

# WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

## Creel Survey Report Minocqua Lake, 2024-2025 Oneida County



Treaty Fisheries Publication

Created by  
DNR Treaty Fisheries Technician:  
Eric Brown  
&  
DNR Treaty Fisheries Biologists:  
Jason Halverson & Mark Love



# Contents

Introduction .....	1
General Lake Information .....	2
Location .....	2
Physical Characteristics .....	2
Seasons Surveyed.....	2
Weather .....	2
Fishing Regulations.....	2
Species Catch And Harvest Information .....	2
Creel Survey Results And Discussion.....	3
Survey Logistics.....	3
General Angler Information .....	3
Results By Species.....	3
Acknowledgments.....	4
Summary Tables	
Table 1. Sportfishing Effort Summary .....	5
Table 2. Creel Survey Synopses.....	6
Species Catch And Harvest Figures	
Gamefish	
Figure 1. Walleye .....	7
Figure 2. Northern pike .....	8
Figure 3. Muskellunge .....	9
Figure 4. Smallmouth bass.....	10
Figure 5. Largemouth bass .....	11
Panfish	
Figure 6. Yellow perch .....	12
Figure 7. Bluegill.....	13
Figure 8. Black crappie .....	14
Figure 9. Pumpkinseed .....	15
Figure 10. Rock bass.....	16
Figure 11. Cisco .....	17

## Introduction

Fish populations can fluctuate due to a variety of factors including natural forces like climate, reproductive success, predation and competition. Human activities such as fish harvest, stocking, habitat change and invasive species introduction can also have significant impacts. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) fisheries crews regularly conduct fishery surveys on lakes and reservoirs to gather the information needed to monitor changes, identify concerns, evaluate past management actions and to prescribe fishery management strategies. Netting and electrofishing surveys are used to gather data on the status of fish populations and communities, measuring such parameters as species composition, population size, reproductive success, size and age distribution and growth rates. Harvest is another key component of fisheries that we need to measure.

On many lakes in the Ceded Territory of northern Wisconsin, harvest of fish is divided between sport anglers and the six Ojibwe bands who harvest fish under rights reserved by federal treaties. The tribes harvest fish primarily using spearing, a highly efficient method, during a relatively short time in the spring. Every fish in the spear harvest is counted and reported, creating a complete census of the harvest.

We also measure the sport angler harvest to assess its impact on the fishery. It would be highly impractical and very costly to conduct a complete census of every angler who fishes on a lake, so we conduct creel surveys instead.

A creel survey is an assessment tool used to sample the fishing activities of anglers on a body of water to make estimates of harvest and other fishery parameters. Creel survey clerks work on randomly-selected days and shifts, forty hours per week. The survey is conducted during daylight hours throughout the open season for gamefish from the first Saturday in May through the first Sunday in

March. Creel surveys are not conducted in November when fishing effort is low and ice conditions are often unsafe.

Creel survey clerks travel their lakes using a boat or snowmobile to count the number of anglers at predetermined times and to interview anglers who have completed their fishing trip. Data are collected on what species they fished for, catch, harvest, lengths of fish harvested, marks (fin clips or tags) and hours of fishing effort. Collecting completed-trip data provides the most accurate assessment of angling activities, and it avoids the need to disturb anglers while they are fishing.

A computer program is used to estimate catch and harvest of each species, catch and harvest rates and fishing effort by month, as well as for the year in total. Keep in mind that these are estimates based on the best information available and not a complete accounting of effort, catch and harvest. Accurate estimates require that we sample a sufficient and representative portion of the angling activity on a lake. The accuracy of creel survey results depends on good cooperation and truthful responses by anglers when a creel clerk interviews them.

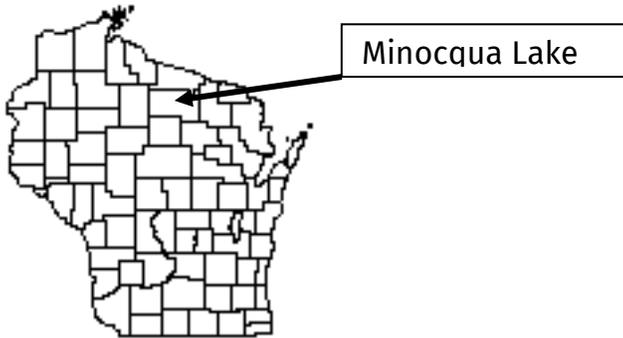
You may have encountered a DNR creel survey clerk on a recent fishing trip. We appreciate your cooperation during an interview. The survey only takes a few minutes of your time and it gives the DNR valuable information needed for management of the fishery.

This report provides estimates of:

1. Overall fishing effort (pressure)
2. Fishing effort directed at each species
3. Numbers of fish caught and harvested
4. Catch and harvest rates

Also included are a physical description of Minocqua Lake, discussion of results of the survey and detailed summaries by species of fishing effort, catch and harvest.

# General Lake Information



## LOCATION

Minocqua Lake is located in Oneida County near the Town of Minocqua.

## PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Minocqua Lake is a 1,360-acre drainage lake with a maximum depth of 60 feet. Littoral substrate consists primarily of sand, muck, gravel, and lesser amounts of rubble. Minocqua Lake contains soft, slightly acidic, clear water of moderate transparency.

## SEASONS SURVEYED

The period referred to in this report as the 2024-25 fishing season ran from May 4, 2024, through March 2, 2025. The summer creel survey ran from May 4 through Oct. 31, 2024, and the winter creel survey ran from Dec. 1, 2024, through March 2, 2025. \*Walleye were catch and release only until harvest opened on May 07, 2024.

## WEATHER

Ice-out on Minocqua Lake was around mid-April 2024. Fishable ice formed on Minocqua Lake in early December 2024.

## FISHING REGULATIONS

The following seasons, daily bag limits and length limits were in place on Minocqua Lake during the 2024-25 fishing season:

SPECIES	SEASON	BAG LIMIT	MIN. SIZE
Largemouth bass	5/ 04 - 3/ 02	5*	None
Smallmouth bass	6/ 15 - 3/ 02	5*	None
*Bass species have a combined bag limit of 5. Catch & release is open all year.			
Muskellunge	5/ 25 - 12/ 31	1	50"
On open water			
Northern pike	5/ 04 - 3/ 02	5	None
Walleye	5/ 07 - 3/ 02	1	18"
22"- 28" protected slot			
Panfish	Open all year	25	None
Rock bass	Open all year	None	None

# Species Catch And Harvest Information

Summaries of angling effort, catch and harvest information for each species are in Table 2 and Figures 1-11, along with a comparison of these statistics with the previous creel survey in Table 2. Information about species with fishing seasons extending beyond March 2, 2025, should be considered minimum estimates. Each species page has up to five graphs depicting the following:

- DIRECTED FISHING EFFORT**  
Estimated number of hours during each month that anglers spent fishing for a species.
- TOTAL CATCH AND HARVEST**  
Estimated number of fish of the indicated species caught or harvested by all anglers, regardless of targeted species.
- SPECIFIC CATCH AND HARVEST RATES**  
Estimated number of hours it takes an angler to catch or harvest a fish of the indicated species. Only information from anglers who were specifically targeting that species is reported.

- 4. LENGTH OF HARVESTED FISH**  
All fish of a species that were measured by the clerk during the entire creel survey season.
- 5. LARGEST AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF HARVESTED FISH**  
Largest and average (mean) length of a species of fish harvested. Only fish measured by the creel survey clerk are reported.

## Creel Survey Results And Discussion

### SURVEY LOGISTICS

We encountered no unusual problems conducting the survey or calculating the projections contained in the report. This was the fifth time the DNR conducted a creel survey on Minocqua Lake. The last creel survey took place during 2009-10.

### GENERAL ANGLER INFORMATION

Anglers spent 56,194 hours, or 41.3 hours per acre, fishing Minocqua Lake during the 2024-25 season (Table 1). That was more than the Oneida County average of 32.3 hours per acre, and less than the fishing effort documented during the 2009-10 creel survey (56.0 hours per acre). June was the most heavily fished month (9,293 hours). Creel clerks were able to conduct 734 interviews throughout the survey.

### RESULTS BY SPECIES

#### **WALLEYE** (Table 2, Figure 1)

Fishing effort directed at walleye was 11,177 hours during the season. Fishing effort for walleye was highest in January (2,017 hours). Total catch of walleye was 2,342 fish, and total harvest was 378 fish. Highest catch (409 fish) occurred in July, and highest harvest (105 fish) occurred in June. Anglers fished an estimated 8.3 hours to catch, and 41.1 hours to harvest a walleye during the survey. Mean length of harvested walleye was 19.7 inches, and the largest measured was a 22.1-inch fish.

#### **NORTHERN PIKE** (Table 2, Figure 2)

Fishing effort directed at northern pike was 9,481 hours during the season. Northern pike fishing effort was greatest in January (2,697 hours). Total catch of northern pike was 3,009 fish, and total harvest was 491 fish. Anglers fished an estimated 4.7 hours to catch a northern pike during the survey. Mean length of harvested northern pike was 21.9 inches, and the largest measured was a 29.5-inch fish.

#### **MUSKELLUNGE** (Table 2, Figure 3)

Anglers spent 4,873 hours targeting muskellunge during the season. Muskellunge fishing effort was greatest in July (1,577 hours). Total catch of muskellunge was 267 fish, and the highest catch (106 fish) occurred in October. Anglers fished an estimated 20.7 hours to catch a muskellunge, and there was no documented harvest during the survey.

#### **SMALLMOUTH BASS** (Table 2, Figure 4)

Fishing effort targeted at smallmouth bass was 9,733 hours during the season. Smallmouth bass fishing effort was greatest in August (2,739 hours). Total catch of smallmouth bass was 3,360 fish, with 71 fish harvested. Highest catch (1,055 fish) occurred in August. Anglers fished an estimated 4.0 hours to catch a smallmouth bass during the survey. Mean length of harvested smallmouth bass was 13.1 inches, and the largest measured was a 17.1-inch fish.

