

SRCL – Fall YOY Walleye EF Summary

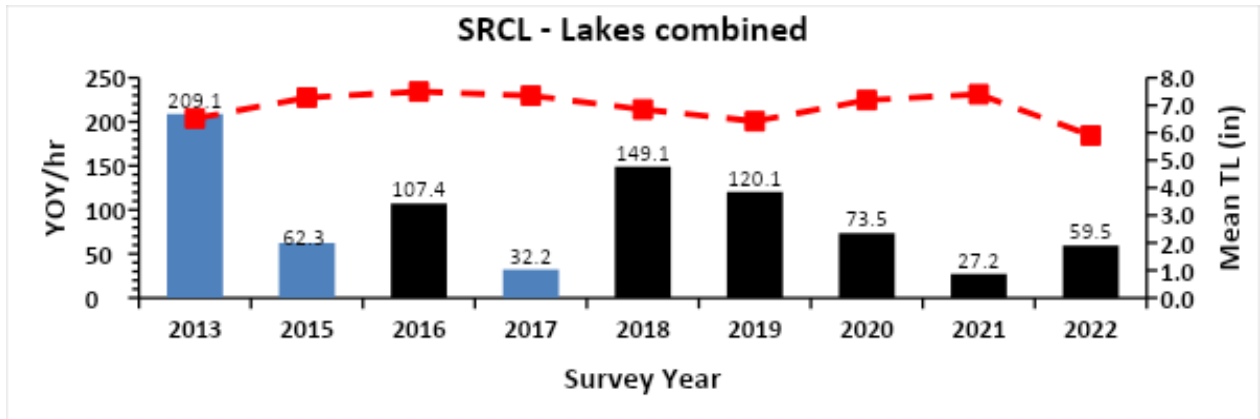


Figure 1. Catch per unit effort of Fall young-of-the-year (YOY/hr) Walleye collected from the Sauk River Chain of Lakes (SRCL) October 10 – October 12, 2022. Walleye fry were stocked at a rate of 1,000 fry/littoral acre (1,030,000 fry) during odd numbered years from 1999 - 2017. Blue bars indicate stocked years and black bars represent naturally reproduced years. Red symbols and dashed line indicate the average length of YOY walleye caught during that sample year.

