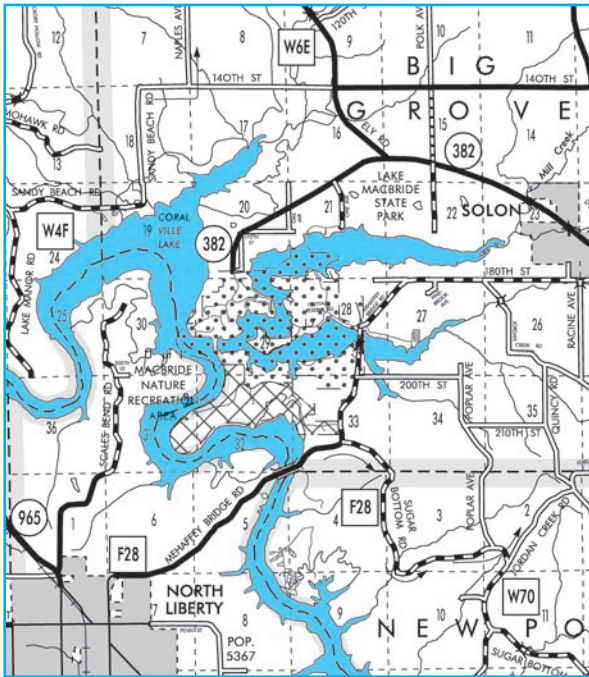


LAKE MACBRIDE

Johnson County

Located in Lake Macbride State Park



Nearest town: Solon
Surface water area: 812 acres

Shorelength: NA
Maximum depth: 46 ft.
Mean depth: 16 ft.
Stratifies: Yes

Lake type: Man-made impoundment
Accessibility: Six public access sites surrounding lake; see map
Boating (motor restrictions): May 21 to September 7 - 10 HP max. A boat with motor exceeding 10 HP may be used only from Sept 8 - May 20 of each year at no wake speed
Accommodations: Park, camping, toilets, picnic, boat rental, fishing pier, fishing jetties, fish cleaning stations

FISH STOCKING DATA

year	species	size	# released
98	Channel Catfish	Cage	8,120
98	Northern Pike	Fingerling	12,000
98	Walleye	Fry	1,000,000
98	Walleye	Fingerling	32,500
99	Channel Catfish	Cage	8,120
99	Northern Pike	Fingerling	6,820
99	Walleye	Fry	1,000,000
00	Channel Catfish	Cage	8,119
00	Largemouth Bass	Fingerling	33,500
00	Northern Pike	Fingerling	8,000
00	Walleye	Fry	1,000,000
00	Walleye	Fingerling	35,987
01	Channel Catfish	Cage	8,120
01	Northern Pike	Fingerling	8,196
01	Walleye	Fry	1,000,000
01	Walleye	Fingerling	41,184
01	Walleye	Yearling	9,666

ADULT FISH POPULATION ASSESSMENT

Survey Date: 10/15-19/01 Sampling Method: boom shocker

Species	Total No. Collected	C/PUE	Mean Length (in)	Mean Wr
Black Crappie	576	4.63	7.96	89.50
Bluegill	235	1.93	5.40	92.01
K Y Spotted Bass	26	0.27	12.32	91.99
Largemouth Bass	176	1.40	13.02	98.52
Walleye	48	0.39	17.05	98.87

