



FISH SURVEY REPORT

Lake LeAnn North Basin

Prepared For:

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Introduction

A survey of the fish community and other physical, biological, and chemical factors directly affecting the fish community was completed at Lake LeAnn North Basin on May 27, 2026. The major objectives of this survey and report are:

1. To provide a current status report on the fish community of the lake.
2. To compare the current characteristics of the fish community with established indices.
3. To provide recommendations for management strategies to enhance or sustain the sport fish community.

Water Chemistry

When managing an aquatic ecosystem the quality of water should always be considered first. If a lake or pond is perfectly constructed with abundant food and habitat, but has poor water quality, the fishery will ultimately suffer and never reach it's full potential. Although oxygen is typically not a year-round issue there are certain situations that can cause oxygen to drop to detrimental levels. If parameters such as pH or alkalinity are too low or too high it can put tremendous stress on the organisms living in it or even create a toxic environment all together. Other important parameters to consider are nitrogen and phosphorus levels. Nitrogen and phosphorus are two major nutrients that drive the plant growth in an aquatic ecosystem. If the ratio

Table 1. Selected lake and water quality parameters.

	Surface	Ideal Range
Acres	202	-
Temperature (F)	75.3	-
Dissolved Oxygen (ppm)	11.20	5.0+
pH	8.4	6-9
Alkalinity (ppm)	152	20+
Total Hardness (ppm)	182	20+
Total Phosphorus (ppm)	0.01	0.01-0.09
Total Nitrogen (ppm)	0.79	1.0-10.0

of nitrogen to phosphorus is below 17:1 there is potential for blue-green algae to become abundant. These species of algae can create a stressful environment for fish due to disruption of the food web.

The results of selected physio-chemical parameters from Lake LeAnn North Basin are presented in Table 1. Dissolved oxygen, pH, alkalinity, and hardness levels were within acceptable ranges. Sufficient oxygen was found down to 18 feet. The nitrogen to phosphorus ratio is approximately 79:1 at the surface. Overall, water quality parameters indicate this waterbody appears capable of supporting a healthy and productive fish population.

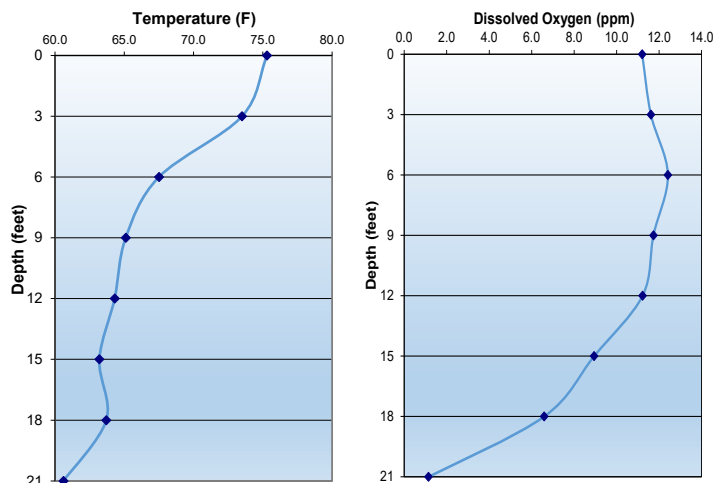


Figure 1. Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen profiles.



Lake LeAnn North Basin

Fish Collection

Fish sampling was done with the use of an electrofishing boat. Electrofishing is simply the use of electricity to capture fish for the evaluation of population status. Electrofishing equipment used in this survey consisted of a 16-foot aluminum boat equipped with a Midwest Lake Electrofishing Systems Infinity Box powered by a 6500-watt portable generator and two booms mounted with Wisconsin style rings. Electrofishing was done around the entirety of the shoreline and totaled 75 minutes of shocking.

All fish collected were placed in water filled containers aboard the sampling boat for processing. Each fish collected was measured to the nearest half-inch. Five fish in each half-inch group were weighed to determine average and relative weights. Relative weight is a condition factor used to determine the overall plumpness of an individual fish. Relative weight values from 90-100 indicate good condition while anything under 90 is considered in poor condition. It can be assumed that fish with higher relative weights are finding enough food and are growing at a higher rate than fish with a lower relative weight.