#### **LARGEMOUTH BASS** (Table 2, Figure 5)

Largemouth bass received the most fishing effort of any gamefish species during the season. Anglers spent 17,282 hours targeting largemouth bass. Largemouth bass fishing effort was greatest in August (3,332 hours). Total catch of largemouth bass was 18,254 fish, and total harvest was 1,357 fish. The highest catch (4,111 fish) occurred in August. Anglers fished an estimated 1.3 hours to catch a largemouth bass during the survey. Mean length of harvested largemouth bass was 13.8 inches, and the largest measured was a 21.8-inch fish.

**YELLOW PERCH** (Table 2, Figure 6)

Yellow perch received 15,403 hours of directed fishing effort. Total catch of yellow perch was 10,153 fish, and total harvest was 2,456 fish. Mean length of yellow perch harvested was 8.4 inches, and the largest measured was a 10.8-inch fish.

**BLUEGILL** (Table 2, Figure 7)

Bluegill received 27,687 hours of directed fishing effort. Total catch of bluegill was 85,861 fish, and total harvest was 24,157 fish. Mean length of bluegill harvested was 7.6 inches, and the largest measured was a 10.4-inch fish.

**BLACK CRAPPIE** (Table 2, Figure 8)

Black crappie were the most sought after panfish species during the survey. Fishing effort directed at black crappie was 27,710 hours. Anglers caught 21,674 black crappie and harvested 8,658 fish. Mean length of black crappie harvested was 10.5 inches, and the largest measured was a 13.8-inch fish.

**PUMPKINSEED** (Table 2, Figure 9)

Pumpkinseed received 9,226 hours of directed fishing effort. Anglers caught 5,647 pumpkinseed and harvested 2,655 fish. Mean length of pumpkinseed harvested was 7.4 inches, and the largest measured was a 9.6-inch fish.

**ROCK BASS** (Table 2, Figure 10)

Rock bass received 172 hours of directed fishing effort. Anglers caught 1,997 rock bass and harvested 265 fish. Mean length of rock bass harvested was 7.6 inches, and the largest measured was a 9.1-inch fish.

**CISCO** (Table 2, Figure 11)

Cisco received 78 hours of directed fishing effort. Anglers caught 25 cisco and harvested 11 fish. Two harvested cisco were measured at 17.5 and 17.6 inches.

**BULLHEAD SPECIES**

Bullhead species received no directed fishing effort. Anglers caught 25 bullhead, and one bullhead was measured at 13.0 inches.

**BOWFIN**

Bowhead received no directed fishing effort. Anglers caught 27 bowfin and harvested none.

## Acknowledgements

The DNR thanks all the anglers who took the time to offer information about their fishing trip to the creel clerk. The survey would not have been possible without their cooperation.

We also thank our cooperator, Town of Minocqua, who generously allowed the DNR to keep a boat and snowmobile on their property during this survey.

Completion of this survey was possible because of the efforts of the following DNR fisheries management staff: John Kubisiak, Lawrence Eslinger, Jason Halverson, Mark Love, Eric Brown and Bob Consolo. Creel clerks on Minocqua Lake during the survey period were Garret Staab, John Davis, Jerry Storke, Connor Ledvina and Jacob Cafferty.

Additional copies of this report, and those covering other local lakes, can be obtained from the DNR Woodruff Service Center or online at:

<http://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Fishing/north/trtycrslrvys.html>

Table 1. Sportfishing effort summary, Minocqua Lake, 2024-25 season; compared to 2009-10 creel results, Oneida County averages, and Ceded Territory averages.

MONTH	NUMBER OF ANGLER PARTY INTERVIEWS	TOTAL ANGLER HOURS	TOTAL ANGLER HOURS/ACRE	2009-10 TOTAL ANGLER HOURS/ACRE	ONEIDA COUNTY AVERAGE HOURS/ACRE	CEDED TERRITORY AVERAGE HOURS/ACRE
May	88	6,044	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.7
June	68	9,293	6.8	6.9	6.1	6.0
July	77	8,942	6.6	7.5	6.9	6.4
August	65	7,708	5.7	7.5	5.4	5.0
September	79	4,889	3.6	6.3	3.3	3.1
October	45	2,581	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.4
December	138	5,234	3.8	3.4	1.1	1.0
January	81	5,746	4.2	7.4	1.5	1.7
February	73	4,948	3.6	8.3	1.5	1.6
March	20	811	0.6	2.6	0.2	0.2
Summer Total	422	39,456	29.0	34.3	27.8	26.5
Winter Total	312	16,739	12.3	21.7	4.7	4.6
Grand Total	734	56,194	41.3	56.0	32.3	30.7

Note: Summer is May-October; Winter is December-March

**Number of Angler Party Interviews** is the number of groups of anglers interviewed by the creel clerk. A party is considered the members of a group who fish together in the same boat, ice shanty or from shore. The clerk fills out one interview form for each group of anglers. The number of individual anglers actually contacted by the clerk is usually much greater than the number of groups listed in this table since most groups consist of more than one angler.

**Total Angler Hours** is the estimated total number of hours that anglers spent fishing on Minocqua Lake during each month surveyed.

**Total Angler Hours/Acre** is the total angler hours divided by the area of the lake in acres. This is useful in order to compare effort on Minocqua Lake to other lakes.

**2009-10 Total Angler Hours/Acre** is the total angler hours divided by the area of the lake in acres. This is from the previous creel survey that took place on Minocqua Lake.

**County Average Hours/Acre** is the average angler effort in hours per acre for county lakes that have been surveyed since 1990. This value is useful for fishing pressure comparisons with other waters.

**Ceded Territory Average Hours/Acre** is the average angler effort in hours per acre for inland lakes in the Ceded Territory that have been surveyed since 1990. This value can be used to compare Minocqua Lake to other lakes in northern Wisconsin.

Table 2. Comparison of creel survey synopses, Minocqua Lake, 2024-25 and 2009-10 fishing seasons.

CREEL YEAR: 2024-25

SPECIES	DIRECTED EFFORT (HOURS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	TOTAL CATCH	SPECIFIC CATCH RATE (HRS/FISH)	TOTAL HARVEST	SPECIFIC HARVEST RATE (HRS/FISH)	MEAN LENGTH OF HARVESTED FISH
Walleye	11,177	8.4%	2,342	8.3	378	41.1	19.7
Northern pike	9,481	7.1%	3,009	4.7	491	19.7	21.9
Muskellunge	4,873	3.7%	267	20.7	0	*	**
Smallmouth bass	9,733	7.3%	3,360	4.0	71	465.9	13.1
Largemouth bass	17,282	13.0%	18,254	1.3	1,357	17.4	13.8
Yellow perch	15,403	11.6%	10,153	1.9	2,456	7.2	8.4
Bluegill	27,687	20.8%	85,861	0.3	24,157	1.2	7.6
Black crappie	27,710	20.9%	21,674	1.3	8,658	3.2	10.5
Pumpkinseed	9,226	6.9%	5,647	2.2	2,655	4.5	7.4
Rock bass	172	0.1%	1,997	4.1	265	13.3	7.6
Cisco	78	0.1%	25	18.7	11	18.7	17.6
Bullhead species	0	0.0%	25	*	0	*	13.0
Bowfin	0	0.0%	27	*	0	*	**

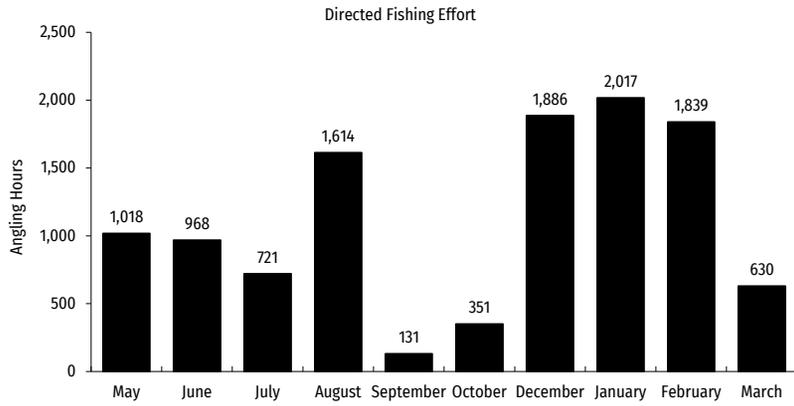
CREEL YEAR: 2009-10

SPECIES	DIRECTED EFFORT (HOURS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL	TOTAL CATCH	SPECIFIC CATCH RATE (HRS/FISH)	TOTAL HARVEST	SPECIFIC HARVEST RATE (HRS/FISH)	MEAN LENGTH OF HARVESTED FISH
Walleye	23,819	16.1%	618	38.5	164	144.9	18.1
Northern pike	16,238	10.9%	2,638	13.9	534	33.7	24.3
Muskellunge	18,571	12.5%	284	88.5	0	*	**
Smallmouth bass	8,892	6.0%	4,337	2.7	0	*	**
Largemouth bass	15,058	10.2%	21,407	0.9	68	588.2	15.8
Yellow perch	16,489	11.1%	8,129	2.2	2,334	7.6	8.8
Bluegill	26,580	17.9%	36,263	0.8	13,197	2.0	7.1
Black crappie	21,510	14.5%	13,852	1.6	7,313	3.0	10.4
Pumpkinseed	633	0.4%	990	0.9	297	2.2	6.4
Rock bass	527	0.4%	2,899	1.1	152	*	7.4

Note: If a species is not shown in a table, no data was collected by the creel clerks for that species.

\* Indicates that no fish of this species were caught or harvested (depending on the column) by anglers who specifically targeted this species.

\*\* Indicates that no fish were measured by the creel clerks for this species.



