WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

2023 Comprehensive Fisheries Survey Report

The Lauderdale Lakes Chain, Walworth County
(Green Lake WBIC 755800, Middle Lake WBIC 755700 and Mill Lake WBIC 755600)

Photo Credit: llia.org

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WISCONSIN
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SPORT FISH RESTORATION

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Executive Summary

In 2023, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) conducted a comprehensive fishery survey on the Lauderdale Lakes using a variety of sampling methods throughout the open water period to sample the major components of the fishery. The objectives of the survey were to 1) assess the status of the northern pike (*Esox lucius*), walleye (*Sander vitreus*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*) and panfish populations, 2) attain a population estimate for northern pike 3) evaluate the effectiveness of the large fingerling walleye stocking conducted as part of the Wisconsin Walleye Initiative (WWI) by attaining a population estimate for walleye and 4) update the management recommendations for the fishery of the Lauderdale Lakes. The results of the 2023 survey were compared to lakes with similar characteristics and the prior comprehensive fishery survey conducted by the DNR on the Lauderdale Lakes in 2013. Based on the 2023 survey results, the Lauderdale Lakes continue to offer quality fishing opportunities for northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass and bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus).

The Lauderdale Lakes offer a quality northern pike angling opportunity with over 40% of the fish sampled in the 2023 early spring fyke netting (SNI) being of legal size (26 inch minimum). Good growth potential also produces a low abundance of memorable size fish for anglers to enjoy.

The 2023 survey data shows that the Lauderdale Lakes offer a quality walleye angling opportunity with 17% legal size fish (18 inch minimum) and a low abundance of preferred size (over 20 inches) fish present in the survey. The Lauderdale Lakes were included in the statewide Wisconsin Walleye Initiative (WWI) and since 2015 the lakes have been stocked biennialy with large fingerling walleye at a rate of 20/acre. The 2023 survey was intentionally conducted after enough time had elapsed to allow three year classes of stocked large fingerling walleye to become susceptible to DNR sampling gear. The data also suggests that large fingerling walleye stocking coupled with a moderately restrictive angling regulation has increased the abundance of adult walleye.

Available survey data indicates that the Lauderdale Lakes continue to offer an action/harvest opportunity for largemouth bass with improving size structure. The percent of legal-sized fish (less than 14 inches, except one over 18 inches) decreased between surveys (99% in 2013 and 90% in 2023). The decrease can be viewed as a positive as it aligns with the goal of the current regulation.

Bluegill size structure data suggests a quality angling opportunity. The observed decrease in percent of bluegill 6 inches and greater is noteworthy so the next survey should focus on obtaining abundance, size structure and growth data to evaluate future need for regulation change.

Yellow Perch data from 2023 indicates that abundance is below average but the observed size structure offers an average yellow perch angling opportunity with preferred size fish over 10 inches present.

Management recommendations include:

1. The observed size structure of northern pike suggests that the 26-inch minimum length limit and daily bag limit of 2 fish is a good fit for the fishery even though overall abundance is below average. No regulation change on northern pike is recommended at this time. Northern pike spawning habitat appears to be available in the Lauderdale Lakes, yet abundance remains below average. The private stocking of northern pike with the appropriate genetic strain will be permitted. The next survey should monitor northern pike population trends through an update of abundance, size and growth. Northern pike population goals should include a relative abundance from SNI of at least 1/net night and an average length of at least 24 inches.
2. Data suggests that large fingerling walleye stocking coupled with a moderately restrictive angling regulation of an 18 inch minimum and daily bag of 3 has increased the abundance of adult walleye. No regulation change for walleye is recommended at this time and large fingerling walleye stocking should continue on a biennial basis as natural reproduction has not been documented. The next survey should monitor walleye population trends through an update of abundance, size and growth. Walleye population goals should include maintaining an adult abundance of 1.5 – 2/surface acre with an average length of 16 inches or greater.
3. Due to the observed decrease in abundance and the improved size structure of largemouth bass, no change in the regulation is recommended at this time. The next survey should focus on obtaining abundance, size structure and growth data to advise future management needs. Largemouth bass population goals should include maintaining a relative abundance from SEII surveys of approximately 20/mile and a proportional stock density PSD14) of at least 10.
4. The observed decrease in the percent of bluegill 6 inches and greater is noteworthy and the next survey should focus on obtaining abundance, size structure and growth data to evaluate future need for regulation change. Bluegill population goals should include a relative abundance from SEII surveys of 117 – 174/mile and an average length of at least 6 inches.
5. The next survey should explore alternative sampling techniques for black crappie and yellow perch in order to obtain a more robust dataset for those species. Based on the limited data currently available for these species no regulation change is recommended at this time.

Introduction

Green, Middle and Mill Lakes are locally known as the Lauderdale Lakes and located in northcentral Walworth County (Figure 1). Green Lake is a 311 acre spring fed lake with a reported maximum depth of 57 feet. Middle Lake is a 259 acre drainage lake with a reported maximum depth of 40 feet. Mill Lake is a 271 acre drainage lake with a reported maximum depth of 40 feet. The majority of the shoreline of all three lakes is developed as residential homes. The lakes primarily have a muck bottom, but also have areas of more course material such as sand and gravel.

One measure of a lake's health is the trophic state, which relates to the amount of algae in the water. The average summer trophic state for Green Lake and Middle lake is consistently in the mesotrophic range. Available data shows the trophic state of both lakes is above average compared with other similar lakes. The average summer trophic state for Mill Lake is consistently boarderline eutrophic. Available data shows the trophic state of Mill Lake is about average compared with other deep lowland lakes. Mesotrophic lakes have moderate levels of nutrients and moderate clarity. Eutrophic lakes have excess nutrients, lower clarity, and greater risk of harmful algal blooms and hypoxia (low oxygen). While water quality is generally good, other challenges exist including the following documented aquatic invasive species: banded mystery snail (Callinina georgiana), chinese mystery snail (Cipangopaludina chinensis), common carp (Cyprinus carpio), curly-leaf pondweed (Potamogeton crispus), Eurasian water-milfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum), phragmites (non-native Arundo australis), purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria), spiny naiad (Najas marina) and zebra mussel (Dreissena polymorpha).

The town of La Grange manages one public boat access with parking on each lake including one on Westshore Drive on Green Lake, one off Ridge Road on Middle Lake and one on Sterlingworth Court on Mill Lake. Largemouth bass, northern pike and walleye are the main gamefish species. Bluegill is the primary panfish species, but black crappie, pumpkinseed and yellow perch are also present.

DNR fish stocking data shows a history of walleye and northern pike stocking in the Lauderdale Lakes and sporadic stocking from private sources of other species (Appendix, Table 1). Beginning in 2015, the Lauderdale Lakes received large fingerling walleye as part of the statewide Wisconsin Walleye Initiative (WWI).