A total of 828 fish weighing 362.29 pounds and representing twelve species was collected from Lake LeAnn North Basin. The relative abundance of these species can be found in figure 2 and a full data table can be found at the end of this report. The data collected are adequate for management implications; however, there will be un-

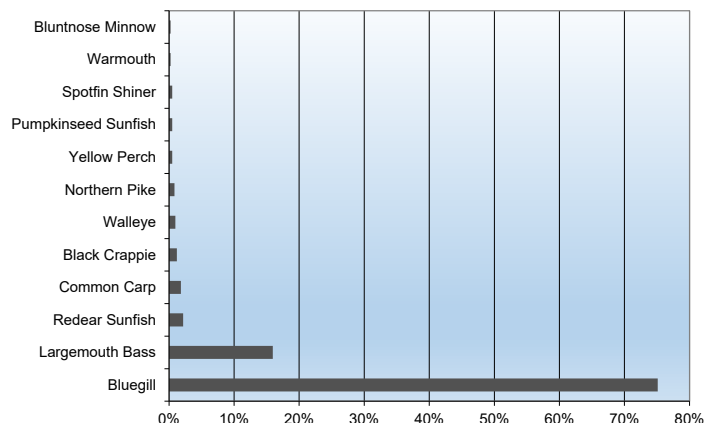


Figure 2. Relative abundance of species collected.



answered questions regarding aspects of the fish population and other related factors of the biological community in the lake. All fish numbers used in the report are based on the samples collected and should not be interpreted to be absolute or estimated numbers of fish in the lake.



Largest Walleye caught during survey.



Largemouth Bass caught during survey.

Predator-Prey Relationship

Even the most diverse systems can be broken down into predator-prey relationships. Often times the Largemouth Bass-Bluegill relationship is the most important. Bluegill are a great prey item for Largemouth Bass because they spawn multiple times a year and are continually creating food for Largemouth Bass. Managing for one species typically involves influencing both and as one of these populations change the other typically changes with it. In a balanced state both Largemouth Bass and Bluegill can experience proper growth rates.

Lake LeAnn North Basin—Bluegill

Bluegill were collected at a rate of 498 fish per hour during the survey, indicating an abundant forage population. Approximately 81% of sampled Bluegill measured between 3–6 inches, while only 10% exceeded 6 inches in length. Average Bluegill relative weight was 94, indicating healthy body condition.



Bluegill

The Bluegill population is well distributed and providing a great food source for all predators in the lake. Overall the population is well balanced. Anglers can still target Bluegill up to 7.0-8.0 inches.

There were 18 Redear and 4 Pumpkinseed collected during the survey. While both species appear to be in low abundance they do play an important role. Both species will consume snails and mussels readily. By mitigating the snail numbers in the lake there is less risk of parasites impacting the fish population.