## Walleye

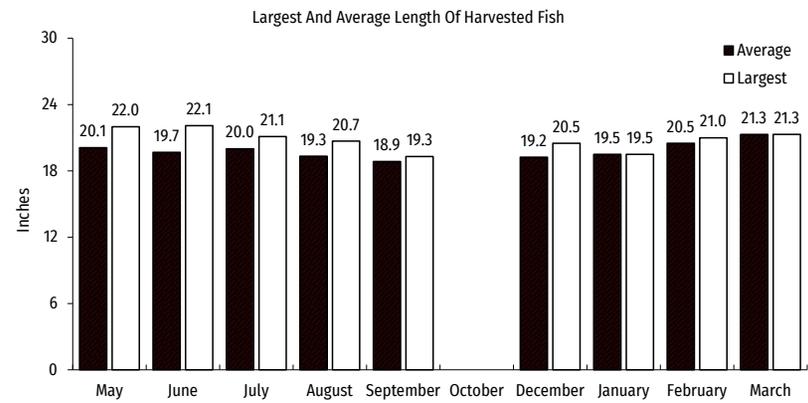
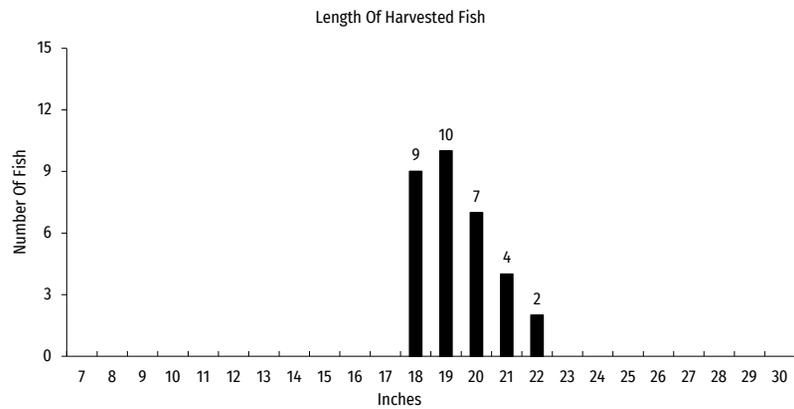
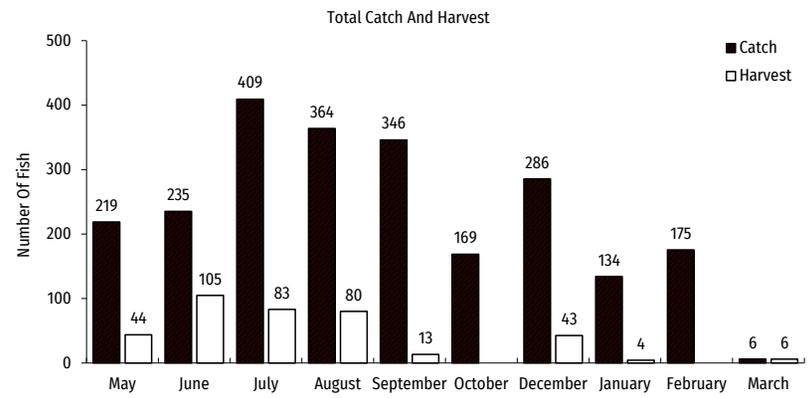
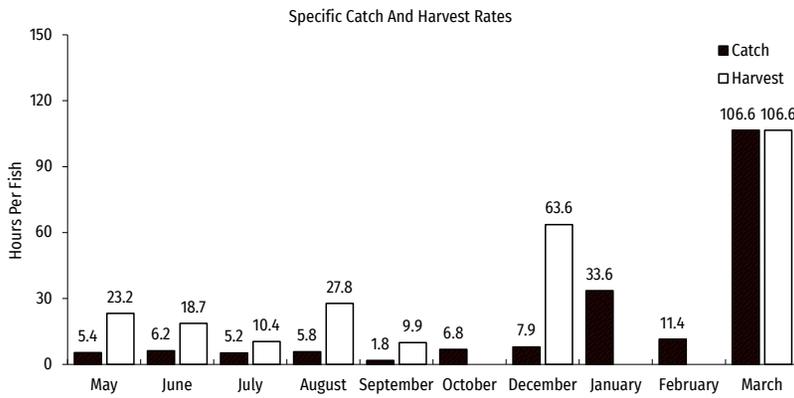
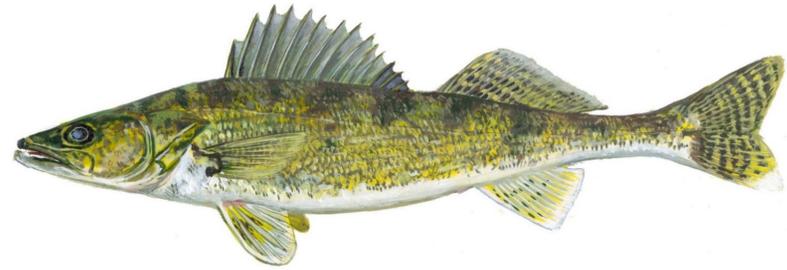


Figure 1. Walleye fishing effort, catch, harvest and length distribution, Minocqua Lake, during 2024-25.

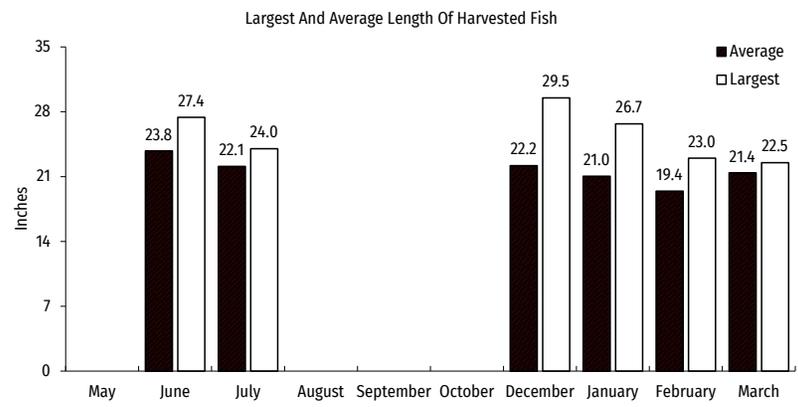
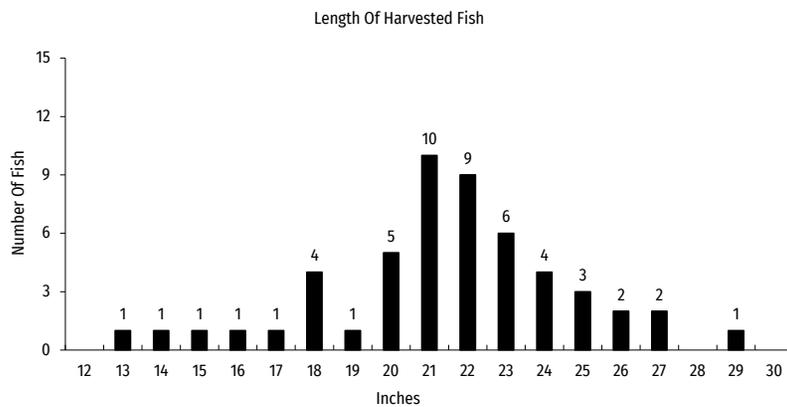
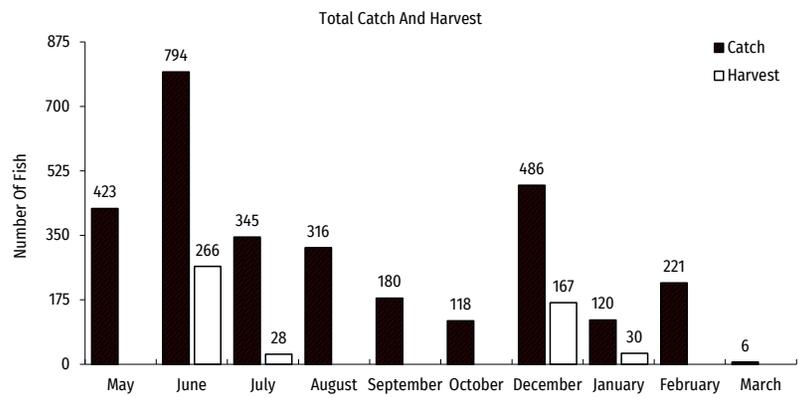
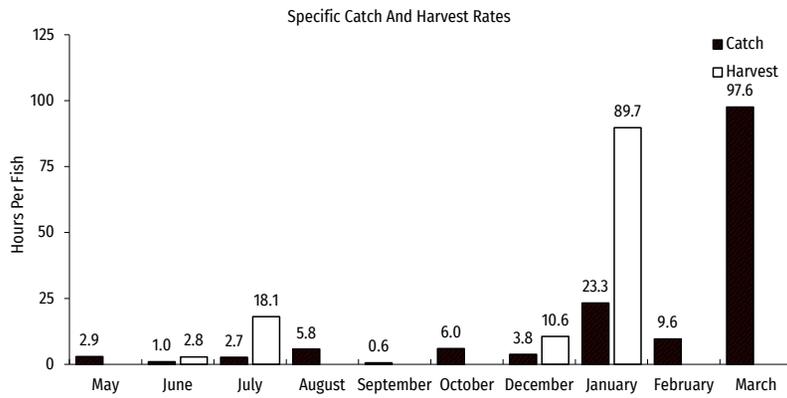
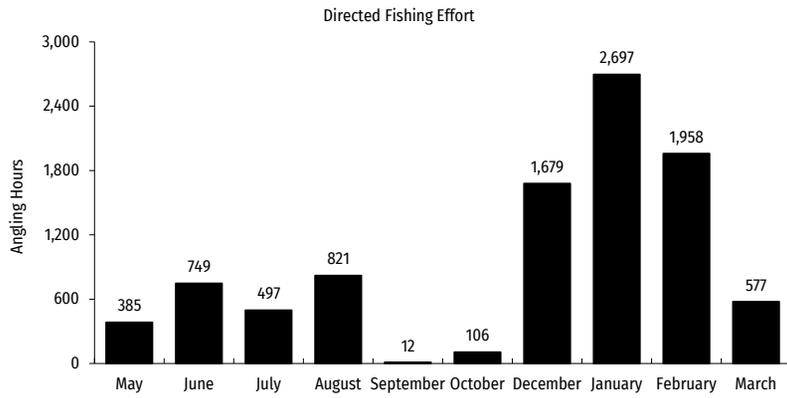
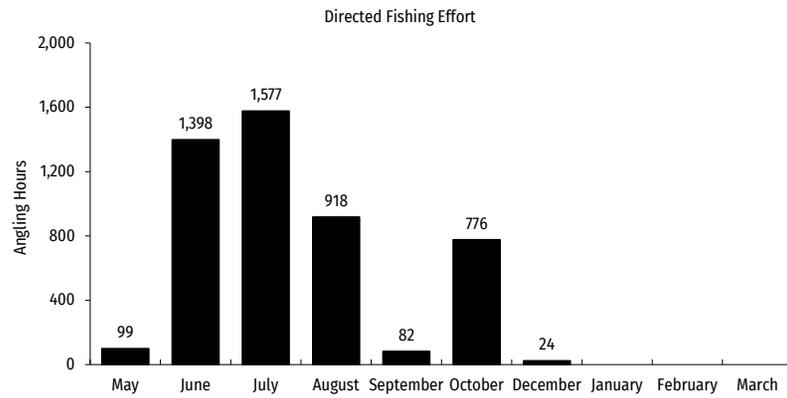


