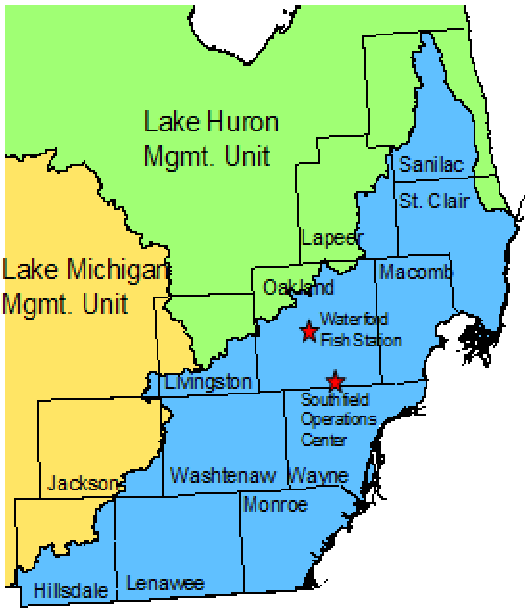
SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN
DNR FISHERIES NEWSLETTER

Welcome to the annual newsletter covering major field activities of the Lake Erie Management Unit (LEMU), shown at right. This unit covers all waters that lie within the watersheds that drain into the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, Detroit River, and Lake Erie. Fisheries Management personnel in this unit included two biologists and a unit supervisor located at the Southfield Operations Service Center; two creel clerks, two technicians, and a technician supervisor located at the Waterford Fish Station; and a basin coordinator stationed in Lansing.

This newsletter highlights some of the major field activities conducted by LEMU field staff during 2012.



Map of southeast Michigan, highlighting LEMU (in blue).

General Activities

Fish rearing

Walleye production continued in 2012. Walleye eggs were obtained from Muskegon River fish and the fertilized eggs transferred to Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery. After hatching, fry were put into grow-out ponds at Camp Dearborn, Drayton Plains Nature Center, and Selfridge Air National Guard Base. After 45 to 50 days, the walleye fingerlings were netted and 150,706 spring fingerling walleyes were stocked into seven lakes (see page 11 for more details). When the ponds were drained in the fall, an additional 6,000 walleyes were recovered. Some of these fish were stocked into Lake Dianne (Hillsdale County) and the remainder were put into Big Seven Lake in the Southern Lake Huron Management Unit.

Great Lakes Muskellunge Egg Take

This was the second consecutive year that eggs were harvested from Great Lakes muskellunge in an effort to develop a captive broodstock. Nets were fished for three weeks in Anchor Bay, Lake St. Clair during early spring. Netting results were poor; no muskellunge were caught. In contrast, electrofishing in the Detroit River proved very effective in capturing adult fish. Twelve nights of electrofishing resulted in 183 muskellunge: 157 males, 24 females, and 2 immature fish. Seventeen females were fertilized by 27 males, producing 1,148,112 eggs. A total of 28,177 fall fingerlings were harvested at Wolf Lake State Fish Hatchery and distributed to 18 lakes and rivers throughout Michigan, including Belleville Lake in LEMU.

Fish stocking
In addition to stocking walleye, we got our regular allotment of rainbow trout, brown trout, steelhead, and channel catfish. See the last page of this newsletter for a stocking summary.

Fish ageing
From January through March, the fisheries technicians processed biological samples collected during the previous field season. This includes determining the age of fish from scale and spine samples collected during fish surveys and the creel program in LEMU, as well as steelhead and Chinook salmon from the Great Lakes creel program and weirs. Age of a fish can be determined by magnifying either its scales or by a cross section of a fin spine (see the 2009 newsletter for a description on how this is done). Both have rings which can be counted similar to the way a tree is aged. In winter 2012, a total of 1,922 scales and spines were processed and aged.

VHSv surveillance
Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHSv) is a viral fish disease that has resulted in large fish kills in both hatcheries and wild fish populations. VHSv was first found in Michigan in Lake St. Clair in 2003. Although this disease has resulted in fish kills, there are no concerns with respect to human health. The virus cannot infect humans, even if fish is eaten that contains the pathogen. Since 2007, Fisheries Division has routinely sampled fish from around the state to determine the distribution of this virus.

