

Distribution and relative abundance of fishes in Wisconsin: V. Grant and Platte, Coon and Bad Axe, and La Crosse River basins. No. 152 1985

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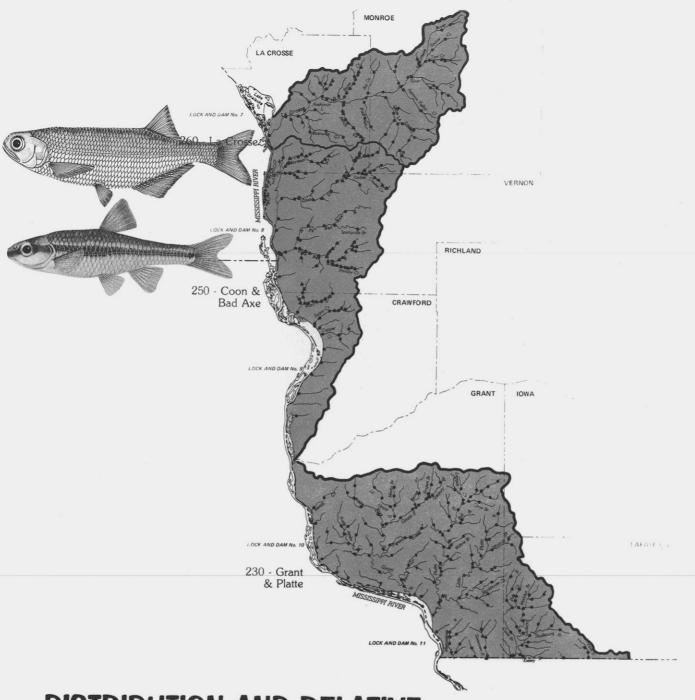
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DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF FISHES IN WISCONSIN

V. Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse River Basins

Technical Bulletin No. 152 Department of Natural Resources Madison, Wisconsin 1985 This report is dedicated to the nongame fish, whose interrelationships in the aquatic ecosystem is generally not well documented or appreciated.

PREFACE

Little attention has been given to nongame fish species which comprise over 75% of the 150 fish species in Wisconsin waters. Yet many of those species play a major role in maintenance of sport fish populations so vital to recreational and economic interests in the state. In essentially disregarding these species, their right to exist and their role in maintaining community stability through species diversity have been overlooked. The nongame fish not only make up the majority of fish species in Wisconsin but are also more abundant than sport fish species in both total number and total biomass.

Further attention by either research or management to nongame fish species must be preceded by an inventory of what we have and where we have it. In 1974, the Bureau of Research of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), with inputs from field fish management personnel, began a statewide assessment of the distribution and relative abundance of fish species, emphasizing but not limited to nongame species. This assessment was begun using a basin approach to delineate location of sampling stations on the over 7,200 lakes (over 350,000 ha) and 11,000 streams (over 68,000 km) within the state. The 3 major basins (Mississippi River, Lake Michigan, and Lake Superior) were further divided into 30 minor basins.

The last report on the distribution of fish species throughout the state was made by C. W. Greene (1935) for the 1900-31 period. He covered about 1,400 sampling stations. Since then, other collectors, notably Dr. George Becker (1959, 1964a, 1964b, 1966, 1983), Professor Marlin Johnson (Johnson and Becker 1970), and the students at the University of Wisconsin at Madison (including McNaught 1963) and Stevens Point have added appreciably to knowledge of regional distribution of Wisconsin fishes.

The need to update our knowledge of statewide fish distribution is most clearly evident from the dearth of information available on nongame species in most watersheds for preparing environmental impact assessments and reports and department master plans. In addition, both federal and state law now require the establishment of an endangered and threatened species list. Furthermore, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has been directed to "conduct research on endangered and threatened species of this state and shall implement programs directed at conserving, protecting, restoring, and propagating selected state endangered and threatened species to the maximum extent practicable." (Chap. 29.415, Wis. Stats.)

Field collecting under the research study initiated in 1974 was essentially terminated in 1980 due to reduced funding, with only limited sampling after that time. Of the 30 river basins in the state, sampling has now been completed in 17 and nearly completed in 1. Only scattered samples were taken in the other 12 basins. These samples inventoried about 45% of the state.

The results of the work so far completed on fish distribution are being published in a series of separate bulletins dealing with one or more minor basins. Reports on the following are now available: Greater Rock River basin (Fago 1982); Black, Trempealeau, and Buffalo river basins (Fago 1983a); Red Cedar River basin (Fago 1983b); and Root, Milwaukee, Des Plaines, and Fox river basins (Fago 1984a). The bulk of the data presented refers primarily to collections made during the Bureau of Reseach study. However, other fishery biologists and managers have made numerous collections over the years, and their published and unpublished records, when available to us, are included. Therefore, data from as early as 1900 are available for some basins, permitting comparisons between historical and current records.

This series of reports, however, constitutes only an overview of a voluminous mass of data now permanently stored in computer files. For the field manager or investigator, the greatest value of this study lies in the availability of fish data on specific waters or on waters in close proximity to those of immediate concern. Data now in computer files (over 16,900 collections) have already, in over 200 cases, proven to be very useful to DNR personnel in several bureaus and to other state and federal agencies, environmental consultants, and students. They have used the data for various purposes; e.g., to make assessments on past as well as potential changes in the aquatic environment, indicate water quality through fish species composition, and determine ranges in Wisconsin for particular fish species.

Sufficient data were collected during the research study to recommend the revision of Wisconsin's endangered and threatened fish species lists in 1979 and again in 1982. The first revision added 15 species to both lists and removed 3 from the endangered list. The second revision added 2 to the endangered list, and removed 1 from the endangered and 3 from the threatened list.

The bulk of the preserved fish collections are curated at the Milwaukee Public Museum, further enhancing the value and significance of this study. There they are used by scientists and educators interested in taxonomy, systematics, and natural history. They also are serving as a baseline collection from which to determine changes in fish community structure and environmental loads of pollutants and toxicants.

This report deals with 3 separate basins in southwestern Wisconsin, the Grant & Platte, the Coon & Bad Axe, and the La Crosse river basins.

DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF FISHES IN WISCONSIN

V. GRANT & PLATTE, COON & BAD AXE, AND LA CROSSE RIVER BASINS

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ABSTRACT

A statewide survey of the inland waters of Wisconsin was initiated by the Bureau of Research, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to establish a comprehensive data base on the distribution and relative abundance of all fish species. The Grant & Platte, and Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins were sampled from 1975 through 1982 by personnel from research at 327 stations, from fish management at 14 stations, and from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at 2 stations. An additional 124 stations were partially sampled by fish management personnel.

A total of 74 species was collected from the Grant & Platte river basin, 63 from the Coon & Bad Axe river basin, and 60 from the La Crosse river basin. Included were the endangered goldeye and the threatened Ozark minnow. The weed shiner, pirate perch, and mud darter on the Department's watch list were also collected.

Data from recent collections for the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins were compared to those from the 1900-28 and the 1950-74 periods. Twenty-four species were collected which had not been previously reported from the Grant & Platte river basin, 14 from the Coon & Bad Axe river basin, and 23 from the La Crosse river basin. Four species have apparently been extirpated from the Grant & Platte river basin, 14 from the Coon & Bad Axe river basin, and 4 from the La Crosse river basin.

This report includes numerous tables, distribution maps of the species, and discussion on many aspects of fish distribution in the 3 basins. The continued use of this data base for the preparation of environmental impact assessments, for the development of master plans for the aquatic resource, and for research on nongame species, fish communities, and ecosystems is therefore recommended.

CONTENTS

3 STUDY AREA

7 METHODS

Data Sources and Time Periods, 7 Collection Methods and Gear, 8 Sampling Effort, 8 Data Handling, 8 Fish Identification and Enumeration, 9 Endangered, Threatened, and Watch Species, 12

13 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

13 Grant & Platte River Basin (230)
Species Found, 13
Reproducing Populations, 13
Common and Rare Species, 13
Differences Between Time Periods, 13
Species Diversity, 13

13 Coon & Bad Axe River Basin (250)
Species Found, 13
Reproducing Populations, 13
Common and Rare Species, 16
Differences Between Time Periods, 16
Species Diversity, 18

18 La Crosse River Basin (260)
Species Found, 18
Reproducing Populations, 18
Common and Rare Species, 18
Differences Between Time Periods, 19
Species Diversity, 19

- 20 Differences Between Basins
- 22 Endangered Species
- 22 Threatened Species
- 22 Watch Species

24 RECOMMENDATIONS

25 LITERATURE CITED

26 APPENDIXES

- A. Supplementary Data, 26
- B. Distribution maps for all species in the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins, 1975-82, 33
 Index to maps, 112

STUDY AREA

Grant & Platte River Basin

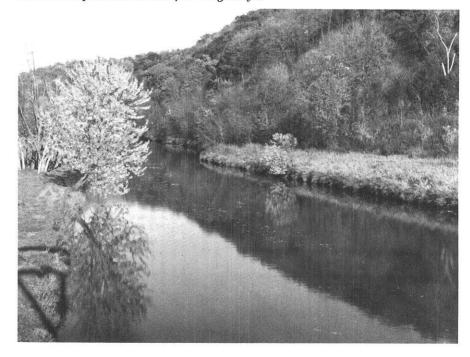
The Grant & Platte river basin (230) is located in the southwestern corner of Wisconsin (Fig. 1). It encompasses parts of the following Wisconsin counties: Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette. This basin includes the Wisconsin portions of the following streams (all of which flow directly into the Mississippi River): Grant River, Platte River, Galena River (includes 3 tributaries which flow into the Galena River in Illinois). Apple River (includes 8 tributaries which flow into the Apple River in Illinois), Sinsinawa River, Menominee River, Little Menominee River, Sinnipee Creek, McCartney Branch, Mill Branch, Furnace Branch, Dewey Creek, Chase Creek, Sandy Creek, Glass Hollow Creek, and 10 unnamed creeks. The watershed in Wisconsin contains an area of approximately 2,525 $\rm km^2$ (Holmstrom 1982). Within this area, we have defined 307 streams with a total length in Wisconsin of 1,688 km (Table 1)*. Of these, 219 are unnamed creeks and ditches. There are 2 lakes** in the basin, with a total area of only 9 ha.

The average annual precipitation within the Grant & Platte river basin varies between 81 and 84 cm (Wisconsin DNR 1978). The average gradient for the Grant River (71 km in length) is 78 cm/km and for the Platte River (76 km in length) is 190 cm/km. The average discharge of the Grant River at Burton, which includes 85% of its drainage area, is 4.7 m³/sec (U.S. Geol. Surv. 1982). The average discharge of the Platte River near Rockville, which includes 43% of its drainage area, is 2.8 m³/sec. The average discharge of the Galena River, which includes 88% of its watershed, is 2.2 m³/sec. The combined discharges (9.7 m³/sec) include



Grant River at County Trunk U, 22 miles from its mouth, is a narrow river...

...while at Highway 133, about 2 miles from its mouth, it widens and provides habitat for the goldeye.



^{*}These were defined through a water mileage system that divided the state into 3 major and 30 minor basins (Fago 1984b).

^{**}Lakes in this report refer to naturally occurring lakes as well as impoundments (bodies of water with dams at their outlet) unless otherwise specified.

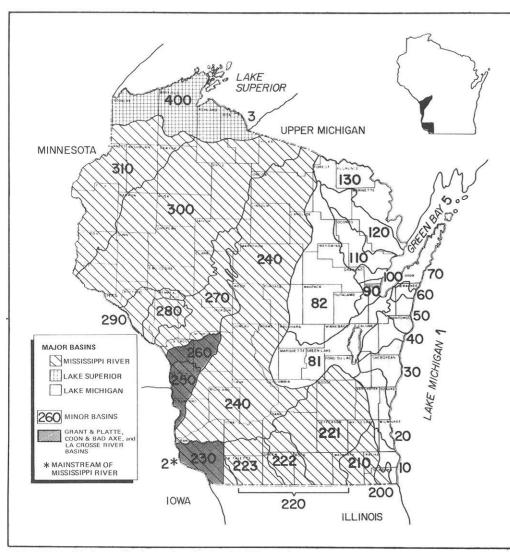


FIGURE 1. Major and minor river basins in Wisconsin.

55% of the drainage area for the entire Grant & Platte river basin. We determined from the data collected at our sampling stations that the Grant River is a moderately turbid river with a stream bottom composed of clay, gravel, and rubble with lesser amounts of silt, muck, and sand.

The dominant land use in the Grant & Platte river basin is agriculture (dairy farm and crops). Twenty-seven percent of the basin is wooded. Another important land use even though small in percentage is mining activity (Wisconsin DNR 1978). The population within the basin has increased 20% since 1950 to about 45,000 in 1970 (Wisconsin DNR 1971).

Coon & Bad Axe River Basin

The Coon & Bad Axe river basin (250) is located north of the mouth of the Wisconsin River and adjacent to the Mississippi River (Fig. 1). It is part of the Mississippi River basin and encompasses parts of the following Wisconsin counties: Crawford, Vernon, La Crosse, and Monroe. The basin includes Coon Creek, Bad Axe River, Pammel Creek, Mormon Creek, Rusk Creek, Sugar Creek, Buck Creek, Copper Creek, Du Charme Creek, Picatee Creek, and 10 unnamed creeks all of which flow directly into the Mississippi River. It contains an area of approximately 1,582 km² (Holmstrom 1982). Within this area we have defined 101



Platte River at Highway 35 with the Little Platte River coming in on right, 3 miles from its mouth.



Little Platte River north of Dickeyville, 4.4 miles from its mouth. Shows stream bank vegetation overhanging left side of the river with pasture on the right.

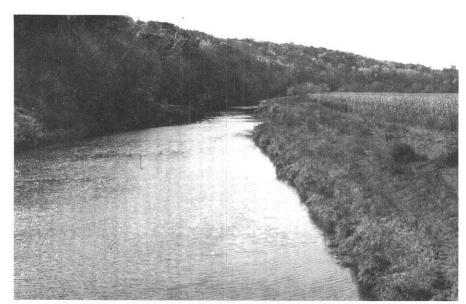
streams with a total length of 604 km (Table 1). Of these, 67 are unnamed creeks or ditches. There are only 6 lakes with a total area of 243 ha, the largest being 18 ha in size.

The average annual precipitation within the Coon & Bad Axe river basin varies between 76 and 79 cm (Wisconsin DNR 1980). The average gradient for Coon Creek (63 km in length) is 240 cm/km, for the Bad Axe River (8 km in length) is 313 cm/km, for the South Fork Bad Axe River (37 km in length) is 422 cm/km, and for the North Fork Bad Axe River (43 km in length) is 323 cm/km. The average discharge of Coon Creek near Stoddard (1935-40), which includes 85% of the drainage area, is 1.9 m³/sec (U.S. Geol. Surv. 1964). We determined from our sampling stations that Coon Creek is a clear to slightly turbid stream with a bottom composed of sand, rubble, gravel, and clay. The North and South Forks of the Bad Axe River are also clear to slightly turbid streams with bottoms composed of sand, rubble, and gravel. Klick and Threinen (1973) in their statements on these hardwater streams give basically the same stream bottom composition. The major land use (56%) is agriculture which is dominated by dairy farming. Woodlands account for 44% of the land use (Wisconsin DNR 1980).

La Crosse River Basin

The La Crosse River basin (260) is located adjacent to the northern edge of the Coon & Bad Axe river basin (Fig. 1). It encompasses parts of La Crosse and Monroe counties. The basin includes the La Crosse River, which flows directly into the Mississippi River. This watershed contains an area of approximately 1,264 km² (Holmstrom 1982). Within this area we have defined 106 streams with a total length of 674 km (Table 1). Of these 78 are unnamed creeks or ditches. There are 20 lakes with a total area of 358 ha, only 1 is larger than 13 ha in size.

The average annual precipitation is the same as for the Coon & Bad Axe river basin. The average gradient for the La Crosse River (108 km in length) is 124 cm/km. The average discharge near West Salem, which includes 79% of the watershed, is 8.2 m³/sec (U.S. Geol. Surv. 1982). We determined that the La Crosse River is generally a clear stream with a bottom dominated by sand, silt, and muck with limited areas of boulder, gravel, and rubble. This basically agrees with Klick et al. (1971) when he describes these hard water streams. The land use practices are similar to those in the Coon & Bad Axe river basins with pasture and forest dominating.



Galena River south of Lead Mine looking upstream, 29.7 miles from its mouth.



Galena River south of Lead Mine looking downstream at habitat of the smallmouth bass.

TABLE 1. Land area, streams, and lakes of the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins.

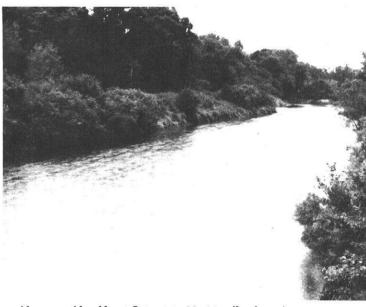
	Grant & Platte	Coon & Bad Axe	La Crosse
Land area (km ²)*	2,525	1,582	1.264
Streams	SUPERIOR NOTABLE CHINA		0.000
Total number	307	101	106
(Unnamed creeks or ditches)	(219)	(67)	(78)
Total length (km)	1,688	604	674
Lakes/impoundments**			
Total number	2	6	20
Area (ha)	9	243	358
No. dams	2	9	22

^{*}Drainage area in Wisconsin.

^{**}Impoundments are bodies of water with dams at their outlets.



La Crosse River in the Fort McCoy Military Reservation, 60 miles from its mouth...



widens considerably at Interstate 90, 11 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi River.



Sinsinawa River at Highway 11, 13.9 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi River. Shows wellpastured stream banks and habitat of the rosyface shiner.



Shullsburg Branch at Highway 11, 10.4 miles from its confluence with the Galena River. Shows the pool-rif-fle-pool alternating pattern which is typical of most small-to-medium sized streams in southwestern Wisconsin.

METHODS

Data Sources and Time Periods

All collections are divided into 3 time periods: 1900-28, 1950-74, and 1975-82. The earlier records provide the basis for assessment of changes over time in distribution of fish species within the basins of the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse rivers.

If a location was sampled within a time period more than once, only 1 collection is used in the counts of number of stations sampled and number of stations at which a species was taken.

Stations were classified in one of two ways, except for the 1900-28 period, depending on how the samples were taken: complete (those in which all species collected were recorded and identified), and partial (those in which sampling effort and/or species identification were incomplete and therefore did not yield adequate assessment of total species composition).

1900-28 Period. All collections were made between 1900-28 except for 2 stations in the La Crosse River basin (1 in 1931 and 1 in 1944), with 77% taken between 1927 and 1928). Collections from this time period had been made at 23 stations in the Grant & Platte river basin, 9 in the Coon & Bad Axe river basin, and 7 in the La Crosse River basin, by a number of collectors. They in-

cluded C. W. Greene, L. C. Stuart, E. P. Creases, G. Wagner, Schultz, C. Tarzwell, H. R. Rich, N. Enting, R. R. Pope, and W. E. Dickman (names taken from original field notes). Most specimens from these collections were verified by Dr. Carl Hubbs or Dr. Greene and cited by Greene (1935).

The stations sampled were located on 19 streams in the Grant & Platte river basin, 7 streams and 1 lake in the Coon & Bad Axe River basin, and 6 streams and 1 lake in the La Crosse River basin (Table 2). Thoroughness of sampling effort was unknown, and therefore calculation of percent occurrence of each species was not attempted (Table 5).

1950-74 Period. Complete collections from this period were made at 53 sampling stations on 31 streams in the Grant & Bad Axe river basin: 24 stations on 13 streams in the Coon & Bad Axe river basin; and 16 stations on 14 streams and 2 lakes in the La Crosse River basin (Table 2). An additional 23 partial collections in the Grant & Platte river basin, 123 in the Coon & Bad Axe river basin, and 147 in the La Crosse River basin increased the number of streams sampled by 13, 28, and 34 and lakes by 0, 1, and 3 in the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse basins, respectively. The data from these partial samples were kept separate in Table 2 and not included in the percentages of total stations sampled presented in Table 5. These additional 293 stations came from written records provided by DNR fish management.

The complete samples from the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins (84% collected between 1962-69) were collected by the following: Dr. George Becker and his students (unpubl. data) - 40 stations; Prof. Marlin Johnson (unpubl. data) - 39 stations; fish management personnel - 6 stations; Upper Mississippi River Conservation Commission (Smith and Lopinot 1967) - 1 station; Milwaukee Public Museum (unpubl. data) - 2 stations; and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Bailey 1973) - 5 stations.

Total occurrences are defined as the sum of the number of species taken at each station. For example, if a collector took 10 species at one station, 20 at another, and 30 at another, the total species occurrences would be 60. This information has been calculated for collections since 1950, and reveals the volume of data from both complete and partial samples used (Table 3). For the earliest period, only a grand total of occurrences was calculated (Table 5). Total occurrences increased from 370 for the 1900-28 period to 1,751 for the 1950-74 period for the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins. During 1950-74, 51% of the

TABLE 2. Summary of stream and lake sampling efforts in the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins, 1900-82.

	Gran	t & Platte ((230)	Coon	& Bad Axe	(250)	La Crosse (260)			
	1900-28	1950-74	1975-82	1900-28	1950-74	1975-82	1900-28	1950-74	1974-82	
Streams										
No. sampled	19	31*(13)**100	7	13(28)	40(16)	6	14(34)	42 (1)	
No. stations	23	53(23)	187(8)	8	24(122	72(95)	6	14(144)	76(20)	
Lakes/impoundments										
No. sampled	0	0	0	1	(1)	0	1	2(3)	1(1)	
No. stations	0	0	0	1	(1)	0	1	2(3)	8(1)	
Total no. stations	23	53(23)	187(8)	9	24(123	72(95)	7	16(147)	84(21)	

^{*}Complete samples.

^{**}Partial samples.

TABLE 3. List of collectors with number of species collected and total occurrences for samples from the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins.

		Grant & Pla	atte (230)		Coon & Bac	d Axe (2	50)		La Cros	se (260)	
		1950-74	19	975-82	19	950-74	19	975-82	19	950-74	19	975-82
Source of Data*	No. Species	Total Occurrences**	No. Species	Total Occurrences	No. Species	Total Occurrences	No. Species	Total Occurrences	No. Species	Total Occurrences	No. Species	Total Occurrence
Research 0	0		73	2,211(95)	0		61	657(68)	0	_	60	542(90
Fish Mgt.	21	92(12)	26	118(5)	20	401(71)	25	314(32)	21	404(90)	9	46(8)
Becker 2	37	453(62)	0	· · · 	0		0		13	17(4)	0	. —
Johnson 3	37	163(22)	0	· <u></u>	41	150(26)	0	·	8	8(2)	0	
Milw. Pub. Mus. 5	19	26(4)	0		0		0	_	0		0	
UMRCC 9	0	-	0		19	19(3)	0		0	_	0	_
US Fish & Wildl. 11 Grand Total	0		0	_	0		0		9	17(4)	10	13(2)
of Occurrence	es	734		2,329		570		971		446		601

*Collectors identified in Appendix A Table 18.

grand total of occurrences for the 3 basins were accounted for by fish management personnel. However, collections by Becker and Johnson and their students provided 33 species not taken by fish management in these 3 watersheds (Table 3 and Append. A Table 18).

1975-82 Period. Complete collections from this period were made at 187 stations (91% sampled in 1978) on 100 streams in the Grant & Platte river basin, 72 stations (88% in 1980) on 40 streams in the Coon & Bad Axe river basin, and 84 stations (96% in 1980 and 1982) on 42 streams and 1 lake in the La Crosse River basin. There were an additional 8 partial collections in the Grant & Platte river basin, 95 in the Coon & Bad Axe river basin, and 21 in the La Crosse River basin which increased the number of streams by 0, 16, and 1 and lakes by 0, 0, and 1 in the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins, respectively.

For the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins, the number of complete samples increased an average of 269% over the 1950-74 period with 343 stations sampled (Table 2). DNR research personnel sampled 327 (95%) of the complete samples, fish management personnel sampled 14 (4%), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (Bolton 1976) sampled 2 (1%). The 124 partial samples were collected by fish management personnel

Total occurrences increased from 1,751 for the 1950-74 period to 3,901 for the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins; 87% of these were recorded by research personnel (Table 3). We also collected all of the 88 species found in the 3 basins (for list of species taken by all other collectors see Appendix A Table 18).

Collection Methods and Gear*

We used five types of electrofishing gear, depending on the size of the body of water. The types of gear and percentage of stations where each was used were: boom shocker (2%), minishocker (2%), stream shocker (40%), battery-powered backpack (27%), and longline shocker (25%). Small mesh seines were used at 4% of the stations, primarily in lakes and large rivers.

All generators produced direct current, with the boom shocker and minishocker permitting a choice of several pulse rates and frequencies. The boom shocker also produced alternating current and it was used occasionally when

the DC unit was inoperative. For more information concerning the boom and stream shocking equipment, see Novotny and Priegel (1971, 1974). The minishocker consisted of a 5 meter flat bottom boat with one boom in the bow and used the same 5 hp T&J gasoline powered generator as the stream shocker. One person sitting on a chair in the bow collected the fish in contrast to 2 people standing in the boom shocker. The battery-powered backpack uses a 12-volt deep cycle battery and pulses the DC at several frequency and pulse rates. The development and production of this unit, like all the electric fishing gear used, was a joint project between Wisconsin DNR and Instrumentation Systems Center -UW-Madison. The seines were 1.2-m and 9.1-m bag seines with 4.8-mm delta mesh

Sampling Effort

We established sampling locations based on habitat diversity, the distance between stations, and accessibility. The length of a sampling station was approximately 100 m for all electrofishing gear except for the boom shocker and minishocker. Boom shocker and minishocker stations averaged 2.1 km. Areas seined averaged 288 m². Distance between stations on the main

^{**}Total occurrences are defined as the sum of the number of species collected at each station; percent of total occurrences in parentheses.

^{*}Only the methods and gear employed by DNR research personnel are described; fish management personnel used similar equipment.

stems of the Grant, Platte, Coon, Bad Axe (including north and south forks), and La Crosse rivers averaged 7.2 km. There was an average of 1 station/7 km of the total length of all sampled streams with one or more complete stations.

Complete collections were made on 33% of the streams and none of the lakes in the Grant & Platte river basin; 40% of the streams and none of the lakes in the Coon & Bad Axe river basin; and 40% of the streams and 5% of the lakes in the La Crosse River basin (Tables 1 and 2). While these percentages are relatively low, the streams that were sampled comprised 68%, 75%, and 78% of the total length of all streams in the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins, respectively. The sampled lakes comprised only 0%, 0%, and 83%, respectively, of the total surface area for all lakes in each basin. This was due to the fact that most lakes were small, averaging only 5 ha, 41 ha, and 18 ha, respectively.

Figure 2 shows the locations of 305 of the 343 complete and 86 of the 124 partial stations. Only one dot per lake was shown and dots were eliminated that would overlap another dot.

Data Handling

Data collected at the sampling stations were recorded in pencil on Form 8100-46 (Append. A Fig. 5), and include station and species information and ecological data. This form is made of polyethylene paper, is virtually unaffected by salt and fresh water, and is resistant to tearing, discoloration, and rotting.

In order to handle the data on over 980 collections from the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins, dating from 1900, Cobol and Mark IV computer programs were developed through a cooperative effort with the DNR's Bureau of Information Management to organize, store, and retrieve the data. Some programs are used to update the Fish Master File which contains all data on the stations in the 3 basins as well as on 15,920 additional stations throughout the state.

Other programs are used to help in the analysis of the data. One analysis uses a Cobol program to organize the data by species, and lists all stations for each species. This listing, based on a water mileage system developed for this study, was organized in 2 ways (Fig. 3a and b):

(1) All stations on a river are listed until a tributary of the river is reached (Fig. 3a). All stations on that tributary

are then listed before going back to the confluence of the tributary with the original river. This procedure is followed for all tributaries in the basin of the first tributary before going back to the original river.

(2) All stations on a river are listed before going back to the first tributary of the original river and listing all stations on the tributary (Fig. 3b). This procedure is followed for all tributaries in the basin of the first tributary before going to the second tributary of the original river.

The program for both of these methods can be restricted to one or more of the following criteria: particular minor basins, a sub-basin or part of a sub-basin, individual collectors, dates, township and range (by entire township or contiguous townships), counties, water types, and selected species. At each station, the stream name along with water type, number of fish taken, collector, gear, effort, date, township description, and county are listed. An example of the Cobol listing for one species is shown in Appendix A Figure 6. At the end of each species listing, the total number of stations, total number of specimens, average number of fish/station, and number of stations for each collector is computed. At the end of the printout, a summary table is given that lists each species, the number of stations at which it was taken, the percent of the total stations possible, grand total of species occurrences, totals for each collector, and totals for number of species and hybrids (Append. A Fig. 7).

Another type of analysis uses a Mark IV program to organize the data by stations, and lists for each station all information (number of specimens of each species, and the total number of species, hybrids, and unspecified categories). The program can be restricted to the same criteria cited above for the Cobol program, and the listing can be organized the same two ways (Fig. 3). However, only the Mark IV listing can be restricted to gear, or any of the 10 ecological variables. This program can be organized in still different ways, including: (1) by county and then alphabetically by name of stream or lake, (2) by county and then by basin, or (3) by township, range, and section. An example of the Mark IV listing is shown in Appendix A Figure 8.

A water mileage system was devised to permit computer analysis of the data and still allow easy recognition of the location by persons wishing to use the data. This was accomplished by using the town, range, section, quarter section, and county along with basin numbers, a series of mileages, and the name of the body of water. A Master Stream and Lake File containing this information has been generated by this study for most streams and lakes in Wisconsin. Mark IV computer programs are available to obtain a variety of listings such as streams and/or lakes in each basin listed alphabetically.

An example of a page of the water mileage system from a computer printout of the Master Stream and Lake File is shown in Appendix A Figure 9. An example of a page of the Master Fish File which uses the water mileage system to organize the biological and environmental data is included in Appendix A Figure 8. A detailed explanation of the system as exemplified in these figures is presented in Fago (1984b).

Fish Identification and Enumeration

In order to reduce the volume of specimens taken back to the laboratory, larger fish were identified to species in the field and were usually returned to the water. Generally all others were preserved in 10% Formalin for later identification (using the unpublished keys of Dr. G. Becker) in the laboratory.

At least a few stonerollers at each station were keved to species. The remainder were left as stonerollers (Campostoma spp.). Research personnel identified all fish for the 1975-82 period except for some specimens of 14 species (indicated by an asterisk in Appendix A Table 18) collected by fish management personnel, and 10 species caught by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. For the 1950-74 period species records are based upon the collectors' identification except 17 species listed in Appendix A Table 18 without asterisks by their names collected by fish management and identified by research personnel. The common and scientific names of fish species cited in this report (Table 4) follow names established by the American Fisheries Society's Committee on Names of Fishes (Robins 1980). All hybrids and specimens not keyed to species, except stonerollers, were not dealt with in this report.

At each station, the number of specimens for each species was counted to 98 and recorded on Form 8100-46 (Append. A Fig. 5). However, at many stations there were more than 98 specimens taken for certain species. They were recorded as 99. Therefore, the number of specimens recorded in Tables 6, 11, and 12 for some species is substantially lower than the number actually captured. Furthermore, there were up to 53 stations for certain spe-

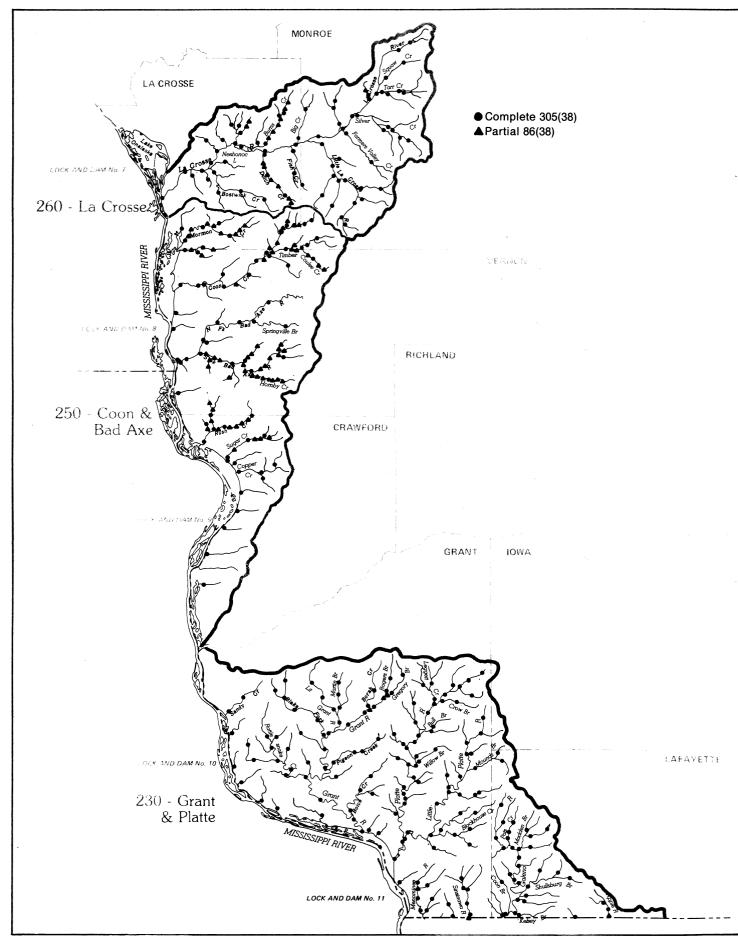


FIGURE 2. Location of 391 sampling stations in the Grant and Platte, Coon and Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins. There were 305 complete and 86 partial stations. (Due to lack of space, 38 complete and 38 partial stations are not shown.)

TABLE 4. List of common and scientific names of all fish species cited in the report.

<u> </u>			<u> </u>		
Computer No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Computer No.	Common Name	Scientific Name
140.	Lampreys	Petromyzontidae	M52	Red shiner	Notropis lutrensis
A02	Chestnut lamprey	Ichthyomyzon castaneus	WIOZ	Suckers	Catostomidae
A04	Silvery lamprey	Ichthyomyzon unicuspis	N05	River carpsucker	Carpiodes carpio
A05	American brook lamprey	Lampetra appendix	N05 N06	Quillback	Carpiodes carpio Carpiodes cyprinus
1100		• • •	N07	Highfin carpsucker	Carpiodes velifer
D01	Gars	Lepisosteidae	N07 N09	White sucker	Catostomus commersoni
D01	Longnose gar	Lepisosteus osseus	N13	Northern hog sucker	Hypentelium nigricans
D02	Shortnose gar	Lepisosteus platostomus	N17	Spotted sucker	Minytrema melanops
	Bowfins	Amiidae	N18	Silver redhorse	Moxostoma anisurum
E01	Bowfin	Amia calva	N21	Golden redhorse	Moxostoma erythrurum
	Freshwater eels	Anguillidae	N22	Shorthead redhorse	Moxostoma Moxostoma
F01	American eel	Anguilla rostrata	1122	Shorthead redhorse	macrolepidotum
	Herrings	Clupeidae			made out practically
G02	Gizzard shad	Dorosoma cepedianum		Bullhead catfishes	Ictaluridae
	Mooneyes	Hiodontidae	O05	Black bullhead	Ictalurus melas
H01	Goldeye	Hiodon alosoides	O06	Yellow bullhead	Ictalurus natalis
H02	Mooneye	Hiodon tergisus	O07	Brown bullhead	Ictalurus nebulosus
1102	Trouts	Salmonidae	O08	Channel catfish	Ictalurus punctatus
I19	Rainbow trout	Salmonidae Salmo gairdneri	O10	Stonecat	Noturus flavus
	Brown trout	•	011	Tadpole madtom	Noturus gyrinus
I21 I22	Brook trout	Salmo trutta Salvelinus fontinalis	O12	Flathead catfish	Pylodictis olivaris
122		•		Pirate perches	Aphredoderidae
	Mudminnows	Umbridae	P01	Pirate perch	Aphredoderus sayanus
K01	Central mudminnow	Umbra limi	101	Codfishes	Gadidae
	Pikes	Esocidae	R01	Burbot	Lota lota
L01	Grass pickerel	Esox americanus	KUI		
		vermiculatus	mo.	Silversides	Atherinidae
L02	Northern pike	Esox lucius	T01	Brook silverside	Labidesthes sicculus
	Minnows and carps	Cyprinidae		Sticklebacks	Gasterosteidae
M06	Central stoneroller	Campostoma anomalum	U01	Brook stickleback	Culaea inconstans
M07	Largescale stoneroller	Campostoma oligolepis		Temperate basses	Percichthyidae
M12	Common carp	Cyprinus carpio	V01	White bass	Morone chrysops
M14	Brassy minnow	Hybognathus hankinsoni	V02	Yellow bass	Morone mississippiensis
M15	Silvery minnow	Hybognathus nuchalis		Sunfishes	Centrarchidae
M15	Mississippi silvery		W04	Rock bass	Ambloplites rupestris
	minnow	Hybognathus nuchalis	W05	Green sunfish	Lepomis cyanellus
M16	Speckled chub	Hybopsis aestivalis	W06	Pumpkinseed	Lepomis gibbosus
M17	Silver chub	Hybopsis storeriana	W08	Orangespotted sunfish	Lepomis humilis
M19	Hornyhead chub	Nocomis biguttatus	W09	Bluegill	Lepomis macrochirus
M20	Golden shiner	Notemigonus	W11	Smallmouth bass	Micropterus dolomieui
		chrysoleucas	W12	Largemouth bass	Micropterus salmoides
M23	Emerald shiner	Notropis atherinoides	W13	White crappie	Pomoxis annularis
M24	River shiner	Notropis blennius	W14	Black crappie	Pomoxis nigromaculatus
M28	Common shiner	Notropis cornutus		Perches	Percidae
M29	Bigmouth shiner	Notropis dorsalis	X05	Mud darter	Etheostoma asprigene
M32	Blacknose shiner	Notropis heterolepis	X07	Rainbow darter	Etheostoma caeruleum
M33	Spottail shiner	Notropis hudsonius	X09	Iowa darter	Etheostoma exile
M34	Ozark minnow	Notropis nubilus	X10	Fantail darter	Etheostoma flabellare
M35	Rosyface shiner	Notropis rubellus	X12	Johnny darter	Etheostoma nigrum
M36	Spotfin shiner	Notropis spilopterus	X14	Banded darter	Etheostoma zonale
M37	Sand shiner	Notropis stramineus	X15	Yellow perch	Perca flavescens
M38	Weed shiner	Notropis texanus	X16	Logperch	Percina caprodes
M39	Redfin shiner	Notropis umbratilis	X18	Blackside darter	Percina maculata
M40	Mimic shiner	Notropis volucellus	X19	Slenderhead darter	Percina phoxocephala
M41	Suckermouth minnow	Phenacobius mirabilis	X21	Sauger	Stizostedion canadense
M42	Northern redbelly dace	Phoxinus eos	X22	Walleye	Stizostedion vitreum
M43	Southern redbelly dace	Phoxinus erythrogaster		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	vitreum
M45	Bluntnose minnow	Pimephales notatus		Drums	Sciaenidae
M46	Fathead minnow	Pimephales promelas	Y01	Freshwater drum	
M47	Bullhead minnow	Pimephales vigilax	101		Aplodinotus grunniens
M48	Blacknose dace	Rhinichthys atratulus	7704	Sculpins	Cottidae
M49	Longnose dace	Rhinichthys cataractae	Z01	Mottled sculpin	Cottus bairdi
M50	Creek chub	Semotilus atromaculatus	<u>Z02</u>	Slimy sculpin	Cottus cognatus

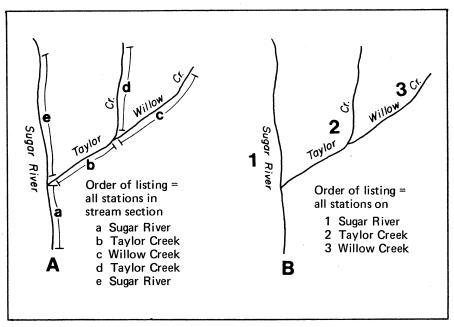


FIGURE 3. Two methods of organizing stations on computer printouts.

cies at which the number taken was unknown, further underestimating the total number of specimens.

