WISCONSIN CEDED TERRITORY

MANOOMIN INVENTORY

VERSION 2

GLIFWC 2017

Wisconsin Ceded Territory Manoomin Inventory, Version 2

Introduction

This document is an update to the 2010 *Wisconsin Ceded Territory Manoomin Inventory*.

It consists of several parts, including: 1) introduction; 2) tabular data of manoomin waters; 3) an index of identified rice waters by county; 4) a photo-narrative listing of those sites which GLIFWC considers rice waters (total = **356**); and 5) appendices.

The intent of this effort is to document the known distribution of manoomin in the ceded territory. The starting point for this update was the comprehensive list of lakes, streams and rivers that were highlighted in the 2010 version of the *Wisconsin Ceded Territory Manoomin Inventory*. Since rice is an annual plant that can vary greatly in its abundance from year to year, and it is a species that is actively seeded by public agencies, tribes, and private individuals and has some inherent ability to spread to new locations, its presence on the landscape is not static over time. For these reasons, any inventory of rice waters needs to be a living document, and periodic updates will be necessary. This updated inventory creates the best summary of information currently available on the distribution of manoomin in the Wisconsin Ojibwe Ceded Territory, and it is a resource that should be valuable to managers, researchers and even manoomin harvesters and waterfowl hunters. Substantive changes from the 2010 Inventory, such as additions and waterbody identification code updates, are listed in the appendices section.

The basic building block of this inventory is the unique waterbody identification code (WBIC) assigned to each waterbody. While this approach works quite well for lakes, its application can be problematic when dealing with river systems. In addition, we discovered a number of situations where we felt using this unit of measure created non-intuitive results. An example of this is where a small widening of a river, which most people may not consider a unique waterbody, is given a WBIC. For this reason, care should be used when searching for the presence of manoomin on particular waters.

While in most cases the decision to include a site in the inventory was relatively straight forward – namely, was rice present or not – in a small number of cases the decision was not so clear-cut. Some locations where only a very trace presence of rice was documented were not included in the inventory of rice waters, particularly if it was known or suspected that the trace presence may have been due to a recent seeding effort. Several other seeding locations were not included simply because not enough time has passed to confirm whether these beds are truly established (i.e.: self-supporting without additional seeding) yet or not. Generally two years of confirmed rice presence was required at a site to include it in the inventory.

Finally, a few sites with little current evidence of a rice presence, but unusually great historical significance, were included in the rice waters listing, particularly if any restoration effort was underway or being considered for the location. Each of these decisions is discussed in the narrative portion in an effort to provide transparency in our decision making.

1) Tabular Data Section

The following information for each site considered to be a rice water is presented in tabular form:

Site: Entries for the Version 2 are sequenced alphabetically by county.

County: This is the county where the majority of the waterbody supporting rice exists. However, if a waterbody straddled a county line, and the entirety of the rice bed was in one county, that county was listed, even if the larger portion of the waterbody was in an adjacent county. The Minong Flowage on the Douglas/Washburn county line is one of the few examples of this occurrence. If a waterbody was about equally divided between two or more counties, the county with the lake outlet was used as the identifying county. Rivers that pass through multiple counties are listed under each county that has rice beds in it.

Water Name: The most common name for each waterbody is used.

WBIC: This is the unique Water Body Identification Code assigned to each site by the DNR.

TRS: This field provides a Town/Range/Section listing for each site as a location identifier. It does not include every TRS for sites with multiple TRS values, although multiple TRS designations were provided for rivers with distinctly separated rice beds.

Ecoregion: This field indicates in which of the state's ecoregions each site is located. For sites which span more than one ecoregion, each region is listed within the single field.

Presence: The presence field provides an indication of the abundance of rice on each waterbody. This is a subjective interpretation of field conditions based on GLIFWC's familiarity with the site. Five categories of rice abundance were used:

- A "primary" classification (Figure 1) means that in years of high rice abundance, manoomin has widespread distribution on the water and is likely the most significant aquatic plant present.
- A "secondary" classification (Figure 2) means rice has a strong presence on the water, and would be one of the most prevalent aquatic plants present.
- A "tertiary" classification (Figure 3) means rice has a significant presence on the water, but is limited in distribution. Examples would be lakes with appreciable beds, but perhaps limited to one or two bays. (Note that a large water with a tertiary presence may have a greater acreage of rice than a small water with a primary presence.)
- Rice abundance was classified as "present" (Figure 4) when the beds accounted for an even smaller portion of the lake surface even when abundant – roughly less than 5%.
- Waters with a very small but persistent presence of rice were classified as supporting a "trace" of manoomin. These beds typically are too small to show up well in aerial images.

Figure 1. Pacwawong Lake, Sawyer, an example of a water where rice has a "primary" presence.

Figure 2. Somers Lake, Polk County, an example of a "secondary" rice water.

Figure 3. Nelson Lake, Sawyer, an example of a "tertiary" rice water.

Figure 4. Round Lake, Vilas County, an example of a lake where rice is "present."

Of course, rice actually exists across a continuum of abundance, and some waters fall near the borders of these subjective classifications. Nevertheless, these classifications may be useful to managers in certain situations. Rice abundance was classified as primary on 78 waters, secondary on 55 waters, tertiary on 82 waters, present on 115 waters, and trace on 26 waters. Of course, rice abundance is subject to change over time, so these classifications will likely need occasional updating.

Watch Status: Watch status is another somewhat subjective evaluation of the need to gather additional information on rice abundance on individual waters. Five categories were used, ranging from low to high.

A high watch status indicates that while rice presence is documented, annual abundance information is limited to at most a few years of data, and additional survey information would be helpful. Watch status was also elevated where active management was underway, or where the bed had displayed either apparent decline, or relatively high abundance variation in recent years. A low watch status indicates that these waters have more than three years of abundance information.

Watch status largely reflects GLIFWC's familiarity with the site; other agencies or individuals may have greater knowledge of various sites and may classify them differently. High watch status was given to 43 waters, medium-high to 72, medium to 71, medium-low to 34, and low to 136. However, it is important to reiterate that watch status is based primarily upon the single criteria of information needed for greater understanding of annual abundance, or to direct management activity. There are other valid reasons for monitoring stands with a low watch status – such as to help direct ricers to towards waters with abundant crops in particular years.

Date- Regulated: Indicates which lakes are currently on the list of lakes whose harvest is date-regulated, either jointly by the state and tribes (in the ceded territory), or by the tribes themselves (for on-reservation waters). Note that not all lakes on the date-regulated list are considered to currently support rice beds.

2) Photo-Narrative Section

The photo-narrative section consists of:

1) alphabetical listing of manoomin water bodies by county and that water's unique WBIC,

2) brief narrative review of the rice presence on each rice water, and mentions particular management concerns that may exist, and

3) aerial photo, when available, highlighting wild rice locations.

The narrative provides an opportunity to present information that cannot be summarized easily into tabular data. For some sites, it is fairly detailed; for others, where our familiarity was limited, it may be quite brief. In most cases, an aerial photo (often cropped or edited to enhance or focus attention on the rice bed) is also provided. Additional lake images are often available through GLIFWC's mapping website at www.maps.glifwc.org(.) GLIFWC also welcomes submittals from local managers who can enhance these narratives for future updates.

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SITE	COUNTY	WATER NAME	WBIC	TRS	ECOREGION	PRESENCE	WATCH STATUS	DATE REG.
1	Ashland	Bad River Sloughs	2892100	T48N R02W S18	Superior Coastal Plain	tertiary	low	Yes; On-Rez
2	Ashland	Bear Lake	2403200	T41N R03W S31	North Central Forest	present	med-low	
3	Ashland	Beartrap Creek (Kakagon Sloughs)	2891400	T48N R03W S22	Superior Coastal Plain	secondary	low	Yes; On-Rez
4	Ashland	Honest John Lake	2892400	T48N R02W S20	Superior Coastal Plain	present	low	Yes; On-Rez
5	Ashland	Kakagon River (Kakagon Sloughs)	2891300	T48N R03W S11	Superior Coastal Plain	primary	low	Yes; On-Rez
6	Ashland	Kakagon Sloughs	2891700, 5500456, 5000800, 5000902	T48N R03W S11	Superior Coastal Plain	primary	low	Yes; On-Rez
7	Ashland	Sand Cut Slough (Kakagon Sloughs)	2891800	T48N R03W S02	Superior Coastal Plain	primary	low	Yes; On-Rez
8	Ashland	Unnamed (NE) Slough (Kakagon Sloughs)	5000897	T48N R03W S11	Superior Coastal Plain	primary	low	Yes; On-Rez
9	Ashland	White River Flowage	2894200	T46N R04W S06	Superior Coastal Plain	present	med-high	
10	Ashland	Wood Creek Slough (Kakagon Sloughs)	2891200	T48N R03W S13	Superior Coastal Plain	primary	low	Yes; On-Rez
1	Barron	Bear Lake	2105100	T36N R12W S11	Forest Transition	tertiary	med-high	Yes
2	Barron	Loon Lake Wildlife Management Area	7215127	T35N R14W S31	Forest Transition	primary	med-high	
3	Barron	Moose Ear Lake	2089700	T33N R10W S23	Forest Transition	present	medium	
4	Barron	Red Cedar River	2063500	T35N R11W S10	Forest Transition	present	med-high	
5	Barron	Rice Creek	2094200	T34N R11W S22	Forest Transition	trace	high	
6	Barron	Sweeny Pond	2097500	T33N R13W S15	Forest Transition	tertiary	medium	
7	Barron	Vermillion River	2097200	T34N R13W S26	Forest Transition	present	med-high	
1	Bayfield	Chippewa Lake	2431300	T43N R05W S15	North Central Forest	secondary	low	
2	Bayfield	Frog Creek	2884100	T51N R03W S07	Superior Coastal Plain	present	medium	
3	Bayfield	Raspberry River	2883800	T51N R04W S20	Superior Coastal Plain	present	medium	
4	Bayfield	Totogatic Lake	2705000	T43N R08W S32	North Central Forest	primary	low	Yes
1	Burnett	Bashaw Lake	2662400	T38N R14W S17	Northwest Sands	present	med-high	Yes
2	Burnett	Bashaw Outlet	2662000	T38N R15W S19	Northwest Sands	tertiary	medium	
3	Burnett	Bass Lake	2638600	T37N R18W S17	Northwest Lowlands	present	medium	
4	Burnett	Big Sand Lake	2676800	T39N R15W S33	Northwest Sands	present	med-high	Yes
5	Burnett	Black Brook Flowage	2655000	T39N R17W S26	Northwest Sands	primary	med-low	
6	Burnett	Briggs Lake	2671900	T41N R15W S28	Northwest Sands	primary	low	Yes
7	Burnett	Buffalo Lake	2674700	T40N R16W S18	Northwest Sands	trace	medium	
8	Burnett	Clam Lake	2656200	T38N R16W S10	Northwest Sands	tertiary	high	Yes
9	Burnett	Clam River	2654200	T38N R16W S13	Northwest Sands	present	med-low	
10	Burnett	Clam River, North Fork	2656600	T38N R15W S21	Northwest Sands	tertiary	med-high	