The significance of the fishery and high public use justifies monitoring of the fish community to assess management options and maximize the fishery potential. The last comprehensive fish survey conducted by the DNR was in 2013 and the those results are presented for comparison. The purpose of the 2023 comprehensive fish survey was to assess the overall health of the fish community, specifically the status of walleye, northern pike, largemouth bass and panfish populations.

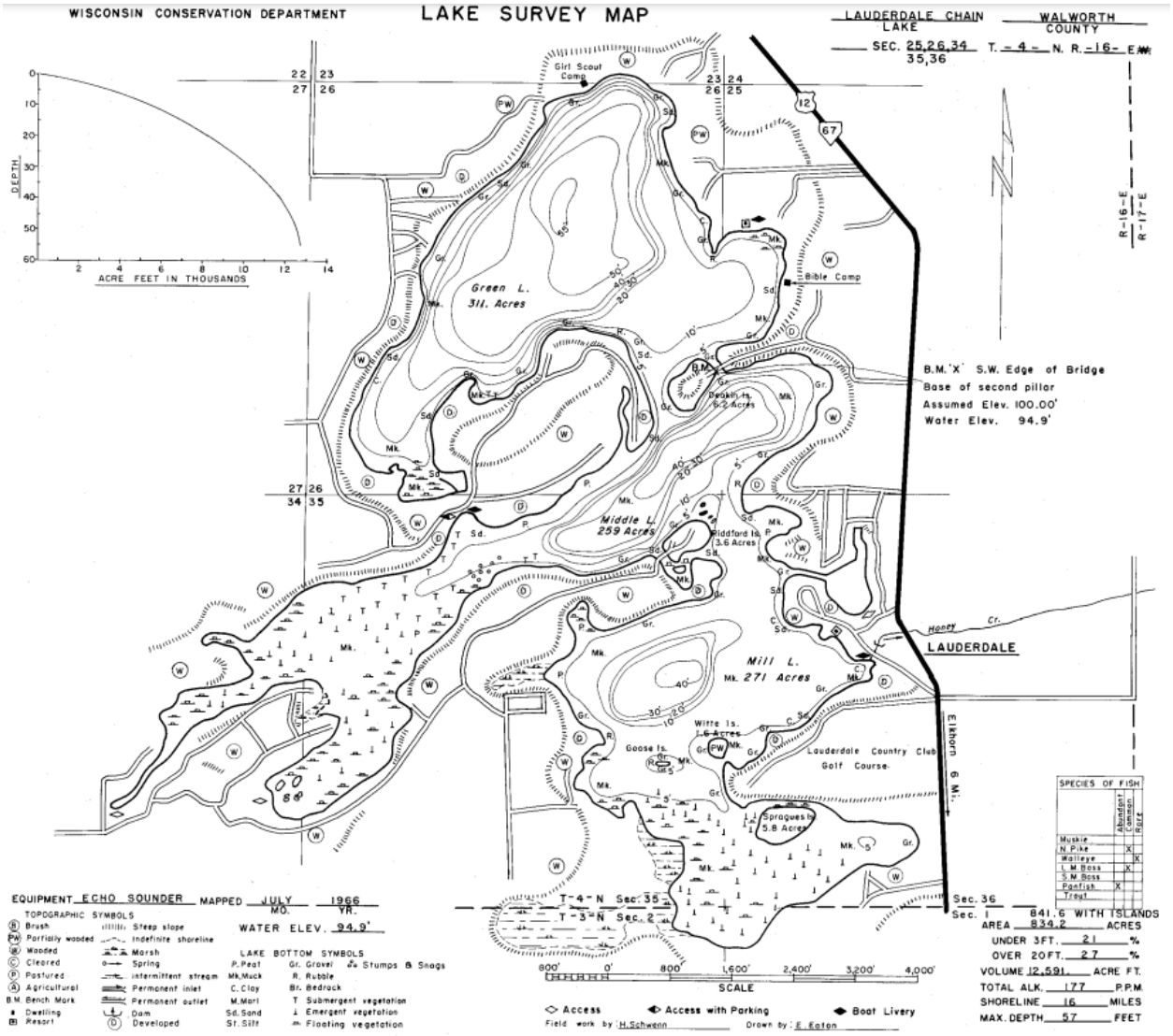

Figure 1. Contour map of the Lauderdale Lakes, Walworth County, WI.

Methods

Up to twelve fyke nets were set at a total of nineteen locations on the Lauderdale Lakes to target spawning northern pike and walleye during early spring fyke netting (SNI). Nets were lifted and reset every day possible from March 19 through April 12, 2023 for a total of 204 net nights of effort (Figure 2).

During the SNI survey in both 2023 and 2013 all walleye, northern pike and a subsample of panfish were measured to the nearest tenth inch for size structure analysis. In 2023 a subsample of all captured walleye was weighed to the nearest tenth-pound and dorsal spines were collected to estimate age and growth. Growth data from walleye in the Lauderdale Lakes was compared to the average South District growth rates from the DNR Fisheries Management Information System (FMIS) database.

Captured northern pike and walleye were given differential finclips (female – right pectoral, male – left pectoral, unknown or immature – top caudal) to identify recaptures and facilitate an adult population estimate. An adult (fish 18 inches and greater) northern pike population estimate was calculated using the Schnabel Method.

Early spring electrofishing (SEI) using a DNR standard pulsed direct current (PDC) boom shocker boat was conducted at night on April 13, 2023 for a total of 6.0 miles and targeted walleye. All walleye captured during SEI were inspected for existing finclips to facilitate a population estimate. The adult walleye population estimate was calculated using the Chapman modification of the Petersen index.

Late spring electrofishing (SEII) using a DNR standard PDC boom shocker boat was conducted at night on May 30, 2023, targeting largemouth bass, smallmouth bass and panfish species for a total of 4 miles of shoreline (1 mile targeting all species and 3 miles targeting bass). All bass and panfish were measured to the nearest tenth inch for size structure analysis.

Fall electrofishing (FE) using a DNR standard PDC boom shocker boat was conducted at night on November 3, 2022 to assess the abundance of young-of-the-year (YOY) and juvenile walleye. FE targeted walleye for a total of 5 miles of shoreline. All walleye were measured to aid in identifying YOY walleye.

Relative weight, the ratio of a fish's weight to the weight of a standard fish of the same length based on a scale of 100, was used to assess body condition of northern pike and walleye. Mean relative weight (W_r) was calculated by length group as an index of northern pike and walleye condition using a standard length-at-weight equation (Willis, 1989). Average relative weight was calculated for each species and for each sex separately when sex data were available. Relative weight values between 75 and 100 indicate normal weight for a given length. A relative weight value greater

than 100 indicates that a fish is in excellent condition. A relative weight value less than 75 indicates that a fish is in poor condition.

