**DNR\_Crescent\_Lake\_walleye\_hearing.mp3**

[00:12:12] **Speaker 1** Hands, legs, fingers, paw, polycoms.

[00:12:17] **Speaker 2** Can they hear us now?

[00:12:18] **Speaker 1** Becky, can you hear us or Robert?

[00:12:25] **Speaker 2** Yes, I can.

[00:12:27] **Speaker 1** Perfect! Yay! We did it!

[00:12:31] **Speaker 2** Success.

[00:12:32] **Speaker 1** Don't ask us how many degrees it took.

[00:12:36] **Speaker 3** You're the one who's got an ugly shirt on. Sometimes while you're having to do it, you're shaving with your shoe. I have occasionally done that.

[00:12:44] **Speaker 2** knowledge you got to either. All right, so I'll kind of restart. So there's been long-term sampling by variety of different agencies on Crescent Lake. Looking at this figure here, you can see routine monitoring throughout the years. You have the number of age zero walleye in this dark blue, number of age one walleye in this light blue, this number per mile as we go around the entire shoreline electrofishing, whether it be Glyph Lake, Mole Lake, or DNR. You can see pretty consistent recruitment. getting age zero and age one, but right around 2018, we haven't gotten much since that point. So we're kind of seeing a little bit less reproduction and recruitment going on there. And what that then means. to the adult population is it also had a pretty consistent and healthy walleye fishery, but we've seen with that failed recruitment in 2022, we actually had the lowest adult population historically across all of our surveys. There was, it's slightly below the 3.03 adults per acre benchmark that's used for a healthy sustainable walleye fishery, like 2.9. So it's not super low, but with that consistent failed recruitment that adult population is still probably decreasing. So that's part of the concern there. We're also seeing other changes that are going on within Crescent Lake. So looking at the bass, largemouth bass and smallmouth bass, we did a large fishing surveys specifically focused on them in 2010 and in 2022. In 2010, we were actually unable to get enough largemouth bass to generate a population estimate. So that means there's very little in there and you can see that catch per hour is less than two. So there's more or very few in there. Jump to 2022, we actually got a population estimate of 7.4, so increased dry spin. You can also see that in the catch per hour of our live fishing. So you're seeing a big increase in largemouth bass. Smallmouth bass are pretty similar. So in 2010, there was 1.3 per acre, and then 2022, there's 1.4. So smallmouth bass haven't changed that much, and you can kind of see that as well in the catch per hour. So you're seeing a decrease in the adult population of walleye and an increase in the largemouth bass, as well as you're seeing changes in the bluegills and crappies, so other pant fish within the system. At that same bass survey, they also focused on panfish. So in 2010, they actually didn't capture any black crappies and relatively few bluegills. Whereas you jump forward to 2022, you see an increase in the number of black crappies as well as a pretty large increase in the bluegills. So you're seeing some fish community changes going on there within that. So as the DNR got that information, we started assessing all of the 2022 survey. We were seeing some of these trends. We wanted to report that out and see if other people were seeing similar trends. So we reached out to Mole Egg, Crescent Lake Association, Crescent Lake District, as well as Great Lakes and Union Fish and Wildlife Commission to see if they were seeing similar trends and get them openly communicating about what's going on and if what the DNR was seeing was aligned with other people we're seeing. We actually wanted to see if that would host or be part of a public meeting. So they were all supportive of having a public meeting. So on June 4th in 2024, we actually hosted a public meeting to discuss the walleye population, as well as general trends that other members or other users of the lake were seeing. All of those trends kind of aligned with what the DNR was seeing. So at that same meeting, we discussed approach to potentially rehabilitating. rehabilitate the walleye population called the walleyes like you're concerned. This model has been used on a variety of other lakes. So clearly and Catherine within County are two of those four lakes that are being used. So we're applying that model, which incorporates a variety of different users groups to get their opinions and ideas on what's going on within the system and how we can address those declines. So we held that meeting on June 4th. It seemed like everyone was supportive of going down that route. of a walleye lake of concerns project, and they wanted action. So with that, the DNR started taking some action based off that to rehabilitate the walleye regulations and put forth walleye change in the walleye regulation that's working its way through the Wisconsin Conservation Congress currently. That is the rehabilitation regulation of an 18 inch men with a 22 to 28 protected slot and only a one fish bag. So that's currently working its way through the Wisconsin Conservation Congress. It'll be voted on on April 14th. Is that the meeting? The week of. The week of April 14th. So if you want to vote on that, you have the right there. And along with that wallet regulation, since we're taking potential harvest away, we want to provide other harvest opportunities. So we're putting a more liberal regulation on the large moth bass, where it's going from that 18 inch min and one bag to a no minimum length limit to a five bag. So we're taking some potential harvests away, but you provide another opportunity to harvest. So we're making changes both ways, or I shouldn't say making, we're proposing to make those changes because it's still got to work its way through Wisconsin Conservation Congress and get support that way, not just making those on our own. But that's the process that takes a little bit. and another portion of the WALA's electric stern project is continuing monitoring. So in 2024, MOLAC actually completed a fall electrofishing survey and they saw a very large cohort of those age ones. We didn't see any age zeros in 2023, but we did stock extended growth fingerlings in 2023. So that large bump of age ones in 2024 are likely from stocking. Olake shared that information with the partner group, so myself as well as Lake Association and Lake District. We had conversations on what kind of can be done to protect this in the meantime before the regulation change is gone. One of those actions that was recommended was to encourage catch and release. So the Lake Association helped the DNR as well as GLIFWC and Olake put together. real catch and release sign as well as spread that information out to their users. So like dissociating like district shared that information. This sign was put up on the boat ramp to make everyone aware of this partnership that's going on as well as this rehabilitation program. So encouraging catch and release of walleye. Along with that, there was more discussions on how can we further protect that big cohort. There is a way to change the regulations from a special regulation. So the current regulation for wall light on Crescent Lake is a special regulation. It's that no minimum length limit, which is not seated territory standard. So the state can more quickly change from a special regulation to a statewide regulation or seated territory regulation, which the seated territory regulation is that 15 inch men with a 20 to 24 protected slot. So as you can see on this figure, you have a 2022 and 2024 survey data, a total number of measured, so the number of fish handled and their lengths right there. So with the no minimum length limit, a whole population is exploitable. That doesn't mean you're gonna keep fish all the way down to eight inches, but I mean, if someone wanted to, they could. Whereas under the 15-inch bin with a 20-24 protected slot, you can only harvest 60, or only 64% of that population is actually harvestable. So you're reducing the number of individuals that potentially could be removed from the population, as well as protecting that upcoming cohort of those age ones that were captured in 2024. It's kind of looking forward. So like I said, we proposed the 18 inch to 20 or the 18 inch minimum with a 22 to 28 protected slot, the rehabilitation regulation that's working its way through the conservation Congress. That doesn't necessarily mean to be put in place. If it doesn't get support there, it wouldn't go into place. So getting this 15, if this 15 inch seeded territory standard regulation is supported, that would be in place for a year. Well, this regulation works its way through the conservation package. If this isn't supported at the Congress, then that 15-inch min, if it was supported here, would still be in place. Does that make sense?