Questionable specimens were sent to Dr. George Becker at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point for verification.

Endangered, Threatened, and Watch Species

The State of Wisconsin currently has 8 species on its endangered list*, 6 species on its threatened list*, and 18 species on its unofficial watch list. These 3 categories are defined as follows:

Endangered: Any species or subspecies in danger of becoming extirpated. Its continued existence as part of the state's wildlife resources is in jeopardy.

Threatened: Any species or subspecies which appears likely, within the foreseeable future, to become endangered.

Watch: Species or subspecies that may or may not be holding their own at the present time. They will be under special observation to identify conditions that could cause further decline, or any factors that could help to insure their survival in the state.



A three-person stream shocker in operation on Squaw Creek, below an unnamed impoundment 1.2 miles from its confluence with the La Crosse River.

^{*}Chap. NR 27, Wis. Admin. Code.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Findings are presented individually for the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins followed by a discussion of differences between the basins for selected species, including those on the Wisconsin DNR endangered, threatened, or watch lists. Unless otherwise indicated, findings refer only to the 1975-82 period.

GRANT & PLATTE RIVER BASIN (230)

Species Found

Over 76,000 specimens representing 74 species were identified in samples from the Grant & Platte river basin (Tables 5 and 6). This includes the endangered goldeye, the threatened Ozark minnow, and the mud darter which is on the watch list. Eight species (shortnose gar, bowfin, gizzard shad, northern pike, golden shiner, spotted sucker, brook silverside, and yellow perch) were, however, only caught at the mouths of Sinnipee Creek, Grant or Platte rivers. Distribution maps for all species are presented in Appendix B., each map shows the location of stations where the species was collected. An index to the maps is contained in Table 5 and at the back of Appendix B.

Reproducing Populations

In the Grant & Platte river basin 73 species are believed to have reproducing populations. The presence of reproducing populations of the rainbow trout is questionable since all collections can be attributed to stocking (G. VanDyck, pers. comm.).

Common and Rare Species

The 5 most common species (caught at the highest percentage of complete stations) were central stoneroller

(86%), bluntnose minnow (82%), common shiner (81%), white sucker (79%), and creek chub (76%) (Table 5). The 5 most numerous species (most specimens caught) were central stoneroller (10,900), common shiner (10,000), bluntnose minnow (7,100), white sucker (6,900), and southern redbelly dace (6,800) (Table 6). The creek chub was the 7th most numerous species.

Of the 36 rarest species (caught at 5 or fewer of all the stations, Table 7) all but the rainbow darter were also represented by the smallest total number of specimens (Table 6).

Differences Between Time Periods

Twenty-four species of fish collected during the 1975-82 period have not been previously reported for this basin (Table 8).

Four species are apparently no longer present in the Grant & Platte river basin. The weed shiner was last taken before 1929 and the brook trout*, red shiner*, and mottled sculpin were most recently reported in the 1950-74 time period (Table 9). However, they were probably very rare even in the early 1900's when they were reported from only 1 to 3 stations.

Four species that we collected had not been reported between 1929 and 1975 from this basin (Table 10).

One of the most important results of this study was the documentation of changes in the known distribution of species within the Grant & Platte river basin in 1975-82 as compared to previous periods (Table 5). These changes have ranged from decreases in the number of stations for 6 species to increases for 45 species, and no change for 3 others. The decreases ranged from 100% for 4 species to 25% for the logperch. The increases ranged from 33% for the rainbow trout to 1,350%

for the black bullhead (average = 300%), and were due primarily but perhaps not entirely to increased sampling effort in 1975-82. In 1975-82 there were 69 more streams with at least 1 complete station as compared to 1950-74 and 81 more streams compared to 1900-28 (Table 2). When the total number of complete stations sampled in the 1975-82 period was compared with the 1950-74 and 1900-28 periods, there were increases of over 250% and 710%, respectively.

Species Diversity

Ten stations (6%) sampled by research personnel in the Grant & Platte river basin had 20 or more species and 1 station had more than 25 species (Fig. 4). The average number of species taken per station was 12.2.

COON & BAD AXE RIVER BASIN (250)

Species Found

Over 20,000 specimens representing 63 species were identified in samples from the Coon & Bad Axe river basin (Tables 5 and 11). This included 3 species (weed shiner, pirate perch, and mud darter) on the watch list. Six species (bowfin, silver chub, weed shiner, mimic shiner, brown bullhead, and yellow perch) were, however, only taken at the mouth of streams flowing into the Mississippi River. Distribution maps for all species are presented in Appendix B.

Reproducing Populations

In the Coon & Bad Axe river basin 62 species are believed to have reproducing populations. The presence of reproducing populations of the rainbow trout is questionable since all accounts can be attributed to stocking (K. Wright, pers. comm.).

^{*}Naturally reproducing populations questionable.

TABLE 5. Number of stations and percent of total stations at which each species was collected and percent change in occurrence in the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins, 1900-82.

				Grant &	Platte	(230)				Coon & 1	Bad Ax	e 250				La Cr	osse (20	30)	
		1900-28	1950	0-74	19'	75-82	Percent	1900-28		50-74		75-82	Percent	1900-28	19	50-74		75-82	Percent
Ma	p	No.	No. 1	Percent	No.	Percent		No.		Percent	No.	Percent		No.	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
No.	-	Stn.		Total	Stn.	Total	Occurrence*	Stn.	Stn.	Total	Stn.	Total	Occurrence	Stn.	Stn.	Total	Stn.	Total	Occurrence
1	Chestnut lamprey	0	0	_	0		_	0	0	_	2	3	_	0	0		0	_	
1	Silver lamprey	Õ	Ŏ	-	1	1	-	Ŏ	ŏ	_	5	7	_	ŏ	ŏ	_	1	1	_
2	American brook	0	2	4	$\overline{2}$	1	0	i	1	4	8	11	700	Ŏ	ĭ	6	26	31	2,500
	lamprey										-			_	_				_,,
3	Longnose gar	0	0	-	1	1	_	0	0	_	0	-	-	0	0	_	1	1	_
3	Shortnose gar	0	0	-	1	1	-	0	0	, -	Ô	_	-	Ō	Ō	_	Ō	_	_
4	Bowfin	0	0	-	1	1	-	0	0	-	2	3	-	0	0(2	2)** -	1	1	-50
-	American eel $(W)^1$	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0(4	.) -	0	-	-100
4	Gizzard shad	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	-	-100	0	0	-	3	4	-
5	Goldeye (E)	0	0	-	1	1	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
5	Mooneye	0	0	-	1	1	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	4	5	-
6	Rainbow trout	1	1(2)		2(33	0	0(1	,	0(1		-23	0	3(1		1	1	-93
7	Brown trout	0	4(18	,	31 (5) 17	64	0	4(7		34(6	4) 4 7	20	0	1(6		34(1		-35
8	Brook trout	0	0 (3)	-	0	-	-100	0	0(8		9(1		200	0	5(3		34(1		5
9	Central mudminnow	0	0	-	2	1	-	1	0(7	·) -	14(9) 19	229	0	2(1	.3) 13	11	13	-27
10	Grass pickerel	0	0	-	2	1	-	0	0		0	-	, -	0	0		0		-
11	Northern pike	0	0	-	2	1	-	3	1(3	· .	5(7		200	0	2(2	13	2	2	-93
12	Central stoneroller	20 0	31	60	160	86	416	3	1	4	39	54	3,800	0	0	-	5	6	-
13	Largescale stoneroller	U	0	-	3	2	-	0	0	- -	0		-	0	0	-	0	-	-
14 13	Common carp Brassy minnow	0	4(2) 0	8	20 (5		250	2	1(3	,	4(2		-81	1	1(3	6) 6	10	12	-73
15	Miss. silvery minnow	0	1	2	10	3 5	900	7	3 3	13 13	2	3	-33	U	0	-	0	-	-
10	Speckled chub (T)	0	0	4	0	ð	900	1	o n	13	0 /	-	-100 -100	0	0	-	U	-	-
16	Silver chub	1	0	-	2	1	100	1	0	-	1	1	-100 0	0	0	-	9	-	-
17	Hornyhead chub	12	46	88	121	65	163	0	1	-	5	7	400	0	0	-	ა ი	4	-
18	Golden shiner	0	1	2	121	1	0	0	Ų	4	9	9	400	1	3	19	7	8	133
19	Emerald shiner	7	8	16	16	9	100	5	4	17	6	8	50	0	0	19	2	2	199
20	River shiner	3	0	-	11	6	267	3	1	17	6	8	50 50	0	Ô	-	1	1	-
21	Common shiner	19	51	98	150	81	194	1	6	25	16	22	167	ñ	ñ		0	_	_
22	Bigmouth shiner	15	34	65	96	52	182	5	6	25	10	14	67	Õ	Ô	_	10	12	_
-	Blacknose shiner	0	0	-	0	-	-	Õ	ĭ	4	0		-100	Õ	Õ	_	0	-	_
23	Spottail shiner	Ö	i	2	5	3	400	3	$\overline{2}$	8	8	11	300	Ŏ	ĭ	6	7	8	600
24	Ozark minnow (T)	1	8	16	26	14	226	Ō	0	-	Õ	_	-	Ŏ	ō	-	Ò	-	-
25	Rosyface shiner	7	25	49	53	28	112	Ō	2	8	i	1	-50	Ö	Ö	-	Ŏ	_	-
26	Spotfin shiner	3	6	12	38	20	533	8	6	25	18	25	200	Ō	Ō	-	21	25	_
27	Sand shiner	9	17	33	41	22	141	2	4	17	3	4	-25	0	0	-	0	-	_
28	Weed shiner (W)	2	0	-	0	-	-100	4	1	4	1	1	0	0	-	-	1	1	
-	Redfin shiner (W)	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	1	0	-	0		-100
28	Mimic shiner	0	0		2	1	.	1	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	-	0	-	-
29	Suckermouth minnow	12	32	62	71	38	122	2	5	21	0	-	-100	0	0	-	0	-	
30	Northern redbelly dace	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	2	3	_	1	0	-	1	1	0
31	Southern redbelly dace	14	32	62	136	73	325	0	1	4	3	4	200	0	1	6	0	- -	-100
32	Bluntnose minnow	17	46	88	152	82	230	5	7	29	25	35	257	0	2	13	31	37	1,450
33	Fathead minnow	9	15	29	71	38	373	4	4	17	25	35	525	4	0	-	20	24	400
34	Bullhead minnow	0	1	2	7	4	600	2	2	8	9	13	350	0	0	-	3	4	<u>-</u>
35	Blacknose dace	5	8	15	61	33	663	3	14	58 50	50	69	257	1	3	19	41	49	1,267
36	Longnose dace	0	23	45	72	39	213	3	12	50	37	51	208	0	0	-	8	10	-
37	Creek chub	18	43	83	141	76	228	6	11	46	50	69	355	2	4	25	40	48	900
20	Red shiner (W)	0	2	4	0	-	-100	0	0	-	0			0	0	-	0	-	
38 39	River carpsucker Quillback	0	0	-	3 11	2	-	0 0	0	- 19	0	-	100	. U	0	-	0	-	-
38		0	0	-	11 1	6	-	0	3 0	13	0	-	-100	0	0	-	2	2	-
90	migimii cai psucker	U	U	-	1	1	-	U	U		0			0	0		0		-

			G	rant &	Platte (23	80)			(Coon &	Bad Axe						osse (26		
		1900-28	1950-	74	1975-8	32	Percent	1900-28	1950	0-74	1975	5-82	Percent	1900-28	1950	-74		5-82	Percent
Map		No.	No. Po	ercent	No. Per	rcent	Change In	No.		Percent	No. I	Percent		No.		Percent		Percent	
No.	Species	Stn.		<u> rotal </u>		otal	Occurrence*	Stn.	Stn.	Total		Total	Occurrence	Stn.		Total	Stn.	Total	Occurrence
	hite sucker	16	47 (21)			79	124	7	- (l8) 3 8	55(92		16	4		5) 25	,	1) 49	-52
	orthern hog sucker	1	3 (1)	6	0(1)	-	-75	1	,	3) 17	12(20		-38	0	0	-	0	-	-
	otted sucker	1	0	-	2	1	100	0	0	-	5	7	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
	lver redhorse	0	1	2	4	2	300	0	1	4	0	-	-100	0	0	-	3	4	-
	olden redhorse	1	4	8		12	450	0	0	-	2	3		0	0	-	0	-	-
	orthead redhorse	0	7	14		15	286	0	1	4	6	8	500	0	0	-	5	6	-
	ack bullhead	1	2	4		16	1,350	2	0	-	8	11	300	1	1	6	3	4	200
	ellow bullhead	0	2	4	7	4	250	0	0	-	10	14	-	0	1	6	Ü	-	-100
	rown bullhead	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	1	1	-	0	0		. 0	-	-
	hannel catfish	0	0(1)	-	3	2	200	0	0(1)		0		-100	0	0(18) -	4	5	-78
	onecat	1	14	27	50	27	257	0	1	4	5	7	400	0 0	0 2	-	1	1	-
	adpole madtom	ŭ	1	2	3	2	200	0	1 0	4	6	8	500	0	0 (8)	13	2	2 4	0 -63
	athead catfish	Ü	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	1	100	0	0(8)	-	ئ 0	4	-03
	rate perch (W)	Ü	0	-	•	-	-	0	•		1(1)			0	•	-	1	-	0
	urbot	Ü	•	-	0	-	-	0	0(5) 1) - 4	0(2) 0	-	-60 -100	0	0(1)	-	1	1 1	U
	rook silverside	0	0	4	1 35 (1)	1 19	1,100	U	9(58	_	35(53	3) 49	-100 42	3	3(35) 19	$\frac{1}{32}(5)$		- -3
	rook stickleback	1	2(1) 0	4	35(1) 2		1,100	0	9(55 1	,	ან(მა 0) 49	-100	0	ა(აა ე) 19	32(3) 1	1	-3
	hite bass	0	•	-	_	1	-	0	_	4	_	-		0	0	-	0		-
	ellow bass	U	0	-	0	-	-	U	1 0	4	0 5	7	-100	1	U 1	6	4	- 5	300
	ock bass	U	0	-	5	3	-	. 0		4		15	1 000	0	1	6	3	4	200 200
	reen sunfish	1	12	24	$\begin{array}{c} 40 \\ 2 \end{array}$	22	233	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 8	$^{11}_{7}$	10	1,000 250	1	1	6	3 . 4	5	300
	umpkinseed	U	0	-	_	1	700	0		8	-		250	0	0	О	4	5 7	300
	rangespotted sunfish	1	1	2	8	4	700	•	0	-	1	1	-	•	1	6	6 7	-	600
	luegill	U	3	6	11	6	267	0	1	4	6	8	500	1	-	6	•	8	
	nallmouth bass	1	23(22)		63(6)	34	53	1	2(21		3(4)	4	-70	0	0(2)		2	2	0
	argemouth bass	0	6	12	9	5	50	2	1(4)		9(4)	13	160	2	0(10	·) -	12(1) 14	30
	hite crappie	U	0	-	4	2	150	1	1	4	0	-	-100	0	0	-	0	-	-
	lack crappie	U	2	4	5	3	150	0	2	8	1	1	-50	3	0	-	5 0	6	67
	lud darter (W)	1	0	-	2	1	100	2	0	-	11	15	450	,0	·	-	•	-	-
	ainbow darter	0	0	-	1	1	-	0	0		0	-	400	0	0	-	0		-
	owa darter	0	0		0	-	-	1	1	4	5	7	400	2	v	-	1	1	-50
	antail darter	10	38	73	130	70	242	0	10	42	22	31	120	1	0	-	2	2	100
	ohnny darter	18	47	90	138	74	194	5	7	29	42	5 8	500	4 0	4 0	25	41	49	925
	anded darter	0 •	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0 1	·	-	4	5	
	ellow perch	0	0	-	1	1	-	0	0 0	-	1	1	-	0	0(3) 0	-	4	5 8	33
	ogperch	U	4	8	3	2	-25	U	-	-	4 0	6	-	•	0	-	7		250
	lackside darter	Ü	0	-	0	-	-	0	0		•	-	-	2 0	U	-	0	8	250
	enderhead darter	Ü	1	2	3	2	200	0	0	-	0	-	100	0	Ü	-	•	-	-
	auger	0	0	-	10	5	-	0	2	. 8	0	-	-100	v	0(5)	-	3	4	-
	/alleye	0	0	-	7	4	-	0	1(1)	,	2(2)	3	100	0	0(5)		2	2	-60
	reshwater drum	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	1(1)) 4	0	-	-100	0	0(10		2	2	-80
	Iottled sculpin	0	1	2	0	-	-100	0	0	-	3	4	-	2	2	13	17	20	750
	limy sculpin	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	7	29	4	6	-43	0	0	-	0	-	-
	o. of Species	33	49		74			35	57		63			21	34	60			
	otal No. of	231	735		2,329			100	570		971			39	446	601			
	occurrences (Sum of																		
	number of species																		
	taken at each																		
	station)																		

^{*}Percent change over next most recent period in which species was collected (partial stations included in calculations).

**Number in parentheses indicates partial stations. They are kept separate since not all of the fish from the station were adequately keyed to species.

1E = Endangered, T = Threatened, W = Watch.

TABLE 6. Number of specimens and number of stations for each species collected in the Grant & Platte river basin, 1975-82.

	No	N	lo. Stat	ions**
Common Name	Specimens*	<99	>98	"Unknown"
Central stoneroller ¹	1,400(9,500)	158(5	8) 2(7	0)
Common shiner	10,000	73	77	,
Bluntnose minnow	7,100	111	41	
White sucker	6,900	111	36	5
Southern redbelly dace	6,800	93	43	
Fantail darter	5,800	98	32	
Creek chub	5,000	123	18	
Hornyhead chub	4,700	105	16	
Johnny darter	3,400	129	8	1
Bigmouth shiner	2,200	85	11	
Longnose dace	1,900	65	7	
Blacknose dace	1,600	53	8	
Suckermouth minnow	1,100	67	4	
Smallmouth bass	1,100	68	1	
Fathead minnow	1,000	69	2	
Rosyface shiner	890	51	2	
Brown trout	830	36		
Spotfin shiner	730	36	2	
Sand shiner	600	40	1	
Emerald shiner	450	14	2	
Common carp	400	18	2	1
Brook stickleback	380	33	2	1
Green sunfish	330	40		
Miss. silvery minnow	270	9	1	
River shiner	260	10	1	
Ozark minnow	250	26		
Shorthead redhorse	230	27		
Quillback	140	10	1	
Stonecat	140	50		
Black bullhead	130	29		
Bluegill	130	11		
Sauger	130	10		
Golden redhorse	120	22		
Bullhead minnow	110	7		
Orangespotted sunfish	94	8		
Walleye	57	7		
Rainbow darter	44	1		
Yellow bullhead	35	7		

-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	No.	N	o. Stat	ions**
Common Name	Specimens*	< 99	>98	"Unknown"
Logperch	25	3		
Spottail shiner	24	5		
Largemouth bass	23	9		
Gizzard shad	22	1		
Silver redhorse	18	4		
Mud darter	16	2		
River carpsucker	14	3		
Black crappie	14	5		
Tadpole madtom	12	3		
White crappie	12	4		
Rainbow trout	11	4		
Slenderhead darter	11	3		
Brassy minnow	10	5		
Silver chub	10	2		
Largescale stoneroller	8	3		
Rock bass	8	3 5		
White bass	7	$\dot{2}$		
Mooneye	6	<u>-</u> 1		
Central mudminnow	6			
Mimic shiner	4	2 2 2 3		
Spotted sucker	4	2		
Channel catfish	4	3		
Northern pike	3	2		
Highfin carpsucker	3	1		
Brook silverside	3	1		
American brook lamprey		$\overline{2}$		
Longnose gar	${ 2 \atop 2}$	1		
Bowfin	$\frac{1}{2}$	1		
Grass pickerel	2	$ar{2}$		
Pumpkinseed	$\overline{2}$	2		
Silver lamprey	1	1		
Shortnose gar	1	1		
Goldeye	1	1		
Golden shiner	ī	ī		
Yellow perch	1	1		
Northern hog sucker		_		1
Total	76,543	2,058	390	9

Common and Rare Species

The 5 most common species (caught at the highest percentage of complete stations) were white sucker (76%), blacknose dace (69%), creek chub (69%), Johnny darter (58%), and central stoneroller (54%) (Table 5). The 6 most numerous species (most specimens caught) were white sucker (6,600), brown trout (2,900), blacknose dace (1,700), central stoneroller (1,120), fantail darter (1,100), and longnose dace (1,100) (Table 11). The creek chub and Johnny darter were the 7th and 8th most numerous species.

Of the 28 rarest species (caught at 5 or fewer of all the stations, Table 7) all but 6 (bowfin, hornyhead chub, stonecat, logperch, mottled sculpin, and slimy sculpin) were also represented by the smallest number of specimens (Table 11).

Differences Between Time Periods

Fourteen species of fish that we collected have not been previously reported for this basin (Table 8).

Fourteen species are apparently no longer present in the Coon & Bad Axe river basin (Table 9). The speckled chub was taken only before 1929, and 13 others were most recently reported in the 1950-74 time period. The gizzard shad, speckled chub, blacknose shiner, white bass, yellow bass, silver redhorse, channel catfish, brook silverside, and white crappie were probably rare even before the 1975-82 period because they were reported from only a single station.

Five species were not taken between 1929 and 1975 from this basin (Table 10).

As in the Grant & Platte river basin,

^{*}Rounded to 2 significant figures for each species.

^{** &}lt; 99 = 98 or fewer specimens taken/station.

> 98 = 99 or more specimens taken/station.

Unknown = counts of specimens were not made.

¹ Number in parentheses is for stonerollers. Most were probably central stonerollers.

TABLE 7. List of species collected at 5 or fewer stations from the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins, 1975-82.

Grant & Platte (230)	Coon & Bad Axe (250)	La Crosse (260)
Silver lamprey	Chestnut lamprey	Silver lamprey
American brook lamprey	Silver lamprey	Longnose gar
Longnose gar	Bowfin	Bowfin
Shortnose gar	Brassy minnow	Gizzard shad
Bowfin	Silver chub	Mooneye
Gizzard shad	Hornyhead chub	Rainbow trout*
Goldeye	Golden shiner	Northern pike
Mooneye	Rosyface shiner	Central stoneroller
Rainbow trout*	Sand shiner	Silver chub
Central mudminnow	Weed shiner	Emerald shiner
Grass pickerel	Mimic shiner	River shiner
Northern pike	Northern redbelly dace	Weed shiner
Largescale stoneroller	Southern redbelly dace	Northern redbelly dace
Brassy minnow	Spotted sucker	Bullhead minnow
Silver chub	Golden redhorse	Quillback
Golden shiner	Brown bullhead	Silver redhorse
Spottail shiner	Stonecat	Shorthead redhorse
Mimic shiner	Pirate perch	Black bullhead
River carpsucker	Burbot	Channel catfish
Highfin carpsucker	Rock bass	Stonecat
Northern hog sucker	Orangespotted sunfish	Tadpole madtom
Spotted sucker	Black crappie	Flathead catfish
Silver redhorse	Iowa darter	Burbot
Channel catfish	Yellow perch	Brook silverside
Tadpole madtom	Logperch	White bass
Brook silverside	Walleye	Rock bass
White bass	Mottled sculpin	Green sunfish
Rock bass	Slimy sculpin	Pumpkinseed
Pumpkinseed		Smallmouth bass
White crappie		Black crappie
Black crappie		Iowa darter
Mud darter		Fantail darter
Rainbow darter		Banded darter
Yellow perch		Yellow perch
Logperch		Sauger
Slenderhead darter		Walleye
		Freshwater drum

^{*}Naturally reproducing population questionable.

TABLE 8. Fish species collected for the first time during the 1975-82 period from the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins.

Grant & Platte (230)	Coon & Bad Axe (250)	La Crosse (260)
Silver lamprey	Chestnut lamprey	Silver lamprey
Longnose gar	Silver lamprey	Longnose gar
Shortnose gar	Bowfin	Gizzard shad
Bowfin	Golden shiner	Mooneye
Goldeye	Northern redbelly dace	Central stoneroller
Mooneye	Spotted sucker	Silver chub
Central mudminnow	Golden redhorse	Emerald shiner
Grass pickerel	Yellow bullhead	River shiner
Northern pike	Brown bullhead	Bigmouth shiner
Largescale stoneroller	Rock bass	Spotfin shiner
Brassy minnow	Orangespotted sunfish	Weed shiner
Mimic shiner	Yellow perch	Bullhead minnow
River carpsucker	Logperch	Longnose dace
Quillback	Mottled sculpin	Quillback
Highfin carpsucker	-	Silver redhorse
Brook silverside		Shorthead redhorse
White bass		Stonecat
Rock bass		Brook silverside
Pumpkinseed		White bass
White crappie		Orangespotted sunfish
Rainbow darter		Banded darter
Yellow perch		Logperch
Sauger		Sauger
Walleye		-

TABLE 9. Fish species apparently no longer present in the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins.

Last Period			
Recorded	Grant & Platte (230)	Coon & Bad Axe (250)	La Crosse (260)
1900-28	Weed shiner	Speckled chub	Redfin shiner
1950-74	Brook trout* Red shiner* Mottled sculpin	Gizzard shad Miss. silvery minnow Blacknose shiner Suckermouth minnow Quillback Silver redhorse Channel catfish Brook silverside White bass Yellow bass White crappie Sauger Freshwater drum	American eel** Southern redbelly dace Yellow bullhead

^{*}Naturally reproducing population questionable.

TABLE 10. Fish species reported prior to 1929, but not collected again until 1975-82.

Grant & Platte (230)	Coon & Bad Axe (250)	La Crosse (260)
Silver chub	Silver chub	Northern redbelly dace
River shiner	Mimic shiner	Fathead minnow
Spotted sucker	Black bullhead	Black crappie
Mud darter	Pirate perch	Iowa darter
	Mud darter	Fantail darter
		Blackside darter

one of the most important results of this study was documentation of changes in the known distribution of species within the Coon & Bad Axe river basin in 1975-82 as compared to previous periods (Table 5). These changes have ranged from decreases in the number of stations for 24 species to increases for 36 species, and no change for 3 others. The decreases ranged from 100% for 14 species to 23% for the rainbow trout. The increases ranged from 16% for the white sucker to 3,800% for the central stoneroller (average = 390%). The reasons for the increases are generally the same as for the Grant & Platte river basin. In 1975-82 there were 27 more streams with at least 1 complete station as compared to 1950-74, and 33 streams as compared to 1900-28 (Table 2). When the total number of complete stations sampled in the 1975-82 period was compared with the 1950-74 and 1900-28 periods, there were increases of 200% and 700%, respectively.

Species Diversity

There was only 1 station (1%) sampled by research personnel that had 20 or more species (Fig. 4). The average number of species taken per station was 9.7.

LA CROSSE RIVER BASIN (260)

Species Found

Over 10,000 specimens representing 60 species were identified in samples from the La Crosse River basin (Tables 5 and 12). This included the weed shiner which is on the watch list. Three species (river shiner, weed shiner, and brook silverside) were, however, only captured at the mouth of the La Crosse River. Distribution maps for all species are presented in Appendix B.

Reproducing Populations

In the La Crosse River basin 59 species are believed to have reproducing populations. The presence of reproducing populations of the rainbow trout is questionable since all records can be attributed to stocking (K. Wright, pers. comm.).

Common and Rare Species

The 6 most common species (caught at the highest percentage of complete stations) were blacknose dace (49%), white sucker (49%), Johnny darter (49%), creek chub (48%), brown trout (41%), and brook trout (41%) (Table 5). The 5 most numerous species (most specimens caught) were white sucker (1,400), bluntnose minnow (1,100), spotfin shiner (1,000), blacknose dace (1,000), and brook trout (1,000) (Table

^{**}Does not spawn in fresh water.

12). The creek chub and Johnny darter were the 6th and 7th most numerous species.

Of the 37 rarest species (caught at 5 or fewer of all the stations, Table 7) all but 6 (gizzard shad, central stoneroller, bullhead minnow, silver redhorse, shorthead redhorse, and green sunfish) were also represented by the smallest total number of specimens (Table 12).

Differences Between Time Periods

Twenty-three species of fish that we collected have not been previously reported for this basin (Table 8).

Four species are apparently no longer present in the La Crosse River basin, (Table 9). The redfin shiner was taken only before 1929, and the American eel (does not spawn in fresh water) southern redbelly dace and yellow bullhead were most recently taken in the 1950-74 time period. Before the 1975-82 period, these species may have been rare for they had been reported at only a single station.

The northern redbelly dace, fathead minnow, black crappie, Iowa darter, fantail darter, and blackside darter were not taken between 1929 and 1974 from this basin (Table 10).

Again, one of the most important results of this study was documentation of changes in the known distribution of species within the La Crosse River basin in 1975-82 as compared to previous periods (Table 5). These changes have ranged from decreases in the number of stations for 17 species to increases for 20 species, and no change for 4 others. The decreases ranged from 100% for 4 species to 3% for brook stickleback. The increases ranged from 5% for the brook trout to 2,500% for the American brook lamprey (average = 550%). The reasons for the increases are the same as for the other 2 basins. In 1975-82 there were 28 more streams with at least 1 complete station as compared to 1950-74 and 36 streams compared to 1900-28 (Table 2). When the total number of complete stations sampled in 1975-82 is compared with the 1950-74 and 1900-28 periods, there were increases of 425% and 1,100%, respectively.

Species Diversity

There was only 1 station (1%) sampled by research personnel that had more than 20 species (Fig. 4). The average number of species taken per station was 6.7.

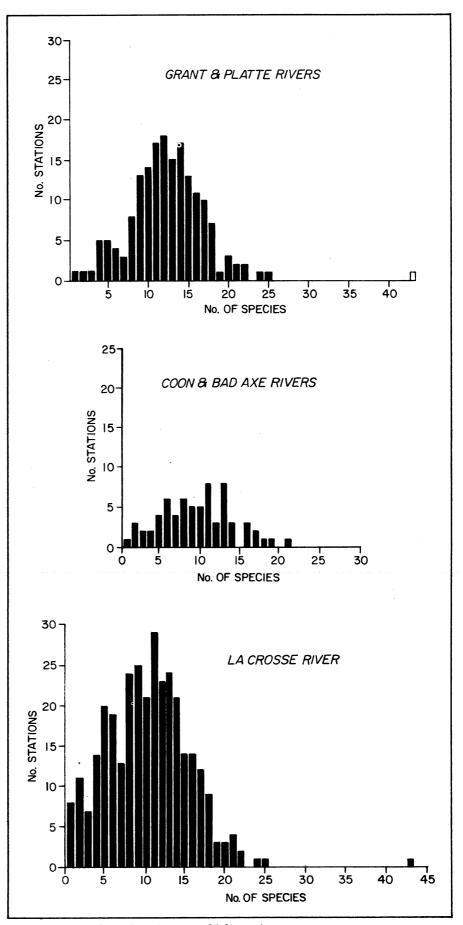


FIGURE 4. Number of stations at which varying numbers of species were taken in the Grant and Platte, Coon and Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins.

TABLE 11. Number of specimens and number of stations for each species collected in the Coon & Bad Axe river basin, 1975-82.

	No.	N	o. Stat	ione**		27		Io. Stat	iona**
Common Name	Specimens*	< 99	>98	"Unknown"	Common Name	No. Specimens*	<99		"Unknown"
White sucker	6,600	103	32	12	Stonecat	37	5	> 30	Ulkilowii
Brown trout	2.900	87	32 11	12	Logperch	32	_		
Blacknose dace	1.700	41	9		River shiner	32 31	4 6		
Central stoneroller ¹	200(920		_		Largemouth bass	30	•		0
Fantail darter	1,100	15	7		Shorthead redhorse		11		2
Longnose dace	1,100	33	4		Yellow bullhead	30	6		
Johnny darter	830	33 41	_			29	10		
Creek chub			1		Golden shiner	25	2		
Brook stickleback	730	49	1	70	Weed shiner	25	1		
	550	33	2	53	Tadpole madtom	25	6		
Northern hog sucker	430	28	•	4	Rock bass	20	5		
Fathead minnow	420	23	2		Northern redbelly dace	16	2		
Spotfin shiner	210	17	1		Common carp	14	4		2
Mottled sculpin	200	1	2		Northern pike	13	5		7
Hornyhead chub	200	4	1		Iowa darter	13	5		
Bluntnose minnow	190	25			Golden redhorse	11	2		
Common shiner	180	15	1		Walleye	9	3		1
Brook trout	180	24			Black crappie	8	1		
Slimy sculpin	140	3	1		Yellow perch	8	1		
Mud darter	130	11			Rosyface shiner	7	1		
Bluegill	110	6			Sand shiner	. 7	3		
Bowfin	100	1	1		Southern redbelly dace	7	3		
Bigmouth shiner	97	10			Spotted sucker	6	5		
Smallmouth bass	69	7			Pirate perch	5	1		1
Emerald shiner	59	6			Silver lamprey	5	5		
Pumpkinseed	5 8	7			Brassy minnow	3	2		
Rainbow trout	54	10			Mimic shiner	3	1		
Green sunfish	54	11			Chestnut lamprey	$\dot{2}$	$\bar{2}$		
Spottail shiner	53	8			Silver chub	1	1		
Central mudminnow	42	14		9	Brown bullhead	ī	1		
American brook lamprev	42	8		-	Orangespotted sunfish	1	ī		
Black bullhead	40	8			Burbot	-	-		2
Bullhead minnow	37	9			Total	20.149	814	81	93

^{*}Rounded to 2 significant figures for each species.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BASINS (230, 250, 260)

Of the 74 species found in the Grant & Platte river basin, 12 were not found in the Coon & Bad Axe or La Crosse river basins (Table 13). Of the 63 species found in the Coon & Bad Axe river

basin, 4 were not captured in the other 2. Of the 60 species found in the La Crosse River basin, 4 were not taken in the Grant & Platte or Coon & Bad Axe river basins.

The Grant & Platte river basin has a more diverse aquatic habitat, 60% larger watershed, and 190% more

streams (with 150% more kilometers in length) than the Coon & Bad Axe or La Crosse river basins. These are important factors which may help to explain the larger number of species (74 as compared to 63 and 60) and larger average number of species per station (12.2 as compared to 9.7 and 6.7).

^{**}<99 = 98 or fewer specimens taken/station.

> 98 = 99 or more specimens taken/station.

Unknown = counts of specimens were not made.

¹Number in parentheses is for stonerollers. Most were probably central stonerollers.

TABLE 12. Number of specimens and number of stations for each species collected in the La-Crosse River basin, 1975-82.

