

Distribution and relative abundance of fishes in Wisconsin: VI. Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin River Basins. No. 155 1985

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DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF FISHES IN WISCONSIN

VI. Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin River Basins

Technical Bulletin No. 155 Department of Natural Resources Madison, Wisconsin 53707 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, 1964*a*, 1964*b*, 1966, 1983), Professor Marlin Johnson (Johnson and Becker 1970), and 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. Statutes).

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. The following reports are now available: The Greater Rock River basin (Fago 1982), Black, Trempealeau, and Buffalo river basins (Fago 1983), Red Cedar River basin (Fago 1984a). Root, Milwaukee, Des Plaines, and Fox river basins (Fago 1984c), and Grant & Platte, Coon & Bad Axe, and La Crosse river basins (Fago 1985). The bulk of the data presented refers primarily to collections made during the Bureau of Research 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 17,000 collections) have already, in over 300 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 east central Wisconsin, the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins.

DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF FISHES IN WISCONSIN

VI. SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC, AND TWIN RIVER BASINS

By Don Fago

Technical Bulletin No. 155 Department of Natural Resources Box 7921, Madison, Wisconsin 53707 1985

ABSTRACT

A statewide survey of the inland waters of Wisconsin was initiated in 1974 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 Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins were sampled from 1974 through 1983 at 229 stations by research personnel, at 128 stations by fish management personnel, and at 5 stations by Dr. George Becker. An additional 43 stations were partially sampled by fish management personnel.

A total of 67 species, excluding the grass carp, was collected from the Sheboygan River basin, 58 from the Manitowoc River basin, and 61 from the Twin River basin. Included were the endangered striped shiner and also the redside dace, lake chubsucker, greater redhorse, and least darter which are on the Department's watch list.

Data from recent collections for the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins were compared to those from the 1900-24 and the 1950-73 periods. Seventeen species were collected which had not been previously reported from the Sheboygan River basin, 27 from the Manitowoc River basin, and 32 from the Twin River basin. Five species have apparently been extirpated from the Sheboygan River basin, 2 from the Manitowoc River basin, and 3 from the Twin 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.

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STUDY AREA

Sheboygan River Basin

The Sheboygan River basin (30) is located in the east central portion of Wisconsin (Fig. 1). It is part of the Lake Michigan basin and encompasses parts of the following counties: Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Ozaukee, and Sheboygan. This basin includes the Sheboygan River, Sauk Creek, Sucker Creek, Barr Creek, Black River, Pigeon River, Fourmile Creek, Sevenmile Creek, Centerville Creek, Fischer Creek, Point Creek, Pine Creek, Calvin Creek, Silver Creek, and 1 unnamed creek, all of which flow directly into Lake Michigan. The watershed contains an area of approximately 1,769 km² (Holmstrom 1982). Within this area, we have defined 107 streams with a total length of 788 km (Table 1)*. Of these, 75 are unnamed creeks and ditches. There are 98 lakes** in the basin, with a total area of 1,207 ha. However, only 6 lakes are over 40 ha in size.

The average annual precipitation within the Sheboygan River basin is 74 cm (Wis. Dep. Nat. Resour. 1970). The average gradient for the Sheboygan River (130 km in length) is 110 cm/km. The average discharge of the Sheboygan River at Sheboygan, which includes 98% of its drainage area and 61% of the entire basin (including 11 sub-basins), is 6.8 m³/sec (U.S. Geol. Surv. 1982).

We determined from the data collected at our sampling stations that the Sheboygan River bottom is composed primarily of rubble, sand, gravel, and silt, with lesser amounts of clay, boulder, and detritus.

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



Sheboygan River at County Trunk AA near Rockville 43 miles from Lake Michigan looking upstream (above) and downstream (below).



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



FIGURE 1. Major and minor river basins in Wisconsin.

The dominant land use (65%) in the Sheboygan River basin is agriculture (cropland and pasture). Population within the basin in 1977 was estimated at 112,000 which has increased 26% since 1950 (Jarmuz 1980).

Manitowoc River Basin

The Manitowoc River basin (40) is located adjacent to the northern edge of the Sheboygan River basin (Fig. 1). It encompasses parts of the following Wisconsin counties: Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, and Manitowoc. The basin includes the Manitowoc River and the Little Manitowoc River; both flow directly into Lake Michigan. It contains an area of approximately 1,427 km² (Holmstrom 1982). Within this area we have defined 68 streams with a total length of 541 km (Table 1). Of these, 52 are unnamed creeks or ditches. There are 60 lakes with a total area of 231 ha, the largest being 49 ha in size.

The average annual precipitation is the same as for the Sheboygan River basin (Wis. Dep. Nat. Resour. 1977). The average gradient for the Manitowoc River (58 km in length) is 63 cm/ km and for the South Branch of the Manitowoc River (60 km in length) is 76 cm/km. The average discharge of the Manitowoc River at Manitowoc, which includes 98% of its drainage area and 95% of the entire basin (including the Little Manitowoc River sub-basin), is 8.6 m³/sec (U.S. Geol. Surv. 1982). We determined from our sam-



Manitowoc River at County Trunk JJ near Manitowoc Falls, looking upstream at habitat of the greater redhorse.



Manitowoc River at Clark Mills, 21 miles upstream from Lake Michigan.

pling stations that the Manitowoc River has a stream bottom composed primarily of gravel, rock, and muck (Weber et al. 1968).

The major land use (89%) is agriculture which is dominated by cropland (Wis. Dep. Nat. Resour. 1977). Population within the basin in 1975 was approximately 69,200, an increase of 22% since 1950 (Wis. Dep. Nat. Resour. 1977).

Twin River Basin

The Twin River basin (50) is located adjacent to the northern edge of the Manitowoc River basin (Fig. 1). It encompasses parts of the following Wisconsin counties: Brown, Kewaunee, and Manitowoc. The basin includes the East Twin River, West Twin River, Molash Creek, and 4 unnamed creeks all of which flow directly into Lake Michigan. This watershed contains an area of approximately 951 km² (Wis. Dep. Nat. Resour. 1980). Within this area we have defined 48 streams with a total length of 352 km (Table 1). Of these, 33 are unnamed creeks or ditches. There are only 21 lakes with a total area of 127 ha, the largest being 21 ha in size.

The average annual precipitation within the Twin River basin varies between 67 and 71 cm (Wis. Stat. Rep. Serv. 1967). The average gradient for the East Twin River (68 km in length) is 122 cm/km. The average gradient of the West Twin River (31 km in length) is 70 cm/km and for the Neshota River, headwaters for West Twin River (27 km in length), is 201 cm/km. The average discharge of the East Twin River at Mischicot is 2.0 m³/sec. This measurement encompasses 83% of the East Twin's watershed and 12% of the entire Twin River basin (U.S. Geol. Surv. 1982). We determined from our sampling stations that the East Twin's bottom is composed primarily of sand, silt, muck, and rubble with lesser amounts of gravel, and that the West Twin's bottom was primarily rubble, sand, peat, detritus, and gravel.

The major land uses are cropland (56%), woodland (19%), and grassland (17%) (Wis. Dep. Nat. Resour. 1980). Population within the basin of approximately 29,700 has shown a 25% increase since 1950 (Wis. Dep. Nat. Resour. 1980). **TABLE 1.** Land area, streams, and lakes of the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins.

	Sheboygan River Basin	Manitowoc River Basin	Twin River Basin
Land area (km ²)	1,769	1,427	951
Streams		·	
Total number	107	68	48
Unnamed creeks or ditches	75	52	33
Total length (km)	788	541	352
Lake/impoundments*			
Total number	98	60	21
Area (ha)	1.207	231	127
No. dams	22	11	4

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



West Twin River at Shoto 5.8 miles from Lake Michigan, looking upstream (above) and downstream (below) at habitat of the greater redhorse.





Branch River at Highway 10, 1.6 miles from its confluence with the Manitowoc River.

METHODS

Data Sources and Time Periods

All collections are divided into 3 time periods: 1900-24, 1950-73, and 1974-83. The earlier records provide the basis for assessment of changes over time in distribution of fish species within the basins of the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin 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 1900-24 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).

1900-24 Period. All collections were made between 1900-24 except for 2 stations in the Sheboygan River basin (1 in 1941 and 1 in 1945), with 81% taken between 1903-09. Collections from this time period had been made at 12 stations in the Sheboygan River basin, 3 in the Manitowoc River basin, and 1 in the Twin River basin, by a number of collectors. They included G. Wagner, C. L. Turner, and H. V. Ogden (names taken from original field notes). Most specimens from these collections were verified by Dr. Carl Hubbs or Dr. C. W. Greene and cited by Greene (1935).

The stations sampled were located on 7 streams and 3 lakes in the Sheboygan River basin, 3 streams in the Manitowoc River basin, and 1 stream in the Twin River basin (Table 2). Thoroughness of sampling effort was unknown, and therefore calculation of percent occurrence of each species was not attempted (Table 5).

1950-73 Period. Complete collections from this period were made at 24 stations on 16 streams in the Shebovgan River basin; 4 stations on 4 streams in the Manitowoc River basin: and 7 stations on 3 streams in the Twin River basin (Table 2). An additional 25 partial collections in the Sheboygan River basin, 19 in the Manitowoc River basin, and 10 in the Twin River basin increased the number of streams sampled by 1, 1, and 4 and lakes by 15, 9, and 4 in the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river 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.

Fifty-three of these additional stations came from written records provided by fish management and 1 from fish research.

The complete samples from the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins (74% collected between 1962-67) were collected by the following: Dr. George Becker and his students (unpubl. data) - 7 stations; Prof. Marlin Johnson (unpubl. data) - 19 stations; Milwaukee Public Museum (unpubl. data) - 9 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 112 for the 1900-24 period to 468 for the 1950-73 period for the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins. During 1950-73, 39% and 34% of the grand total of occurrences for the Sheboygan. Manitowoc, and Twin river basins were accounted for by fish management personnel and Marlin Johnson, respec**TABLE 2.** Summary of stream and lake sampling efforts in the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin riverbasins, 1900-83.

	Sh	eboygan (3	0)	Μ	anitowoc (40)		Twin (50)	
-	1900-24	1950-73	1974-83	1900-24	1950-73	1974-83	1900-24	1950-73	1974-83
Streams									
No. sampled	7	16*(1)**	• 54(0)	3	4(1)	30 (1)	1	3(4)	23(0)
No. stations	9	24 (9)	202(6)	3	· 4(10)	102(17)	ī	7(6)	45(4)
Lakes/impoundments		. ,				()	_		(-)
No. sampled	3	0 (15)	8(12)	0	0(9)	5(3)	0	0(4)	0 (1)
No. stations	3	0 (16)	8(12)	0	0(9)	5(3)	Ō	0(4)	0(1)
Total no. stations	12	24 (25)	210(18)	3	4 (19)	107(20)	1	7(10)	45(5)
*Complete samples. **Partial samples.									