VHSv surveillance continued in 2012. Fish were tested from the Detroit River (Wayne County), Wolverine Lake (Oakland County), Belleville Lake (Wayne County), Lake Hudson (Hillsdale County), River Raisin (Washtenaw County), Huron River (Washtenaw County), and walleye production ponds. All test results were negative for the virus.

Koi virus sampling
In June 2011, up to 500 large carp were killed in Kent Lake, Oakland County. Samples were collected and the cause of the die-off was determined to be koi herpesvirus (KHV). KHV affects common carp, goldfish, and koi and is specific to those fish species. KHV is not likely to affect native minnow species and there are no human health effects. KHV had not been previously found in wild fish samples in Michigan, but was detected in a private koi pond near Grand Rapids in 2003.

As part of the monitoring program for this virus, carp samples were collected from Belleville Lake in 2012. Belleville Lake was evaluated because it is on the Huron River, downstream of Kent Lake, where the kill occurred in 2011. Test results came back negative.

Grass carp investigation
In summer 2012, Fisheries Division received an anonymous photo report indicating the presence of grass carp in Marrs Lake in Lenawee County. Grass carp are considered an Asian carp and, while they do not pose the same risk to Michigan's waters as bighead carp or silver carp, they are of concern as they eat beneficial types of aquatic plants and alter good fish habitat.

An investigation confirmed the presence of grass carp in the lake and LEMU staff initiated efforts to remove the fish. Two large grass carp were removed; one measuring 39 inches and weighing 25 pounds and the other 47 inches and 49 pounds. The source of the fish was likely an illegal stocking. Two additional fish were removed by a bow fisherman. Results from the investigation found no natural reproduction of grass carp.

Other states allow the stocking of triploid grass carp because they believe the fish have a low probability of reproduction, but the sterilization process is not 100 percent effective. Given their potential negative effects on fish habitat, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources strongly opposes the use of triploid fish and reminds the public that grass carp are illegal to possess and stock in both public and private waters.

Cleyo Harris and Todd Somers displaying the 49 pound grass carp removed from Marrs Lake.

Fish Kill Investigation

Summer of 2012 was marked by high temperatures and low precipitation. These drought conditions led to excessive water temperatures in lakes and streams all over the state. Water temperatures as high as 87 ^{o}F were recorded in some area lakes. These high water temperatures resulted in fish kills, with northern pike being most affected. Fortunately, these conditions were short-lived and there are no anticipated negative effects to the waterbodies involved.

Inland Lakes

Wolverine Lake, Oakland County

Wolverine Lake is a 241-acre impoundment in southwest Oakland County. The construction of a lake-level control structure created the impoundment from six smaller natural lakes. This created six deep basins surrounded by large areas of shallow water between them. Due to the large amount of shallow water habitat, aquatic plants are abundant. Since the 1940s, this lake has received various chemical treatments to decrease the aquatic plant growth. A combination of chemical treatments and mechanical harvesting has been used recently to control aquatic plants. There is a public access boat launch on the lake.

Wolverine Lake has a long history of stunted bluegills. Past management has included stocking northern pike fry and fingerlings, both by the Village of Wolverine Lake and Fisheries Division to provide more predation and try to bring the fishery community into balance. In 1984, Fisheries Division applied a fish toxicant with the goal of thinning out the over abundant panfish. However, the kill was light and did not result in any improvement in the size of panfish. The Village of Wolverine Lake has stocked walleye regularly since 1988.

In May 2012, a fish survey was conducted producing a catch of 2,156 fish represented by 25 species. Bluegills were the most abundant (1,214 fish), followed by yellow perch (226), blackchin shiner (206), black crappie (89), pumpkinseed (82), and northern pike (63).

Although the bluegill catch was good, the fish remain small, with an average size of 3.0 inches. However, most of the catch came from the sampling gear that targets small fish. But even in the large mesh gear that targets bigger fish, the bluegill catch was poor, averaging only 5.6 inches.

A nice northern pike and walleye netted from Wolverine Lake.

