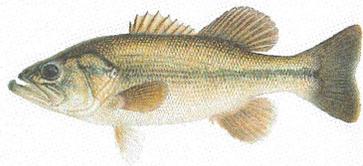


Late-Spring Electrofishing Survey Report Barber Lake, Sawyer County, 2010

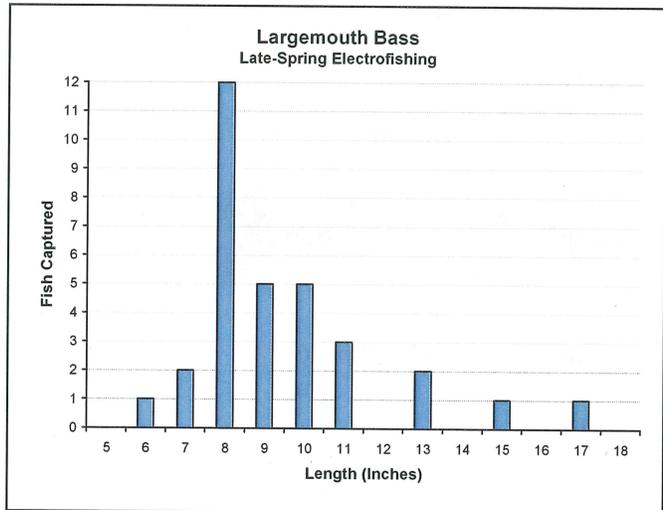
The Hayward DNR Fisheries Management Team conducted an electrofishing survey on Barber Lake, Sawyer County on May 17, 2010 as part of our routine monitoring program. The goal of this survey was to provide information on largemouth bass and panfish. We also gained insight into the status of juvenile walleyes. A netting survey conducted earlier this spring by the WDNR Treaty Fisheries Assessment Team documented the status of the adult walleye and muskellunge populations.

Largemouth Bass



Catch per mile (2.0 miles)

Fish \geq 8"	15
Fish \geq 12"	2 (14%)
Fish \geq 14"	1 (7%)

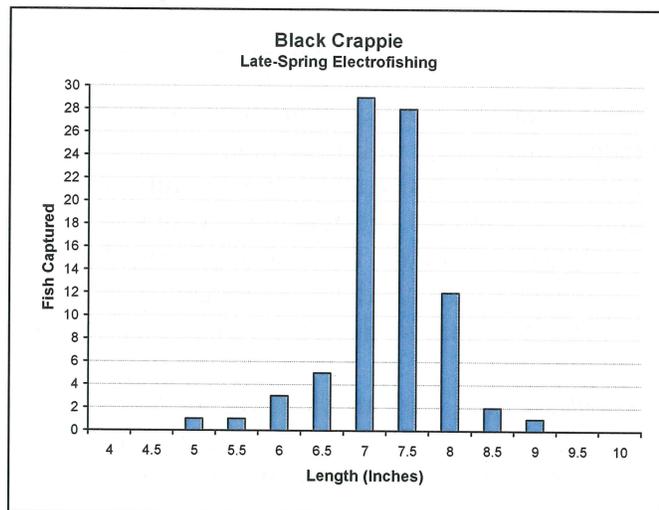


Black Crappie



Catch per mile (0.5 mile)

Fish \geq 5"	164
Fish \geq 8"	30 (18%)
Fish \geq 10"	0 (0%)

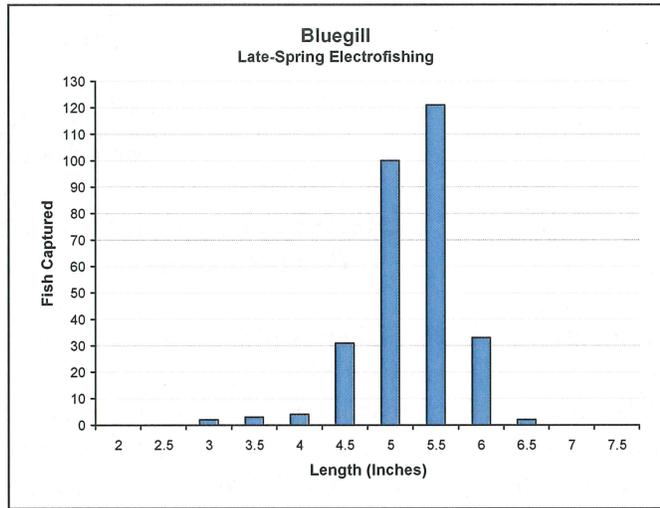


Bluegill

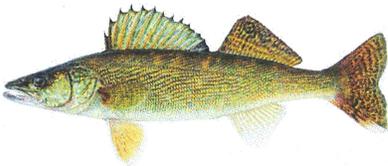


Catch per mile (0.5 mile)

Fish $\geq 3''$	592
Fish $\geq 7''$	0 (0%)
Fish $\geq 8''$	0 (0%)

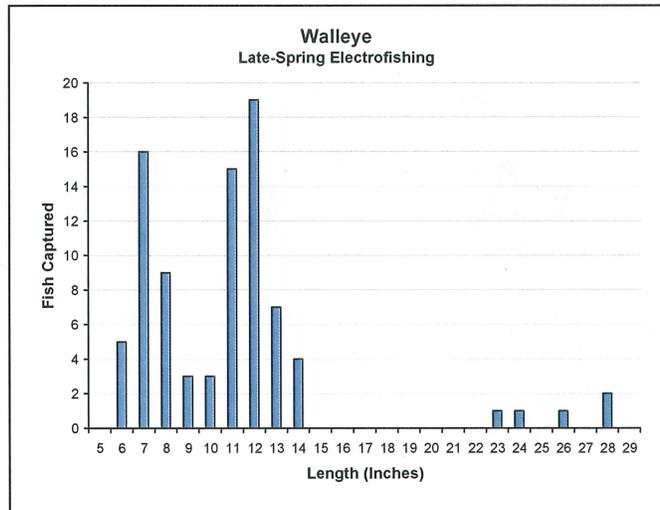


Walleye



Catch per mile (2.0 miles)

Total	43
Fish $< 10''$	17



Quick Summary

At first glance it's quite apparent an overabundance of small panfish, both bluegill and black crappie, are present in Barber Lake due to a lack of adequate predators. Largemouth bass are generally of small size and occur at a relatively low density which is not sufficient to balance the panfish populations. Fortunately recent stockings of extended growth walleye fingerlings (6-8") have been successful. Two separate year-classes of smaller walleyes are present. If a population of walleyes is sustained, adequate panfish control could be achieved in a few years. As the abundance of panfish decreases, individual fish may grow faster and get bigger.

Miscellaneous: Four muskellunge between 27.5" and 37.5" along with a 31" northern pike were caught in the 2.0-mile gamefish station. A few yellow perch, pumpkinseed, yellow bullhead, golden shiner, and tadpole madtom were also documented in the 0.5-mile index station.

Joseph H. Krahn (June 10, 2010)