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Wisconsin Lakes



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Preface

This booklet is a public reference for Wisconsin lakes. It provides information on the physical attributes of lakes such as the size, depth, type of public access, availability of lake maps, the relative abundance of fish species, exotic plants and animals and information about fish consumption advisories.

Observations and data collected in the 1950s and 1960s by Department of Natural Resources field staff form the base of information for this publication. Continual field work and input from staff and the public over the years provide updates on changing conditions of some, but not all lakes listed herein.

This publication will be updated periodically, to reflect the most current information available on Wisconsin's lakes. Please notify the DNR field station nearest you (refer to the back cover) if you are aware of any omissions, errors, or changes that require attention in the next edition of *Wisconsin Lakes*.

Useful Lake Web Addresses

Today's access to the most current and extensive datasets and documents is on the World Wide Web.

Wisconsin's State Portal - <http://www.wisconsin.gov/>

DNR's Home Page - <http://dnr.wi.gov/>

Wisconsin's Lakes Information Source
(Wisconsin Association of Lakes)

<http://www.wisconsinlakes.org/>

Lakes

Lakes Partnership in the DNR, UW-Ext., Self Help Lakes and WI Lakes book.

<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/fhp/lakes/>

<http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/>

<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/fhp/lakes/selfhelp/>

<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/fhp/lakes/lakeinfo.htm#lakebook>

Boating Safety -

<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/es/enforcement/safety/boatsaf.htm>

Dam Safety - <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/dams/>

Fish Wisconsin - <http://www.fishingwisconsin.org>

Lake Michigan - <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/fhp/fish/lakemich/>

Rivers - <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/fhp/rivers/>

Shorelands - <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/shore/title.htm>

Watersheds - <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/>

Waterway Permits - <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/fhp/waterway/>

Wetlands - <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/fhp/wetlands/>

Wisconsin Tourism - <http://www.travelwisconsin.com/>

National Lake Information

(North American Lake Management Society) - <http://www.nalms.org/>

Lake Variability and Descriptions

Each lake has qualities which make it unique, much like people with distinct personalities. Lakes vary based on physical characteristics, such as size, depth, configuration, chemical characteristics (such as soft versus hard water), water clarity, or the types of plant and animal life present. For example, hard water lakes have higher levels of dissolved minerals such as calcium, iron and magnesium than soft water lakes. Some lakes, especially those near acidic wetlands like bogs, are stained with tannic acid that leaches from surrounding vegetation. The water in these “tannin lakes” may range in color from a dark brown “coffee” color to light brown.

Natural lakes in Wisconsin frequently are classified by the source of water supply. Based on water source and outflows, four categories of lakes have been identified in this publication:

1. Drainage lakes - These lakes have both an inlet and outlet where the main water source is stream drainage. Most major rivers in Wisconsin have drainage lakes along their course. Drainage lakes owing one-half of their maximum depth to a dam are considered to be artificial lakes or impoundments.

2. Seepage lakes - These lakes do not have an inlet or an outlet, and only occasionally overflow. As landlocked waterbodies, the principal source of water is precipitation or runoff, supplemented by groundwater from the immediate drainage area. Since seepage lakes commonly reflect groundwater levels and rainfall patterns, water levels may fluctuate seasonally. Seepage lakes are the most common lake type in Wisconsin.

3. Spring lakes - These lakes have no inlet, but do have an outlet. The primary source of water for spring lakes is groundwater flowing into the bottom of the lake from inside and outside the immediate surface drainage area. Spring lakes are the headwaters of many streams and are a fairly common type of lake in northern Wisconsin.

4. Drained lakes - These lakes have no inlet, but like spring lakes, have a continuously flowing outlet. Drained lakes are not groundwater-fed. Their primary source of water is from precipitation and direct drainage from the surrounding land. Frequently, the water levels in drained lakes will fluctuate depending on the supply of water. Under severe conditions, the outlets from drained lakes may become intermittent. Drained lakes are the least common lake type found in Wisconsin.

Artificial Lakes

Artificial lakes are human-made bodies of water referred to as impoundments. In this publication, a lake is considered an impoundment if one-half or more of its maximum depth results from a dam or other type of control structure. An impoundment is considered a drainage lake since it has an inlet and outlet with its principal water source coming from stream drainage. Approximately 13 percent of Wisconsin's lakes fit this definition.