SITE	COUNTY	WATER NAME	WBIC	TRS	ECOREGION	PRESENCE	WATCH STATUS	DATE REG.
11	Burnett	Clam River Flowage	2654500	T40N R17W S30	Northwest Sands	tertiary	low	
12	Burnett	Culbertson Creek	2672900	T40N R15W S10	Northwest Sands	trace	low	
13	Burnett	Culbertson Lake	2673200	T40N R15W S10	Northwest Sands	trace	medium	
14	Burnett	Danbury Flowage (Yellow River)	2674500	T40N R16W S18	Northwest Sands	tertiary	medium	
15	Burnett	Eagle Lake	2672100	T41N R15W S34	Northwest Sands	present	low	
16	Burnett	Gaslyn Lake	2677700	T39N R14W S04	Northwest Sands	secondary	low	Yes
17	Burnett	Grettum Flowage	2637800	T37N R19W S10	Northwest Sands	primary	high	
18	Burnett	Gull Lake	2671100	T40N R16W S01	Northwest Sands	present	low	
19	Burnett	Hay Creek Flowage	2643700	T38N R19W S02	Northwest Sands	primary	low	
20	Burnett	Kent Creek	2656700	T38N R15W S19	Northwest Sands	trace	medium	
21	Burnett	Kent Lake	2656900	T38N R15W S20	Northwest Sands	present	med-high	
22	Burnett	Lipsett Lake	2678100	T39N R14W S13	Northwest Sands	present	med-low	
23	Burnett	Little Wood Lake	2650900	T38N R18W S25	Forest Transition	present	med-high	
24	Burnett	Long Lake	2656400	T38N R16W S16	Northwest Sands	primary	medium	Yes
25	Burnett	Loon Creek	2670400	T41N R15W S34	Northwest Sands	secondary	low	
26	Burnett	Loon Lake	2671200	T41N R15W S30	Northwest Sands	primary	medium	
27	Burnett	Lower Clam Lake	2655300	T39N R16W S35	Northwest Sands	present	high	
28	Burnett	Memory Lake	2646500	T38N R19W S14	Northwest Sands	present	medium	
29	Burnett	Middle North Fork Flowage	7215114	T39N R18W S27	Northwest Sands	present	medium	
30	Burnett	Mud Hen Lake	2649500	T38N R17W S15	Northwest Sands	present	medium	Yes
31	Burnett	Mud Lake (Oakland Township)	2484400	T40N R16W S26	Northwest Sands	secondary	high	Yes
32	Burnett	Mud Lake (Swiss Township)	2672300	T41N R15W S34	Northwest Sands	primary	low	Yes
33	Burnett	Namekagon River	2689500	T42N R14W S34	Northwest Sands	present	medium	
34	Burnett	North Fork Flowage	2647300	T39N R18W S21	Northwest Sands	primary	low	
35	Burnett	North Lang Lake	2673000	T40N R15W S03	Northwest Sands	secondary	low	
36	Burnett	Peterson Lake	2650100	T37N R18W S03	Forest Transition	tertiary	med-low	
37	Burnett	Phantom Flowage	2644100	T38N R18W S06	Northwest Sands	primary	low	
38	Burnett	Rice Lake	2677900	T39N R14W S10	Northwest Sands	tertiary	medium	
39	Burnett	Rice Lake	2650200	T37N R18W S10	Forest Transition	secondary	low	
40	Burnett	Rice Lake	2640300	T37N R18W S36	Forest Transition	tertiary	high	
41	Burnett	St. Croix River	2601400	T42N R15W S35	Northwest Lowlands	present	medium	
42	Burnett	South Refuge Flowage	2644400	T39N R18W S20	Northwest Sands	primary	low	
43	Burnett	Spencer Lake	2658400	T38N R15W S26	Northwest Sands	present	med-low	Yes
44	Burnett	Spirit Lake	2650300	T37N R18W S11	Forest Transition	present	med-high	

SITE	COUNTY	WATER NAME	WBIC	TRS	ECOREGION	PRESENCE	WATCH STATUS	DATE REG.
45	Burnett	Unnamed (Bradshaw) Slough	2671600	T41N R15W S19	Northwest Sands	present	medium	
46	Burnett	Unnamed (Duckshot) Lake	2665100	T38N R16W S28	Northwest Sands	present	medium	
47	Burnett	Unnamed (Jackson) Lake	2676700	T39N R15W S29	Northwest Sands	trace	medium	
48	Burnett	Unnamed (Lower L Dike Flowage) Ditch	5512054	T38N R19W S02	Northwest Sands	primary	low	
49	Burnett	Unnamed (Mud Lake Outlet)	2672200	T41N R15W S34	Northwest Sands	tertiary	low	
50	Burnett	Unnamed (North Fork Clam River) Slough	not available	T38N R14W S31	Northwest Sands	secondary	medium	
51	Burnett	Unnamed Pond	5590833	T37N R18W S10	Forest Transition	present	med-low	
52	Burnett	Unnamed (Pumphouse Ditch) Flowage	5583124	T39N R18W S28	Northwest Sands	primary	low	
53	Burnett	Upper North Fork Flowage	2648900	T39N R18W S14	Northwest Sands	present	medium	
54	Burnett	Webb Creek	2705100, 2705300	T41N R14W S09-10	Northwest Sands	primary	low	
55	Burnett	Wood Lake	2649800	T38N R18W S28	Northwest Sands	trace	med-high	
56	Burnett	Yellow Lake	2675200	T40N R17W S24	Northwest Sands	present	low	
57	Burnett	Yellow River	2670300	T39N R14W S25	Northwest Sands	present	low	
1	Chippewa	Cedar Creek	2351200	T32N R09W S12	Forest Transition	secondary	med-high	
2	Chippewa	Holcombe Flowage	2184900	T32N R06W S09	North Central Forest	present	high	
3	Chippewa	Marsh Miller Lake	2171200	T31N R08W S20	Forest Transition	present	high	
4	Chippewa	O'Neil Creek	2168900	T31N R08W S33	Forest Transition	tertiary	med-high	
5	Chippewa	O'Neil Creek Flowage Number One	2173000	T31N R08W S03	Forest Transition	tertiary	med-high	
6	Chippewa	O'Neil Creek Flowage Number Two	2172800	T31N R08W S 04	Forest Transition	primary	med-high	
1	Douglas	Allouez Bay	2751220	T49N R13W S33	Superior Coastal Plain	trace	high	Yes
2	Douglas	Amnicon Lake	2858100	T46N R14W S12	Northwest Lowlands	present	med-low	
3	Douglas	Bear Creek	2857200	T45N R14W S10	Northwest Lowlands	secondary	med-high	
4	Douglas	Bear (Tozer) Lake	2857700	T45N R14W S10	Northwest Lowlands	secondary	medium	
5	Douglas	Cloverland Ponds	not available	T49N R 10W S34	Superior Coastal Plain	present	low	
6	Douglas	Fasteland Road Ponds	7215115	T47N R10W S10	Superior Coastal Plain	tertiary	med-low	
7	Douglas	Koski Road Pond	7215118	T48N R10W S14	Superior Coastal Plain	present	low	
8	Douglas	Lower Ox Lake	2744300	T44N R11W S08	Northwest Sands	tertiary	low	
9	Douglas	Minong Flowage	2692900	T43N R12W S31	Northwest Sands	tertiary	med-high	
10	Douglas	Moose Branch (Jackson Box) Flowage	2739400	T45N R13W S34	Northwest Lowlands	present	med-high	
11	Douglas	Mulligan Lake	2700200	T43N R11W S13	Northwest Sands	secondary	med-low	Yes
12	Douglas	Pokegama River/Bay	2844000	T49N R14W S30	Superior Coastal Plain	tertiary	medium	
13	Douglas	Radigan Flowage	2687500	T43N R15W S10	Northwest Lowlands	primary	med-high	
14	Douglas	St. Croix (Gordon) Flowage	2740300	T44N R12W S35	Northwest Sands	present	med-high	

SITE	COUNTY	WATER NAME	WBIC	TRS	ECOREGION	PRESENCE	WATCH STATUS	DATE REG.
15	Douglas	St. Croix River	2601400	T44N R12W S17	Northwest Sands	primary	low	
16	Douglas	St. Louis River	2843800	T48N R15W S11	Superior Coastal Plain	tertiary	med-high	
17	Douglas	Unnamed (Stateline) Flowage	5502837	T44N R15W S18	Northwest Lowlands	secondary	high	
18	Douglas	Unnamed Creek (Kimballs Bay)	2843900	T49N R14W S29	Superior Coastal Plain	present	med-high	
19	Douglas	Upper Ox Creek	2744800	T44N R11W S14	Northwest Sands	present	medium	
20	Douglas	Upper Ox Lake	2744700	T44N R11W S14	Northwest Sands	tertiary	low	
21	Douglas	Upper St. Croix Lake	2747300	T45N R12W S36	Northwest Sands	trace	medium	
1	Florence	Fay Lake	677100	T39N R15E S08	North Central Forest	trace	med-high	
1	Forest	Armstrong Creek	561200	T36N R16E S12	North Central Forest	primary	med-high	
2	Forest	Atkins Lake	1578400	T37N R12E S30	North Central Forest	trace	medium	Yes
3	Forest	Bishop Lake	392100	T35N R12E S29	North Central Forest	present	med-high	
4	Forest	Hiles Millpond	408000	T37N R12E S03	North Central Forest	tertiary	medium	
5	Forest	Kaine Lake	719300	T41N R13E S08	North Central Forest	tertiary	med-low	
6	Forest	Knowles Creek Impoundment	7215116	T34N R16E S27	North Central Forest	tertiary	medium	
7	Forest	Little Rice Lake	406400	T36N R12E S17	North Central Forest	tertiary	low	
8	Forest	Otter Creek	547200	T34N R16E S07	North Central Forest	tertiary	med-high	
9	Forest	Pat Shay Lake	1607100	T39N R12E S06	Northern Highland	tertiary	low	
10	Forest	Pine Lake	406900	T37N R12E S21	North Central Forest	present	high	
11	Forest	Rat River	550600	T35N R14E S26	North Central Forest	tertiary	low	
12	Forest	Rice Lake	392700	T35N R12E S27	North Central Forest	primary	low	Yes; On-Rez
13	Forest	Riley Lake	557100	T35N R14E S07	North Central Forest	present	low	Yes
14	Forest	Scattered Rice Lake	555200	T36N R14E S25	North Central Forest	tertiary	low	
15	Forest	Scott Creek	1615000	T38N R12E S17	North Central Forest	present	med-high	
16	Forest	Scott Lake	1615400	T38N R12E S17	North Central Forest	secondary	med-high	
17	Forest	Shelp Lake	1615600	T38N R12E S17	North Central Forest	secondary	medium	
18	Forest	Swamp Creek	391500	T35N R12E S31	North Central Forest	secondary	low	
19	Forest	Wabikon Lake	556900	T36N R14E S32	North Central Forest	secondary	low	Yes
20	Forest	Wolf River	241300	T36N R12E S31	North Central Forest	present	low	
1	Iron	Bear River	2315200	T42N R04E S32	Northern Highland	primary	low	
2	Iron	Fifield Creek	4000009	T45N R02E S10	North Central Forest	present	high	
3	Iron	Hay Lake	2259400	T41N R02E S31	North Central Forest	trace	medium	
4	Iron	Little Bear Flowage	7215119	T42N R04E S35	Northern Highland	tertiary	medium	
5	Iron	Little Turtle Flowage	2313300	T42N R03E S02	Northern Highland	secondary	medium	

