
E.F.CranberryR.	Cranberry R.	4.87	4	96	12.14	20.0	0	0	0	7.2	4.54
E.F. Flag R.	Flag River	9.91	2	98	9.91	12.2	0	0	0	3.8	6.60
E.F. Ghost Cr.	Ghost Cr.	2.48	0	100	2.48	9.9	16	100	0	0	0.76
E.F. Iron R.	Iron River	20.95	7	93	31.85	43.6	0	0	0	12.6	5.20
E.F.White R.	White River	0.77	0	100	6.86	15.9	14	100	0	1.0	0
Eau Claire R.	St. Croix R.	0.28	0	100	15.68	7.0	0	0	0	0	0
EighteenMileCr.	LongLake Br.	15.63	5	95	22.35	22.3	518	87	13	13.4	15.80
Fish Cr.	Lake Superior	0.98	0	100	81.40	68.0	126	50	50	0.9	0
Fish Cr.	Lake Superior	11.80	10	90	15.90	0.1	0	0	0	2.8	3.20
Five Mile Cr.	Namekagon R.	2.75	0	100	2.75	1.3	106	90	10	2.1	0
Flag River	Lake Superior	20.00	12	88	38.80	20.6	294	90	10	12.6	23.40
Fondeau Cr.	Big Brook	0.40	0	100	2.92	0.2	60	5	95	0	0
Four Mile Cr.	Sioux River	9.11	5	95	9.11	1.2	0	0	0	4.7	1.00
Ghost Cr.	W.F.ChippewaR.	2.31	0	100	3.19	10.5	156	65	35	0	3.76
Halls Cr.	Iron River	0.72	5	95	1.20	1.2	90	100	0	0	0.50
Hanson Cr.	White River	3.33	2	98	4.13	1.5	64	90	10	2.8	1.70
Hawkins Cr.	Morgan Cr.	3.72	2	98	4.02	0.8	16	100	0	3.5	1.60

APPENDIX 2B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY STREAMS -(Cont.)