	No.	N	o. Stat	ions**		No.	N	Io. Stat	ions**
Common Name	Specimens*	< 99	>98	"Unknown"	Common Name	Specimens*	< 99	>98	"Unknown"
White sucker	1,400	46	5	1	Bluegill	30	7		
Bluntnose minnow	1,100	22	9		Flathead catfish	21	3	4	
Spotfin shiner	1,000	13	8		Freshwater drum	19	2		
Blacknose dace	1,000	36	5		Channel catfish	18	4		
Brook trout	1,000	43	3		Black crappie	15	5		
Creek chub	780	38	2		Pumpkinseed	14	4		
Johnny darter	770	40	1		River shiner	13	1		
Brown trout	460	45			Mooneye	9	4		
Mottled sculpin	410	16	1		Banded darter	. 8	4		
Brook stickleback	380	32	1	4	Sauger	7	3		
Bigmouth shiner	270	10			Yellow perch	6	4		
Shorthead redhorse	260	3	2		Fantail darter	5	2		
Fathead minnow	250	20			Silver chub	4	3		
American brook lamprey	220	26			Tadpole madtom	4	2		
Common carp	210	9	1		Smallmouth bass	4	2		
Longnose dace	130	7	1		Iowa darter	4	1		
Central mudminnow	110	11			Northern pike	3	2		
Gizzard shad	100	2	1		Emerald shiner	3	2		
Orangespotted sunfish	93	6			Black bullhead	3	3		
Central stoneroller ¹	27(38)	5(3)			White bass	3	1		
Bullhead minnow	60	3			Walleye	3	2		
Silver redhorse	57	3			Bowfin	2	1		
Green sunfish	56	3			Weed shiner	2	1		
Largemouth bass	56	13			Brook silverside	2	1		
Rock bass	55	4			Silver lamprey	1	1		
Logperch	45	7			Longnose gar	1	1		
Golden shiner	42	7			Northern redbelly dace	1	1		
Spottail shiner	38	7			Stonecat	1	1		
Blackside darter	37	7			Burbot	1	1		
Rainbow trout	32	1							
Quillback	30	2			Total	10,723	559	40	5

TABLE 13. Fish species found in only one of the three basins, 1975-82.

Grant & Platte (230)	Coon & Bad Axe (250)	La Crosse (260)
Shortnose gar	Chestnut lamprey	Flathead catfish
Goldeye	Brown bullhead	Banded darter
Grass pickerel	Pirate perch	Blackside darter
Largescale stoneroller	Slimy sculpin	Freshwater drum
Miss. silvery minnow	-	
Ozark minnow		
Suckermouth minnow		
River carpsucker		
Highfin carpsucker		
White crappie		
Rainbow darter		
Slenderhead darter		

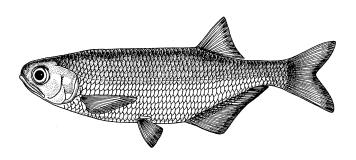
^{*}Rounded to 2 significant figures for each species.

**< 99 = 98 or fewer specimens taken/station.

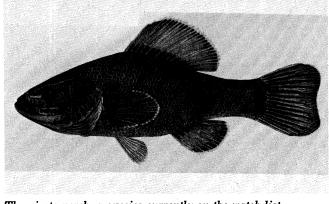
> 98 = 99 or more specimens taken/station.

Unknown = counts of specimens were not made.

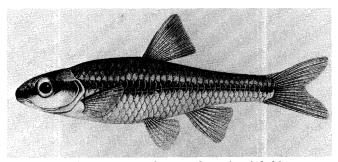
1 Number in parentheses is for stonerollers. Most were probably central stonerollers.



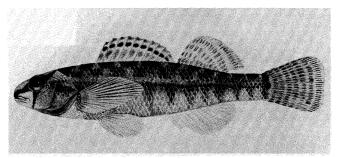
The goldeye, presently an endangered species, prefers larger rivers.



The pirate perch, a species currently on the watch list, prefers small streams or backwaters or sloughs of medium to larger rivers.



The Ozark minnow, now a threatened species, inhabits moderately fast streams with gravel bottoms. When this study began, it was on Wisconsin's endangered list.



The mud darter, presently on the watch list, prefers slow-moving weedy areas adjacent to the stream.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Only 1 species on the state's endangered species list was found in the Grant & Platte river basin (none in the 2 other basins). One specimen of the goldeye was taken at a station within 3 miles of the mouth of the Grant River (Table 14) (Append. B Map 5). This species had not been previously reported from this basin.

THREATENED SPECIES

One threatened species was found in the Grant & Platte river basin and none in the 2 other basins (Table 15). A total of 249 Ozark minnows were taken at 26 stations on 15 streams in the Grant & Platte river basin (Append. B Map 24). Previously, this straw-colored minnow had been taken on 5 streams in this basin, 2 of which we failed to find them in.

The Ozark minnow was usually found in the small to medium sized slightly turbid streams 5 to 12 meters in width. Habitat characteristics for

this minnow and the mud darter (watch species) are shown in Table 16.

WATCH SPECIES

A total of 3 watch species were taken in the 3 basins (Table 17). The weed shiner was taken at a total of 2 stations near the mouths of the Bad Axe and La Crosse rivers (Append. B Map 28). Previously, this species was reported from 5 streams in the Coon & Bad Axe basin; we failed to collect the

weed shiner in any of these five streams. The pirate perch was captured at a total of 2 stations in 2 streams in the Coon & Bad Axe basin (Append. B Map 51). This species was previously reported from only 1 station near the mouth of Coon Creek. The mud darter was caught at a total 13 stations (2 in Grant & Platte and 11 in Coon & Bad Axe) on 13 streams (Append. B Map 64). Previously, this species was found in 1 stream in the Grant & Platte basin and 2 streams in the Coon & Bad Axe basin.

TABLE 14. Endangered species collected in the Grant & Platte river basin during 1975-82 and records from stations in other Wisconsin basins since 1974.

Species	Body of Water	County	No. Stations	No. Fish	Avg. No. Fish/Station	No. Records From Other Basins*
Goldeye	Grant R.	Grant	1	1	1	9(2,240,300)

^{*}Basin numbers shown in parentheses (Fig. 1).

TABLE 15. Endangered species collected in the Grant & Platte river basin during 1975-82 and records from stations in other Wisconsin basins since 1974.

Species	Body of Water	County	No. Stations	No. Fish	Avg. No. Fish/Station	No. Records From Other Basins*
Ozark minnow	Apple R.	Lafayette	1	58		24(221,223,300)
	Un. Cr.	Lafayette	1	1		, , , ,
	Un. Cr.	Lafayette	1	1		
	Pats Cr.	Lafayette	3	10		
	Platte R.	Grant	7	59		
	L. Platte R.	Grant	3	45		
	McAdam Br.	Grant	1	21		
	Blockhouse Cr.	Grant	2	17		
	Rountree Br.	Grant	1	2		
	Un. Cr.	Grant	1	4		
	Willow Br.	Grant	1	11		
	Austin Br.	Grant	1	2		
	Un. Cr.	Grant	1	6		
	Leggett Cr.	Grant	1	6		
	Un. Cr.	Grant	1	6		
		Total	$\overline{26}$	${249}$	$\overline{10}$	

^{*}Basin numbers shown in parentheses (Fig. 1).

TABLE 16. Characteristics of stream habitat for selected species* taken in the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins, 1975-82.

Species	Stream Width (m)	Stream Depth (m)	Velocity**	Turbidity**	Cond. (µmhos)	Temp. (F)
THREATENED Ozark minnow	5-12	0.2-1.0	moderate	slightly turbid	390-900	46-70
WATCH Mud darter	7-18	0.2-1.2	sluggish to moderate	slightly turbid	420-560	47-58

^{*}Endangered, threatened, or watch species for which we have collected data from 3 or more stations.

TABLE 17. Watch species collected in the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins during 1975-82 and records from stations in other Wisconsin basins since 1974.

Species	Basin	Body of Water	County	No. Stations	No. Fish	Avg. No. Fish/Station	No. Records From Other Basins*
Weed shiner	250	Bad Axe R.	Vernon	1	25		70(2,82,120,222,
Weed Sime	260	La Crosse R.	La Crosse	1	2		240,270,290, 300)
			Total	2	27	14	
Pirate perch	250	Un. Cr.	Vernon	1	5		23(200,240,270,
.		Mormon Cr.	La Crosse	_1	_1	_	280,290)
			Total	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	
Mud darter	230	Platte R.	Grant	1	2		65(2,240,270,280
11144 441 101		Sandy Cr.	Grant	1	14		290)
	250	Du Charme Cr.	Crawford	1	1		
		Un. Cr.	Crawford	1	1		
		Copper Cr.	Crawford	1	6		
		Buck Cr.	Crawford	1	4		
		Sugar Cr.	Crawford	1	7		
		Rush Cr.	Crawford	1	37		
		Bad Axe R.	Vernon	1	3		
		Un. Cr.	Vernon	1	6		
		Un. Cr.	Vernon	1	33		
		Mormon Cr.	La Crosse	1	25		
		Pammel Cr.	La Crosse	_1	_4	_	
			Total	13	143	11	

^{*}Basin numbers shown in parentheses (Fig. 1).

^{**}Terms are defined in Fago (1984b).

RECOMMENDATIONS

CONTINUING USE OF FISH DISTRIBUTION DATA

The data in both the Master Fish and Master Stream and Lake Files* are available and should be used by interested persons when preparing environmental impact assessments, forming master plans, and planning future research studies.

FUTURE RESEARCH STUDIES

This series of reports on fish distribution does not deal generally with the ecological data collected since 1974. Analysis of these data should be the subject of another study. The species composition of fish communities and their relationship to the ecological data collected are two other subjects for study.

The potential integration of the data compiled by the study with data collected by other researchers on, for example, water quality, open up further areas for study and analysis.

PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES AND THEIR HABITATS

Goldeye. Any proposed manipulation of the aquatic environment near the mouth of the Grant River where the endangered goldeye was captured (Append. B Map 5) should recognize the presence of this species.

Ozark minnow. The state's largest and most diverse population of Ozark minnows is found in the Grant & Platte river basin. Only 3 other basins in the state contain this species, one of which only has them in a very small section of one stream. Streams containing this species should continue to have their good water quality maintained.

UPDATING PRESENT RECORDS

District fish management personnel should in the course of routine surveys preserve at least 1 specimen of each endangered, threatened, and watch species they observe (except paddlefish, lake sturgeon, and American eel) and notify the Bureau of Research. Such collections will permit continuing reassessment of the endangered and threatened species lists as required by law and of the watch list as well.

COMPLETION OF THIS SURVEY

Completion of a statewide survey has not been achieved due to funding reduction; only 45% of the state has been covered. When additional funds become available for investigations of endangered, threatened, and/or nongame species, high priority should be accorded to completion of the surveys in compliance with the legislative mandate.

^{*}See section on Data Handling in this report and Fago 1984b—for explanation of these files

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APPENDIX A. Supplementary Data

TABLE 18. List of species reported from the Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins by collectors other than DNR research personnel.

	Grant & P			d Axe (250)	<u>La Crosse (260)</u>		
Species	1950-74	1975-82	1950-74	1975-82	1950-74	1975-82	
American brook lamprey	2		3	1	3	1	
Bowfin*					1		
American eel*					1		
Gizzard shad	3		9				
Rainbow trout*	1,5	1	1	1	1,11		
Brown trout*	1,2	1	1,3	1	1,3	1,11	
Brook trout*	1		1	1	1,11	1,11	
Central mudminnow*			1	1	1,2	1,11	
Northern pike*			1,9	1	1,2	11	
Stonerollers	3,5		3		3		
Central stoneroller	1,2	1	1	1			
Common carp*	1,2	1	1,3	1	1,2		
Brassy minnow		1	3				
Miss. silvery minnow	2		3				
Hornyhead chub	1,2,3,5	1	3				
Golden shiner	3			1	2,11		
Emerald shiner	2,3,5		3,9		•		
River shiner			3,9				
Common shiner	1,2,3,5	1	3	1			
Bigmouth shiner	2,3,5	1	3				
Blacknose shiner	, ,		1				
Spottail shiner	3		3,9		2		
Ozark minnow	2,3,5	1			_		
Rosyface shiner	1,2,3,5	ĩ	3				
Spotfin shiner	2,3	-	3,9				
Sand shiner	1,2,3	1	3				
Weed shiner	_, _ ,_	-	3				
Suckermouth minnow	1,2,3,5	1	3				
Northern redbelly dace	_,_,_,	•	J	1			
Southern redbelly dace	2,3,5	1	3	•	3		
Bluntnose minnow	1,2,3,5	1	3	1	2		
Fathead minnow	2,3	1	3	i	-	11	
Bullhead minnow	3		3,9	•		11	
Blacknose dace	2,3,5	1	1,3	1	1,3	11	
Longnose dace	2,3,5 2,3,5	1	3	1	1,0	11	
Creek chub	2,3,5 1,2,3,5	1	3 1,3	1	1,3,11		
Red shiner	1,2,3,5 2	1	1,0	1	1,0,11		
	4		3,9				
Quillback	1005		3,9 1,3	1	1,2,11	1,11	
White sucker*	1,2,3,5	1 1		1	1,4,11	1,11	
Northern hog sucker*	1,2,3	1	1,3 3	1			
Silver redhorse	3		3				
Golden redhorse	1,2,3		0				
Shorthead redhorse	1,2,3		9		11		
Black bullhead	2,3 2				11		
Yellow bullhead			4		2		
Channel catfish*	1	•	1		1		
Stonecat	2,3 2	1	3		0		
Tadpole madtom	2		3		2		
Flathead catfish*					1		
Pirate perch*			-	1	_		
Burbot*			1	1	1		
Brook silverside*		_	3				
Brook stickleback*	2,3,5	1	1,3	1	1,3,11	1,11	
White bass			9				
Yellow bass			9				
Rock bass					2		
Green sunfish	1,2,3	1	3		2		
Pumpkinseed			3,9		2	11	
Orangespotted sunfish	3						
Bluegill	1,2		9		11		
Smallmouth bass*	1,2,3,5	1	1,3	1	1		
Largemouth bass*	2,3		1,9	1	1	1,11	

	Grant & P	latte (230)	Coon & Ba	d Axe (250)	La Crosse (260)			
Species	1950-74	1975-82	1950-74	1975-82	1950-74	1975-82		
White crappie			9					
Black crappie	3		3,9					
Iowa darter			3					
Fantail darter	2,3,5	1	3					
Johnny darter	1,2,3,5	1	3	1	2,3,11	1		
Yellow perch*	, , ,				1	-		
Logperch	2				-			
Slenderhead darter	3							
Sauger			3,9					
Walleye*			1,9	1	1			
Freshwater drum*			1,9	-	ī			
Mottled sculpin	3		-,-		ī	1		
Slimy sculpin			1,3		- <i>,</i>	-		

^{*}Records of this species collected by Fish Management are based upon their identification.

KEY TO COLLECTORS' CODE

- 1 = All Fish Management collections
 2 = Dr. George Becker and his students
 3 = Professor Marlin Johnson and his students
 [4 = Dr. George Seeburger and his students]
 5 = Milwaukee Public Museum

- 5 = Milwaukee Public Museum
 [6 = UW-Madison students]
 [7 = Commercial fishermen]
 [8 = Sport fishermen]
 9 = Upper Mississippi River Conservation Commission (UMRCC)
 [10 = N.U.S. Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA]
 11 = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

- [] = Collector not used in this report.

DEPARTMENT OF NA	TURAL RESOURCES	5	FISH OR ST	REAM DATA INPUT		FORM 8100-58	REV. 4-81
1 ADD 2 CHANGE 3 DELETE		F OR S					
SEQUENCE			MAJOR BASIN		MINC	R BASIN	
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10)		11)				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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STREAM OR LAKE LOCATION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SEC	1/16	1/4	COUNTY	
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FIGURE 6. Sample listing for a species using the Cobol program (listing method B, Figure 3, used here).

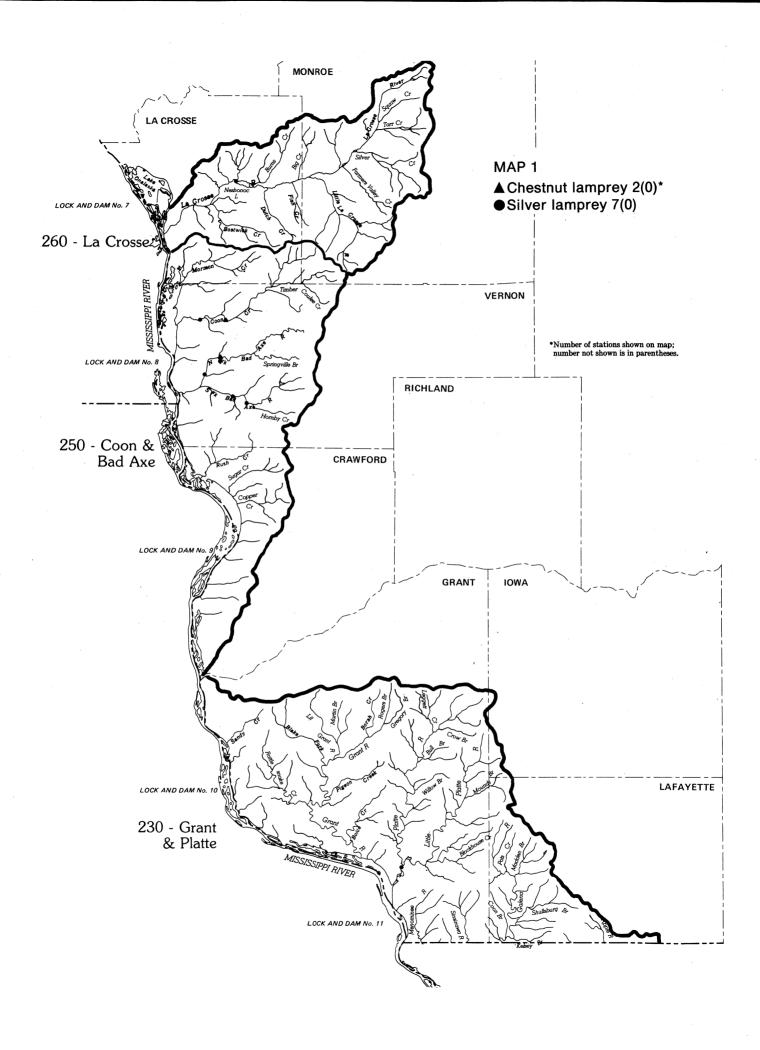
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KO1	CENTRAL MUDMINNOW			4		10.26						
MO5	STONEROLLERS			13		33.33						
M06	CENTRAL STONEROLLER			19		48.72						
MO7	LARGESCALE STONEROLLER			4		10.26						
M12	COMMON CARP			5		12.82						
M14	BRASSY MINNOW			5		12.82						
M19	HORNYHEAD CHUB			21		53.85						
M23	EMERALD SHINER			1		2.56						
M28	COMMON SHINER			28		71.79						
M29	BIGMOUTH SHINER			5		12.82						
M35	ROSYFACE SHINER			17		43.59						
M36	SPOTFIN SHINER			16		41.03						
M37	SAND SHINER			14		35.90						
M4 1	SUCKERMOUTH MINNOW			8		20.51						
M43	SOUTHERN REDBELLY DACE			18								
M45	BLUNTNOSE MINNOW			29		46.15						
M46	FATHEAD MINNOW			6		74.36						
M48	BLACKNOSE DACE					15.38						
M50	CREEK CHUB			2		5.13						
M76	COMMON SHINER X ROSYFACE SH	NED		27		69.23						
NO2		NEK		1		2.56						
	SUCKERS			1		2.56						
NO4	REDHORSES			!		2.56						
NO6	QUILLBACK			1		2.56						
NO9	WHITE SUCKER			29		74.36						
N13	NORTHERN HOG SUCKER			10		25.64						
N15	BIGMOUTH BUFFALO			3		7.69						
N18	SILVER REDHORSE			9		23.08						
N2 1	GOLDEN REDHORSE			8		20.51						
N22	SHORTHEAD REDHORSE			13		33.33						
008	CHANNEL CATFISH			1		2.56						
010	STONECAT			5		12.82						
SO2	BLACKSTRIPE TOPMINNOW			1		2.56						
UO 1	BROOK STICKLEBACK			12		30.77						
WO4	ROCK BASS			5		12.82						
W05	GREEN SUNFISH			6		15.38						
WO8	ORANGESPOTTED SUNFISH			5		12.82						
W09	BLUEGILL			10		25.64						
W11	SMALLMOUTH BASS			14		35.90						
W12	LARGEMOUTH BASS			6		15.38						
X07	RAINBOW DARTER			2		5.13						
X10	FANTAIL DARTER			13								
X12	JOHNNY DARTER			31		33.33						
X14	BANDED DARTER					79.49						
X15	YELLOW PERCH			5		12.82						
X18	BLACKSIDE DARTER			3		7.69						
X 19				<i>'</i>		17.95						
	SLENDERHEAD DARTER			4		10.26						
X22	WALLEYE MOTTLED COULDIN			1		2.56						
ZO1	MOTTLED SCULPIN			7		17.95						
	TOTAL NUMBE	R OF SPECIES	OCCURRENCES	441								
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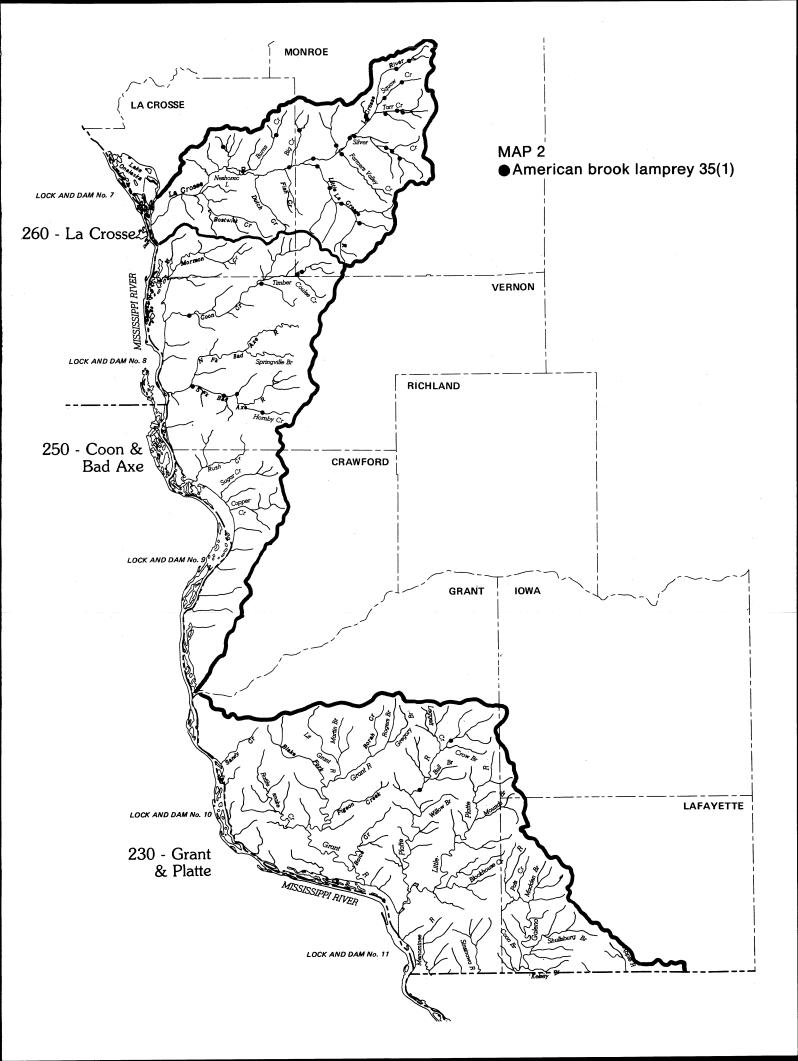
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2 222	1434.8R	156.9L		7R	6.9R							2.4	E FO	ORK RAG	coo	N CR			11 :	2 06	5/15/74	1N12E3.1SW	VE 54
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	SP=O8 HY	=00 UN	ISP=00	FISH	M06	1	M29	27	M43	10	M48	29 M5	99	NO9	3	UO 1	5	X12 11					
2 222	1434.8R	156.9L		7R	6.9R	2	. 7R					3.8	UN (CR					11 3	3 06	5/15/74	1N12E21NW	NW5
	SP=07 HY	=00 UN	ISP=01	FISH	M05	99	M43	19	M46	4	M48	75 M5 6	53	NO9 3	30	UO1	8	X12 2					
2 222	1434.8R	156 . 9L		7R	6.9R							3.2	E FO	ORK RAG	ccoo	N CR			11 :	2 05	11/ 5/75	1N12E31NE	NW5
	SP=17 HY	=00 UN	ISP=01	FISH				-				33 M28						M48 20 X18 10			(006 (1 49 (ET F1 G: (D3 FT K		4
2 222	1434.8R	156.9L		7R	6°.9R							3.3	E F	DRK RAG	c oo	N CR			61 9	5	6/10/65	1N12E31NE	NW5
	SP=Q7 HY	=00 UN	ISP=01	FISH	MO5	+	M28	+	M39	+	M43	+ M4	5 +	M50	+	NO9	+	X10 +					
2 222	1434.8R	156.9L		7R	6.9R							7.8	E F	DRK RAG	ccoo	N CR			11 :	2 06	5/15/74	1N11E12SE	5 W 5
	SP=16 HY	=00 UN	ISP=01	FISH								1 M4:							M50	99			
2 222	1434.8R	156.9L		7R								10.7	RAC	COON C	₹				11 :	2 06	7/ 0/74	1N11E35SE	NW5
	SP=19 HY	=00 UN	ISP=01	FISH	NO9	11		1				6 M2 2 UO											
2 222	1434.8R	156.9L		7R								10.7	RAC	COON C	₹				61 !	5	6/10/65	1N11E35SE	NW5
	SP=12 HY	=00 UN	ISP=00	FISH			L02 X12				M45	+ NO:	9 +	005	+	006	+	SO2 +	UO 1	+			

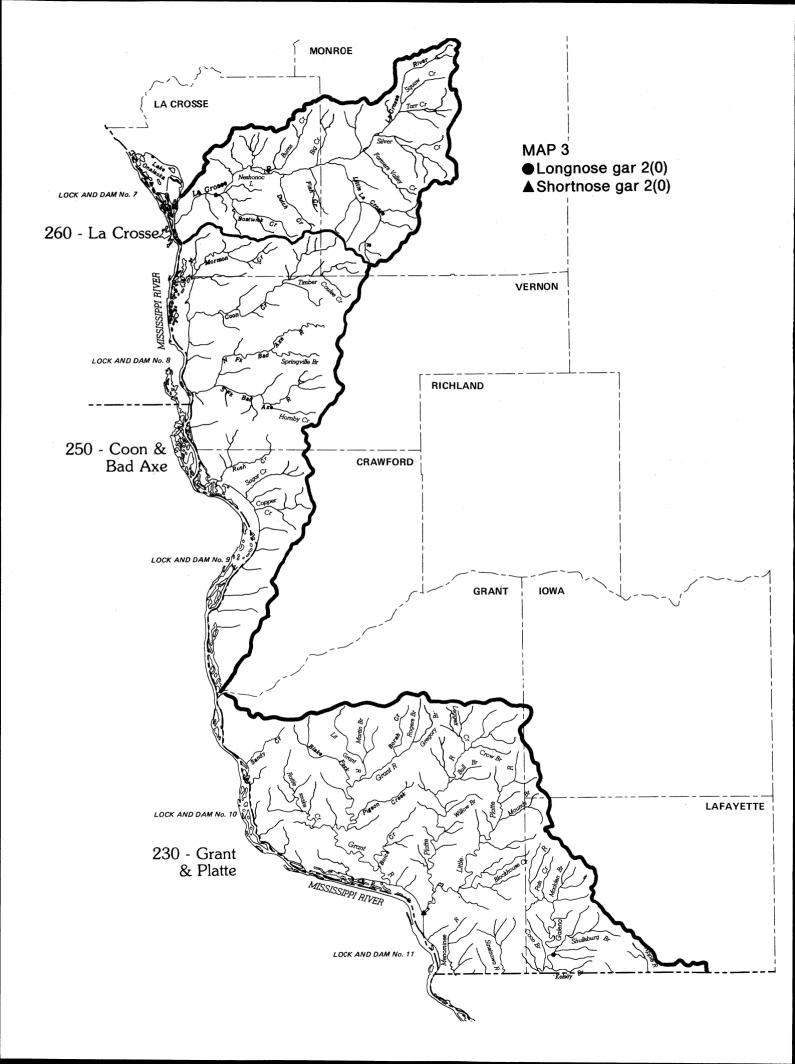
FIGURE 8. Sample page from the Master Fish File using a Mark IV program (listing method A, Figure 3, used here).

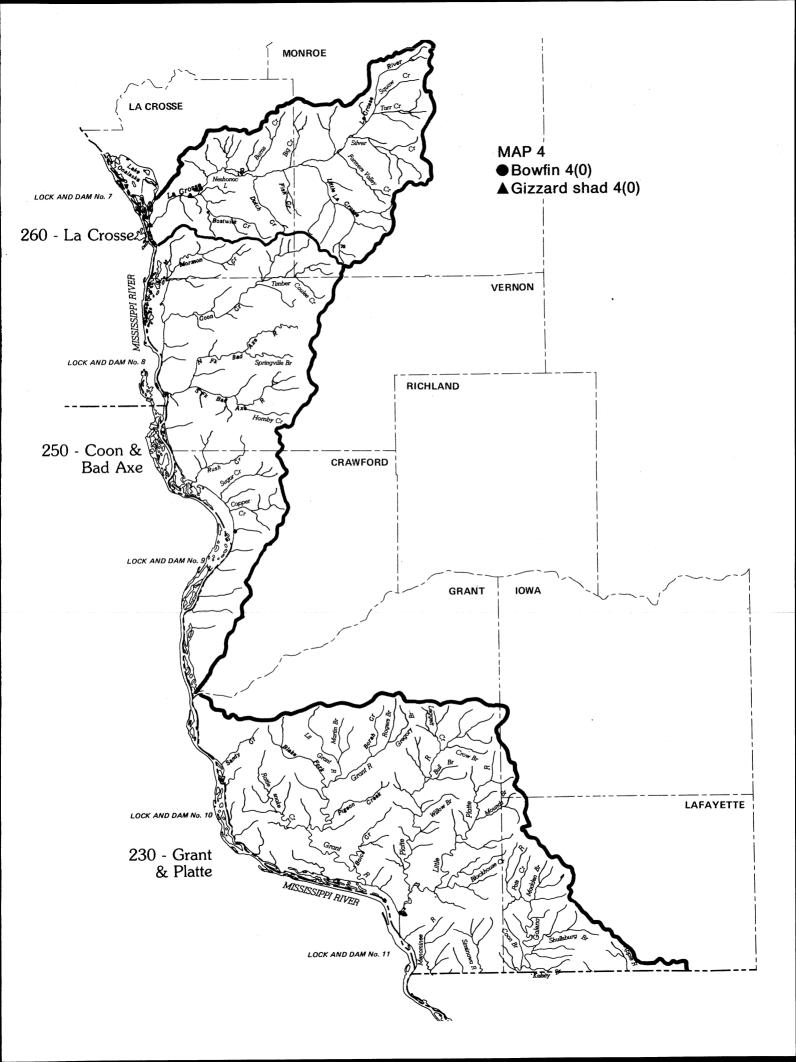
FIGURE	NOV 29, 19	983		STREAM & LAKE FILE - MASTER									ŗ		
9.	BASINS Maj min	MB. MI.		0 R 2	D E R	M I L E 4/8	A G E S 5/9 6/10	7/11	MI OR ACRES	STREAM OR LAKE NAME C	WL TS	TWN	- LC RNGS	CATION SEC QTQ	 64CO
Sample	2 222 62640								17	GOOSE POND	0	6N	8E	13 NENI	E 13
	2 222								33	L HARRIETT	0	5N	9E	9 NWN	v 13
page 1	62650 2 222								10	MORSE POND	0	6N	8E	3 SESI	v 13
from	62660 2 222								12	MORTENSON POND	0	5N	9E	26 NWSI	13
the	62670 2 222									SUGAR R -OXBOW	0	1N	10E	27 NWS	V 54
Master	62680 2 222								8	VERONA GRAVEL PIT #12 (EAST	0	6N	8E	22 SENV	/ 13
	62690 2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	. 7R					11	RACCOON CR	2	46N	1E	22	80
Stream	62700 2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	. 7R	6.9R				7	E FORK RACCOON CR	2 .	46N	1 E	8	80
	62710 2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	. 7R	6.9R	1.4				E FORK RACCOON CR WI-IL BD	6	1N	12E	31 SESV	54
and	62720 2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	. 7R	6.9R	2.7R			4	UN CR (31-3, CHAMBERLIN SPR.				31 SWNE	
Lake	62730 2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	. 7R	9.5					RACCOON CR WIS-ILL BD	6	1N	11E	35 SESE	54
File.	62740 2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	. 7R	11.4					DAM-RACCOON CR-MILLPOND		1N	11E	34 NENE	54
6	62750 2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	. 7R	11.7R				3	UN CR	2	1N	11E	27 SWSE	54
	62760 2 222 62770	1434.8R	156.9L	. 7R	11.7R	. 3R			3	UN CR	2	1N	11E	27 NWSE	54
	2 222 62780	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R					76	SUGAR R	2 :	28N	11E	11	80
	2 222 62790	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	10.7					SUGAR R WIS-ILL BD	6	1N	10E	36 SESW	54
	2 222 62800	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	10.8L				9	GREEN DRAINAGE SYSTEM	2	1N	10E	36 SESW	54
	2 222 62810	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	10.8L	6.4R			1	UN CR	2	. 1N	9E	25 SENE	54
	2 222 62820	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	11.2R				3	UN DITCH	2	1N	10E	36 NWSW	54
-	2 222 62830	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	11.2R	. 7R			1	UN DITCH	2	1N	10E	36 NENW	54
	2 222 62840	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	11.7R				2	UN DITCH	2	1N	10E	35 SENE	54
	2 222 62850	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	16 . OL				6	UN DITCH	2	1N	10E	28 NESW	54
	2 222 62860	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	18.8L					SUGAR R -W CHANNEL	2	1N	10E	20 SWNE	54
	2 222 62870	1434.8R	156 . 9L	9.2R	18.8L	. 5L			1	UN DITCH	2	1N	10E	20 SWNW	54
	2 222 62880	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	19.8R				13	TAYLOR CR	2	1N	10E	18 SESE	54
	2 222 62890	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	19.8R	1.8R			10	WILLOW CR (NORTH)	2	1N	10E	7 NESW	54
	2 222 62900	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	19.8R	1.8R	6.7R		4	UN CR	2	1N	10E	11 SWNE	54
L															

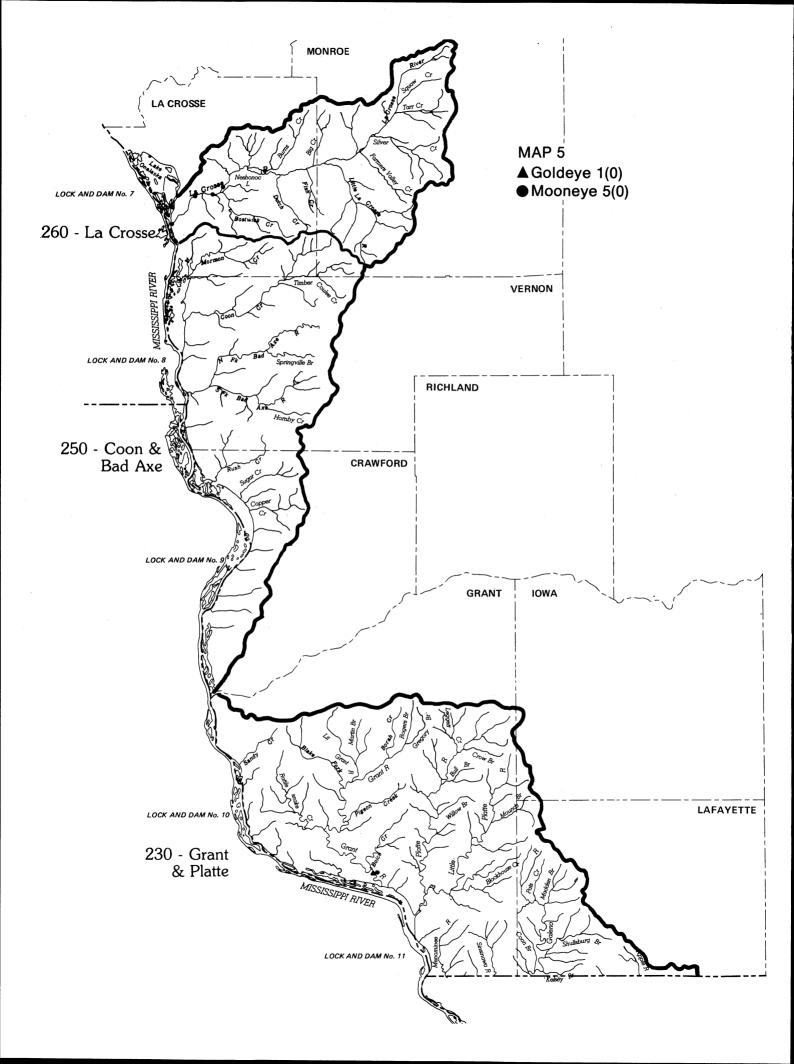
APPENDIX B. Distribution Maps for all Species Collected During 1975-82