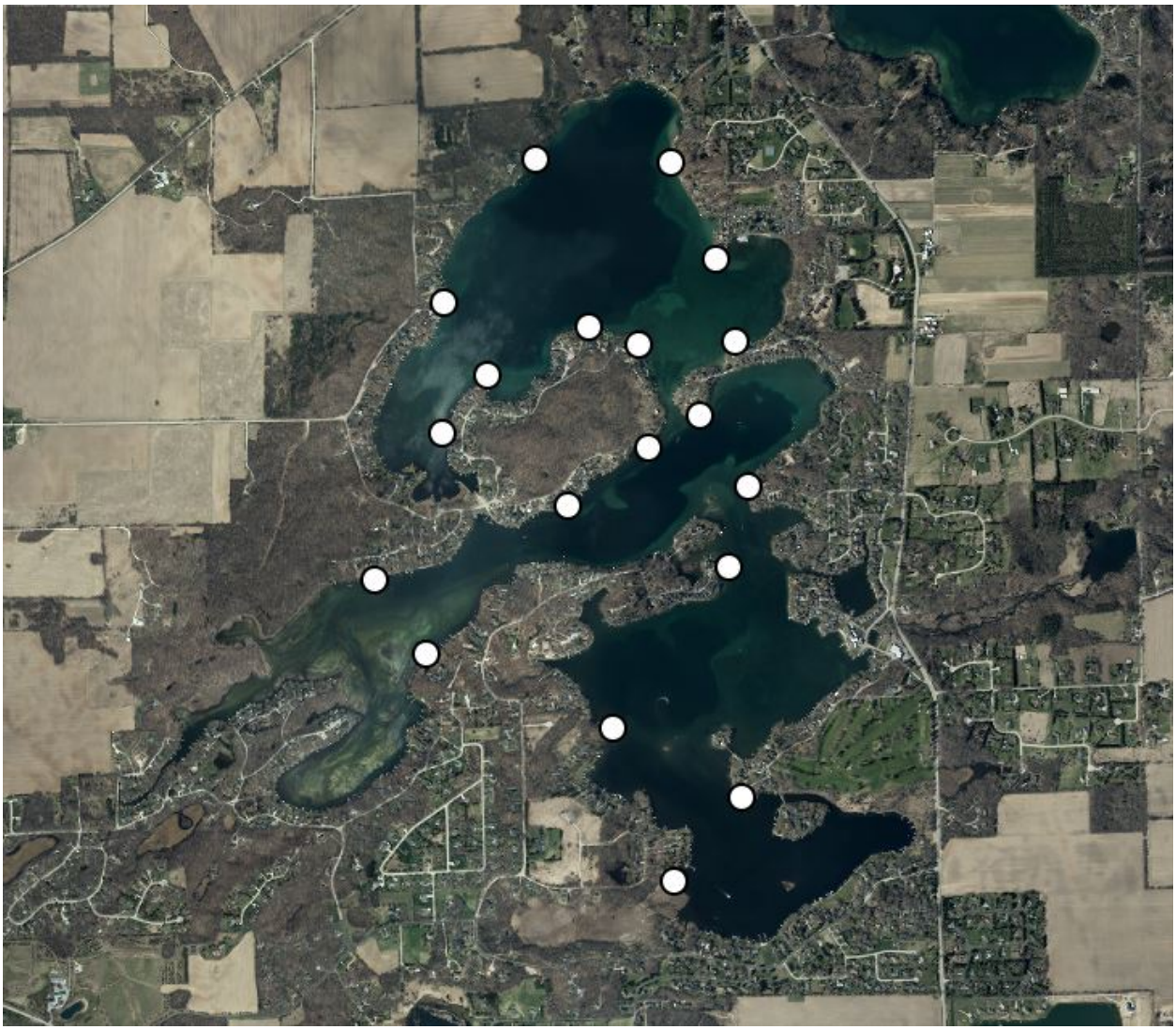

Figure 2. Fyke net locations during the 2023 SNI survey of the Lauderdale Lakes, Walworth County, WI.

Results and Discussion

NORTHERN PIKE

In 2023 a total of 138 northern pike were captured during SNI. The total catch in the 2013 SNI was much lower at 53 northern pike. Catch rate (# fish/net night) allows a standardized comparison between surveys. The 2023 catch rate was 0.7 northern pike/net night which was slightly higher than the 2013 catch rate of 0.5 northern pike/net night. Both catch rates were below average when compared to similar waters. An adult population estimate of 0.6 fish per lake surface acre was calculated for the 2023 survey. This metric indicates a low density northern pike population. Too few fish were recaptured in 2013 to calulate a population estimate for northern pike. Ice out in 2023 was much earlier than in 2013 which allowed for an earlier start to SNI (nets set 3/19/2023 vs 4/10/2013) and may account for the higher total catch and catch rate of northern pike in 2023.

The average length of northern pike from the 2023 SNI was 24.7 inches and the maximum length was a 38.3 inch female. The average (24.2 inches) and maximum (39.0 inches) lengths from the 2013 SNI were very similar indicating a stable size structure between both survey years (Figure 3). The percent of legal sized fish (26 inches and greater) was much higher in 2023 (40%) than in 2013 (26%). In 2023 a higher number of large females were observed which accounted for the the majority of the legal-sized fish. The earlier start to SNI in 2023 may be the driving factor in this difference as more large females are typically present in surveys prior to the peak spawning period.

The average relative weight calculated from all northern pike weighed during the 2023 survey was 87. The average relative weight of female northern pike was 91 while the average relative weight of male northern pike was 84. This suggests that the condition of all northern pike is slightly below average but females had better condition than males. All northern pike were in the “normal” range when compared to a 1:1 ratio with the standard weight.

In general the Lauderdale Lakes offer a quality northern pike angling opportunity with over 40% of the fish sampled in the 2023 SNI being of legal size. Good growth potential also produces a low abundance of memorable size fish for anglers to enjoy.

