

# READER'S GUIDE to USING this PUBLICATION

Your fishing map guide is a thorough, easy-to-use collection of accurate contour lake maps along with geographic and biologic statistical information to help you locate a lake and enjoy a successful day out on the water of one of Minnesota's excellent fisheries.

The heart of this book is the **contour lake map**. Copyrighted maps are used with permission from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and are not intended for navigation. The lakes selected for this guide are confined to those that are accessible to the public.

Each map is accompanied by a **detailed write-up**. In each piece, you'll find fishing tips and hot spots specific to the body of water you're planning to fish.

Lake **stocking records** and **population survey statistics** are provided courtesy of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and summarized to reflect management trends and objectives for each fishery represented. Please keep in mind that annual fish stocking aspirations are directly affected by state hatchery production levels and sometimes the numbers available for stocking fluctuate considerably.

Detailed **area road maps** (1:192,500 scale) and **lake access** information is provided to help you plan your route to the lake. If there is more than one access point on a body of water, the GPS coordinates refer to the primary access. To locate a lake on these road maps, simply use the alphabetical lake listing on the back cover. Turn to that page to find the area road map page and coordinates for the lake. As a cross-reference, the area road maps include numbers on or adjacent to featured lakes, which designate the pages of the lake maps and information. Streams and rivers are also referenced in these area road maps.

While every effort is made to create the most accurate maps possible, the process of merging existing DNR maps with the latest GPS information will cause some slight differences to occur. (Especially on larger, more complicated lakes.) Please use the GPS grids provided in this book only as a guideline.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Gill net:** This is the main piece of equipment used for sampling walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, cisco, whitefish, trout, and salmon. The standard gill net is 6 feet tall by 250 feet long, with 5 different mesh sizes. Gill nets are generally set in off shore areas in water deeper than 9 feet. Nets are fished for a period of 24 hours. Fish are captured by swimming into the net and becoming entangled. Fisheries workers record length and weight data from each fish, determine the sex, look for parasites or disease, and remove several of the fishes scales for determining the fishes age. Most of the fish taken in gill nets are

killed, but only a small portion of the lakes fish population is sampled during an individual survey event. The number of gill nets set during a survey is dependant on the lake acreage.

**Trap net:** This is the main piece of equipment used for sampling bluegill, crappie, and bullheads. The standard trap net is 4 feet tall by 6 feet wide with a 40 foot lead. Trap nets are generally set perpendicular to shore in water less than 8 feet in depth. Nets are fished for a period of 24 hours. Fish are captured by swimming into the lead and following it towards the trap. Most of the fish collected in trap nets are returned back to the water as soon as the necessary biological data is recorded. The number of trap net sets during a survey is dependant on the lake acreage.

**Electrofishing:** This is a specialized type of equipment that is most often used for sampling largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and young of the year walleye. A boat-mounted generator is used to induce electrical current into the water that stuns the fish, allowing fisheries workers to net the fish for placement in live wells. Most of the fish caught by electrofishing recover rapidly and are promptly returned to the water after the necessary biological data is recorded.

**CPUE:** An acronym representing "Catch Per Unit of Effort," a way of representing the density of a species population. Readings are in fish captured per hour or minute of surveying. The higher the CPUE value, the greater the number of fish present.







































**PSD:** An acronym for "Proportional Stock Density," which is a way of representing the size structure of fish populations. It represents the percentage of "quality-size" fish within a given population. In arriving at this figure, one considers only fish of "stock" length (the size at which members of a given species reach sexual maturity) or greater. Young-of year fish are not included in the calculation. The higher the PSD number, the greater the percentage of "quality" fish within a particular population.

**RSD-12** (or -10 or -14, etc.): An acronym for "Relative Stock Density," which is yet another way of representing the size structure of fish populations. This corresponds to the percentage of fish at a given length or larger within a population. Hence, an RSD-14 reading of 25 for largemouth bass indicates that 25 percent of sexually mature bass are at least 14 inches in length. On another measurement scale, the RSD- values could be stated as "preferred," "memorable," or "trophy."

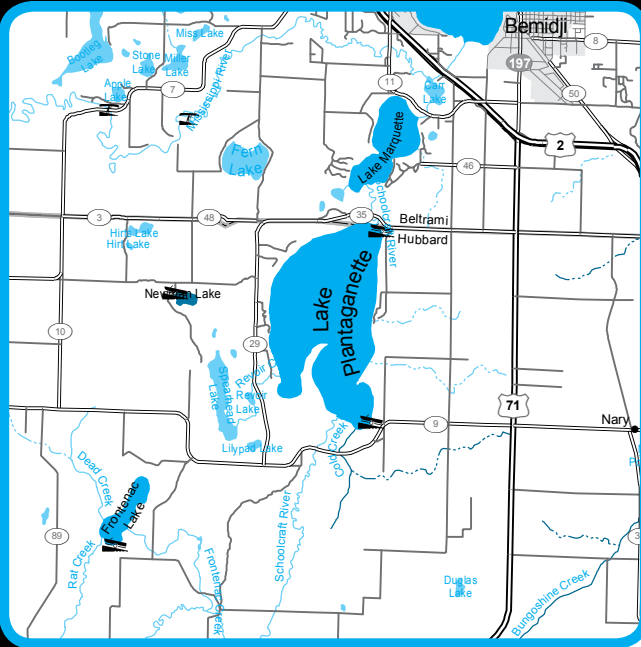
**YAR:** An acronym for "Young-(to)-Adult Ratio." This refers to the proportion of young-of-year fish in relation to adult or "quality-size" fish within a particular population. For balanced populations, the index should be about 1-to-10. In smaller waters, 1-to-3 is considered a reasonable ratio.