Figure 2. Northern pike fishing effort, catch, harvest and length distribution, Minocqua Lake, during 2024-25.



## Muskellunge

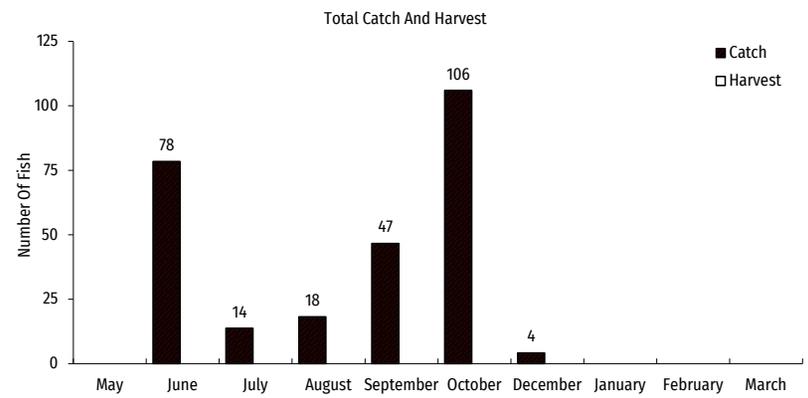
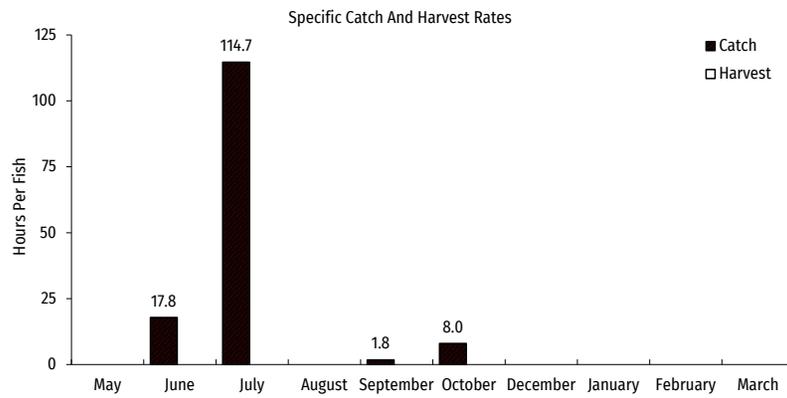


Figure 3. Muskellunge fishing effort, catch and harvest, Minocqua Lake, during 2024-25.

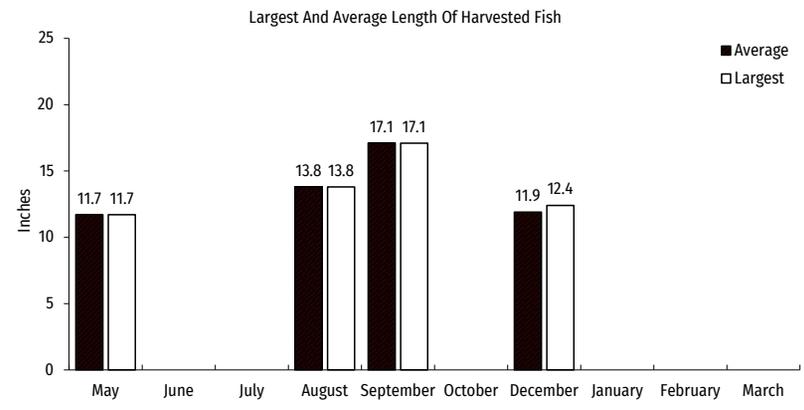
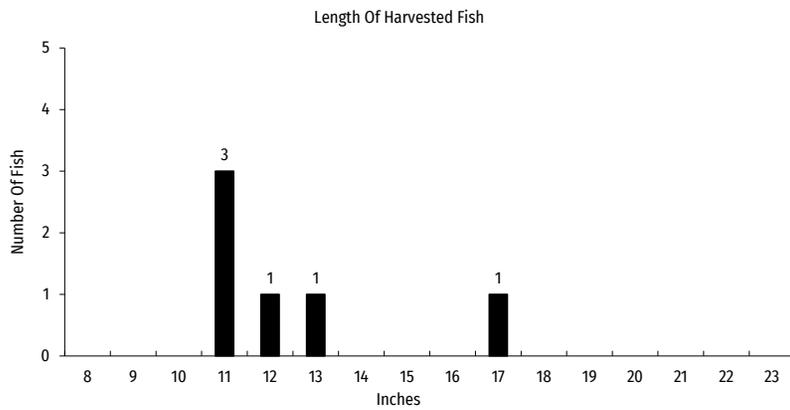
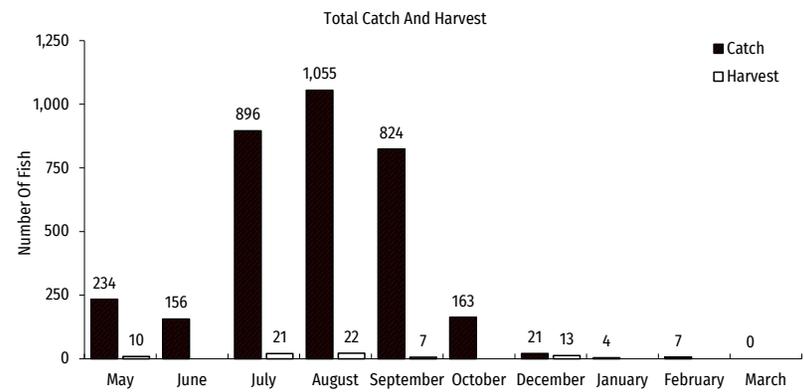
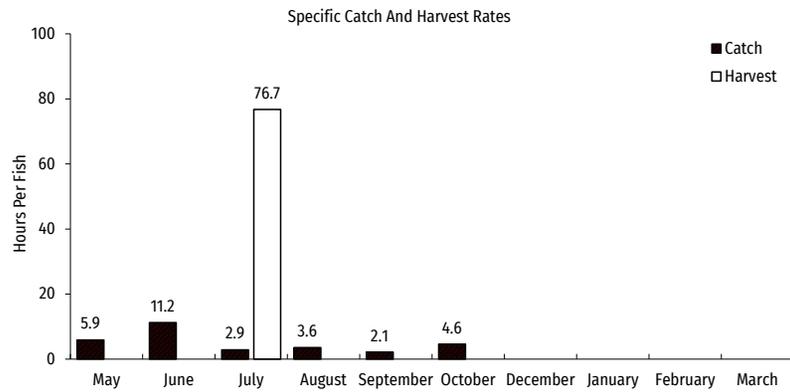
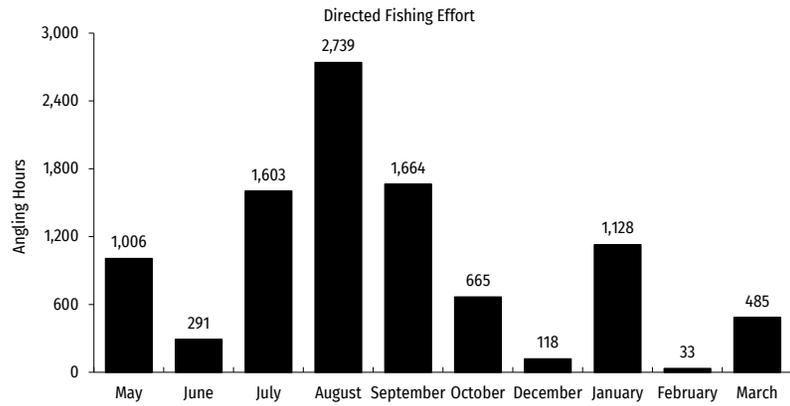


Figure 4. Smallmouth bass fishing effort, catch, harvest and length distribution, Minocqua Lake, during 2024-25.