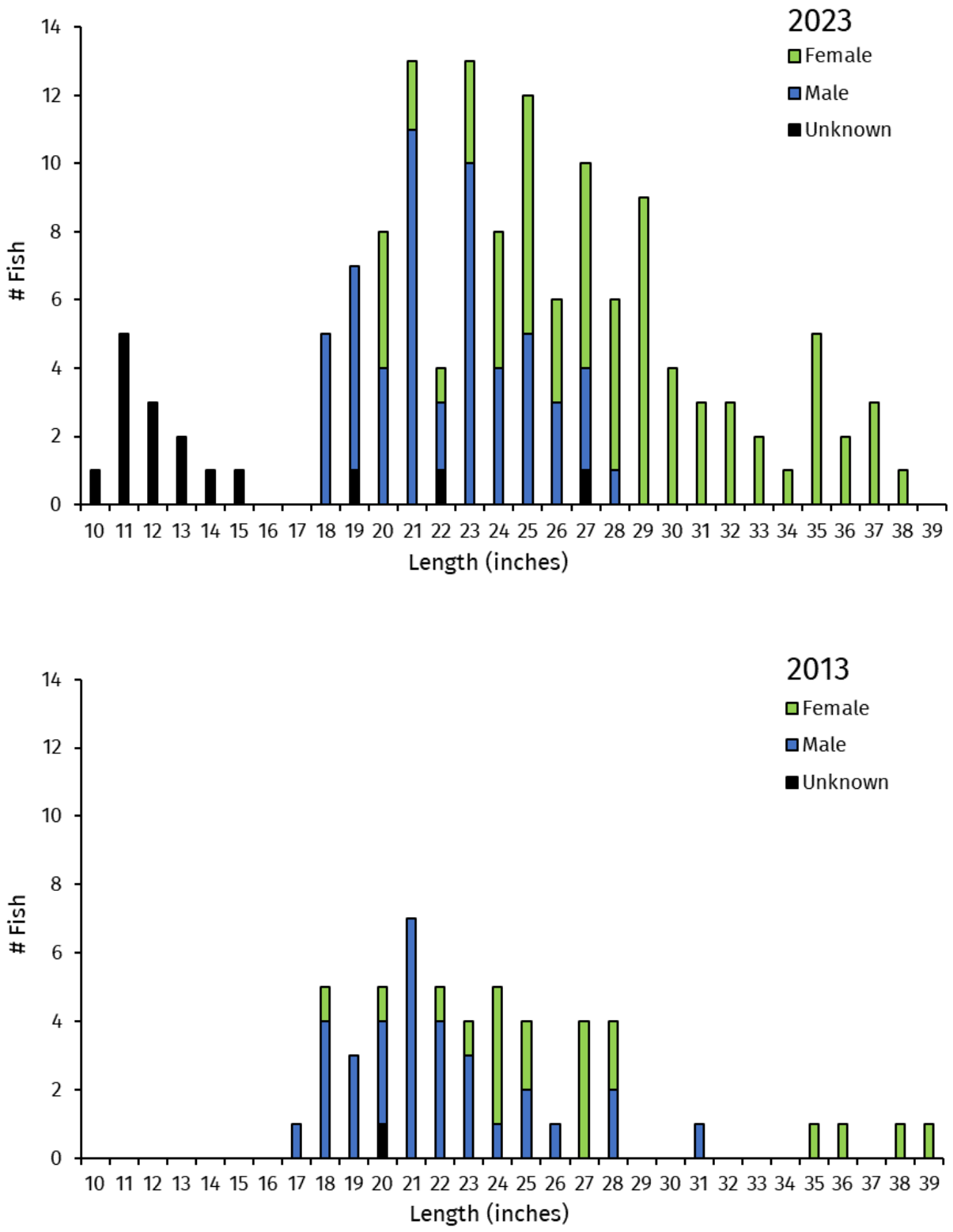

Figure 3. Length-frequency histograms of female, male and unknown sex northern pike sampled during the 2013 and 2023 SNI surveys of the Lauderdale Lakes, Walworth County, WI.

WALLEYE

A total of 377 walleye were sampled during the 2023 SNI. The total 2013 SNI catch was much lower at 188 walleye. The 2023 SNI catch rate was 1.9 walleye/net night which was similar to the 2013 SNI catch rate of 1.7 walleye/net night. Both catch rates were near average when compared to similar waters. The catch rates ended up being very similar because earlier ice out meant the duration of the 2023 SNI was longer than the more abbreviated 2013 SNI.

A total of 141 walleye were captured during SEI, 119 were considered mature adults (fish 15 inches and greater). The 2023 SEI was considered a successful recapture event and was used to calculate an adult walleye population estimate of 2 fish per lake surface acre. In 2013 the adult walleye population estimate calculated using the same methods was 1.3 fish per lake surface acre. The 2023 population estimate would be considered an average density for stocked waters while the 2013 population estimate is considered below average.

The increase in adult walleye density is likely related to two main factors. Prior to 2015, the DNR stocked small fingerling walleye at the rate of 35 fish/lake surface acre. In 2015 the DNR switched to stocking large fingerling walleye at a rate of 20 fish/lake surface acre. Large fingerling walleye typically have better survival than small fingerling walleye (Raabe et al 2019). In addition, a regulation change in 2018 increased the minimum length limit from 15 inches to 18 inches and reduced the daily bag limit from five to three walleye. The 18 inch minimum length limit and daily bag limit of 3 fish is known to be effective at increasing adult walleye densities (Heussner DNR Memo 2010).

The average length of walleye from the 2023 SNI was 16.5 inches and the maximum length was a 25.3 inch female. The 2013 SNI average length (16.8 inches) was very similar while the maximum length (22.2 inches) was three inches less (Figure 4). The percent of legal sized fish (18 inches and greater) decreased between surveys (27% in 2013 and 17% in 2023). In 2023 a large proportion of the walleye measured were 15-17 inches, just under the minimum length limit. This suggests a successful stocking year class or two coming up in the population, significant harvest of fish over the minimum length limit or possibly some of both factors shaping the size structure of the walleye population.

The 2023 age estimates indicated growth of walleye in Lauderdale Lakes is nearly identical to average growth rates in southern Wisconsin waters (Figure 5). This data suggests that walleye are reaching the current minimum size limit of 18 inches in about 6 years.

The average relative weight calculated from all walleye weighed during the 2023 survey was 91. The average relative weight of female walleye was 99 while the average relative weight of male walleye was 91. This suggests that the condition of all

walleye is avereage but females had better condition than males. All walleye were in the “normal” range when compared to a 1:1 ratio with the standard weight.

FE surveys provide a walleye young of the year catch rate and can indictate the potential occurrence of natural reproduction of walleye. No young of the year walleye were collected in the 2022 FE of the Lauderdale Lakes. FE was also conducted each year from 2015 through 2021 and no young of the year walleye were observed in any of the surveys. This suggests that no natural reproduction of walleye occurs in the Lauderdale Lakes.

Overall, available survey data shows that the Lauderdale Lakes offers a quality walleye angling opportunity with 17% legal size fish and a low abundance of preferred size (20 inches) fish present in the 2023 survey. The data also suggests that large fingerling walleye stocking coupled with a moderately restrictive angling regulation (18 inch minimum length, 3 fish daily bag) has increased the abundance of adult walleye.

