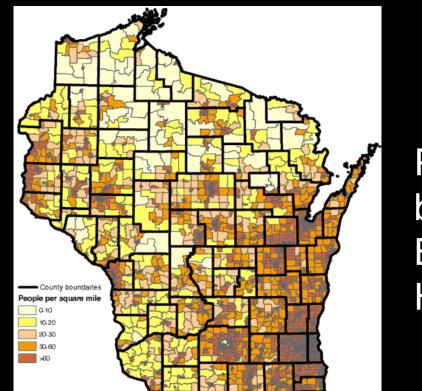
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Fish Stocking Program

WI Lakes Partnership Convention April 19th, 2018



Presented by Benjamin Heussner





Walleye Production

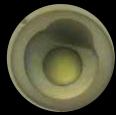


- WDNR Stocking Program Overview
- Species Management
- Stocking Evaluations
- Management Strategies
- Critical Habitat
- Regulations







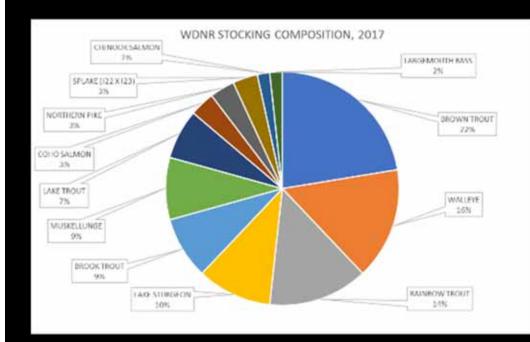






WDNR Stocking Program Overview

- 36.5 million fish stocked in 2017 \bigcirc
- 6.8 million stocked (not counting walleye fry) \bigcirc
- 58 different products





WDNR Stocking Guidance

- Species Specific Guidance
- Management Goal (Rehabilitation, Research, Recreation, Remediation, Introduction, Put & Take, etc.)
- Stocking Rates
- Genetic Conservation
- Stocking Database
- Natural Reproduction



brown trout

- Most frequently stocked fish in Wisconsin
- Non-indigenous species
- State record is 41lbs. 8 oz. (18/6 inland)



Stocking not allowed in brook trout streams





brook trout

- Not typically stocked in lakes
- Native species found in streams
- Usually outcompeted by brown trout
- Feral strain management is
 imperative







rainbow trout

- Three strains of anadromous steelhead, (ganaraska, skamainia, chambers creek, arlee)
- Erwin domestic trout stocked annually in urban ponds







lake sturgeon

Wild Brood Sources:

- Flambeau River
- Menominee River
- Lake Michigan tributaries
- Wisconsin River
- Wolf River
- Yellow River



*Female sturgeon reach maturity at age 24-26 and about 55 inches, world record is 170 lbs. 10 oz.



muskellunge

- Four main genetic management units
- State record is 69 lbs., 11 ounces caught in 1952 on Chippewa Flowage

Muskellunge Genetic Management **Zones - Current** Upper Chippewa r Drainage Basin PEWAUKEE Upper Wisconsin SANITARY DISTRICT Great Lakes **Native Range**



northern pike

- Primarily stocked in southern part of state
- Five genetic management units
- State record 38 lbs.