[00:21:48] **Speaker 4** Let's just go back so you're saying that the one that would be up for the spring or the one that's in there now started with a 14 inch.

[00:21:59] **Speaker 2** No, the one that's working its way through is an 18-inch min. So it would be this one, an 18-inch min with a 22. The current reg is a no min with only 1 over 14 inches. Right. But then what was the one that was working its way through?

[00:22:16] **Speaker 4** Looked like it was bowling in like the spring period.

[00:22:19] **Speaker 2** That's this one right here that that was on that's what's good. That's what's going to be on the spring here.

[00:22:25] **Speaker 5** Can you go back?

[00:22:26] **Speaker 2** I'll bet you.

[00:22:27] **Speaker 5** So, yeah, so what you're asking, what we're proposing to do is change the regulation temporarily to- So this is the current regulation? Yeah.

[00:22:36] **Speaker 2** And then this is a proposed one through the conservation containers. Oh, OK.

[00:22:40] **Speaker 1** And what we're proposing to do today is temporarily change it to protect it for the year while we go through.

[00:22:47] **Speaker 5** the proper process. Oh, OK.

[00:22:49] **Speaker 2** Because this wouldn't go into place until 2026, so this year would be the fifth.

[00:22:55] **Speaker 4** Yes.

[00:22:57] **Speaker 6** One year.

[00:22:57] **Speaker 4** So that's why we were getting them three different.

[00:23:02] **Speaker 6** You were saying to me, stop.

[00:23:03] **Speaker 4** Yeah, go on.

[00:23:05] **Speaker 2** Yeah, it's very confusing, because you have like three different regulations. You have the current one, you'll have the one that is being proposed, this one will go in place in 2026, if supported, and then you have this other regulation, this CEDA territory standard, which would go into place the start of the endling year.

[00:23:25] **Speaker 1** for Saturday.

[00:23:26] **Speaker 2** I understand what you mean. And. With that, thank you as well as my likes, Great Lakes, Lake Association, Lake District, and other stakeholders. Happy to take any questions and clear up anything or.

[00:23:46] **Speaker 3** When there's a restriction like that on the license, do the Indian bans that spear the lake, do they also regulate what their bag limit is? I'm going to punt on that.

[00:23:58] **Speaker 2** Send that back there, because they're the ones who have a better understanding of that.

[00:24:04] **Speaker 7** Okay, so. The biologists can describe how they get. and we're allowed to catch. So this year we're allowed to catch what, 320, 322. But we're proposing to only harvest. Last year, we were allowed to get about the same, 319 or something. And we harvested 90 out of that. So we're going to decrease. We're talking about a decrease. We haven't had our fall spirit meeting yet, but that's what we're going to be talking with our spirits about is to restrict them to 60 laws for the... for this year to come. He said, it's nothing that we're required to do or under our model code, we don't have to do that. That's just something that we want to do. I mean, that's one of our lakes that we harvest too. We don't want to clean up. We want to make sure that there's fish in there and try to find out what's happened, why the recruitment has gone down to nothing. Because. It's been a fantastic lake for 40 years and there's always been a fantastic walleye fishing there and for the last couple of years there hasn't been any movement. So let me explain last year we've been in. But we're doing some lakes in the mass. And we've had some success. However, some of that success hasn't been there. We're still working on it. to explain to you some of the lakes that we have worked on. We've had a lot of success. And then there's some lakes that just we're still working on. One night this year, we put the artificial re-sand as a way to try and rehabilitate the lake and get some contra reduction back in the lake. That's what we're going to pose to our fishermen. That is next week, isn't it? Our meeting is next week. This is kind of really good. So those are the things that we're going to do.