<u>Named streams</u>	<u>Drainage system</u>	<u>Direct drainage (sq. miles)</u>	<u>Percent direct drainage agr.</u>	<u>Percent direct drainage wooded</u>	<u>Watershed area (sq. miles)</u>	<u>Est. normal flow (cfs)</u>	<u>Adjoining wetlands (acres)</u>	<u>Percent wooded</u>	<u>Percent non-wooded</u>	<u>Miles trout stream</u>	<u>Miles public front-age</u>
Hill Cr.	E.F. Iron R.	1.88	6	94	5.84	14.4	0	0	0	2.8	0.90
Hills Mill Cr.	Totagatic R.	1.67	0	100	5.34	2.6	187	98	2	2.2	3.80
Hyatt Cr.	Landlocked	0.15	0	100	1.29	2.0	25	75	25	0	0.40
Iron River	Lake Superior	24.69	17	83	82.60	166.0	48	50	50	18.7	3.40
Jader Cr.	LongLakeBranch	3.76	5	95	3.76	2.8	42	100	0	2.5	1.40
Johnson Cr.	White River	3.57	2	98	3.90	1.1	92	100	0	2.5	3.30
Kern Cr.	White River	1.27	5	95	1.27	0.8	0	0	0	1.2	0.20
Kolin Cr.	E.F. Iron R.	10.60	8	92	10.60	2.0	0	0	0	0	1.60
Lenawee Cr.	E.F.CranberryR.	3.20	2	98	3.30	1.0	0	0	0	1.0	2.52
Little Brook	Big Brook	0.46	0	100	0.46	2.0	12	100	0	1.0	0.20
Little PineCr.	Pine Cr.	0.60	52	48	0.73	10.4	0	0	0	1.3	0
LittleSioux R.	Sioux River	9.47	3	97	9.47	9.0	0	0	0	6.0	8.80
Little SpringC.	Marengo R.	2.05	8	92	2.05	0.9	184	90	10	0	0.46
LongLake Br.	White River	27.81	2	98	84.21	42.5	2,532	85	15	13.0	19.30
LostCr.No.1	Lake Superior	2.80	9	91	2.80	0.7	54	100	0	3.4	2.86
LostCr.No.2	Lake Superior	2.50	8	92	2.50	0.4	40	100	0	4.3	0.92
LostCr.No.3	Lake Superior	4.09	0	100	4.09	0.3	117	100	0	0	3.40
Lynch Cr.	Teal River	0.58	0	100	0.58	7.7	34	60	40	0	0.76
Marengo River	Bad River	33.75	10	90	81.60	29.0	174	80	20	24.3	16.40
Middle Cr.	E.F. Iron R.	1.27	15	85	1.27	0.2	20	100	0	0.9	0.70
Morgan Cr.	Marengo River	2.13	3	97	8.83	2.9	54	90	10	2.6	0
Mud Creek	Schramm Cr.	1.98	3	97	1.98	Intermit.	0	0	0	0	0
Mulligan Cr.	Eau Claire R.	2.08	15	85	2.95	0.6	99	95	5	2.4	0.48
Muskeg Cr.	Iron River	14.01	27	73	15.30	13.7	95	100	0	7.4	5.90
Namekagon R.	St. Croix R.	17.43	6	94	57.61	290.0	240	90	10	9.0	2.30
No. Fish Cr.	Fish Creek	31.84	17	83	41.94	68.0	231	60	40	13.1	4.20
N.F.WhittleseyC.	Whittlesey Cr.	1.04	18	82	2.00	0.3	0	0	0	2.8	0
N.Pikes Cr.	Pikes Creek	14.62	6	94	14.62	1.0	0	0	0	5.0	6.20
Onion River	Lake Superior	2.46	3	97	4.68	6.8	0	0	0	4.0	4.10
Ounce River	Totagatic R.	20.72	0	100	22.67	2.4	731	98	2	11.2	8.90
Pease Creek	Landlocked	0.86	0	100	0.95	1.0	34	100	0	0	1.52
Pikes Creek	Lake Superior	13.93	0	100	29.56	5.4	200	100	0	1.5	13.20
Pine Creek	N. Fish Cr.	6.06	30	70	8.29	11.5	0	0	0	3.4	0
Porcupine Cr.	Eighteen Mi.Cr.	0.14	0	100	3.07	6.0	0	0	0	0.4	0.80
Pre-emptionCr.	Twenty Mi. Cr.	5.63	2	98	6.08	3.8	352	85	15	5.6	5.80
Racket Cr.	Sand River	4.13	0	100	4.13	0.3	0	0	0	3.4	6.70

APPENDIX 2B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY STREAMS - (Cont.)