**Secchi Disk:** Used in measuring water clarity, it is a white-colored, plate-size device submerged on the end of a line until it reaches a point where it's no longer visible; the depth at which this occurs is measured and recorded. In this book, secchi disk readings are given in English measure. Of course, many factors influence water clarity, and secchi disk readings vary according to season, growth of vegetation, weather, location in a lake, even human activity. Hence the readings given are approximations for any lake — snapshots of the water clarity at a given time and in a given location.

## LEGEND

	Boat Ramp		Marina		Marsh		Red & Green Channel Buoys
	Carry Down Access		Lily Pads		Emergent Vegetation		White Hazard Buoy
	Access by Navigable Channel		Submergent Vegetation		Manmade Canal		River Mile
	Portage Access		Emergent Vegetation		Marked Fishing Spots		Daymarker
	Access Information Marker		Stumps		Submerged Rail		Light & Daymarker
	Campground		Flooded Timber		Submerged Road		County Road
	Picnic Area		Rocks		Bridge		State Highway
	Fishing Dock (Pier)		Submerged Culvert		Submerged Riverbed		US Highway
	Shore Fishing		Submerged Ruins		GPS Grid		Interstate
	Fish Attractors						
	Boat tie-up						

# LAKE PLANTAGANETTE *Hubbard County*



**Area map page / coordinates:** 17 / A-5

**Watershed:** Mississippi headwaters

**Surface water area / shorelength:** 2,529 acres / 10.8 miles

**Maximum / mean depth:** 65 feet / NA

**Water color / clarity:** Green / 5.2 ft. secchi (2004)

**Shoreland zoning classification:** Recreational development

**Management class / Ecological type:** Walleye-centrarchid / centrarchid-walleye

**Accessibility:**

- 1) Township-owned public access with earthen ramp on north-east corner; 47° 24' 35" N / 94° 54' 28" W
- 2) State-owned public access with concrete ramp on southeast shore; 47° 22' 2" N / 94° 54' 35" W

**Accommodations:** Resort

## FISHING INFORMATION

Over 2,500 acres of fairly clear water, a good weedline, and a maximum depth of 65 feet all add up to Lake Plantaganette. The waters here are best known for walleyes, northerns, and some muskies, though there are also black crappie, bluegill, and yellow perch.

A 2004 survey of the lake turned up all of the above in decent numbers and sizes. The walleye population remains robust. There are many sizes of fish ranging from fingerlings up to wall-hangers. The DNR continues to stock these fish as it remains an integral part of the fishery. Fishermen can expect good angling for these fish as numbers are higher than one would find in similar lakes.

The northern pike are consistently low in numbers and size is typically decent. The survey noted that there is good natural reproduction in the lake and river system. Muskellunge are also doing well. The fishery is managed for trophy sized fish so anglers are restricted to fish that are 48 inches or larger. This has helped create a quality fishery as fishermen note catching muskellunge over 50 inches.

The lake's panfish populations are limited and anglers generally have a hard time getting into fish consistently.

The most popular (and most productive) area for early walleyes is the large point (**Spot 1**) coming from the south shore. This has good gravel and sand bars on which walleyes feed in the morning; toss the walleyes a shiner or fat-head minnow on a bottom rig. Other good spots include the two sunken islands (**Spots 2**) near the north shore. The lake is connected to the Mississippi by the Schoolcraft River, and the inlet and outlet (**Spots 3**) are noted northern pike hotspots most of the season. Trolling for northerns over the flats on the east and west shores is also productive.

The lake has a good forage base of yellow perch, white sucker, and tullibee. This may be an important part of bait and pattern selection when determining what lures or rigs to fish with.