[00:26:50] **Speaker 2** Yeah, so I guess last year they already voluntarily reduced their harvest before the anglers even started to do that based off, I'm assuming based off some of the conversations we had with the first Walla Lake Concerns meeting. So they reduced their harvest already. So the anglers take a little bit longer to make those sorts of changes through the regulation process.

[00:27:10] **Speaker 8** What was the recruitment for 24?

[00:27:14] **Speaker 2** For age zero, none. Age one from the stocking was pretty good in terms of the actual number per acre, or number per mile for age one, 21, which is the second highest that it had been the entire history of the lake.

[00:27:35] **Speaker 8** as a result of this study.

[00:27:37] **Speaker 2** Yes, most likely. We can't say for certain because we didn't take genetic samples to confirm that, but not catching any age zeros in the previous year would likely indicate that it came from stock.

[00:27:50] **Speaker 8** is they're going to be planting this year.

[00:27:52] **Speaker 2** So it got stopped in 2023. So it would be on quotas for 2025. It would be the extended drill, so a little larger once again, yes. For the quotas, yeah.

[00:28:10] **Speaker 7** So your extended ones are that 10-inch ones. Let's see. Thanks for watching!

[00:28:15] **Speaker 2** I was seven to nine, but it's that general fraying at...

[00:28:19] **Speaker 1** Well, I'll finish it when we...

[00:28:21] **Speaker 2** Get here.

[00:28:22] **Speaker 1** Ah, ah, ah, ah!

[00:28:24] **Speaker 7** It depends on the reason.

[00:28:31] **Speaker 9** I just have a follow-up question on spearing. So the females, obviously, are the most important, as I've never speared before. I mean, I can tell the difference. But again, how do you control that? And I don't really understand what rules you have to abide by. Is there any way to limit the amount of females you're taking? Those seem to be the most important.

[00:28:58] **Speaker 7** So we can show you our data on females, diversity of males, that, statewide, that we harvest during the spring.

[00:29:10] **Speaker 10** usually 85% male itself. So there's two things that that work in that favor. So one is the behavior of the walleye. During spawning time, the males move up and they kind of sit on the spawning grounds and stay there. Females kind of, they'll come up, they'll drop eggs, and then they'll move back off. So the time they've spent... part of it is regulatory. So per permit, spears allow one fish of any size and one between 20 and 24 inches. Permits are usually, what, 20 to 30? We have 30, yeah. So a lot of times, those are bigger females. So out of the 30 fish, maybe two of them might be. But they don't always take those two. Those could also be smaller. So, also, I mean,

[00:30:04] **Speaker 7** Good. And knowing that there's mercury and a lot of fission, whatever it is, a lot of accumulants. We don't want to take it. We don't want to take it. So when those big females, so they come to the top. And then they release a hormone, and that attracts fish. So then they'll draw one of the males come in the room, and they'll drop down, and then you'll have anywhere from four to 12 males that come around. So we pick the males out from the female. Better-tasting fish are the small ones. Those are under 20 inches. Those are the best-eating fish. So that's the ones that the only ones The only ones that are females that are in a state that are hard is the ones that are the same size as the males that are in those. And that happens where you have good people. That's not where we're targeting the females.

[00:31:18] **Speaker 2** There was an online question asking if there's anything that DNR is going to do to increase harvest of large amount of bass, something along those lines. There is the work to get that no minimum length limit on the bass. So we are reducing the length limit as well as increasing the bag. So it's becoming a more liberal regulation for the bass. That's working its way or being going to be proposed at the Wisconsin Conservation Congress spring hearings this year. So that's what the DNR is currently doing for it.

[00:31:50] **Speaker 1** for hopefully for implementation in 2020.

[00:31:55] **Speaker 8** What's the speculation on why there is such low recruitment?

[00:32:00] **Speaker 2** There are so many potential things that are impacting that that we can't do a specific thing. There could be changes in habitat. There could be changes in climate, water temperature change, fish community, that silver bullet identifying what that actually is. If you can identify that you will probably become a hero in a very, very rich in the area.

[00:32:23] **Speaker 8** You know, I've heard this before, what are you guys chasing, you know, what are you chasing as the reasons for why it's happening? You've got to have some thoughts, you know, you just can't keep coming up and saying, yeah, you can't just keep coming up and say, well, it could be the temperature, it could be the chemistry, it could be the ice out. It could be the ice in, it could be the temperature during the summer, it could be, you know, the bass. What are you, which is the old name?

[00:32:56] **Speaker 2** All of those are being pursued to see if those are the actual cause.

[00:33:01] **Speaker 8** So you've fallen up to this.

[00:33:04] **Speaker 2** Inconclusive that on one leg it'll be this on another leg it'll be this another system will be this they're all different So getting that specific silver bullet that is impacting it Isn't known and that's why it's so challenging because one like responds differently than another like another like responds differently There's another like so getting that overarching. What is the actual cause? It's tough when there's so many different things that could be potentially impacting and I mean it could be a combination of things impacting influencing together that are causing this. So getting that one thing, I personally don't know.

[00:33:37] **Speaker 8** I'm not looking for the one. We are.

[00:33:41] **Speaker 2** There's a lot of research going on.

[00:33:42] **Speaker 8** trying to understand what you're chasing. It might be two things, it might be three things, it's not going to be one thing. I understand.