SITE	COUNTY	WATER NAME	WBIC	TRS	ECOREGION	PRESENCE	WATCH STATUS	DATE REG.
6	Iron	Lost Creek	2315800, 2316200, 5003220	T42N R04 S23	Northern Highland	present	medium	
7	Iron	Manitowish River	2324400	T42N R04E S29	Northern Highland	present	medium	
8	Iron	Mud Lake	2316400	T42N R04E S23	Northern Highland	secondary	low	
9	Iron	Munnomin Lake	2320000	T41N R04E S26	Northern Highland	primary	low	
10	Iron	Sugarbush Flowage	7215120	T41N R04E S01	Northern Highland	secondary	high	
11	Iron	Turtle Flambeau Flowage	2294900	T42N R03E S35	Northern Highland	present	medium	
1	Langlade	Ackley Wildlife Area Flowages	not available	not avail.	Forest Transition	tertiary	medium	
2	Langlade	Miniwakan Lake	398600	T34N R11E S35	North Central Forest	secondary	low	
3	Langlade	Mud Creek	397200	T34N R11E S22	North Central Forest	present	med-high	
4	Langlade	Pickerel Creek	387300	T34N R12E S34	North Central Forest	primary	low	
5	Langlade	Spider Creek Flowage	391400	T34N R12E S19	North Central Forest	primary	low	
6	Langlade	Unnamed (Daily) Pond	385100	T34N R11E S29	North Central Forest	primary	low	
7	Langlade	Unnamed Lake on the Lily River	371100	T33N R13E S27	North Central Forest	secondary	high	
8	Langlade	Wolf River (Turtle Lake)	241300	T34N R11E S13	North Central Forest	primary	low	
1	Lincoln	Alexander Lake (Wisconsin River)	1494600	T32N R06E S31	Forest Transition	tertiary	med-low	
2	Lincoln	Camp 26 Flowage	5525949	T33N R05E S31	North Central Forest	secondary	medium	
3	Lincoln	Copper River (Wisconsin River)	1494700	T31N R06E S05	Forest Transition	secondary	med-low	
4	Lincoln	Grandfather Flowage (Wisconsin River)	1502400	T33N R06E S30	North Central Forest	present	med-low	
5	Lincoln	Harrison Lake	1560400	T35N R08E S16	Northern Highland	present	med-high	
6	Lincoln	Jersey City Flowage	1516000	T35N R06E S16	Northern Highland	present	med-high	
7	Lincoln	Lake Alice	1555900	T35N R07E S30	Northern Highland	tertiary	low	
8	Lincoln	Lake Mohawksin	1515400	T35N R06E S31	Northern Highland	present	high	
9	Lincoln	Somo River	1546900	T35N R05E S25	Northern Highland	tertiary	high	
10	Lincoln	Unnamed	5524703	T33N R06E S20	Northern Highland	primary	low	
11	Lincoln	Unnamed (New Woods WA) Flowage	1500400	T33N R04E S26	North Central Forest	primary	low	
12	Lincoln	Unnamed Slough	1547000	T35N R05E S24	Northern Highland	present	high	
13	Lincoln	Unnamed Slough (Little Pine Creek) (WI R)	1503100	T34N R06E S26	North Central Forest	primary	med-low	
14	Lincoln	Wisconsin River	1179900, 1554900	T35N R07E S21	Northern Highland	present	med-low	
1	Marathon	Birch Flowage	7215121	T27N R07E S05	Forest Transition	present	low	
2	Marathon	Drop Inlet Flowage	5530513	T30N R09E S02	Forest Transition	present	high	
3	Marathon	Lower Nienow Flowage	7215122	T30N R09E S02	Forest Transition	present	high	
4	Marathon	Main Flowage (McMillan Marsh WA)	1422100	T26N R03E S19	Forest Transition	secondary	low	
5	Marathon	McMillan Reservoir (McMillan Marsh WA)	1422400	T26N R02E S13	Forest Transition	tertiary	low	

SITE	COUNTY	WATER NAME	WBIC	TRS	ECOREGION	PRESENCE	WATCH STATUS	DATE REG.
6	Marathon	North Honey Island (Mead WA)	1416200	T26N R05E S27	Forest Transition	present	low	
7	Marathon	North Rice Lake (Mead WA)	1418400	T26N R10E S20	Forest Transition	present	low	
8	Marathon	Rice Lake	1406500	T27N R10E S07	Forest Transition	tertiary	high	
9	Marathon	Rice Lake Creek	1406400	T27N R10E S07	Forest Transition	present	high	
10	Marathon	Smokey Hill Flowage (Mead WA)	1419300	T26N R05E S28	Forest Transition	present	low	
11	Marathon	Ten Pool (Mead WA)	1419000	T26N R05E S	Forest Transition	present	low	
12	Marathon	Unnamed (Whiskey) Flowage	5530546	T30N R10E S06	Forest Transition	present	high	
13	Marathon	Upper Leo Flowage	5530452	T30N R09E S02	Forest Transition	present	high	
1	Marinette	Woods Lake	540900	T33N R18E S23	Northeast Sands	present	high	
1	Oneida	Big Lake	1613000	T38N R11E S21	Northern Highland	tertiary	low	Yes
2	Oneida	Crystal Creek	1612400	T38N R11E S17	Northern Highland	present	low	
3	Oneida	Cuenin Lake	1568800	T36N R09E S20	North Central Forest	secondary	low	
4	Oneida	Deer Lake	1612300	T38N R11E S10	Northern Highland	tertiary	med-high	
5	Oneida	Dog Lake	1612900	T38N R11E S15	Northern Highland	tertiary	low	
6	Oneida	Fish Lake	1570600	T36N R10E S08	Northern Highland	tertiary	medium	
7	Oneida	Fourmile Lake	1610800	T39N R11E S23	Northern Highland	tertiary	low	
8	Oneida	Gary Lake	1517500	T36N R07E S19	Northern Highland	primary	low	Yes
9	Oneida	Killarney Lake	1520900	T36N R05E S24	Northern Highland	tertiary	medium	
10	Oneida	Little Rice Creek	1516900	T36N R07E S19	Northern Highland	present	medium	
11	Oneida	Little Rice Lake	1617400	T38N R10E S05	Northern Highland	trace	low	Yes
12	Oneida	Lucille Creek	403000	T35N R11E S15	North Central Forest	tertiary	low	
13	Oneida	Mud Lake	1612500	T38N R11E S17	Northern Highland	present	med-high	
14	Oneida	Oneida Lake	1518200	T36N R07E S04	Northern Highland	present	low	
15	Oneida	Rhinelander Flowage	1580100	T37N R08E S24	Northern Highland	primary	low	
16	Oneida	Rice Lake	1617200	T39N R10E S34	Northern Highland	present	low	Yes
17	Oneida	Rocky Run Flowage	1525500	T37N R06E S16	Northern Highland	present	high	
18	Oneida	Roe Lake	1517400	T36N R07E S34	Northern Highland	secondary	low	
19	Oneida	Scott Creek Impoundment	7215123	T38N R11E S24	North Central Forest	secondary	medium	
20	Oneida	Sevenmile Lake	1605800	T39N R11E S12	Northern Highland	tertiary	medium	
21	Oneida	Spur Lake	1571800	T36N R08E S08	Northern Highland	secondary	high	Yes
22	Oneida	Sugar Camp Creek	1596700	T39N R09E S32	Northern Highland	present	med-high	
23	Oneida	The Thoroughfare	1613400, 5591310	T38N R11E S23	NC Forest & N Highland	primary	low	Yes
24	Oneida	Thunder Lake	1618100	T38N R10E S11	Northern Highland	present	med-high	