TABLE 3. List of collectors with number of species collected and total occurrences for samples from the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins.

		Sheboy	gan (30)			Manito	woc (40)			Twi	n (50)	
	1	950-73	1	974-83	1	950-73	1	974-83	1	950-73	1	974-83
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 Occurrences
Research 0	4	4(1)**	* 58	1,018(54)	0		55	628(65)	0		55	411(77)
Fish Mgt. 1	16	89(32)	56	872(46)	12	59(62)	41	301 (31)	8	33(35)	47	125(23)
Becker 2	7	7(3)	4	4(t) ^a	8	8(8)	17	33 (4)	17	38(40)	0	
Johnson 3	28	108(39)	0		22	28(30)	0	—	18	24(25)	0	
Milw. Public Museum 5	27	7(25)	0		0		0	· · · ·	0		0	
Grand total of occurrences		278		1,894		95		962		95		536
*Collectors ide **Percent of to ^a t = less than	entified a stal occur 0.5%.	at end of App rrences in par	endix A enthese	Table 17. s.								

tively. (Table 3 and Append. A Table 17).

1974-83 Period. Complete collections from this period were made at 210 stations (88% sampled in 1976-80) on 54 streams and 8 lakes in the Sheboygan River basin; 107 stations (79% in 1979-80) on 30 streams and 5 lakes in the Manitowoc River basin; and 45 stations (82% in 1979-80) on 23 streams in the Twin River basin. There were an additional 18 partial collections in the Sheboygan River basin, 20 in the Manitowoc River basin, and 5 in the Twin River basin which increased the number of streams by 0, 1, and 0 and lakes by 13, 3, and 1 in the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins, respectively.

For the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins, the number of complete samples increased an average of 1,298% over the 1950-73 period with 362 stations sampled (Table 2). DNR research personnel sampled 229 (63%) of the complete samples, fish management personnel sampled 128 (35%), and Dr. Becker sampled 5 (2%). The 43 partial samples were collected by fish management personnel.

Total occurrences increased from 468 for the 1950-73 period to 3,392 for the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins; 61% of these were recorded by research personnel (Table 3). We also collected 72 of the 79 species found in the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins (for a list of species taken by all other collectors see Append. A. Table 17).

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 (3%), minishocker (1%), stream shocker (41%), batterypowered backpack (38%), and longline shocker (11%). Small mesh seines were used at 6% 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 occassionally 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 gasolinepowered 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 - University of Wisconsin-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 4.1 km. Areas seined averaged 725 m². Distance between stations on the main stems of the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, East Twin, and West Twin rivers averaged 6.5 km. There was an average of 1 station/4.1 km of the total length of all sampled streams with one or more complete stations.

Complete collections were made on 50% of the streams and 8% of the lakes

in the Sheboygan River basin; 44% of the streams and 8% of the lakes in the Manitowoc River basin: and 48% of the streams and none of the lakes in the Twin River basin (Tables 1 and 2). While these percentages are relatively low, the streams that were sampled comprised 90%, 84%, and 83% of the total length of all streams in the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins, respectively. The sampled lakes comprised only 51%, 36%, and 0%, 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 17 ha, 6 ha, and 8 ha, respectively.

Figure 2 shows the locations of 325 of the 362 complete and 30 of the 43 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 included 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 580 collections from the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin 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 16,420 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 the 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 (Fib. 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 are 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.

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



FIGURE 2. Location of 355 stations in the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins. (Due to lack of space, 37 complete stations and 13 partial stations are not shown.)



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

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 data storage 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 in the laboratory (using the unpublished keys of Dr. G. Becker).

At least a few stonerollers from all but 4 stations were keyed to species. The remainder were left as stonerollers (*Campostoma* spp.). Research personnel identified all fish for the 1974-83 period except for those collected by Dr. Becker and some specimens of 22 species (indicated by an asterisk in Append. A Table 17), collected by fish management personnel. For the 1950-73 period, species records are based upon the collectors' identification. 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 3 stations for certain species 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-Steven Point for verification.

Endangered, Threatened, and Watch Species

The State of Wisconsin currently has 8 fish species on its endangered list*, 6 on its threatened list*, and 18 on its unofficial watch list. These three 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.

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

Compute	r	0-i4if - DT	Compute	r Osman Nassa	Saintifa Mara
No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	<u>No.</u>	Common Name	Scientific Name
4.00	Lampreys	Petromyzontidae	M45	Bluntnose minnow	Pimephales notatus
A03	Northern brook lamprey	Ichthyomyzon Jossor	M46	Fathead minnow	Pimephales promelas
AU5	American brook lamprey	Lampetra appendix	M48	Blacknose dace	Rhinichthys atratulus
A06	Sea lamprey	Petromyzon marinus	M49	Longnose dace	Rhinichthys cataractae
	Bowfins	Amiidae	M50	Creek chub	Semotilus atromaculatus
E01	Bowfin	Amia calva	M51	Pearl dace	Semotilus margarita
	Horrings	Clunaidae		Suckers	Catostomidae
C01	Alowifo	Alora neeudoharenaus	N08	Longnose sucker	Catostomus catostomus
G02	Gizzard shad	Dorosoma cenedianum	N09	White sucker	Catostomus commersoni
002	Gizzai u Silau	Dorosoma cepeatanam	N12	Lake chubsucker	Erimyzon sucetta
	Trouts	Salmonidae	N13	Northern hog sucker	Hypentelium nigricans
I04	Cisco or lake herring	Coregonus artedii	N18	Silver redhorse	Moxostoma anisurum
I05	Lake whitefish	Coregonus clupeaformis	N21	Golden redhorse	Moxostoma erythrurum
I06	Bloater	Coregonus hoyi	N22	Shorthead redhorse	Moxostoma
I12	Pink salmon	Oncorhynchus gorbuscha	1		macrolepidotum
I14	Coho salmon	Oncorhynchus kisutch	N23	Greater redhorse	Moxostoma valenciennes
I16	Chinook salmon	Oncorhynchus	1	Dullhard ante-han	Tata hunida a
		tshawytscha	0.05	Buinead catlisnes	Ictaluridae
I19	Rainbow trout	Salmo gairdneri	005	Black builnead	Ictaturus metas
I21	Brown trout	Salmo trutta	006	Yellow builnead	Ictaturus natatis
I22	Brook trout	Salvelinus fontinalis	007	Brown bullnead	Ictaturus neoutosus
I23	Lake trout	Salvelinus namaycush	008	Channel catilsh	Noturus famus
		namaycush	010	Stonecat	Noturus jiatus
	G 14	0		Tadpole madiom	wointus gyrinus
TO 1	Smelts	Osmeridae		Trout-perches	Percopsidae
J 01	Rainbow smelt	Osmerus moraax	Q01	Trout-perch	Percopsis omiscomaycus
	Mudminnows	Urbridae	4		•
K01	Central mudminnow	Umbra limi		Killifishes	Cyprinodontidae
1101	Constant Indunination		S01	Banded killifish	Fundulus diaphanus
	Pikes	Esocidae		Sticklobooks	Castarostaidaa
L01	Grass pickerel	Esox americanus	1101	Drock stickloback	Culara inconstant
		vermiculatus	1102	Nincapino sticklobosk	Dungiting nungiting
L02	Northern pike	Esox lucius	002	In mespine stickleback	1 unymus punymus
L03	Muskellunge	Esox masquinongy		Temperate basses	Percichthyidae
	Minnerra and Corne	Comminidae	V01	White bass	Morone chrysops
MAG	Control stonorollor	Compostoma anomalum		~ ~ .	G ()))
IVIUO	Central Stoneroner	Campostoma aliaolonia		Sunfishes	Centrarchidae
	Coldfab	Camposiona origotepis	W04	Rock bass	Ambloplites rupestris
11100	Badaida daga	Climostomus clonastus	W05	Green sunfish	Lepomis cyanellus
M109	Laka ahub	Consoine alumbane	W06	Pumpkinseed	Lepomis grobosus
M10	Common com	Couestus plumoeus	W07	Warmouth	Lepomis gulosus
	Drogen minnow	Haboanathus hankinsoni	W09	Bluegill	Lepomis macrochitus
M14	Hormyhood abub	Nocomis biguttatus	W11	Smallmouth bass	Micropterus dolomieur
M19	Colden shinen	Notomizonus	W12	Largemouth bass	Micropterus salmoides
WIZ0	Golden sinner	chrypolaucas	W14	Black crappie	Pomoxis nigromaculatus
M99	Emorald shiner	un yourucus Natronie atherimoidee	1	Porches	Percidae
1V120 M97	Stringd shiner	Notronie chraecenhalus	V no	I ciclics Lowe derter	Etheostoma erile
M99	Common shiner	Notronie corrective	X09 V10	Fontail dortor	Etheostoma flahellare
M 21	Blockshin shiner	Notronis heterodon	X10 V11	Lost dortor	Etheostoma micronerca
M20	Blacknoss shiner	Notronie heterolonie		Ichnny dortor	Etheostoma nigrum
M92	Spottail shinar	Notronie hudeoniue	¥15	Vollow nerch	Perca flanescens
M52 M22	Bosufogo shinon	Notronie ruhellus	V1C	Lognorch	Percina cantades
M96	Spottin shiner	Notronie enilonterus	×10	Rlacksida dartar	Percina maculata
IVI 30 M 97	Spould shiner	Notropie spuopierus	A10 V00	Wallowa	Stizastadian nitroum
IVI57	Sanu sniner Mimie chirer	Notropio policolleco	A22	waneye	nitroum
1V14U	Northern redballer dese	Dhominus and			V + L I & W / I +
M4Z	Northern redbelly dace	r nozinus eos Dhominus anathrogasian	1	Sculpins	Cottidae
M43	Southern readelly dace	r noximus eryintogasier	Z01	Mottled sculpin	Cottus bairdi
IV144	r mescale dace	r noxinus neogaeus	700	Slimy seulnin	Cottain accomptains

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Findings are presented individually for the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin 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 1974-83 period.