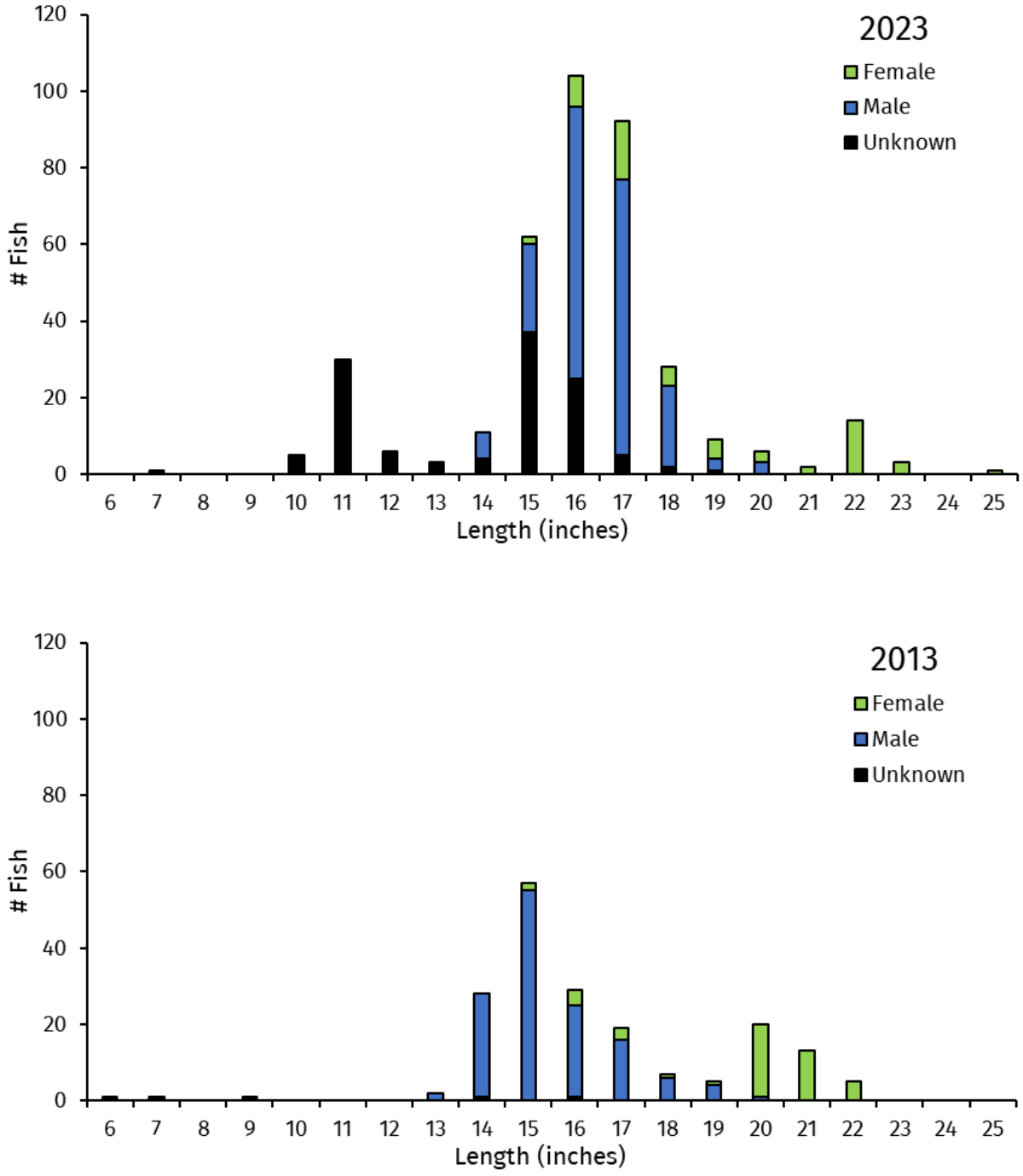

Figure 4. Length-frequency histograms of female, male and unknown sex walleye sampled during the 2013 and 2023 SNI surveys of the Lauderdale Lakes, Walworth County, WI.

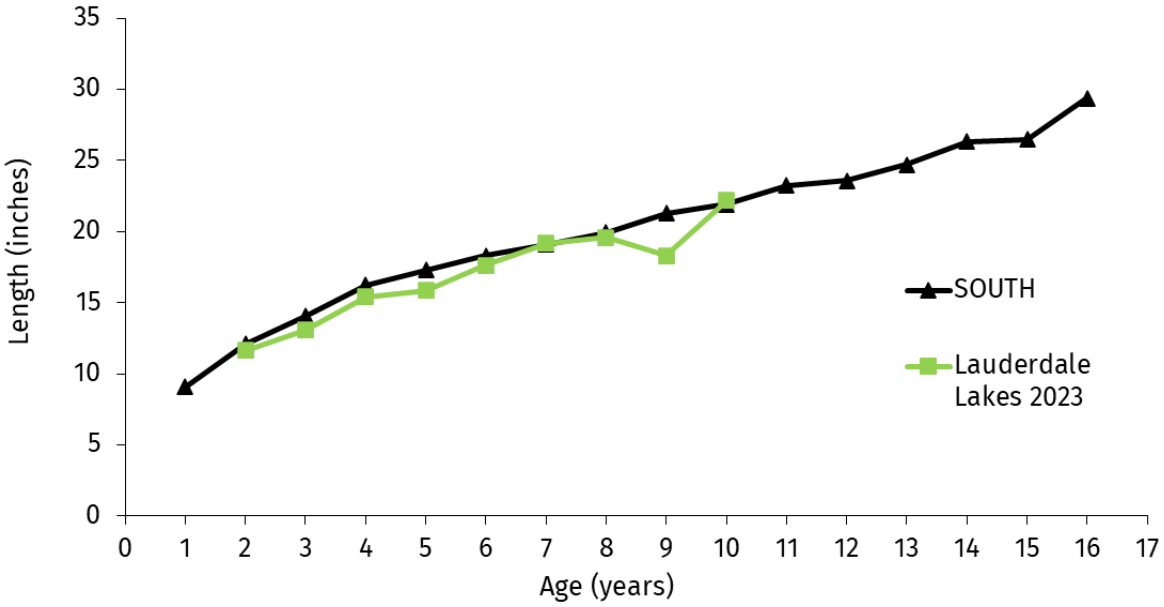

Figure 5. ***Walleye mean length at age determined using dorsal spines collected during the 2023 SNI survey of the Lauderdale Lakes, Walworth County, WI compared to the South District average.***

LARGEMOUTH BASS

In 2023 a total of 105 largemouth bass were captured during the SEII survey. The total catch in the 2013 SEII survey was much higher at 445 largemouth bass. Catch rate (# fish/mile of electrofishing) allows a standardized comparison between surveys. The 2023 SEII catch rate was 26.3 largemouth bass/mile which was about half of the 2013 SEII catch rate of 52.4 largemouth bass/mile. Catch rates are known to be highly variable but are often the best available measure of abundance for some speices. The 2023 catch rate was near average and the 2013 catch rate was above average when compared to similar waters.

The average length of largemouth bass from the 2023 SEII survey was 10.3 inches and the maximum length was 17.6 inches. The average (10.6 inches) and maximum (17.2 inches) lengths in the 2013 SEII were nearly identical. The percent of legal sized fish (less than 14 inches, except one over 18 inches) decreased between surveys (99% in 2013 and 90% in 2023). Size structure from both years suggests consistent recruitment and the 2023 size structure indicates improving growth potential (Figure 6).