This is smaller than the 6.5 inch average in 1995. The catch of larger game fish including largemouth bass, northern pike, and walleye were all above average relative to other lakes in LEMU. In addition to good catches, the fish were also of a good size. Largemouth bass ranged from 8 to 18 inches, with almost half exceeding the minimum size limit of 14 inches. Walleye ranged from 17 to 27 inches and northern pike ranged from 13 to 37 inches, averaging 23.0 inches. Additionally, black crappies were fairly abundant and averaged 9.3 inches. Overall panfish numbers were low and predators were abundant and large.

Belleville Lake, Wayne County

Belleville Lake is a 1,270-acre impoundment of the Huron River in western Wayne County. It begins about 1 mile downstream of the Ford Lake dam and extends approximately 8 miles eastward to its outlet dam to the Huron River. The lake is divided into two major basins (east and west) at Belleville Road. A DNR boat launch is located in the western basin off of Rawsonville Road and another in the eastern basin off Huron River Drive. Access is also available at a marina at the east end of the lake.

In 1973, the fish in the lake were intentionally killed-off with a fish toxicant, in an effort to eliminate the excessive carp population. Following the treatment, the lake was re-stocked with walleye, bass, tiger musky, bluegill, and crappies and quickly developed into one of the best fisheries in the area. Surveys from 1988 through 1992 continued to document good walleye, bass, and crappie populations. Tiger musky were stocked from 1973 until statewide production stopped in 1991. Walleye stocking occurred regularly until it was stopped in 1983. Walleye stocking was re-started in 1993 due to a significant drop in catches. Channel catfish have been stocked intermittently since 1994. The goal of the catfish stocking was two-fold: in addition to creating a fishery, this was an additional predator of white perch and gizzard shad, two species that have the potential to affect crappie and bluegills. Muskellunge have been stocked intermittently since 1988 in an attempt to create an inland muskellunge fishery.

In May 2012, a fish survey was conducted on Belleville Lake. We captured a total of 4,009 fish with 27 species present. Bluegills were the most abundant species, but their size was small. 1,889 bluegills were caught, but less than 20% were over 7 inches. Gizzard shad were the second most abundant species and 90% were over 9 inches. Channel catfish ranked third in abundance and ranged from 7 to 27 inches.

The black crappie catch was above average relative to other LEMU lakes and 65% of the catch was over 9 inches. The catch of walleye was good and they ranged from 6 to 25 inches. Although the catch of smallmouth bass was good, the largemouth bass catch was surprisingly

poor. During the two week netting survey, only 5 largemouth bass were caught. Another observation is the reduction in numbers of white bass and white perch relative to the catch in previous surveys.

Channel catfish were plentiful in Belleville Lake.

Streams

Arms Creek, Washtenaw County

Arms Creek is a small stream that originates in northern Washtenaw County and flows northwest until it joins the Huron River just downstream from Baseline Lake. A fish survey in 1983 found cool-water temperature during summer and good habitat including riffle/pool sequences, with cobble and boulder substrate. Trout were stocked for a short time from 1984-1988, however the stream proved not suitable for this species.

The fish community was evaluated with an electrofishing unit in July 2012. A total of 443 fish consisting of 19 species were captured. Mottled sculpins were the most abundant, accounting for 44% of the total catch by number. Other common species included bluegills, fantail darters, and common white suckers. The catch was similar relative to previous surveys.

Maheras Park (Detroit River), Wayne County

Maheras Park is a recreational park within the City of Detroit located on the Detroit River. Inside the park, an 8.5 acre lagoon was created that connects to the Detroit River. The shoreline of the upper Detroit River is primarily vertical sheet steel walls and is characterized as deep, with fast current. The lagoon was created to provide off-current, shallow water, vegetated habitat, which is limited in the upper Detroit River. Providing diverse habitat is important because different species and various life-stages rely on different types of habitat. The goal of this survey was to evaluate the fish community within the lagoon, using a combination of netting and electrofishing.

Jim Francis with a juvenile spotted muskellunge.

During spring, we captured 145 fish represented by 9 species. Bluegills and pumpkinseeds were the most abundant species by number,

making up 94% of the total catch. All of the panfish were less than 6 inches.

A similar survey was conducted in fall. The total catch was slightly less (97 fish), but the number of species present increased (13 species). Similar to the catch in spring, all the panfish were less than 6 inches, with the exception of an 11 inch yellow perch. Several largemouth bass and a muskellunge were caught; all were young-of-year fish. Although the lagoon at Maheras Park is small, it is being used as spawning and nursery habitat for fish of the Detroit River.