### FISH STOCKING DATA

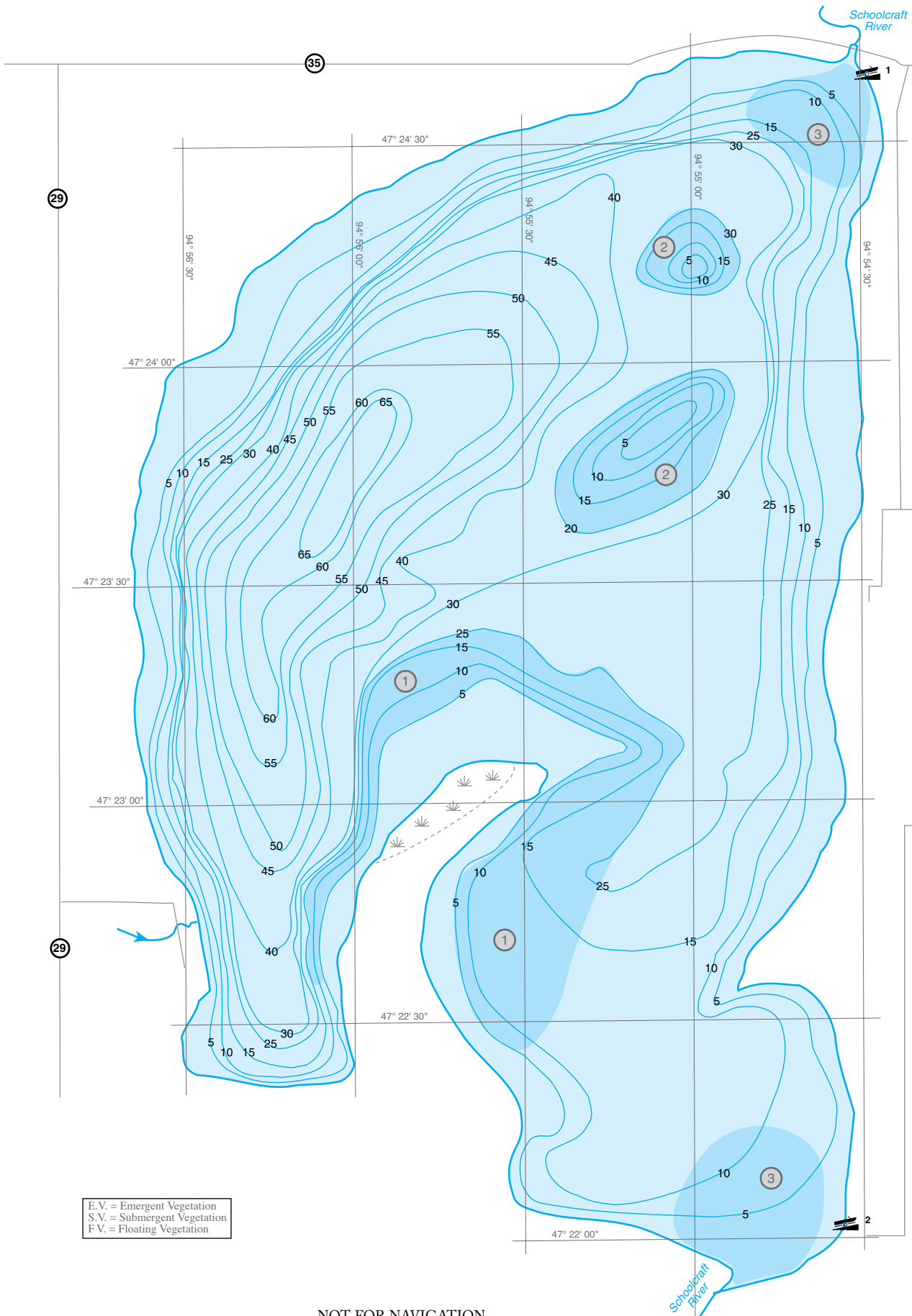
year	species	size	# released
00	Walleye	Fry	740,000
01	Muskellunge	Fingerling	3,819
02	Walleye	Fry	812,335
03	Muskellunge	Fingerling	3,808
04	Walleye	Fry	1,021,680
05	Muskellunge	Fingerling	3,842

### NET CATCH DATA

Date:	Gill Nets		Trap Nets	
	# per net	avg. fish weight (lbs.)	# per net	avg. fish weight (lbs.)
08/02/2004				
species				
Black Crappie	0.1	0.79	0.1	1.02
Bluegill	-	-	0.2	0.60
Bowfin (Dogfish)	-	-	trace	3.31
Brown Bullhead	-	-	0.1	1.84
Largemouth Bass	-	-	trace	0.08
Muskellunge	trace	7.71	-	-
Northern Pike	4.2	2.05	1.0	1.94
Pumpkinseed Sunfish	0.1	0.06	1.5	0.10
Rock Bass	trace	1.34	0.6	0.64
Tullibee (Cisco)	0.5	0.89	-	-
Walleye	12.8	1.12	0.9	1.63
White Sucker	7.5	1.24	0.2	2.92
Yellow Bullhead	-	-	0.1	1.05
Yellow Perch	36.6	0.18	1.9	0.20

### LENGTH OF SELECTED SPECIES SAMPLED FROM ALL GEAR

species	Number of fish caught for the following length categories (inches):								Total
	0-5	6-8	9-11	12-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	>30	
Black Crappie	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	4
Bluegill	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Brown Bullhead	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Largemouth Bass	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Muskellunge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Northern Pike	-	-	-	5	11	55	6	1	78
Pumpkin. Sunfish	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Rock Bass	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	10
Tullibee (Cisco)	-	-	2	5	1	-	-	-	8
Walleye	-	16	69	47	47	26	1	-	206
Yellow Bullhead	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Yellow Perch	172	370	34	1	-	-	-	-	577



E.V. = Emergent Vegetation  
S.V. = Submergent Vegetation  
F.V. = Floating Vegetation

NOT FOR NAVIGATION