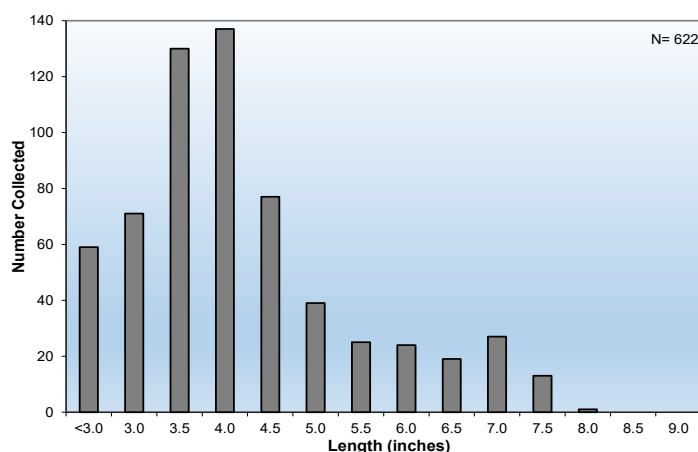


Figure 3. Length frequency distribution of Bluegill

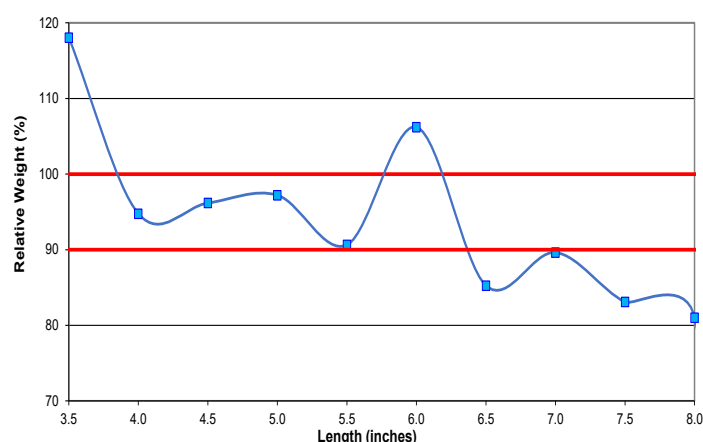


Figure 4. Bluegill relative weights

Predator-Prey Relationship

Largemouth Bass are an opportunistic predator that will eat just about any species of fish they can catch. To keep a Largemouth Bass growing properly there needs to be several different sizes of forage available. This allows the bass to continually find the optimal size of prey as it continues to grow. When the optimal size of prey is available the fish can conserve energy, resulting in a higher growth rate. If the prey is too small a Largemouth Bass could potentially spend more energy chasing a meal than it gains by eating it. This results in skinny and slow growing fish. Managing a forage base to create a variety of sizes is key to creating a healthy and balanced Largemouth Bass population.

Lake LeAnn North Basin—Largemouth Bass

Largemouth Bass were collected at a rate of 106 fish per hour during the electrofishing survey, indicating an overcrowded predator population. Relative weights averaged 96 for Largemouth Bass between 8–12 inches, 92 between 12–16 inches, and 88 for Largemouth Bass greater than 16 inches. Approximately 55% of sampled individuals exceeded a relative weight of 90, while 16% exceeded a relative weight of 100, indicating generally good body condition despite high predator abundance. Approximately 4% exceeded 18 inches, demonstrating the presence of a limited number of quality-size fish.



Largemouth Bass

Largemouth Bass are demonstrating a high abundance, yet mostly balanced population. Relative weights vary from really low to really high, which is common in balanced populations. Still, there is a general trend of smaller Largemouth Bass having better weights, and relative weights dropping as length increases. This matches the Bluegill population. There is a tremendous number of small Bluegill feeding the smaller Largemouth Bass. As length increases for Bluegill their abundance decreases, meaning less food for the bigger Largemouth Bass in the lake. Controlling the predator population through some harvest and potentially adjusting stocking strategies are management tactics to consider.

If anglers are happy with the current catch rates and size of fish then management does not have to change much.

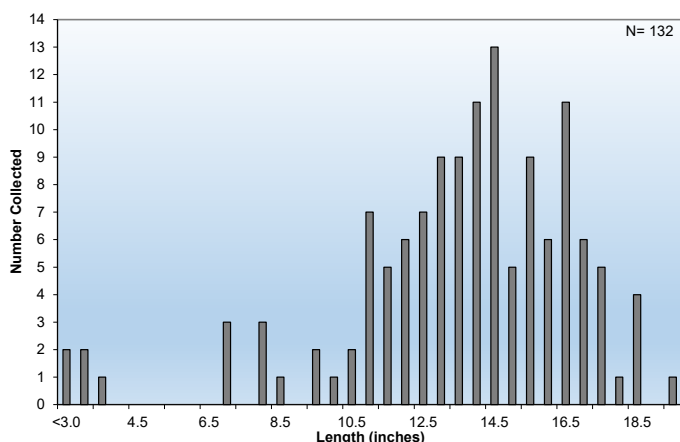


Figure 5. Length frequency distribution of Largemouth Bass

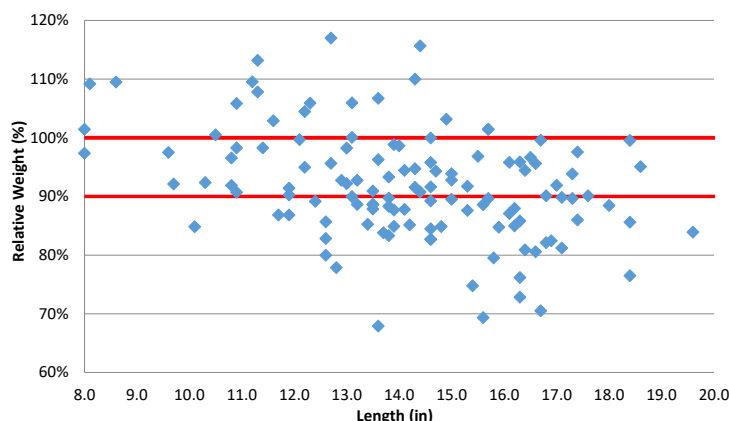


Figure 6. Largemouth Bass relative weights

Lake LeAnn North Basin Predators

Largemouth Bass are not the only predators in the lake. The lake has been stocked with Walleye, Black Crappie, Yellow Perch, and also contains Northern Pike.

