

Between 2011 and 2014, fisheries biologists with the Department of Natural Resources solicited public input on all aspects of panfish management. They found that although anglers are not interested in sweeping changes to statewide panfish regulations, they are interested in addressing specific lakes with overharvest issues. With this in mind, the Department developed a regulation package to increase panfish size on 94 selected lakes where harvest appears to be a problem. The regulation package was supported at the 2015 spring hearings and will go into effect in 2016. A thorough evaluation will be conducted in 2021 and the findings shared with the public to decide what to do next.

## What we know

1) The size of panfish has decreased over time, particularly on certain lakes (see Figure 1).
2) Many lakes in WI have great panfishing, yet many are full of small fish.
3) Studies in MN and WI show that reduced bag limits can increase the average size of bluegills, particularly in lakes with fast growth.

## What we propose

A total of 94 lakes across the state were identified by biologists and anglers as underperforming - that is the mean length of bluegill and crappie is less than desirable but growth potential is good (See Figure 3 and Table 1 on back for complete list).

The goal is to determine the best regulation that will increase the average size of bluegill and crappie on the selected lakes. Ultimately, a single regulation will be chosen and used to address similar lakes not meeting panfish management goals.

## Proposed regulations

An effective regulation has to be restrictive enough to affect harvest but still be socially acceptable. Finding a regulation that strikes the balance between effectiveness and angler acceptance can be very challenging.

The following three options explore that tradeoff and will be applied to 94 lakes (see back for details):

1 A total of 25 panfish but no more than 10 of any one species $(25 / 10)$.

2 A total of 15 panfish but no more than 5 of any one species during May and June (15/5 seasonal) - 25 panfish in total the rest of the year.

3 A total of 15 panfish but no more than 5 of any one species (15/5).


Figure 1. Decline in mean size of bluegill over time. Dashed vertical line indicates 1998 panfish bag limit change from 50 to 25.

## NEXT STEPS and EVALUATION

Summer 2015 - Up to date baseline data collection where needed; electrofishing and angler surveys

April 1, 2016 - Regulations go into effect (pending NRB and governor approval)

2019-2021 - Regulation evaluation sampling; electrofishing and angler surveys

Fall/Winter 2021 - Initial evaluation complete, results distributed, public meetings held

CONSIDER THIS

Why are all the panfish so small?
There are two primary reasons why a panfish population is dominated by small fish:

1. Stunting = limited resources diagnosed by slow growth rates.
2. Overharvest = all the large individuals kept by anglers diagnosed by decent growth rates.

Even though anglers would take home fewer fish from some lakes, the expected increase in average size should result in the same amount of, or more, meat for the frying pan.


Figure 2. The number of bluegill by length that you would have to keep to equal $1 / 2$ pound of fillets.

## PANFISH STUDY LAKES



Figure 3. Distribution of 94 study lakes identified through fisheries biologists and angler surveys with populations of panfish that exhibited poor size and decent growth.

| County | Lake/Chain Name | e Regulation ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams | Crooked 1 | 15/5 Seasonal |
| Adams | Parker | 15/5 |
| Adams | Arrowhead | 25/10 |
| Adams | Camelot | 25/10 |
| Adams | Sherwood | 25/10 |
| Eau Claire | Eau Claire | 25/10 |
| Florence | Halsey | 25/10 |
| Florence | Sea Lion | 15/5 |
| Florence | Spread Eagle 1 | 15/5 Seasonal |
|  | Chain of Lakes |  |
| Forest | Wabikon \& Riley (Wabikon) | 25/10 |
| Kenosha | Paddock 1 | 15/5 Seasonal |
| Langlade | Big Twin | 25/10 |
| Langlade | Long |  |
|  | (T33N R10E S35) | ) 25/10 |
| Langlade | Moose 15/5 | 15/5 Seasonal |
| Langlade | White | 15/5 Seasonal |
| Langlade | Crystal 1 | 15/5 Seasonal |
| Langlade | Dynamite | 25/10 |
| Langlade | Meyer | 15/5 |
| Langlade | Mueller | 25/10 |
| Lincoln | Crystal (Lincoln) | ) 15/5 |



County Lake/Chain Name Regulation ${ }^{1}$

| Vilas | Kentuck | $25 / 10$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Vilas | Little Saint Germain | $25 / 10$ |
| Vilas | Palmer | $25 / 10$ |
| Vilas | Pickerel | $25 / 10$ |
| Vilas | High, Fishtrap \& Rush | $15 / 5$ |
| Vilas | Partridge | $15 / 5$ Seasonal |
| Walworth | Tripp | $25 / 10$ |
| Washington | Big Cedar | $25 / 10$ |
| Washington | Little Cedar | $25 / 10$ |
| Washington | Silver | $15 / 5$ |
| Waupaca | Graham | $15 / 5$ |
| Waupaca | Hartman | $15 / 5$ |
| Waupaca | School Section | $25 / 10$ |
| Waupaca | Stratton | $25 / 10$ |
| Waupaca | White | $25 / 10$ |
| Waupaca | Shadow | $15 / 5$ Seasonal |
| Waushara | Witters | $15 / 5$ |
| Waushara | Big Hills | $25 / 10$ |
| Waushara | Irogami | $15 / 5$ Seasonal |
| Waushara | Kusel Lake | $15 / 5$ Seasonal |
| Waushara | Porters | $15 / 5$ |
| Wood | Nepco | $15 / 5$ Seasonal |

[^0]For more detailed information and to keep up-to-date on panfish management in Wisconsin visit dnr. wi.gov and search "panfish plan."


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Regulation:
    25/10 - a total of 25 panfish but no more than 10 of any one species.

    15/5-a total of 15 panfish but no more than 5 of any one species.

    15/5 Seasonal- A total of 15 panfish but no more than 5 of any one species during May and June, 25 panfish in total the rest of the year.