Fish Creek, Macomb County
Fish Creek originates in eastern Macomb County and flows south until it empties into the Salt River, about one mile upstream of Lake St. Clair. The creek travels a distance of 5.4 miles, but only the lowest three-quarters of a mile has regular flow. This creek has only been surveyed once previously in 2006. The catch was poor, but the site surveyed was located in the section that has intermittent stream flow.

In 2012, a fish survey was completed in a downstream section of Fish Creek, about ½ mile upstream of the mouth, where there is perennial flow. A total of 361 fish were caught, represented by 20 species. Golden shiners were the most abundant (115), followed by bluegills (41), yellow perch (35), and largemouth bass (33). All the bass were juveniles. In addition, 6 northern pike were caught. The catch was indicative that this small tributary to Lake St. Clair is used for spawning and nursery habitat. The catch of species like spottail shiners and gizzard shad, which are more closely associated with Lake St. Clair, indicate movement of fish between Lake St. Clair and this stream. Small tributaries like Fish Creek are important transition areas between inland waters and Lake St. Clair.

Pitts Drain, Macomb County
Pitts Drain is a small creek that begins in Macomb County and runs south for 3 miles until it connects to Auvase Creek, which ultimately empties into Lake St. Clair. The stream is small, averaging 5 feet wide and 6 inches deep. A fish survey in summer 2012 caught 45 fish with 6 species present. The most abundant fish were tubenose goby, largemouth bass, and goldfish. Most fish present were hardy species that can withstand a wide range of environmental conditions. The bottom material in the stream was clay and silt and the habitat was uniform. The low catch and diversity is not surprising given the small size and lack of habitat variability.

Bunce Creek, St. Clair County
Bunce Creek is a small stream that begins in eastern St. Clair County and flows southeast for 3.5 miles until it enters the St. Clair River near Marysville. In the early part of the last century, a power plant was built over the stream, preventing the movement of fish between Bunce Creek and the St. Clair River. The plant has been closed and there are plans to remove it, which would reconnect Bunce Creek and the St. Clair River once again. A fish survey was conducted in summer 2012 to document the fish community prior to restoring

Dennis Tar and Cleyo Harris conducting a fish survey with a backpack electrofishing unit.

this connection.

The survey found 494 fish total, represented by 5 species. Creek chubs were the most abundant (85%), followed by greenside darters (13%), central mudminnow (1%), common white sucker, and Iowa darter. The creek was relatively small, averaging 8 feet wide and 1 foot deep, but had good substrate (gravel, sand, and cobble) and a variety of habitat (pool, riffle, and run). The number of fish caught was good for a stream of this size. However, the absence of any Great Lakes fish species confirms that fish are not able to get past the power plant. The opening of this creek will restore fish passage and will benefit the fish community in both Bunce Creek and the St. Clair River.

Black River, Sanilac County

The Black River is a large, warm water river that originates in northern Sanilac County near the Minden State Game Area. It flows south through the town of Croswell to the junction with Mill Creek (its only major tributary) in the Port Huron State Game Area. The Black River then flows east and empties into the St. Clair River two miles south of the Bluewater Bridge.

The fish community of the Black River has been surveyed several times, beginning with extensive rotenone surveys in the 1970s. Additional rotenone surveys were done in 1984, and electrofishing surveys in 1988, 2002, 2005 and 2006 at numerous sites throughout the Black River watershed. This survey data has been summarized in the Black River Assessment (Haas 2009).

In 2012, we surveyed the Black River at the Galbraith Line Road crossing. The site averaged 90 feet wide and the station length was 1,800 feet long. We captured a total of 4,536 fish (a record number for a single site in Michigan) with 32 species present. Bluntnose minnows were the most abundant, making up 14% of the total catch by number. Other common species included rock bass (12%), greenside darters (10%), common shiners (7%), sand shiners (7%)), and johnny darters (7%). The most abundant game fish was smallmouth bass (201) and all were shorter than the minimum legal-size limit of 14 inches. We captured ten channel catfish from 8 inches to 27 inches and 5 northern pike ranging from 8 to 18 inches.