[00:33:49] **Speaker 1** The nice thing about our partnership is that we can all focus on something a little bit different. And I went through Aaron under the bus here, you know, Aaron's the climate change biologist for Clifflick and he has, you know, a lot of like shoreline development habitat and those anthropogenic effects on the lake. So

[00:34:10] **Speaker 9** I would add those stressors to the mix. I would say shoreline development, that's a stressor for young fish. And I would say that chemical treatments have also been shown to be stressors for young fish. And it's a problem, like what Nathan's saying, it's probably a combination of all those factors and they're just not making it to page zero. When we sample them in the fall. And so, you know. on each system, it's going to be a little bit different. One system that might be there's a golf course with rock, and there's phosphorus going into the system right next to the strong. Maybe there's boats putting in their docks right on top of spawning grounds at the same time that those eggs are developing and trampling the eggs and developing fry. It's going to be a whole bunch of factors leading to low recruitment or no recruitment.

[00:35:12] **Speaker 1** There's only so many things within our control. So those are the things that nascent is working on. That's angler harvest is one of them.

[00:35:23] **Speaker 2** Hopefully that if you increase that adult population back to what it was, maybe then they'll be able to produce enough offspring that they can overcome some of those stressors that might be impacting, whether it be changing fish community. Also, we might be helping to shift that fish community to something more suitable, if more bass are harvested and that kind of stuff. So there's a whole bunch of different moving parts in this that are all being considered as well as evaluated.

[00:35:51] **Speaker 1** And that is the nice thing about the partnership is we all can kind of focus on the things where we have an expertise on. I want to call it an expertise, more knowledge based on. So the partner group allows us to do that. That's one of the really nice things. We get feedback from US Lake Associations, you know, about usage and priorities. Mole can give us an idea about usage and they can change their harvest strategies.

[00:36:16] **Speaker 2** I was also going to say that we're, as biologists, we don't get out there all the time in the spring. You guys are out there all the time using the system. So you might catch on to some of these things, seeing the change in the bass community before we do, seeing the change in the wall I fished here before. You might be seeing that upward trend where they're improving, where we haven't been out there in a while, so we don't get that. So this partnership that brings all these groups together and has this open line of communication is really important. to keep everyone on the same page, as well as transparent of what's going on and potentially be able to react more quickly to cell changes.

[00:36:48] **Speaker 11** in those partnerships that we hold. comes to us this way, they are really important. And the knowledge that each and every one of us brings to the table needs to be heard and we should be expressing them a bit. The concerns are great, but we see a lot of things out there. And let's just go through the years. I mean, we've had really good water years, but we lived through how many years of drought. And being out on those lakes in the spring of the year, when you see that a lot of the spawning habitat is nothing but dry land.

[00:37:26] **Speaker 12** You know, no water on there, no water for this fish to actually spawn when we traditionally were spawning. And we lived through that for how many years? Five years? We had that drone going on.

[00:37:38] **Speaker 11** levels going on for a number of years. And again, they're coming down again. So we have to be concerned with that.

[00:37:44] **Speaker 12** But at night, you know, it's not illegal to be all down.

[00:37:49] **Speaker 11** and looking at the shoreline, and I suggest that everybody... are all raked out and nice sand blankets put down and you know the rocks are a change. we can still hear people flush their toilets and you can still see water moving out there. There's some leaching from the septic system in some of the bodies of the water as well. The other part is we're trying to treat these lakes under one certain regulation, but in all actuality, like you said earlier today, they're all different. Every single one of the systems are different and you have to understand what that system is that you're a great lake, but I can tell you from having been there and speared years ago to going there now, we used to always go to the right of the whole lake and go out to the point there and have your fish. Now it's like you can go to the other side of the lake and other people went to the other side of the lake. I'm not saying that's the fish went there, but this last year or might have been a year before we went out there on Crescent Lake to do that same stretch. Way too many weeds, nothing there, but bass and crappies. And you might have seen two walleyes on the stretch. Just not the same habitat that they were spawning in before. So those were some of the things. And Wayne and I, we like to go around the lake if we have the time, just to see what the entire lake looks like. So that's the history that we have. remember once. we base a lot of our harvest on weather condition, the wind condition, just a lot of different things that the other fishermen are going to do. And we want to make sure that we're out there harvesting the fish that our community needs. More than glad to work with you. More than glad to share time with you. More than glad to take you on a mission and have you observe us in our activity because there's nothing wrong with that. All of them, there's nothing illegal. When you say it's one way to the bottom, it doesn't mean it's one way to the bottom.

[00:40:28] **Speaker 9** See you out there in the light.

[00:40:29] **Speaker 13** I'll leave you with that.

[00:40:35] **Speaker 11** Information and education is what helps.

[00:40:41] **Speaker 7** One of the things that I would encourage anybody who is interested in any way. Before I said we're out there all the time, you can see me. But when you see a lake at night, behind a light, there's so much more that you can see that's going on in that lake. you know, how many fish are there, what size the fish are, where they're at, where they're at at certain times. And if all of that live on the lake would just actually go out there and get a headlamp, because it's not illegal. You can go around and you can watch all of those fish where they're at, what size they are, what health, how healthy they are or not healthy they are. Who do we talk to? These guys, because they're not out there all the time. They're asking us for information that will help them solve this problem. So if we all do that together, I mean, I think that we'll get there a little bit. Now, there's some kind of climate change things that we're talking about and that may be so, but we're also talking about climate adaptation, how can we, moving forward, how can we adapt to this? So those are things that Great Lakes Inuit Fish and Wildlife Commission is also dealing with. So, you know, there's a lot of things that we're concerned about. We would like for you to also participate with the DNR and give your feedback to them, because they're working for you. So I was supposed to be in, man.