<u>Named streams</u>	<u>Drainage system</u>	<u>Direct drainage (sq. miles)</u>	<u>Percent direct drainage agr.</u>	<u>Percent direct drainage wooded</u>	<u>Watershed area (sq. miles)</u>	<u>Est. normal flow (cfs)</u>	<u>Adjoining wetlands (acres)</u>	<u>Percent wooded</u>	<u>Percent non-wooded</u>	<u>Miles trout stream</u>	<u>Miles public front-age</u>
Ramstead Cr.	Porcupine Cr.	2.53	0	100	2.53	3.5	140	80	20	0	4.22
Raspberry R.	Lake Superior	13.56	5	95	14.78	0.4	275	100	0	1.0	7.80
Red Cliff Cr.	Lake Superior	7.57	7	93	7.57	0.1	12	100	0	0	3.66
Red Ike Cr.	W.F.Chippewa R.	0.69	0	100	1.41	Unmeasurable	54	100	0	0	0
Reefer Creek	Lake Superior	12.00	21	79	12.00	7.6	0	0	0	5.7	5.14
Resch Creek	Iron River	5.03	9	91	5.03	Interm.	0	0	0	0	0.60
Rocky Run	Brule River	1.10	17	83	1.10	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Sand River	Lake Superior	33.02	4	96	38.30	1.9	110	90	10	4.0	18.30
Saxine Creek	Lake Superior	2.13	20	80	3.93	0.6	0	0	0	2.4	2.60
Schacte Cr.	E.F. Iron R.	2.05	24	76	2.05	6.2	0	0	0	3.0	0.20
Schramm Cr.	White River	14.20	30	70	19.30	Interm.	0	0	0	0	0.40
SchunenbergCr.	Landlocked	0.43	0	100	0.71	1.1	48	0	100	0.9	1.80
Sioux River	Lake Superior	18.40	10	90	39.22	28.5	180	50	50	12.0	6.70
Siskiwit R.	Lake Superior	8.41	2	98	17.90	5.1	252	100	0	5.6	8.24
So.Fish Cr.	Fish Creek	38.48	30	70	38.48	Interm.	84	100	0	0	3.00
So.F.White R.	White River	2.03	6	94	2.90	31.1	46	70	30	2.3	3.40
Spring Cr.	Namekagon R.	0.91	7	93	0.91	0.8	68	100	0	1.3	0
Spring Cr.	Schramm Cr.	3.13	30	70	3.13	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Squaw Cr.	Lake Superior	1.33	14	86	2.64	0.2	0	0	0	2.0	0
Tader Cr.	Eighteen Mi. Cr.	0.92	0	100	0.92	1.5	0	0	0	1.2	2.30
Tars Cr.	Landlocked	2.39	0	100	3.18	0.8	140	100	0	3.1	3.00
Taylor Cr.	Namekagon R.	2.56	0	100	5.50	0.9	112	80	20	0	2.00
Thompson Cr.	Lake Superior	5.40	13	87	5.40	1.2	0	0	0	3.4	0.80
Totagatic R.	Namekagon R.	8.52	0	100	22.50	5.5	894	70	30	3.1	6.70
Townsend Cr.	Hill Creek	1.78	20	80	1.78	2.8	0	0	0	1.1	0
Twenty Mi.Cr.	LongLake Br.	6.73	9	91	13.29	10.2	214	70	30	9.5	5.00
W.F.ChippewaR.	Chippewa R.	4.77	0	100	8.95	16.2	290	95	5	0	2.70
W.F.CranberryR.	Cranberry R.	1.76	0	100	1.76	Interm.	0	0	0	0	2.40
W.F.TotagaticR.	Totagatic R.	2.70	0	100	2.70	2.0	309	90	0	0	4.20
W.F.White R.	White River	1.54	0	100	3.21	12.4	22	60	40	3.0	0.60
Whiskey Cr.	Marengo River	0.50	3	97	7.16	1.9	42	100	0	2.1	1.14
White River	Bad River	49.03	11	89	180.20	234.0	5,317	91	9	23.1	12.00
Whittlesey Cr.	Lake Superior	5.08	30	70	7.70	16.4	0	0	0	2.7	0

APPENDIX 2B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY STREAMS - (Cont.)

<u>Unnamed streams</u>	<u>Drainage system</u>	<u>Direct drainage (sq. miles)</u>	<u>Percent direct drainage agr.</u>	<u>Percent direct drainage wooded</u>	<u>Watershed area (sq. miles)</u>	<u>Est. normal flow (cfs)</u>	<u>Adjoining wetlands (acres)</u>	<u>Percent wooded</u>	<u>Percent non-wooded</u>	<u>Miles trout stream</u>	<u>Miles public front-age</u>
Tributary to Castle Creek	Castle Cr.	3.16	3	97	3.16	3.4	300	80	20	3.3	5.68
Tributary to DeChamps Cr.	DeChamps Cr.	0.28	65	35	0.28	0	0	0	0	0.4	0
Tributary to E.F.Cranberry R.	E.F.Cranberry R.	4.00	0	100	4.00	3.0	0	0	0	2.7	1.20
Tributary to Eighteen Mi.Cr.	Eighteen Mi.Cr.	2.05	4	96	2.05	1.1	42	95	5	0.7	0.60
Tributary to Long Lake Br.	Long Lake Br.	0.05	0	100	0.15	2.5	28	100	0	0.3	0
Tributary to Long Lake Br.	Long Lake Br.	0.82	23	77	0.82	3.0	157	55	45	1.3	0.74
Tributary to Long Lake Br.	Long Lake Br.	0.87	0	100	0.87	4.0	36	80	20	1.6	3.20
Tributary to Long Lake Br.	Long Lake Br.	0.12	0	100	0.22	3.0	3	75	25	0.2	0.40
Tributary to Marengo R.	Marengo R.	1.15	0	100	1.15	2.0	0	0	0	0.8	1.60
Tributary to Marengo R.	Marengo R.	3.16	5	95	3.16	0.8	28	100	0	2.5	4.19
Tributary to Marengo R.	Marengo R.	3.96	0	100	3.96	5.0	2	100	0	1.3	1.68
Tributary to Marengo R.	Marengo R.	1.76	0	100	1.76	0.5	0	0	0	1.5	0.30
Tributary to Marengo R.	Marengo R.	5.16	19	81	5.16	1.9	0	0	0	3.0	0
Tributary to No. Fish Cr.	No. Fish Cr.	1.81	26	74	1.81	1.8	0	0	0	1.1	0
Tributary to Onion R.	Onion R.	2.22	2	98	2.22	1.4	0	0	0	2.5	3.66
Tributary to Pine Cr.	Pine Cr.	1.50	40	60	1.50	5.0	0	0	0	1.4	0
Tributary to Raspberry R.	Raspberry R.	1.22	5	95	1.22	0.3	3	100	0	1.4	2.29