The changes in overall abundance and the abundance of legal sized fish is a positive sign that the slot limit regulation enacted in 2018 is working to reduce the overabundance of largemouth bass under the previous 14 inch minimum size limit. Another metric that demonstrates this change is proportional stock density (PSD) 14 (PSD14) which is an index that describes the percent of stock sized fish that are also 14 inches or greater. PSD14 was 1 in 2013 and increased to 11 in 2023. This increase

suggests that the largemouth bass population is moving toward a more balanced size structure with more fish within the protected regulation slot.

Available survey data indicates that the Lauderdale Lakes continue to offer an action/harvest opportunity for largemouth bass with improving size structure. Due to observed decreases in abundance and improved size structure the next survey should focus on obtaining abundance, size structure and growth data to continue to monitor the effectiveness of the slot limit regulation.

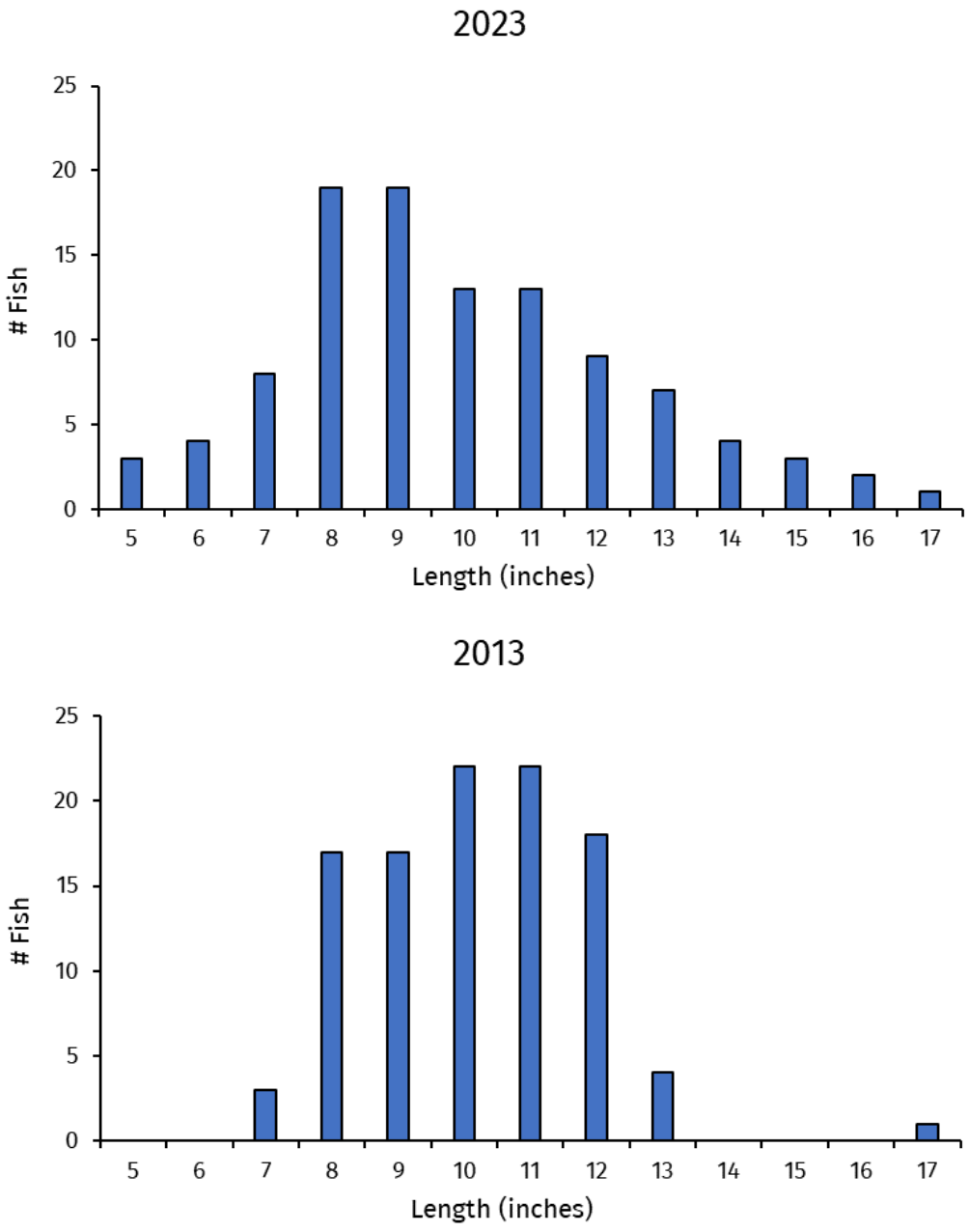

Figure 6. Length-frequency histograms of largemouth bass sampled during the 2013 and 2023 SEII surveys of the Lauderdale Lakes, Walworth County, WI.

BLUEGILL

In 2023 a total of 63 bluegill were captured during the SEII survey. The total SEII catch in 2013 was similar at 58 bluegill. The 2023 catch rate was 63 bluegill/mile which was about half of the 2013 catch rate of 116 bluegill/mile. Catch rates are known to be highly variable but are often the best available measure of abundance for some speices. Catch rates from both years are below average when compared to similar lakes. Based on observations during the 2023 SNI survey these abundance estimates are probably conservative. There are numerous shallow areas of the Lauderdale Lakes containing abundant aquatic vegetation that are good bluegill habitat but make sampling with standard SEII protocols difficult.

The average length of bluegill from the 2023 SEII survey was 5.6 inches and the maximum length was 8.5 inches. The average length (6.1 inches) was slightly higher and maximum length (7.8 inches) was slightly lower in the 2013 SEII survey. In both years, a subsample of bluegill were measured during the SNI surveys to facilitate a more robust estimate of size structure (Figure 7). The average length of bluegill from the 2023 SNI survey was 5.4 inches and the maximum length was a 8.9 inches. The average length (6.1 inches) was slightly higher and the maximum length (8.8 inches) was nearly identical to the 2013 SNI survey. The literature suggests that 6 inches is considered quality size for bluegill (Gabelhouse 1984). Of the bluegill measured during the 2023 SNI survey, 32% were 6 inches or greater, a substantial decrease from 59% in the 2013 SNI survey.

While the electrofishing data suggests below average abundance, observations from the 2023 SNI survey indicate that the bluegill abundance to be at least average. The size structure data from both surveys show a quality bluegill angling opportunity. The observed decrease in the percent of bluegill 6 inches and greater is noteworthy so the next survey should focus on obtaining abundance, size structure and growth data to evaluate future need for regulation change.