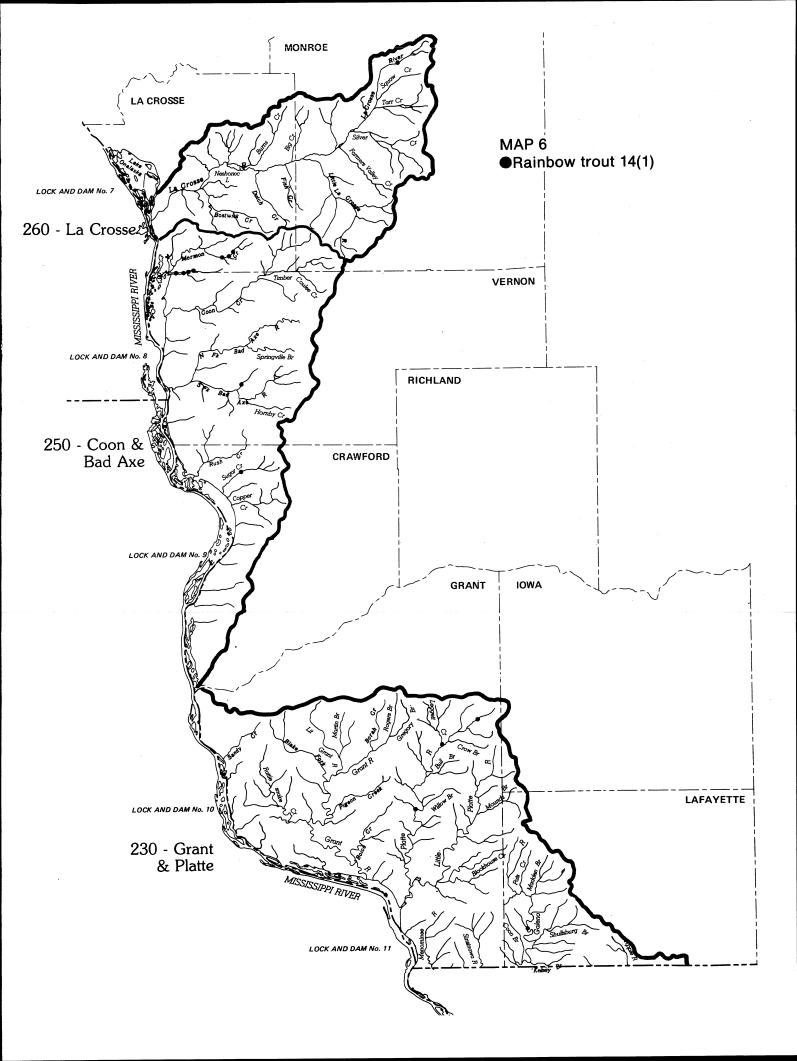


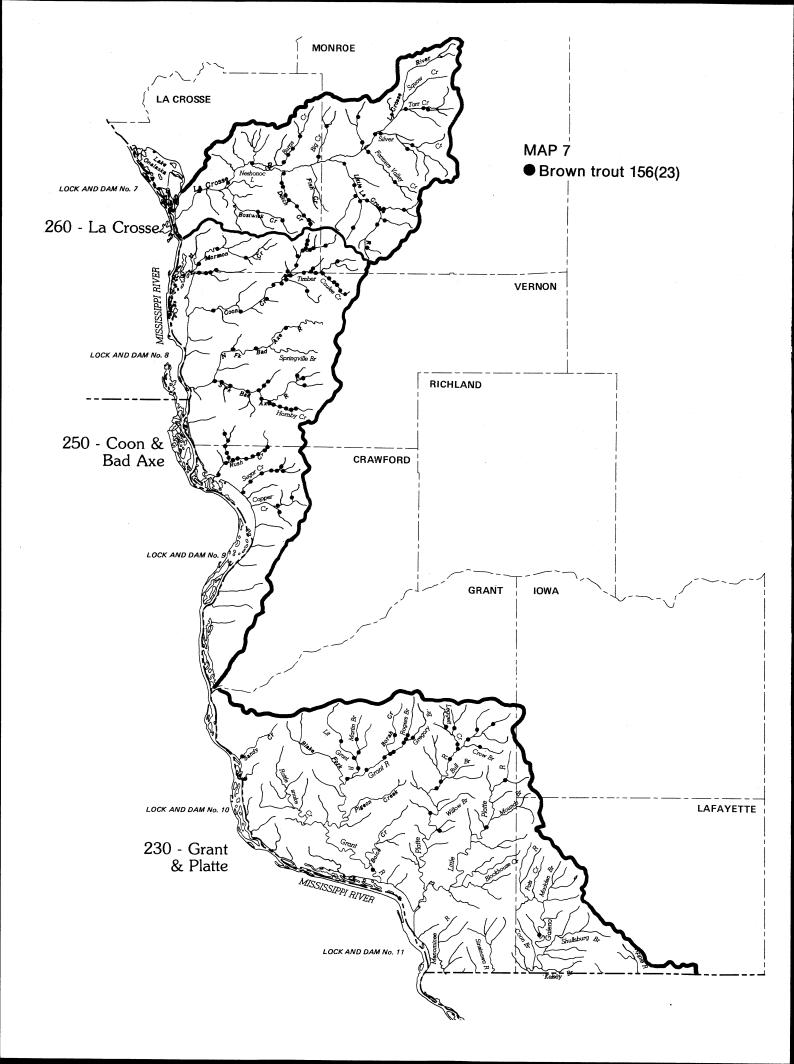


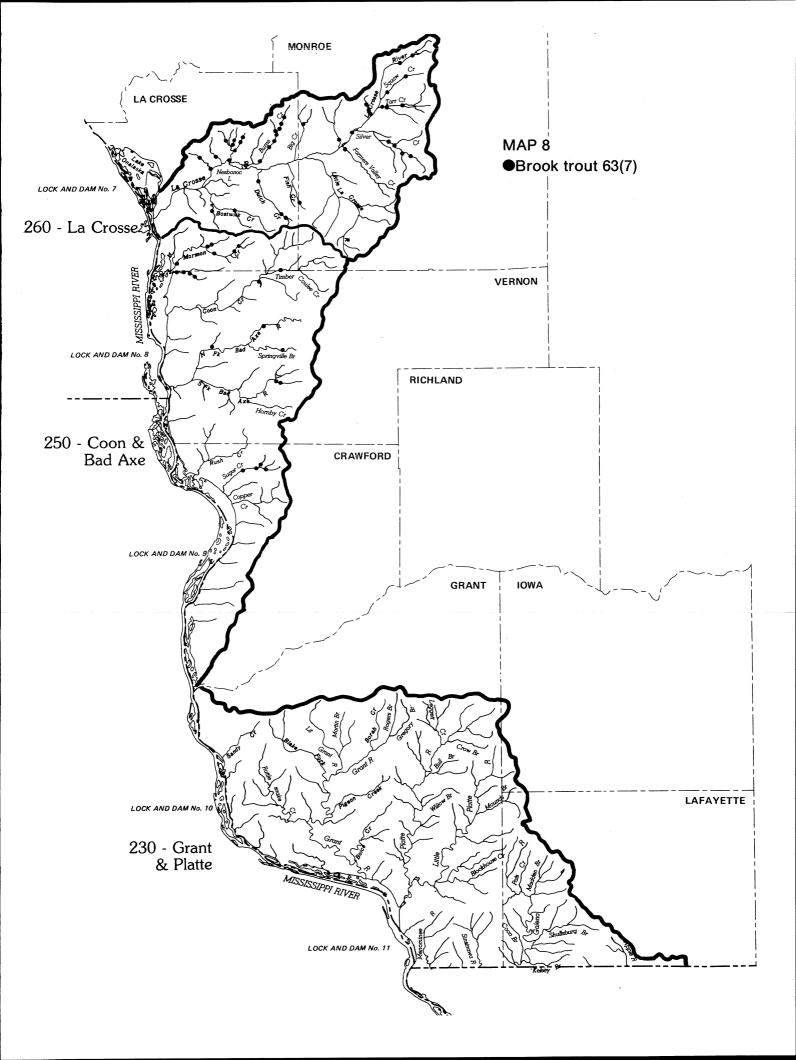


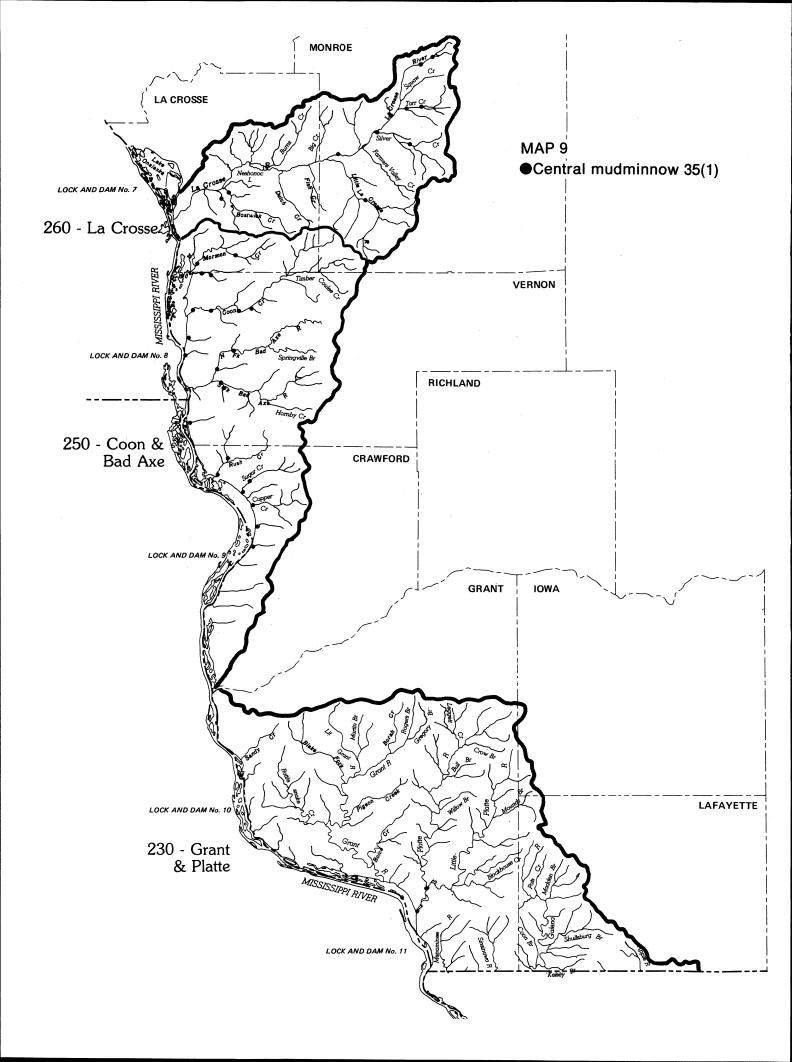


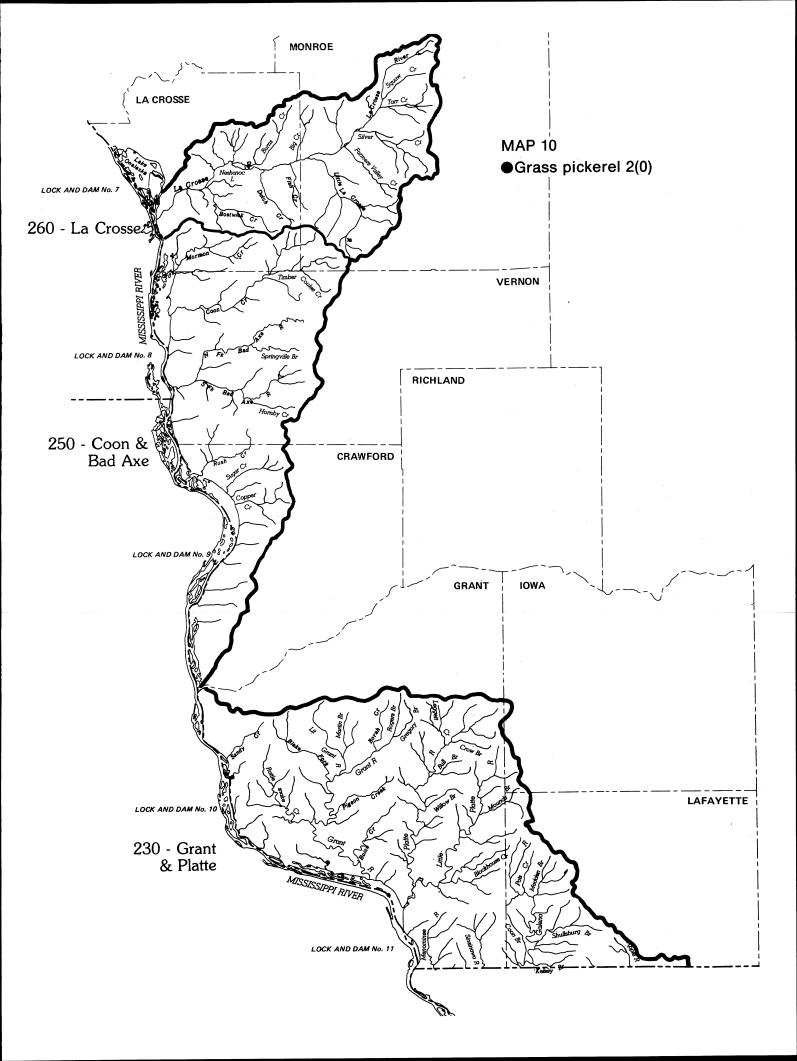


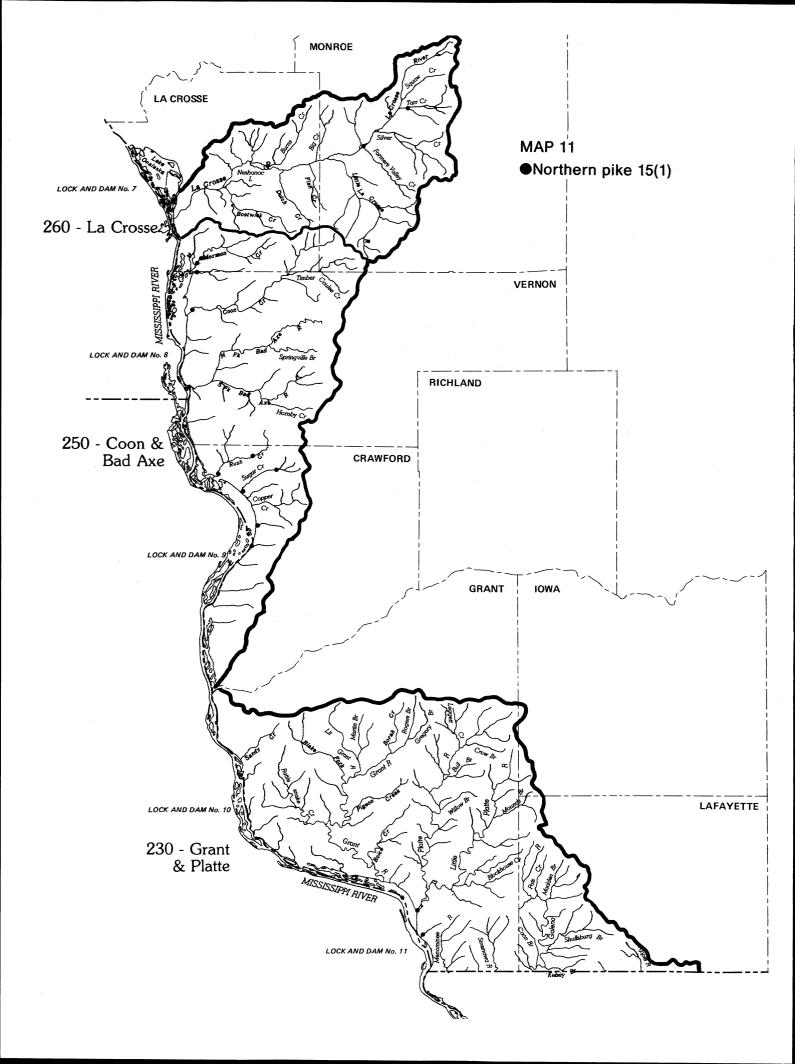


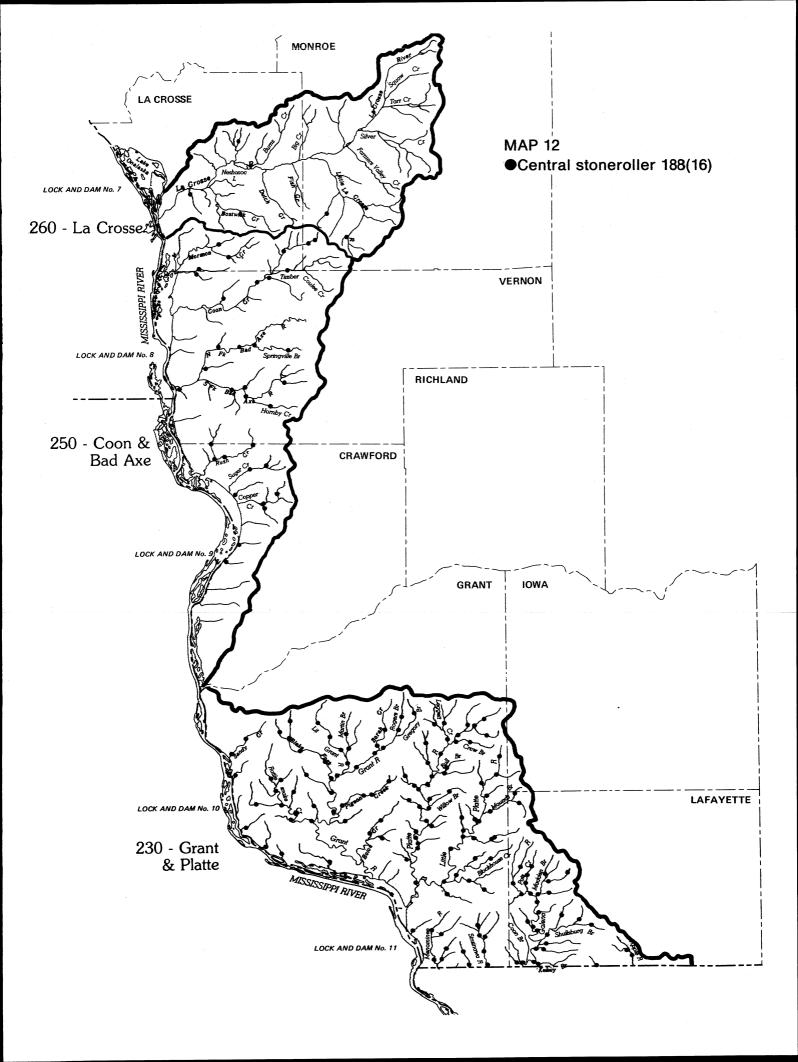


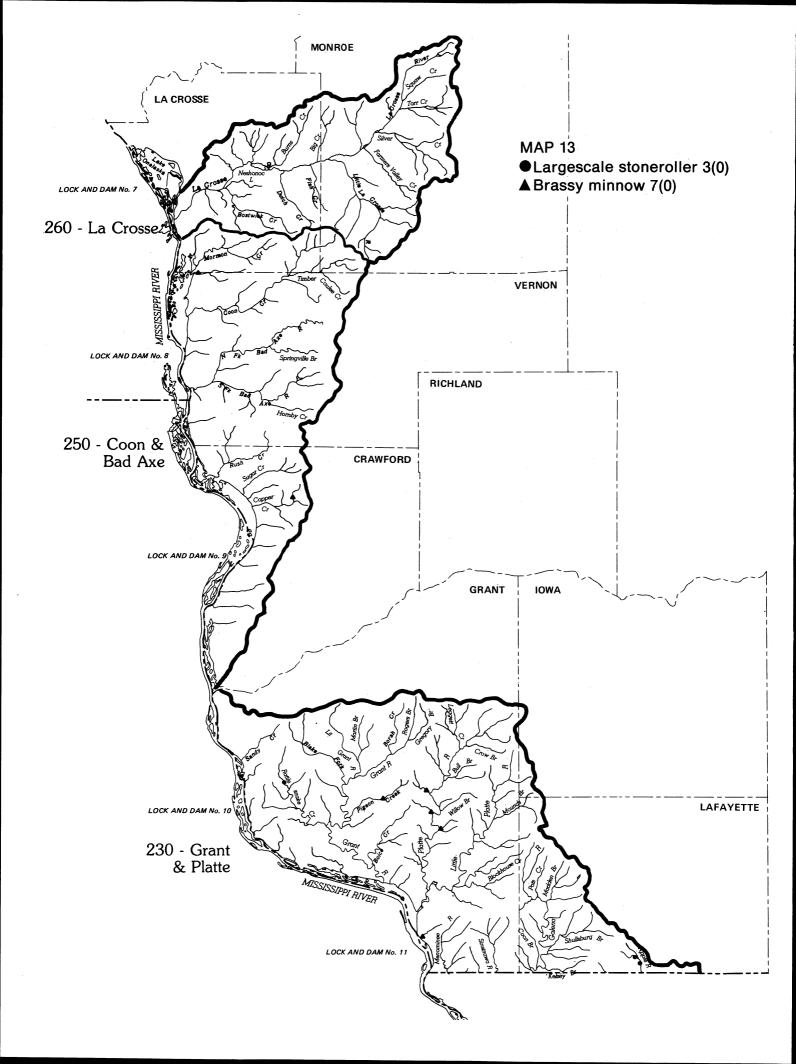


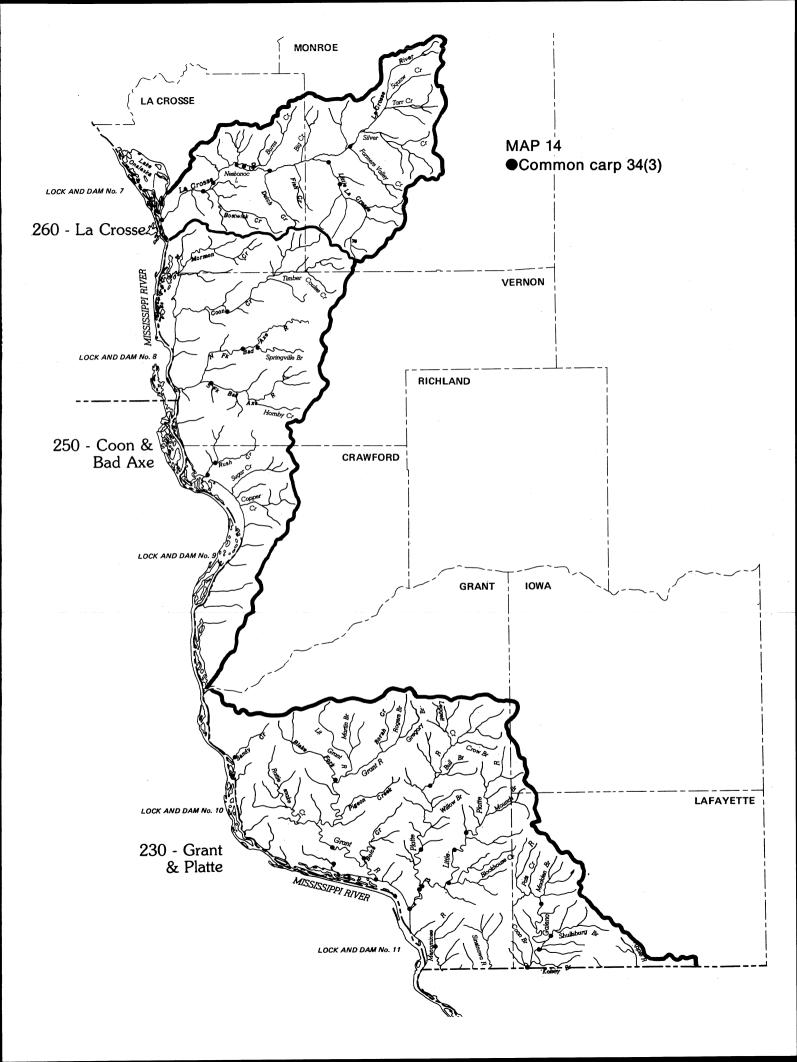


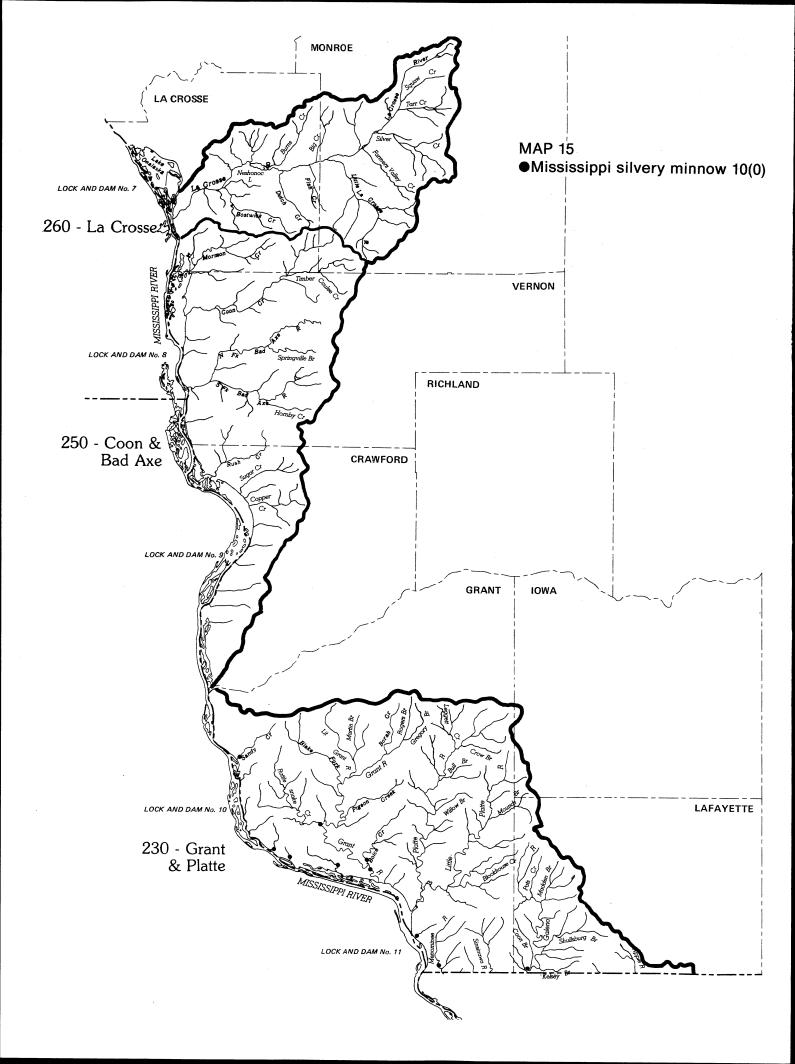


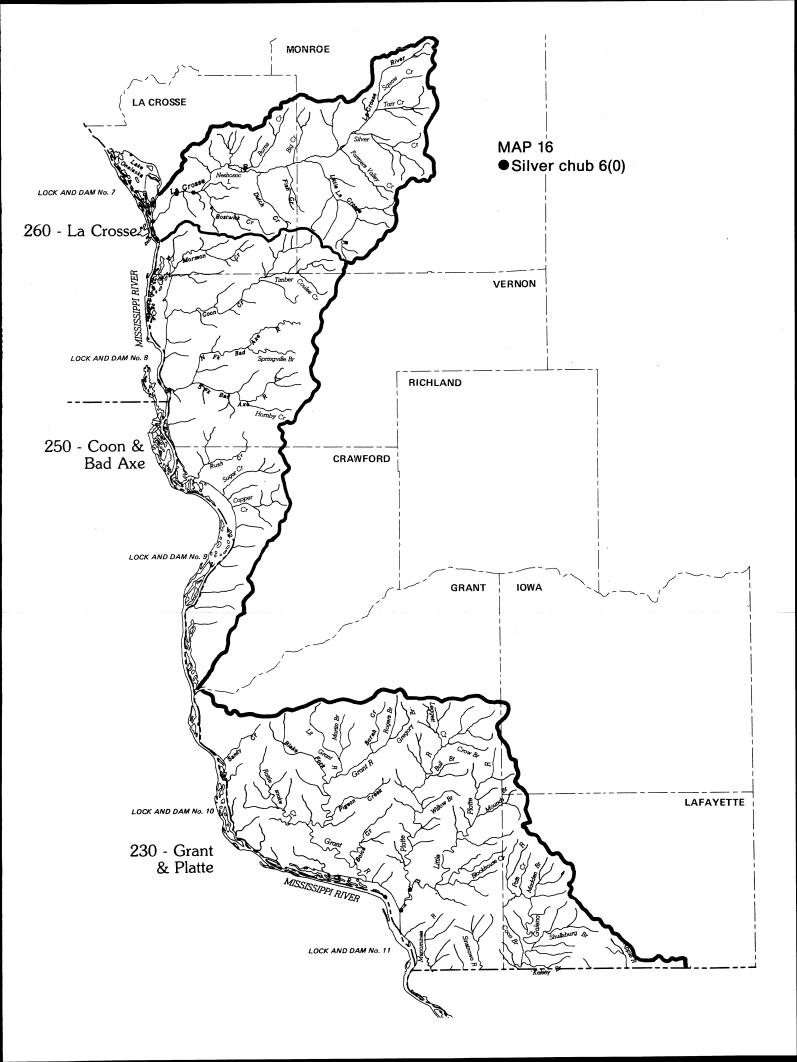


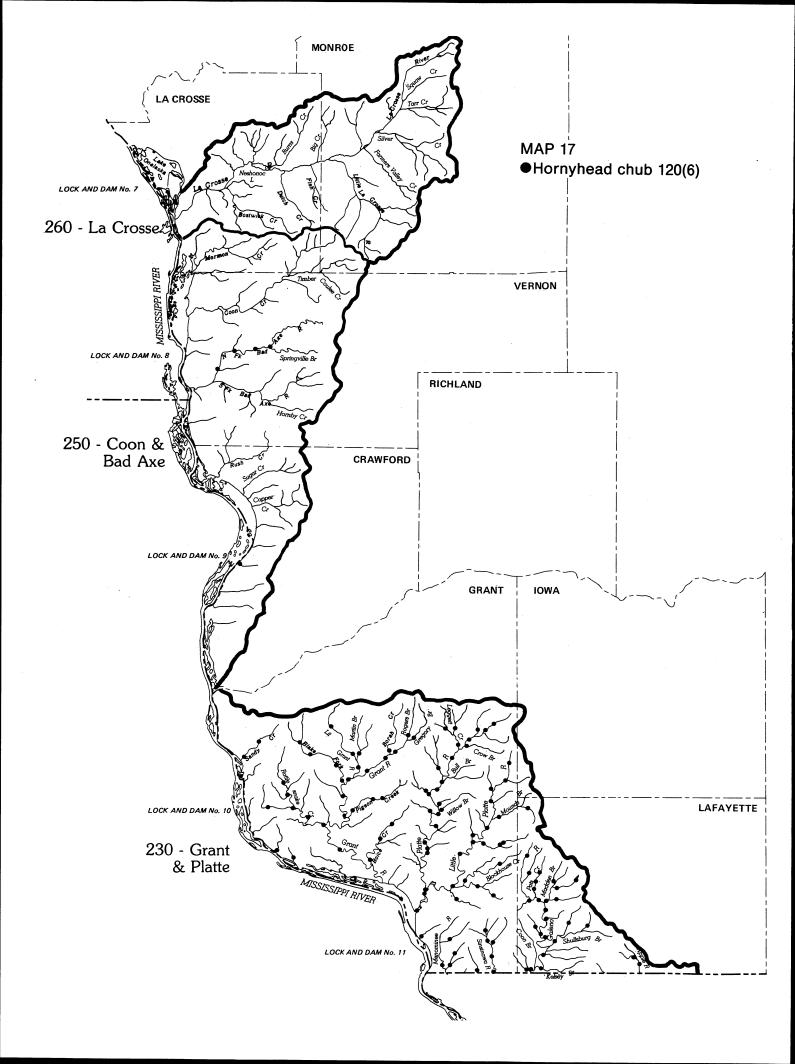


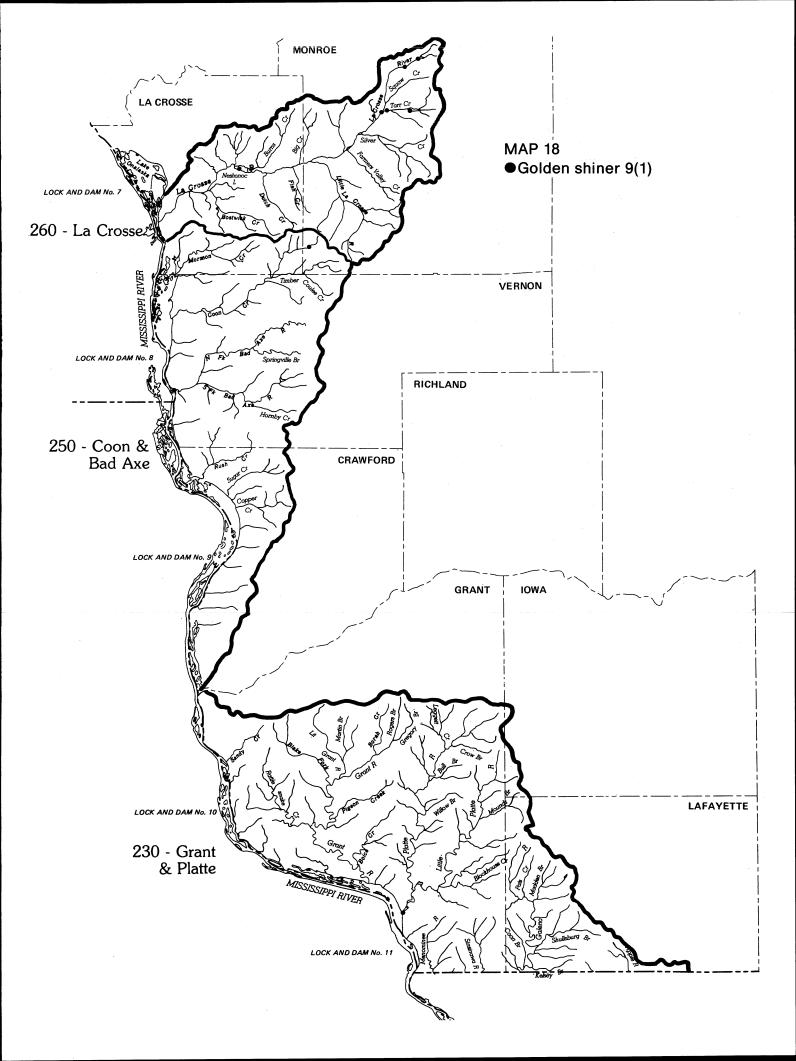


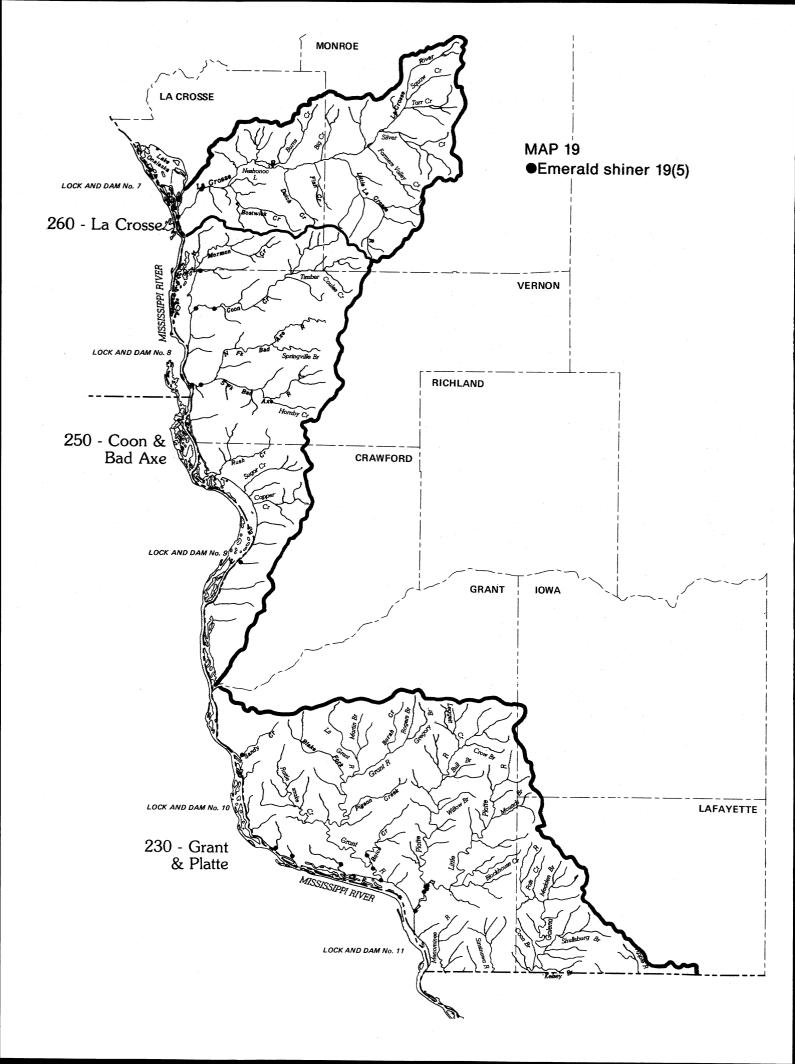


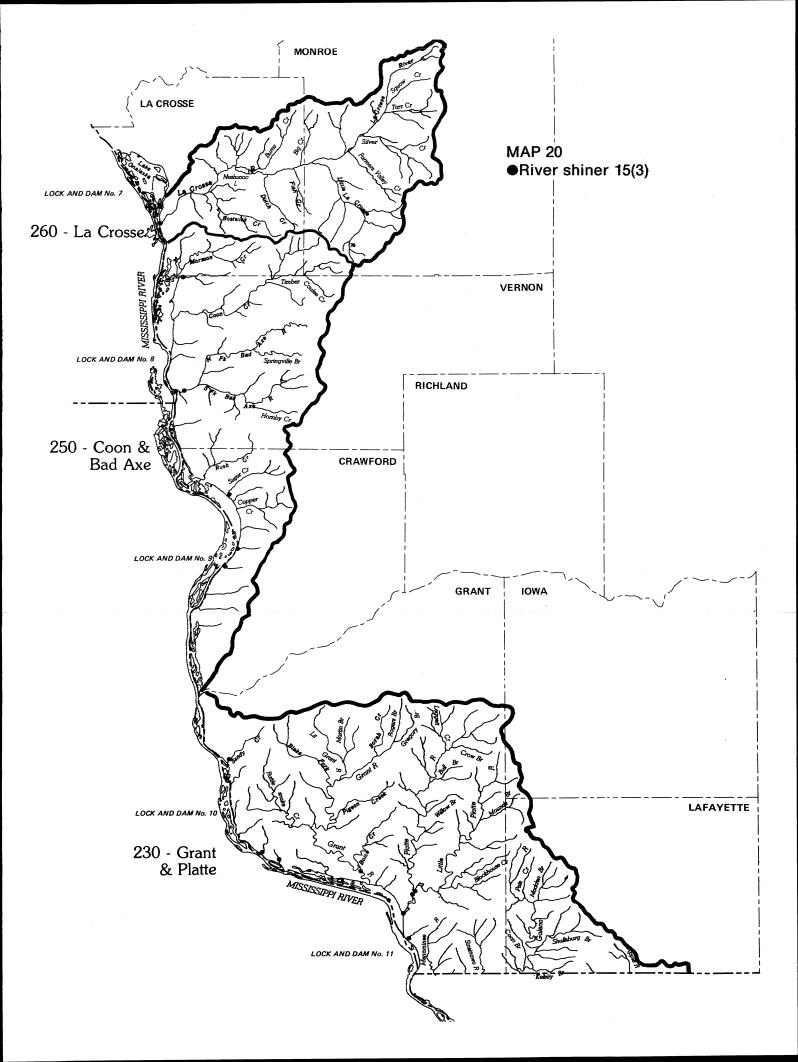


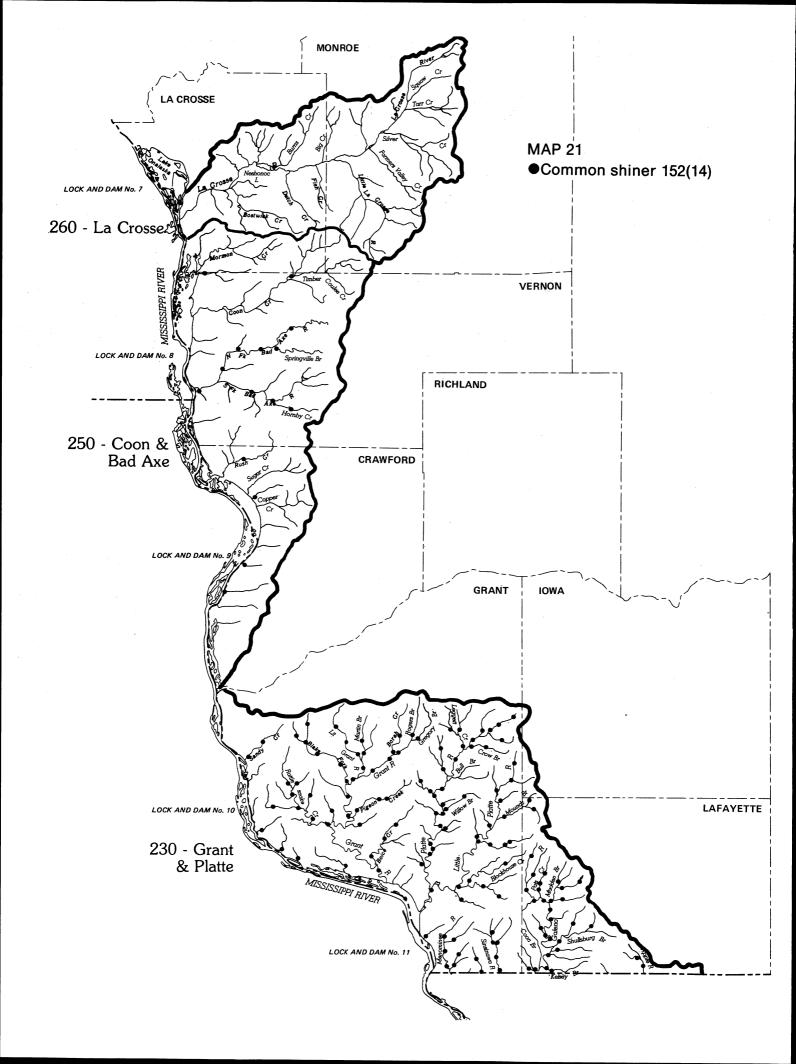


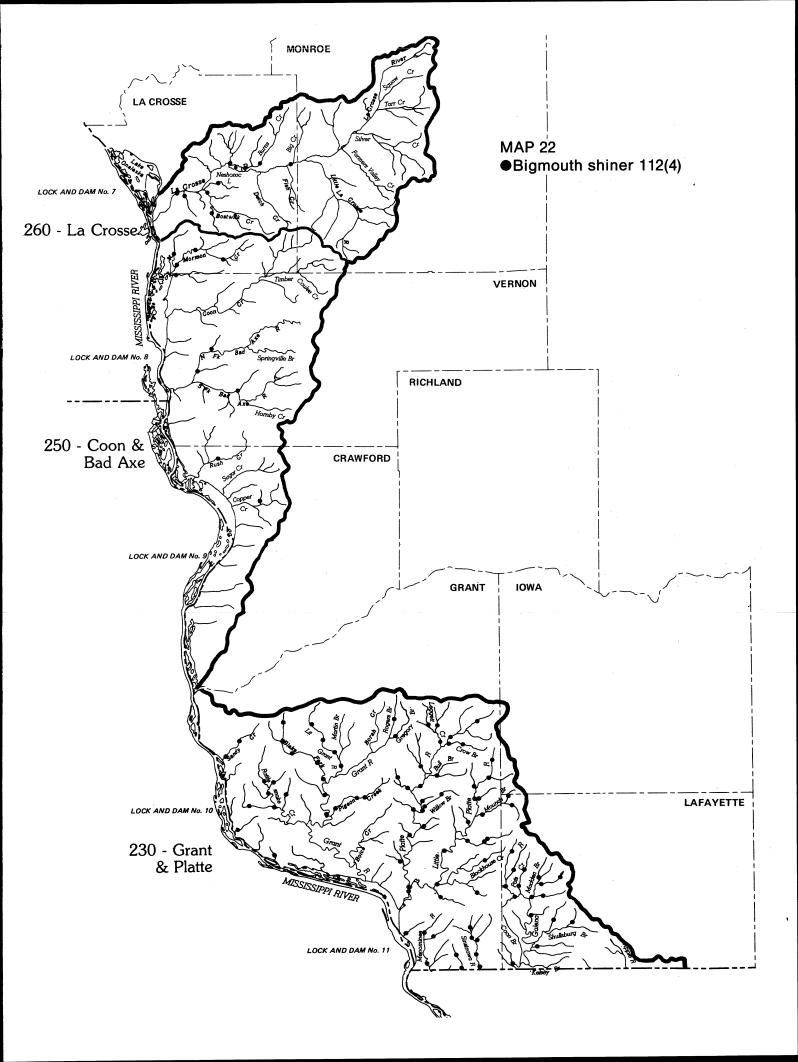


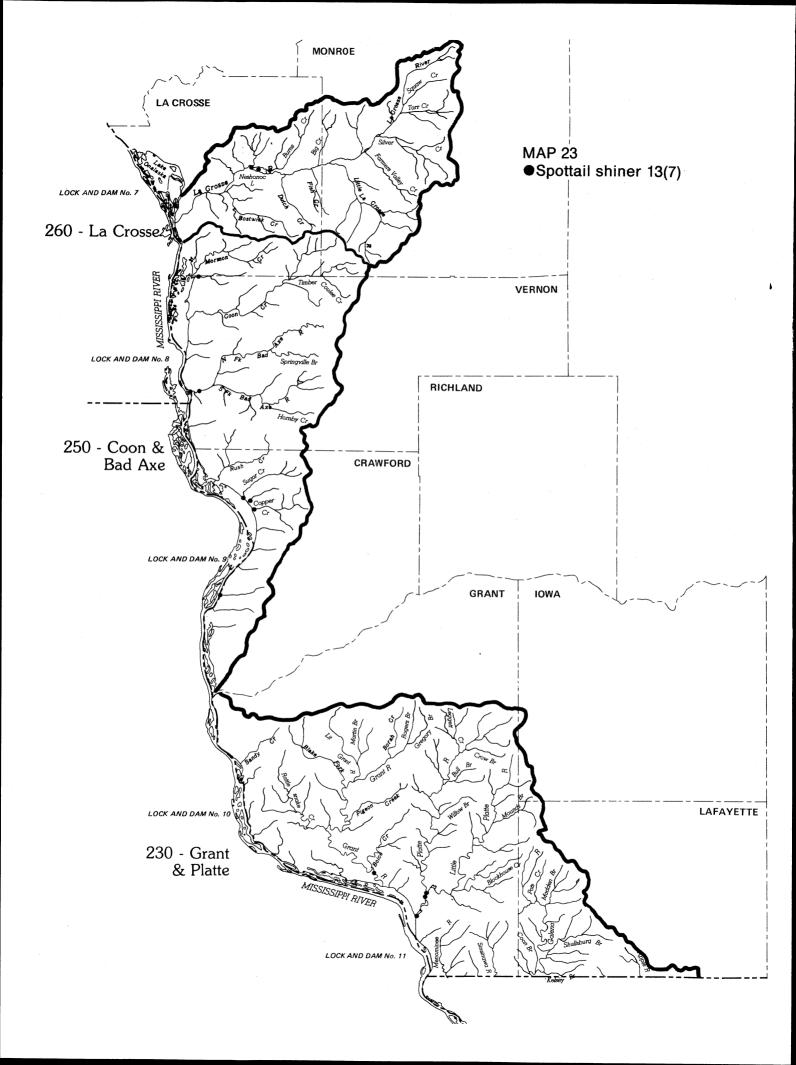


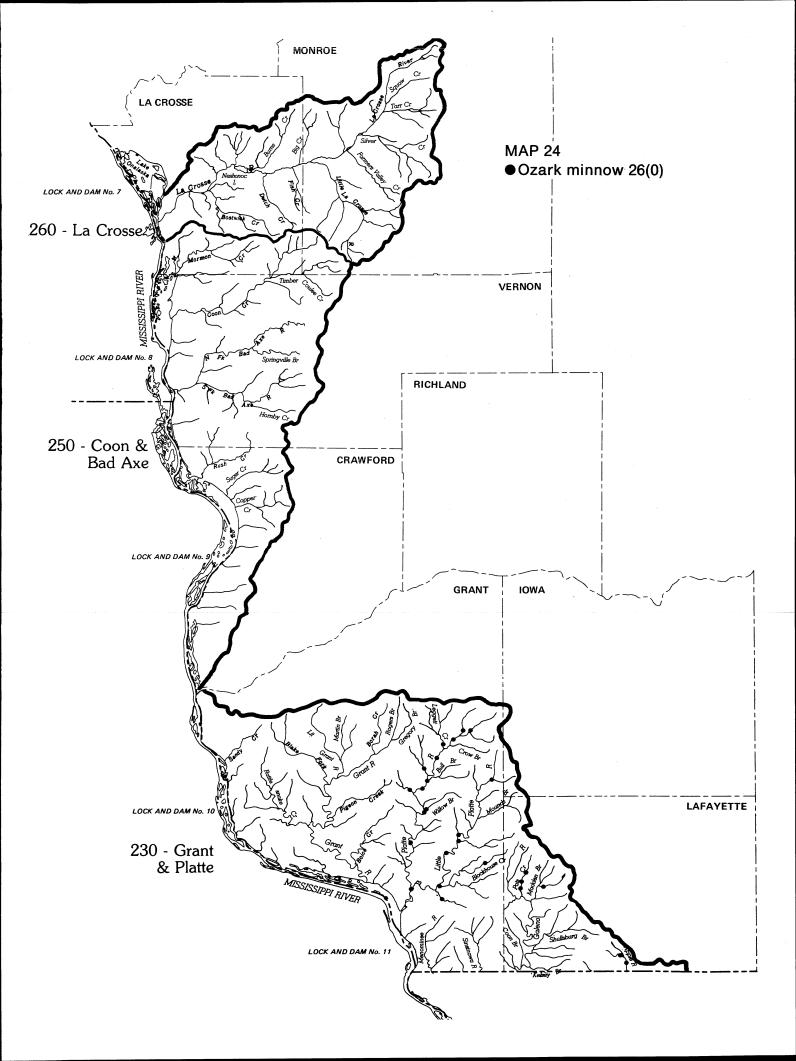


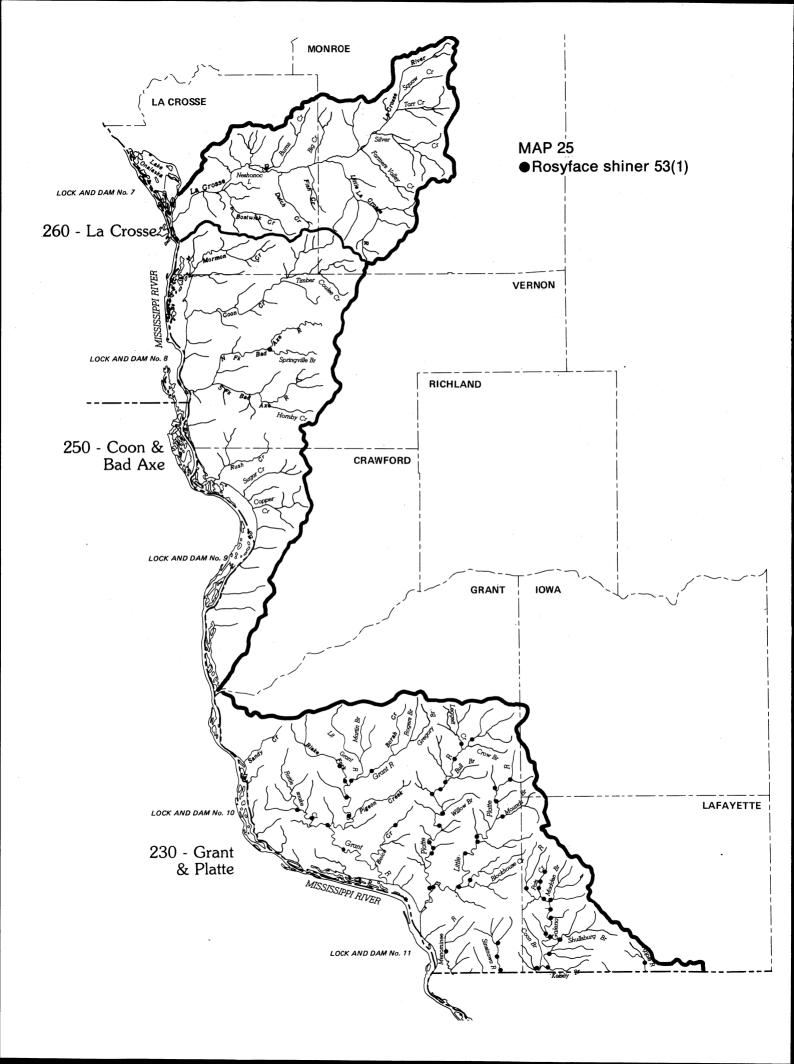


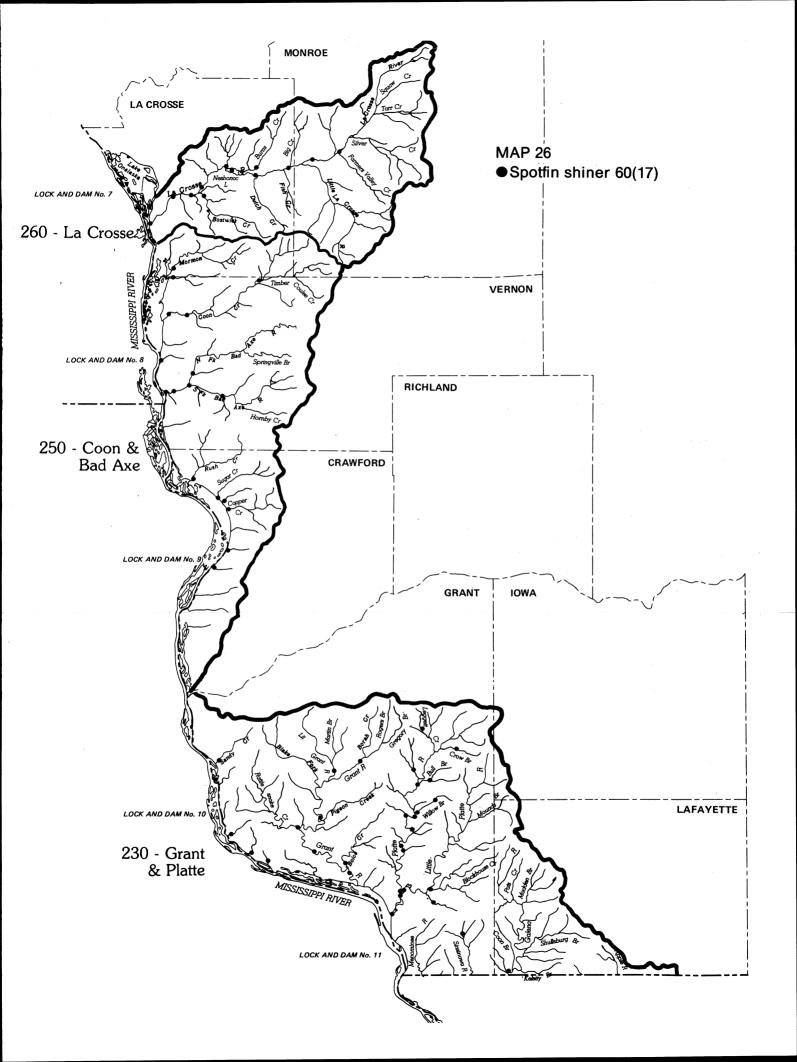


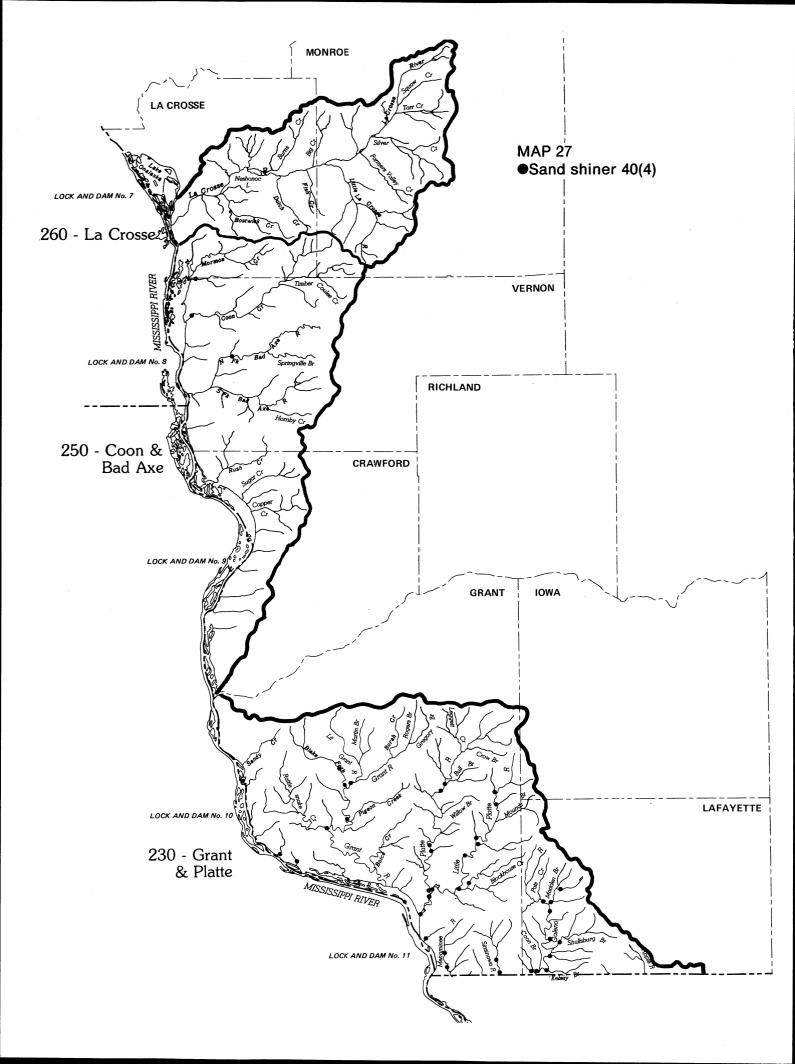