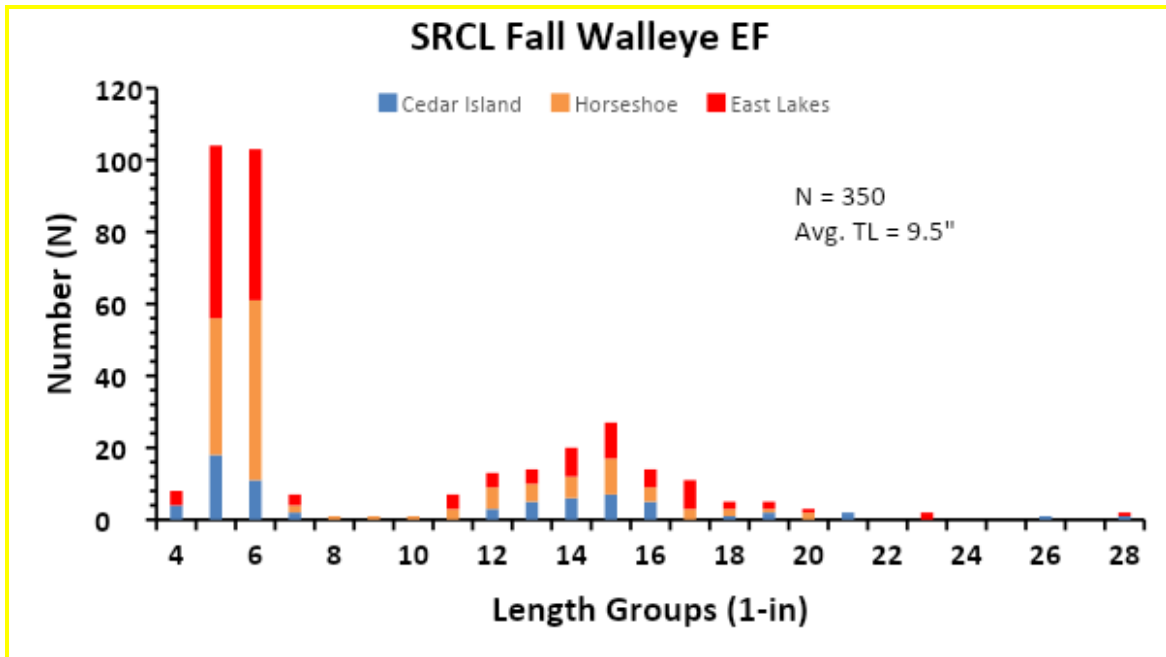


Figure 2. Length frequency of Walleye caught during Fall YOY electrofishing 2022.

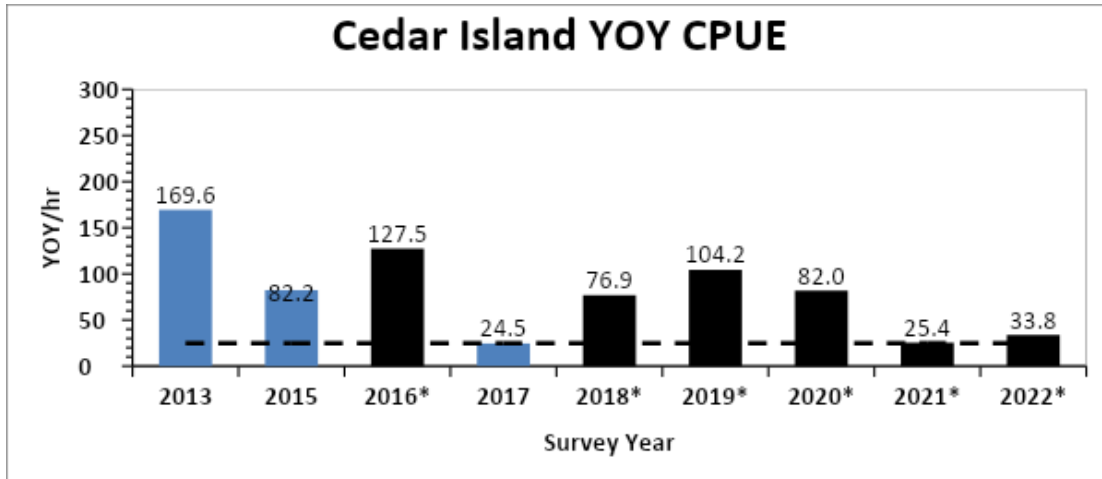


Figure 3. Catch per unit effort of Fall young-of-the-year (YOY/hr) Walleye collected from Cedar Island Lake. Walleye have not been stocked since 2017. Anything above 25/hr (dashed line) is considered successful

