

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 Wisconsin's excellent fisheries.

The heart of this book is the **contour lake map**. Copyrighted maps are used with permission from the Wisconsin 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 **management comments** are provided courtesy of the Wisconsin 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** 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						

POWERS LAKE

Kenosha County

LAKE COMO

Walworth County

BENET LAKE

Kenosha County

BENET LAKE

Kenosha County

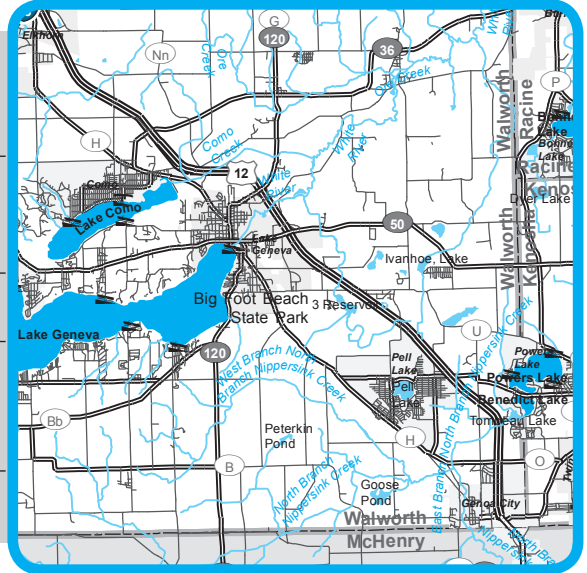
LAKE COMO

Walworth County

POWERS LAKE

Kenosha County

	POWERS LAKE	LAKE COMO	BENET LAKE
Area map page / coordinates:	26 / E-3	26 / D-2 26 / D-1	27 / E-4
Accommodations:	boat rental	pier, bait and tackle nearby	NA
Surface water area:	459 acres	946 acres	154 acres
Shorelength:	5.3 miles	8.4 miles	NA
Maximum depth:	33 feet	9 feet	24 feet
Mean depth:	16 feet	4 feet	NA
Secchi disk (water clarity):	10-15 feet	NA	NA
Water color:	clear	clear	NA
Lake type:	drainage	seepage	drainage
Littoral bottom types:	40% sand, 40% gravel, 20% muck	NA	NA
Basic management:	walleye, LM bass, panfish	LM bass, N pike, panfish	N. pike, LM bass, panfish, catfish
Accessibility:	on northeast shore, off County Road F	town ramps on northeast and south shores	barrier free roadside access



Powers Lake																		
Gamefish				Panfish				Rough Fish										
Muskie	N Pike	Walleye	LM Bass	SM Bass	Trout	Catfish	Sturgeon	B Crappie	W Crappie	Bluegill	Pumpkinseed	Y Perch	Bl Bullhead	Br Bullhead	Y Bullhead	Wh Sucker	Carp	Bowfin
C	C	A	P					C	C	A	C	C	P	P	P	C	P	P
A=Abundant C=Common P=Present																		
FISH STOCKING DATA																		
year	species	size	# released															
05	Walleye	Small Fingerling	23,022															
LENGTH OF SELECTED SPECIES SAMPLED FROM ALL GEAR																		
Date: 10/14/98 Gear type: Boom Shocker																		
Number of fish caught for the following length categories (inches):																		
species	0-5	6-8	9-11	12-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	>29	Total									
Largemouth Bass	4	55	81	37	6	-	-	-	183									
Bluegill	52	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	93									
Northern Pike	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4									
Pumpkinseed	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	23									
Rock Bass	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	8									
Yellow Bullhead	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4									
Yellow Perch	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9									
White Sucker	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4									
Brown Bullhead	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1									
Golden Shiner	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1									
Warmouth	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2									
Longnose Gar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1									
Bowfin	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1									