[00:42:21] **Speaker 11** something to try. We can change our regulations at a drop of a. We can do that. We can't make them sometimes what we want because we need to have it again. be more restricted. That's about it.

[00:42:40] **Speaker 14** And you have to. I have a question about this, not the proposed regulation, but the one you want to put in place starting this May, how is that information disseminated to the public? Is it going to be in the regulations book?

[00:43:01] **Speaker 2** like who laid to be in the regulations book but it will be updated online and then if you check out like the nr code it'll make there's an emergent or there's been a change to this as well as it'll be posting online would there be a public notice that would go out no but we will sign

[00:43:22] **Speaker 1** Okay, we'll provide them.

[00:43:23] **Speaker 2** and then say someone would go to Crescent Lake and want to know what the regulation is and looked up on their phone, it would then be changed online. It's just the paper copy.

[00:43:31] **Speaker 14** as well.

[00:43:32] **Speaker 2** I know, they're not going to use it, they're not going to use it. Well, I gotta take a picture of the big fish at the cache.

[00:43:38] **Speaker 1** So we would post that regulation sign right next to the current sign that says consider.

[00:43:43] **Speaker 2** And then using, yeah, where that sign is considered released, that would go right next to that.

[00:43:48] **Speaker 14** So people will like go whoa

[00:43:51] **Speaker 2** It'll be the same size, right? Yeah.

[00:43:54] **Speaker 5** We're being bright yellow. Bright yellow.

[00:43:56] **Speaker 2** And then we'll utilize the Lake District and Lake Association like we did with the catch and release thing to make it aware to those other people that are on the lake and you guys share it with the people that might be just using the lake so it's taking advantage of all those different resources that we have.

[00:44:12] **Speaker 7** So I'll give you an example of how the lake association can thus rehabilitate, like in Tonga. One of the primary reasons why the population of Malays went down in the Tondo was the overabundance of bullheads. So the tribe went out, and with some help, they electrofished the lake, took as many of the big bullheads out. So it got to a point where really they weren't getting any more, but they had a lot of these little bitty bullheads that we're going to be big bullies. So the lake association, they recruited people around the lake to get permits to go wade around in the water at night and scoop up the little ones. So that was one of the primary reasons why there was some volume. It seemed to rebound relatively quickly. So they're trying to make it easier for Congress It bounced back pretty well, but it was the it was the cooperation of everybody in the social Dnr, it was that the the the county church by images tried it's a good way. So everybody was That's what that's what we want. I mean, it's for everybody to get fish. So I just encourage everybody to.

[00:45:54] **Speaker 14** I like that idea. Let's do it at the beginning.

[00:45:57] **Speaker 2** It's a little bit harder, because you've got to go through that regulation change. Once that regulation changes, you can hook them and cook them, turn them out there, and those occur, and I'm not the champion. They're very good to eat, people might shy away from large-mouth bass, but I kind of enjoy them.

[00:46:15] **Speaker 7** I'll tell you what, I never used to eat them in the summer, not in the spring. I caught them in the winter and in the spring. They're fantastic because I never got that out of me. It's just like red horse or a lot of good. If it's coming out of cold water, like an organ, that's the best time to eat it. I won't eat them in the summer either. It's all about that cold water. And we're actually at our fishing meetings, we're trying to get more and more of our people to fish everything, not just wallabies. So Chris and I, we spear northerns, we spear small mouth, large mouth. This guy smears crappies in. little fish also. So, I mean, it's a variety of fish and they're all good to eat.

[00:47:20] **Speaker 2** like it takes more skill to catch the small ones and it takes more skill to spear the small ones too.

[00:47:24] **Speaker 7** Well, we got the smaller spears, but they're like the smaller frog spears in different sizes, so, yeah, it's, these guys load up on me.

[00:47:37] **Speaker 6** Good point. as hard as you think, but there is a lot more. to sit in the lottery don't get to put your hands in a sphere of action at home.

[00:47:55] **Speaker 1** Do you guys have any other questions?

[00:47:57] **Speaker 4** I got a question about what's going on with the bus key. Stocking this year because of a screw-up that happened last year. I don't know if you know that.

[00:48:10] **Speaker 2** What happened with that? Yeah, so from my understanding the hat tree wasn't able to produce enough fish So then it ended up that crescent Lake didn't get stopped with fish

[00:48:22] **Speaker 4** They thought they had them, but then they didn't, when they did the lake before us. OK. Now, we were on the minus the COVID year when nobody. We were on the even amounts. OK, then we didn't get fish last year, because that changed it to uneven amounts. We were going to get them on the unevens. So when are we, when is it predicted? We'll get some. Will we get it this year? because we missed it last year when we should have had.

[00:48:55] **Speaker 2** No, because it'd be on that same rotation that it's currently on. So it'd be that next year, not 26. Yeah.

[00:49:02] **Speaker 1** So across the lake, we try to just stock one species every year. So we're going to start the rest of the year down in Walleye.

[00:49:10] **Speaker 14** Get it, though.

[00:49:10] **Speaker 4** That hasn't been the case in the past. There's always been 154 Muskies for the winners.