River Raisin, Washtenaw County

A fish survey on the River Raisin above Austin Road occurred in summer 2012. This section of the River Raisin is located on the eastern edge of the Village of Manchester in southwestern Washtenaw County. The Manchester Mill Pond Dam is located about 1,500 feet further upstream from where this station ended.

This site has been sampled previously in 1984, 2007, and 2011 and is a long-term monitoring station that is used to monitor the smallmouth bass population.

In 2012, we collected all fish for the first 500 feet, and then only smallmouth bass for the last 500 feet. Sampling in the first half collected a total of 884 fish comprised of 23 species. Striped shiner (383), northern hog sucker (117), and common shiner (106) were the most numerous. We also captured 20 silver shiners which are an endangered species in Michigan.

A total of 76 smallmouth bass weighing 26 pounds and ranging from 2 to 17 inches were collected throughout the entire 1000 foot length of the river. Young-of-year smallmouth bass (< 4 inches) totaled 33 fish, and 6 (8%) exceeded the minimum legal-size limit of 14 inches. The overall average length was 6.5 inches.

Huron River, Washtenaw County
A section of the Huron River was surveyed, located in Dexter Township, in northern Washtenaw County, about 4 miles northwest of the Village of Dexter. The site is within the Hudson Mills Metropark and is another long-term monitoring station that will be used to evaluate trends in smallmouth bass abundance. This site was last surveyed in 2011.

In 2012, we collected all species for the first 500 feet, and then only smallmouth bass for the last 500 feet. The catch was comprised of 20 different species, including rainbow darters (33%), greenside darters (14%), and black redhorse (13%).

A total of 76 smallmouth bass were collected from the entire 1000 foot length of this river. They ranged from 3 to 20 inches with an average length of 8.9 inches. About a third of the catch was young-of-year and 12 fish exceeded the minimum legal-size limit of 14 inches.

Upper River Raisin Watershed
We surveyed eight tributaries (twelve sites) of the upper watershed of the River Raisin. Specific sites included:

Baker and May Drain, Lenawee County
This survey was done at Horton Road, about 7 miles south of the City of Adrian. We used a backpack electrofishing unit to survey 300 feet of stream. We captured a total of 334 fish comprised of 9 species. Blacknose dace (150), creek chubs (87), and johnny darters (51) were the most abundant. In addition, we caught 11 silverjaw minnows, which have a very limited distribution in Michigan, found in only 3 watersheds in the state.

Bear Creek, Lenawee County
Two sites were surveyed on Bear Creek. The first was located about 3 miles southwest of Lake Hudson Recreation Area. We surveyed a 269 foot station and captured 229 fish, with 7 species present. Johnny darters (77), blacknose dace (68), and central mudminnows (50) were the most abundant species caught.

The second site was located about 5 miles downstream of the first site. 280 feet of stream was surveyed and 12 species were captured, with bluntnose minnows (39), creek chubs (12), common white suckers (8), and johnny darters (8) the most abundant.

The more upstream site had lower species richness and was represented by species which are indicators of degraded water quality, whereas the downstream site had higher species richness and several species which are indicators of good water quality.

Black Creek, Lenawee County
There are two Black Creeks in Lenawee County, located about 10 miles apart. A section in each stream, both tributaries to the River Raisin, were surveyed.

The first Black Creek is a tributary to the South Branch of the River Raisin, located 2.5 miles northwest of the City of Adrian. We electrofished 247 feet of stream and captured 125 fish represented by 12 species. Creek chubs (29), johnny darters (23), striped shiners (19) and common white suckers (15) were the most abundant species. Additionally, we caught an orange spotted sunfish. This sunfish is small in size and is found in slow, muddy streams. This species is uncommon and rarely encountered in surveys.

The second site was located on Treat Road, about 8 miles south of the City of Adrian. We electrofished 368 feet and captured 126 fish, with 15 species present. Johnny darters (25), creek chubs (22), and common white suckers (20) were the most abundant.

Orangespotted sunfish are one of the smallest species of sunfish in Michigan, rarely exceeding 4 inches.

Evans Creek
Evans Creek flows into the River Raisin just north of Tecumseh. The survey site was located about 2 miles northwest of town. We electrofished 230 feet of stream and captured 191 fish, made up of 7 species. Blacknose dace (82), mottled sculpins (40), and common white suckers (36) were the most abundant species. Most of the catch was made up of species that are indicators of good water quality.