Lake Como																		
Gamefish				Panfish				Rough Fish										
Muskie	N Pike	Walleye	LM Bass	SM Bass	Trout	Catfish	Sturgeon	B Crappie	W Crappie	Bluegill	Pumpkinseed	Y Perch	Bl Bullhead	Br Bullhead	Y Bullhead	Wh Sucker	Carp	Bowfin
A		A						C		C								
A=Abundant C=Common P=Present																		
FISH STOCKING DATA																		
year	species	size	# released															
99	Channel Catfish	Fingerling	200															
99	Muskellunge	Fingerling	100															
99	Northern Pike	Fingerling	100															

Benet (Paschen) Lake																		
Gamefish				Panfish				Rough Fish										
Muskie	N Pike	Walleye	LM Bass	SM Bass	Trout	Catfish	Sturgeon	B Crappie	W Crappie	Bluegill	Pumpkinseed	Y Perch	Bl Bullhead	Br Bullhead	Y Bullhead	Wh Sucker	Carp	Bowfin
C		C						C		C								
A=Abundant C=Common P=Present																		
NO RECORD OF STOCKING																		

FISHING INFORMATION

These two southeastern Wisconsin lakes were created for the bass angler. Both have good populations of largemouth in their waters, and there are plenty of other species, as well. Brian Gates, owner of Geneva Lake Bait and Tackle 2885 State Road 67, Williams Bay, (262) 245-6150, says Como, especially, should be considered a destination lake for bass anglers. Trophy potential is high. He says, "If there's a new state record largemouth bass in any southern Wisconsin lake, it's going to be in Como. Bass fishing overall is excellent, and there are lots of big fish being caught." Gates notes four 9-pound largemouths were taken in 1998, along with many more in the 7- to 8-pound range. A 5-pound bass is not an overly large fish on Como. Como is shallow, and, because of its lack of depth, its waters warm early; there's a relatively early spawn. Thus, there's a pretty good bass fishing during May with rubber crawlers at the north side. As the season progresses, take bass on Rapalas in early June along the south shore, west of the Schofield Road town access (Spot 1). Later, fish the bigmouths with golden roaches, spinnerbaits, or even minnows dropped into holes in the slop on the lake's east end. Northern

pike, meanwhile, have been stocked by the local anglers' club and can be taken chiefly at early ice in the western third of the lake. And, speaking of ice fishing, don't miss the crappie fishing on Como. You'll take 12- to 15-inchers about 100 feet out from the Schofield Road access (Spot 2). And year around there's good action for the kids on 5- to 6-inch 'gills. Located some distance eastward, Powers Lake, too, holds lots of bass worth fishing for. Says Gates: "The average size is good, and there are real good numbers." You'll find them all over the lake at the weedlines. Plastic worms, crawlers, or golden roaches will take them, as will plugs. You'll also find an improving walleye fishery and good numbers of smallish pike. You'll take the 'eyes trolling crankbaits at the weedlines off the "breast and nipple" (Spot 1) on the north shore and straight across from it at the double-pointed peninsula on the south (Spot 2). Fish pike on the west side of the "bird's head bay" along the northwest shore (Spot 3). And crappie fishing is often good early in the shallow bay in the south (Spot 4). While you're in the area, you might want to take a look at Lake Ivanhoe, a 42-acre water near the town of the same name. Gates says the lake is a "sleeper" for largemouths in the 3- to 4-pound range.

LAKE COMO

POWERS LAKE

BENET (PASCHEN) LAKE

ACCESSIBILITY

lake	lat/long
Como	1) Trailer Launch 42° 35' 57.72" N / 88° 30' 22.45" W
Como	2) Trailer Launch 42° 35' 57.63" N / 88° 28' 56.39" W
Como	3) Carry In 42° 36' 21.92" N / 88° 28' 59.92" W
Powers	1) Trailer Launch 42° 32' 45.42" N / 88° 18' 34.45" W
Powers	2) Trailer Launch 42° 32' 31.47" N / 88° 17' 23.88" W
Powers	3) Trailer Launch 42° 30' 29.18" N / 88° 4' 35.36" W