SHEBOYGAN RIVER BASIN (30)

Species Found

Over 37,000 specimens representing 67 species were identified in samples from the Sheboygan River basin (Tables 5 and 6). This includes the endangered striped shiner, and the bloater and lake chubsucker on the watch list. 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 this report, after Appendix B.

Reproducing Populations

In the Sheboygan River basin 64 species are believed to have reproducing populations; however, the only documented natural reproduction of the walleye is in Wolf Lake. The presence of reproducing populations of 3 other species (coho salmon*, chinook salmon, and rainbow trout*) is questionable since all collections can be attributed to stocking (P. Schultz, pers. comm.). Another species captured, the grass carp (Ctenopharyngodon idella) was illegally imported into the state and chemically removed from an unnamed pond. The grass carp is not listed in any table in this report since all specimens are believed to have been destroyed.

Common and Rare Species

The 5 most common species (caught at the highest percentage of complete stations) were white sucker (76%), common shiner (54%), bluntnose minnow (50%), Johnny darter (50%), and creek chub (49%) (Table 5). The 6 most numerous species (most specimens caught) were white sucker (5,000), common shiner (4,400), creek chub (3,700), Johnny darter (2,100), central mudminnow (2,000), and bluntnose minnow (2,000) (Table 6).

Of the 24 rarest species (those caught at 5 or fewer of all the stations, Table 7), all but 3 (alewife, lake chub, and mimic shiner) were also represented by the smallest total number of specimens (Table 6).

Differences Between Time Periods

Seventeen species of fish collected during the 1974-83 period have not been previously reported for this basin (Table 8).

The rosyface shiner, white bass, warmouth, and least darter are apparently no longer present in the Sheboygan River basin, for they were last taken before 1924 (Table 9). The fantail darter (1 specimen) was taken only in 1973. All of these 5 species had been reported from only 1 station and were considered rare in those years.

Five species that we collected had not been reported between 1924 and 1974 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 Sheboygan River basin in 1974-83 as compared to previous periods (Table 5). These changes have ranged from decreases in the number of stations for 6 species to increases for 44 species, and no change for 5 others. The decreases ranged from 100% for 5 species to 50% for the spottail shiner. The increases ranged from 33% for the alewife to 2,800% for the stonecat (average = 747%), and were due primarily but perhaps not entirely to increased sampling effort in 1974-83. There were 38 more streams and 8 more lakes with at least 1 complete station compared to 1950-73 and 47 more streams and 5 more lakes compared to 1900-24 (Table

2). When the total number of complete stations sampled in the 1974-83 period was compared with the 1950-73 and 1900-24 periods, there were increases of 775% and 1,650%, respectively.

Species Diversity

Three stations (3%) sampled by research personnel in the Sheboygan River basin had 20 or more species (Fig. 4). The average number of species taken per station was 9.

MANITOWOC RIVER BASIN (40)

Species Found

Over 18,000 specimens representing 58 species were identified in samples from the Manitowoc River basin (Tables 5 and 11). This included the greater redhorse which is on the watch list. Distribution maps for all species are presented in Appendix B.

Reproducing Populations

In the Manitowoc River basin 53 species are believed to have reproducing populations; however, the only documented natural reproduction for the walleye is in Bullhead Lake. The presence of reproducing populations of 5 other species (pink salmon, chinook salmon, rainbow trout, brown trout, and brook trout) is questionable since all collections can be attributed to stocking (P. Peters, pers. comm.).

Common and Rare Species

The 5 most common species (caught at the highest percentage of complete stations) were white sucker (67%), central mudminnow (50%), northern pike (50%), Johnny darter (48%), and fathead minnow (46%) (Table 5). The 5 most numerous species (most specimens caught) were white sucker (2,500), central mudminnow (1,800), common shiner (1,700), creek chub

^{*}Limited reproduction was documented in 1971 in Fischer Creek (Avery 1974).

(1,000), and black bullhead (1,000) (Table 11). The northern pike, fathead minnow, and Johnny darter were the 15th, 6th, and 7th most numerous species, respectively.

Of the 23 rarest species (those caught at 5 or fewer of all the stations, Table 7), all but 4 (alewife, northern redbelly dace, trout-perch, and walleye) were also represented by the smallest number of species (Table 11).

Differences Between Time Periods

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

The bowfin and brassy minnow are apparently no longer present in the Manitowoc River basin (Table 9). The bowfin was only taken in Brillion Quarry in 1966 by fish management and the brassy minnow was taken at 1 station in 1962 by students of Dr. Becker.

The largescale stoneroller, tadpole madtom, and blackside darter were not taken between 1924 and 1974 (Table 10).

As in the Sheboygan River basin, one of the most important results of this study was documentation of changes in the known distribution of species within the Manitowoc River basin in 1974-83 as compared to previous periods (Table 5). These changes ranged from decreases in the number of stations for 2 species to increases for 31 species, and no change for 1 other. The decreases were 100% for the bowfin and brassy minnow. The increases ranged from 33% for the yellow perch to 4,700% for the black bullhead (average = 1,236%). The reasons for the increases are the same as for the Sheboygan River basin. In 1974-83 there were 26 more streams and 5 more lakes with at least 1 complete station compared to 1950-73, and 27 more streams and 5 more lakes compared to 1900-24 (Table 2). When the total number of complete stations sampled in the 1974-83 period was compared with the 1950-73 and 1900-24 periods, there were increases of 2,575% and 3,467%, respectively.

Species Diversity

There were only 2 stations (3%)sampled by research personnel that had 20 or more species (Fig. 4). The average number of species taken per sample was 8.



FIGURE 4. Number of stations at which varying numbers of species were taken in the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins.

TABLE 5. Number of stations and percent of total stations at which each species was collected and percent change in occurrence in the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins, 1900-1983.

			· ·	Sheb	oygan (3	0)				Mani	towoc (4	40)				Τı	win (50)	
		<u>1900-24</u>	195	0-73	197	4-83	Percent	<u>1900-24</u>	195	0-73	197	4-83	Percent	1900-24	19	50-73	197	4-83	Percent
Mar)	No.	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Change In	No.	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Change In	No.	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Change In
No.	Species	Stn.	Stn.	Total	Stn.	Total	Occurrence ²	Stn.	Stn.	Total	Stn.	Total	Occurrence ²	Stn.	Stn.	Total	Stn.	Total	Occurrence ²
1	American brook lamprey	0	0	-	0	-		0	0	-	1	1		0	0		A(1)	0	occurrence
2	Sea lamprev	Ō	Ō	-	Õ	-	-	õ	õ	_	0	-	-	0	0	-	4(1)	9	-
-	Bowfin	Ō	Õ	-	Õ	-	_	õ	0(1)*	_	ñ	-	_100	0	0	•	0(2)	-	-
3	Alewife	ŏ	1(2)	4	$\tilde{3}(1)$	1	33	õ	0(1)	-	2	- 2	-100	Ň	0	-	U 4(9)	-	-
3	Gizzard shad	õ	0	-	0	-	-	ů N	ñ		0	4	•	0	0	-	4(3) 9(1)	9	-
4	Cisco or lake herring	1	0(1)	-	1 1	+**	0	Ň	ň		0	-	-	0	0	-	2(1)	4	• •
4	Lake whitefish	Ô	0	_	Ô	-	U	0	Ň	-	0(1)	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
5	Bloater $(W)^1$	ŏ	ŏ	_	1	+	_	0	0	-	0(1)	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
5	Pink salmon	Ň	ñ	_	0	υ _	-	0	0	-	1	- 1	-	0	0	-	U	-	
6	Coho salmon	Ô	0(1)	-	0	1	100	0	0	-	1	1	-	U	U	-	U	-	-
6	Chinook salmon	0	0(1)	-	2 5(1)	1	100	0	0	-	0	-	-	U	0	-	0(1)	-	-
7	Painbow trout	1	U 1(4)	-	0(1) 10(0)	2	1 40	U	0	-	Z	2	-	0	0	-	2	4	-
8	Brown trout	1	1(4) 9(5)	4	10(2)	Ð	140	U	$\mathbf{U}(1)$	-	3(2)	3	400	0	0	-	6(3)	13	-
å	Brook trout	1	2(3) 0(6)	•	8(Z) 99(7)	4	43	0	0	-	3(1)	. 3	-	0	0(4)	-	7(3)	16	150
5	Lake trout	1	0(0)	-	22(1)	10	380	U	0	-	Z .	2	-	0	0	-	5 (2)	11	-
10	Dainhour amolt	0	0	-	0	-	-	Û	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	- 1
11	Control mudminn ou	0	U 5(0)	-		-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	2 (2)	4	-
10	Cross pickers!	3	5(Z)	21	71(5)	34	990	z	0(3)	-	54(10)	50	2,000	1	1(3)	14	14(1)	31	280
12	Grass pickerei	0	U	-	1	t	-	0	0	-	0		- '	0	0	-	0	-	-
13	Northern pike	1	1(4)	4	65(13)	31	420	0	0(13)	-	53 (14)	50	420	0	1(6)	14	11(5)	24	130
14	Stonerollers	0	5	21	1(1)	t	-	0	1	25	2	2	-	0	1	29	0	-	-
15	Central stoneroller	0	0	-	27	13	-	0	0	-	3	3	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
16	Largescale stoneroller	1	0	-	11	5	1,000	1	0	-	15(1)	14	1,500	0	3	43	14	31	370
17	Goldfish	0	0	1	0 (1)	-	-	0	0	-	1(1)	1	-	0	0	-	0 (1)	-	-
17	Redside dace (W)	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	1	14	2	4	100
18	Lake chub	0	1	4	3	1	200	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	1	14	1	2	0
19	Common carp	2	4(11)	17	44(11)	21	270	0	1(10)	25	29(9)	27	250	0	1(2)	14	10(3)	22	330
20	Brassy minnow	0	2	8	14	7	600	1	1	25	0		100	0	0`́	-	0	-	-
21	Hornyhead chub	0	5	21	47	22	840	1	1	25	23(1)	22	2,300	0	4	57	15	33	280
22	Golden shiner	0	3	13	26(3)	12	870	0	0	-	6	6	-	0	2	29	1	2	-50
23	Emerald shiner	0	1	4	1(1)	t	100	0	0	-	3	3	-	Ō	ō	-	1	$\overline{2}$	-
23	Striped shiner (E)	1	0	-	1	t	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	õ	ŏ	-	ñ	-	
24	Common shiner	5	13	54	113	54	770	2	2	50	46(1)	43	2,300	õ	Å	86	25(1)	56	330
25	Blackchin shiner	0	1	4	2	1	100	0	õ	-	0	-	2,000	ŏ	ŏ	-	0		000
26	Blacknose shiner	0	1	4	16	8	1.500	Õ.	Ō	-	õ	· _	_	ň	ň	_	2	-	-
27	Spottail shiner	0	2	8	1	t	-50	Õ	õ	-	õ	-	_	ň	1	14	4	4	200
28	Rosyface shiner	1	0	-	Õ	-	-100	õ	ĩ	25	15(1)	1/	1 500	Ň	1	57	4	9	300
28	Spotfin shiner	Ō	Ō	-	0(1)	_	-	Õ	ō	-	0	14	1,000	0	4	91	9	20	130
29	Sand shiner	Ō	2	8	38	18	1 800	Ň	1	25	2	2	200	0	0	-	0	-	-
30	Mimic shiner	Ō	0	-	4	2	1,000	ň	0	20	15	14	200	0	1	-	4	4	-
31	Northern redbelly dace	2	ı 1	4	27	13	2 600	2	1	25	5	14	400	0	1	14	1	z	U
32	Southern redbelly dace	1	5	21	19	9	2,000	1	1	25	0	9 0	400	0	^U	-	3(1)	7	-
32	Finescale dace	Ô	ň	-	1	+	200	1	1	20	9	0	800	0	5	71	14	31	180
33	Bluntnose minnow	6	15	63	101	50	600	0	0 9	-	U 90	-	-	U	U 2	-	U	-	-
34	Fathead minnow	4	19	54	74/1	25	400	4	ð o	10	0Z	30	970	U	5	71 1	23(2)	51	400
35	Blacknose dace	5	7	04 20	(4(1) 59	00 05	400	U	ე 1	75	49(1)	46	1,600	U	3	43	14	31	370
36	Longnose dace	0	1 9	49 Q	52(1)	20 95	040	Z	1	25	12	11	1,100	0	0	- :	13	29	-
	Longhose date	U	4	0	J2(1)	20	2,000	U	T	25	19(1)	14	1,500	0	2	29 1	13	29	550