Walleye

A total of 8 Walleye were collected ranging from 6.5-27.0 inches, the largest weighing 6.63 pounds. This 27.0 inch 6.63 pound individual is a true trophy. A concerted effort has been made in the past 5-6 years to stock Walleye consistently. Based on the life span of Walleye and the recent stocking records, there have been approximately 16 Walleye stocked per surface acre. If Walleye are a major focus for the lake, this number can be increased in order to achieve a higher catch rate for anglers. This would make the recommendation of harvesting Largemouth Bass more of a priority. Continuously stocking predators will eventually lead to a depleted forage base and slow growing Walleye, Largemouth Bass, Black Crappie, etc.

Black Crappie

A total of 10 Black Crappie were collected ranging from 8.5 to 14.0 inches. Black Crappie do not show up well in electrofishing surveys due for their affinity for deeper water. This means the Black Crappie population is likely much higher than what the survey data would imply. Black Crappie have been stocked 3 times since 2015. At this time additional Black Crappie stocking are not recommended. Black Crappie are prolific spawners and can sustain their population without stocking. The current density of Black Crappie appears to be producing large individuals. If Black Crappie become overabundant in a lake of this size it can be extremely difficult to correct.

Northern Pike

There were 7 Northern Pike collected ranging from 20.5-27.0 inches in length. Based on the data collected and angler reports it sounds like catching large Northern Pike is very rare.

Yellow Perch

A total of 4 Yellow Perch were collected ranging from 4.0-5.0 inches. Yellow Perch have also been consistently stocked the last 5-6 years, yet only 4 were collected. Considering the life span of a Yellow Perch and the recent stocking records, there have been approximately 17 Yellow Perch stocked per surface acre. For a smaller bodied species such as Yellow Perch, this is not enough to expect significant increase in the population. The number of adult size Largemouth Bass and the presence of Northern Pike make this a tougher species to establish. If Yellow Perch are a focus, higher stocking rates and allowing prominent vegetation will be key. Harvest of Largemouth Bass could aide in these stockings as well.

Harvest

Harvesting fish is often one of the most important and under utilized management practices in a pond or lake. Harvesting, or culling, fish is simply the act of intentionally removing fish from a specific population to decrease competition among the remaining individuals. The culture of catch and release bass fishing started in the 1970's and still has a strong hold on fisherman today. There is a misconception that taking a fish out of a system will be detrimental to the population and if released someone could catch that fish again after it has "grown up." The reality is in some situations there is too much competition and the next time that fish is caught it could be the exact same size a year later. By removing that fish, and others, it leaves more food available for the remaining individuals to continue to grow each and every year.

Ponds and lakes can both become overrun with predators or prey. Each scenario presents a different set of problems. In a predator (Largemouth Bass) dominant system prey populations are decimated and the lack of food results in slow or stunted growth. In a prey (Bluegill) dominated system spawning and recruitment success of other species can be negatively impacted due to egg predation or direct competition with young-of-year fish, along with slow growth within the population.

Fixing these issues requires targeted annual harvest. In an unbalanced system generally only one species requires a



Example of Stunted Largemouth Bass

heavy amount of the harvest, while in a balanced system fish should be removed from most populations to maintain a continuous level of growth.

If anglers are happy with the fishery, current harvest regulations and harvest practices can remain the same at this time, but future surveys will determine if a trend towards slower growing Largemouth Bass is occurring.

Extremely low relative weights, especially in the spring, are a sign of slower growth. Implementing a slot limit of 14.0-16.0 inches is recommended to reduce the most abundant size classes of Largemouth Bass and allows for reduced competition.

The catch rate of 106 per hour is extremely high. A typical balanced fishery has a Largemouth Bass catch rate near 50-60 per hour. This indicates there is room for harvest and improvements in growth will follow if catch rate is reduced some.