Lake Type Characterizations

The water quality of a lake and species of fish present are significantly influenced by the lake type. For example, drainage lakes support fish populations which are not necessarily identical to the streams connected to them. Drainage lakes, particularly impoundments, usually have higher nutrient levels than many natural seepage or spring lakes.

In contrast to drainage lakes, landlocked seepage lakes are not influenced by streams. Consequently, seepage lakes frequently have a less diverse fishery. Seepage lakes also have a smaller drainage area, which may help to account for lower nutrient levels.

About the Contents of this Publication

This booklet contains information on all named lakes in Wisconsin and all unnamed lakes of more than 20 acres. The lakes are listed alphabetically by county. The following notes may help you use this publication.

Lake Name - The official name is listed according to "Wisconsin Geographical Names" and as shown on U.S. Geological Survey 7¹/₂ minute quadrangle maps. Many lakes also have a different local name, which is listed in parenthesis after the official name. An asterisk (*) following the lake name indicates that the lake is a border lake and is counted for total number of lakes and acreage in another county.

Surface Area - This column provides information on the lake size of a lake in acres of open water. For lakes that span state lines total acreage is given in the column under surface area and the Wisconsin acreage is listed in parenthesis after the lake name. The area below the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), which is legally the lake's bed, may be a different size.

Maximum Depth - The maximum depth in feet is recorded at the deepest point in a lake. All lakes in this publication should have a maximum depth listed.

Mean Depth - The mean depth in feet is an average determined from the lake volume and area. Not all lakes have a mean depth listed, only those with completed lake survey maps.

Public Access - Detailed access information is available for most counties in the state. Many public fishing piers are now wheelchair-accessible. For information on specific access sites, contact your nearest DNR office. Each office has a copy of *Fishing and Boating Access for Everyone*. Copies of individual location maps with descriptions of the amenities available at that site can be provided to you. In the column titled "Public Access," the following abbreviations describe existing access where information is available:

- BR Boat Ramp. These are sites with a defined public boat launching facility which may or may not have parking.
- BF Barrier-free Boat Ramp. These sites have a boarding dock or means of wheelchair access to boats.
- P Barrier-free Pier. These piers were designed to accommodate wheelchairs.
- T Walk in Trail. These access sites are partially developed, excluding a boat ramp, and are entirely within public lands.
- R Roadside. These sites do not include any access developments. Public roads with a marked right-of-way extending to the water provide a limited degree of access.
- W Wilderness in Public Ownership. A lake is in a wilderness area if there are no roads or buildings within 200 feet of the waterbody. Wilderness lakes have no defined walk-in trail to the water.
- BW Barrier-free Wilderness Access. These site have a firm surface to gain access to the water, but no special piers or ramps.
- NW Navigable Water. Navigable access is provided by the presence of an inlet or outlet stream which furnishes adequate boat access to a lake. A small stream not large enough to float a boat does not provide effective navigable access.

A few counties do not have detailed access information. For those waters marked with an "x," some type of access, other than navigable water access, is available. Regulations governing boat usage are effective on certain lakes and are posted at the public access sites.

Map - If a lake survey map showing the contour depths in a lake is available, an "X" appears in the column called "Map." Nearly one fourth of all the named lakes in the state have been mapped. Lake survey maps provide valuable information for lake property owners and anglers who wish to know more about the lake depths.

Lake Type - The four lake types identified in this publication are defined on page one. The following abbreviations describe the category of lake type:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| DG = Drainage lake | SE = Seepage lake |
| SP = Spring lake | DN = Drained lake |

Species of fish - The relative abundance of various game fish species including muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, panfish, trout, catfish and sturgeon is listed. Abundance of a fish species is coded using the following symbols:

A = Abundant C = Common P = Present

The absence of any symbol means that a fish species is not present.

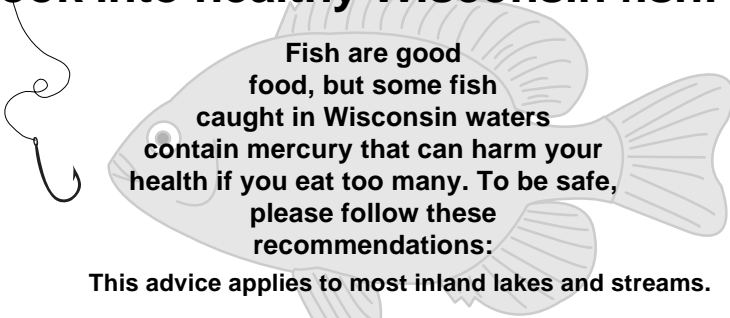
Some recent exotic species -

E = Eurasian Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)
It is an aquatic plant.