SITE	COUNTY	WATER NAME	WBIC	TRS	ECOREGION	PRESENCE	WATCH STATUS	DATE REG.
25	Oneida	Unnamed Water	404800	T35N R11E S01	North Central Forest	primary	low	
26	Oneida	Wolf River	241300	T35N R11E S35	North Central Forest	primary	low	
1	Polk	Andrus Lake	2668600	T36N R15W S31	Forest Transition	present	med-high	
2	Polk	Apple River	2614000, 2626500	T34N R16W S11	Forest Transition	tertiary	medium	
3	Polk	Apple River Flowage	2624200	T33N R16W S05	Forest Transition	present	med-high	
4	Polk	Balsam Branch	2618900	T35N R17W S16	Forest Transition	primary	low	Yes
5	Polk	Balsam Lake	2620600	T34N R17W S02	Forest Transition	present	med-low	
6	Polk	Big Blake Lake	2627000	T35N R16W S27	Forest Transition	present	medium	
7	Polk	Big Round Lake	2627400	T35N R16W S11	Forest Transition	tertiary	med-low	Yes
8	Polk	Bone Lake	2628100	T35N R16W S06	Forest Transition	present	med-high	
9	Polk	Fox Creek	2626800	T34N R16W S09	Forest Transition	present	medium	
10	Polk	Joel Flowage	2625700	T34N R15W S34	Forest Transition	primary	medium	
11	Polk	Little Blake Lake	2627300	T35N R16W S26	Forest Transition	present	med-high	
12	Polk	Little Butternut Lake	2640700	T36N R17W S32	Forest Transition	tertiary	med-low	Yes
13	Polk	McKenzie Lake	2667300	T36N R16W S13	Forest Transition	present	high	
14	Polk	North White Ash Lake	2628800	T34N R16W S02	Forest Transition	present	low	Yes
15	Polk	Rice Bed Creek	2628900	T35N R15W S16	Forest Transition	primary	low	
16	Polk	Rice Lake	2615400	T32N R18W S11	Forest Transition	primary	med-low	Yes
17	Polk	Rice Lake	2621600	T35N R17W S20	Forest Transition	trace	med-high	Yes
18	Polk	Rice Lake	2650600	T37N R17W S18	Forest Transition	primary	low	
19	Polk	St. Croix River	2601400	T36N R20W S18	Multiple	present	med-low	
20	Polk	Somers Lake	2665900	T37N R16W S27	Forest Transition	secondary	med-low	
21	Polk	Straight Lake	2627800	T36N R17W S13	Forest Transition	present	medium	
22	Polk	Straight River	2626900	T35N R16W S24	Forest Transition	present	medium	
23	Polk	Unnamed	2626955	T35N R16W S22	Forest Transition	secondary	low	
24	Polk	Unnamed	5520226	T35N R16W S23	Forest Transition	tertiary	medium	
25	Polk	Unnamed (Pond near Paulson Lake)	5526548	T32N R17W S19	Forest Transition	tertiary	med-low	
26	Polk	Unnamed Flowage (Joel Marsh WA)	5589171	T34N R15W S33	Forest Transition	tertiary	high	
27	Polk	Unnamed (Straight River at Shilling Dam)	5518249	T36N R16W S34	Forest Transition	present	medium	
28	Polk	Wapogasset Lake	2618000	T33N R17W S14	Forest Transition	present	medium	
29	Polk	White Ash Lake	2628600	T34N R16W S11	Forest Transition	tertiary	low	Yes
1	Price	Beaver Creek Flowage	7215124	T38N R02W S17	North Central Forest	secondary	medium	
2	Price	Blockhouse Lake	2256800	T40N R01E S10	North Central Forest	trace	med-high	

SITE	COUNTY	WATER NAME	WBIC	TRS	ECOREGION	PRESENCE	WATCH STATUS	DATE REG.
3	Price	Duroy Lake	2240100	T37N R01E S08	North Central Forest	present	med-high	
4	Price	Flambeau River, South Fork	2231200	T40N R01E S25	North Central Forest	primary	medium	
5	Price	Musser Creek	5515144, 5515444	T37N R02E S05	North Central Forest	trace	med-high	
6	Price	Musser Lake	2245100	T37N R02E S05	North Central Forest	present	low	
7	Price	Prentice Flowage	2211300	T35N R02E S6	North Central Forest	tertiary	medium	
8	Price	Sailor Lake	2254800	T39N R02E S29	North Central Forest	tertiary	med-low	
9	Price	Spring Creek Flowage (Spring Creek WA)	2216400	T36N R01W S14	North Central Forest	primary	low	
10	Price	Squaw Creek	2271200	T39N R03E S01	Northern Highland	present	med-low	
11	Price	Squaw Creek	2242200	T37N R01E S07	North Central Forest	trace	med-high	
12	Price	Steve Creek Flowage	2191400	T34N R02W S28	North Central Forest	primary	low	
13	Price	Unnamed (Duroy Water)	5515763	T37N R01E S07	North Central Forest	secondary	med-high	
14	Price	Unnamed (Jump River) Flowage	2211800	T36N R02E S14	North Central Forest	secondary	med-high	
15	Price	Unnamed (Spring Creek WA)	2216000	T36N R01W S23	North Central Forest	primary	low	
16	Price	Unnamed (Spring Creek WA South Flowage)	2216200	T36N R01W S23	North Central Forest	primary	low	
17	Price	Unnamed (Spring Creek WA Thunder Creek)	2216600	T36N R01W S23	North Central Forest	primary	low	
18	Price	Upper Wilson Flowage	2246600	T38N R02E S02	North Central Forest	tertiary	med-low	
19	Price	Wilson Flowage	2246500	T38N R02E S02	North Central Forest	present	med-low	
1	Rusk	Dairyland (Flambeau) Reservoir	2229200	T35N R05W S19	North Central Forest	present	med-high	
2	Rusk	Fireside Lakes	2349700	T33N R08W S26	North Central Forest	tertiary	med-high	
3	Rusk	Island Lake	2350200	T33N R08W S29	North Central Forest	present	med-high	
4	Rusk	Lea Lake Flowage	2361900	T36N R06W S11	North Central Forest	tertiary	med-high	
5	Rusk	McGee Lake	2224400	T35N R04W S09	North Central Forest	trace	med-high	
6	Rusk	Rice Creek	2349400	T33N R08W S23	North Central Forest	primary	high	
7	Rusk	Swift Creek	2349800	T33N R08W S22	North Central Forest	tertiary	med-high	
8	Rusk	Ten Mile Creek	2093100	T33N R09W S20	Forest Transition	primary	med-high	
1	St. Croix	Cylon Wildlife Area Flowage	5528829	T31N R16W S22	Western Prairie	secondary	med-high	
2	St. Croix	Cylon Wildlife Area Pothole	7215125	T31N R16W S11	Western Prairie	trace	med-high	
1	Sawyer	Barker Lake	2400000	T40N R05W S31	North Central Forest	tertiary	low	
2	Sawyer	Billy Boy Flowage	2389700	T39N R08W S18	North Central Forest	secondary	low	
3	Sawyer	Blaisdell Lake	2402200	T40N R04W S16	North Central Forest	primary	low	
4	Sawyer	Chippewa River, West Fork	2414500	T42N R05W S01	North Central Forest	primary	low	
5	Sawyer	Hunter Lake	2400600	T40N R05W S28	North Central Forest	tertiary	low	
6	Sawyer	Knuteson Creek	2113700	T37N R09W S09	Forest Transition	tertiary	med-high	

SITE	COUNTY	WATER NAME	WBIC	TRS	ECOREGION	PRESENCE	WATCH STATUS	DATE REG.
7	Sawyer	Lake Chetac	2113300	T37N R09W S08	Forest Transition	tertiary	med-high	
8	Sawyer	Malviney Creek	2113600	T37N R09W S09	Forest Transition	tertiary	med-high	
9	Sawyer	Mason Lake	2277200	T39N R03W S35	North Central Forest	present	med-high	
10	Sawyer	Meadow Lake	2424800	T42N R5W S28	North Central Forest	tertiary	med-high	
11	Sawyer	Nelson Lake	2704200	T42N R09W S23	North Central Forest	tertiary	low	
12	Sawyer	Osprey Creek	5508925	T40N R08W S01	North Central Forest	present	medium	
13	Sawyer	Pacwawong Lake	2728700	T42N R08W S02	Northwest Sands	primary	low	
14	Sawyer	Partridge Crop Lake	2424600	T42N R05W S28	North Central Forest	secondary	low	
15	Sawyer	Phipps Flowage	2727800	T41N R08W S06	Northwest Sands	primary	low	
16	Sawyer	Phipps Springs	2728100	T41N R08W S06	Northwest Sands	tertiary	low	
17	Sawyer	Wilson Lake	2420000	T42N R06W S08	North Central Forest	present	low	
1	Taylor	Chequamegon Waters Flowage	2160700	T32N R03W S23	North Central Forest	secondary	low	
2	Taylor	Mondeaux Flowage	2193300	T33N R01W S24	North Central Forest	tertiary	low	
3	Taylor	Mondeaux River	5524758	T33N R01W S14	North Central Forest	present	medium	
4	Taylor	Monson Flowage (Pershing WA)	2189200	T33N R04W S34	North Central Forest	present	medium	
5	Taylor	Mud Lake	2165400	T32N R02W S35	North Central Forest	trace	med-low	
6	Taylor	Shoulder Creek Flowage (Pershing WA)	7215126	T32N R04W S01	North Central Forest	secondary	low	
7	Taylor	Unnamed Water	5524695	T33N R01W S14	North Central Forest	secondary	med-high	
8	Taylor	Unnamed (Mravik) Flowage (Pershing WA)	2182600	T32N R04W S04	North Central Forest	present	low	
1	Vilas	Allequash Lake	2332400	T41N R07E S09	Northern Highland	secondary	low	Yes
2	Vilas	Apeekwa Lake	2269400	T40N R04E S07	Northern Highland	tertiary	high	
3	Vilas	Aurora Creek	1592600	T41N R08E S30	Northern Highland	primary	low	
4	Vilas	Aurora Lake	1592700	T41N R08E S19	Northern Highland	primary	low	Yes
5	Vilas	Bear River	2315200	T40N R04E S02	Northern Highland	primary	low	
6	Vilas	Big Lake	2334700	T43N R06E S31	Northern Highland	trace	low	
7	Vilas	Boot Creek	1618700	T40N R09E S11	Northern Highland	secondary	med-low	
8	Vilas	Boot Lake	1619100	T40N R09E S02	Northern Highland	present	high	
9	Vilas	Devine Lake	1540500	T40N R06E S03	Northern Highland	present	medium	Yes
10	Vilas	Frost Lake	1618900	T40N R09E S11	Northern Highland	primary	low	Yes
11	Vilas	Grassy Lake	2343900	T42N R07E S03	Northern Highland	trace	med-high	
12	Vilas	Irving Lake	2340900	T41N R08E S02	Northern Highland	tertiary	low	Yes
13	Vilas	Island Lake	2334400	T42N R06E S18	Northern Highland	secondary	high	
14	Vilas	Lac Vieux Desert	1631900	T42N R11E S09	Northern Highland	tertiary	high	