TABLE 5. (Cont.)

				Sheb	oygan (3	0)				Mani	towoc (40)				Т	win (5	0)	
		1900-24	195	0-73	197	4-83	Percent	1900-24	19	50-73	197	74-83	Percent	<u>1900-24</u>	19	950-73	19	74-83	Percent
Ma	p	No.	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Change In	No.	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Change In	No.	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	Change In
No	. Species	Stn.	Stn.	Total	Stn.	Total	Occurrence ²	Stn.	Stn.	Total	Stn.	Total	Occurrence ²	Stn.	Stn.	Total	Stn.	Total	Occurrence ²
37	Creek chub	6	14	58	103(1)	49	640	3	2	50	33	31	1,600	0	4	57	24(1)	53	530
38	Pearl dace	1	5	21	50	24	900	1	2	50	8	7	300	0	1	14	5	11	400
-	Longnose sucker	ō	ŏ	-	Õ		-	0	0	-	0	-	-	1	0	-	0	-	-
39	White sucker	8	18(15)	75	159(18)	76	440	3	3(12)	75	72(12)	67	460	Ō	3(7)	43	35(4)	78	290
40	Lake chubsucker (W)	Õ	0(1)	-	0(1)	-	0	Ō	0	-	0	-	_	Ó	0	-	0`´	-	-
40	Northern hog sucker	Ō	0	-	1	't		Ō	0(4)	-	8	7	100	0	0	-	0	-	-
41	Silver redhorse	ŏ	Ō	-	ō	-	_	Ō	0`´	-	7	7		0	0	-	1	2	-
42	Golden redhorse	Ō	Ō	-	9	4	: <u>-</u>	Ō	1	25	11(1)	10	1,100	0	1	14	11(2)	24	1,200
43	Shorthead redhorse	0	0	-	3	1	-	0	0	-	1	1	-	0	0	-	4(1)	9	-
44	Greater redhorse (W)	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	10	9	-	0	0	-	9(2)	20	-
45	Black bullhead	2	5	21	74	35	1,400	0	1	25	47(1)	44	4,700	0	1	14	12(2)	27	1,300
46	Yellow bullhead	1	1	4	20	10	1,900	0	0	-	7`́	7	-	0	0	-	1(1)	2	-
47	Brown bullhead	0	0	-	9	4	-	0	0	-	15	14	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
48	Channel catfish	Ō	0(1)	-	0 (1)	-	0	0	0	-	0 (1)	-	-	0	0	-	2(3)	4	-
49	Stonecat	0	1`´	4	29`́	14	2,800	0	0	-	15(1)	14	-	0	0	-	12	27	-
50	Tadpole madtom	1	0	-	1	t	0	1	0	-	4	4	300	· 0	0	-	2(1)	4	-
51	Trout-perch	0	0	-	1	t	· -	0	0	-	4	- 4	-	0	0	-	0(2)	-	-
51	Banded killifish	0	0	-	1	t	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	1	14	0	-	-100
52	Brook stickleback	4	10(1)	42	85(4)	40	710	3	2(1)	50	28(4)	26	970	1	1	14	15	33	1,400
53	Ninespine stickleback	0	0`´	-	1	t	· _	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
53	White bass	1	0	-	0	-	-100	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0 (1)	-	-
54	Rock bass	3	3	13	51	24	1.600	0	1	25	36(1)	34	3,600	0	2	29	15(1)	33	700
55	Green sunfish	3	5	21	40	19	700	Ō	1	25	19	18	1.800	0	0	-	4	9	-
56	Pumpkinseed	Ō	7	29	35(1)	17	410	Ō	Ō	-	21	20	-	Ō	Ō	-	9 (1)	20	-
-	Warmouth	1	Ó	-	0	-	-100	Ō	Ō	-	0	-	-	Ō	Ō	-	0`´	-	-
57	Bluegill	1	3	13	19(1)	9	570	Ō	1	25	9	8	800	Ó	1	14	0	-	-100
58	Smallmouth bass	Ō	$\bar{0}(1)$	-	2(1)	1	200	Ó	1(3)	25	14(2)	13	300	Ó	0	-	7(3)	16	-
59	Largemouth bass	1	1(10)	4	23(15)	11	250	Ō	0(4)	-	5(3)	5	100	Ō	0(3)	-	2(3)	4	67
60	Black crappie	1	3	13	27(1)	13	830	Õ	0`	-	2	2		Ō	0	-	2	4	-
61	Iowa darter	õ	Õ	-	15(2)	7		Ō	Ō	-	5	5	-	Ō	1	14	2	4	100
62	Fantail darter	Ō	1	4	0	-	-100	Ō	Ó	-	1	1	-	Ó	0	-	0	-	-
-	Least darter (W)	1	ō	-	Ō	-	-100	Ŏ	Õ	-	ō	-	-	Ō	Ō	-	Ō	-	-
63	Johnny darter	6	14	58	104(1)	50	650	2	3	75	51(1)	48	1.600	0	0	-	24(1)	53	-
64	Yellow perch	1	0(11)	-	23(9)	11	190	Ō	0(6)	-	3(5)	3	33	Ó	0(6)	-	3(4)	7	16
65	Logperch	ī	Ő Ő	-	6	3	500	Ō	0	-	4	4	-	Ō	4	57	10(1)	22	180
66	Blackside darter	Ō	Ō	-	9	4		1	Ō	-	33(1)	31	3.300	Ó	0	_	16(1)	36	-
67	Walleve	Ŏ	0(7)	-	3(7)	1	43	ō	0(1)	-	0(1)	-	0	Ō	0(2)	-	0(3)	-	50
68	Mottled sculpin	2	1	4	7	3	600	Ō	0	-	7	7	-	Õ	0)	-	13	29	-
69	Slimy sculpin	1	Ō	-	3	1	200	Ō	Ō	-	0	-	-	Ō	0	0	2	4	-
	No. of species	35	47		67			16	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			3	32		 61		
	Total of Occurrences (sum of number of specie taken at each station)	81 s	278		1,894			28	95		962			3	95		536		

*Number in parentheses indicates partial stations. They were kept separate since not all the fish from the stations were adequately keyed to species. **t = less than 0.5%.

 1_E = Endangered, W = watch. ²Percent change over next most recent period in which it was taken (partial stations are included in calculations).

TABLE 6. Number of specimens and number of stations for each species collected in the Sheboygan River basin, 1974-83.

~ ···	No.		No. S	tations**		No.		No. St	ations**
Common Name	Specimens*	< 99	>98	"Unknown"	Common Name	Specimens*	<99	>98	"Unknown"
White sucker	5,000	154	20	3	Central stoneroller	140	27		
Common shiner	4,400	92	21		Mottled sculpin	140	7		
Creek chub	3,700	92	12		Logperch	130	5	1	
Johnny darter	2,100	97	8		Walleve	110	10	-	
Central mudminnow	2,000	65	9	2	Rainbow trout	88	12		
Bluntnose minnow	2,000	98	6		Black crappie	71	28		
Brook stickleback	1,900	83	5	1	Largescale stoneroller	65	11		
Fathead minnow	1,800	67	8		Lake chub	56	3		
Blacknose dace	1.400	46	6		Blackchin shiner	41	2		
Longnose dace	1,300	49	4		Shorthead redhorse	31	3		
Common carp	1.200	46	7	2	Brown bullhead	25	ä		
Hornyhead chub	1.000	45	2	-	Blackside darter	18	a a		
Pearl dace	980	47	3		Spotfin shiner	15	3 1		
Black bullhead	950	71	3		Bloater	10	1		
Sand shiner	780	36	2		Smallmouth bass	14	2		
Rock bass	720	48	3		Chinook salmon	9 7	0 6		
Largemouth bass	610	35	2	1	Northern bog sucker	7	1		
Yellow perch	590	27	2	3	Slimy sculnin	r C	1 9		
Southern redbelly dace	510	16	3		Tadpole madtom	5	0 1		
Northern redbelly dace	370	26	1		Coho salmon	5	1		
Brook trout	340	28	1		Emerald shiner	4	4		
Northern pike	330	78	-		Spottail shiner	4 9	2		
Blacknose shiner	280	15	1		Bandod killifish	0 9	1		
Golden shiner	270	29	-		Stoperollers	0 0	1		1
Stonecat	230	28	1		Grass nickorol	4	1		1
Brassy minnow	210	14	•		Stringd shingr	4	1		
Bluegill	200	19	1		Cisco or loke horring	4	1		
Iowa darter	190	16	1		Goldfish	1	1		
Yellow bullhead	190	20	-		Finoscolo do co	1	1		
Pumpkinseed	170	36			Channel cotfish	1	1		
Brown trout	160	10			Trout porch	1	1		
Golden redhorse	160	10			Ninospino sticklobock	1	1		
Alewife	150	2	1	1	I aka ahubauakan	1	1		4
Mimic shiner	150	2	1	Ŧ	LARE CHUDSUCKET	-			1
Green sunfish	150	40	1		TOTAL	37,494	1.744	135	15
*Rounded to 2 significan	t figures for ea	ach sp	cies		······································			100	

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

>98 = 99 or more specimens taken/station. Unknown = counts of specimens were not made.