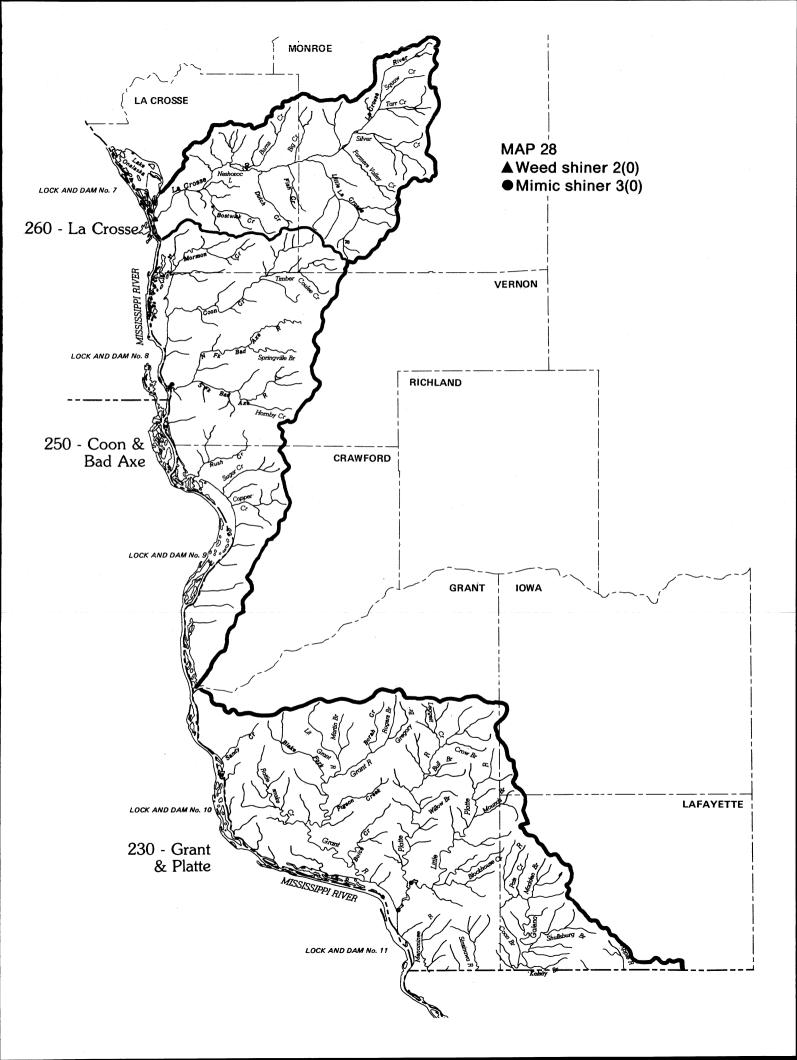


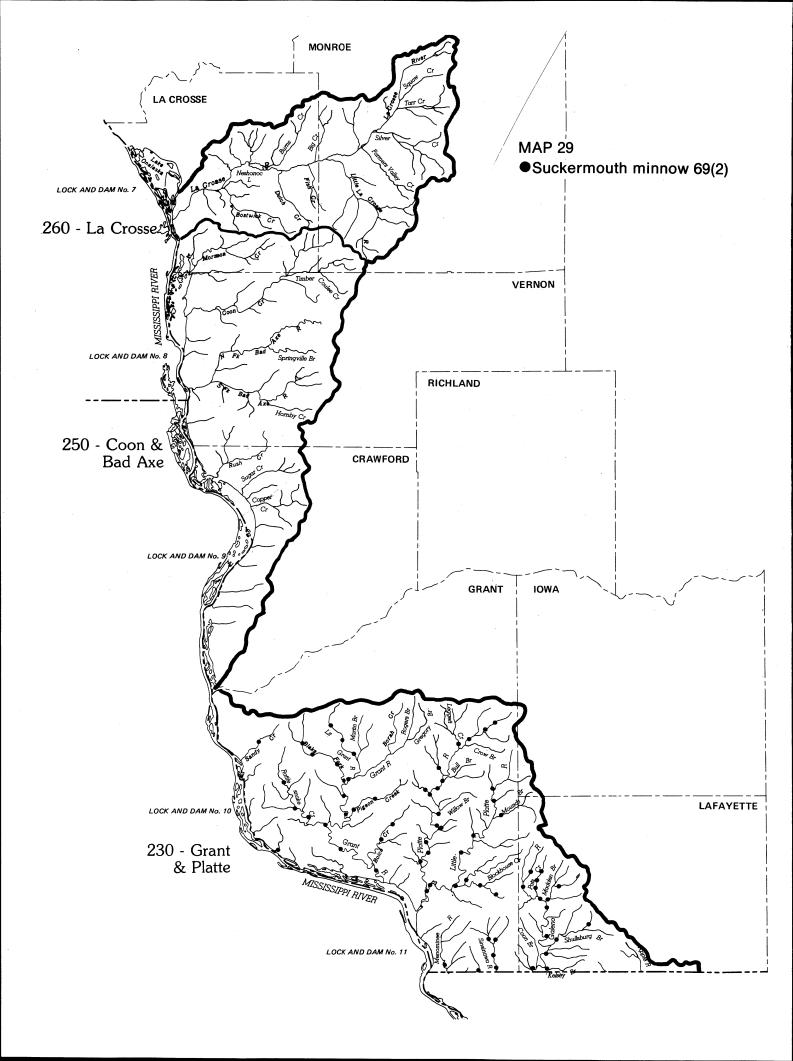


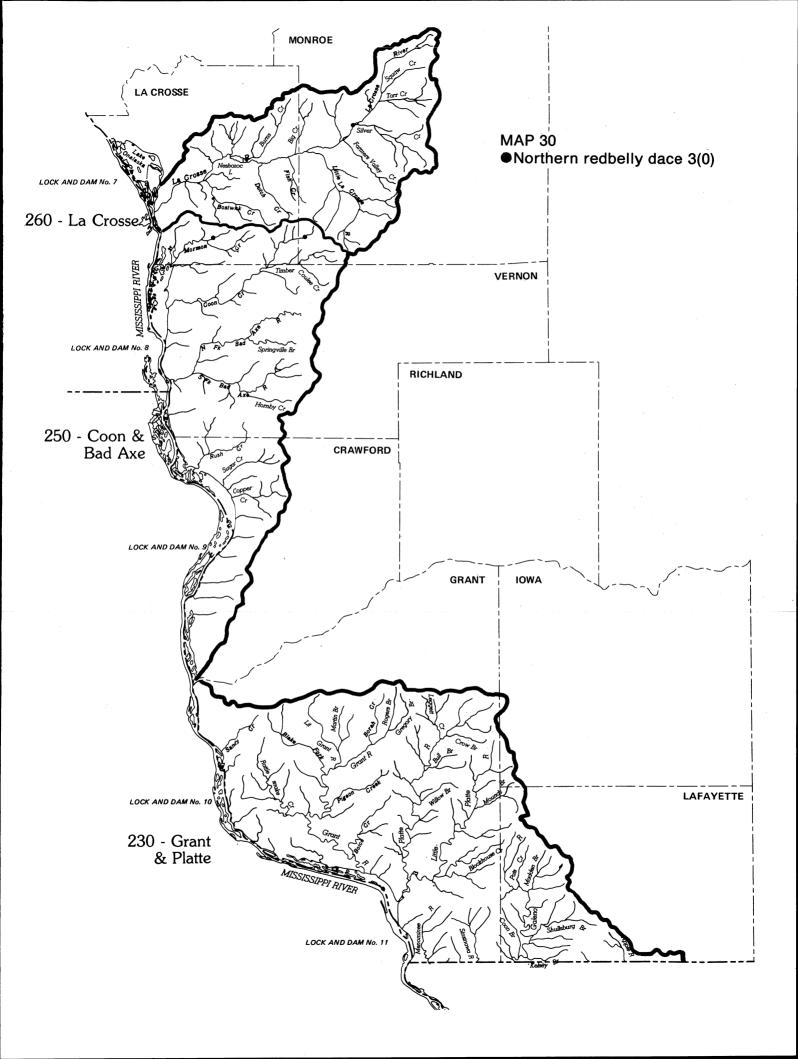


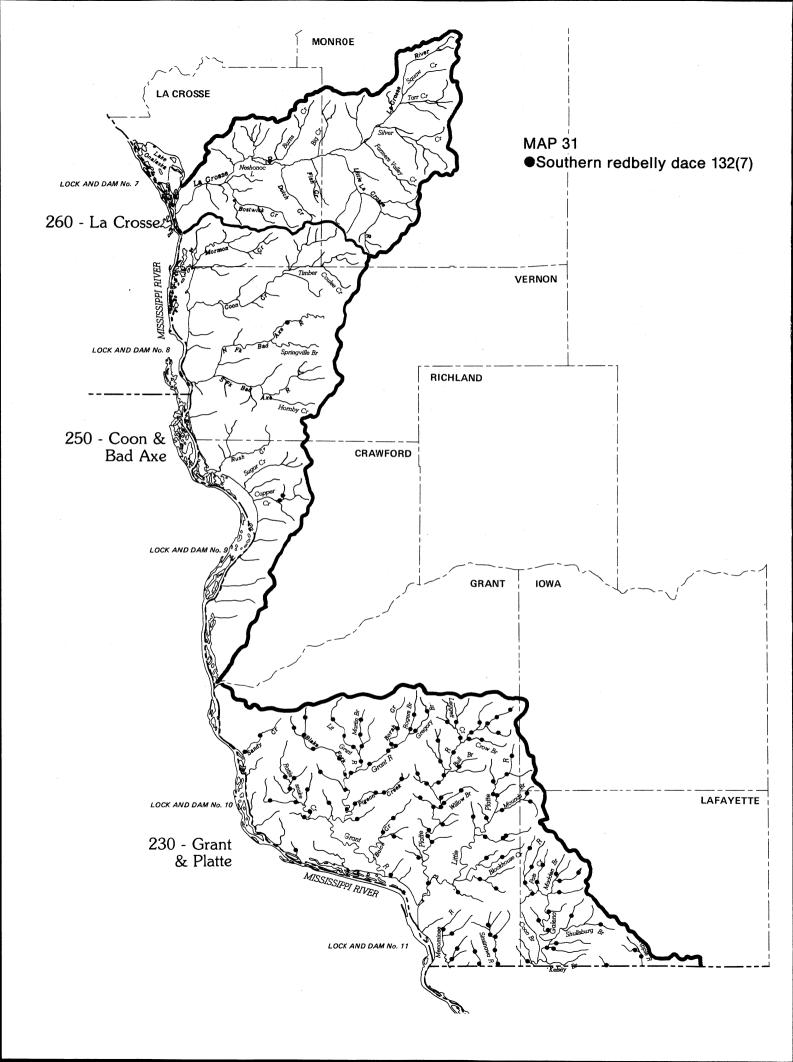


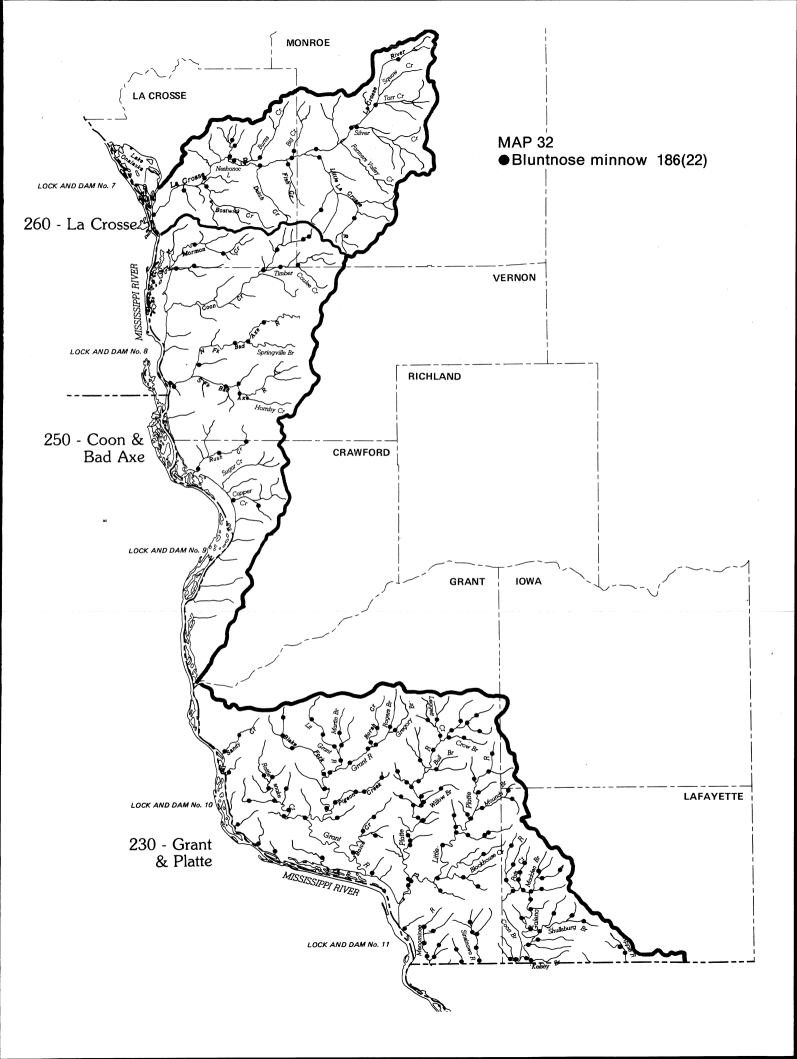


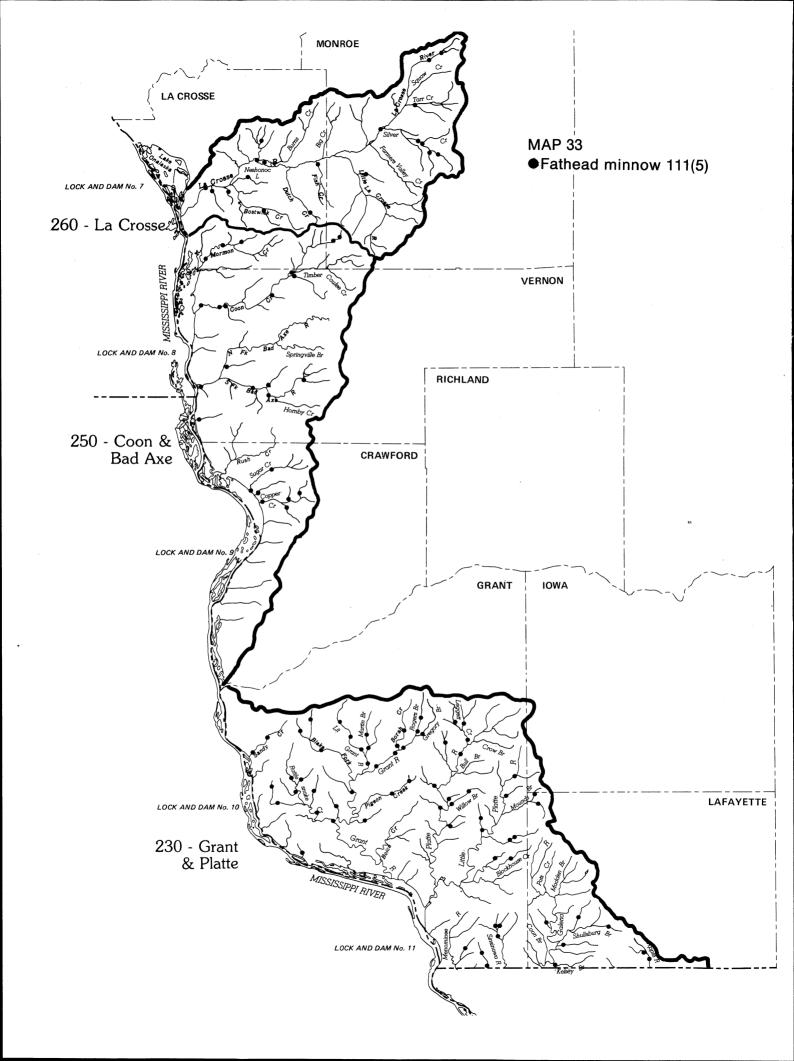


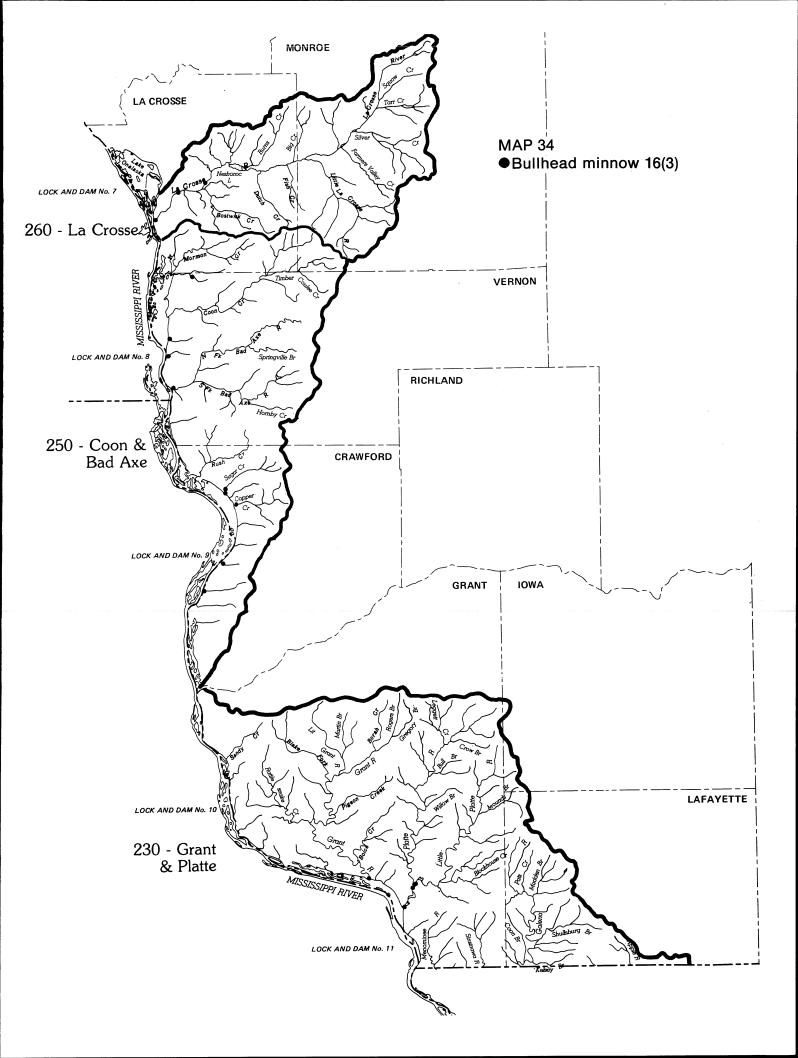




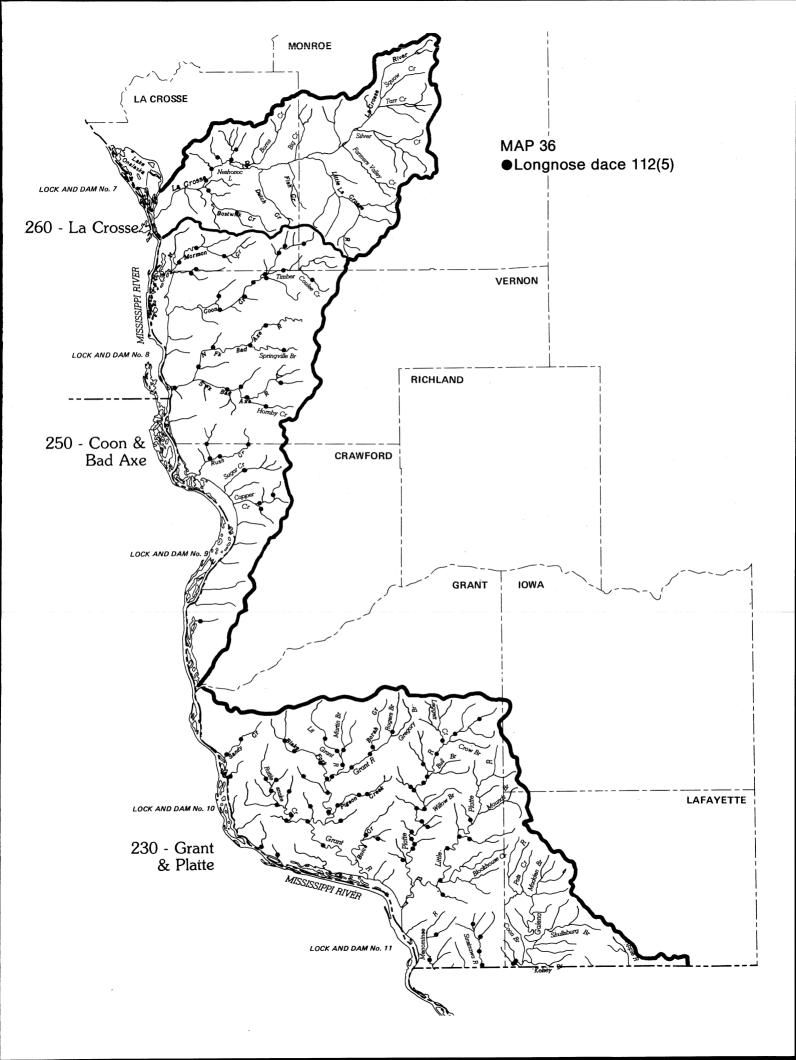


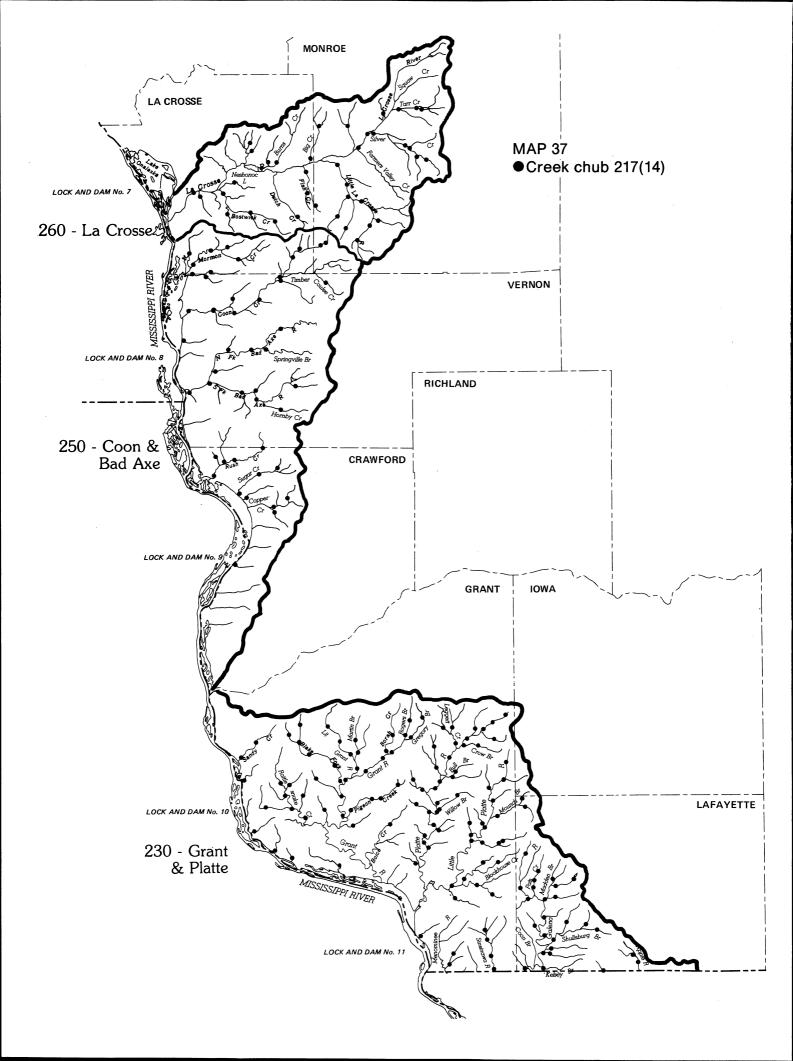


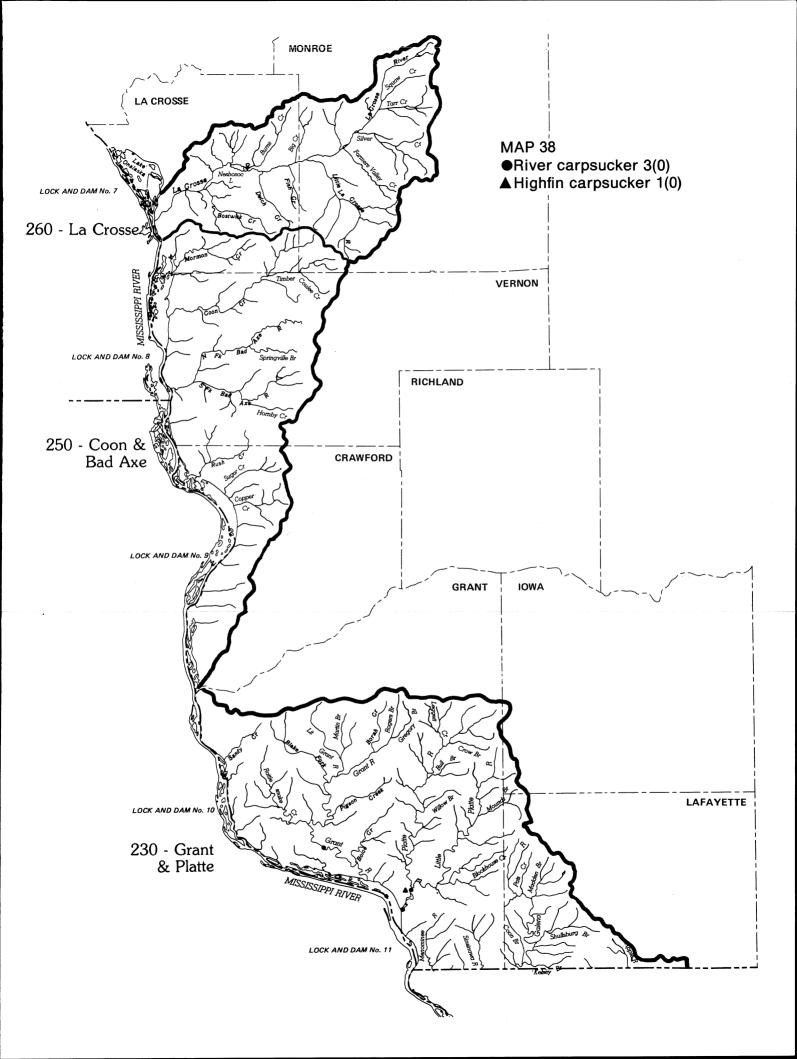


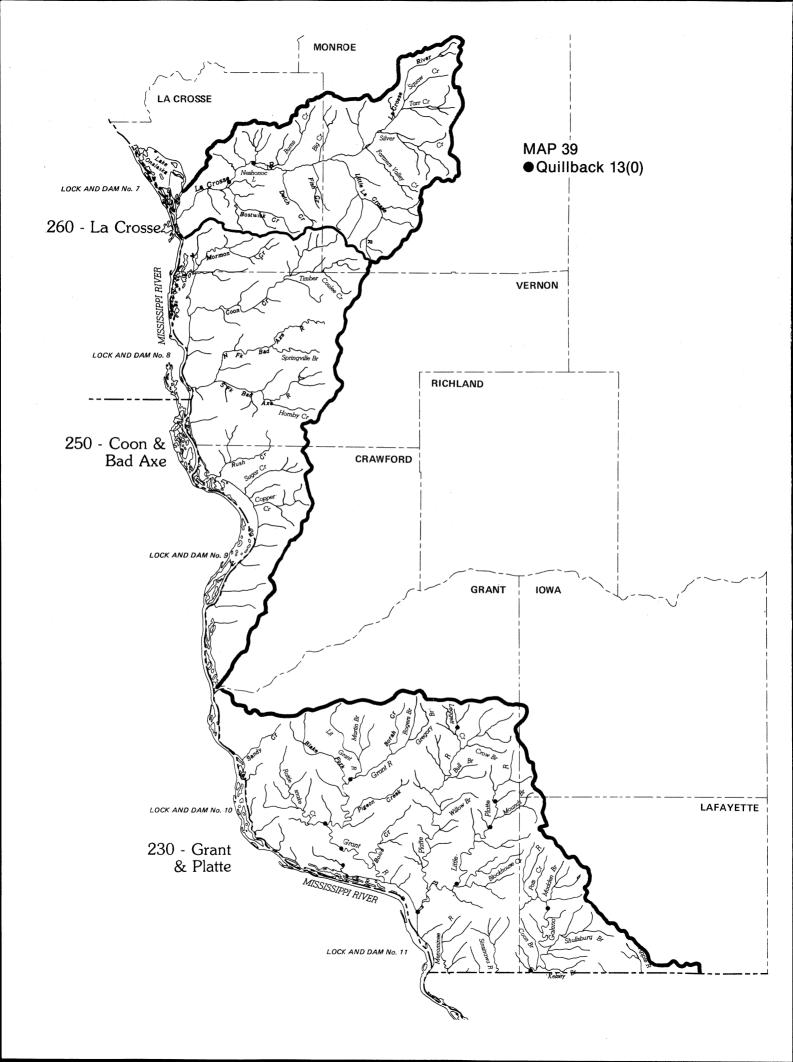


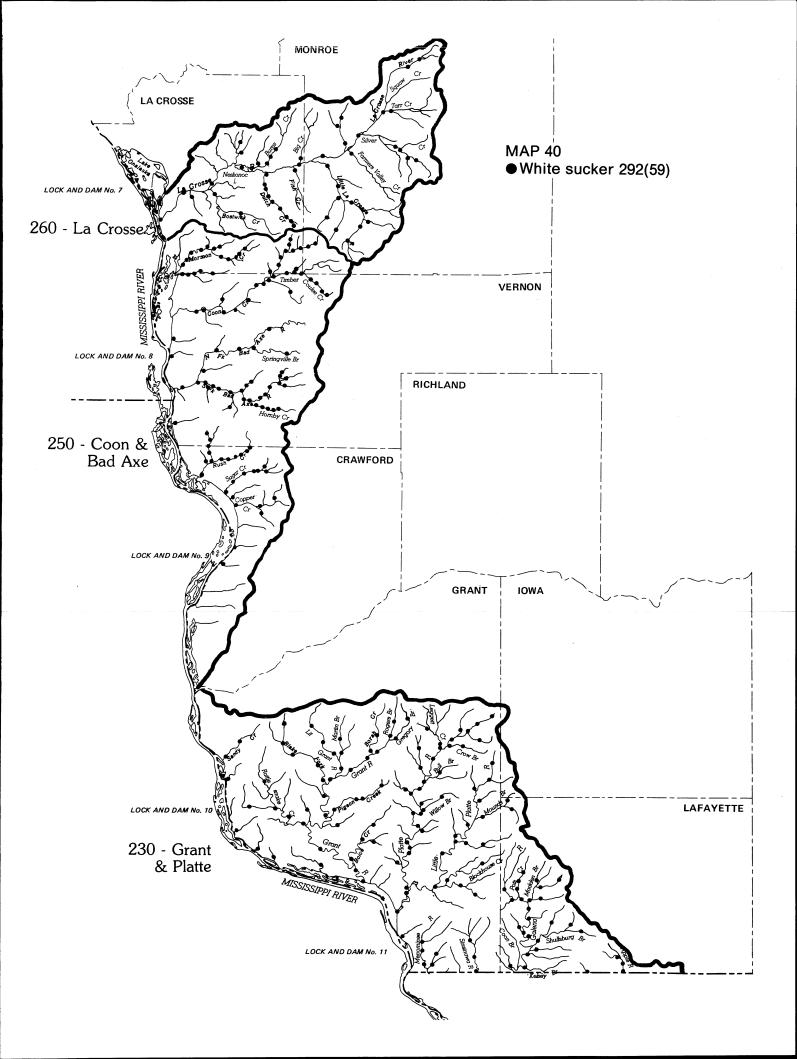


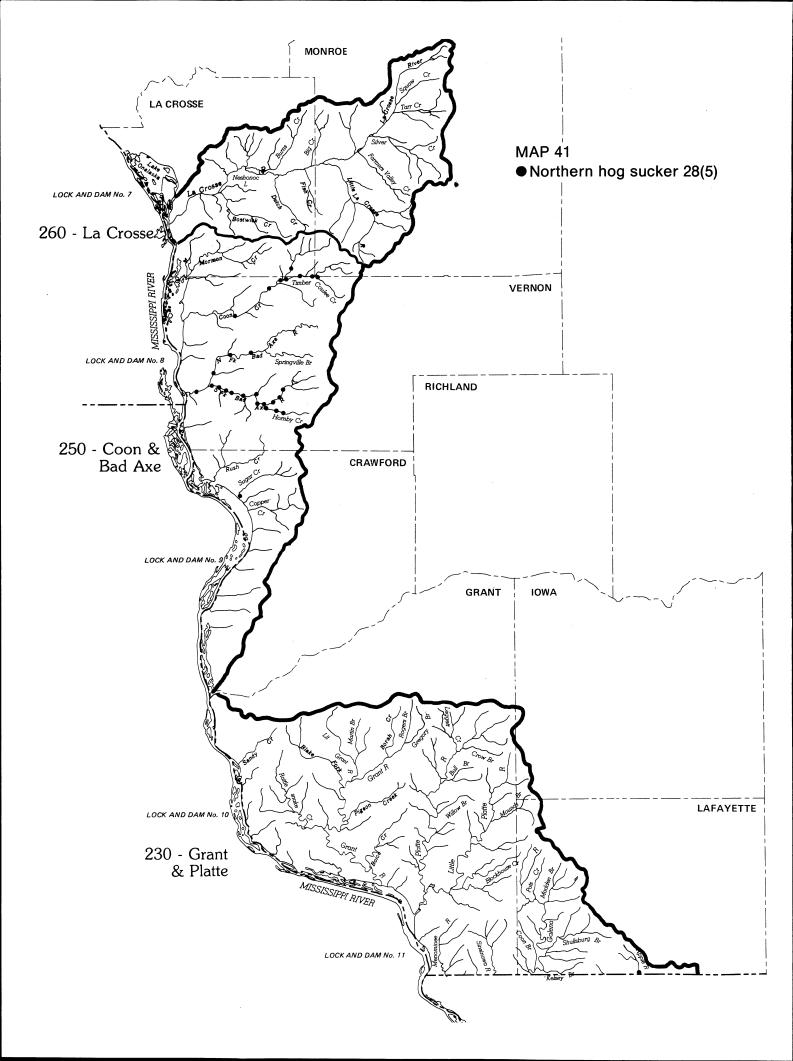


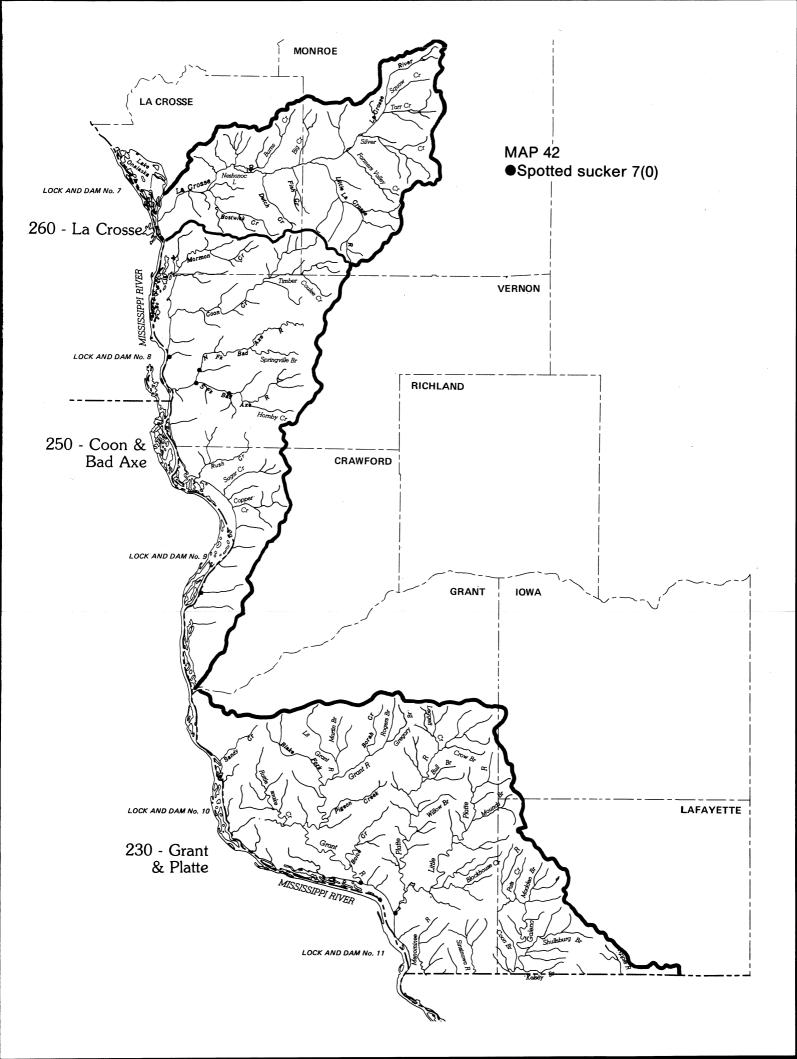


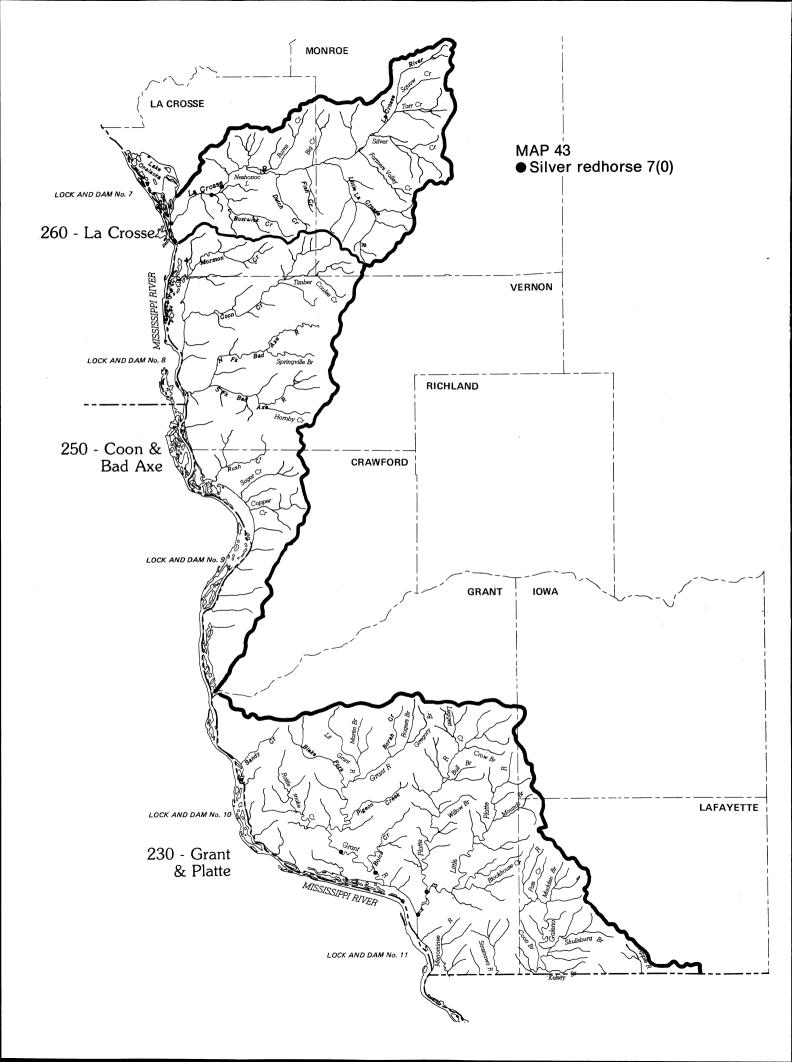


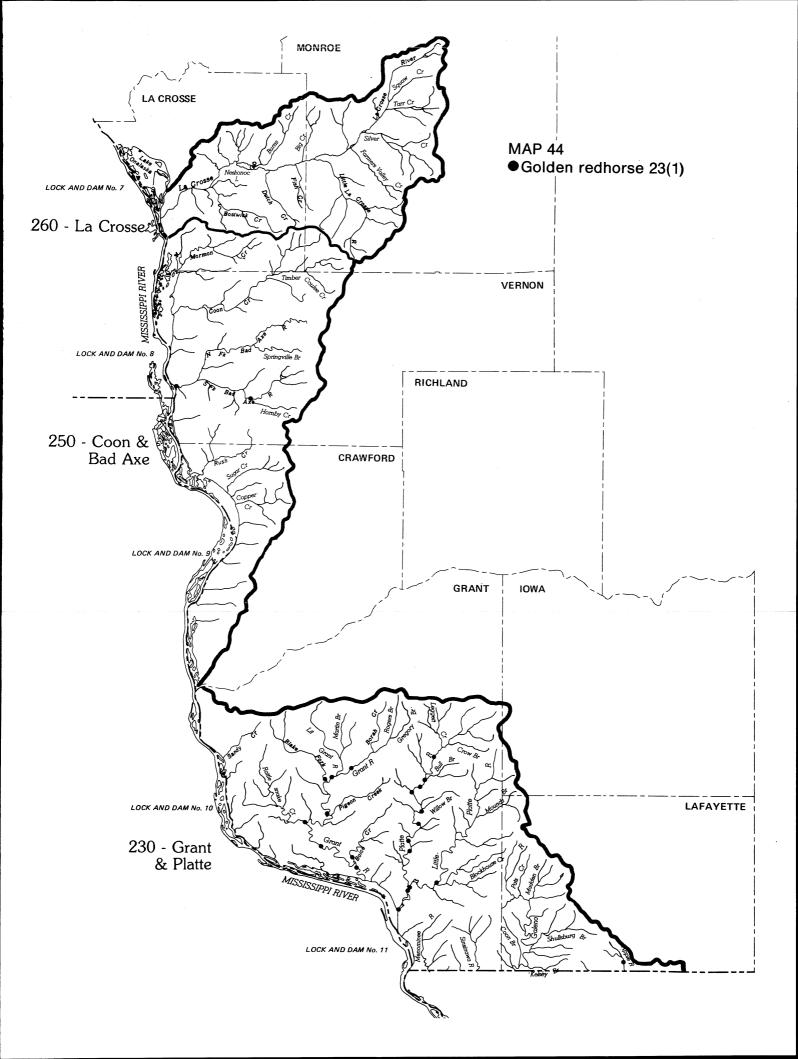


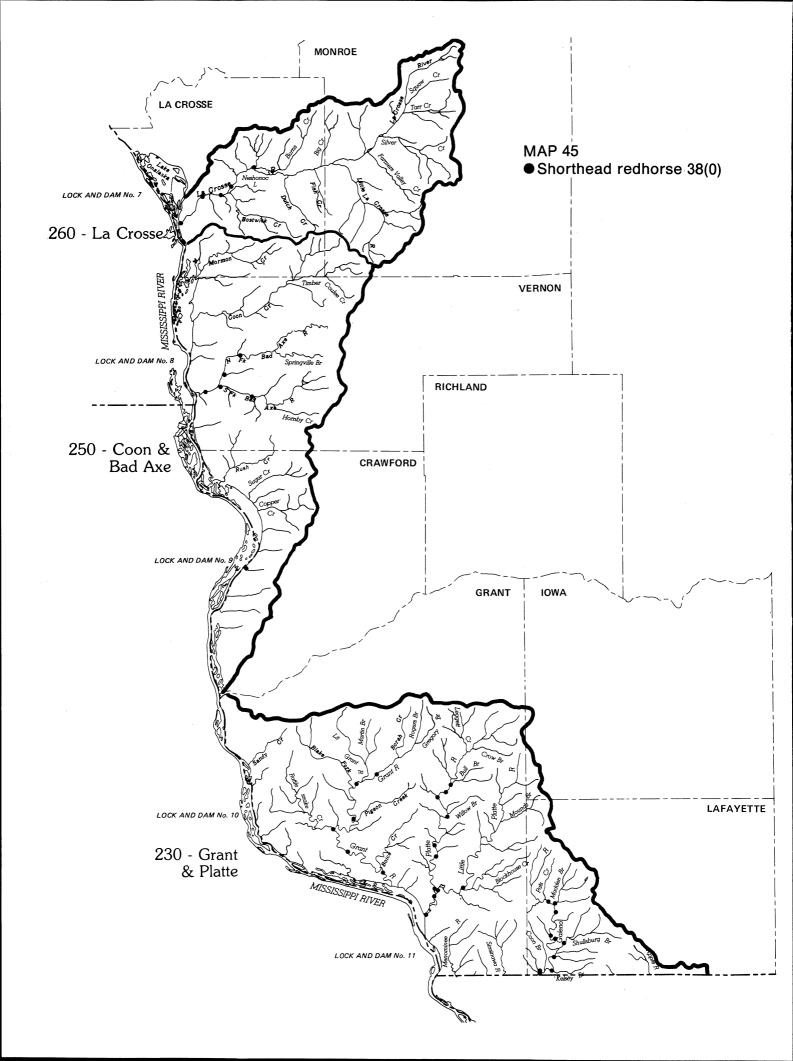


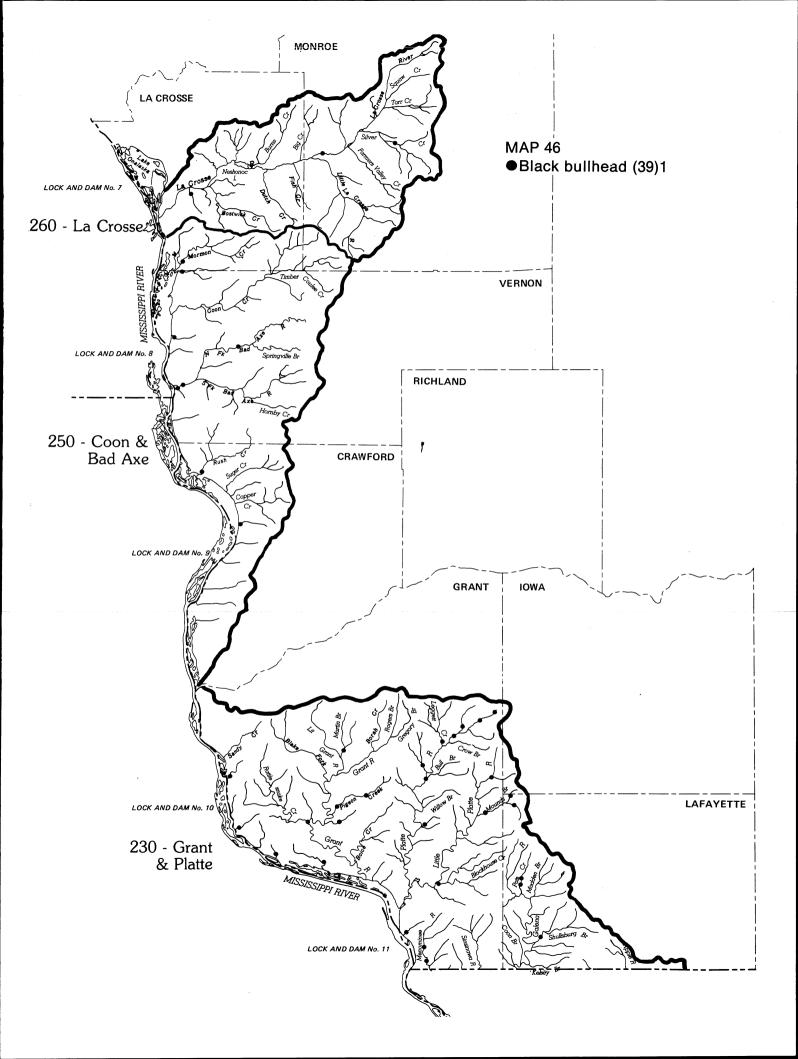


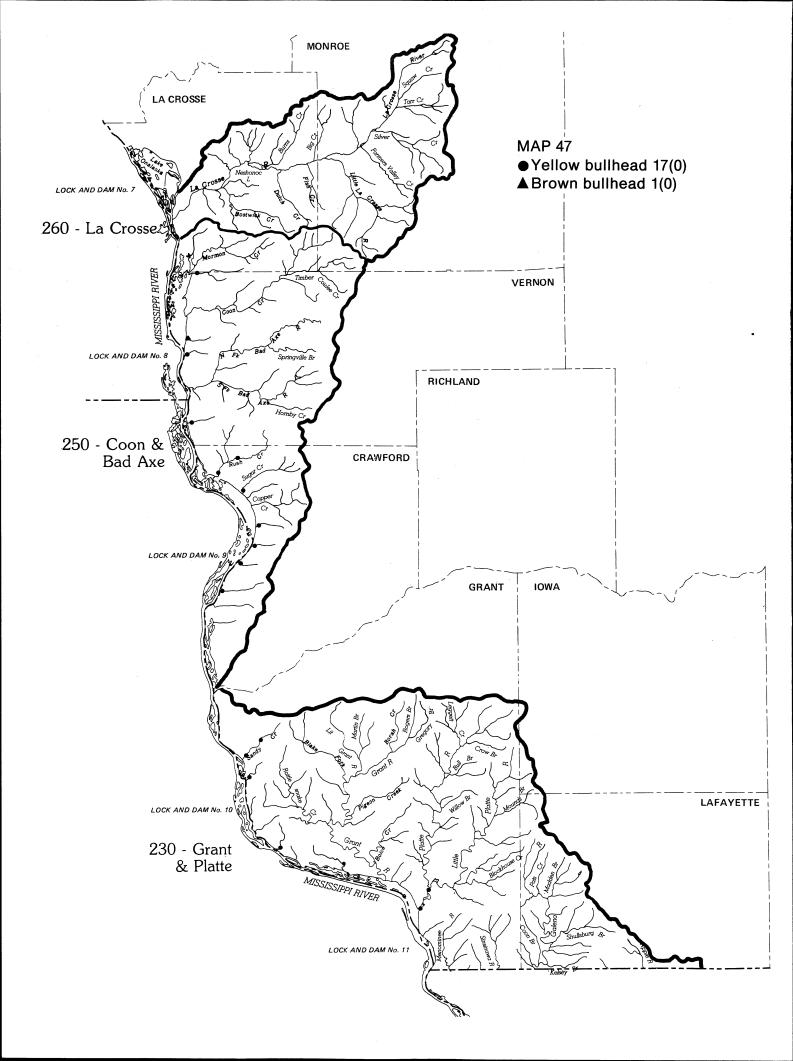


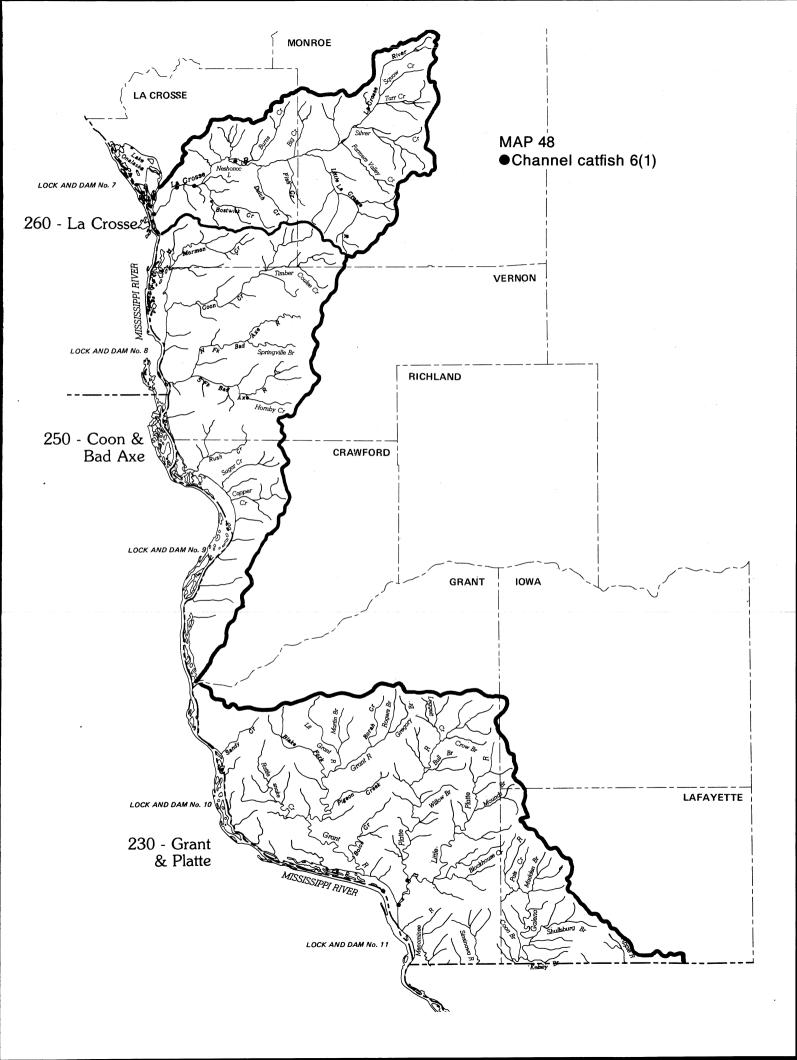


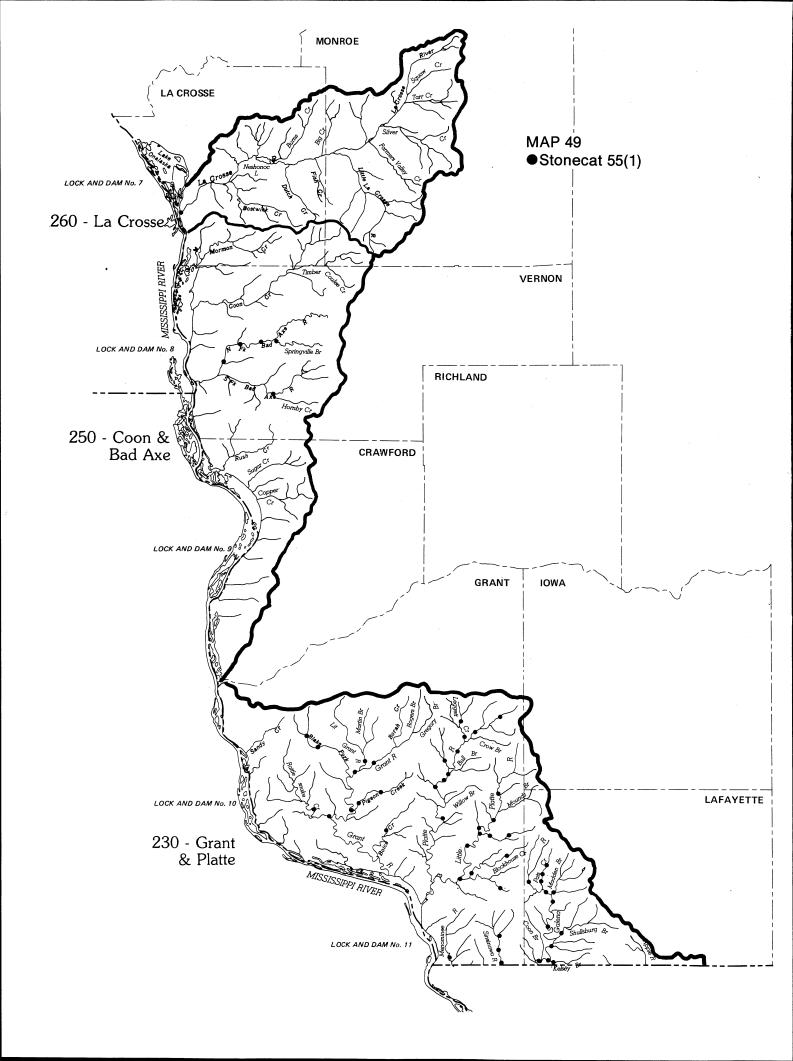


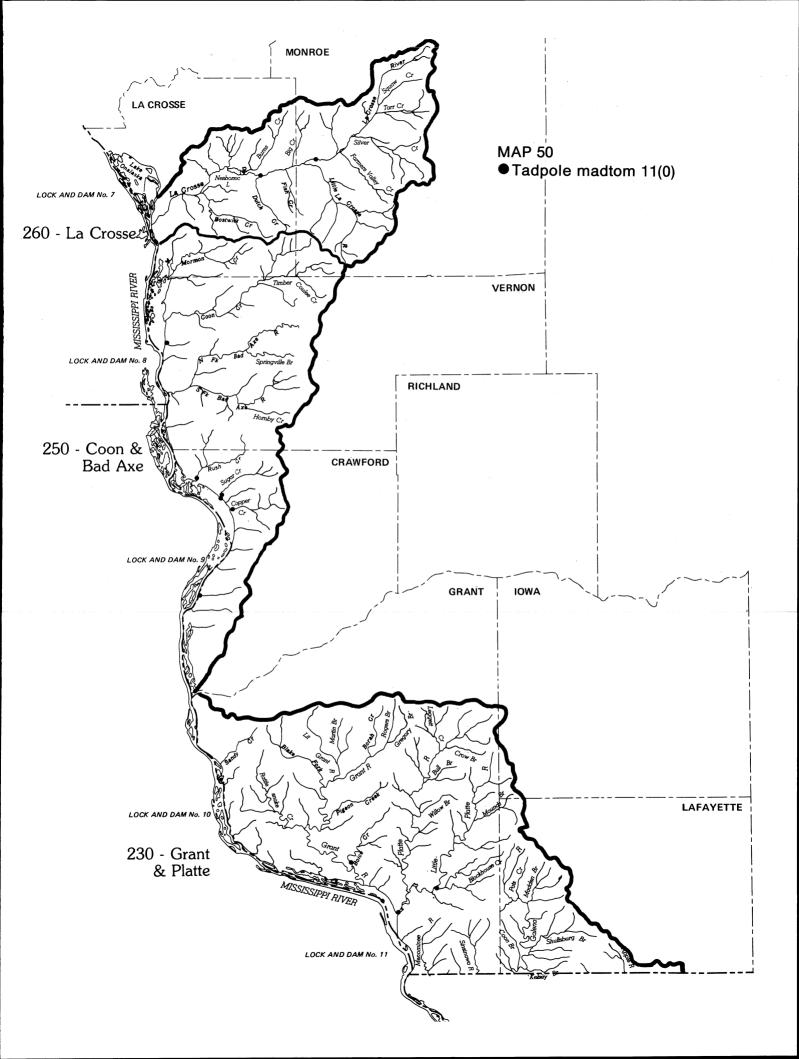