Northern Pike Genetic Management Units

Great Lakes





Fisheries Surveys

- Spring Netting
- Spring Electrofishing
- Creel Surveys



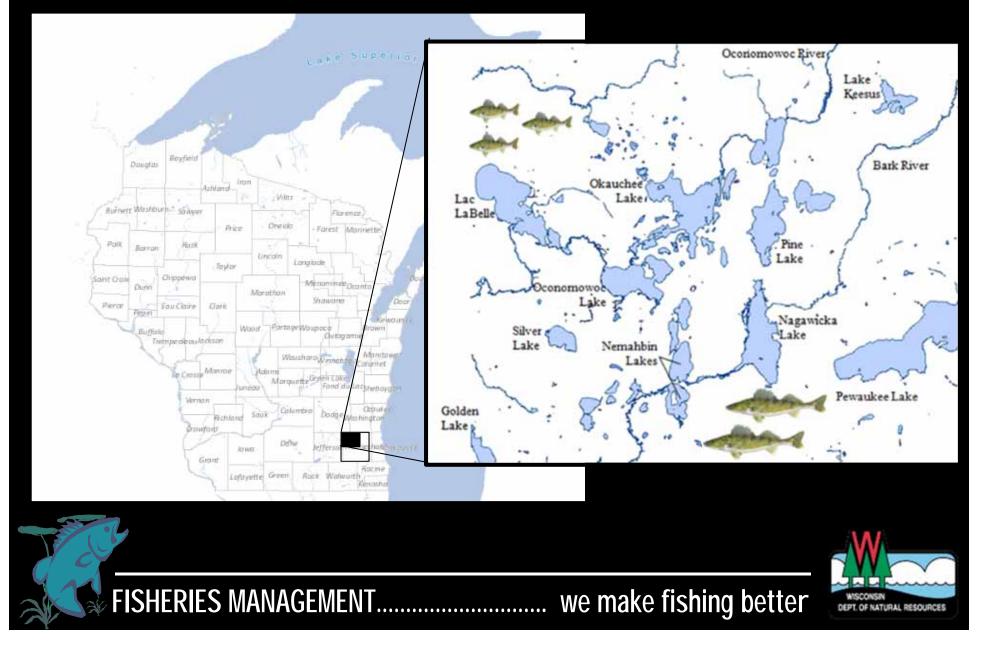




* Estimate abundance, size structure, age, growth and mortality.



Waukesha County - Lake Country



Size does matter...





FISHERIES MANAGEMENT





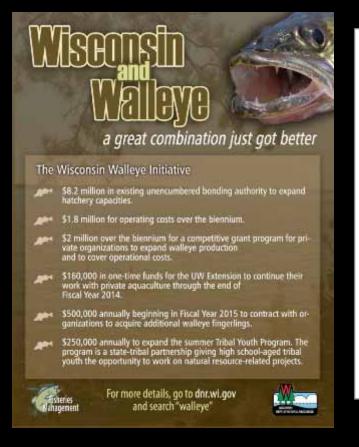


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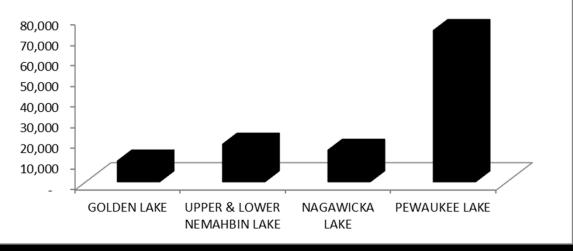


Squeeze, Egg, Fry; Fingerling, Stock, Die?





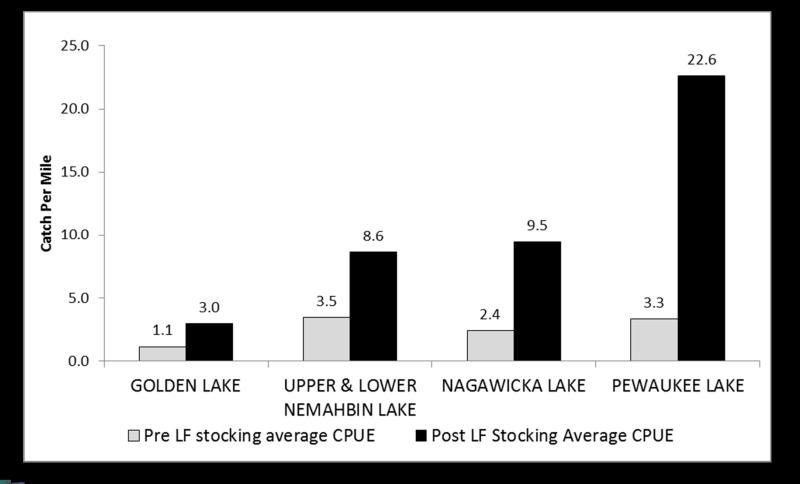
Wisconsin Walleye Initiative Large Fingerling Stocking 2013 - 2017 Waukesha **County Sentinel Lakes**



Stocking Rate	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
20 per acre			5,072		5,000
15 per acre		9,116		9,116	
5 per acre	5,513		4,905		4,913
15 per acre		36,984		36,557	
	20 per acre 15 per acre 5 per acre	15 per acre 5 per acre 5,513	20 per acre 15 per acre 9,116 5 per acre 5,513	20 per acre5,07215 per acre9,1165 per acre5,5134,905	20 per acre5,07215 per acre9,1165 per acre5,5134,905



Pre & Post Large Fingerling Stocking -CPUE (2009-2017)