APPENDIX 2B PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY STREAMS - (Cont.)

<u>Unnamed streams</u>	<u>Drainage system</u>	<u>Direct drainage (sq. miles)</u>	<u>Percent direct drainage agr.</u>	<u>Percent direct drainage wooded</u>	<u>Watershed area (sq. miles)</u>	<u>Est. normal flow (cfs)</u>	<u>Adjoining wetlands (acres)</u>	<u>Percent wooded</u>	<u>Percent non-wooded</u>	<u>Miles trout stream</u>	<u>Miles public front-age</u>
Tributary to Saxine Cr.	Saxine Cr.	1.80	5	95	1.80	0.2	0	0	0	2.3	1.67
Tributary to Sioux R.	Sioux R.	1.12	10	90	1.12	0.4	0	0	0	1.6	0.91
Tributary to Sioux R.	Sioux R.	1.82	18	82	1.82	0.7	0	0	0	2.7	0
Tributary to Siskiwit R.	Siskiwit R.	2.19	0	100	2.19	2.5	0	0	0	1.3	2.60
Tributary to Squaw Cr.	Squaw Cr.	1.31	14	86	1.31	0.2	0	0	0	1.1	0
Tributary to Twenty Mi. Cr.	Twenty Mi. Cr.	0.26	6	94	0.26	0.7	6	90	10	0.8	1.60
Tributary to Twenty Mi. Cr.	Twenty Mi. Cr.	0.67	6	94	0.67	3.3	0	0	0	0.8	.91
Tributary to Whiskey Cr.	Whiskey Cr.	2.16	3	97	2.16	0.6	59	100	0	1.9	3.50
Tributary to White R.	White R.	0.33	32	68	0.33	1.6	0	0	0	0.5	0
Tributary to White R.	White R.	0.29	10	90	0.29	20.0	31	100	0	0.5	1.00
TOTAL		748.06					18,483			399.3	381.91

SURFACE WATER RESOURCE PUBLICATIONS

Adams County	1966
Ashland County	1966
Barron County	1964
Bayfield County	1970
Burnett County	1966
Chippewa County	1963
Clark County	1965
Columbia County	1965
Dane County	1962
Dodge County	1965
Door County	1966
Dunn County	1962
Eau Claire County	1964
Fond du Lac County	1969
Green County	1961
Iowa County	1969
Iron County	1970
Jackson County	1968
Jefferson County	1969
Juneau County	1969
Kenosha County	1961
Kewaunee County	1966
Lafayette County	1967
Manitowoc County	1969
Marquette County	1963
Menominee County	1963
Milwaukee County	1964
Monroe County	1969
Oneida County	1966
Ozaukee County	1964
Polk County	1961
Racine County	1961
Richland County	1970
Rock County	1970
St. Croix County	1961
Sawyer County	1969
Shawano County	1968
Sheboygan County	1968
Taylor County	1970
Trempealeau County	1970
Vilas County	1963
Walworth County	1961
Washington County	1962
Waukesha County	1963
Waushara County	1970
Wood County	1967