Hazen Creek
This is a rather large tributary to the River Raisin; two sites were surveyed. The first site was 8.5 miles west of Adrian. We electrofished 263 feet of creek and captured 85 fish, comprised of 6 species. Creek chubs (36), johnny darters (26) and blacknose dace (16) were the most abundant species.

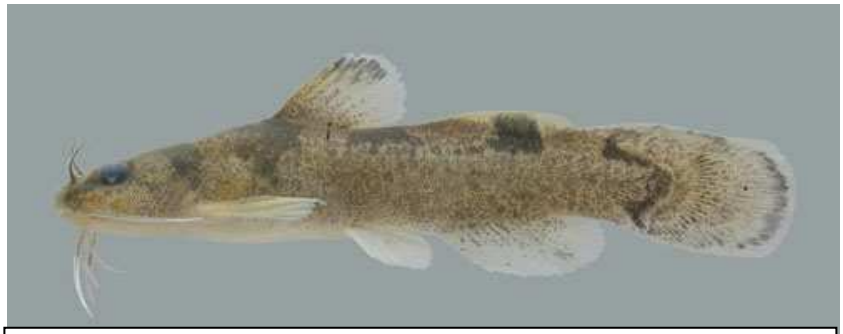
The second location was 3 miles downstream of the first site. We electrofished 200 feet of stream, catching 342 fish made up of 11 species. Central stoneroller (133), blacknose dace (76) and fathead minnows (49) were the most abundant species.

Walker Creek
This creek is also call Harris Drain and we sampled a site located 6 miles west of Adrian. It is a very shallow, wide and swift creek. We shocked 331 feet and captured 336 fish with 9 species present. Creek chub (183), central stoneroller (75) and blacknose dace were the most abundant species present. Again, these fish are characteristic of clean, stable water.

Wolf Creek
This is a long and sizeable tributary to the River Raisin, so three sites were sampled. Wolf Creek empties into the River Raisin near the City of Adrian. The first site surveyed was the furthest upstream and was located 6 miles northwest of town. We electrofished 215 feet and captured 61 fish (10 species). Johnny darters (18) common carp (15), and creek chubs (10) were the most abundant species. We did observed 2 large northern pike that were outside of the sampling area.

The second site was located three miles downstream from the first site. We electrofished 245 feet and captured 84 fish, represented by 13 species. Bluntnose minnows (26), creek chubs (17), and johnny darters (11) were the most abundant species. Several species of darters were caught which are indicative of gravel substrate and clean water.

The third site was five miles further downstream from the first site, about half a mile outside of Adrian. We electrofished 333 feet of stream and captured 363 fish, with 17 species present. Johnny darters (106), creek chubs (49), and northern hog suckers (36) were the most abundant



The brindled madtom is one of four small catfish known as madtoms found in Michigan. The maximum size is about 5 inches.

species. An interesting catch at this site was a brindled madtom, a species of special concern in Michigan. This is a very small catfish species that requires cool, clear, stable water and is in danger of becoming a threatened species.

St. Clair River Creel Survey

A creel survey was done of the shore fishery on the St. Clair River. A creel survey is when anglers are interviewed to gather data on their fishing trip and success rates. This data is then combined with counts of anglers done by plane flights. By conducting a creel survey, we can estimate how much fishing is taking place, and the numbers and types of fish being caught.

Several areas along the St. Clair River are popular destinations for shore anglers. Anglers have good success for coldwater species like steelhead and brown trout, as well as coolwater species like walleye. Smelt is a popular fish seasonally, and there is the occasional catch of lake trout and whitefish. The results from the survey should be available during summer 2013.

A nice mixed bag caught by a shore angler on the St. Clair River.

How'd They Do That?

Follow the walleye . . .

In this section, we describe the process on how walleye are produced. The first step is to collect spawning-ready walleye. Unlike trout, where an adult broodstock is maintained in a hatchery, walleye eggs and sperm are obtained from wild fish. Each spring, the DNR collects adult walleye from the Muskegon River by electrofishing.

Adult walleye are collected during their spawning run by electrofishing.

Walleye eggs are mixed in pans with milt to fertilize them.