Z = Zebra Mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*).

For more information on exotic species, refer to page 179.

Hook into healthy Wisconsin fish!



Women of childbearing years, nursing mothers and all children under 15 may eat:

- 1 meal per week of bluegill, sunfish, black crappie, white crappie, yellow perch or bullheads, **Do not eat Muskies!**, AND
- 1 meal per month of walleye, northern pike, smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, channel catfish, flathead catfish, white sucker, drum, burbot, sauger, sturgeon, carp, white bass, rock bass or other species.

Men, and women beyond their childbearing years may eat:

- unlimited amounts of bluegill, sunfish, black crappie, white crappie, yellow perch, or bullheads, AND
- 1 meal per week of northern pike, smallmouth and largemouth bass, channel and flathead catfish, walleye or other species.

Some waters contain fish with PCBs and higher mercury levels that pose a larger health concern. For more information, call your local DNR office, your local health department, or visit the web: <http://www.fishingwisconsin.org>

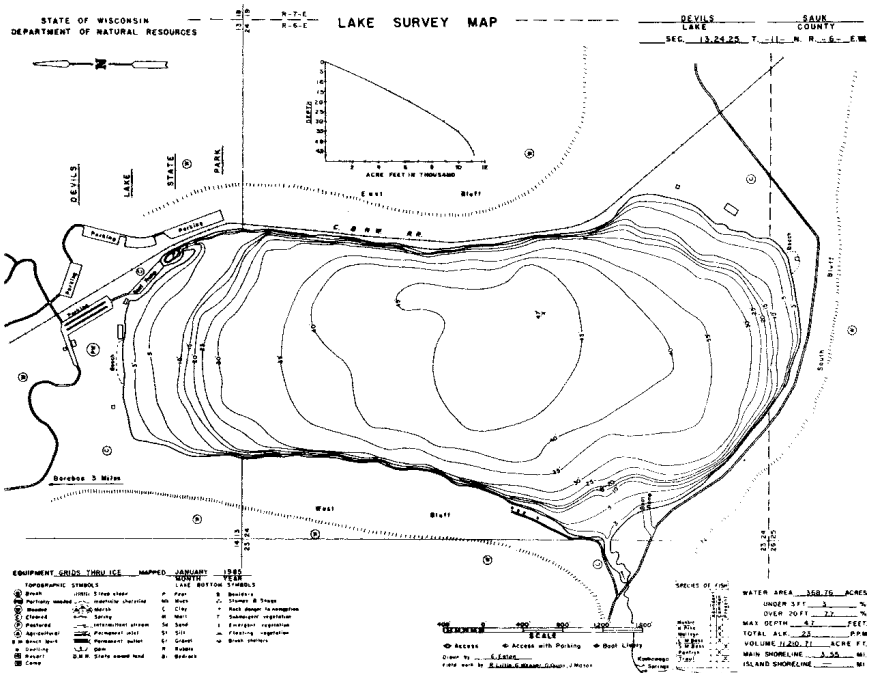
Map Information

Frequently, people need help finding a particular lake. There are a number of maps available with varying levels of detail.

Although the DNR has some lake maps available at Madison and district offices, the DNR does not routinely print or stock lake maps for public distribution. Some are on the Web at http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/fhp/lakes/lakemaps/LKmaps_a.htm. If you wish to inquire about the availability of maps from the DNR, you may call (608) 266-2621. A more complete set of maps are available and can be purchased for about \$2.00 each, plus tax and handling charges, from:

The Clarkson Map Company
 1225 Delanglade Street
 Box 218
 Kaukauna, WI 54130
 Phone: 920-766-3000

Figure 1 shows the level of detail contained in a lake survey map.



Fishing Hot Spots is another source of lake maps. The company has a series of books which detail lakes and rivers by geographic boundaries. The company also has lake contour maps marked with fishing spots for individual lakes or chains of lakes. Fishing Hot Spots provides a catalog of directories and maps along with detailed reports on many Wisconsin lakes. To obtain information on these lake maps, books or reports contact:

Fishing Hot Spots
P.O. Box 1167
Rhineland, WI 54501
Phone 1-800-338-5957

The official state map, published by the Department of Transportation, shows lakes of about 100 acres and larger and locates federal, state and county highways. More detailed individual county maps are also published by the Department of Transportation. These 18" x 24" maps (on the scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile) show all Wisconsin highways including town roads. The majority of all the lakes in Wisconsin, even the smaller lakes, are shown on these county maps.