SITE	COUNTY	WATER NAME	WBIC	TRS	ECOREGION	PRESENCE	WATCH STATUS	DATE REG.
15	Vilas	Little Portage Lake	1629200	T42N R10E S09	Northern Highland	present	med-high	
16	Vilas	Little Rice Lake	2338900	T42N R07E S16	Northern Highland	primary	low	Yes
17	Vilas	Lobischer Creek	1632300	T42N R11E S13	Northern Highland	present	med-high	
18	Vilas	Lost Creek	1593300	T40N R08E S17	Northern Highland	primary	med-high	
19	Vilas	Lower Ninemile Lake	1605200	T40N R11E S34	Northern Highland	secondary	med-high	
20	Vilas	Manitowish River	2324400	T42N R07E S15	Northern Highland	primary	low	
21	Vilas	Mann Creek Flowage	5508112	T41N R07E S31	Northern Highland	primary	med-high	
22	Vilas	Middle Sugarbush Lake	2317700	T41N R05E S17	Northern Highland	present	high	Yes; On-Rez
23	Vilas	Mud Creek	1616100	T41N R06E S29	Northern Highland	primary	low	
24	Vilas	Mud Lake (Mickey's)	1619400	T41N R09E S35	Northern Highland	trace	high	Yes
25	Vilas	Muskellunge Creek	1596400	T40N R08E S24	Northern Highland	present	medium	
26	Vilas	Nixon Creek	2341100	T42N R07E S24	Northern Highland	present	low	
27	Vilas	Nixon Lake	2341200	T42N R08E S19	Northern Highland	tertiary	low	Yes
28	Vilas	Palmer Lake	2962900	T43N R08E S21	North Central Forest	tertiary	med-high	
29	Vilas	Papoose Creek	2327800	T42N R05E S04	Northern Highland	primary	high	
30	Vilas	Partridge Lake	2341500	T42N R08E S28	Northern Highland	secondary	low	
31	Vilas	Pickerel Creek	1619200	T40N R09E S04	Northern Highland	tertiary	high	
32	Vilas	Plum Lake	1592400	T41N R07E S36	Northern Highland	tertiary	low	
33	Vilas	Rest Lake	2327500	T42N R05E S03	Northern Highland	tertiary	med-high	
34	Vilas	Rice Creek	2334500	T40N R09E S14	Northern Highland	primary	low	
35	Vilas	Rice Lake	1618600	T40N R09E S14	Northern Highland	primary	low	Yes
36	Vilas	Round Lake	2334900	T43N R06E S26	North Central Forest	present	low	
37	Vilas	Spring Creek	2964700	T43N, R09E S21	North Central Forest	tertiary	med-low	
38	Vilas	Trout River	2329500	T41N R06E S05	Northern Highland	secondary	med-low	
39	Vilas	Unnamed (Duck) Lake	2334800	T43N R06E S33	Northern Highland	primary	low	
40	Vilas	Unnamed (Frost Lake Outlet) Creek	1618800	T40N R09E S11	Northern Highland	secondary	low	
41	Vilas	Unnamed (Rice Creek) Water	5505819	T42N R06E S08	Northern Highland	primary	low	
42	Vilas	Upper Ninemile Flowage	1608300	T40N R11E S25	North Central Forest	primary	high	
43	Vilas	West Ellerson Lake	2331000	T41N R06E S29	Northern Highland	present	high	Yes
44	Vilas	West Plum Lake	1592500	T41N R07E S36	Northern Highland	secondary	medium	Yes
45	Vilas	White Sand Creek	2339000	T42N R07E S27	Northern Highland	present	low	
46	Vilas	Wild Rice Lake	2329800	T41N R06E S06	Northern Highland	tertiary	low	
47	Vilas	Wisconsin River	1179900	T40N R10E S20	Northern Highland	primary	high	
1	Washburn	Balsam Lake	2112800	T37N R10W S26	Forest Transition	tertiary	medium	

SITE	COUNTY	WATER NAME	WBIC	TRS	ECOREGION	PRESENCE	WATCH STATUS	DATE REG.
2	Washburn	Bergen Creek	2694300	T42N R12W S04	Northwest Sands	present	medium	
3	Washburn	Boyer Creek	2105300	T37N R12W S33	Forest Transition	secondary	medium	
4	Washburn	Casey Creek Flowage	2708800	T40N R13W S04	Northwest Sands	present	low	
5	Washburn	Davis (Chippanazie) Flowage	2722400	T41N R10W S14	North Central Forest	present	med-high	
6	Washburn	Dilly Lake	2712800	T39N R11W S07	Northwest Sands	secondary	low	
7	Washburn	Gilmore Lake	2695800	T42N R12W S08	Northwest Sands	tertiary	low	Yes
8	Washburn	Kekegama Lake (Bear Creek)	2106200	T37N R12W S35	Forest Transition	present	medium	
9	Washburn	Little Mud Lake	2107100	T37N R11W S01	Forest Transition	primary	low	Yes
10	Washburn	Long Lake	2106800	T37N R11W S23	Forest Transition	tertiary	med-low	Yes
11	Washburn	Mackay Springs	2717100	T39N R10W S19	Northwest Sands	trace	high	
12	Washburn	McKenzie Creek	2706200, 2707200	T39N R13W S06	Northwest Sands	primary	medium	
13	Washburn	Mud Lake	2107700	T38N R10W S31	Forest Transition	primary	low	Yes
14	Washburn	Potato Creek	2712200	T39N R11W S18	Northwest Sands	primary	low	
15	Washburn	Potato Lake	2714500	T39N R11W S36	Forest Transition	tertiary	low	
16	Washburn	Rice Lake	2696000	T42N R12W S09	Northwest Sands	primary	low	Yes
17	Washburn	Shell Creek	2695900	T42N R12W S09	Northwest Sands	secondary	low	
18	Washburn	Spooner Lake	2685200	T39N R12W S26	Northwest Sands	trace	medium	
19	Washburn	Spring Lake	2691200	T42N R13W S16	Northwest Sands	primary	high	Yes
20	Washburn	Totogatic River	2689800	T42N R12W S04	Northwest Sands	trace	med-low	
21	Washburn	Tranus Lake	2721600	T41N R10W S19	North Central Forest	secondary	low	Yes
22	Washburn	Trego Lake	2712000	T40N R12W S17	Northwest Sands	tertiary	med-high	
23	Washburn	Unnamed	not available	T37N R10W S26	Forest Transition	secondary	medium	
24	Washburn	Unnamed (Black Brook) Flowage	2698300	T42N R10W S10	North Central Forest	tertiary	high	
25	Washburn	Whalen Lake	2715900	T40N R12W S23	Northwest Sands	tertiary	medium	
26	Washburn	Yellow River	2670300	T38N R13W S02	Northwest Sands	secondary	med-low	
27	Washburn	Yellow River Flowage	2681600	T39N R12W S32	Northwest Sands	secondary	medium	

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SITES CONSIDERED WILD RICE WATERS: Manoomin Inventory, Version 2

#	Site name	WBIC	Page	Figure
ASHLAND			**ASH -**	
1	Bad River Sloughs	2892100	1	Ashland 1
2	Bear Lake	2403200	1	Ashland 2
3	Beartrap Creek (Kakagon Sloughs)	2891400	2	---
XX	Hay Lake	2259400	2	---
4	Honest John Lake	2892400	2	Ashland 4
5	Kakagon River (Kakagon Sloughs)	2891300	3	---
6	Kakagon Sloughs	2891700, 5500456, 5000800, 5000902	3	Ashland 6
7	Sand Cut Slough (Kakagon Sloughs)	2891800	4	---
8	Unnamed (Northeast) Slough (Kakagon Sloughs)	5000897	4	---
9	White River Flowage	2894200	5	Ashland 9
10	Wood Creek Slough (Kakagon Sloughs)	2891200	5	---
BARRON			**BAR -**	
1	Bear Lake	2105100	1	Barron 1
2	Loon Lake Wildlife Management Area	7215127	2	Barron 2
3	Moose Ear Lake	2089700	3	Barron 3
4	Red Cedar River	2063500	4	Barron 4
5	Rice Creek	2094200	5	Barron 5
6	Sweeny Pond	2097500	6	Barron 6
7	Vermillion River	2097200	6	Barron 7
BAYFIELD			**BAY -**	
1	Chippewa Lake	2431300	1	Bayfield 1
2	Frog Creek	2884100	1	---
3	Raspberry River	2883800	1	---
4	Totagatic Lake	2705000	2	Bayfield 4
BURNETT			**BUR -**	
1	Bashaw Lake	2662400	1	Burnett 1
2	Bashaw Outlet	2662000	1	Burnett 2
3	Bass Lake	2638600	2	Burnett 3
4	Big Sand Lake	2676800	2	Burnett 4
5	Black Brook Flowage	2655000	3	Burnett 5
XX	Bradshaw Slough	2671600	3	---
6	Briggs Lake	2671900	4	Burnett 6
7	Buffalo Lake	2674700	4	Burnett 7
8	Clam Lake	2656200	5	Burnett 8a, 8b
9	Clam River	2654200	6	---
10	Clam River, North Fork	2656600	6	Burnett 10

SITES CONSIDERED WILD RICE WATERS: Manoomin Inventory, Version 2

#	Site name	WBIC	Page	Figure
BURNETT, cont.			**BUR -**	
11	Clam River Flowage	2654500	7	Burnett 11
12	Culbertson Creek	2672900	8	Burnett 12
13	Culbertson Lake	2673200	8	Burnett 13
14	Danbury Flowage (Yellow River)	2674500	9	Burnett 14a, 14b
XX	Duckshot Lake	2665100	10	---
15	Eagle Lake	2672100	10	Burnett 15
16	Gaslyn Lake	2677700	11	Burnett 16
17	Grettum Flowage	2637800	11	Burnett 17
18	Gull Lake	2671100	12	Burnett 18
19	Hay Creek Flowage	2643700	13	Burnett 19
20	Kent Creek	2656700	13	Burnett 20
21	Kent Lake	2656900	14	Burnett 21
22	Lipsett Lake	2678100	14	Burnett 22
23	Little Wood Lake	2650900	15	Burnett 23
24	Long Lake	2656400	15	Burnett 24
25	Loon Creek	2670400	16	Burnett 25
26	Loon Lake	2671200	16	Burnett 26
27	Lower Clam Lake	2655300	17	Burnett 27
XX	Lower Hay Creek Flowage	2643700	17	---
XX	Lower L Dike Flowage	5512054	17	---
28	Memory Lake	2646500	18	Burnett 28
29	Middle North Fork Flowage	7215114	19	Burnett 29
30	Mud Hen Lake	2649500	19	Burnett 30
31	Mud Lake (Oakland Township)	2484400	20	Burnett 31
32	Mud Lake (Swiss Township)	2672300	21	Burnett 32
33	Namekagon River	2689500	21	---
34	North Fork Flowage	2647300	22	Burnett 34
35	North Lang Lake	2673000	23	Burnett 35
36	Peterson Lake	2650100	23	Burnett 36
37	Phantom Flowage	2644100	24	Burnett 37
XX	Refuge Extension Flowage	2644400	24	---
38	Rice Lake	2677900	25	Burnett 38
39	Rice Lake	2650200	25	Burnett 39
40	Rice Lake	2640300	26	Burnett 40
41	St. Croix River	2601400	26	---
42	South Refuge Flowage	2644400	27	Burnett 42
43	Spencer Lake	2658400	28	Burnett 43
44	Spirit Lake	2650300	28	Burnett 44
45	Unnamed (Bradshaw) Slough	2671600	29	Burnett 45
46	Unnamed (Duckshot) Lake	2665100	30	Burnett 46
47	Unnamed (Jackson) Lake	2676700	31	Burnett 47
48	Unnamed (Lower L Dike Flowage) Ditch	5512054	31	Burnett 48
49	Unnamed (Mud Lake Outlet)	2672200	32	---
50	Unnamed (North Fork Clam River) Slough	NA	32	Burnett 50