Once adults have been collected, they are transferred to shore where the eggs and milt are combined. Walleye eggs are very adhesive which serves them well in their natural environment. Their stickiness allows the eggs to adhere to gravel and not be washed away. However, these sticky eggs create a challenge in a hatchery environment. A type of clay called Fuller's Earth is added to the egg pans to prevent clumping which would lead to suffocation in the hatchery.

Once the eggs are collected, they are bagged up and taken to the hatchery.

The fertilized eggs are packed up and shipped to the hatchery.

The fertilized eggs are loaded into hatchery batteries where water is circulated during incubation.

Once at the hatchery, the eggs are placed into incubation jars. After 17 days, the eggs hatch and the fry get carried into collection troughs.

As the fry hatch, they flow into a collection trough.

Once collected, the fry are sent to the management units to be stocked into grow-out ponds.

After the fry are collected, they are shipped to the management units where they are stocked into grow-out ponds. The walleye feed on zooplankton, until they get large enough and they are ready to switch over to eating fish. They are typically in the ponds for 45 to 50 days and they average 1.5 to 2 inches. The walleye are netted from the ponds and transported to the lakes to be stocked. The timing of the pond harvest is important because if the fish are left in the ponds too long, they run out of plankton and begin to cannibalize each other.

Spring fingerling walleye ready to be stocked.

Written and edited by: Dennis Tar and Jim Francis

For more information about LEMU programs and activities or for copies of fish surveys on area lakes, contact us at:

Lake Erie Management Unit
Southfield Operations Service Center
26000 W. Eight Mile Road
Southfield, MI 48034

Phone: 248-359-9040

Please send comments or suggestions regarding the newsletter to francisj@michigan.gov

Summary of fish stocking in the Lake Erie Management Unit, 2012.

Species	County	Water	Number	Avg. size (inch)
Rainbow Trout	Hillsdale	Bear Lake	9,100	6.9
	Hillsdale	Bird Lake	9,100	6.9
	Oakland	Huron River	335	14.6
	Oakland	Huron River	890	19.6
	Oakland	Huron River	300	14.6
	Oakland	Maceday Lake	12,000	7.0
	Livingston	Appleton Lake	2,800	6.7
	Livingston	Spring Mill Pond	250	20.0
	Livingston	Spring Mill Pond	350	14.6
	Lenawee	Allens Lake	3,600	6.9
	Lenawee	Deep Lake	2,700	6.9
Brown Trout	Macomb	Clinton River	1,352	11.2
	Oakland	Clinton River	5,406	4.4
	Oakland	Huron River	495	11.7
	Oakland	Huron River	717	11.2
	Oakland	Huron River	693	10.7
	Oakland	Huron River	730	13.4
	Oakland	Huron River	65	20.4
	Oakland	Paint Creek	5,836	4.4
	St. Clair	Black River	30,000	4.4
	St. Clair	Black River	36,894	6.9
	St. Clair	St. Clair River	58,302	6.9
	Livingston	Spring Mill Pond	125	11.2
	Livingston	Spring Mill Pond	175	10.7
	Livingston	Spring Mill Pond	125	20.4
	Livingston	Spring Mill Pond	175	13.4
	Wayne	Johnson Creek	2,353	4.3
	Hillsdale	St. Joe Maumee	3,041	7.1
Steelhead	Macomb	Clinton River	29,310	7.6
	St. Clair	Belle River	19,513	7.6
	St. Clair	Mill Creek	10,328	7.6
	Wayne	Huron River	64,500	7.5
Splake	Oakland	Maceday Lake	10,300	7.9
Channel Catfish	Macomb	Stony Creek Imp.	2,506	9.0
	Oakland	Pontiac Lake	1,515	9.0
	Washtenaw	Barton Pond	1,514	9.0
Walleye	Macomb	Stony Creek Imp.	26,026	1.8
	Oakland	Big Lake	10,088	2.0
	Oakland	Cass Lake	12,537	2.1
	Oakland	Crescent Lake	5,517	1.3
	Oakland	Union Lake	49,097	2.3
	Oakland	White Lake	40,585	1.3
	Livingston	Island Lake	6,856	1.3
	Hillsdale	Lake Diane	4,241	5.3
Muskellunge	Wayne	Belleville Lake	2,500	9.5