TABLE 7. List of species collected at 5 or fewer stations from the Sheboygan and Manitowoc river basins and at 3 or fewer stations from the Twin River basin, 1974-83.

Sheboygan (30)	Manitowoc (40)	Twin (50)
Alewife	American brook lamprey	Sea lamprey
Cisco or lake herring	Alewife	Gizzard shad
Bloater	Lake whitefish	Coho salmon*
Coho salmon*	Pink salmon	Chinook salmon*
Grass pickerel	Chinook salmon*	Goldfish
Goldfish	Rainbow trout*	Redside dace
Lake chub	Brown trout*	Lake chub
Emerald shiner	Brook trout*	Golden shiner
Striped shiner	Central stoneroller	Emerald shiner
Blackchin shiner	Goldfish	Blacknose shiner
Spottail shiner	Emerald shiner	Sand shiner
Spotfin shiner	Sand shiner	Mimic shiner
Mimic shiner	Northern redbelly dace	Silver redhorse
Finescale dace	Shorthead redhorse	Yellow bullhead
Lake chubsucker	Channel catfish	Tadpole madtom
Northern hog sucker	Tadpole madtom	Trout-perch
Shorthead redhorse	Trout-perch	White bass
Channel catfish	White bass	Black crappie
Tadpole madtom	Black crappie	Iowa darter
Trout-perch	Iowa darter	Walleve*
Banded killifish	Fantail darter	Slimy sculpin
Ninespine stickleback	Logperch	Second Se
Smallmouth bass	Walleye	
Slimy sculpin		

TABLE 8. Fish species reported for the first time during the 1974-83 periodfor the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins.

Sheboygan (30)	Manitowoc (40)	Twin (50)
Bloater	American brook lamprey	American brook lamprey
Chinook salmon*	Alewife	Sea lamprey
Grass pickerel	Lake whitefish	Alewife
Central stoneroller	Pink salmon*	Gizzard shad
Goldfish	Chinook salmon*	Coho salmon*
Spotfin shiner	Brown trout*	Chinook salmon*
Mimic shiner	Brook trout*	Rainbow trout*
Finescale dace	Central stoneroller	Brook trout*
Northern hog sucker	Goldfish	Rainbow smelt
Golden redhorse	Golden shiner	Goldfish
Shorthead redhorse	Emerald shiner	Emerald shiner
Brown bullhead	Mimic shiner	Blacknose shiner
Trout-perch	Silver redhorse	Sand shiner
Banded killifish	Shorthead redhorse	Northern redbelly dace
Ninespine stickleback	Greater redhorse	Blacknose dace
Iowa darter	Yellow redhorse	Silver redhorse
Blackside darter	Brown bullhead	Shorthead redhorse
	Channel catfish	Greater redhorse
	Stonecat	Yellow bullhead
	Trout-perch	Channel catfish
	White bass	Stonecat
	Pumpkinseed	Tadpole madtom
	Black crappie	Trout-perch
	Iowa darter	White bass
	Fantail darter	Green sunfish
	Logperch	Pumpkinseed
	Mottled sculpin	Smallmouth bass
	-	Black crappie
		Johnny darter
		Blackside darter
		Mottled sculpin
		Slimy sculpin

TABLE 9. Fish species apparently no longer present in the Sheboygan,Manitowoc, and Twin river basins.

Last Period Recorded	Sheboygan (30)	Manitowoc (40)	Twin (50)
1900-24	Rosyface shiner White bass Warmouth Least darter	_	Longnose sucker
1950-73	Fantail darter	Brassy minnow Bowfin	Banded killifish Bluegill

TABLE 10.	Fish species reported	l prior to 1925	5 but not collected ag	ain until
1974-83.				

Sheboygan (30)Manitowoc (40)Largescale stonerollerLargescale stonerollerStriped shinerTadpole madtomTadpole madtomBlackside darterLogperchSlimy sculpin

TABLE 11.	Number of specime	ens and number of sto	itions for
each species	collected in the Ma	nitowoc River basin,	1974-83.

	No.	No). of S	tations**
Common Name	Specimens*	<99 :	> 98	"Unknown"
White sucker	2 500	74	9	1
Central mudminnow	1,800	52	10	2
Common shiner	1,700	35	11	1
Creek chub	1,000	28	5	-
Black bullhead	1 000	43	1	1
Fathand minnow	020	40	9	1
Tatheau minitow	920	50	1	1
Book bogs	770	25	1	1
Deals sticklahash	740	00	5	1
Drook Stickleback	740	20	0	4
Blunthose minnow	100	49	ა ი	1
Rosylace sniner	080	12	3	1
Hornynead chub	1 000	20	3	1
Common carp	650	30	2	1
Blackside darter	570	33	1	0
Northern pike	360	65	•	Z
Blacknose dace	330	10	Z	
Southern redbelly dace	280	6	2	
Mimic shiner	280	14	1	
Longnose dace	270	15		1
Pumpkinseed	240	21		
Silver redhorse	170	6	1	
Pearl dace	170	8		
Yellow perch	150	6	1	1
Bluegill	140	8	1	
Golden redhorse	140	11		1
Trout-perch	130	3	1	
Brown bullhead	100	15		
Mottled sculpin	100	7		
Walleye	99		1	
Greater redhorse	94	10		
Largescale stoneroller	83	16		
Northern redbelly dace	77	5		
Stonecat	77	15		1
Smallmouth bass	63	15		1
Largemouth bass	60	8		
Alewife	51	2		
Green sunfish	47	19		
Chinook salmon	46	2		
Logperch	40	-		
Channel catfish	34	1		
Brook trout	32	2		
Fontail donton	20	1		
Sand shinen	30 07	2		
Sand shiner	21	ن ا		
Drown trout	24 04	4 0		
	24	ა 7		
renow builnead	24	7		
Goldinsh	22	Z		
kainbow trout	15	5		
American brook lamprey	14	1		
Central stoneroller	14	3		
Iowa darter	14	5		
Northern hog sucker	13	8		×
Stonerollers	11	2		
Golden shiner	11	6		
Tadpole madtom	6	4		
Black crappie	2	2		
Lake whitefish	1	1		
Pink salmon	1	1		
Shorthead redhorse	1	1		
White bass	1	1		
TOTAL	18,517	872	71	20
	,·			

*Round 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.

TWIN RIVER BASIN (50)

Species Found

Over 10,000 specimens representing 61 species were identified in samples from the Twin River basin (Tables 5 and 12). This included 2 species (redside dace and greater redhorse) on the watch list. Distribution maps for all species are presented in Appendix B.

Reproducing Populations

In the Twin River basin 55 species are believed to have reproducing populations. The presence of reproducing populations of the coho salmon, chinook salmon, rainbow trout, brown trout, brook trout, and walleye is questionable since all records can be attributed to stocking (P. Peters, pers. comm.).

Common and Rare Species

The 5 most common species (caught at the highest percentage of complete stations) were white sucker (78%), common shiner (56%), creek chub (53%), Johnny darter (53%), and bluntnose minnow (51%) (Table 5). The 5 most numerous species (most specimens caught) were white sucker (1,400), common shiner (1,100), Johnny darter (860), common carp (640), and creek chub (620) (Table 12). The bluntnose minnow was the 7th most numerous species.

Of the 21 rarest species (those caught at 3 or fewer of all the stations, Table 7), all but 5 (redside dace, blacknose shiner, trout-perch, walleye, and slimy sculpin) were also represented by the smallest total number of specimens (Table 12).

Differences Between Time Periods

Thirty-two species of fish that we collected had not been previously reported for this basin (Table 8).

Three species are apparently no longer present in the Twin River basin (Table 9). The longnose sucker was taken only before 1924, and the banded killifish and bluegill were most recently collected in the 1950-73 time period. These species were apparently rare in earlier years, for they had been reported at only 1 station.

Again, one of the most important results of this study was documentation of changes in the known distribution of species within the Twin River basin in 1974-83 as compared to previous periods (Table 5). These changes ranged from decreases in the number of stations for 3 species to increases for 26 species, and no change for 2 others. The decreases ranged from 100% for 2 species to 50% for the golden shiner. The increases ranged from 16% for the yellow perch to 1.400% for the brook stickleback (average = 390%). The reasons for the increases are the same as for the other 2 basins. In 1974-83 there were 20 more streams with at least 1 complete station compared to 1950-73, and 22 more streams compared to 1900-24 (Table 2). When the total number of complete stations sampled in the 1974-83 period was compared with the 1950-73 and 1900-24 periods, there were increases of 543% and 4,400%, respectively.

Species Diversity

There were only 3 stations (8%) sampled by research personnel that had more than 20 species, 1 of which had 28 species (Fig. 4). The average number of species taken per station was 10.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BASINS (30, 40, 50)

Of the 67 species found in the Sheboygan River basin, 11 were not found in the Manitowoc or Twin river basins (Table 13). Of the 58 species found in the Manitowoc River basin, 3 were not captured in the other 2. Of the 61 species found in the Twin River basin 4 were not found in the Sheboygan or Manitowoc river basins.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Only 1 species on the state's endangered species list was found in the Sheboygan River basin and none were found in the 2 other basins. Two specimens of the striped shiner were taken at a station on Otter Creek (Table 14 and Append. B Map 23).
 TABLE 12. Number of specimens and number of stations for
 each species collected in the Twin River basin, 1974-83.