[00:49:17] **Speaker 15** have muskies to make that up this year. It's not like we can say, Oh, we'll just put, you know, fish out for fishing this last year. We don't have that kind of production that kind of finances right now to raise that many additional fish. So it's going to be

[00:49:32] **Speaker 4** So I can't presume that because we didn't get them last year, we were the last lake to get them, that we would be first on the list to get 154 this year. And 20.6. No. But now, sit here. No, you're- Because we missed out on the year we were supposed to get, now we got to waste two years. It's a mess, yeah. Yeah, it's a mess. So, it's all I got to know.

[00:49:55] **Speaker 8** So what happens if we something goes wrong in 26?

[00:50:00] **Speaker 4** And you wait till 28.

[00:50:02] **Speaker 8** But that is the big point. How do you recover from that? Do you have consistently some of the muskies? You know, muskies are along the.

[00:50:11] **Speaker 15** fish. So it's not like a child where they're a couple years old and they're harvested a couple years after that and they're all gone. I'm also here talking about six years to reach low 30s where you're starting to catch them, look at mine, looking at about nine to ten years to reach 40 inches. And in this country the ones that make like a 50 inch size, it's only going to be Males don't even get that big. And you're looking at 18-ish years on average to get to that side. So it's not, what I'm saying is not as critical because you have that longer span. If you miss a gap, yes, there's a gap there. I guess I wouldn't expect to miss two cycles in a row. But if you did, that would be a much stronger argument to say, Nathan, we're short. Let's see if we can get an odd year four or something.

[00:51:07] **Speaker 1** Chad, you did the aging, right? We got a pretty nice span of H out there.

[00:51:13] **Speaker 9** Yeah, we had a wide range of your classes out there. Pretty right about average growth for most of the lights in the area. As you know, we've been working on this for a long time.

[00:51:26] **Speaker 1** Yeah, not that it's going to make you feel better, but you want the old one.

[00:51:31] **Speaker 4** I know that doesn't- Okay, so here's one other question. This is from Mike, okay. Because we always have problems, are we gonna put chemicals in it, but Eurasia Milk Foil is starting to go crazy somewhere. It's always been a. high issue with the DNR and our association. Is there a spearing map of Breslin Lake? This is the areas that you spear in, so that we know to stay out of there. If there is a no-boil problem there, to keep it out. You have a spuring party for Crest on Titan.

[00:52:22] **Speaker 7** apps that do that, we pretty much go by. And just know where it is. But one of the things that the DNR does do is they let us know whenever in our area, they let us know whenever there's a permit that's applied for that will do that, where they're just proposing to treat communities in Noflin, and if it's a low-life sparing lake, that's in higher areas. that we have a say so um then what it'll do if if they do decide to do it they will do it after Thank you very much.

[00:53:01] **Speaker 4** Is there a way, since 1965, I've watched where you guys fear. So I pretty much know where you're going. And it's been that year almost every year all the time. But is there any way that we could get something marked for ourselves, knowing that we shouldn't go into these areas? Because I'm not going to be around all my life.

[00:53:31] **Speaker 6** multiple levels of community that make those maps. It just may lead to just getting back to the restoration. No one's done a thorough evaluation of the spawn yet. It's possible there's been a disturbance. So we need to go back, talk to Spears, go back through this survey maps, identify where the spawn spots were, identify them, and then follow up. We want to follow up to distance habits and forces. Right. I think that that's just one of the things you want to bring in that, because like Wayne was saying, with regards to any treatments that they take away, they've been done by ourselves, haven't they? in art as well. Yeah. Those treatments are fine. But there's still some concern about larval fish, juvenile fish, that are all logically the other could be exposed, you know, might not even be that this morning around. It's great to identify where they're at and do a habitat study. Also understanding where larval fish go, and then also monitoring treatments, or trying to project where treatments drift, all that kind of stuff. Larval fish, not only walleye, but perch, which are very important to walleye.

[00:55:05] **Speaker 4** When you guys do that, Mike, when you get that together, and you know the FUNC, can you get a copy of that so that we're talking together, but we're also talking with the D and R.

[00:55:16] **Speaker 1** Well, that's part of this wallets like those concern is to bring us together and have those conversations. That's what we did in June. Um, I don't know. We'll see what happens with the regulations then talk and see what we'll need again. Maybe after the fall survey and see how things are going. But those are the things that we want to address in the wallets like such a certain framework. I think it's a good point, but someday we're just want to focus on these regulations. Because this is what we can control today. Like, I'm looking for maybe, maybe. And so that's what we're controlling today. But that being said, I don't know. Do we have something on the books? Like, we're going to wait until we get some more survey data.

[00:56:04] **Speaker 2** Yeah, I didn't have plans, but that doesn't mean we can't schedule and plan ahead and thought for it. So I've been focusing on this one for what's after this. Just getting through these regulations and then see where that goes. I mean, we've done a good job communicating with when we can get new information when it becomes available. Mike shared that with us right away. So keeping those open minds of communication when new information becomes available is what I was assuming it was where we're going to go. And then if we. felt necessary that another in-person meeting was needed, we could then form that. But keeping those lines of communication open as new information becomes available.