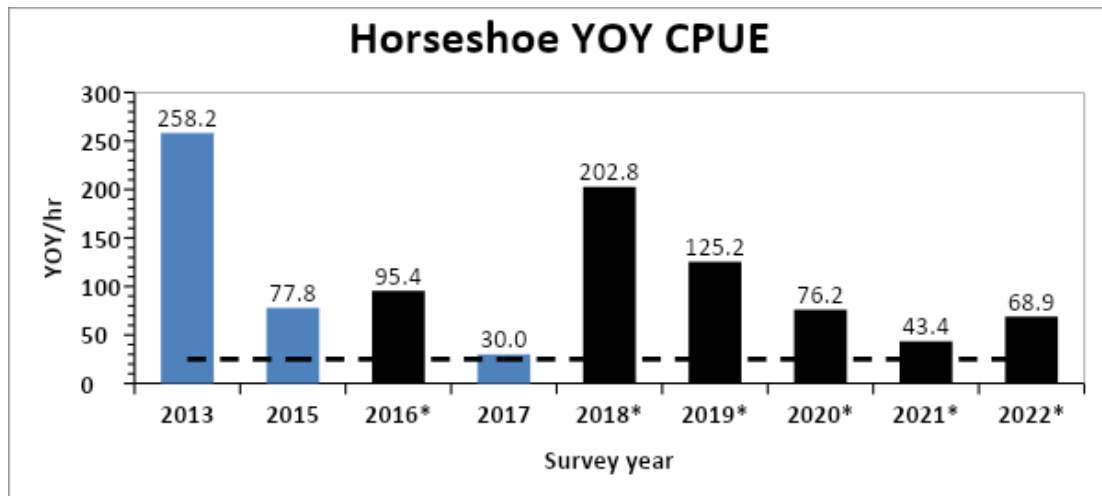


Figure 4. Catch per unit effort of Fall young-of-the-year (YOY/hr) Walleye collected from Horseshoe Lake. Fall YOY Walleye electrofishing was not conducted in 2011. Walleye have not been stocked since 2017. Anything above 25/hr (dashed line) is considered successful

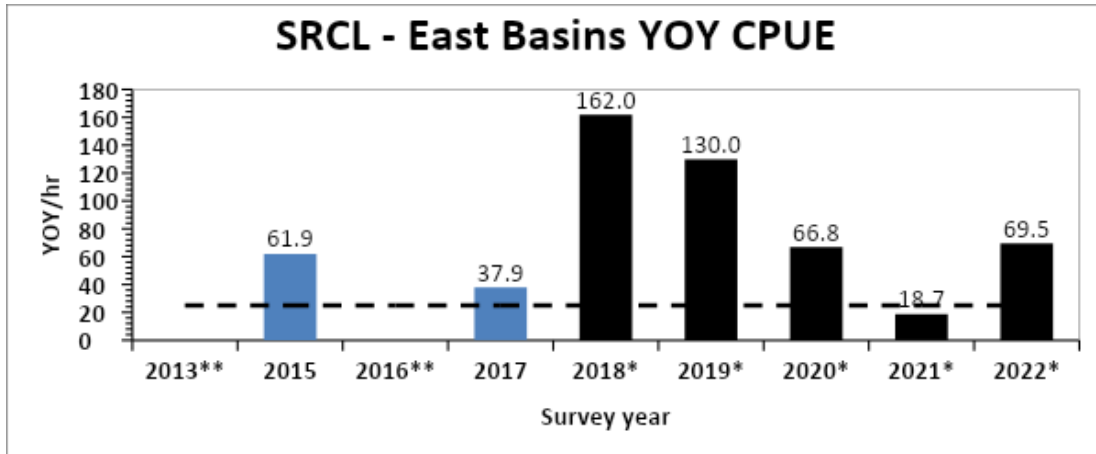


Figure 5. Catch per unit effort of Fall young-of-the-year (YOY/hr) Walleye collected from the East Basins. Fall YOY Walleye electrofishing was not conducted in 2013 or 2016. Walleye have not been stocked since 2017. Anything above 25/hr (dashed line) is considered successful