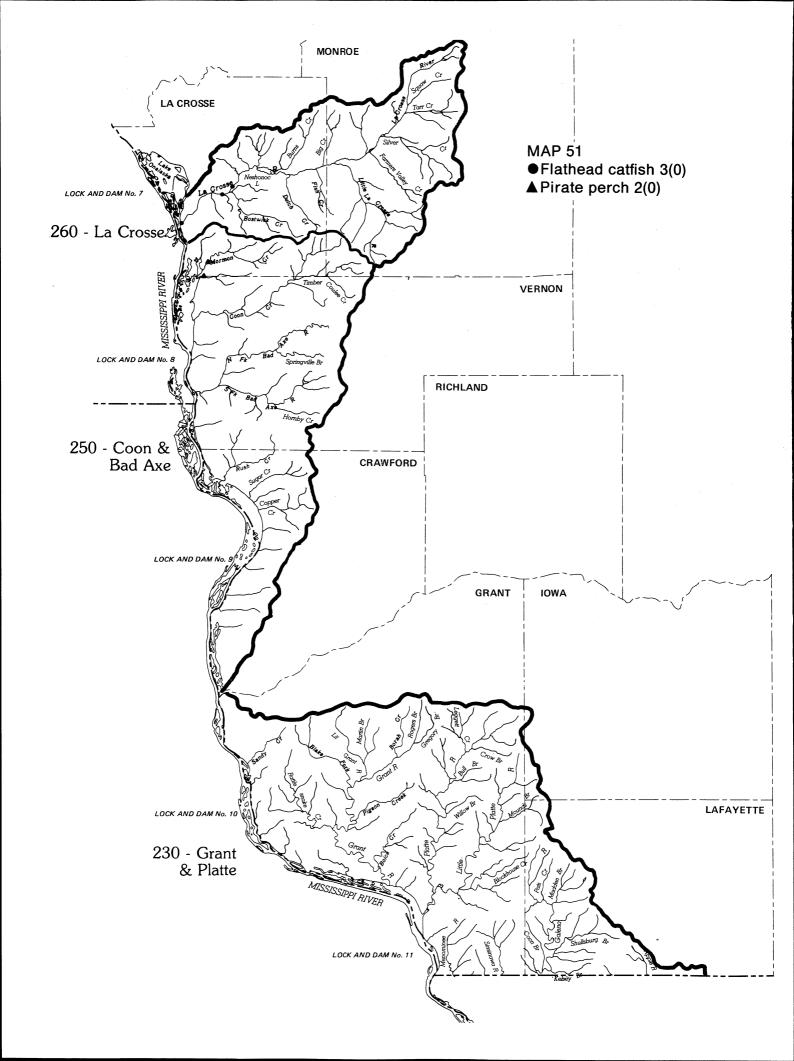


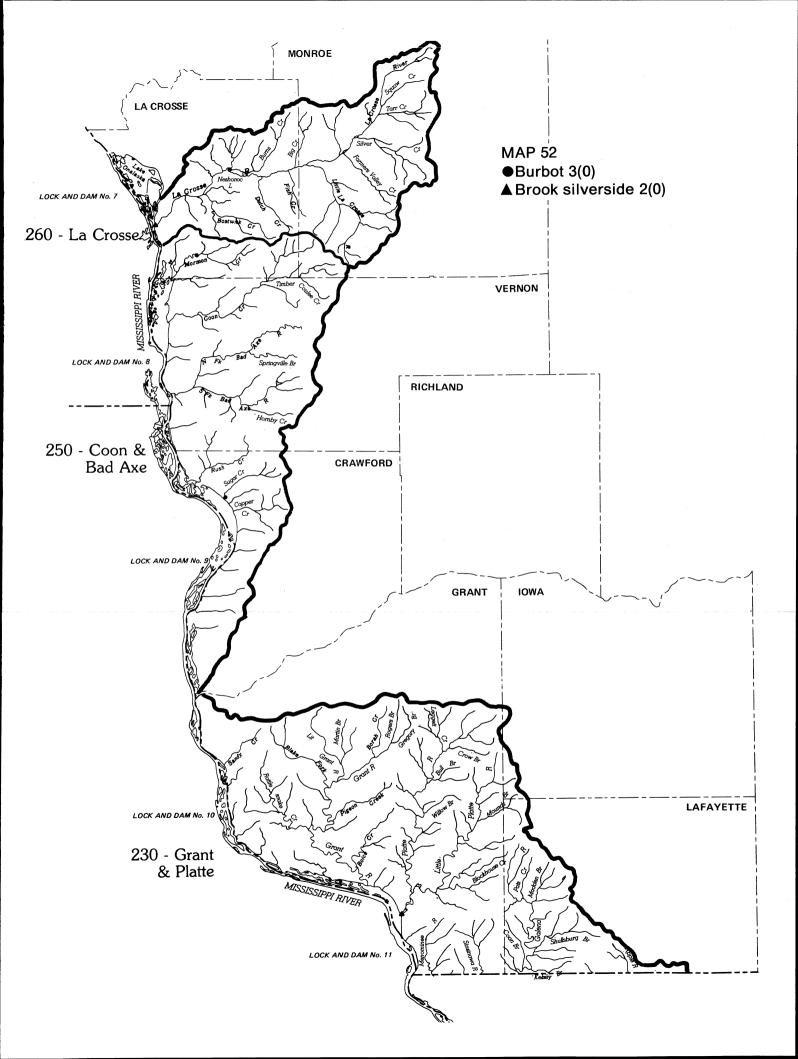


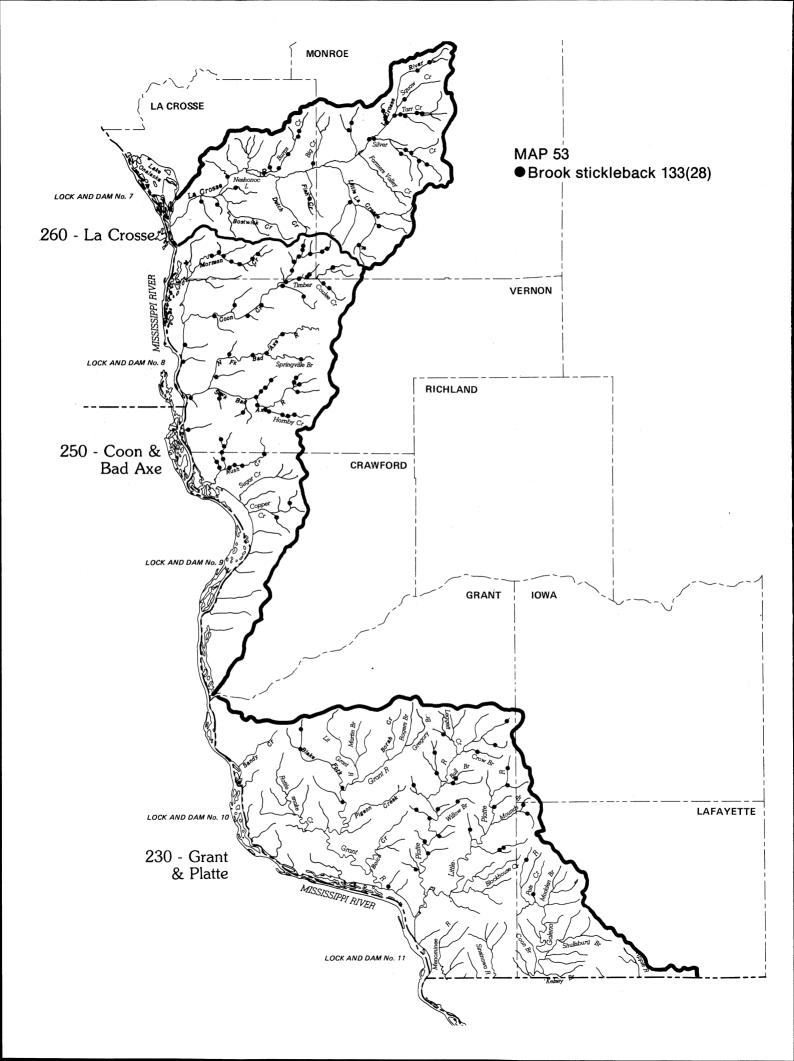


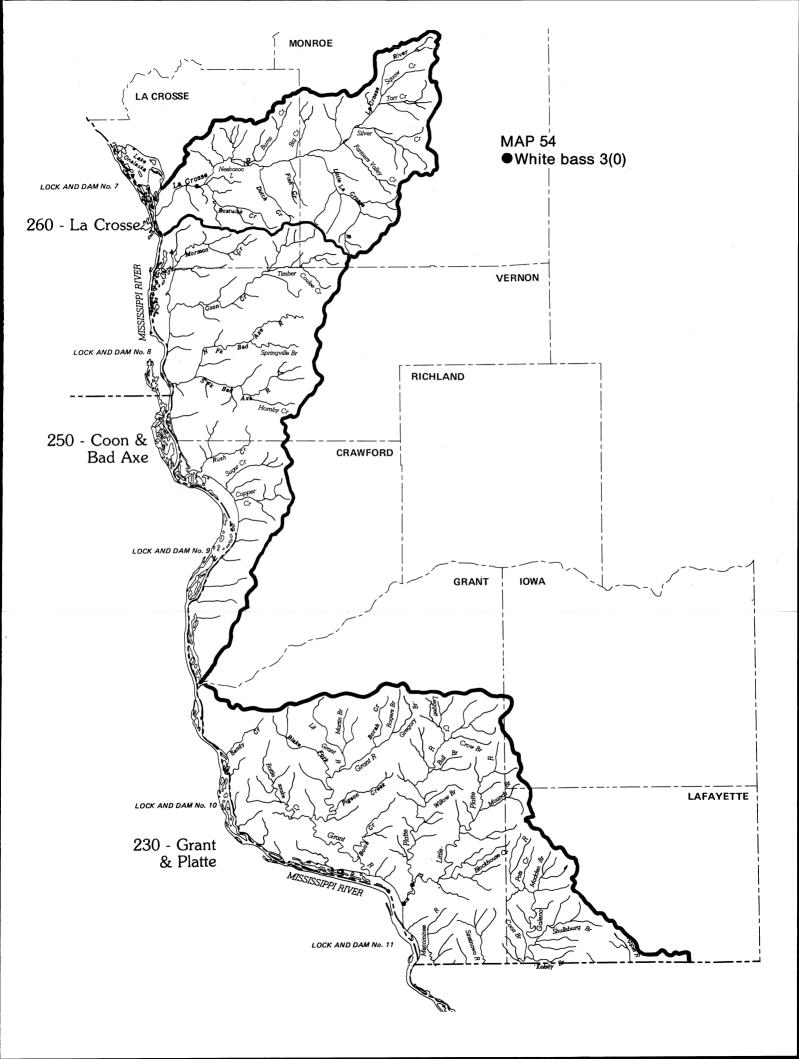


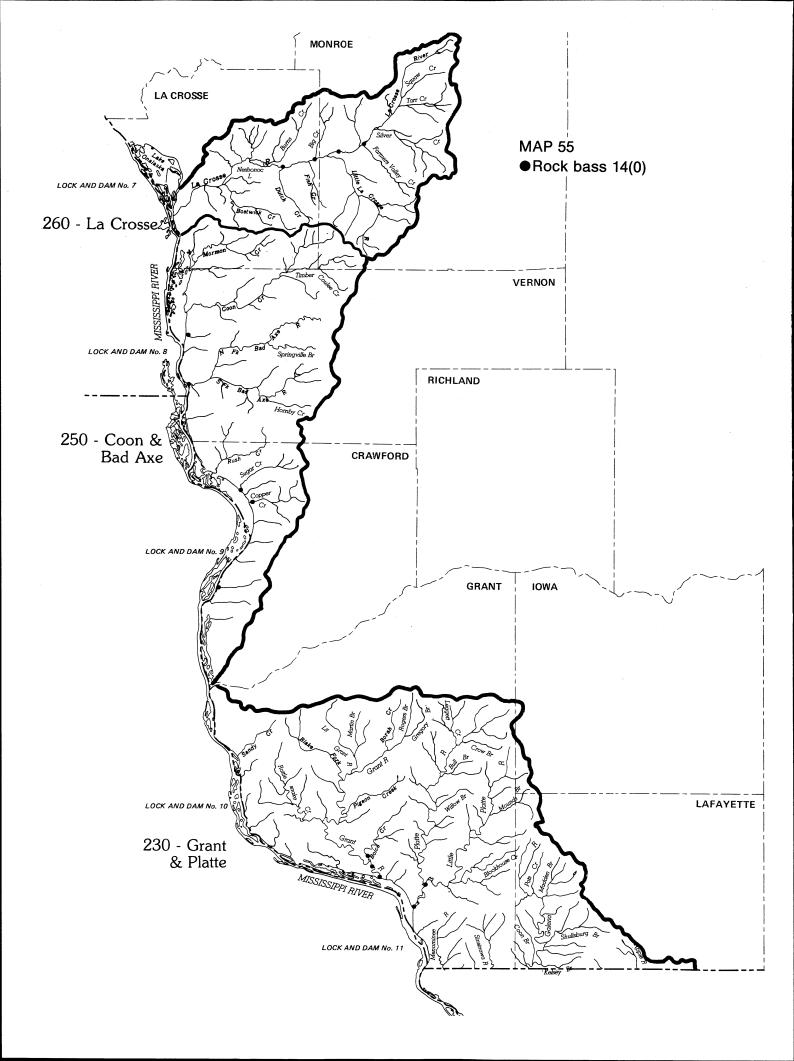


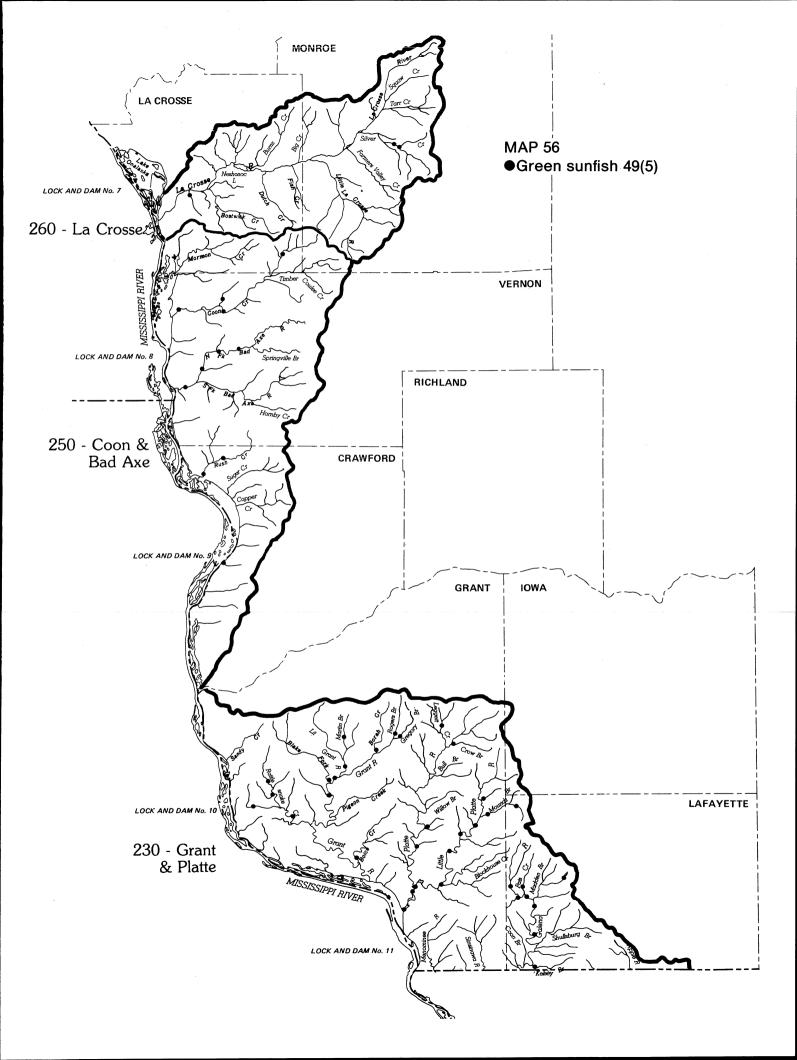




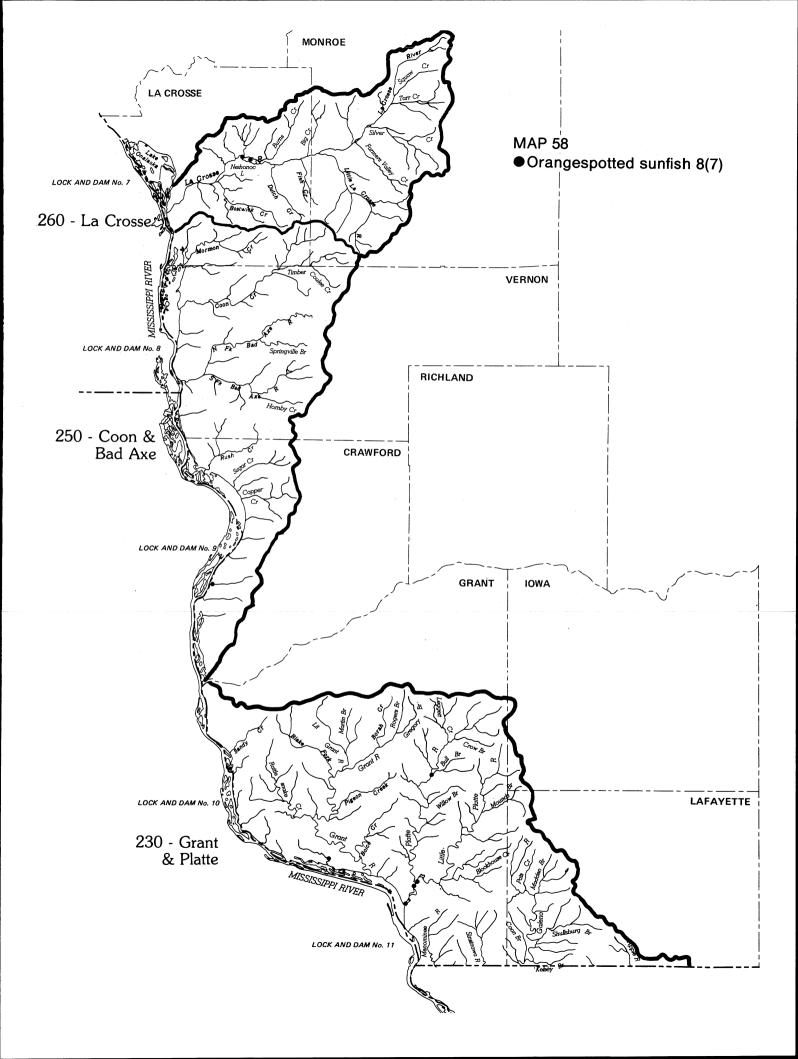


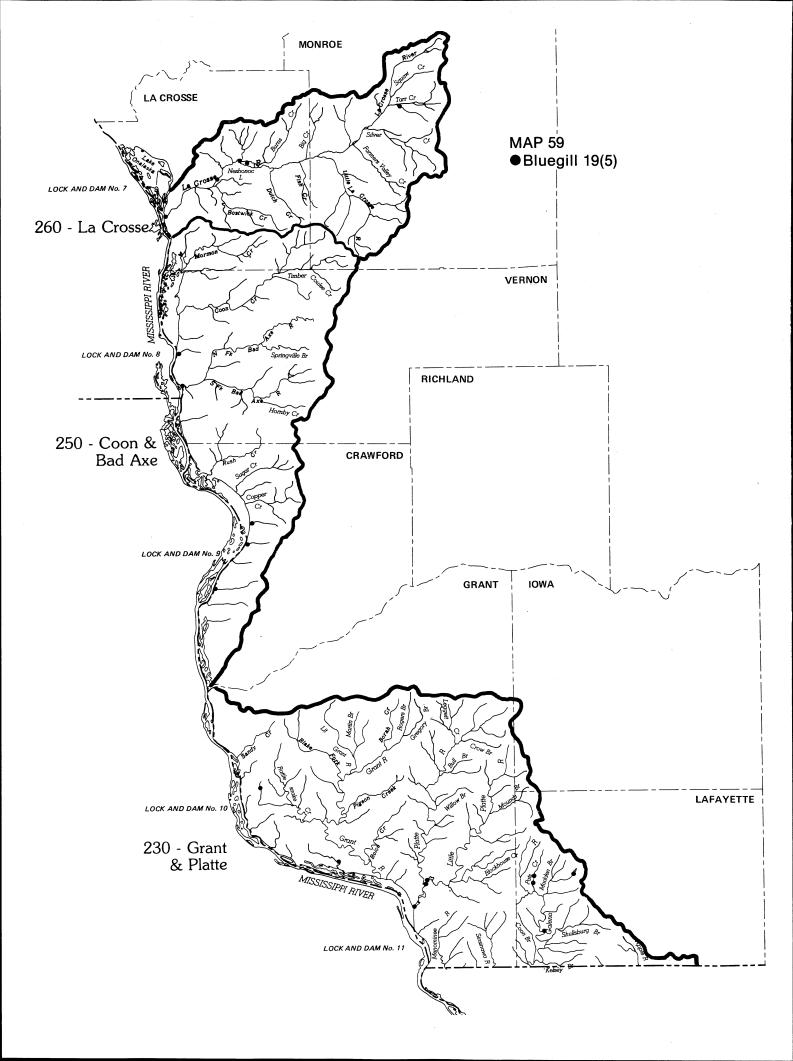


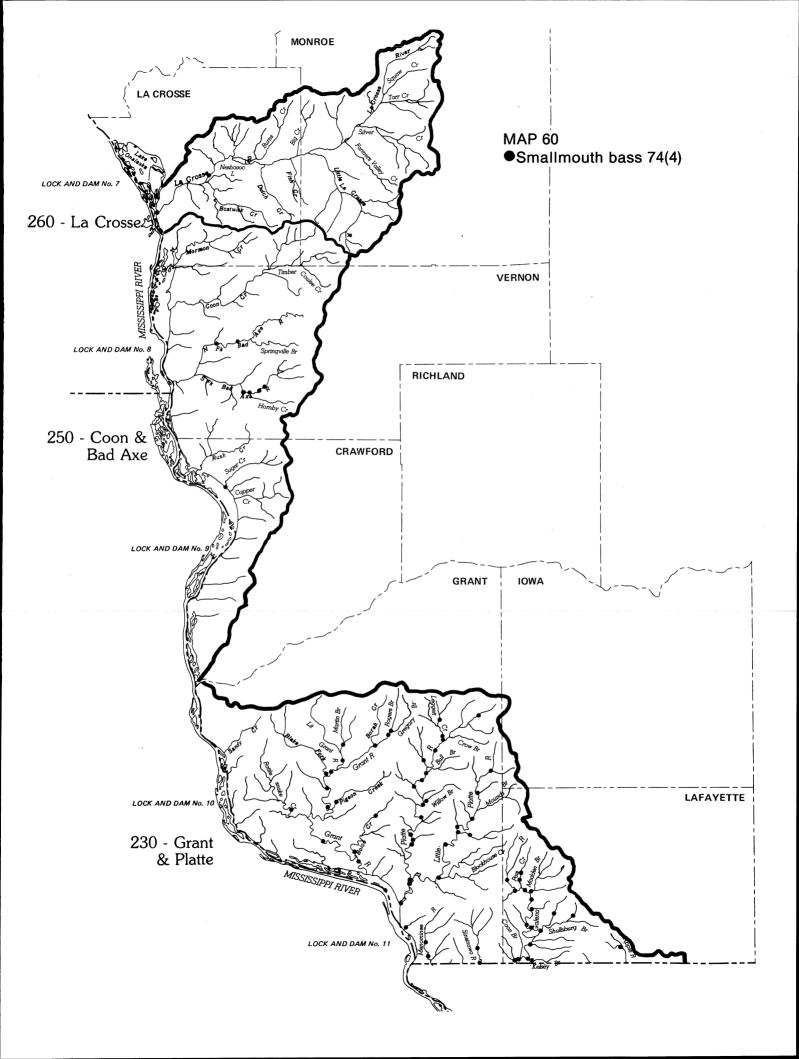


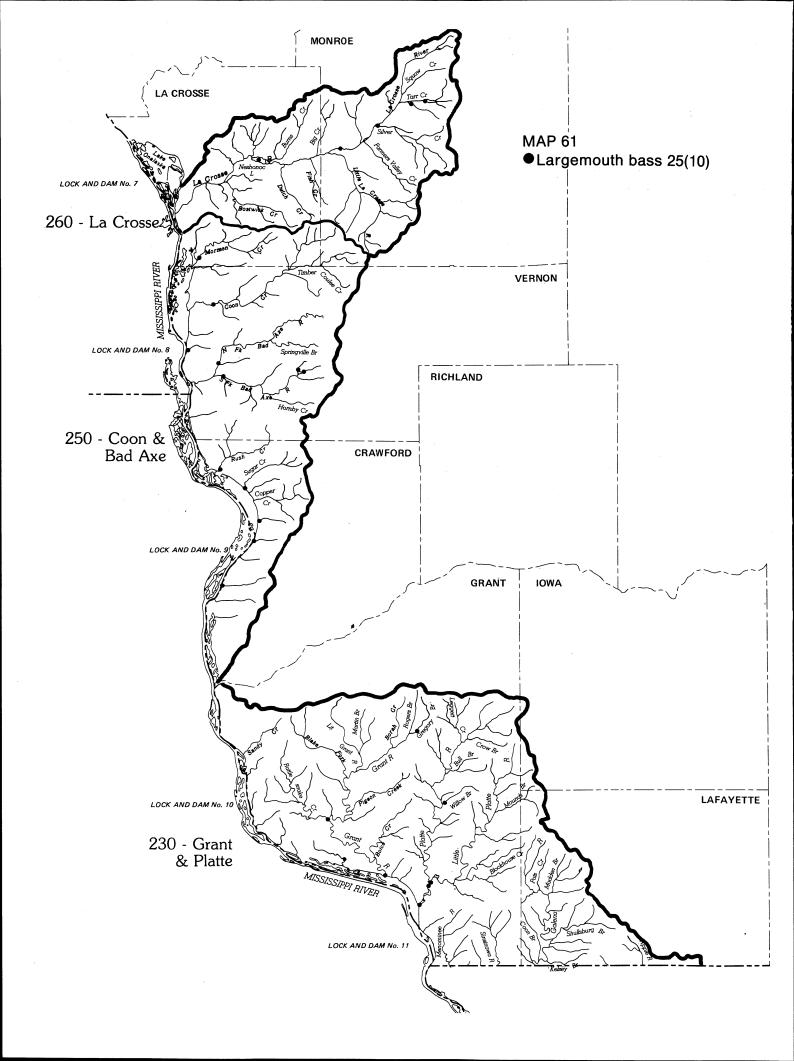


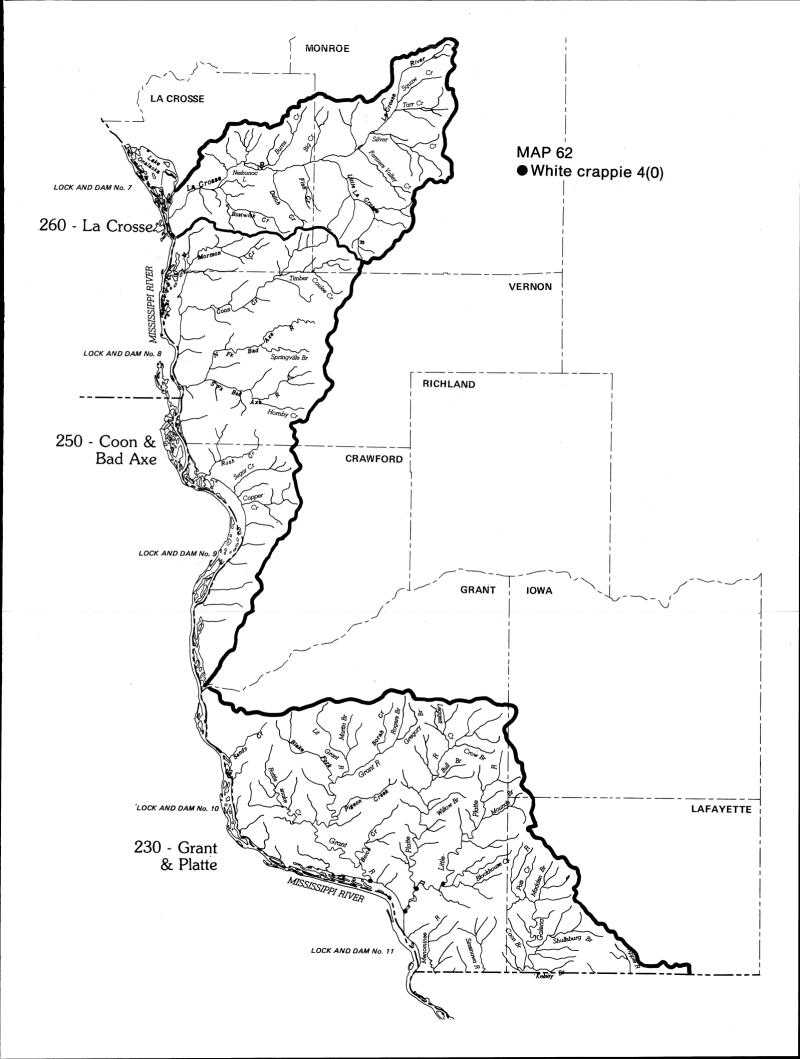


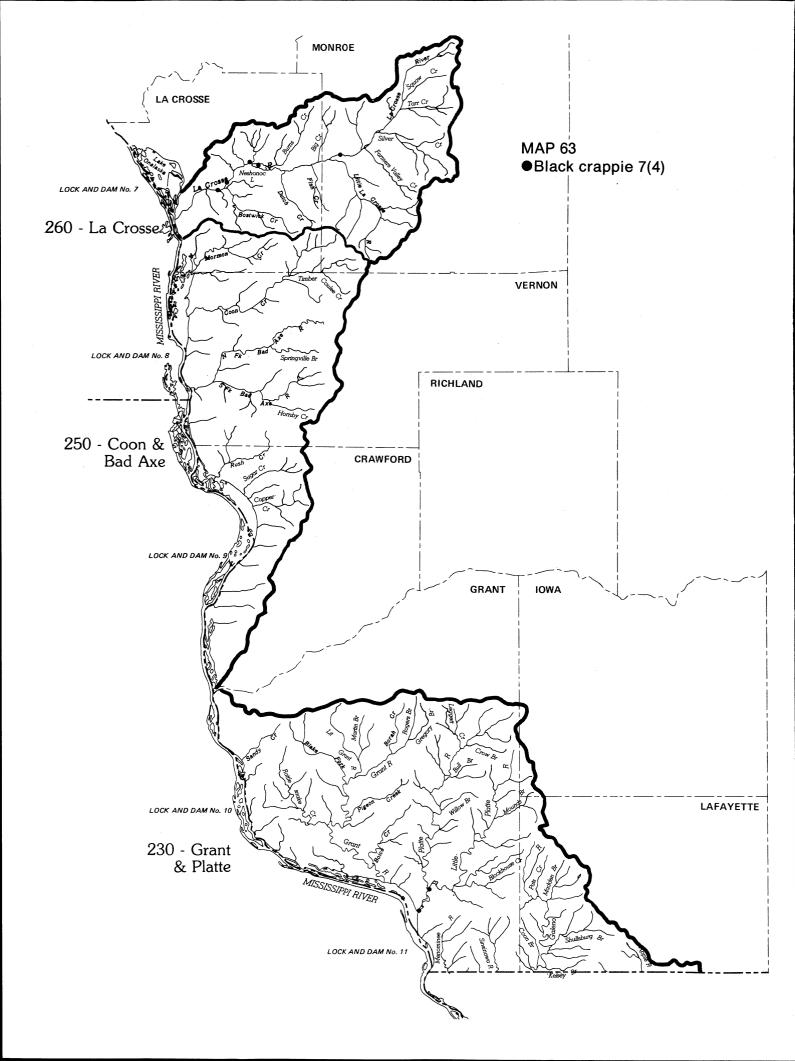


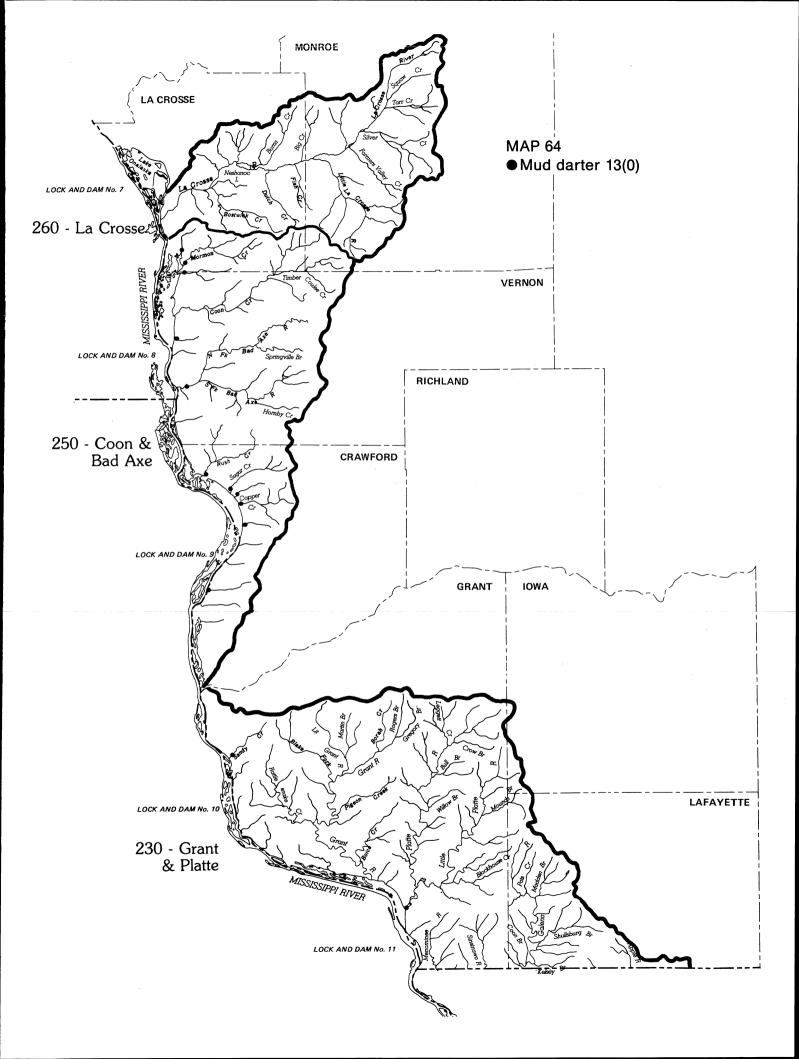


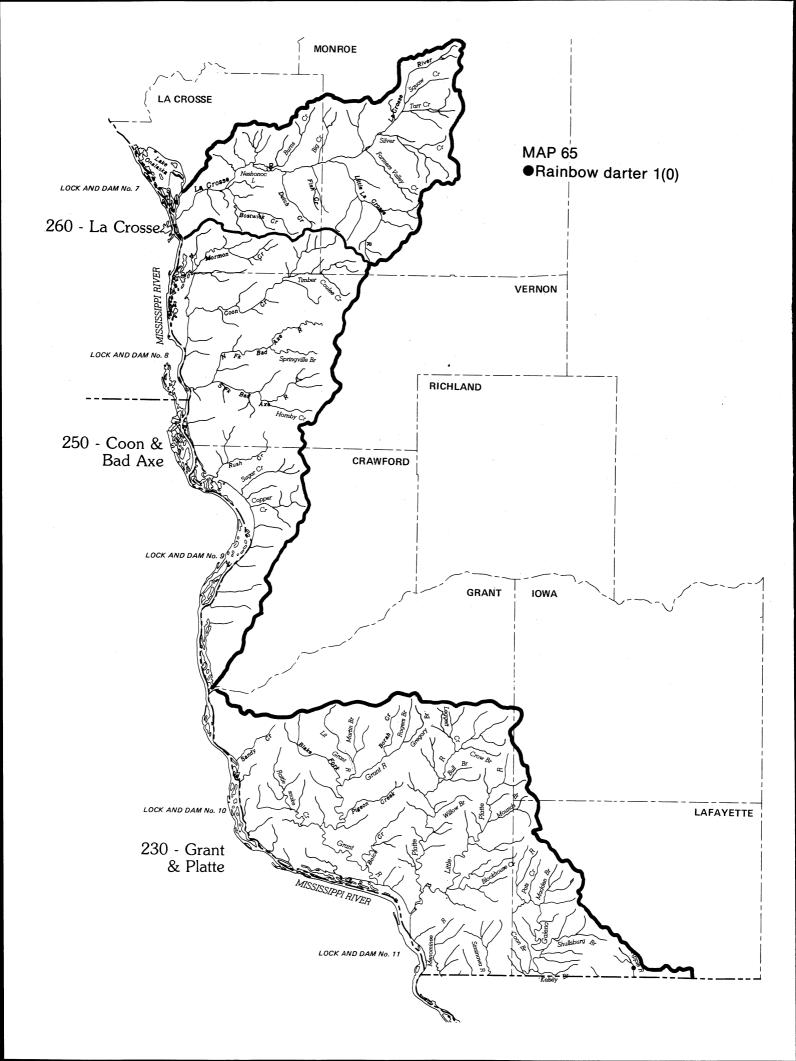


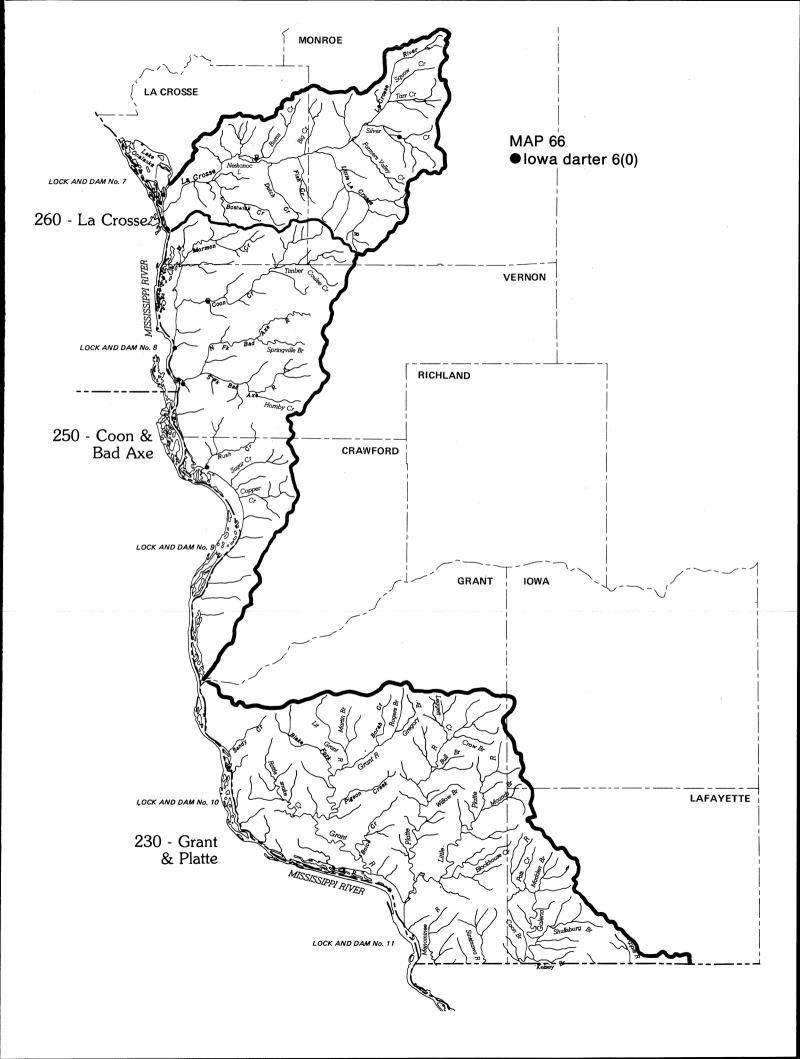


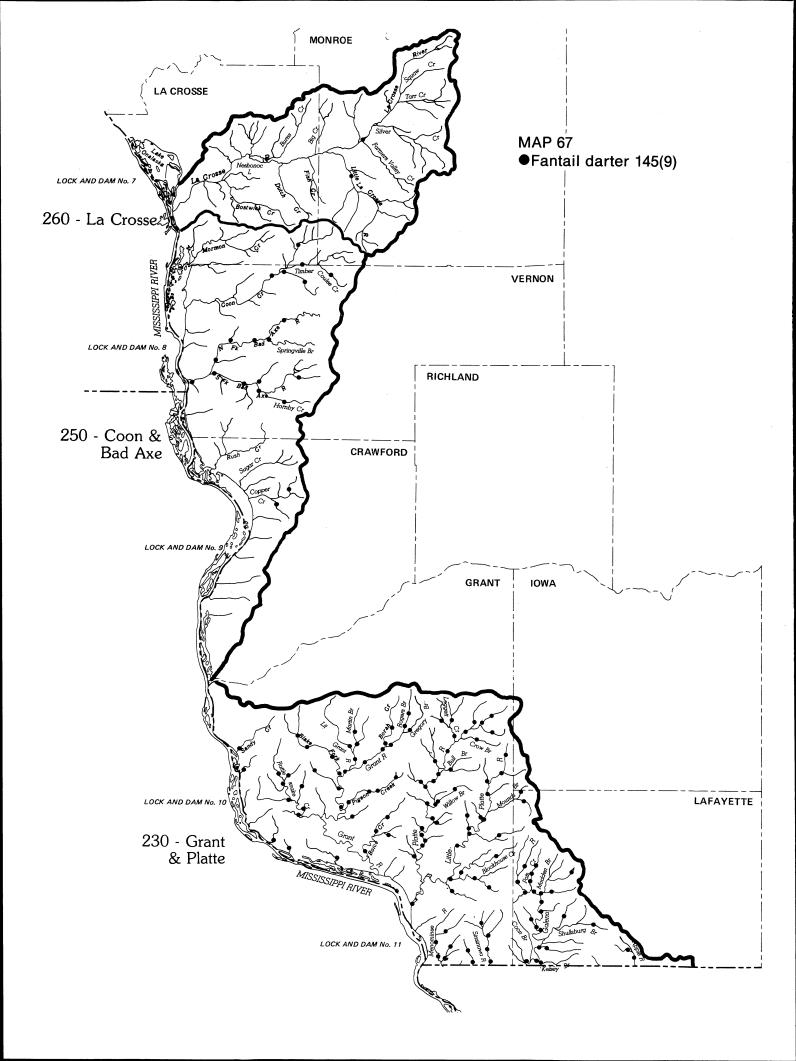


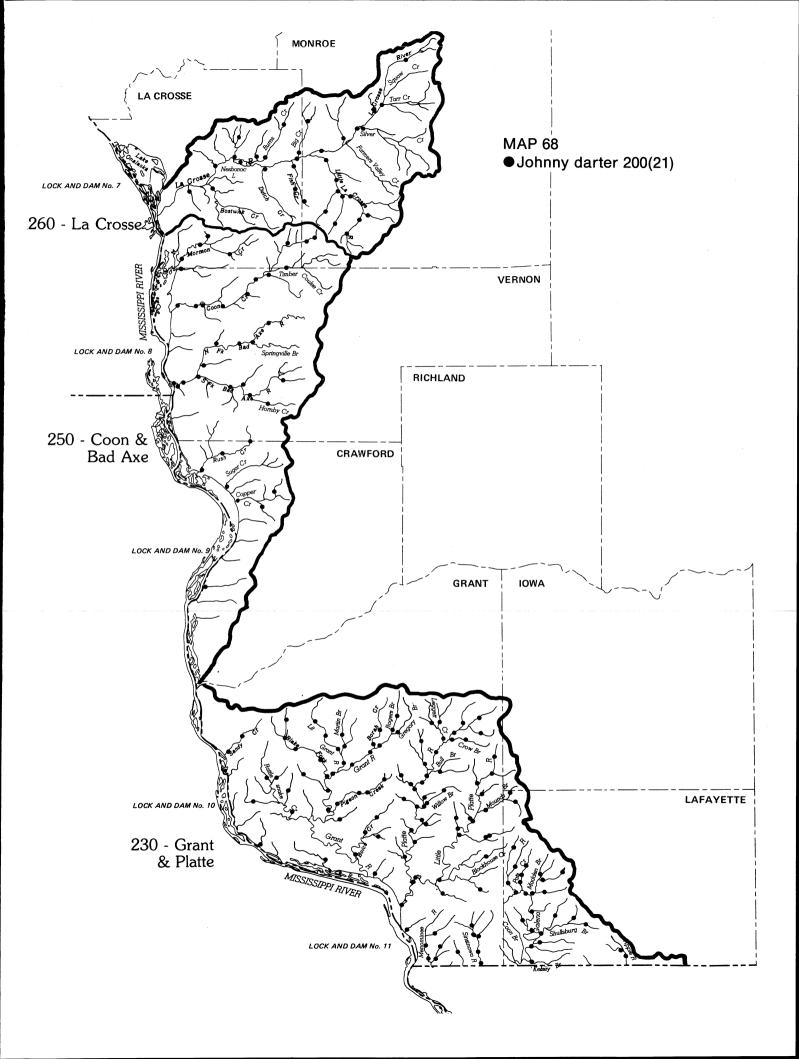


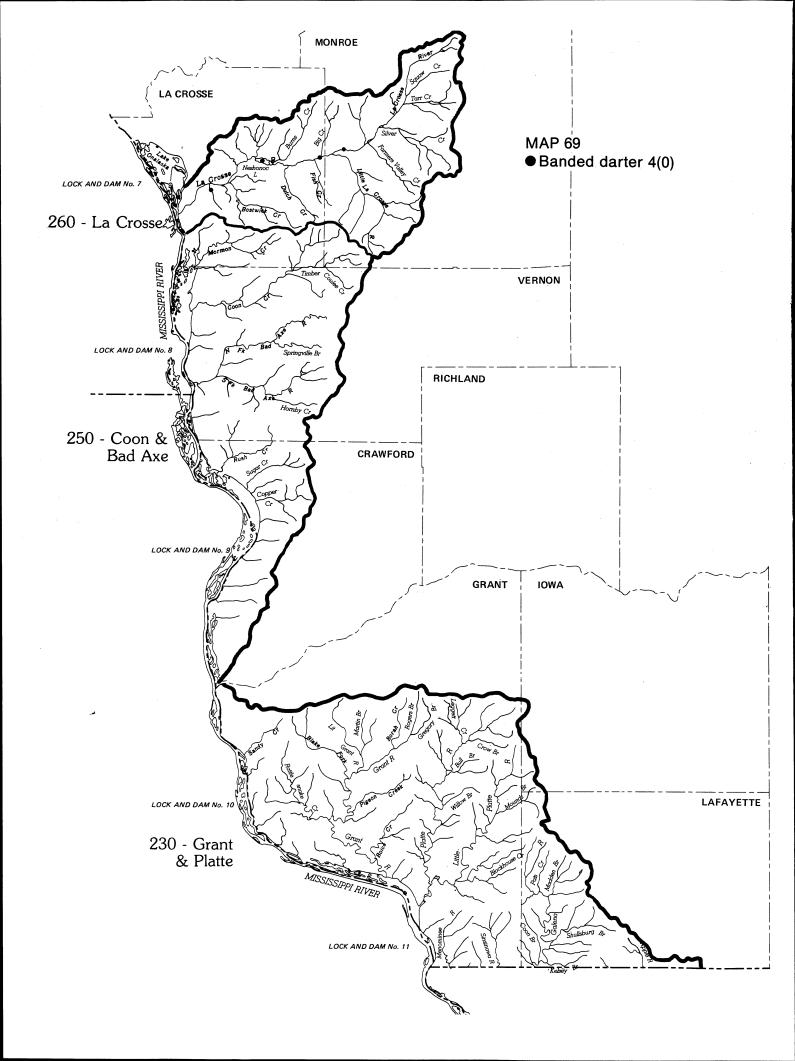


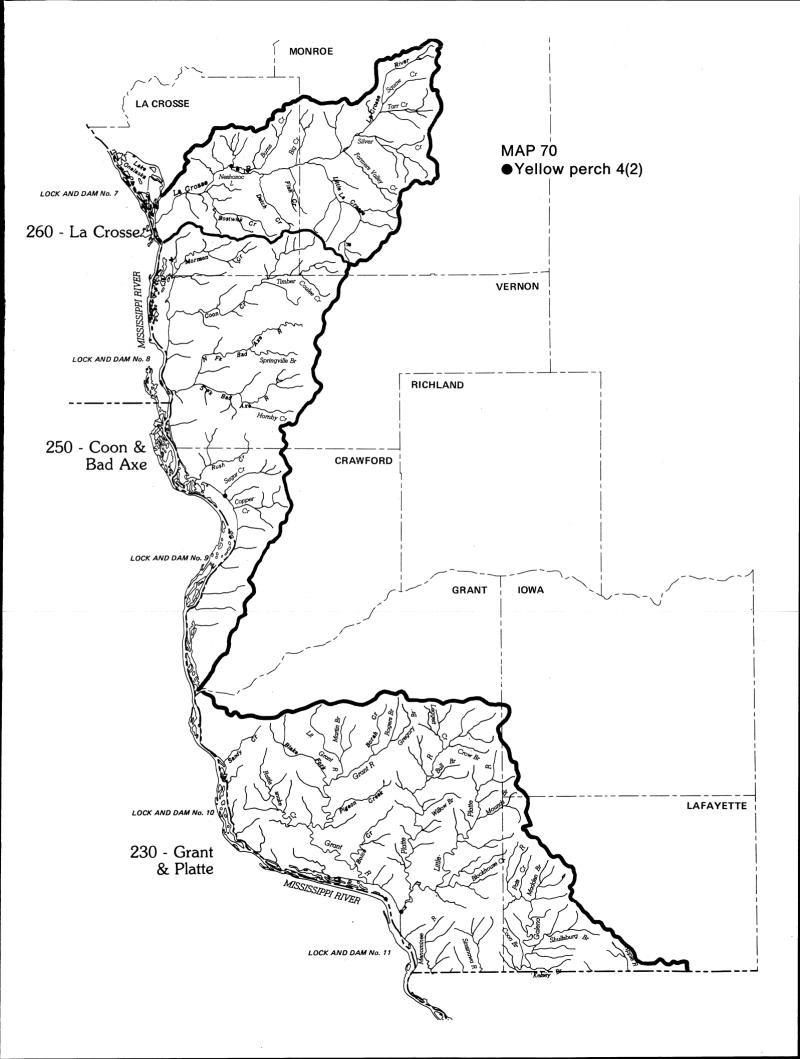


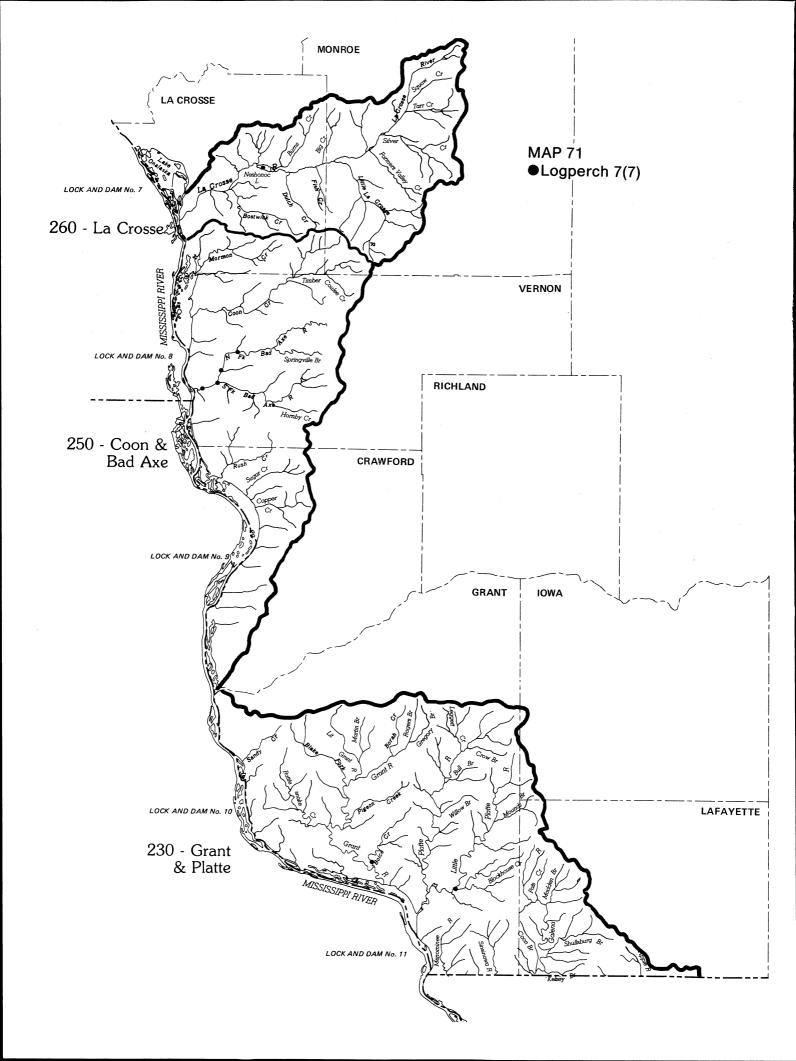


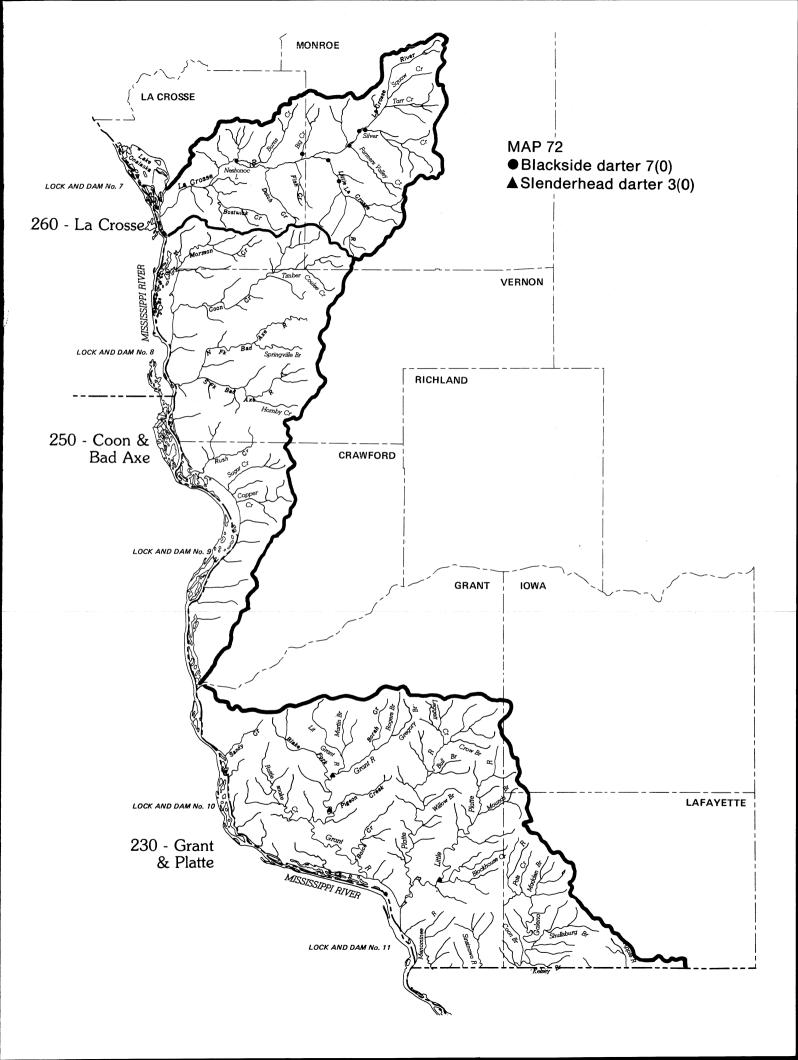