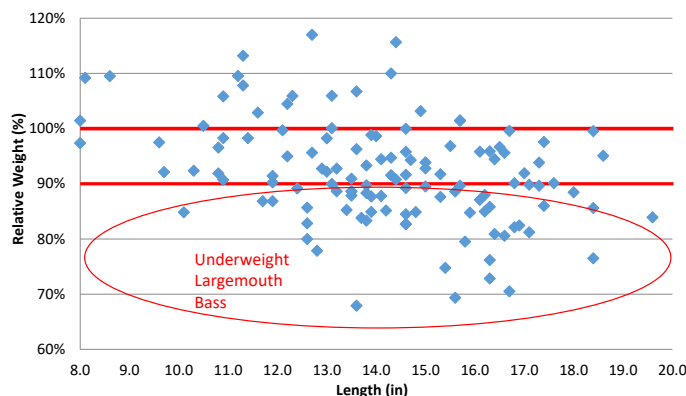


Figure 7. Largemouth Bass relative weights

Structure and Habitat

Structure and habitat are an extremely important factor to consider no matter what body of water is being managed. Just like anything else, the amount of structure in a lake should be kept in moderation. Too much or too little can lead to predictable scenarios. When very little or no structure is available Largemouth Bass spend too much time roaming around looking for food instead of saving energy and waiting near a piece of structure for food to swim by. The other end of the spectrum allows so many places for Bluegill or other prey species to hide that Largemouth Bass can't efficiently catch their prey. In both scenarios Largemouth Bass tend to have low relative weights even with proper harvest rates in place. In most cases roughly 20% of the shoreline containing structure is sufficient. This number can vary depending on the complexity of the cover.

Adding structure to a pond can be beneficial in a variety of ways. It can be a great way to increase the survival of small juvenile fish. This provides a forage base with a wide range of sizes available for your predators. Another benefit of adding structure to a pond is that they attract fish. Strategically placing structure can give you places that you can reliably catch fish.

Fish structure can take many different forms. Aquatic vegetation, brush piles, Christmas trees, and a variety of man-made structures can all be utilized by fish. All of these different structure types have different benefits that make them good management options. Aquatic vegetation



Largemouth Bass utilizing a Mossback Root Wad Kit

grows on its own but can be hard to manage at times. Brush piles and Christmas trees are often free, but will break down over time and need to be replaced. Manufactured structure can be costly initially, but will last a lifetime. Variety is important when assessing structure in a body of water. Adding structures of varied complexity and in varied depth can help to provide habitat to a variety of fish at different stages of life.

Lake LeAnn North Basin contains varying species and densities of vegetation. During the summer vegetation survey 78% of the locations contained some amount of vegetation present. This vegetation is playing a role in the success of the fishery. Without vegetation the lake has very little complex habitat. While there appear to be some stumps and a couple fallen trees, in large part woody habitat is absent from the lake. It is recommended to continue to promote native vegetation and focusing treatment on non-natives or areas of high boat traffic.

Common Carp Impact

One goal of this survey was to determine if Common Carp were heavily contributing to the algae blooms the lake has produced in recent years. Based on electrofishing data and vegetation survey data it does not appear Common Carp are a leading factor. If Common Carp were a major factor, the lake would not contain so much vegetation. This is not to say they do not contribute in some small way, but their impact does not warrant a full scale Common Carp removal.



Pickerelweed

Summary/Recommendations

Lake LeAnn North Basin consists of a balanced fish population with quality Largemouth Bass, Walleye, and Black Crappie. Bluegill are abundant throughout the lake, leading to good growth for most of the predator species. In order to sustain and further the growth in Largemouth Bass and other predators it is recommended to harvest Largemouth Bass in the 14.0-16.0 inch slot. This will release some competition and allow for the remaining individuals to thrive. At this time the Largemouth Bass catch rate is extremely high compared to most balanced lakes. If Largemouth Bass become too abundant the fishery could transition towards the same scenario the south basin is currently in.

Habitat plays an important role in the fishery. The north basin contains a wide variety of vegetation and is spread out in several areas of the lake. This vegetation helps protect the forage base for predators and allows them to ambush their prey in the summer months. Continued monitoring and control of vegetation is important for the health of the lake and the fishery. Too much vegetation can prevent good predator prey interaction, while not enough leaves forage species vulnerable and leaves nutrients available for potential algae blooms. Continuing to promote native vegetation in non-nuisance areas is best practice at this time. The lake does contain small fallen trees and stumps, but overall woody complex habitat is scarce. If trees fall in the water they should be left where possible to help add to the overall habitat of the lake. If permits can be attained a long term habitat installation plan would benefit the lake. Habitat should consist of woody and artificial habitat in order to mitigate cost, yet have long lasting areas that do not have to be replaced.

Several different species have been stocked into Lake LeAnn South Basin over the years. Species such as Black Crappie, Smallmouth Bass, and Fathead Minnows are all species that are not recommended moving forward. Black Crappie produce a tremendous amount of offspring and do not require regular stockings to keep a viable population. They do not reproduce successfully every year, but when they do, they create very large year classes. Smallmouth Bass are going to always be outcompeted by Largemouth Bass. Their growth would be slow and consistent reproduction is unlikely. Stocking can be focused on Yellow Perch and/or Walleye. Walleye appear to be growing well in the north basin. There is an abundance of food for them. This data set shows a wide range of sizes and shows the lake is producing trophy individuals. Yellow Perch on the other hand did not show up well in the survey. Focus could shift toward Walleye to produce a more robust population that anglers are more likely to catch on a consistent basis.