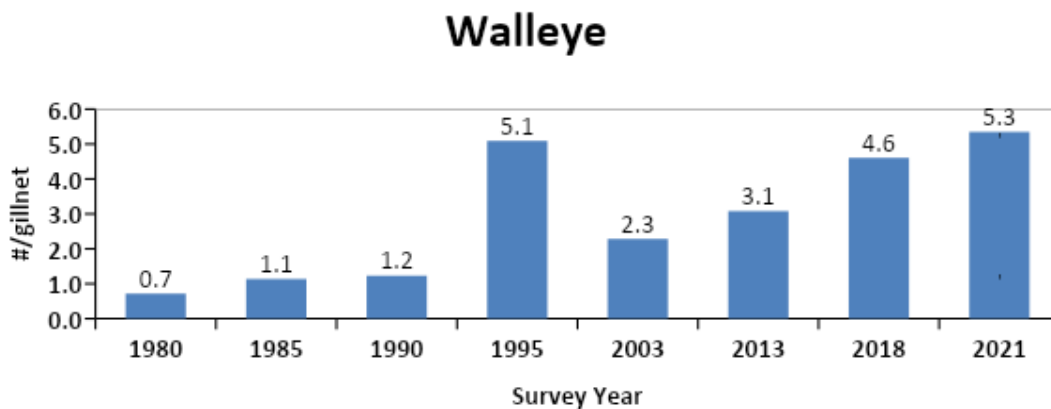


Figure 6. Catch rates of Walleye collected during summer gill net surveys 1980 – 2021. The catch in 2021 was the highest on record. From 1999 – 2017 Walleye were managed by fry stocking during odd numbered years. Prior to 1999 Walleye were managed through fingerling stocking and since 2017 the Walleye population has been sustained through natural reproduction.

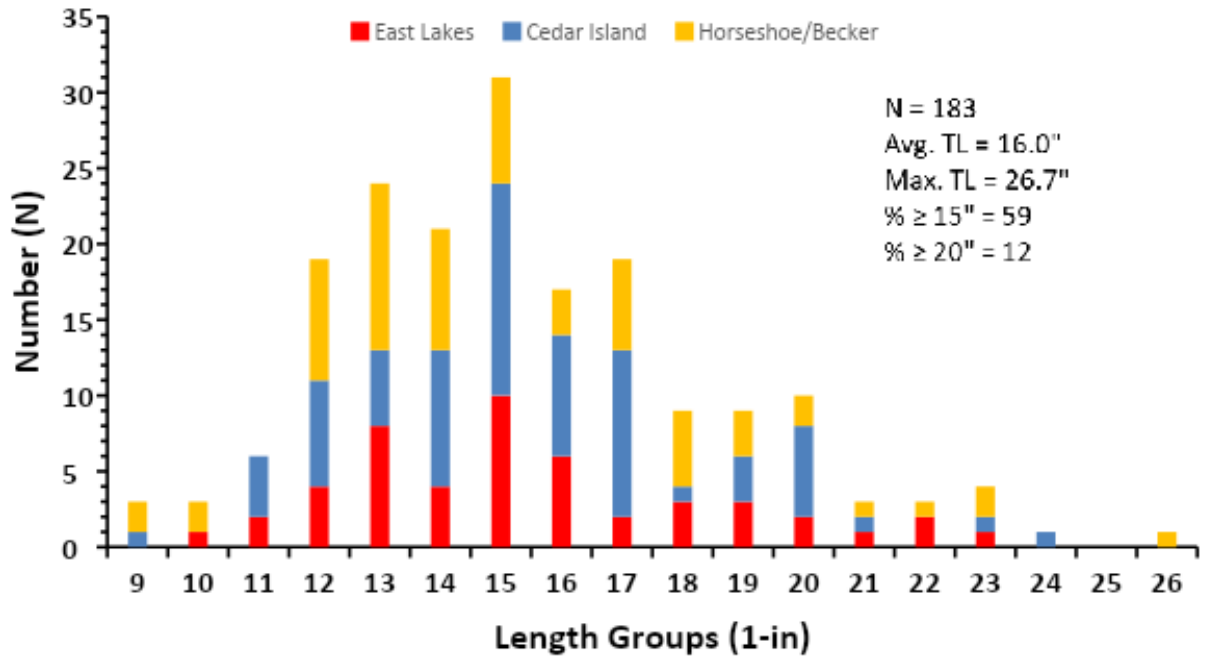


Figure 7. Length frequency of Walleye collected during summer gill net survey August 2 – August 20, 2021.