	No.	No	. of St	ations**
Common Name	Specimens*	<99 :	> 98	"Unknown"
White sucker	1,400	34	5	
Common shiner	1,100	19	7	
Johnny darter	860	22	3	
Common carp	640	7	6	
Creek chub	620	22	3	
Alewife	590		6	1
Bluntnose minnow	570	22	3	
Logperch	380	10	1	
Mottled sculpin	350	12	1	
Longnose dace	340	12	1	
Hornynead chub	330	13	2	
Rainbow trout	300	16	2	
Blackside darter	270	10	1	
Brook Stickleback	200	10	2	
Southern readenly date	200	14		
Black buildeau	200	14		
ROCK Dass Deinhow smalt	140	20	1	1
Control mudminnow	140	15	1	1
Coldon rodhorse	140	13		
Largescale stoneroller	Q1	14		
Bosyface shiner	90	9		
Fathoad minnow	89	14		
Greater redhorse	81	11		
Smallmouth hass	72	10		
Blacknose dace	69	13		
Northern nike	62	16		
Brown trout	55	10		
Trout-perch	48	2		
Slimy sculpin	48	2		
Pearl dace	41	5		
Northern redbelly dace	29	4		
Stonecat	29	12		
American brook lamprey	28	5		
Blacknose shiner	27	2		
Pumpkinseed	27	10		
Brook trout	25	7		
Redside dace	24	2		
Walleye	24	3		
Yellow perch	23	7		
Largemouth bass	22	5		
Sand shiner	20	2		
Shorthead redhorse	20	5		
Gizzard shad	19	3		
Lake chub	13	1		
Tadpole madtom	12	3		
Spottail shiner	11	4		
Channel catfish	11	5		
Green sunfish	11	4		
Chinook salmon	10	2		
Sea lamprey	6	2		
Black crappie	5	2		
Coho salmon	4	1		
Yellow bullhead	4	2		
Iowa darter	4	2		
Golden shiner	2	1		
Goldfish	1	1		
Emerald shiner	1	1		
Mimic shiner	1	1		
Silver redhorse	1	1		
White bass	1	1		
ΤΟΤΑΙ	10 221	490	<u></u> _	2

*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.

TABLE 13. Fish species collected in only one of the three basins, 1974-83.

Sheboygan (30)	Manitowoc (40)	Twin (50)
Cisco or lake herring Bloater Grass pickerel Brassy minnow Striped shiner Blackchin shiner Spotfin shiner Finescale dace Lake chubsucker Banded killifish Ninespine stickleback	Lake whitefish Pink salmon* Fantail darter	Sea lamprey Gizzard shad Rainbow smelt Redside dace

WATCH SPECIES

In the 3 basins, 4 watch species were collected (Table 15). The bloater was captured at one station near the mouth of Centerville Creek in the Sheboygan River basin (Append. B Map 5). This species rarely migrates out of the Great Lakes. The redside dace was captured at 2 stations in 2 streams in the Twin River basin (Append. B Map 17). Previously there was a single record from the West Twin River; however, our sampling failed to find it. The lake chubsucker was collected from Grass Lake in the Sheboygan River basin (Append, B Map 40). Previously, this species had been reported from Hartlaub Lake in this same basin. The greater redhorse was taken at 21 stations in 6 streams in the Manitowoc and Twin river basins (Append. B Map 44). There were no previous records of this species in any of these 3 basins. Habitat characteristics of the greater redhorse are shown in Table 16.



Striped shiner, an endangered species in Wisconsin, prefers small- to medium-sized rivers.



Redside dace, a species presently on the watch list, prefers clear pools in small- to medium-sized streams.



Greater redhorse, presently on the watch list, inhabits larger rivers and lakes. When this study began, it was on Wisconsin's endangered list.

TABLE 14. Endangered species captured in the Sheboygan River basin during 1974-83and 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*
Striped shiner	30	Otter Creek	Sheboygan	1	2	2	12 (20,210,221)

TABLE 15. Watch species caught in the Sheboygan (30), Manitowoc (40), and Twin (50) river basins during 1974-83 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*
Bloater	30	Centerville Cr.	Manitowoc	1	14	14	2(1,3)
Redside dace	50 50	Francis Cr. Twin Hill Cr.	Manitowoc Brown	. 1 1	16 8	12	116(90,222,223, 240,270,300)
			TOTAL	2	24		
Lake chubsucker	30	Gass L.	Manitowoc	1	**		94(10,20,81,82, 200,210,221)
Greater	40	Manitowoc R.	Manitowoc	5	88		75(5,20,82,100,
redhorse		Branch R. South Branch	Manitowoc	4	5		110,221,240)
		Manitowoc R.	Calumet	1	1		
	50	E. Twin R.	Manitowoc	4	25		
		W. Twin R.	Manitowoc	6	52		
		Neshoto R.	Manitowoc	1	4		
			TOTAL	21	175	8	
*Basin number **Unknown nu	rs shown i mber take	n parentheses (see F en.	ig. 1).				

TABLE 16. Characteristics of stream habitat for the greater redhorse taken in the Manitowoc and Twin riverbasins, 1974-83.

Stream Width (m)	Stream Depth (m)	Velocity	Turbidity*	Cond. (µ mhos)	Temp. (F)
5-90	0.3-2.5	moderate	slightly to moderately turbid	550-700	55-75

*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 WATCH SPECIES AND THEIR HABITATS

Striped Shiner. Any proposed manipulation of the aquatic environment in the Otter Creek watershed where the endangered striped shiner was captured (Append. B Map 23) should recognize the presence of this population.

Redside Dace. This watch species was taken at a total of 2 stations from Francis Creek and Twin Hill Creek in the Twin River basin. Since the early 1960s this fish has only been reported from 1 other stream in the entire Lake Michigan basin (Wisconsin portion) (Append. B Map 17). The maintenance of good water quality in the stream is needed for the protection of this beautiful species.

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 list as required by law and of the watch list as well.

COMPLETION OF THIS SURVEY

Completion of the 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 17. List of species reported from the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Twin river basins by collectors other than DNR research personnel.

	Sheboy		gan (30)	Manitowoc (40)		Twin (50)	
Species		1950-73	1974-83	1950-73	1974-83	1950-73	1974-83
American brook lamprey		-	-	-	-	-	1
Sea lamprey		-	-	-	-	-	1
Bowfin*		-	-	1	-	-	-
Alewife*		1,2	1	-	-	-	1
Gizzard shad		-	-	-	-	-	1
Cisco or lake herring*		1	1	-	-	-	-
Lake whitefish		-	-	-	1	-	-
Bloater		-	1	-	-	-	1
Coho salmon		-		-	-	-	1
Chinook salmon		- 15	1	- 1	1	-	1
Rainbow trout		1,5	1		1	1	1
Brown trout*		1,5	1	· -	-	-	ī
Brook trout" Deinheur smelt*		-	-	-	-	_	1
Control mudminnow*		135	1	1	1	1.3	1
Cross nickarel		-	-	-	-	-	
Northern nike*		1.5	1	1	1,2	1,3	1
Stonerollers		3.5	1	3	2	3	-
Central stoneroller		-	1	-	-	-	-
Largescale stoneroller		-	1	-	1,2	2	- '
Goldfish*		-	1	-	1	-	1
Redside dace		-	-	-		2	-
Lake chub		3	1,2	-	-	3	-
Common carp*		1,3,5	1	1,3	- 1	1,3	1
Brassy minnow		3,5	1	2	-	-	-
Hornyhead chub		2,3	1	3	1,2	2	1
Golden shiner		3,5	1		2	2,3	-
Emerald shiner		2	1	0	10		- 1
Common shiner		2,3,5	1	3	1,2	2,3	Ţ
Blackchin shiner		3	-	-	-	-	-
Blacknose shiner		3	1	-	-	- 9	1
Spottail shiner		ð	1	- 2	19	2	1
Rosyface shiner		-	- 1	- -	1,4	-	-
Spotlin shiner		5	1	3	_	-	-
Sand sniner		5	1	-	1	2	-
Mimic shiner		3	i	2	2	-	1
Southern redbelly date		3.5	ī	3	1	2.3	ī
Bluntnose minnow		2.3.5	1	2.3	1.2	2,3	1
Fathead minnow		2.3.5	1.2	2,3	1,2	3	-
Blacknose dace		3.5	1	3	1	-	1
Longnose dace		5	1,2	3	1,2	2,3	1
Creek chub		3,5	1	3	1	2,3	1
Pearl dace		3,5	1	2,3	1	2	1
White sucker*		1,2,3,5	1,2	1,2,3	1	1,2,3	1
Lake chubsucker*		1	1	-	-	-	-
Northern hog sucker*		-	-	1	1	-	-
Silver redhorse		-	-	-	2	-	-
Golden redhorse		-	1	3	1	2	1
Shorthead redhorse		-	-	-	-	-	1
Greater redhorse		-	-	-	1	-	1
Black bullhead		3,5	1	3	1,Z	ð	1
Yellow bullhead		5	1	-	Z 1	-	1
Brown bullhead			1	-	1	-	-
Channel catfish*		1	1	-	1	-	1
Stonecat		5	1	-	1	-	1
Tadpole madtom		-	-	-	1	-	1
Trout-perch*		-	-	-	-	-	-
Banded killifish		- 195	-	192	- 19	3 2	- 1
Brook stickleback*		1,3,9	1	1,4,0	<i>نگ</i> ر 1	- -	-
Ninespine stickleback		-	1	-	-	-	1
white bass" Back base		- 2	- 1	- 2	12	- 2	1
Kock bass		ð	T	J	1,4	2	1

TABLE 17. Continued

	Sheboy	gan (30)	Manito	woc (40)	Twin	ı (50)
Species	1950-73	1974-83	1950-73	1974-83	1950-73	1974-83
Green sunfish	3,5	1	3	1	-	-
Pumpkinseed	3,5	1	-	1,2	-	1
Warmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bluegill	3	1	3	1	3	-
Smallmouth bass*	1	1	1,3	1	-	1
Largemouth bass*	1,3	1	1	1	1	1
White crappie	-	-	-	-	-	· -
Black crappie	3	1	-	-	-	-
Iowa darter	-	1	-	-	3	1
Fantail darter	5	-	-	-	-	-
Johnny darter	3,5	1	2,3	1,2	-	1
Yellow perch*	1	1	1	1	1	1
Logperch	-	-	-	-	2	1
Blackside darter	-	1	-	1	-	1
Walleye*	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mottled sculpin	5	1		1	-	1

*Records of this species collected by fish management, students, and sport and commercial fishermen are based upon their identification.

KEY TO COLLECTOR'S CODE

- 1 = All Fish Management collectors 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
- = [6 UW-Madison students] Commercial fishermen]
- [7 =
- = Sport fishermen] [8]
- [9 = Upper Mississippi River Conservation Commission (UMRCC)]
 [10 = N.U.S. Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA]
 [11 = U.S. Fish and Wildlife]

- [12 = Dr. Carroll Norden and his students] [13 = Dr. Omar Amin and his students]
- [14 = ENCAP, Inc., Dekalb, IL] [15 = Bio Test, Inc., Chicago, IL]

[] = Collector not used in this report.