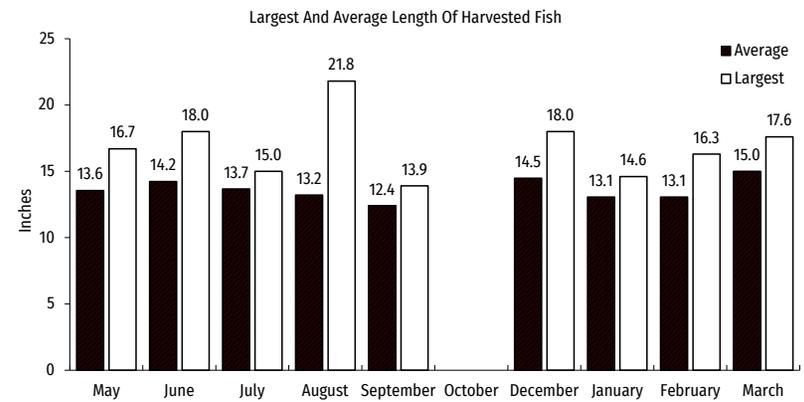
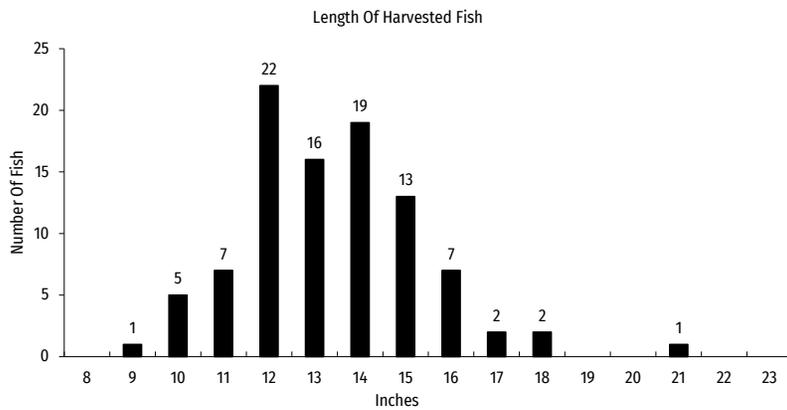
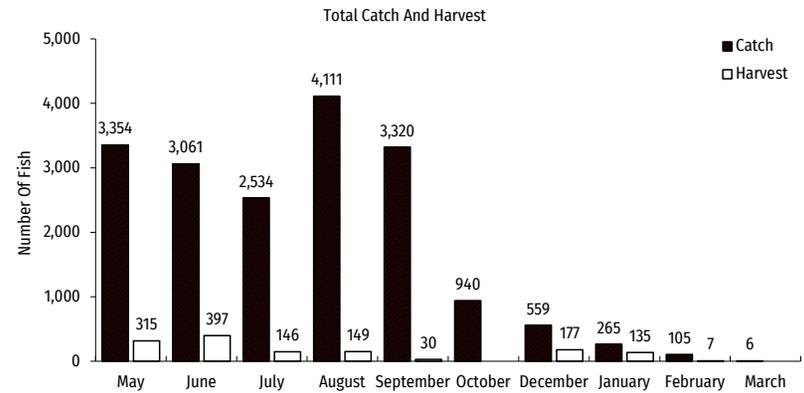
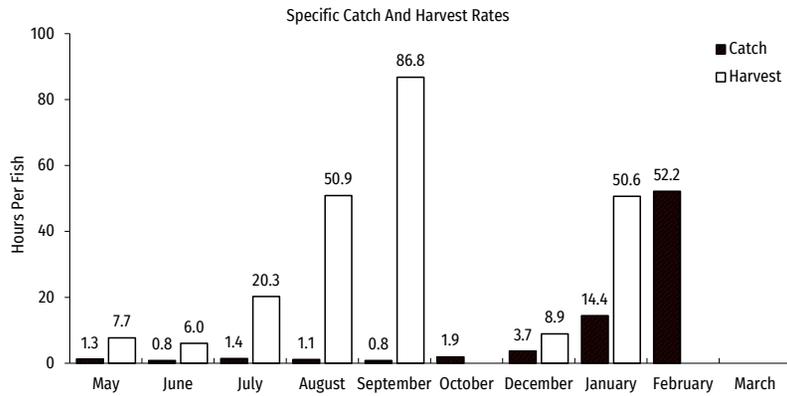
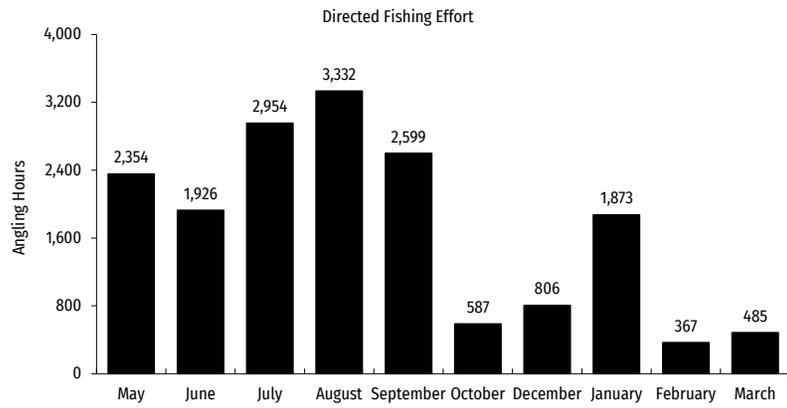


Figure 5. Largemouth bass fishing effort, catch, harvest and length distribution, Minocqua Lake, during 2024-25.

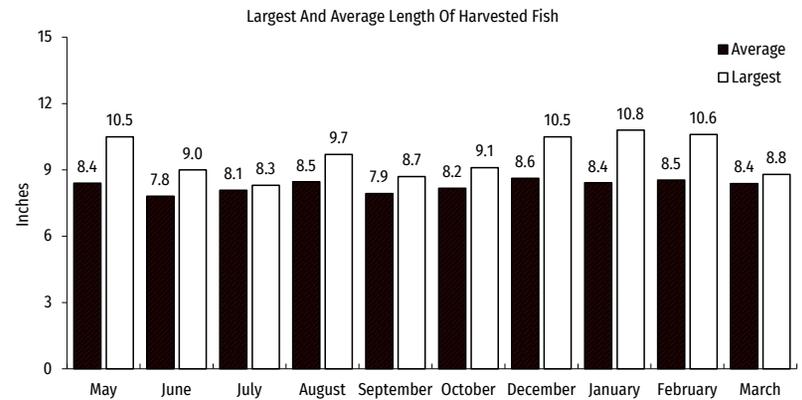
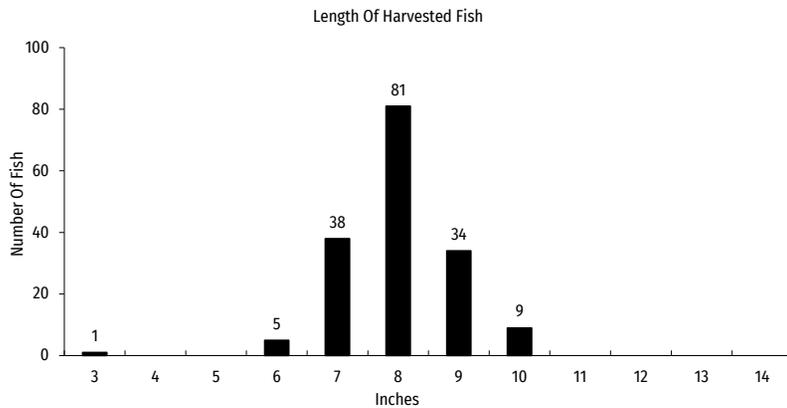
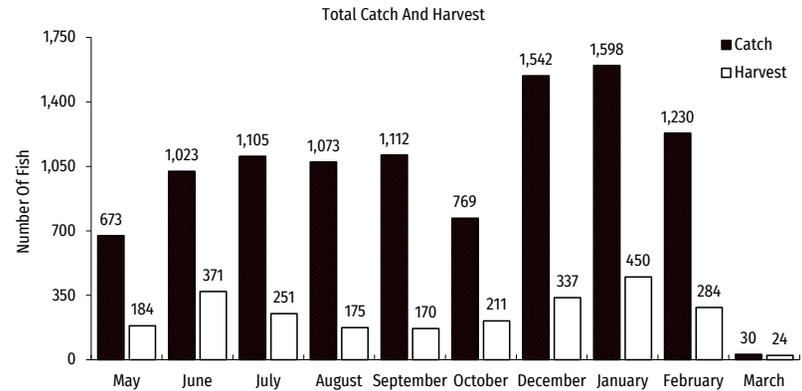
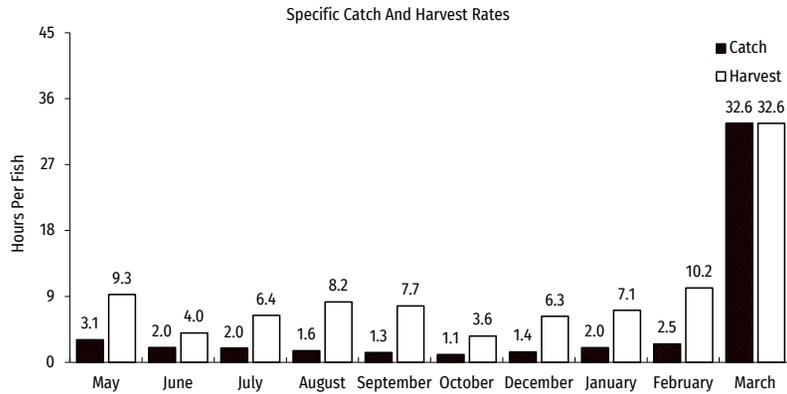
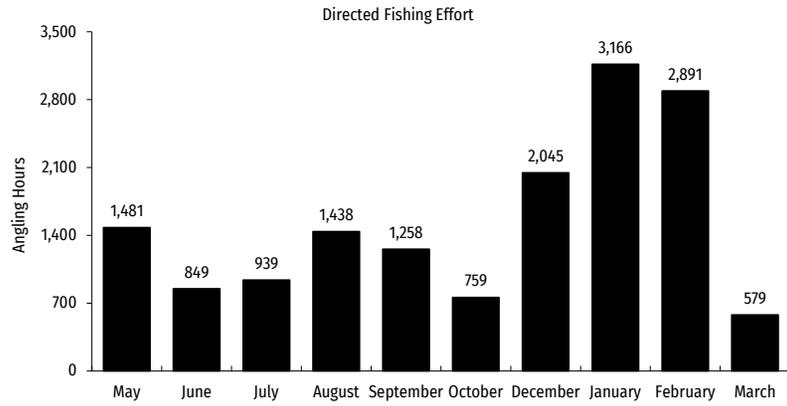


Figure 6. Yellow perch fishing effort, catch, harvest and length distribution, Minocqua Lake, during 2024-25.