Official state maps or county maps are available from:

The Department of Transportation
Division of Highways, Document Map Sales
3617 Peirstorff Street
Madison, WI 53707
Phone: 608-246-3265

Prices for the county maps (based on 2001 prices) are \$1.20 each. Smaller maps (8 1/2" x 11" on a scale of approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1 mile) are available for \$0.50 each or \$5.50 for a booklet of all 72 Wisconsin counties. The official State of Wisconsin highway map is free.

The most detailed maps available are the U.S. Geological Survey 7 1/2 minute quadrangle maps. These maps show the location of all lakes in the state, even those less than one acre in size, the boat access sites, and all roads down to trail size.

The 7 1/2 minute quadrangle maps can be ordered from:

Wisconsin Geological & Natural History Survey
3817 Mineral Point Road
Madison, WI 53705
Phone: 608-263-7389

Prices for these quadrangle maps are approximately \$4.75 each, plus tax.

Topographic maps of the entire state are included in a book titled "Wisconsin Atlas and Gazetteer." Although on a somewhat smaller scale than the individual topographic maps, the maps in this book do provide an excellent level of detail for the back roads and lakes in Wisconsin. "Wisconsin Atlas and Gazetteer" can be ordered from:

DeLorme Mapping Company
P. O. Box 298
Yarmouth, Maine 04096
Phone: 207-846-7000

The 2001 price for the book was \$19.95 plus \$5.00 shipping. This book is also available at many local bookstores and sporting good shops.

Milwaukee Map Service has detailed road maps divided by four regions: northwestern, southwestern, northeastern and southeastern. Besides the names of all the town roads in Wisconsin, these maps show the location of most of the lakes in the state.

These four regional road maps can be ordered from:

Milwaukee Map Service, Inc.
959 N. Mayfair Rd.
Milwaukee, WI 53226
Phone: 414-774-1300

The 2001 prices for these maps were SW; \$5.95, NW, NE, or SE; \$9.95 each or \$35.80 plus tax and shipping for the entire state. The Milwaukee Map Service also has additional maps available, such as individual county maps, county plat books, aerial photos or navigational charts.

CD MAP-IT has developed a CD-ROM with an estimated 1,000 WI lake maps. Search lakes by lake name, county, fish types, and public access types. Print your own lake maps, export to other software, never lose the original. Requirements of Microsoft Windows (R) 3.1 or NT is all you need with a CD-ROM drive. Available on Separate CDs.

Please contact CDMAP-IT for pricing information:

phone: 1-800-628-8577 or 920-730-8691
FAX: 920-730-8616
e-mail: DeanTande@AOL.com

Sportsman's Connection has fishing maps available and fishing information. The Wisconsin Muskie Fishing Map Guide and Wisconsin Fishing Map Pro on a CD.

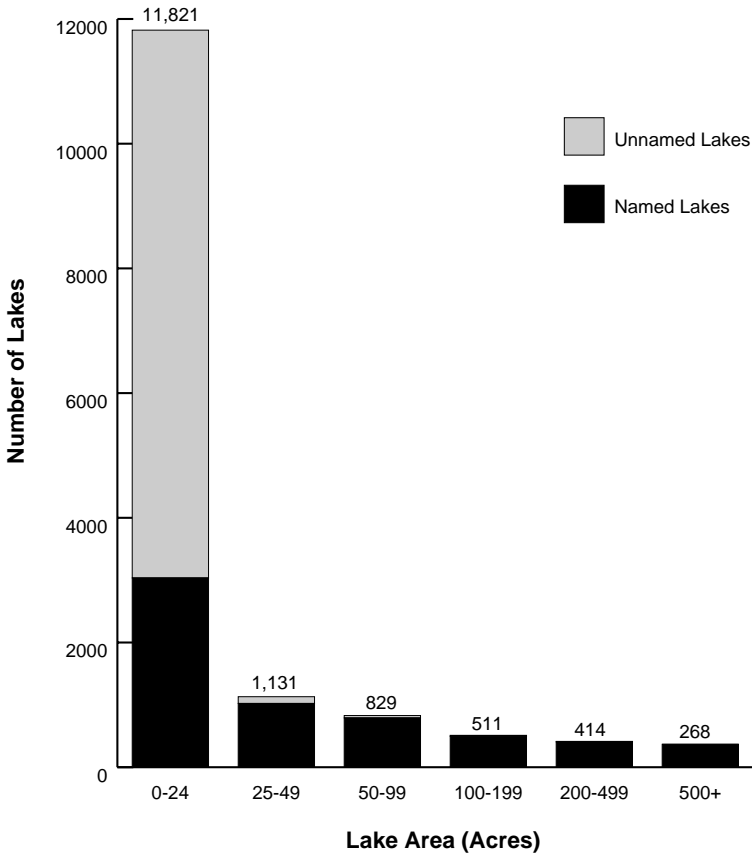
phone: 1-800-777-7461
1423 North Eight Street, Superior, WI 54880