SITES CONSIDERED WILD RICE WATERS: Manoomin Inventory, Version 2

#	Site name	WBIC	Page	Figure
BURNETT, cont.			**BUR -**	
51	Unnamed Pond	5590833	33	Burnett 51
52	Unnamed (Pumphouse Ditch) Flowage	5583124	33	Burnett 52
53	Upper North Fork Flowage	2648900	34	Burnett 53
54	Webb Creek	2705100, 2705300	35	Burnett 54a, 54b
55	Wood Lake	2649800	36	Burnett 55
56	Yellow Lake	2675200	36	Burnett 56
57	Yellow River	2670300	37	Burnett 57
CHIPPEWA			**CHI -**	
1	Cedar Creek	2351200	1	Chippewa 1
2	Holcombe Flowage	2184900	1	Chippewa 2
3	Marsh Miller Lake	2171200	2	Chippewa 3
4	O'Neil Creek	2168900	3	Chippewa 4a, 4b, 4c
5	O'Neil Creek Flowage Number One	2173000	5	Chippewa 5
6	O'Neil Creek Flowage Number Two	2172800	6	Chippewa 6
DOUGLAS			**DOU -**	
1	Allouez Bay	2751220	1	Douglas 1
2	Amnicon Lake	2858100	1	Douglas 2
3	Bear Creek	2857200	2	Douglas 3
4	Bear (Tozer) Lake	2857700	3	Douglas 4
5	Cloverland Ponds	NA	4	Douglas 5
6	Fasteland Road Ponds	7215115	5	Douglas 6
XX	Gordon Flowage	2740300	5	---
7	Koski Road Pond	7215118	6	Douglas 7
8	Lower Ox Lake	2744300	7	Douglas 8
9	Minong Flowage	2692900	8	Douglas 9
10	Moose Branch (Jackson Box) Flowage	2739400	9	Douglas 10
11	Mulligan Lake	2700200	10	Douglas 11
12	Pokegama River/Bay	2844000	11	Douglas 12
13	Radigan Flowage	2687500	11	Douglas 13
14	St. Croix (Gordon) Flowage	2740300	12	Douglas 14
15	St. Croix River	2601400	13	Douglas 15
16	St. Louis River	2843800	14	Douglas 16
17	Unnamed (Stateline) Flowage	5502837	15	Douglas 17
18	Unnamed Creek (Kimballs Bay)	2843900	15	Douglas 18
19	Upper Ox Creek	2744800	16	Douglas 19
20	Upper Ox Lake	2744700	16	Douglas 20
21	Upper St. Croix Lake	2747300	17	Douglas 21

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#	Site name	WBIC	Page	Figure
FLORENCE			**FLO -**	
1	Fay Lake	677100	1	Florence 1
FOREST			**FOR -**	
1	Armstrong Creek	561200	1	Forest 1a, 1b
2	Atkins Lake	1578400	2	Forest 2
3	Bishop Lake	392100	2	Forest 3
4	Hiles Millpond	408000	3	Forest 4
5	Kaine Lake	719300	4	Forest 5
6	Knowles Creek Impoundment	7215116	4	Forest 6
7	Little Rice Lake	406400	5	Forest 7
8	Otter Creek	547200	6	Forest 8
9	Pat Shay Lake	1607100	6	Forest 9
10	Pine Lake	406900	7	Forest 10
11	Rat River	550600	8	Forest 11a, 11b, 11c
12	Rice Lake	392700	9	Forest 12
13	Riley Lake	557100	10	Forest 13
14	Scattered Rice Lake	555200	10	Forest 14
15	Scott Creek	1615000	11	Forest 15
16	Scott Lake	1615400	12	Forest 16
17	Shelp Lake	1615600	12	Forest 17
18	Swamp Creek	391500	13	Forest 18
19	Wabikon Lake	556900	14	Forest 19
20	Wolf River	241300	15	Forest 20a, 20b
IRON			**IRO -**	
1	Bear River	2315200	1	Iron 1
2	Fifield Creek	4000009	2	Iron 2
XX	Gile Flowage	multiple	2	---
3	Hay Lake	2259400	3	Iron 3
4	Little Bear Flowage	7215119	3	Iron 4
5	Little Turtle Flowage	2313300	4	Iron 5
6	Lost Creek	2315800, 2316200, 5003220	4	Iron 6
7	Manitowish River	2324400	5	Iron 7
8	Mud Lake	2316400	6	Iron 8
9	Munnomin Lake	2320000	6	Iron 9
10	Sugarbush Flowage	7215120	7	Iron 10
11	Turtle Flambeau Flowage	2294900	7	Iron 11

SITES CONSIDERED WILD RICE WATERS: Manoomin Inventory, Version 2

#	Site name	WBIC	Page	Figure
LANGLADE			**LANG -**	
1	Ackley Wildlife Area Flowages	NA	1	---
XX	Daily Pond	385100	1	---
XX	Goose Island	387300	1	---
2	Miniwakan Lake	398600	1	Langlade 2
3	Mud Creek	397200	2	Langlade 3
4	Pickerel Creek	387300	2	Langlade 4a, 4b
5	Spider Creek Flowage	391400	3	Langlade 5
XX	Turtle Lake	241300	4	---
6	Unnamed (Daily) Pond	385100	4	Langlade 6
7	Unnamed Lake on the Lily River	371100	5	Langlade 7
8	Wolf River (Turtle Lake)	241300	5	Langlade 8
LINCOLN			**LINC -**	
1	Alexander Lake (Wisconsin River)	1494600	1	Lincoln 1
2	Camp 26 Flowage	5525949	1	Lincoln 2
3	Copper River (Wisconsin River)	1494700	2	Lincoln 3
4	Grandfather Flowage (Wisconsin River)	1502400	3	Lincoln 4
5	Harrison Lake	1560400	3	Lincoln 5
6	Jersey City Flowage	1516000	4	Lincoln 6
7	Lake Alice	1555900	5	Lincoln 7
8	Lake Mohawksin	1515400	5	Lincoln 8
9	Somo River	1546900	6	Lincoln 9
10	Unnamed	5524703	7	Lincoln 10
11	Unnamed (New Woods WA) Flowage	1500400	8	Lincoln 11
12	Unnamed Slough	1547000	8	---
13	Unnamed Slough (at Little Pine Creek) (WI River)	1503100	9	Lincoln 13
14	Wisconsin River	1179900, 1554900	10	Lincoln 14
MARATHON			**MARA -**	
1	Birch Flowage	7215121	1	---
2	Drop Inlet Flowage	5530513	1	---
3	Lower Nienow Flowage	7215122	1	---
4	Main Flowage (McMillan Marsh WA)	1422100	1	Marathon 4
5	McMillan Reservoir (McMillan Marsh WA)	1422400	2	Marathon 5
6	North Honey Island (Mead WA)	1416200	2	---
7	North Rice Lake (Mead WA)	1418400	2	---
8	Rice Lake	1406500	3	Marathon 8
9	Rice Lake Creek	1406400	3	Marathon 8
10	Smokey Hill Flowage (Mead WA)	1419300	4	---
11	Ten Pool (Mead WA)	1419000	4	---
12	Unnamed (Whiskey) Flowage	5530546	4	---
13	Upper Leo Flowage	5530452	4	---

SITES CONSIDERED WILD RICE WATERS: Manoomin Inventory, Version 2

#	Site name	WBIC	Page	Figure
MARINETTE			**MARI -**	
1	Woods Lake	540900	1	---
ONEIDA			**ONE -**	
XX	Atkins Lake	1578400	1	Forest 2
1	Big Lake	1613000	1	Oneida 1
2	Crystal Creek	1612400	2	Oneida 2
3	Cuenin Lake	1568800	3	Oneida 3
4	Deer Lake	1612300	3	Oneida 4
5	Dog Lake	1612900	4	Oneida 5
6	Fish Lake	1570600	5	Oneida 6
7	Fourmile Lake	1610800	6	Oneida 7
8	Gary Lake	1517500	6	Oneida 8
9	Killarney Lake	1520900	7	Oneida 9
10	Little Rice Creek	1516900	7	Oneida 8
11	Little Rice Lake	1617400	8	Oneida 11
XX	Lower Ninemile Lake	1605200	8	---
12	Lucille Creek	403000	8	Oneida 12
13	Mud Lake	1612500	9	Oneida 13
14	Oneida Lake	1518200	9	Oneida 14
15	Rhinelander Flowage	1580100	10	Oneida 15a, 15b
16	Rice Lake	1617200	11	Oneida 16
17	Rocky Run Flowage	1525500	12	Oneida 17
18	Roe Lake	1517400	13	Oneida 18
19	Scott Creek Impoundment	7215123	13	Oneida 19
20	Sevenmile Lake	1605800	14	Oneida 20
21	Spur Lake	1571800	15	Oneida 21
XX	Squaw Creek	2271200	15	Oneida XX
22	Sugar Camp Creek	1596700	16	Oneida 22
23	The Thoroughfare	1613400, 5591310	17	Oneida 23a, 23b, 23c
24	Thunder Lake	1618100	18	Oneida 24
XX	Unnamed Water (The Thoroughfare)	5591310	19	---
25	Unnamed Water	404800	19	Oneida 25
26	Wolf River	241300	20	Oneida 26a, 26b