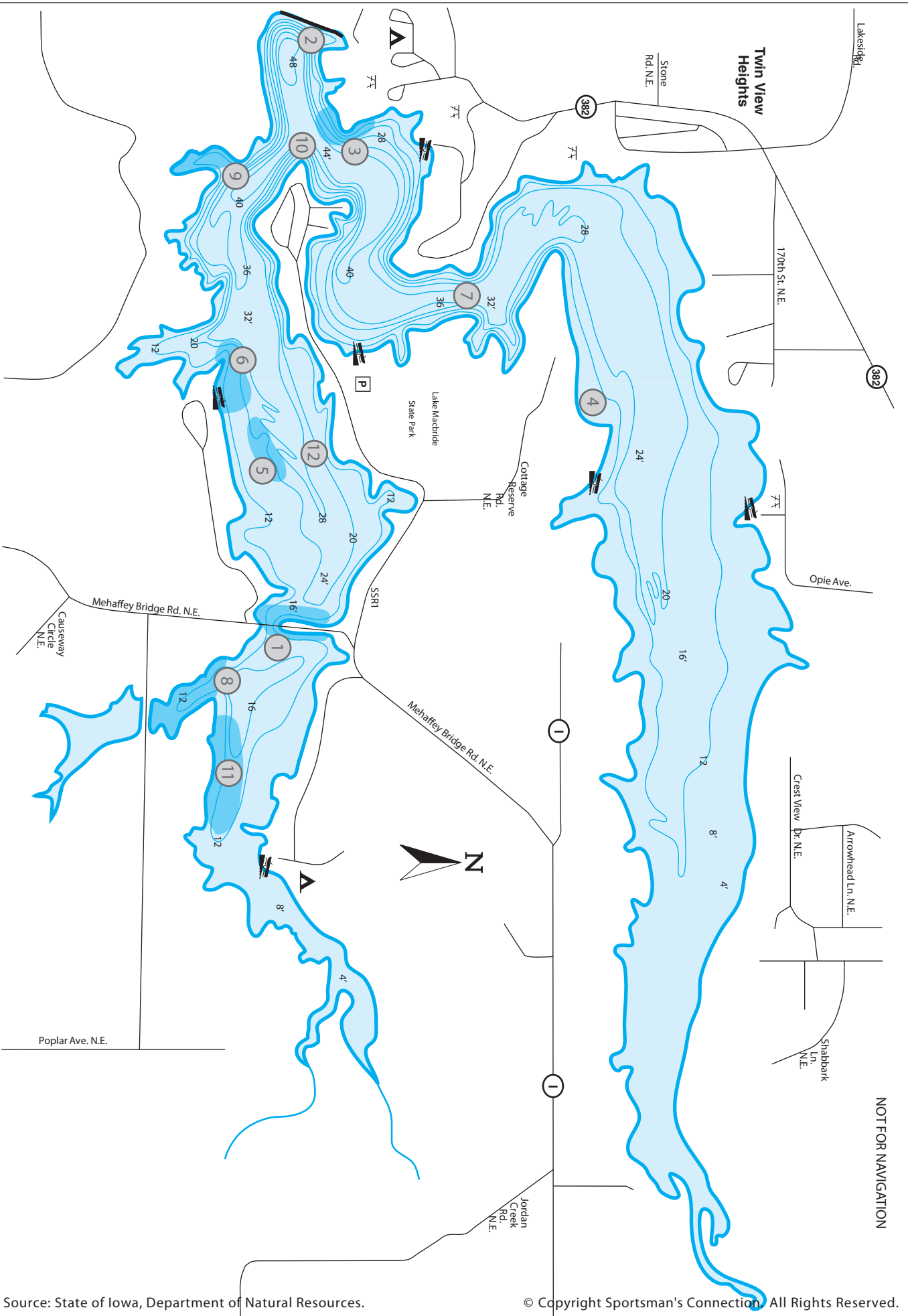
Other species present: White bass, common carp, bullhead, muskellunge, northern pike, redear sunfish, channel catfish

FISHING INFORMATION: This lake's jagged shorelines are ringed with fallen trees, logs, stumps, brush, rocks, curly-leaf pondweed, coontail, and riprap. Small wonder, then, that, in addition to good largemouth bass populations, Macbride supports good numbers of walleye, white and black crappies, bluegills, and channel catfish. Fair numbers of white bass, Kentucky spotted bass, bullheads, and flathead catfish also roam the waters. Although the lake is deep, it stratifies around 12 feet, so don't look for much of anything deeper than that in the summer. Extensive work done to the lake in 2001 and 2002 has considerably changed the bottom. Hardly an acre remains the same as it was before. Many rock piles, brush piles, underwater humps, and troughs were added. The causeway at **(Spot 1)** is lined with rock on both sides. There is current flowing through the bridge, attracting crappies and walleyes, especially during the spring and late fall. Out from the four major road signs piles of cedars and Christmas trees have been placed about 20 feet from shore in 8 to 12 feet of water. These hold fish, as well. The dam **(Spot 2)** can produce large walleyes in the spring. And the deep points just up from the dam **(Spots 3)** are good summer walleye hangouts. Kentucky spotted bass can be caught in these locations. Mcbride, in fact, is the only lake in Iowa that contains a significant number of this species. The south shore of the arm in **(Spot 4)** is strewn with downed trees, logs, and stumps. Walleyes are caught among the stumps in 3 to 5 feet of water. And stretches of riprap in the same area will produce bass and walleyes. A sunken island in **(Spot 5)** holds walleyes. Vertical jigging or trolling crankbaits should get some results. In **(Spot 6)**, you'll find about 40 mature oak trees in 8 to 20 feet of water submerged from the shoreline out to the breakline. Crappies, bluegills, and bass can be caught among the trees consistently. The spot also is a top ice-fishing area. Timber in **(Spot 7)** holds bass and crappies. Work the submerged roadbed (under the highline wires) with Texas-rigged worms or jigging spoons for bass. And fish the bridge vertically for walleyes — using a jig or a jigging spoon — in the spring, fall, and winter. The bay at **(Spot 8)** also contains a lot of fallen timber. In spring, largemouths can be caught in the trees with surface lures like the Zara Spook, Hula Popper, or Jitterbug. You

might also try twitching a floating, jointed Rapala along the surface. Bluegills, too, can be caught in these timbered bays and along the shorelines. And, of course, so can crappies. A locally favored lure for crappies in the timbered areas is the Crappie Slider or similar weedless crappie jig. Meanwhile, the deep bay at **(Spot 9)** has flooded timber that draws bass in the spring. This is a good place to catch a lunger. Work the transition areas where the timber ends. Also fish breaklines and points. The docks around the point in **(Spot 10)** are good for crappies and bass. And the shoreline in **(Spot 11)** produces walleyes in early spring, as well as bullheads and catfish all year. Catfish can be especially good, in fact, after a rain. Use cut shad, crayfish, or shrimp then. You'll find that **(Spot 12)** is good for midsummer walleyes. The 'eyes will often be suspended 10 feet down over 25 to 30 feet of water. Troll Shad Raps.

Lake Macbride

NOT FOR NAVIGATION



Source: State of Iowa, Department of Natural Resources.

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