DEPARTMENT OF NAT	URAL RESOURCES	FISH OR STREAM D	ATA INPUT	FORM 8100-58 REV. 4-81
1 ADD 2 CHANGE 3 DELETE SEQUENCE	F OR S	MAJOR BASIN	MING	DR BASIN
CC1 MB MILES	·····			
ORDER MILEAGES 1)	·	2)	3)	
4)	· · ·	5)	- · 6)	·
7)		8)	- · 9)	·····
10)		11)	· •	
STATION MILEAGE			REPORT LOCATION	
NAME				
DAM OR JAR CODE	WATERTYPE	LANDL	OCKED SEQUENCE NUMBE	R
STREAM OR LAKE LOCATION		SEC.	1/16 1/4	COUNTY
STATION LOCATION	TOWNSHIP RANGI	SEC.	1/16 1/4	COUNTY
SOURCE OF DATA	GEAR	EFFORT	DATE //	_/ HOUR
WIDTH	— <u> </u>	DEPTH	— <u> </u>	<u> </u>
VELOCITY	TEMPERATU	RE CONDUCT	IVITY	TURBIDITY
BOTTOM TYPES				
AQUATIC VEG.				
STRM. BANK VEG				
FISH SPECIES				
1)	2)		4)	
5)	6)	7)		
9)	10)	11)	12)	
13)	14)	15)	16)	
			MORE DATA ON BA	
17)	18)	19)	20)	F
21)	22)	23)		
25)	26)	27)	28)	Н
29)	30)	31)		0
33)	34)	35)	36)	N
37)	38)	39)	40)	L — — — — Y
41)	42)	43)	44)	

26

FIGURE 5. Example of field collection form (8100-46).

MINOR=223SELECTION=223 MINMONTH = MAX. MONTH =	MIN. YEAR = 1950 MAX.	SOURCE=NOT 40 81 94 95 99 Year = 1973 County = or < 72) MILE ON PAGE 4	43
X12 JOHNNY DARTER		ETHEOSTOMA NIGRUM	DATE RUN 11/09/8	83
0 R D BASIN MBM 1 2/7	ERMILEAGES 3/8 4/9 5/10 6/	 11 MILE LAKE OR STREAM NAME	N86000 WT NO SD GEFDATETWRRNGSECQTQT	5A CO
2 223 1434.8R 156.9L 2 223 1434.8R 156.9L 2 223 1434.8R 156.9L 2 223 1434.8R 156.9L 72.8R 2 223 1434.8R 156.9L 72.8R 2 223 1434.8R 156.9L 102.8R 2 223 1434.8R 156.9L 105.8R 2 223 1434.8R 156.9L 159.0R 2 223 1434.8R 156.9L 159.0R 2 223 1434.8R 156.9L 159.0R 2 223 1434.8R 156.9L 159.0R 2 223 1434.8R 156.9L 172.9L NUMBER OF STATIONS WITH FISH = 221 PERCENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF ST/ # STATIONS/SD: SD-11= 0 SD-61= 12 SD-83= 0	27.0R 13.8Y 10.9L 10.9L 10.9L 1.6R 15.0R 19.2L 19.2L 19.2L 19.2L 19.7L 25.4R 27.5L 33.5R 44.2L 6.1R * 31 NUMBER OF STATION: AVERAGE NUMBER OF ATIONS = 79.49 SD-14,16= 0 SD-15,17,19= SD-66= 0 SD-72= SD-86= 0 SD-88= NUMBER OF SPECIES OCCURRENCE	139.1 PECATONICA R 182.4 PECATONICA R -MIFFLIN 30.5 RICHLAND CR 1.8E TWIN GROVE BR 1.3 BUCKSKIN SCHOOL CR 30.2 E BR PECATONICA R 40.3 E BR PECATONICA R 53.4 E BR PECATONICA R 58.3 E BR PECATONICA R 59.4 E BR 9.6 MUD BR 3.7 MUD BR 3.7 MUD BR 3.7 MUD BR 3.7 MUD BR 3.7 MUD BR 4.0 DBR 5.3 DOUGHERTY CR 3.3 MUD BR 3.7 MUD BR 5.3 DOUGHERTY CR 3.3 MUD BR 3.7 MUD BR 5.3 DOUGHERTY CR 3.3 MUD BR 5.4 E SAWMILL CR 1.3 SAWMILL CR 1.3 SAWMILL CR 1.3 SAWMILL CR 1.0 UN CR 9 GORDON CR 6.3 CONLEY LEWIS CR 1.2 AMES BR 4 OTTER CR 5.1 BONNER BR 9.9 MINERAL POINT BR 13.7 MINERAL POINT BR 3.3 SUDAN BR .4 PEDLER CR 1.5 JONES BR S WITH 1-98 FISH = 20 NUMBER OF FISH = 11.1 (ESTIMATE) NUMBER OF STATIONS WITH A " " 0 SD-23-33= 0 SD-40= 0 SD 0 SD-75= 0 SD-76= 0 0 SD-89= 0 SD-94= 0	2 2 46 5 $6/27/60$ 2N 3E12SESE 2 11 46 5 $8/15/62$ 5N 1E27SESE 2 61 5 $11/28/65$ 1N 8E 7SENE 2 61 5 $10/20/64$ 1N 8E29NWE 2 61 5 $7/5/65$ 2N 7E 5SWS 2 44 46 5 $6/30/60$ 4N 5E26SESE 2 27 46 $6/30/60$ 4N 5E 4SENE 2 61 5 $10/15/64$ 5N 5E 4NWNW 2 3 61 5 $8/1/69$ 6N 5E22 SE 2 3 46 $6/30/60$ 2N 5E 3SESW 2 61 5 $10/7/65$ 3N 5E32 NE 2 61 5 $10/7/65$ 3N 5E32 SE 2 61 5 $10/7/64$ 3N 6E19NWSE 2 61 5 $10/7/64$ 3N 5E20NWNW 2 24 46 $6/29/60$ 3N 5E22 SW 2 61 5 $10/7/64$ 3N 5E20NWW 2 24 46 $6/29/60$ 3N 5E 8SENE 2 61 5 $10/7/64$ 3N 5E 2NWNW 2 5 46 $6/28/60$ 4N 4E33SESE 2 61 5 $10/7/64$ 4N 5E 2NWNW 2 5 46 $6/28/60$ 4N 4E34SWNE 2 61 5 $10/7/64$ 4N 5E 2NWS 2 61 5 $10/7/64$ 2N 2E 2SWS 2 61 5 $10/7/64$ 2N 2E 2SWS 2 61 5 $10/7/64$ 2N 2E 2NWS 2 61 5 $10/7/64$ 3N 5E 2NESE 2 61 5 $10/7/60$ 2N 3E 11SESE 2 2 46 $6/27/60$ 2N 4E 6SENW 2 3 46 5 $8/15/62$ 4N 2E10 NE 2 3 46 5 $8/15/62$ 4N 2E10 NE 2 1 46 $8/9/62$ 5N 2E36SWE 2 4 46 $8/14/62$ 5N 2E215WNE 2 4 46 $8/14/62$ 5N 2E215WNE 2 4 5 $7/11/62$ 4N 1E23SWSE 3 5TATIONS WITH 99 0R MORE FISH = 0 7 = 11 0 -45,46= 19 SD-50= 0 SD-55,56= 0 SD-77= 0 SD-78= 0 SD-80= 0 SD-98= 0 SD-99= 0 SD-36= 0	325333222333333333333333333333333333333
TOTAL P	JUMBER OF SPECIES OCCURRENCE:	5 31		

FIGURE 6. Sample listing for a species using the Cobol program (listing method B, Figure 3, used here).

MINOR=223SELECTION=223	SOURCE=NOT 40 81	94 95 99 MILE ON	PAGE 50
A86006	NUMBER OF STATIONS PERCENT C	IF TOTAL STATIONS	DATE RUN 11/09/83
121 BROWN TROUT	1	2.56	
KO1 CENTRAL MUDMINNOW	4	10.26	
MO5 STONEROLLERS	13	33.33	
MOG CENTRAL STONEROLLER	19	48.72	
MO7 LARGESCALE STONEROLLER	4	10.26	
M12 COMMON CARP	5	12.82	
M14 BRASSY MINNUW	2	53 85	
	1	2.56	
M20 COMMON SUINED	28	71.79	
M20 BIGMOUTH SHINER	5	12.82	
M35 ROSYFACE SHINER	17	43.59	
M36 SPOTFIN SHINER	16	41.03	
M37 SAND SHINER	14	35.90	
M41 SUCKERMOUTH MINNOW	8	20.51	
M43 SOUTHERN REDBELLY DACE	18	46.15	
M45 BLUNTNOSE MINNOW	29	74.36	
M46 FATHEAD MINNOW	6	15.38	
M48 BLACKNOSE DACE	2	0.10	
M50 CREEK CHUB	21	2.56	
M/6 CUMMUN SHINER & RUSTFACE SHINER	1	2.56	
		2.56	
NOG OUTLEBACK	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	
N21 GOLDEN REDHORSE	8	20.51	
N22 SHORTHEAD REDHORSE	13	2 56	
DOB CHANNEL CATFISH	· 5	12.80	
COO BLACKSTDIDE TODMINNOW	1	2 56	
101 BDOOK STICKLEBACK	12	30.77	
WOA ROCK BASS	. 5	12.82	
WO5 GREEN SUNFISH	6	15.38	
WOB ORANGESPOTTED SUNFISH	5	12.82	
WO9 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	33.33 70 AQ	
	5	12.82	
X14 DANDED DARTER	3	7.69	
X18 BLACKSIDE DARTER	7	17.95	
X 19 SLENDERHEAD DARTER	4	10.26	
X22 WALLEYE	1	2.56	
ZO1 MOTTLED SCULPIN	7	17.95	
TOTAL NUMBER OF SPECIES OC	URRENCES 441		
# STATIONS/SD: SD-11= 0 SD-14,16= 0 SD-15, SD-61= 158 SD-66= 0 SI	7,19= 0 SD-23-33= 0 SD-40= -72= 0 SD-75= 0 SD-76=	O SD-45,46= 283 SD-50= O SD-77= O SD-78=	0 SD-55,56= 0 0 SD-80= 0
SD-83= O SD-86= O SI	-88= 0 SD-89= 0 SD-94=	O SD-98= O SD-99=	0 SD-36= 0
TOTAL NUMBER OF SPECIES OC	URRENCES 441		
TOTAL NUMBER OF STATIONS			
(WITH MILE RULE) 39			
(WITHOUT MILE RULE) 42		FIGURE 7. Sample summary re	eport for species listing
TOTAL NUMBER OF SPECIES 45		shown in Figure 6.	
IUIAL NUMBER OF HIDRIDS			