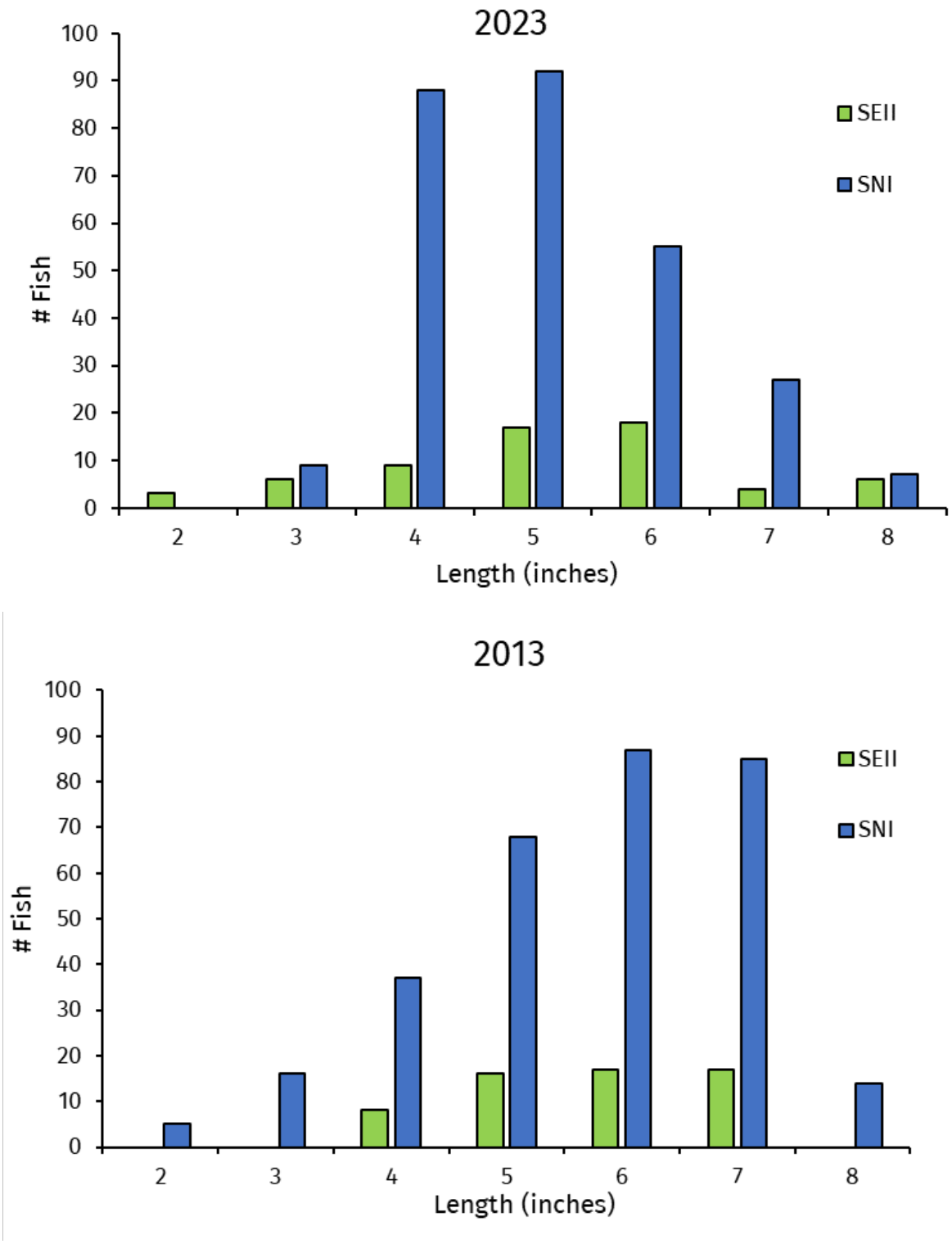

Figure 7. Length-frequency histograms of bluegill sampled during the 2013 and 2023 SNI and SEII surveys of the Lauderdale Lakes, Walworth County, WI.

YELLOW PERCH

In 2023 and 2013 a subsample of yellow perch were measured during the SNI survey to facilitate an estimate of size structure (Figure 8). However, too few yellow perch were measured in 2013 for analysis so only data from 2023 is presented here. The average length of yellow perch from the 2023 SNI survey was 8.2 inches and the maximum length was 11.5 inches. The literature suggests that 8 inches is considered quality size for yellow perch (Gabelhouse 1984). Of the yellow perch measured during the 2023 SNI survey, 54% were 8 inches or greater. No quantitative abundance estimate is available but qualitatively yellow perch are a common component of the fishery. Data from the 2023 SNI suggests that abundance is below average but the observed size structure offers an average yellow perch angling opportunity with preferred size fish over 10 inches present.

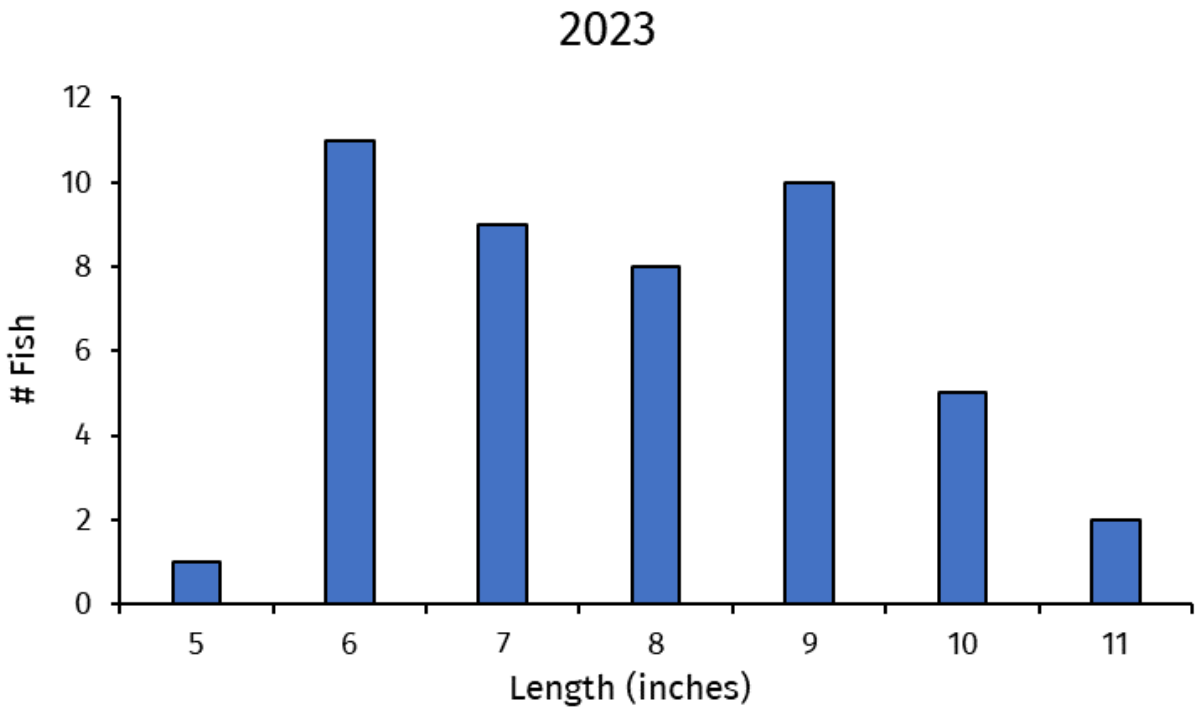

Figure 8. Length-frequency histogram of yellow perch sampled during the 2023 SNI survey of the Lauderdale Lakes, Walworth County, WI.