General Facts about Wisconsin Lakes

Wisconsin is a state rich in lakes. It's approximately 15,000 lakes range in size from small one-and two-acre spring ponds to 137,708-acre Lake Winnebago. Due to variations in chemical and biological composition, physical characteristics, and diversity of origin, each lake should be considered unique.

Of the 15,081 documented lakes in Wisconsin, only about 40 percent have actually been named. The majority of the unnamed lakes are very small, less than 10 acres. Most lakes are in the northern and eastern parts of the state dotting the path of the glaciers. The unglaciated region, or Driftless Area, of southwestern Wisconsin has very few lakes by comparison.

About 3,620 of the state's lakes are larger than 20 acres, constituting more than 93 percent of the surface area of Wisconsin's inland lakes. The total inland lake surface acreage in the state approaches one million acres. Figure 2 shows the relative percent of lakes in different size categories in Wisconsin.



The depth of Wisconsin's *natural* inland lakes also varies a great deal, ranging from a few feet to a maximum depth of 236 feet in Green Lake (Big Green) in Green Lake County.

In addition to the inland lakes, portions of Lakes Michigan and Superior lie within Wisconsin's boundaries. These Great Lakes are two of the largest freshwater bodies in the world, and they add nearly 6.5 million acres of water to Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Lakes Roundup

County with the most lakes - Vilas: 1,318

Counties with the fewest named lakes - Brown and Outagamie: 4

Five Lakes with the largest surface area in Wisconsin:

Lake Winnebago, Winnebago County:	137,708	acres
Petenwell Lake, Juneau County:	23,040	acres
Chippewa Lake (Chippewa Flowage), Sawyer County:	15,300	acres
Poygan Lake, Winnebago County:	14,102	acres
Castle Rock Flowage, Juneau County:	13,955	acres

Five Deepest Named Lakes in Wisconsin:

Lake Wazee, Jackson County	350	feet
Green Lake (Big Green), Green Lake County:	236	feet
Redgranite Quarry, Waushara County:	163	feet
Lake Geneva, Walworth County:	135	feet
Lohrville Quarry, Waushara County:	120	feet

Five Most Common Lake Names in Wisconsin:

Mud Lake:	116 lakes
Bass Lake:	82 lakes
Long Lake:	59 lakes
Spring Lake:	45 lakes
Lost Lake:	42 lakes

Lake with the Largest Volume in Wisconsin:

Lake Winnebago, Winnebago County - 696 billion gallons (based on an average depth of 15.5 feet)

Largest man-made lake in Wisconsin:

Petenwell Lake, Juneau County - 23,040 acres (36 square miles)

Lake with the most shoreline:

Lake Winnebago, Winnebago County - 85 miles

State Hook and Line Records for Game Fish:

Species	Lake, County	Weight	Year Caught
Largemouth bass	Lake Ripley, Jefferson County	(11 lbs. 3 oz.)	1940
Smallmouth bass	Indian Lake, Oneida County	(9 lbs. 1 oz.)	1950
Rock bass	Shadow Lake, Waupaca County	(2 lbs. 15 oz.)	1990
White bass	Okauchee Lake, Waukesha County	(4 lbs. 6 oz.)	1977
Bluegill	Green Bay, Brown County	(2 lbs. 9.8 oz.)	1995
Cisco	Green Lake, Green Lake County	(4 lbs. 10.5 oz.)	1969
Black crappie	Gile Flowage, Iron County	(4 lbs. 8 oz.)	1967
White crappie	Cranberry Marsh, Monroe County	(3 lbs. 13.1 oz.)	2003
Muskellunge	Lake Chippewa, Sawyer County	(69 lbs. 11 oz.)	1949
Northern Pike	Lake Puckaway, Green Lake County	(38 lbs. 0 oz.)	1952
Yellow Perch	Lake Winnebago, Winnebago County	(3 lbs. 4 oz.)	1954
Sauger	Lake Wisconsin, Columbia County	(5 lbs. 13 oz.)	1988
Sturgeon	Yellow Lake, Burnett County	(170 lbs. 10 oz.)	1979
Sunfish	Wind Lake, Racine County	(1 lbs. 9 oz.)	1967
Walleye	High Lake, Vilas County	(18 lbs. 0 oz.)	1933
Brook Trout (inland)	Prairie River, Lincoln County	(9 lbs. 15 oz.)	1944
Brook Trout (outlying)	Lake Michigan, Ozaukee County	(10 lbs. 1 oz.)	1999
Brown Trout (inland)	Lake Geneva, Walworth County	(18 lbs. 6 oz.)	1984
Brown Trout (outlying)	Lake Michigan, Kewaunee County	(36 lbs. 8.9 oz.)	2004
Lake Trout (inland)	Big Green, Green Lake County	(35 lbs. 4 oz.)	1957
Lake Trout (outlying)	Lake Superior, Bayfield County	(47 lbs. 0 oz.)	1946
Rainbow Trout	Lake Michigan, Kewaunee County	(27 lbs. 2 oz.)	1997
Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan, Milwaukee County	(26 lbs. 1.9 oz.)	1999
Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan, Door County	(44 lbs. 15 oz.)	1994

For a complete and updated list of Wisconsin angling records look on the Web at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/fhp/fish/record/3brecord.htm> or contact the DNR at (608) 267-9426.

Great Lakes Facts

	Lake Superior	Lake Michigan
Elevation (feet)**	600	577
Length (miles)*	350	307
Width (miles)*	160	118
Average Depth ^a (feet)**	483	279
Maximum Depth ^a (feet)**	1,330	923
Volume ^a (cu. miles)*	2,900	1,180
Area:		
Water Area (sq. mi.)*	31,700	22,300
Land Drainage Area (sq. mi.)*	49,300	45,600
Total Area (sq. mi.)*	81,000	67,900
Shoreline Length (miles)*	2,726	1,638
Residence Time ^b (years)**	191	99

Notes:

^a Measured at low water datum.

^b Residence time is the amount of time required to completely replace the lake's current volume of water with an equal volume of "new" water.

Sources:

* Coordinating Committee on Great Lakes Basic Hydraulic and Hydrologic Data, COORDINATED GREAT LAKES PHYSICAL DATA. May, 1977.

** EXTENSION BULLETINS E-1866-70, Michigan Sea Grant College Program, Cooperative Extension Service, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, 1985.

Lake Protection

Wisconsin's lakes are watery jewels that add much to the diversity of our landscape and provide unique opportunities for outdoor recreation. Shoreline lots are popular and prized as homesites, but lakes are fragile, and increasing use and shoreline development can strain ecosystems by increasing sediments and nutrients to them causing many problems.

The major problems associated with lakes are: eutrophication, when increased nutrients in the water lead to algae blooms and nuisance weeds; sedimentation; and contamination caused by the addition of harmful chemicals. These problems can be avoided or reduced through proper lake and watershed management.

Citizens can play a key role in preventing the deterioration of lakes by supporting proper watershed management, protection of shorelines, and control of water uses.

All land activities, especially home and business building, road construction, logging and farming, have the potential to increase erosion and harm lakes. However, with proper precautions, land owners can decrease soil erosion from these activities and thus minimize damage.

Lake property owners can advocate both temporary and permanent stormwater controls on land subdivisions, commercial development, and construction activity. Efforts such as these can protect shorelands from overuse and help maintain natural shorelines that act as buffers, intercepting soil and nutrients headed for a lake.

The level of motor boat traffic can influence the quality of other water-based recreation sports and also the water quality of a lake. Lake property owners can do their part by determining relevant town ordinances which regulate motor boat use. Boating regulations also help preserve the natural solitude of a lake.