Still, the lake does not have unlimited forage so carefully increasing the population over time is key. Consistent stockings of 500 Walleye each year will raise the density of the Walleye. During the next survey in 3 years this can be adjusted based on the data set and angler reports at the time. A decision should be made if Yellow Perch are desired to continue stocking. Due to the number of large predators in the lake a robust stocking plan will be necessary to establish a long term Yellow Perch population. The extensive vegetation does help provide good habitat for them, but overall it makes sense to focus on Walleye for the north basin and Yellow Perch for the south basin.

Summary/Recommendations

The following recommendations, **listed in order of importance**, will help protect and enhance the fishery in Lake LeAnn North Basin:

1. Stocking program can be discussed with Aquatic Control Fisheries Biologists.
 - Walleye Stockings
 - 2026: 500 6-8" Walleye
 - 2027: 500 6-8" Walleye
 - 2028: 500 6-8" Walleye
 - 2029: 500 6-8" Walleye
 - Yellow Perch Stockings—If the goal is to establish a robust Yellow Perch fishery
 - 2026: 1,500 5-7" Yellow Perch
 - 2027: 1,500 5-7" Yellow Perch
 - 2028: 1,500 5-7" Yellow Perch
 - 2029: 1,500 5-7" Yellow Perch
2. Encourage harvest of Largemouth Bass between 14.0-16.0 inches
3. Treat non-native vegetation and promote native vegetation in non-nuisance areas
4. Improve overall habitat in the lake with addition of woody and/or artificial habitat
 - Allow fallen trees to remain in the lake where possible
 - Implement long term habitat plan with a mix of woody and artificial habitat
 - This recommendation is dependent on approval of appropriate permits
5. Conduct a Fisheries analysis survey in 2029.

***A large scale Common Carp removal project is not recommended at this time.**

ALL PROPERTY OWNERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR FOLLOWING STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS WHEN MANAGING THEIR FISHERY.

Other Species Present

Black Crappie (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*)

Black Crappie are members of the Centrarchidae (Sunfish) family. Black Crappie can be difficult to manage in a pond ecosystem and in many cases are advised against in systems less than 10 acres. This is due to the tendency of Black Crappie becoming overabundant and stunted in smaller systems. In situations where Crappie are stocked, Black Crappie are usually the more advisable species due to lower reproduction in comparison to White Crappie. Black Crappie eat a variety of organisms while developing into adulthood, and then as adults tend to only eat small fish. Black Crappie tend to sit deeper in the water column and often do not show up well in electrofishing surveys.



Black Crappie caught during survey.



Yellow Perch

Yellow Perch (*Perca Flavescons*)

Yellow Perch are in the Percidae (Perch/Walleye) Family. Yellow Perch consume a variety of organisms, including invertebrates, insects, and small fish. Yellow Perch are often desirable as a sportfish and are good table fare. Yellow Perch will not often have strong reproduction in pond settings and can compete with species like Bluegill and Largemouth Bass. Yellow Perch also tend to stay deeper in the water column and therefore do not show up well on electrofishing surveys.

Common Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)

Common Carp is in the Cyprinidae (Minnow) Family. Common Carp are a non-native, invasive species that can cause several problems. They consume a lot of food resources and tend to uproot aquatic vegetation, reducing water quality. Common Carp are also known to have detrimental effects on reproduction of many fish species by damaging spawning grounds. Common Carp should be removed when caught in order to reduce their impact on the fishery.



Common Carp

Other Species Present

Redear Sunfish (*Lepomis microlophus*)

Redear Sunfish are a member of the Centrarchidae (Sunfish) family. Redear Sunfish are not as fecund (reproductively successful) as Bluegill and rarely become overabundant. They can grow to large sizes and are regularly sought after by pan-fisherman. Redear Sunfish primarily feed on mollusks and invertebrates and have been shown in many cases to reduce levels of parasitism in fish populations.



Redear



Northern Pike

Northern Pike (*Esox Lucius*)

Northern Pike are in the Esocidae (Pike) family. Northern Pike are large predators that can eat a variety of forage fish species. They tend to have a preference towards cylindrical soft rayed species but will consume most species that are within their gape limit. Northern Pike can be very desirable as sportfish and table fare, but because they are a predatory species, they will compete at some level with Largemouth Bass and other predators.