FISHERIES MANAGEMENT..... we make fishing better

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Oconomowoc Lake



Pewaukee Lake



Upper & Lower Nemahbin Lakes



Nagawicka Lake





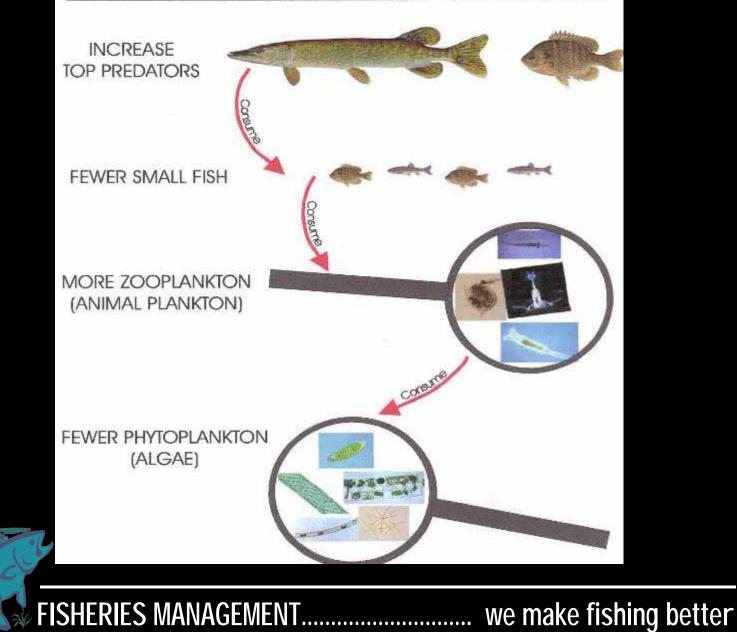
Big Muskego Lake



Biomanipulation Definition; "In lakes, trophic cascades are used to improve water quality through biomanipulation, a management practice in which humans intentionally remove whole species from ecosystems. The goal of biomanipulation is to reduce the concentration of harmful phytoplankton, such as toxic blue-green algae. The most direct method to control harmful phytoplankton blooms is to reduce inputs of nutrients such as phosphorus that drive their growth. In cases where the arrival of nutrients to the ecosystem is delayed or slow to develop, biomanipulation can be used to hasten the decline of harmful phytoplankton. The stocking of game fish (or their protection from harvest using special regulations) triggers a trophic cascade with decreases in the biomass of smaller-bodied fish, increases in the biomass of herbivorous zooplankton, and decreases in the biomass of harmful phytoplankton. In some cases planktoneating fish have been removed directly by lake managers. In addition, the removal of bottom-feeding fish from shallow lakes leads to increases in rooted vegetation and increased water clarity as the rooted plants stabilize the sediments. This transition involves a trophic cascade, as herbivorous zooplankton increase in biomass and consume phytoplankton, but also involves the direct effects of rooted vegetation on sediment stability and nutrient cycling." Stephen Carpenter, Director of the Center for Limnology, University of Wisconsin, Madison.