***The Lake List* — People Who Care about Lakes**

Wisconsin's lake management organizations are people. People who live on or use lakes regularly. People who know firsthand the lake water, their plant and fish communities, and the lands around the lakes. People who know their neighbors, and people whose concern prompts them to join together to preserve and protect the beauty and bounty of the lake. *The Lake List* contains lake organizations and leaders, sources of assistance for rural property owners, and firms providing equipment or services for lake management. <http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexplakes/lakelist/> For a copy of *The Lake List* send your request to:

Lake Management Program
University of Wisconsin Extension
College of Natural Resources
University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point
Stevens Point, WI 54481
715-346-2116

Inland Lake Summary Information By County*

County	Named Lakes		Unnamed Lakes		Totals	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Adams	23	2,251	24	58	47	2,309
Ashland	84	5,636	73	300	157	5,936
Barron	124	16,475	245	1,273	369	17,748
Bayfield	339	20,604	623	2,025	962	22,629
Brown	4	94	18	76	22	170
Buffalo	7	192	1	4	8	196
Burnett	228	29,865	281	1,393	509	31,258
Calumet	6	91	2	7	8	98
Chippewa	200	19,139	249	888	449	20,027
Clark	16	966	16	110	32	1,076
Columbia	27	2,986	29	109	56	3,095
Crawford	9	6,005	68	238	77	6,243
Dane	36	21,504	27	284	63	21,788
Dodge	20	14,182	9	64	29	14,246
Door	25	3,254	-	-	25	3,254
Douglas	154	13,050	277	1,063	431	14,113
Dunn	10	3,915	10	38	20	3,953
Eau Claire	10	2,780	10	58	20	2,838
Florence	101	6,862	158	399	259	7,261
Fond du Lac	31	1,625	11	30	42	1,655
Forest	194	21,305	630	1,226	824	22,531
Grant	23	1,543	10	26	33	1,569
Green	5	350	-	-	5	350
Green Lake	14	16,985	22	135	36	17,120
Iowa	12	664	3	21	15	685
Iron	217	28,856	277	512	494	29,368
Jackson	48	2,819	87	2,185	135	5,004
Jefferson	23	3,677	10	33	33	3,710
Juneau	23	45,051	34	899	57	45,950
Kenosha	34	3,674	-	-	34	3,674
Kewaunee	14	250	1	1	15	251
La Crosse	7	8,547	12	21	19	8,568
Lafayette	5	539	3	26	8	565
Langlade	238	7,712	603	1,410	841	9,122
Lincoln	152	14,307	577	1,278	729	15,585
Manitowoc	56	1,310	45	182	101	1,492
Marathon	60	19,389	134	373	194	19,762

County	Named Lakes		Unnamed Lakes		Totals	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Marinette	242	13,228	200	507	442	13,735
Marquette	61	5,619	32	117	93	5,736
Menominee	56	3,767	72	277	128	4,044
Milwaukee	40	195	1	2	41	197
Monroe	28	1,050	91	2,383	119	3,433
Oconto	200	10,486	178	567	378	11,053
Oneida	428	66,391	701	2,056	1129	68,447
Outagamie	4	118	29	95	33	213
Ozaukee	23	566	16	143	39	709
Pepin	9	221	20	57	29	278
Pierce	10	5,836	28	180	38	6,016
Polk	222	20,234	215	666	437	20,900
Portage	77	11,842	60	373	137	12,215
Price	160	13,759	228	1,289	388	15,048
Racine	20	3,002	2	28	22	3,030
Richland	9	251	-	-	9	251
Rock	19	11,004	56	155	75	11,159
Rusk	88	7,162	162	692	250	7,854
St. Croix	30	3,392	33	261	63	3,653
Sauk	24	10,970	4	23	28	10,993
Sawyer	243	54,581	252	1,516	495	56,097
Shawano	54	8,725	80	187	134	8,912
Sheboygan	41	2,011	31	100	72	2,111
Taylor	98	5,682	186	501	284	6,183
Trempealeau	14	364	12	45	26	409
Vernon	10	188	47	68	57	256
Vilas	563	91,191	755	2,698	1318	93,889
Walworth	35	12,796	2	2	37	12,798
Washburn	267	27,339	697	3,926	964	31,265
Washington	52	3,075	2	5	54	3,080
Waukesha	79	14,969	39	168	118	15,137
Waupaca	141	6,780	99	372	240	7,152
Waushara	97	4,445	41	178	138	4,623
Winnebago	8	169,603	22	152	30	169,755
Wood	13	4,774	65	1,471	78	6,245
Totals*	6,044	944,070	9,037	38,005	15,081	982,075

* Totals do not reflect Lakes Superior and Michigan acreage. See page 14 for Great Lakes information.