OTHER SPECIES

Other species observed during 2023 surveys that were not captured in numbers that warrant analysis or discussion (total catch in parentheses): black crappie (9), pumpkinseed (32), rock bass (29) and smallmouth bass (7).

Management Recommendations

1. The observed size structure of northern pike suggests that the 26-inch minimum length limit and daily bag limit of 2 fish is a good fit for the fishery even though overall abundance is below average. No regulation change on northern pike is recommended at this time. Northern pike spawning habitat appears to be available in the Lauderdale Lakes, yet abundance remains below average. The private stocking of northern pike with the appropriate genetic strain will be permitted. The next survey should monitor northern pike population trends through an update of abundance, size and growth. Northern pike population goals should include a relative abundance from SNI of at least 1/net night and an average length of at least 24 inches.
2. Data suggests that large fingerling walleye stocking coupled with a moderately restrictive angling regulation of an 18 inch minimum and daily bag of 3 has increased the abundance of adult walleye. No regulation change for walleye is recommended at this time and large fingerling walleye stocking should continue on a biennial basis as natural reproduction has not been documented. The next survey should monitor walleye population trends through an update of abundance, size and growth. Walleye population goals should include maintaining an adult abundance of 1.5 – 2/surface acre with an average length of 16 inches or greater.
3. Due to the observed decrease in abundance and the improved size structure of largemouth bass, no change in the regulation is recommended at this time. The next survey should focus on obtaining abundance, size structure and growth data to advise future management needs. Largemouth bass population goals should include maintaining a relative abundance from SEII surveys of approximately 20/mile and a proportional stock density (PSD14) of at least 10.
4. The observed decrease in the percent of bluegill 6 inches and greater is noteworthy and the next survey should focus on obtaining abundance, size structure and growth data to evaluate future need for regulation change. Bluegill population goals should include a relative abundance from SEII surveys of 117 – 174/mile and an average length of at least 6 inches.
5. The next survey should explore alternative sampling techniques for black crappie and yellow perch in order to obtain a more robust dataset for those species. Based on the limited data currently available for these species no regulation change is recommended at this time.

References

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Appendix

Table 1. Stocking history in the Lauderdale Lakes since 2013 including year, species, age class, number of fish stocked and average length.

Year	Species	Age Class	# Fish Stocked	Average Length Inches
2023	NORTHERN PIKE	SMALL FINGERLING	603	4.0
2023	SMALLMOUTH BASS	LARGE FINGERLING	3000	7.0
2023	WALLEYE	LARGE FINGERLING	15853	7.2
2023	YELLOW PERCH	LARGE FINGERLING	3000	5.0
2022	NORTHERN PIKE	LARGE FINGERLING	1700	11.3
2022	SMALLMOUTH BASS	YEARLING	3000	7.0
2022	YELLOW PERCH	LARGE FINGERLING	1500	4.0
2021	NORTHERN PIKE	LARGE FINGERLING	1862	8.7
2021	SMALLMOUTH BASS	LARGE FINGERLING	3000	6.0
2021	WALLEYE	LARGE FINGERLING	15934	8.2
2021	YELLOW PERCH	LARGE FINGERLING	2500	5.0
2020	NORTHERN PIKE	LARGE FINGERLING	1683	9.9
2020	SMALLMOUTH BASS	YEARLING	5000	5.0
2020	YELLOW PERCH	LARGE FINGERLING	1400	3.0
2019	NORTHERN PIKE	LARGE FINGERLING	3700	9.1
2019	WALLEYE	LARGE FINGERLING	15882	7.2
2018	NORTHERN PIKE	LARGE FINGERLING	400	12.0
2018	YELLOW PERCH	LARGE FINGERLING	2000	5.0
2017	NORTHERN PIKE	LARGE FINGERLING	944	8.7
2017	NORTHERN PIKE	LARGE FINGERLING	450	12.0
2017	SMALLMOUTH BASS	LARGE FINGERLING	2400	5.0
2017	WALLEYE	LARGE FINGERLING	15817	7.2
2016	NORTHERN PIKE	LARGE FINGERLING	385	12.0
2016	SMALLMOUTH BASS	LARGE FINGERLING	400	5.0
2015	NORTHERN PIKE	LARGE FINGERLING	800	15.0
2015	NORTHERN PIKE	LARGE FINGERLING	881	8.9
2015	WALLEYE	LARGE FINGERLING	14597	8.0
2015	YELLOW PERCH	LARGE FINGERLING	6800	6.0
2014	NORTHERN PIKE	LARGE FINGERLING	900	13.0
2013	NORTHERN PIKE	LARGE FINGERLING	1332	8.9

Table 2. Catch summary of the 2023 early spring fyke netting (SNI) survey of the Lauderdale Lakes, Walworth County, WI.

Species	Total Catch (SNI)	CPE (catch/net night)	Average Length (inches)	Min Length (inches)	Max Length (inches)
Northern pike (all)	138	0.68	24.7	10.3	38.3
Northern pike (male)	54	0.26	22.6	18.0	28.7
Northern pike (female)	68	0.33	28.8	20.0	38.3
Northern pike (unknown)	16	0.08	14.3	10.3	27.8
Walleye (all)	377	1.85	16.5	7.6	25.3
Walleye (male)	200	0.98	16.9	14.2	20.6
Walleye (female)	58	0.28	19.4	15.4	25.3
Walleye (unknown)	119	0.58	14.3	7.6	19.2
Bluegill	278 (subsample)	NA	5.4	3.5	8.9
Yellow perch	46 (subsample)	NA	8.2	5.5	11.5

Table 3. Catch summary of the 2023 early spring electrofishing (SEI) survey of the Lauderdale Lakes, Walworth County, WI.

Species	Total Catch (SEI)	CPE (catch/mile)	Average Length (inches)	Min Length (inches)	Max Length (inches)
Walleye (all)	141	23.50	15.6	10.0	22.2
Walleye (male)	107	17.83	16.5	13.5	18.2
Walleye (female)	4	0.67	21.1	20.0	22.2
Walleye (unknown)	30	5.00	12.7	10.0	17.6

Table 4. Catch summary of the 2023 late spring electrofishing (SEII) survey of the Lauderdale Lakes, Walworth County, WI.

Species	Total Catch (SEI)	CPE (catch/mile)	Average Length (inches)	Min Length (inches)	Max Length (inches)
Largemouth bass	105	26.30	10.3	5.2	17.6
Bluegill	63	63.00	5.6	2.2	8.5