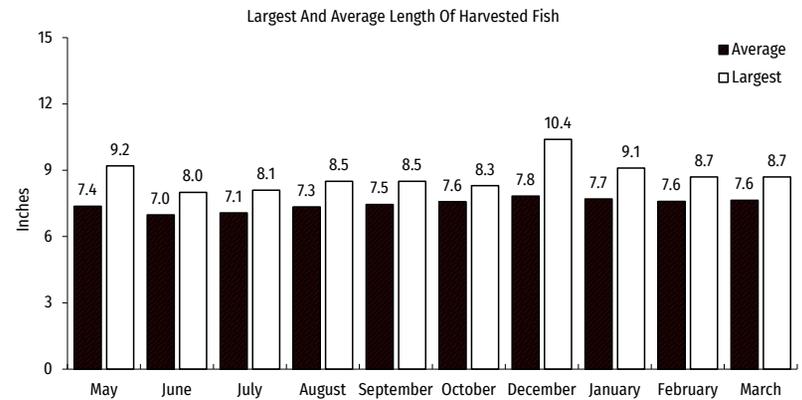
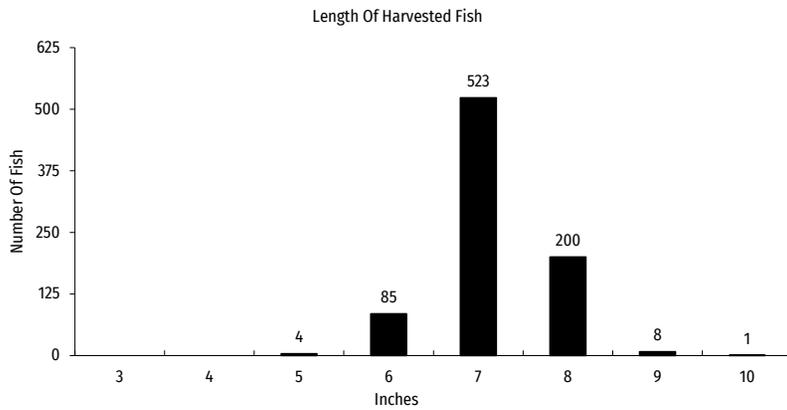
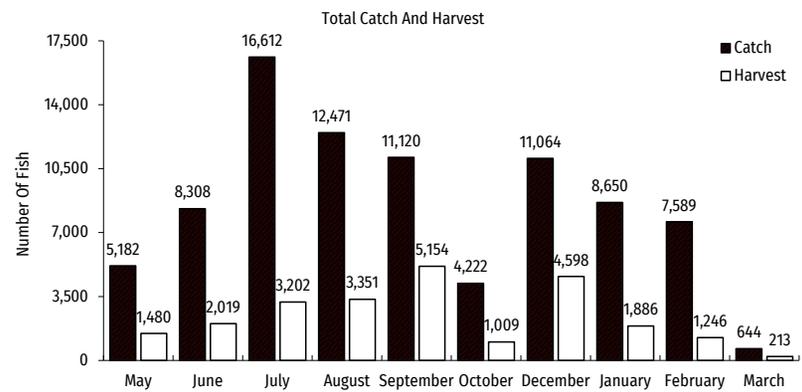
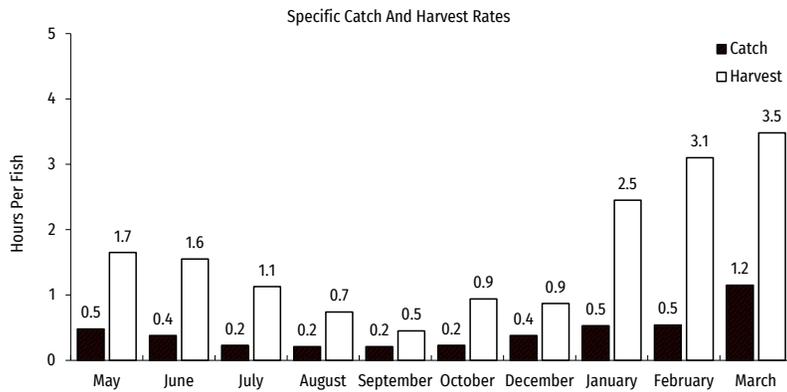
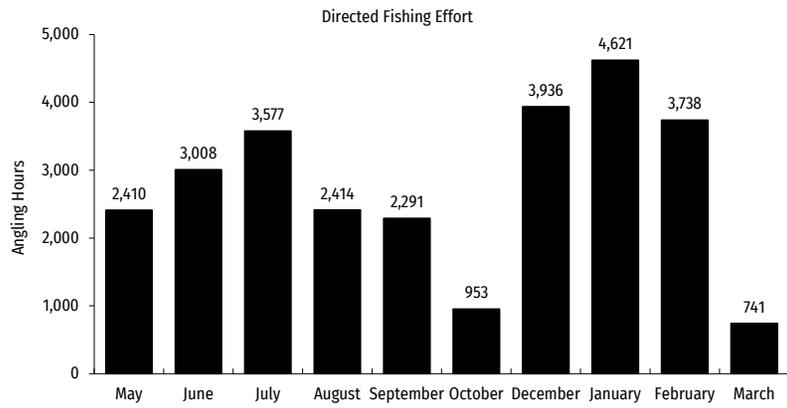
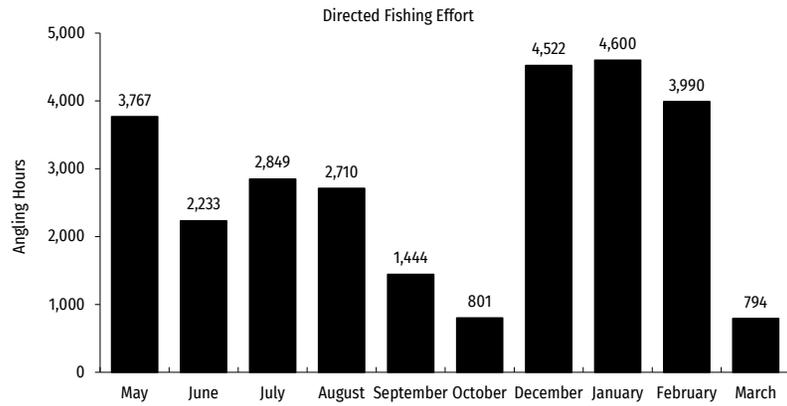


Figure 7. Bluegill fishing effort, catch, harvest and length distribution, Minocqua Lake, during 2024-25.