SITES CONSIDERED WILD RICE WATERS: Manoomin Inventory, Version 2

#	Site name	WBIC	Page	Figure
POLK			**POL -**	
1	Andrus Lake	2668600	1	Polk 1
2	Apple River	2614000, 2626500	1	Polk 2
3	Apple River Flowage	2624200	2	Polk 3
4	Balsam Branch	2618900	3	Polk 4
5	Balsam Lake	2620600	3	Polk 5
6	Big Blake Lake	2627000	4	Polk 6
7	Big Round Lake	2627400	5	Polk 7
8	Bone Lake	2628100	5	Polk 8
9	Fox Creek	2626800	6	Polk 9a, 9b
10	Joel Flowage	2625700	7	Polk 10
11	Little Blake Lake	2627300	8	Polk 11
12	Little Butternut Lake	2640700	8	Polk 12
13	McKenzie Lake	2667300	9	---
14	North White Ash Lake	2628800	9	Polk 29
15	Rice Bed Creek	2628900	9	Polk 15
16	Rice Lake	2615400	10	Polk 16
17	Rice Lake	2621600	10	Polk 17
18	Rice Lake	2650600	11	Polk 18
19	St. Croix River	2601400	11	---
XX	Shiloh Flowage (Apple River)	2626500	12	---
20	Somers Lake	2665900	12	Polk 20
21	Straight Lake	2627800	13	---
22	Straight River	2626900	13	Polk 22
23	Unnamed	2626955	14	Polk 23
24	Unnamed	5520226	14	Polk 24
25	Unnamed (Pond near Paulson Lake)	5526548	15	Polk 25
26	Unnamed Flowage (Joel Marsh WA)	5589171	16	Polk 26
27	Unnamed (Straight River at Shilling Dam)	5518249	17	Polk 27
28	Wapogasset Lake	2618000	18	Polk 28
29	White Ash Lake	2628600	19	Polk 29
PRICE			**PRI -**	
1	Beaver Creek Flowage	7215124	1	Price 1
2	Blockhouse Lake	2256800	1	Price 2
3	Duroy Lake	2240100	2	Price 3
4	Flambeau River, South Fork	2231200	3	Price 4
XX	Hay Lake	2259400	3	---
5	Musser Creek	5515144, 5515444	4	Price 5
6	Musser Lake	2245100	5	Price 6
7	Prentice Flowage	2211300	6	Price 7
8	Sailor Lake	2254800	6	Price 8
XX	Skunk Creek Flowage	7215124	7	---
9	Spring Creek Flowage (Spring Creek WA)	2216400	7	Price 9

SITES CONSIDERED WILD RICE WATERS: Manoomin Inventory, Version 2

#	Site name	WBIC	Page	Figure
PRICE, cont.			**PRI-**	
10	Squaw Creek	2271200	8	---
11	Squaw Creek	2242200	8	Price 11
12	Steve Creek Flowage	2191400	9	Price 12
13	Unnamed (Duroy Water)	5515763	9	Price 13
14	Unnamed (Jump River) Flowage	2211800	10	Price 14
15	Unnamed (Spring Creek WA)	2216000	11	Price 15
16	Unnamed (Spring Creek WA South Flowage)	2216200	11	Price 16
17	Unnamed (Spring Creek WA Thunder Creek)	2216600	12	Price 17
18	Upper Wilson Flowage	2246600	13	Price 18
19	Wilson Flowage	2246500	14	Price 19
RUSK			**RUS -**	
1	Dairyland (Flambeau) Reservoir	2229200	1	Rusk 1
2	Fireside Lakes	2349700	1	Rusk 2
3	Island Lake	2350200	2	Rusk 3
4	Lea Lake Flowage	2361900	3	Rusk 4
5	McGee Lake	2224400	3	---
6	Rice Creek	2349400	4	Rusk 6
7	Swift Creek	2349800	4	Rusk 7
8	Ten Mile Creek	2093100	5	Rusk 8
ST CROIX			**STC -**	
1	Cylon Wildlife Area Flowage	5528829	1	---
2	Cylon Wildlife Area Pothole	7215125	1	---
SAWYER			**SAW-**	
1	Barker Lake	2400000	1	Sawyer 1
2	Billy Boy Flowage	2389700	2	Sawyer 2
3	Blaisdell Lake	2402200	3	Sawyer 3
4	Chippewa River, West Fork	2414500	4	Sawyer 4
5	Hunter Lake	2400600	4	Sawyer 5
6	Knuteson Creek	2113700	5	Sawyer 6
7	Lake Chetac	2113300	6	Sawyer 7
8	Malviney Creek	2113600	7	Sawyer 8
9	Mason Lake	2277200	7	Sawyer 9
10	Meadow Lake	2424800	8	Sawyer 10
11	Nelson Lake	2704200	9	Sawyer 11a, 11b
12	Osprey Creek	5508925	10	---
13	Pacwawong Lake	2728700	10	Sawyer 13
14	Partridge Crop Lake	2424600	11	Sawyer 14
15	Phipps Flowage	2727800	12	Sawyer 15

SITES CONSIDERED WILD RICE WATERS: Manoomin Inventory, Version 2

#	Site name	WBIC	Page	Figure
SAWYER, cont.				
16	Phipps Springs	2728100	13	Sawyer 16
17	Wilson Lake	2420000	13	Sawyer 17
TAYLOR			**TAY -**	
1	Chequamegon Waters Flowage	2160700	1	Taylor 1a, 1b, 1c
2	Mondeaux Flowage	2193300	3	Taylor 2
3	Mondeaux River	5524758	4	---
4	Monson Flowage (Pershing WA)	2189200	4	Taylor 4
5	Mud Lake	2165400	4	---
XX	Pershing Wildlife Area Flowages	multiple	5	---
6	Shoulder Creek Flowage (Pershing WA)	7215126	5	Taylor 6
7	Unnamed Water	5524695	6	Taylor 7
8	Unnamed (Mravik) Flowage (Pershing WA)	2182600	7	Taylor 8
VILAS			**VIL -**	
1	Allequash Lake	2332400	1	Vilas 1
2	Apeekwa Lake	2269400	1	Vilas 2
3	Aurora Creek	1592600	2	Vilas 3
4	Aurora Lake	1592700	3	Vilas 4
5	Bear River	2315200	4	Vilas 5
6	Big Lake	2334700	4	Vilas 6
7	Boot Creek	1618700	5	Vilas 7
8	Boot Lake	1619100	5	---
9	Devine Lake	1540500	6	Vilas 9
10	Frost Lake	1618900	7	Vilas 10
11	Grassy Lake	2343900	7	Vilas 11
12	Irving Lake	2340900	8	Vilas 12
13	Island Lake	2334400	9	Vilas 13a, 13b
14	Lac Vieux Desert	1631900	10	Vilas 14a, 14b
15	Little Portage Lake	1629200	11	Vilas 15
16	Little Rice Lake	2338900	12	Vilas 16
17	Lobischer Creek	1632300	12	Vilas 17
18	Lost Creek	1593300	13	Vilas 18
19	Lower Ninemile Lake	1605200	14	Vilas 19
20	Manitowish River	2324400	15	Vilas 20
21	Mann Creek Flowage	5508112	16	Vilas 21
22	Middle Sugarbush Lake	2317700	16	---
23	Mud Creek	1616100	17	Vilas 23
24	Mud Lake (Mickey's)	1619400	17	Vilas 24
25	Muskellunge Creek	1596400	18	Vilas 25
26	Nixon Creek	2341100	19	Vilas 26
27	Nixon Lake	2341200	20	Vilas 27

SITES CONSIDERED WILD RICE WATERS: Manoomin Inventory, Version 2

#	Site name	WBIC	Page	Figure
VILAS, cont.			**VIL -**	
28	Palmer Lake	2962900	20	Vilas 28
29	Papoose Creek	2327800	21	Vilas 29
30	Partridge Lake	2341500	22	Vilas 30a, 30b, 30c
31	Pickerel Creek	1619200	23	---
32	Plum Lake	1592400	23	Vilas 32
33	Rest Lake	2327500	24	Vilas 33
34	Rice Creek	2334500	25	Vilas 34a, 34b, 34c
35	Rice Lake	1618600	26	Vilas 35
36	Round Lake	2334900	27	Vilas 36
37	Spring Creek	2964700	28	Vilas 37
XX	Squaw Creek	2271200	29	Vilas XX
38	Trout River	2329500	30	Vilas 38
39	Unnamed (Duck) Lake	2334800	31	Vilas 39
40	Unnamed (Frost Lake Outlet) Creek	1618800	31	Vilas 40
41	Unnamed (Rice Creek) Water	5505819	32	Vilas 41
42	Upper Ninemile Flowage	1608300	33	Vilas 42
43	West Ellerson Lake	2331000	33	---
44	West Plum Lake	1592500	34	Vilas 44
45	White Sand Creek	2339000	34	Vilas 45
46	Wild Rice Lake	2329800	35	Vilas 46
47	Wisconsin River	1179900	36	Vilas 47

WASHBURN			**WAS -**	
1	Balsam Lake	2112800	1	Washburn 1
XX	Bear Lake	2105100	1	Barron 1
2	Bergen Creek	2694300	2	Washburn 2
3	Boyer Creek	2105300	2	Washburn 3
4	Casey Creek Flowage	2708800	3	Washburn 4
5	Davis (Chippanazie) Flowage	2722400	4	Washburn 5
6	Dilly Lake	2712800	5	Washburn 6
7	Gilmore Lake	2695800	5	Washburn 7
8	Kekegama Lake (Bear Creek)	2106200	6	Washburn 8
9	Little Mud Lake	2107100	6	Washburn 9
10	Long Lake	2106800	7	Washburn 10a, 10b
11	Mackay Springs	2717100	8	---
12	McKenzie Creek	2706200, 2707200	8	Washburn 12a, 12b
XX	Minong Flowage	2692900	9	Douglas 8
13	Mud Lake	2107700	9	Washburn 13a, 13b
14	Potato Creek	2712200	10	Washburn 14a, 14b
15	Potato Lake	2714500	11	Washburn 15
16	Rice Lake	2696000	12	Washburn 16
XX	Rocky Ridge Creek	2707200, 2706200	12	Washburn 12a, 12b
17	Shell Creek	2695900	13	Washburn 17

SITES CONSIDERED WILD RICE WATERS: Manoomin Inventory, Version 2

#	Site name	WBIC	Page	Figure
WASHBURN, cont.			**WAS -**	
18	Spooner Lake	2685200	13	---
19	Spring Lake	2691200	14	Washburn 19
20	Totagatic River	2689800	14	---
21	Tranus Lake	2721600	15	Washburn 21
22	Trego Lake	2712000	16	Washburn 22
23	Unnamed	NA	17	Washburn 23
24	Unnamed (Black Brook) Flowage	2698300	17	Washburn 24
25	Whalen Lake	2715900	18	Washburn 25
26	Yellow River	2670300	19	Washburn 26a, 26b
27	Yellow River Flowage	2681600	20	Washburn 27

SITES CONSIDERED WILD RICE WATERS: Manoomin Inventory, Version 2

#	Site name	WBIC	Page	Figure

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ASHLAND 1. Bad River Sloughs (WBIC 2892100).