NOV 23 SEQ.	, 1983 FISH MAS JAR WTORDE	STERFILE ERMILEAGES	N	MILE OFF PAGE 1 STATION LOCATION
BASIN	MBM 1 2/7	3/8 4/9 5/10	6/11 MILE STREAM OR LAKE NAME S	SD G EFDATE TWNRNGSECQTQTCO
2 222	1N 10E 2	27 SW 54	+ SUGAR R -OXBOW 4	16 5 8/ 0/63 1N10E27NWSW54
	SP=04 HY=00 UNSP=00 FISH	1 M2O + 005 + SO2	+ W08 +	
2 222	1434:8R 156.9L .7R	6.9R	2.3 E FORK RACCOON CR 6	31 5 12/12/65 1N12E31NWSE54
	SP=13 HY=00 UNSP=02 FISH	H MO4 + MO5 + M14 NO9 + UO1 + X10	+ M28 + M29 + M41 + M43 + M45 + M / + X12 + X14 + X18 +	150 +
2 222	1434.8R 156.9L .7R	6.9R	2.4 E FORK RACCOON CR 1	11 2 06 5/15/74 1N12E31SWNE54
	SP=15 HY=01 UNSP=01 FISH	AO5 4 I21 10 LO2 M50 2 NO9 28 W05	6 LO7 1 MO5 6 M12 1 M28 1 M29 1 M 3 W09 1 X10 11 X12 25 X14 2 701 6	145 13
2 222	1434.8R 156.9L .7R	6.9R 2.7R	1.5 UN CR (CHAMBERLIN SPRINGS) 7	71 5 10/ 5/77 1N12F29SWNW54
	SP=08 HY=00 UNSP=00 FISH	1 MOG 1 M29 27 M43	10 M48 29 M50 99 N09 3 U01 5 X12 11	
2 222	1434.8R 156.9L .7R	6.9R 2.7R	3.8 UN CR 1	11 3 06 5/15/74 1N12F21NWNW54
	SP=07 HY=00 UNSP=01 FISH	1 MO5 99 M43 19 M46	4 M48 75 M50 53 N09 30 U01 8 X12 2	
2 222	1434.8R 156.9L .7R	6.9R	3.2 E FORK RACCOON CR 1	11 2 05 11/ 5/75 1N12E31NENW54
	SP=17 HY=00 UNSP=01 FISH	A05 2 K01 6 L01	2 M05 33 M28 2 M45 11 M46 3 M48 20 M	M50 16 (006 030 0 40)
		NO9 47 W05 10 W09	6 X07 1 X10 30 X12 25 X14 2 X18 10 Z	201 27 (1 49 3 0001) (ET F1 G2 H5 I2) (D3 FT K4 M2 D1)
2 222	1434.8R 156.9L .7R	6.9R	3.3 E FORK RACCOON CR 6	31 5 6/10/65 1N12E31NENW54
	SP=07 HY=00 UNSP=01 FISH	I MO5 + M28 + M39	+ M43 + M45 + M50 + N09 + X10 +	
2 222	1434.8R 156.9L .7R	6.9R	7.8 E FORK RACCOON CR 1	1 2 06 5/15/74 1N11E12SESW54
	SP=16 HY=00 UNSP=01 FISH	I I21 2 KO1 2 MO5 NO9 99 UO1 99 WO5	99 M09 1 M43 99 M45 99 M46 5 M48 79 M 5 W08 1 X10 99 X11 46 X12 61 Z01 2	150 99
2 222	1434.8R 156.9L .7R		10.7 RACCOON CR 1	1 2 06 7/ 0/74 1N11E35SENW54
	SP=19 HY=00 UNSP=01 FISH	LO2 8 M05 15 M12 N09 11 D05 1 D06 X14 4 X18 4	7 M19 6 M28 32 M36 27 M45 54 M46 6 M 13 D10 2 UO1 2 WO4 2 WO5 2 WO6 1 X	150 3 (12 3
2 222	1434.8R 156.9L .7R		10.7 RACCOON CR 6	1 5 6/10/65 1N11E35SENW54
	SP=12 HY=00 UNSP=00 FISH	I KO1 + LO2 1 M39 WO5 + X12 + X18	+ M45 + NO9 + 005 + 006 + SO2 + U +	JO1 +

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

30

FIGURE 9. Sample page from the Master Stream and Lake File.

NOV 29, 19		STREAM & LAKE FILE - MASTER									PAGE 1					
BASINS Maj min	MB. MI.	1	- 0 F 2	RDER 3	MILE 4/8	AGES 5/9	5 <u></u> 6/10	7/11	MI OR Acres	STREAM OR LAKE NAME	D WL C TS	TWN	RNG	DCAT:	ION QTQT6	4C0
2 222									17	GOOSE POND	0	6N	8E	13 1	NENE	13
62640 2 222									33	L HARRIETT	0	5N	9E	91	NWNW	13
62650 2 222									10	MORSE POND	0	6N	8E	3 5	SESW	13
62660 2 222									12	MORTENSUN POND	0	5N	9E	26 1	NWSE	13
62670											0	1.1	105	07 N	NWSW	54
62680									-		•			21 1		54
2 222 62690									8	VERUNA GRAVEL PII #12 (EAST	0	6N	8£	22 \$	SENW	13
2 222 62700	1434.8R	156.9L	. 7R						11	RACCOON CR	2	46N	1E	22		80
2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	. 7R	6.9R					7	E FORK RACCOON CR	2	46N	1E	8		80
2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	. 7R	6.9R	1.4					E FORK RACCOON CR WI-IL BD	6	1N	12E	31 9	SESW	54
2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	. 7R	6.9R	2.7R				4	UN CR (31-3,CHAMBERLIN SPR.	2	1N	12E	31 5	SWNE	54
62730 2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	. 7R	9.5						RACCOON CR WIS-ILL BD	6	1N	11E	35 5	SESE	54
62740 2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	. 7R	11.4					•	DAM-RACCOON CR-MILLPOND		1N	11E	34 N	NENE	54
62750	1424 90	156 01	70	11 7D					2		•	4 6 1	445	07.0	CWCE	EA
62760	1434.08	156.91	. / K	11.7K					3		2			21 3	3W3E	54
2 222 62770	1434.8R	156.9L	. 7R	11.7R	. 3R				3	UN CR	2	1N	11E	27 1	NWSE	54
2 222 62780	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R						76	SUGAR R	2	28N	11E	11		80
2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	10.7						SUGAR R WIS-ILL BD	6	1N	10E	36 5	SESW	54
2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	10.8L					9	GREEN DRAINAGE SYSTEM	2	1N	10E	36 5	SESW	54
62800 2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	10.8L	6.4R				1	UN CR	2	1N	9E	25 9	SENE	54
62810 2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	11.2R					3	UN DITCH	2	1N	10E	36 N	VWSW	54
62820 2 222	1434.8R	156.91	9.2R	11.2R	. 7R				1		2	1N	10F	36 1		54
62830	1434 90	150.00	0.00	11 70							-		105	25 .	PENE	EA
62840	1434.0K	150.91	9.2K	11.78					2	UN DITCH	2	HN	IUE	35 3	SENE	54
2 222 62850	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	16.0L					6	UN DITCH	2	1N	10E	28 N	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	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	18.8L	. 5L				1	UN DITCH	2	1N	10E	20 5	SWNW	54
2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	19.8R					13	TAYLOR CR	2	1N	10E	18 5	SESE	54
62880 2 222	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	19.8R	1.8R				10	WILLOW CR (NORTH)	2	1N	10E	7 N	NESW	54
62890 2 222 62900	1434.8R	156.9L	9.2R	19.8R	1.8R	6.7R			4	UN CR	2	1N	10E	11 5	SWNE	54

APPENDIX B. Distribution Maps For All Species Collected During 1974-83.






























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INDEX TO MAPS

Map No.

Map No.

Map No.

Alewife 3 Bass
Largemouth 59
Rock 54
Smallmouth 58
White 59
Bloater
Bluegill
Bullhead
Black
Brown
Yellow 46
Carp, Common 19
Catfish, Channel 48
Chub
Creek
Hornyhead $\dots 21$
Lake
Chubsucker Lake 40
Cisco or Lake Herring 4
Croppio Block 60
Dace 95
Blacknose
Finescale
Longnose
Northern
redbelly31
Pearl
Redside 17
Southern
redbelly
Darter
Blackside 66

Fantail 62
Iowa
Johnny
Goldfish
Killifish, Banded
Lamprev
American Brook 1
Sea 2
Lognerch 65
Madtom Tadpole 50
Minnow
Diuntnogo 99
Drugger 90
Drassy
Mudminnow,
Perch, Yellow64
Pickerel, Grass 12
Pike, Northern 13
Pumpkinseed56
Redhorse
Golden 42
Greater44
Shorthead43
Silver 41
Salmon
Chinook 6
Coho 6
Pink 5
Sculpin
Mottled68
Slimy
Shad. Gizzard 3

Shiner
Blackchin 25
Blacknose
Common
Emerald
Golden
Mimic
Rosvface
Sand 29
Spotfin 28
Spottail 27
Striped 23
Smelt Rainbow 10
Stickleback
Brook 52
Ninespine 53
Stonecat 49
Stoneroller
Central 15
Largescale 16
Unspecified 14
Sucker
Northorn hog 10
White 20
Sunfish Croop 55
Trout
Droch 0
Brook
Brown 8
Raindow 7
1 rout-perch
walleye
wnitelish, Lake 4

METRIC-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-METRIC CONVERSIONS

 $1 \text{ km} = 0.6214 \text{ mile} \\ 1 \text{ km}^2 = 0.3861 \text{ miles}^2 \\ 1 \text{ ha} = 2.47 \text{ acres} \\ 1 \text{ cm} = 0.3937 \text{ inches} (0.328 \text{ ft}) \\ 1 \text{ m}^3 = 35.21^3 \\ 1 \text{ ft} = 30.48 \text{ cm} \\ 1 \text{ mile} = 1.609 \text{ km} \\ \end{cases}$

1 acre = 0.4047 ha

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