[00:56:41] **Speaker 9** I'm going to take it off the beginning here a little bit. So to take what Mike is saying a little bit further, I think we should be identifying those spawning areas. Are there anything, is there anything we can do to maybe improve that? But at the very least, we should be designating them as critical habitat. And so I think that is a good step forward for the, once we develop a plan for this lake. Now, for chemical treatments, we know that... 2,4-D, and I know that's not being used anymore, but that chemical, that can decrease survival of larval fish anywhere from 100% to 100%, depending on water chemistry. And so they've switched to a new chemical, brucellagor, which we know nothing about. So. Nothing about how it affects larval fish, okay? And so, you know, if you're applying these chemicals, you don't know what it would be doing to those fish. And so I just, I caution you if you're considering.

[00:57:47] **Speaker 8** I guess I need to jump in on something you said.

[00:57:51] **Speaker 2** I really think this is, as we're going around, these are discussions we have at a later point. Like today, we're really focused on the regulation and that, and I think that's where we need to stick with that. We can let you respond quickly, but after that, we really need to stick with that and we can revisit the need for the whole herbicide and those interactions, but we don't have that information right now. So I think just let you respond and then we'll.

[00:58:16] **Speaker 8** But that's not true. We've got documentation on Crescent Lake. The University of Wisconsin and the Department of Natural Resources came to us, asked us to do a mineral study. One of the years that we treated, and we did exactly as Madison wanted, and there was no proof that any of the larval fish that was involved in that survey, that... perspective.

[00:58:46] **Speaker 2** So I guess.

[00:58:47] **Speaker 8** If you guys aren't looking at, Scott came and asked me. Scott came and asked me if we would be willing to do this. And we did. And it was done at the time of treatment in a treated area and a non-treated area, separated significantly, and blocked by land. And it came back in, I don't know if it was September or October. And if there was no issue. from that report. So that we know about Crescent Blitz.

[00:59:21] **Speaker 2** So I guess they're still putting that study together and summarizing those results. But I got a different story from Gavin than what you just told me. So the idea of that.

[00:59:33] **Speaker 8** from him.

[00:59:34] **Speaker 2** He has, once they incorporated a bunch of other legs.

[00:59:39] **Speaker 8** I'm concerned about Crescent Lake. I'm not concerned about Swasham, not concerned about Lake Julia or anything. I'm concerned, significantly concerned about Crescent Lake. You know, it's, it's, and I'm special inside. I just want to make that so we're going to assume. I really think we.

[00:59:57] **Speaker 2** need to revisit this later on you got your point said but when the group gets back together maybe that's something we discussed now because today we're really focused on that regulation and kind of getting towards our end as you guys leave there's a ballot to kind of fill out are you supportive of going to that seated territory standard for a year knowing that if that rehabilitation or regulation does not get approved it will stay as that seated territory standard. But if the special regulation gets approved by the Congress, it will go into that seat of territory regulation will only be in place for a year. So there's about there you can say, so you support that, you don't support that, or you have no opinion on that. And then for the people online, there's a poll that will be sent up as well so that the people online can also voice their thoughts on whether or not they support this regulation change or not.

[01:00:56] **Speaker 14** So when Mike presented to the Lake Association and he talked, and I think you just mentioned it a little bit earlier, how important perch are for the walleye. And we know that the perch levels have gone down significantly in Crescent as well. I mean, do you guys stock perch or? Normally,

[01:01:18] **Speaker 2** we don't stock purge or raise them, I guess I hadn't thought that the purge were that low on there and we don't really have the data. to support those trends because it's a little bit tricky. We don't have a very good understanding of how you sample them when you sample them. We come across them when we're sampling, say, for walleye because they spawn similarly. But to get a good understanding of what's actually going on there, we don't really have a solid idea of how you do that. So we can't look at that trend. So you're saying it decreases. That would mean to us that it's probably decreasing. But how we address that, hopefully, as we're making these other changes, you're Producing or increasing the potential harvest on bass. You're making those other changes that maybe they'll come back and be more prevalent To help the walleye within there So it's I guess more just hope that the change that you're making Had an influence not just on the species that you're making those changes to but they kind of cascade and improve the wall the purchase

[01:02:19] **Speaker 15** to jump in till we do track, at least attempt to track purge in our fall surveys. So when you think about is probably important for especially young walleye as far as forage and what they're eating is probably like two, three, maybe four inch perch. So you can have, those can be abundant, but if you're eight, nine, and 10 inch perch aren't there, your anglers might not be catching many even though there's enough of the forage size. So that's kind of a question maybe about which size is missing or if the population has.

[01:02:54] **Speaker 2** overall lockdown. Getting back to that spotlight surveys, maybe if you guys go out and do those spotlight surveys, you'll see some of those smaller perch or that, then you can report that back to us to inform how we make those. So getting that open lines of communication and multiple avenues of data coming in would be helpful.

[01:03:16] **Speaker 1** Erin, did you get a chance to talk about the materials you brought?

[01:03:21] **Speaker 9** Uh, I think most folks around the room, but, you know, pop up here in the front. So we have positive again, this is the. We're going to be talking papers from, from real quick. Um, you can subscribe to that if you want to get it in the mailbox. This is just your status update for the seated territories. Few years old now, but.

[01:03:43] **Speaker 6** I handed that out when I presented it to the group, so that hasn't changed since.

[01:03:49] **Speaker 15** We're due to update, hopefully this year or 2019. There hasn't been any.

[01:03:56] **Speaker 9** Things that are in there are still current.

[01:03:59] **Speaker 15** access to power.