## Black Crappie

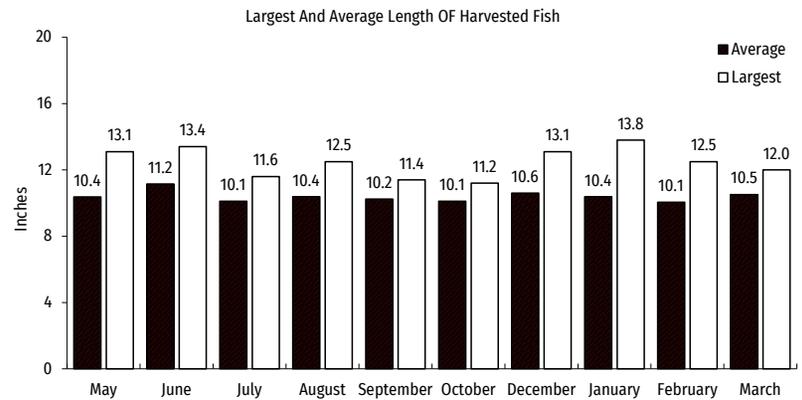
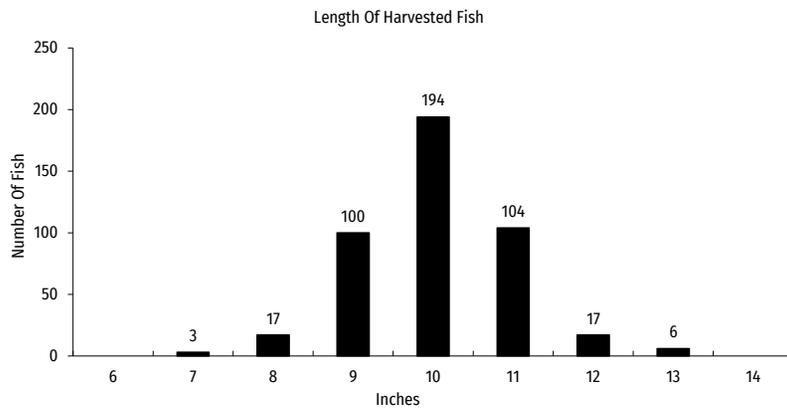
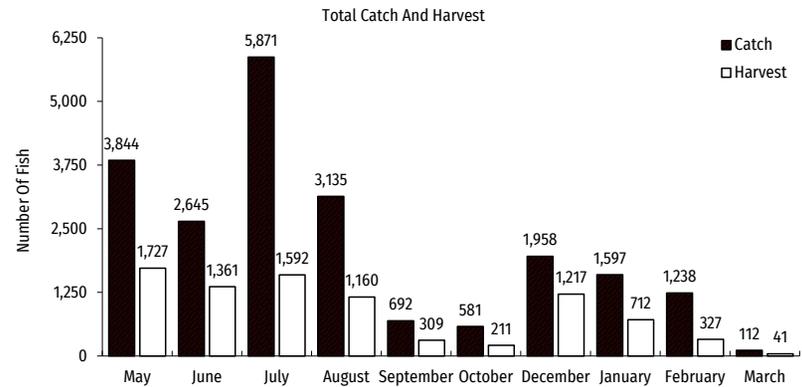
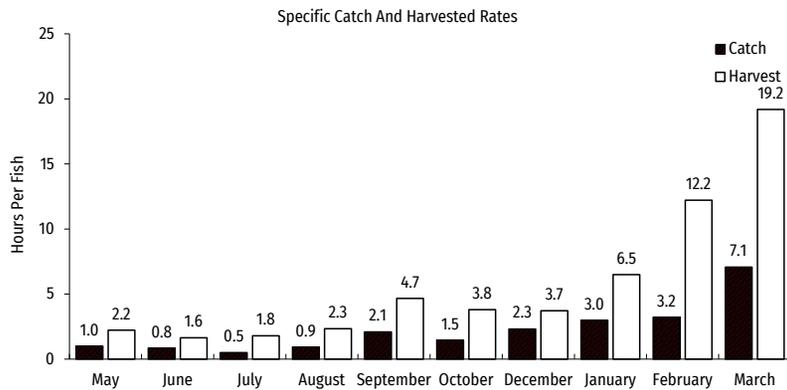
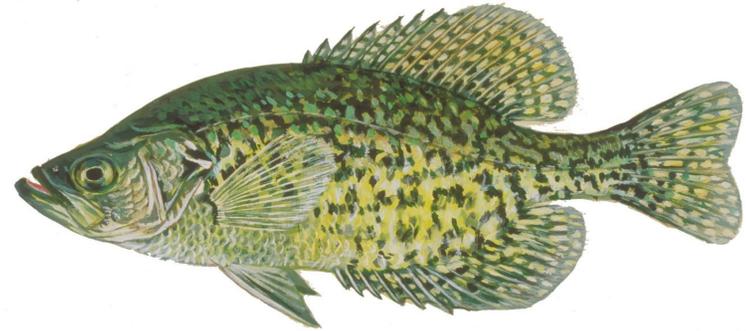
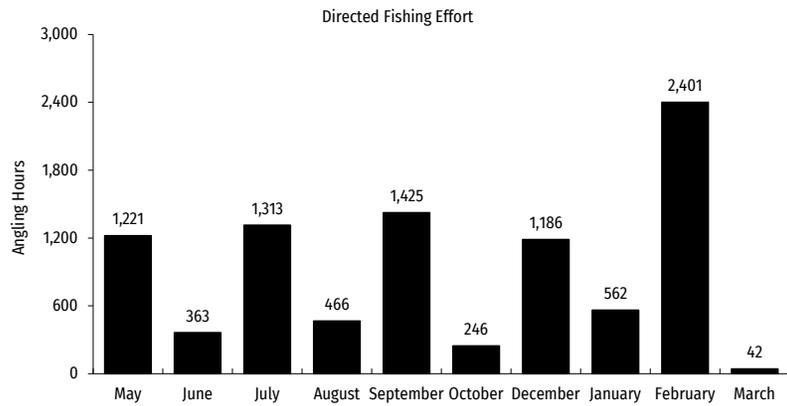


Figure 8. Black crappie fishing effort, catch, harvest and length distribution, Minocqua Lake, during 2024-25.



### Pumpkinseed

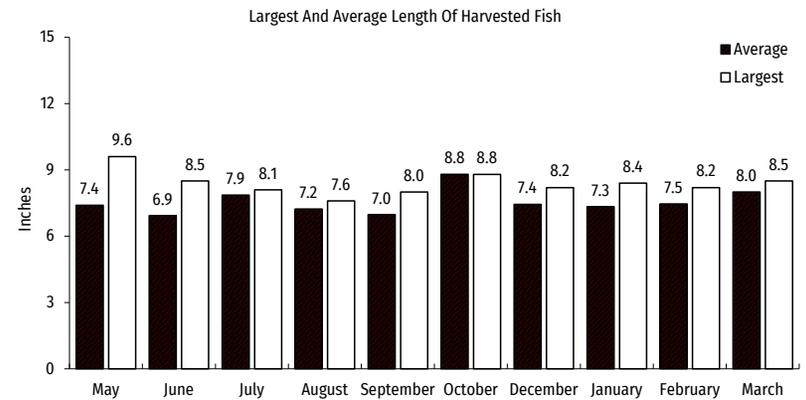
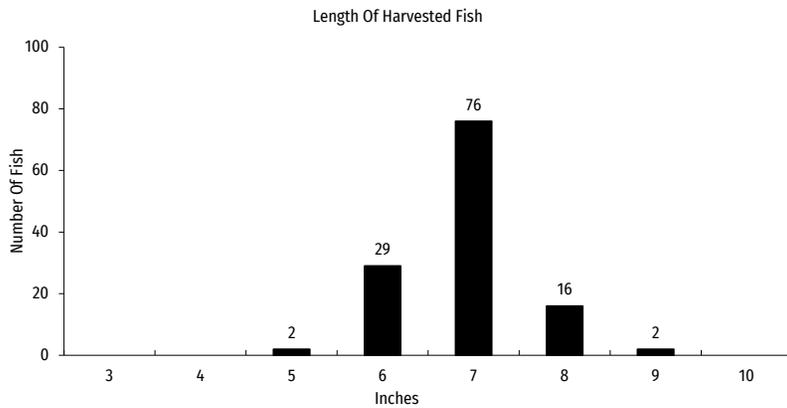
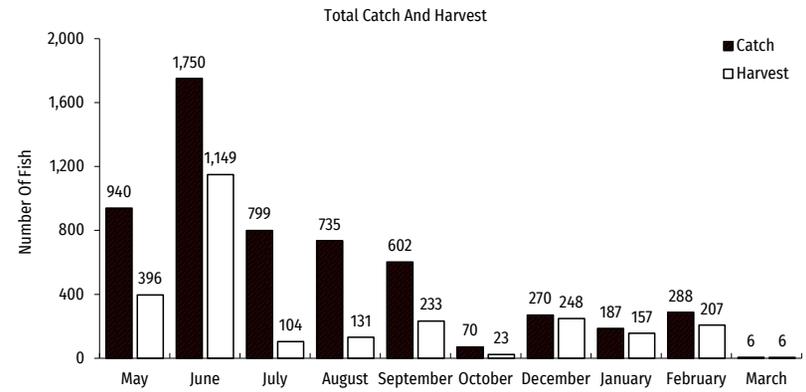
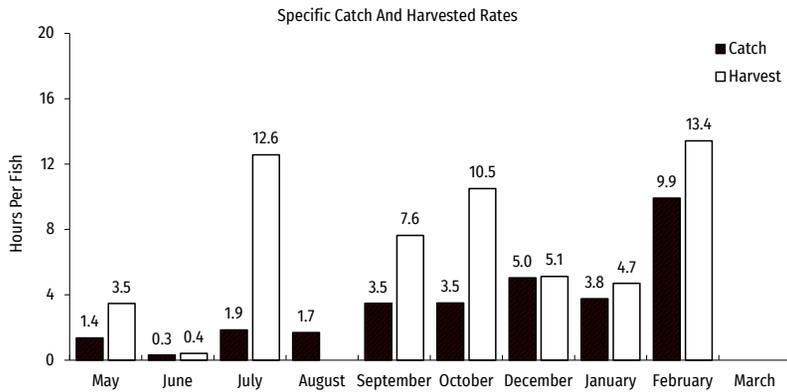
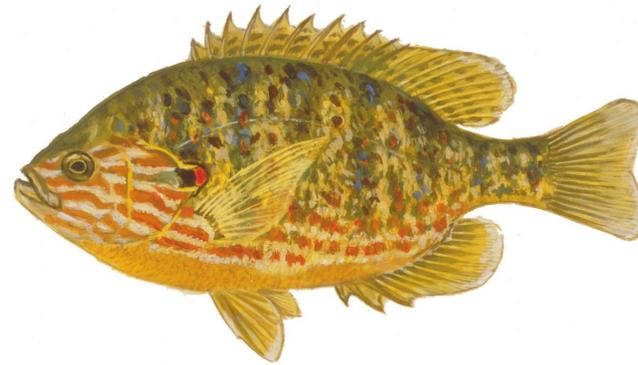


Figure 9. Pumpkinseed fishing effort, catch, harvest and length distribution, Minocqua Lake, during 2024-25.