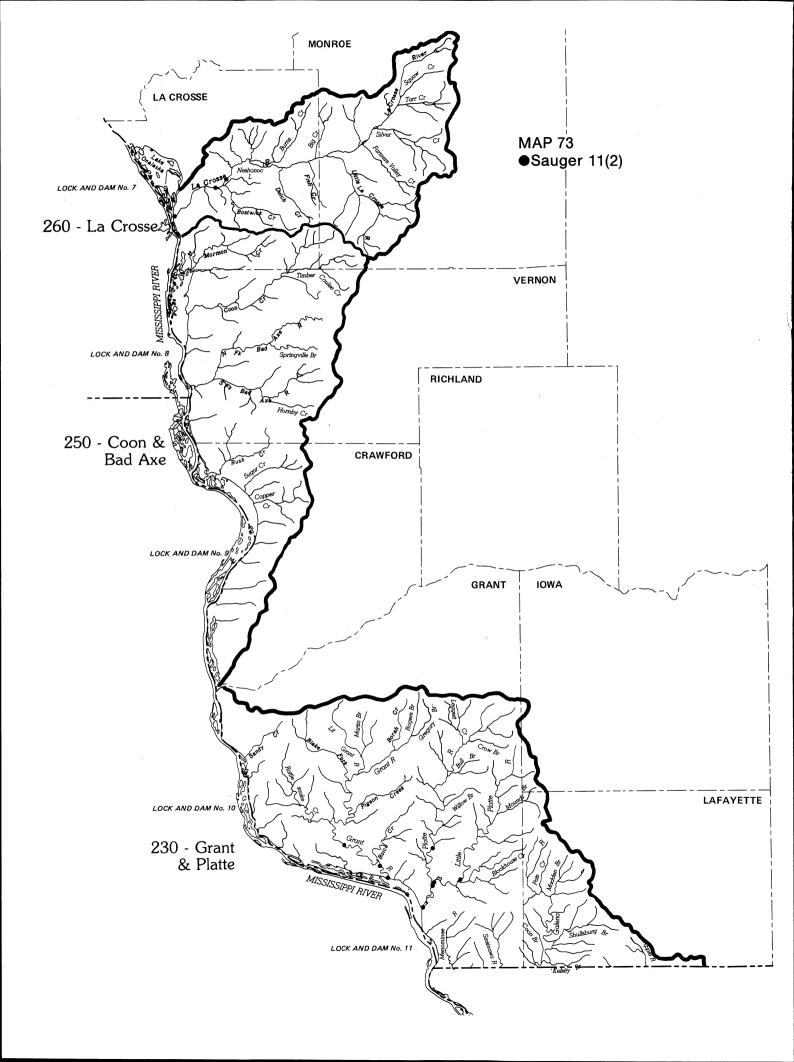


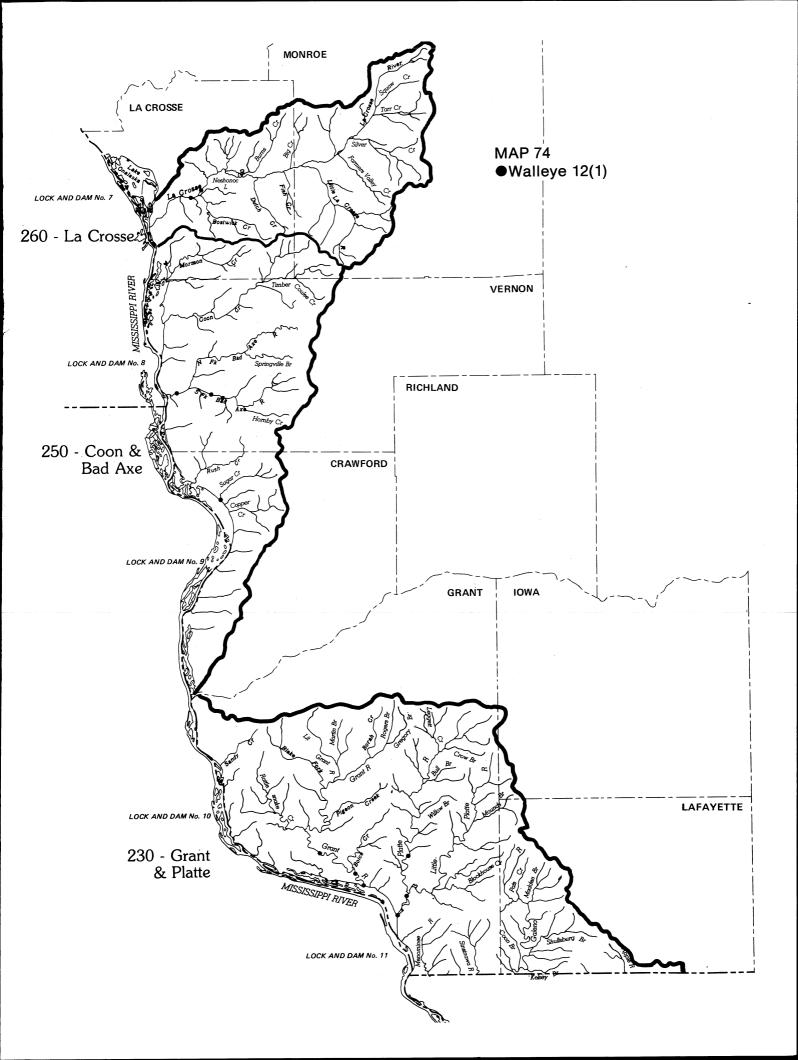


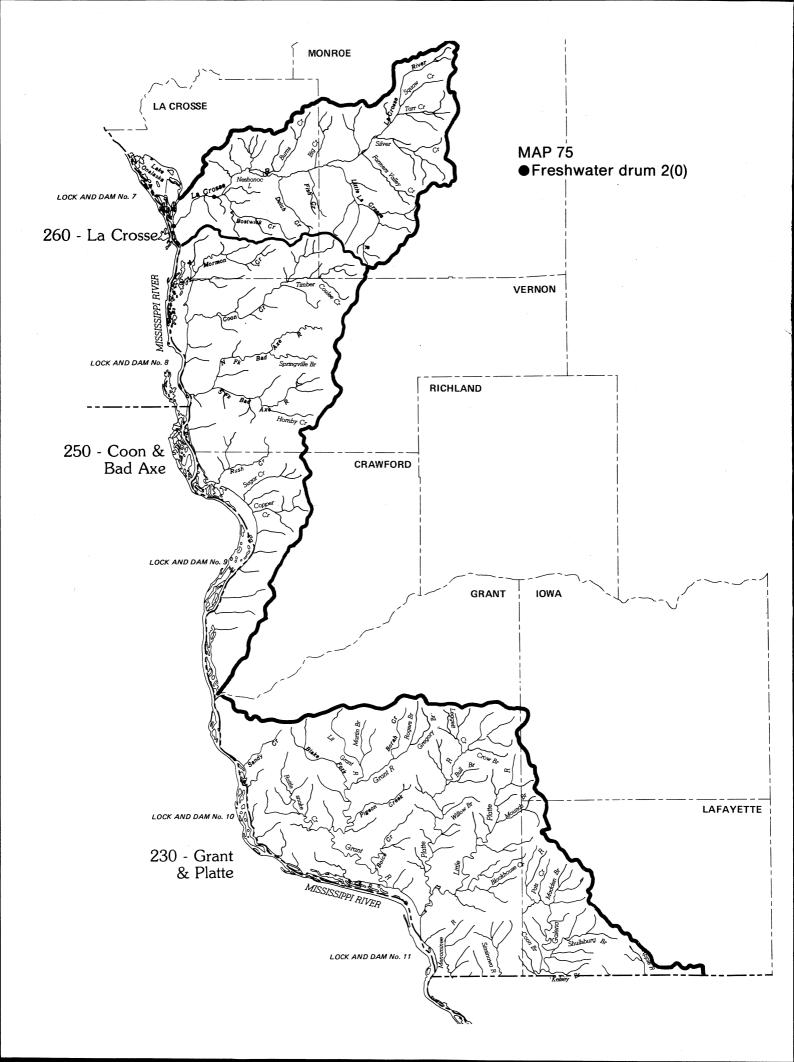


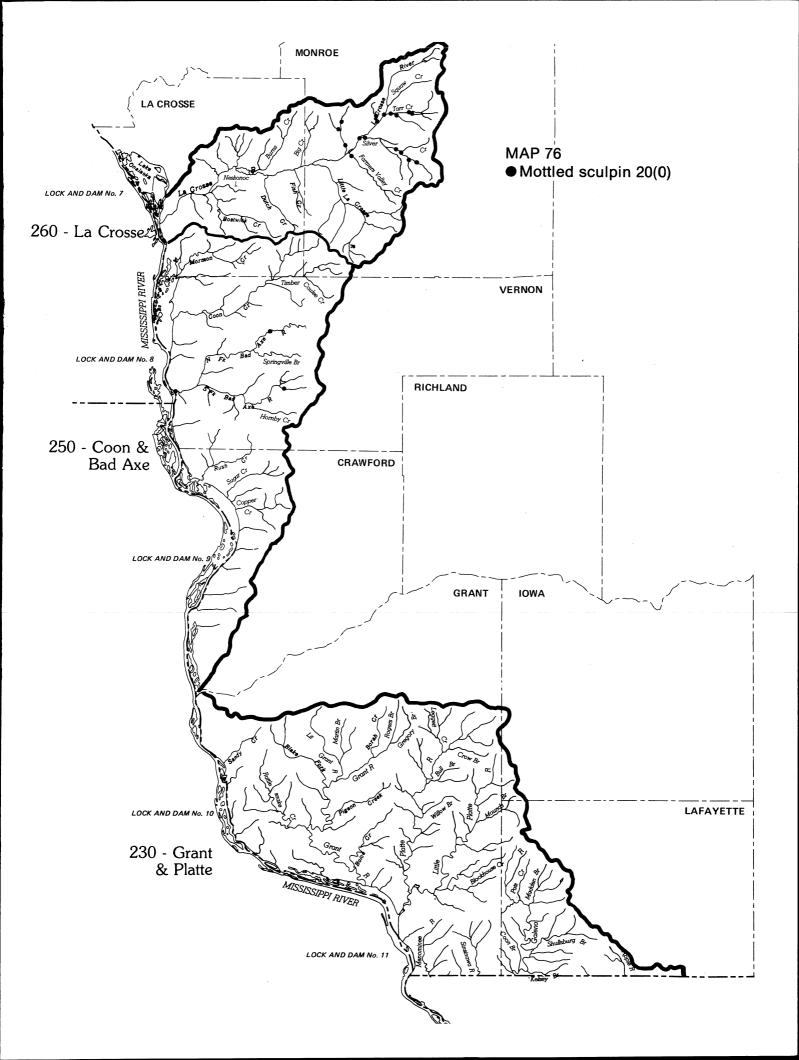


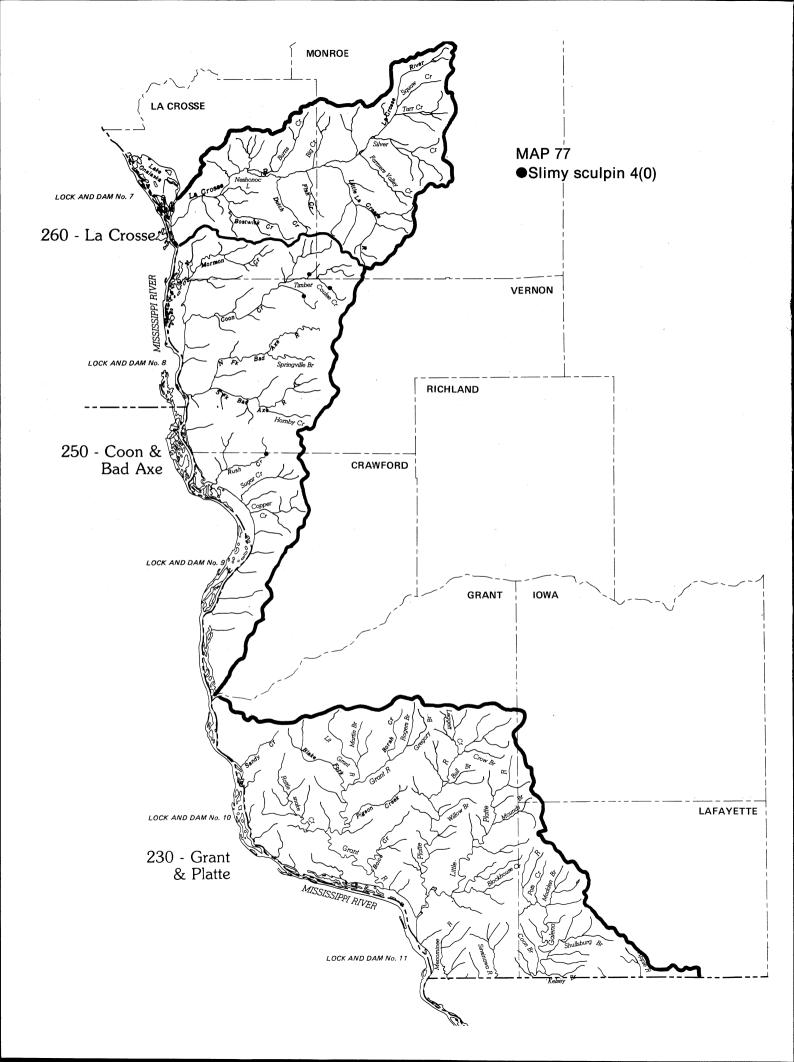












INDEX TO MAPS

Map No.	Map No.	Map No.
Bass	Johnny 68	Shorthead45
Largemouth 61	$\mathrm{Mud}\ldots\ldots64$	Silver
Rock55	Rainbow65	Sauger
Smallmouth60	Slenderhead \dots 72	Shad, Gizzard 4
White54	Drum,	Sculpin
Bluegill59	Freshwater75	Mottled 76
Bowfin 4	Gar	Slimy
Bullhead	Longnose 3	Shiner
Black 46	Shortnose 3	Bigmouth22
Brown47	Goldeye 5	Common21
Yellow 47	Lamprey	Emerald19
Burbot 52	American	Golden 18
Carp, Common14	brook 2	Mimic28
Carpsucker	Chestnut \dots 1	River20
Highfin38	Silver 1	Rosyface25
River38	Logperch71	Sand27
Catfish	Madtom,	Spotfin 26
Channel 48	Tadpole $\dots \dots 50$	Spottail23
Flathead51	Minnow	Weed 28
Chub	Bluntnose32	Silverside, Brook52
$Creek \dots 37$	Brassy 13	Stickleback,
Hornyhead17	Bullhead34	Brook53
Silver 16	Fathead $\dots 33$	Stonecat 49
Crappie	Ozark 24	Stoneroller
Black 63	Miss. silvery15	Central12
_ White62	Suckermouth29	Largescale13
Dace	Mooneye 5	Sucker
Blacknose35	Mudminnow,	Northern $\log \dots 41$
Longnose 36	Central 9	Spotted $\dots 42$
Northern	Perch	White $\dots \dots 40$
redbelly30	Pirate	Sunfish
Southern	Yellow 70	Green $\dots 56$
redbelly31	Pickerel, Grass 10	Orangespotted58
Darter	Pike, Northern 11	Trout
Banded69	Pumpkinseed 57	Brook 8
Blackside 72	Quillback39	Brown 7
Fantail67	Redhorse	Rainbow 6
Iowa66	Golden 44	Walleye74

METRIC-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-METRIC CONVERSIONS

 $\begin{array}{l} 1~km = 0.6214~mile\\ 1~km^2 = 0.3861~miles\\ 2~1~ha = 2.47~acres\\ 1~cm = 0.3937~inches\\ 1~m^3 = 35.21^3 \end{array}$

1 ft = 30.48 cm 1 mile = 1.609 km 1 acre = 0.4047 ha

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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