[01:04:00] **Speaker 9** are monitored, and how the artist system works, like it's ready for a day to spend six years. And then the shoreline living document, this is from the Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership. It just shows you what a native shoreline could look like if the habitat has already been disturbed. So good to pass around. You can order copies through their website if you're interested in sharing with other folks around the lake. And then this is a brief explanation of treaty rights in the city territories. So pick up those. Thank you. And then. Of course. Uh, and lastly, we are putting together a climate adaptation plan. into that point by taking the survey. Just hold your phone up, take a picture of the QR code, and swap. It's a short survey.

[01:05:08] **Speaker 1** So if we don't have any other pressing questions, I'm going to kind of wrap it up, but stick around and we'll talk among ourselves. We'll leave a moment for a little bit for that. If you have specific questions that maybe that we didn't address or you didn't want to ask, go ahead. Wayne, are you OK staying for a little bit?

[01:05:30] **Speaker 6** I'm leaving. I'm leaving. That's a long vlog.

[01:05:36] **Speaker 2** I do want to thank everyone for showing up. It was very helpful. So appreciate you guys all coming out. Hopefully you guys found it informative and we can move forward with the direction that we're going as long as you guys are still on board with the wall length of concern approach. Keep these open lines of communication. Whenever we have new information we'll share it out with guys, so I'll see you guys coming out.

[01:05:57] **Speaker 1** Don't forget to vote on the channel, click the bell, sign in, and be sure to sign in.

[01:06:01] **Speaker 2** Is that really doing anything, or is it just? I mean, everyone said no, and then it would be like, oh god. Yeah, so that's part of it.

[01:06:39] **Speaker 6** It's the best time to spend the night, to be at the car battery. That's when that's the one. That's fine. That's fine. That's fine. That's fine. That's fine. That's fine. That's fine. That's fine. That's fine. That's fine. I don't understand the full length of that sentence. Uh, maybe there's something about the past tense. I don't know. I don't know. I don't know. I don't know. I don't know. I don't know. I don't know. I don't know. I don't know. I don't know. Agents, please, start reading. I will take you to the library to see if anything is missing. Oh, can I just run the right seat on the table? I've got you. All right. Keep talking. I know. I've got a system. I'm going down. I'm going down. I'm going down.

[01:07:48] **Speaker 13** I'm going to go back to sleep.

[01:07:49] **Speaker 6** We have been on to me there on the ball. It seems kind of great, you know what I mean? Sometimes, yeah, we have been on the ball. Sometimes, yeah, we have been on the ball. Sometimes, yeah, we have been on the ball. Sometimes, yeah, we have been on the ball. Sometimes, yeah, we have been on the ball. Sometimes, yeah, we have been on the ball. Sometimes, yeah, we have been on the ball. I don't know what I'm talking about. I don't know what I'm talking about. I don't know what I'm talking about. I don't know what I'm talking about. I don't know what I'm talking about. I don't know what I'm talking about. I don't know what I'm talking about. I don't know what I'm talking about. I don't know what I'm talking about. I don't know what I'm talking about. I don't know what I'm talking about. I don't know what I'm talking about. I don't know what I'm talking about. And I'm very surprised that you're making such a great effort to do that. I'm so proud of you. I'm so proud of you. I'm so proud of you. I'm so proud of you. I'm so proud of you. I'm so proud of you. I'm so proud of you. I'm so proud of you. I'm so proud of you. I'm so proud of you. I'm so proud of you. I'm so proud of you. I'm so proud of you. I'm so proud of you. I'm so proud of you. I'm so proud of you. I'm so proud of you. Thank you. I'm just like, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry. I don't know what's going on with this wrong system, but I'll pay it back. So, thank you for listening. I have been asked this morning, but I don't know if it's true, but maybe it's not. I don't know if it's true. But I'd like to say thank you for being with us. Thank you for having me. Thank you for being with us. They're dropping in. They're not. They're not. They're not. They're not. They're not. They're not. They're not. They're not. They're not. They're not. They're not. They're not. They're not. They're not. I think it's a multi-channel. And then it came all the way to the two of you going down. So how's that? That's fine. I'm fine. I'm fine. Thank you. Thank you. And all of the doctors there, I think the life history, and just the other stuff, I know they've spent many of them. I don't know if that's the best way to put it. I guess it's the best way, and it's probably the best way to say it, you never have to do all of it. I think it's a huge, well, it's, and I think that you don't care, in general, how all of a sudden you can make this very, very obvious. And I said, where is it? He says, here, I guess. Oh, we'll drive 400 places to fish, and I want to see how clear it is. Oh, yeah. I mean, even pretty.

[01:12:11] **Speaker 13** What is?

[01:12:12] **Speaker 6** I don't know, I don't know, I don't know, I don't know, I don't know. I don't know, I don't know, I don't know, I don't know, I don't know, I don't know. And I got it from me and say, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, I'm going on vacation, I'll just stay here, I'll just stay here, I'll just stay here, I'll just stay here, I'll just stay here, I'll just stay here. So thank you very much. So we got to get them all out, and you probably don't understand. Yeah, I'm probably just like, man, if you were ever going to come by, you'd just go off, you'd get out, we'd go over, see if there was any vegetation, so it hadn't died back. And it just exploded over and over. You do smell it. We're not, I'm not going to... There's a lot of, you know, what do you think that... I mean, at some point in time, if there is no time, you can't, it seems like you have to come again. This time, thank you. We're open. We're open. We're open. We're open. We're open. We're open. We're open. I know that I'm going to do this.