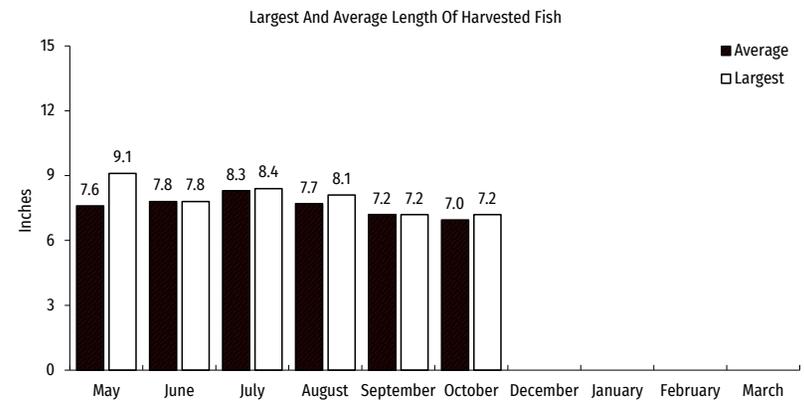
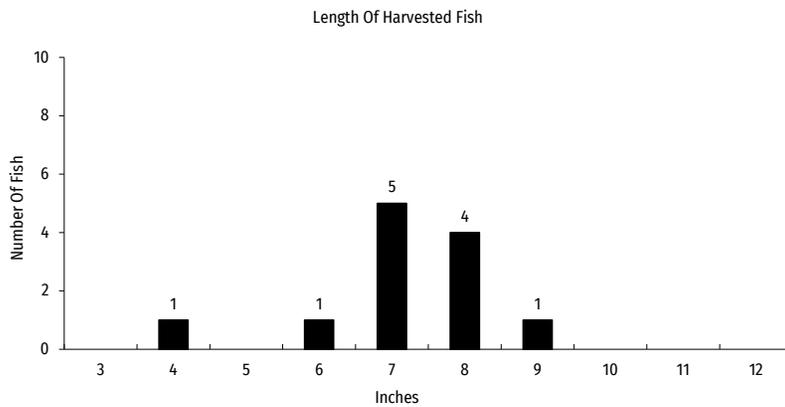
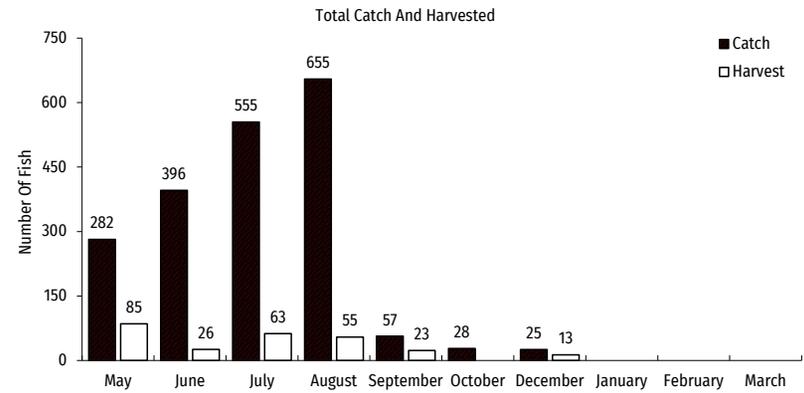
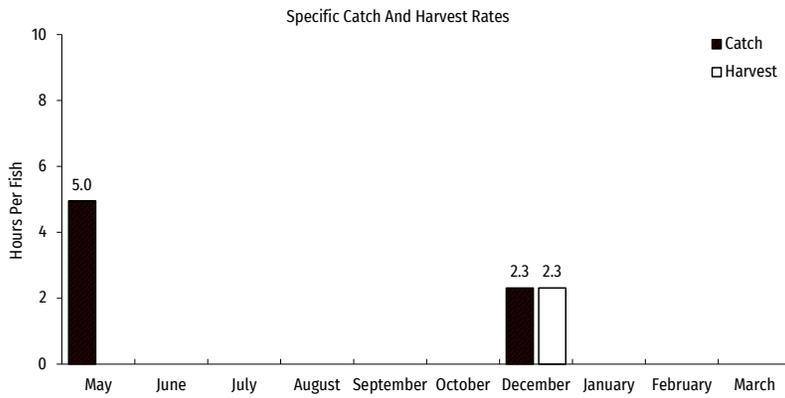
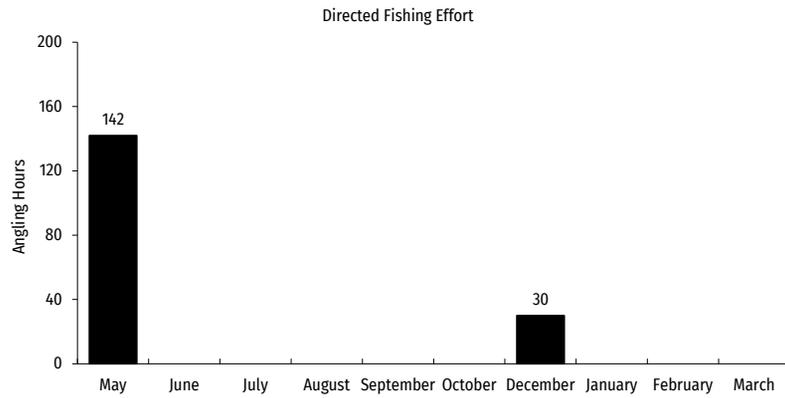


Figure 10. Rock bass fishing effort, catch, harvest and length distribution, Minocqua Lake, during 2024-25.

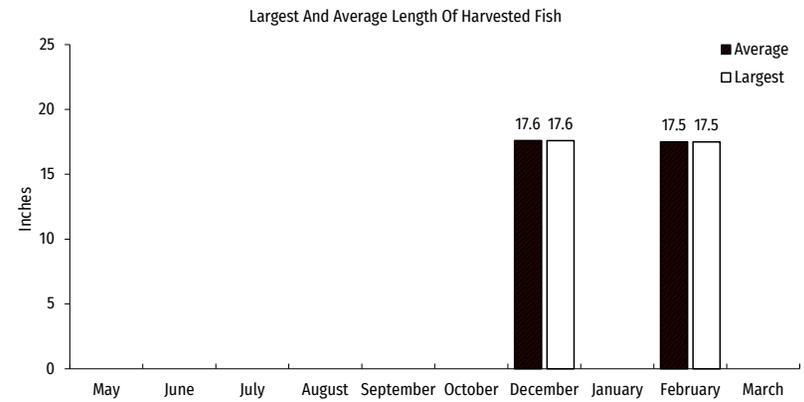
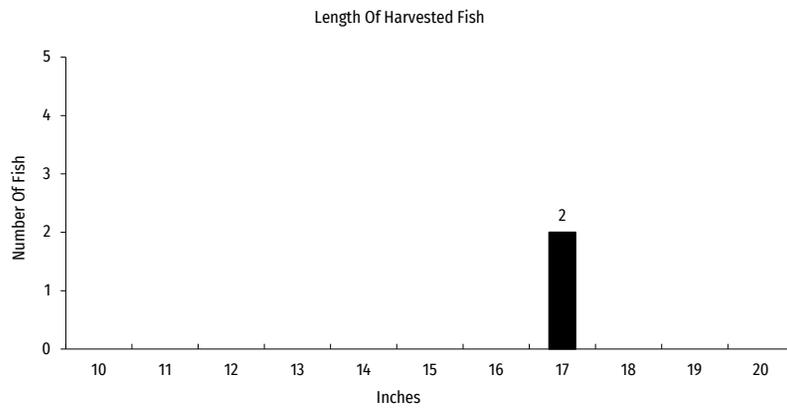
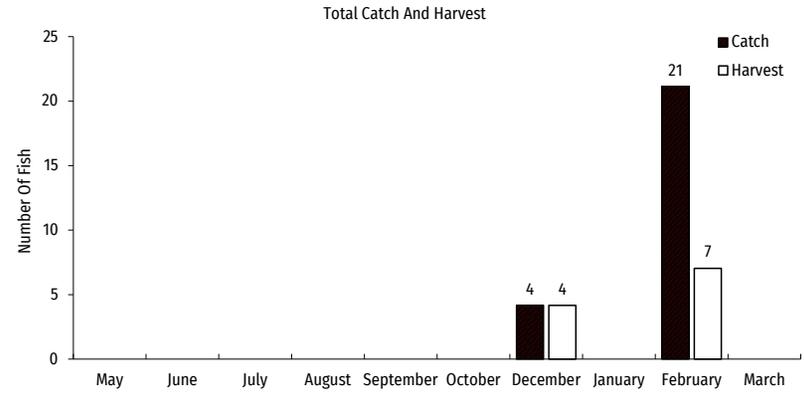
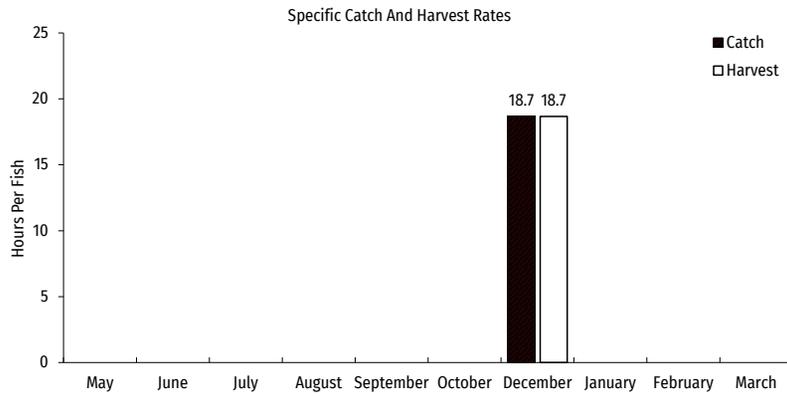
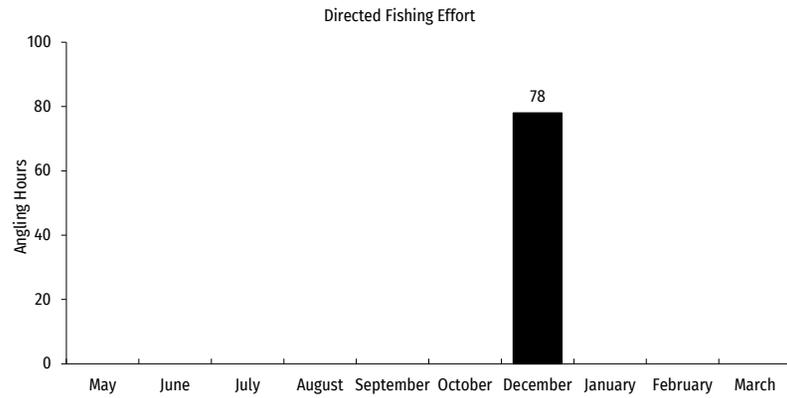


Figure 11. Cisco fishing effort, catch, harvest and length distribution, Minocqua Lake, during 2024-25.