BIOMANIPULATION TO MAINTAIN PLANT-DOMINATED STATE

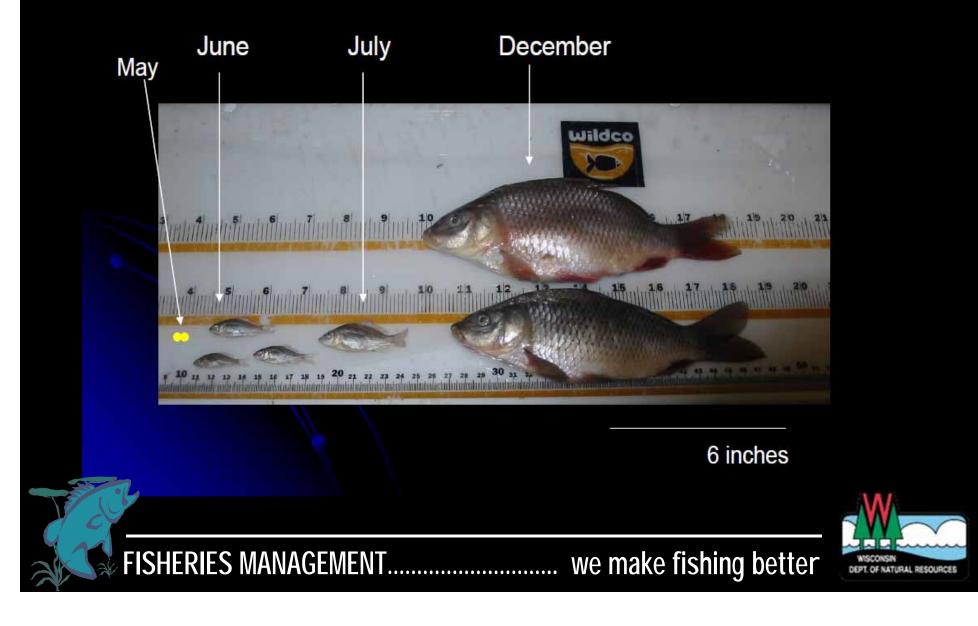


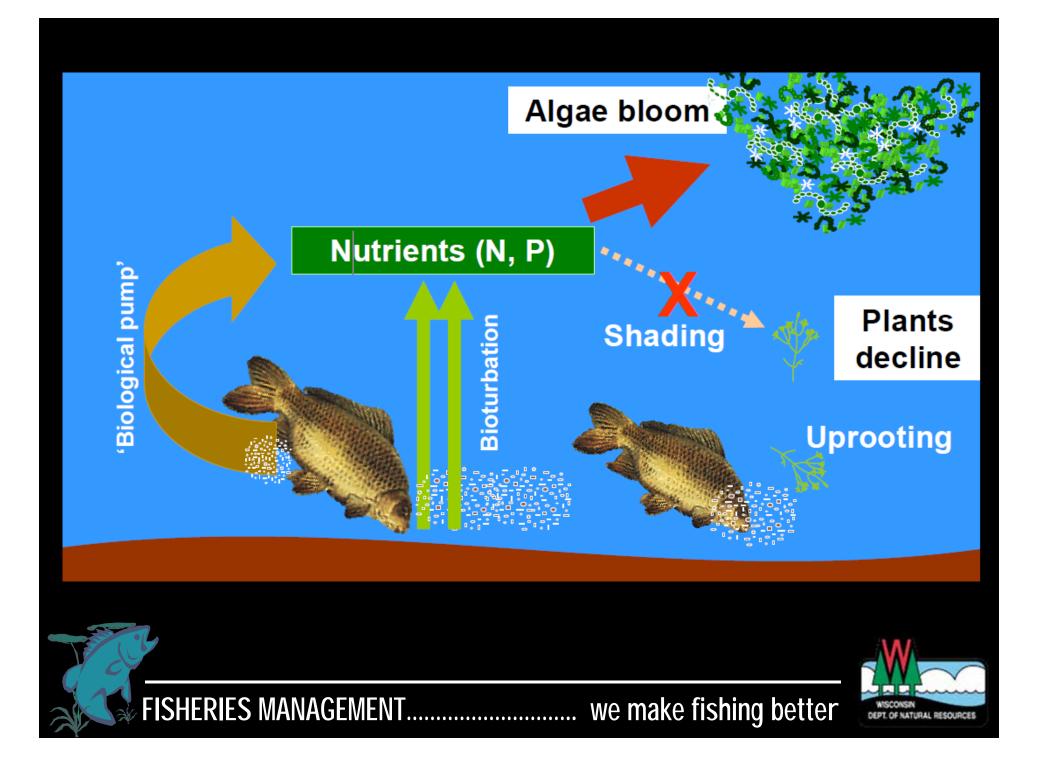


Common Carp – Aquatic Invasive Species



Carp Grow Very Fast!







Habitat is Critical!



Q ABOUT ¥ BEST PRACTICES ₩ GRANTS ₩ **RESULTS** ¥ RESOURCES ¥

350 FT: NATIVE PLANTINGS

Improve wildlife habitat, natural beauty, and privacy, and decrease runoff.

Native Plantings include grasses and wildflowers with shrubs and trees. Choose an option based on your property and interests - from bird/butterfly habitat to a low-growing garden showcasing your lake view.

LEARN MORE

DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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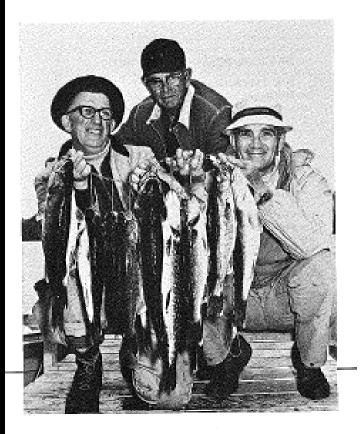
Fisheries Habitat Improvement and Protection

- Dam & Culvert Removal
- Fish cribs, tree drops.
- Proper aquatic plant management.
- Erosion and sedimentation control.
- Watershed management, nutrient loading.
- Sensitive area designations & habitat protection.