Walleye (*Sander vitreus*)

Walleye is a member of the Percidae (Perch/Walleye) family. Walleye will not reproduce in smaller bodies of water, or in bodies of water that lack proper substrate. In many bodies of water, Walleye will need to be stocked in order to keep viable numbers. Walleye will compete with Largemouth Bass and other predators for food resources, which will be something that needs to be taken into account. Walleye can be great sport fish when well managed and can be great table fare.



Walleye

Other Species Present

Warmouth (*Lepomis gulosus*)

Warmouth is in the Centrarchidae (Sunfish) Family. Warmouth have large mouths and feed on small fish and insects. Warmouth are considered an undesirable species because they compete with other more desirable predator species such as Largemouth Bass and White and Black Crappie.



Warmouth



Pumpkinseed Sunfish

Pumpkinseed Sunfish (*Lepomis gibbosus*)

Pumpkinseed Sunfish is in the Centrarchidae (Sunfish) Family. Pumpkinseed Sunfish will eat small fish, crustaceans, and a variety of invertebrates and can compete with Bluegill for food resources. Pumpkinseed can be desirable in some situations because they grow to a large size and can be good table fare.

Spotfin Shiner (*Cyprinella spiloptera*)

Spotfin Shiner is in the Cyprinidae (Minnow) Family. Spotfin Shiner are a desirable forage fish species for a variety of predators. Spotfin Shiner have a distinct dark blotch on the last 2-3 dorsal fin membranes.



Spotfin Shiner

Other Species Present

Bluntnose Minnow (*Pimephales notatus*)

Bluntnose Minnow is in the Cyprinidae (Minnow) Family. Bluntnose Minnow are a small species of fish that can be desirable as a forage fish species. Bluntnose minnows can provide a good food resource for Black and White Crappie, Yellow Perch, and young developing Largemouth Bass.



Bluntnose Minnow

Fish Collection Tables

SIZE GROUP (IN)	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	AVERAGE WEIGHT (lbs.)	TOTAL WEIGHT (lbs.)	WS	RELATIVE WEIGHT
<u>BLUEGILL</u>						
<3.0	59	9.49%	0.01	0.59	-	-
3.0	71	11.41%	0.02	1.42	0.02	-
3.5	130	20.90%	0.03	4.16	0.03	118
4.0	137	22.03%	0.04	5.48	0.04	95
4.5	77	12.38%	0.06	4.62	0.06	96
5.0	39	6.27%	0.09	3.35	0.09	97
5.5	25	4.02%	0.11	2.75	0.12	91
6.0	24	3.86%	0.17	4.13	0.16	106
6.5	19	3.05%	0.18	3.42	0.21	85
7.0	27	4.34%	0.24	6.53	0.27	90
7.5	13	2.09%	0.28	3.67	0.34	83
8.0	1	0.16%	N/A	N/A	0.42	N/A
TOTAL	622			40.12		

LARGEMOUTH BASS

<3.0	2	1.52%	0.01	0.02	-	-
3.0	2	1.52%	0.02	0.03	0.01	-
3.5	1	0.76%	0.02	0.02	0.02	-
7.0	3	2.27%	0.18	0.54	0.16	-
8.0	3	2.27%	0.26	0.77	0.25	104
8.5	1	0.76%	0.34	0.34	0.30	114
9.5	2	1.52%	0.43	0.85	0.43	100
10.0	1	0.76%	0.44	0.44	0.50	88
10.5	2	1.52%	0.55	1.10	0.59	94
11.0	7	5.30%	0.62	4.33	0.68	91
11.5	5	3.79%	0.79	3.94	0.78	100
12.0	6	4.55%	0.86	5.16	0.90	96
12.5	7	5.30%	0.97	6.82	1.02	95
13.0	9	6.82%	1.09	9.85	1.16	94
13.5	9	6.82%	1.17	10.53	1.31	89
14.0	11	8.33%	1.31	14.38	1.47	89
14.5	13	9.85%	1.55	20.13	1.64	94
15.0	5	3.79%	1.68	8.40	1.83	92
15.5	9	6.82%	1.83	16.44	2.03	90
16.0	6	4.55%	1.97	11.84	2.25	88
16.5	11	8.33%	2.13	23.42	2.48	86
17.0	6	4.55%	2.34	14.01	2.73	85
17.5	5	3.79%	2.69	13.45	3.00	90
18.0	1	0.76%	2.90	2.90	3.28	88
18.5	4	3.03%	3.17	12.66	3.58	88
19.5	1	0.76%	3.61	3.61	4.23	85
TOTAL	132			185.98		