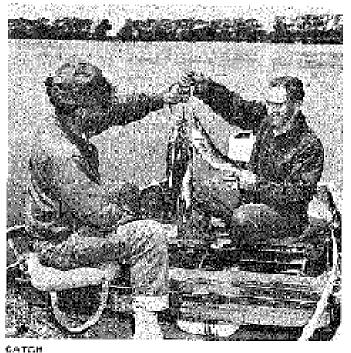


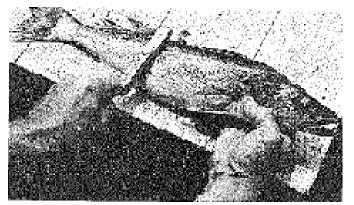
Wisconsin Walleye Waters



DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES BOX 450 MADISON, WISCONSIN 53701

Pub. 241-71

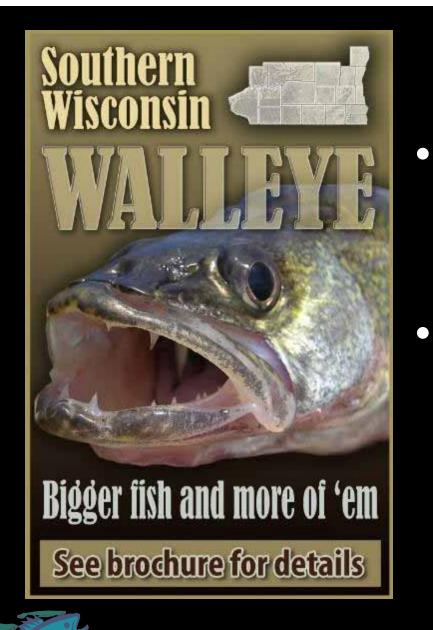




SCALING



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Special Regulations

- 18" minimum length limit, daily bag limit of 3
- Waukesha, Washington, Walworth, Kenosha, Sheboygan & Racine Counties





Eagle Spring Lake

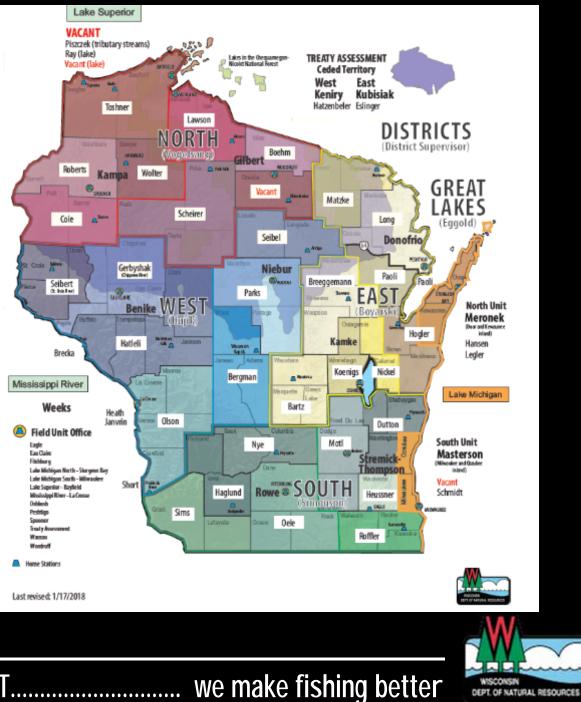








Fisheries Biologist



FISHERIES MANAGEMENT.....

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- We need to utilize the <u>best available</u> <u>science</u> to support management decisions.
- We need to identify <u>limiting factors</u> in fisheries management to improve fishing opportunity.
- Habitat Protection and Enhancement are critical to healthy fisheries and better water quality.



Benjamin Heussner 414 303 0109 benjamin.heussner@wisconsin.gov



Thank you!

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT..... we make fishing better

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Increased anthropogenic changes have had a profound influence on fisheries habitat, water quality and fish populations. Most notably, significant changes to some southern Wisconsin waters include increased nutrient loading, increased eutrophication and aquatic invasive species introductions. Changes to fisheries habitat and water quality have resulted in the increased need for supplemental stocking of desirable gamefish populations to maintain species diversity and abundance. The WDNR Bureau of Fisheries Management takes into consideration a broad array of factors when making stocking decisions including genetic conservation, natural reproductive success, interspecies competition, forage availability and cost effectiveness. The purpose of this presentation is to inform the audience of the WDNR's current practices, procedures and policies and how they help guide sound fisheries management decisions.