Fish Collection Tables

Common Carp

17.5	1	6.67%	2.85	2.85
20.5	1	6.67%	4.24	4.24
22.0	2	13.33%	5.26	10.51
22.5	1	6.67%	5.20	5.20
23.0	2	13.33%	5.91	11.82
23.5	1	6.67%	5.44	5.44
24.5	1	6.67%	6.48	6.48
25.0	4	26.67%	7.00	27.98
27.0	1	6.67%	9.05	9.05
28.0	1	6.67%	9.39	9.39
TOTAL		15		92.96

Black Crappie

8.5	2	20.00%	0.28	0.56
10.0	1	10.00%	0.00	0.00
10.5	2	20.00%	0.58	1.15
11.0	1	10.00%	0.71	0.71
11.5	2	20.00%	0.78	1.55
12.5	1	10.00%	0.99	0.99
14.0	1	10.00%	1.26	1.26
TOTAL		10		6.22

Spotfin Shiner

<3.0	2	50.00%	0.01	0.02
3.0	1	25.00%	0.01	0.01
3.5	1	25.00%	0.01	0.01
TOTAL		4		0.04

Redear Sunfish

3.5	2	11.11%	0.04	0.07
4.5	1	5.56%	0.06	0.06
5.0	3	16.67%	0.12	0.37
5.5	2	11.11%	0.15	0.30
6.0	6	33.33%	0.18	1.10
6.5	3	16.67%	0.20	0.59
7.0	1	5.56%	0.22	0.22
TOTAL		18		2.71

Warmouth

<3.0	1	50.00%	0.01	0.01
3.5	1	50.00%	0.04	0.04
TOTAL		2		0.05

Fish Collection Tables**Walleye**

6.5	1	12.50%	0.10	0.10
8.5	1	12.50%	0.20	0.20
12.5	1	12.50%	0.67	0.67
13.5	1	12.50%	0.79	0.79
18.5	1	12.50%	2.25	2.25
19.0	1	12.50%	2.49	2.49
22.0	1	12.50%	3.21	3.21
27.0	1	12.50%	6.63	6.63
TOTAL		8		16.34

Northern Pike

20.5	1	14.29%	1.74	1.74
22.0	1	14.29%	1.91	1.91
23.5	2	28.57%	2.17	4.33
24.5	2	28.57%	2.77	5.53
27.0	1	14.29%	3.57	3.57
TOTAL		7		17.08

Yellow Perch

4.0	1	25.00%	0.04	0.04
4.5	1	25.00%	0.03	0.03
5.0	2	50.00%	0.05	0.10
TOTAL		4		0.17

Pumpkinseed Sunfish

4.5	1	25.00%	0.12	0.12
5.5	1	25.00%	0.13	0.13
6.0	1	25.00%	0.16	0.16
6.5	1	25.00%	0.18	0.18
TOTAL		4		0.59

Bluntnose Minnow

<3.0	2	100.00%	0.01	0.02
TOTAL		2		0.02

Species	Scientific Name	N	%N	Size Range (in.)	Total weight (lbs.)	%Wt.	N/hr.
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	622	75.12%	<3.0 - 8.0	40.12	11.07%	498
Largemouth Bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	132	15.94%	<3.0 - 19.5	185.98	51.34%	106
Redear	<i>Lepomis microlophus</i>	18	2.17%	3.5 - 7.0	2.71	0.75%	14
Common Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	15	1.81%	17.5 - 28.0	92.96	25.66%	12
Black Crappie	<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>	10	1.21%	8.5 - 14.0	6.22	1.72%	3
Walleye	<i>Sander vitreus</i>	8	0.97%	6.5 - 27.0	16.34	4.51%	6
Northern Pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>	7	0.85%	20.5 - 27.0	17.08	4.71%	6
Yellow Perch	<i>Perca flavescens</i>	4	0.48%	4.0 - 5.0	0.17	0.05%	3
Pumpkinseed Sunfish	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	4	0.48%	4.5 - 6.5	0.59	0.16%	3
Spotfin Shiner	<i>Cyprinella spiloptera</i>	4	0.48%	<3.0 - 3.5	0.04	0.01%	8
Warmouth	<i>Lepomis gulosus</i>	2	0.24%	<3.0 - 3.5	0.05	0.01%	2
Bluntnose Minnow	<i>Pimephales notatus</i>	2	0.24%	<3.0	0.02	0.01%	2
Total		828			362.29		

N = number of individuals

%N = percent number of a species as compared to the total number of fish collected

%Wt = percent weight of a species as compared to the total weight of all fish collected

N/hr. = catch rate of species (number of fish of a species collected per hour of electrofishing effort)