Figure Ashland 1. Bad River Sloughs, Ashland County, 2009.

The Bad River Sloughs are located on the Bad River Indian Reservation, near the mouth of the Bad River. This site is protected and managed by the Bad River Tribe. Like the Kakagon Sloughs, rice abundance on this site is greatly influenced by water levels on Lake Superior. This undeveloped site is sometimes harvested by tribal members, but does not show up in harvest surveys because it is an on-reservation water. Watch status is low due to familiarity with site, on-reservation location, and relatively protected condition.

ASHLAND 2. Bear Lake (WBIC 2403200).

Figure Ashland 2. Bear Lake, Ashland County, 2007

Bear Lake is located on the East Fork of the Chippewa River just north of the Ashland/Sawyer county line. Rice beds are located primarily near the inlet, and especially near the outlet. These beds have apparently existed for many years, but do not get much harvesting pressure due to their somewhat limited size, and the limited public access that exists at this site. Watch status is medium-low, but it would be preferable to have better annual distribution information.

ASHLAND 3. Beartrap Creek (Kakagon Sloughs) (WBIC 2891400) (no photo available).

Part of the Kakagon Sloughs system. This area contains the largest rice beds associated with the Wisconsin portion of the Lake Superior basin. They have been present for centuries at least, and are unique because they are affected markedly by the levels of Lake Superior. Harvest data is lacking because this is an on-reservation bed, but these beds are heavily harvested under the management of the Bad River Tribe. The Tribe closed the Sloughs to harvesting in 2007 due to low water levels, but this low water period appeared to trigger good growth in 2008 and 2009. Watch status is low due to familiarity with site, on-reservation location, and relatively protected condition.

ASHLAND XX. Hay Lake (WBIC 2259400).

See IRON 3. Hay Lake (WBIC 2259400).

ASHLAND 4. Honest John Lake (WBIC 2892400).

Figure Ashland 4. Honest John Lake, Ashland County, 2009.

Honest John Lake is located on the Bad River Indian Reservation, and the site is protected and managed by the Bad River Tribe. It is located just southeast of the Bad River Sloughs, and like the Sloughs, is influenced by the level of Lake Superior. This site is not believed to provide much harvest because of its relatively remote location and the presence of larger beds nearby, but in any case it does not show up in harvest surveys because of its on-reservation location. Although the bed shown above appears to be on an outlet stream, this section is still considered part of Honest John Lake on the Surface Water Viewer. Watch status is low due to familiarity with site, on-reservation location, and relatively protected condition, but more annual abundance information is needed.

ASHLAND 5. Kakagon River (Kakagon Sloughs) (WBIC 2891300) (no photo available).

Part of the Kakagon Sloughs system. This area contains the largest rice beds associated with the Wisconsin portion of the Lake Superior basin. They have been present for centuries at least, and are unique because they are affected markedly by the levels of Lake Superior. Harvest data is lacking because this is an on-reservation bed, but these beds are heavily harvested under the management of the Bad River Tribe. The Tribe closed the Sloughs to harvesting in 2007 due to low water levels, but this low water period appeared to trigger good growth in 2008 and 2009. Watch status is low due to familiarity with site, on-reservation location, and relatively protected condition.

ASHLAND 6. Kakagon Sloughs (WBIC 2891700, 5500456, 5000800, 5000902).

Figure Ashland 6. Kakagon Sloughs, Ashland County, 2009.

This area contains the largest rice beds associated with the Wisconsin portion of the Lake Superior basin. They have been present for centuries at least, and are unique because they are affected markedly by the levels of Lake Superior. Harvest data is lacking because this is an on-reservation bed, but these beds are heavily harvested under the management of the Bad River Tribe. The Tribe closed the Sloughs to harvesting in 2007 due to low water levels, but this low water period appeared to trigger good growth in 2008 and 2009. Watch status is low due to familiarity with site, on-reservation location, and relatively protected condition.

See Beartrap Creek, Kakagon River, Sand Cut Slough, Unnamed (Northeast) Slough, and Wood Creek Slough which are included in this area.

ASHLAND 7. Sand Cut Slough (Kakagon Sloughs) (WBIC 2891800) (no photo available).

Part of the Kakagon Sloughs system. This area contains the largest rice beds associated with the Wisconsin portion of the Lake Superior basin. They have been present for centuries at least, and are unique because they are affected markedly by the levels of Lake Superior. Harvest data is lacking because this is an on-reservation bed, but these beds are heavily harvested under the management of the Bad River Tribe. The Tribe closed the Sloughs to harvesting in 2007 due to low water levels, but this low water period appeared to trigger good growth in 2008 and 2009. Watch status is low due to familiarity with site, on-reservation location, and relatively protected condition.

ASHLAND 8. Unnamed (Northeast) Slough (Kakagon Sloughs) (WBIC 5000897) (no photo available).

Part of the Kakagon Sloughs system. This area contains the largest rice beds associated with the Wisconsin portion of the Lake Superior basin. They have been present for centuries at least, and are unique because they are affected markedly by the levels of Lake Superior. Harvest data is lacking because this is an on-reservation bed, but these beds are heavily harvested under the management of the Bad River Tribe. The Tribe closed the Sloughs to harvesting in 2007 due to low water levels, but this low water period appeared to trigger good growth in 2008 and 2009. Watch status is low due to familiarity with site, on-reservation location, and relatively protected condition.

ASHLAND 9. White River Flowage (WBIC 2894200).

Figure Ashland 9. White River Flowage, Ashland County, 2009.

Wild rice was found growing in several patches along the White River Flowage in 2009, possibly as the result of a private seeding effort. Narrow bands were found near the road, the canoe outlet, and the north shore; a wider patch was located towards the west end of the flowage. It is not believed to have been present here for a long period of time, but this is uncertain. Watch status is medium-high due to the limited data available from the site, and the need to confirm that the site wasn't damaged by the drawdown.

ASHLAND 10. Wood Creek Slough (Kakagon Sloughs) (WBIC 2891200) (no photo available).

Part of the Kakagon Sloughs system. This area contains the largest rice beds associated with the Wisconsin portion of the Lake Superior basin. They have been present for centuries at least, and are unique because they are affected markedly by the levels of Lake Superior. Harvest data is lacking because this is an on-reservation bed, but these beds are heavily harvested under the management of the Bad River Tribe. The Tribe closed the Sloughs to harvesting in 2007 due to low water levels, but this low water period appeared to trigger good growth in 2008 and 2009. Watch status is low due to familiarity with site, on-reservation location, and relatively protected condition.

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BARRON 1. Bear Lake (WBIC 2105100).

Figure Barron 1. Bear Lake, Barron County, 2008.

Two large rice beds exist on the southernmost bay of Bear Lake, and several smaller beds exist on the far western lobe. These beds are regularly harvested, in part because they have a reputation among harvesters as having particularly high quality seed. However, harvesters also have reported that the large beds have generally been declining over the past 1-2 decades.

This period of decline has been generally associated with a period of above average precipitation, and it is the opinion of the author that in 2009 the beds were likely limited by water depth. It is likely these beds could likely be enhanced by relatively small water level modifications, but currently there are many differing opinions about how water levels should be managed on this dam-regulated lake. Watch status is medium-high due to concerns about bed decline.

BARRON 2. Loon Lake Wildlife Management Area (WBIC 7215127).

Figure Barron 2. Loon Lake Wildlife Management Area, Barron County, 2010.

The Loon Lake Wildlife Area Flowage had previously been recognized as a rice water, but no air photo was available. Note that this photo was taken in 2010, a year with generally poor production and a high incidence of brown spot disease. The rice in this image, located primarily in the open water area in the upper left of the photo, has the reddish hue typical of a bed heavily infested with brown spot. Watch status us medium-high due to the short history of the site.

BARRON 3. Moose Ear Lake (WBIC 2089700).

Figure Barron 3. Moose Ear Lake, Barron County, 2008.

Rice was verified on Moose Ear Lake, scattered in small clumps near the south end, and in a thin bed near the north end of the lake. The bed does not appear to be substantial enough to be of great interest to harvesters, but does increase the attractiveness of the site to wildlife and waterfowl hunters. Watch status is medium due to limited annual abundance data.

BARRON 4. Red Cedar River (WBIC 2063500).

Figure Barron 4. Red Cedar River, Barron County, 2009.

Site visits confirmed the presence of rice originally reported by Michael Michaelsen and Russell Fell, both of the DNR. Several acres of sparse-medium density rice were found between HWY 48 and Rice Lake. Watch status is medium-high due to management concerns and limited annual abundance data.

BARRON 5. Rice Creek (WBIC 2094200).

Figure Barron 5. Rice Creek, Barron County, 2013.

Though the name obviously suggests a long presence of rice, recent evidence of any appreciable presence is limited. There are 2 old herbarium records from this site, one from 1929, collected by none other than N.C. Fasset (author of "A Manual of Aquatic Plants") and another from 1947. GLIFWC staff also reported the presence of small beds just north of HWY 8 in 1985.

This stream is also the headwaters to Prairie Lake, which was once a renowned rice lake, and whose name was derived from the abundant rice beds that once grew there.

A 2008 survey by the St. Croix Tribe found a few plants, while a 2009 survey by GLIFWC staff did not record any presence of rice on this creek. Nevertheless, given its history, the possibility that rice might still exist, and the fact that any remnant bed could have great significance should rice restoration in the area be pursued GLIFWC still considers this site a rice water, with a high watch status.

BARRON 6. Sweeny Pond (WBIC 2097500).

Figure Barron 6. Sweeny Pond, Barron County, 2008.

Sweeny Pond, located in east-central Barron County, has supported wild rice for many years. Annual abundance appears to be more variable for this site than might be expected from its highly riverine nature. Careful management of this state-managed location might improve annual production. Watch status is medium due to some indications the bed may be declining.

BARRON 7. Vermillion River (WBIC 2097200).

Figure Barron 7. Vermillion River, Barron County, 2008.

The Vermillion River has been known to support rice for many years. Likely the biggest bed is found just north of HWY 8 near the Sweeny Pond Creek inlet (shown in the photo above), while a smaller bed occurs approximately three-quarters of a mile south of Lower Vermillion Lake, just north of 20th Avenue. It is likely smaller patches also exist in other sections. Watch status is medium-high, primarily because of the need to better document the northern bed.

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BAYFIELD 1. Chippewa Lake (WBIC 2431300).

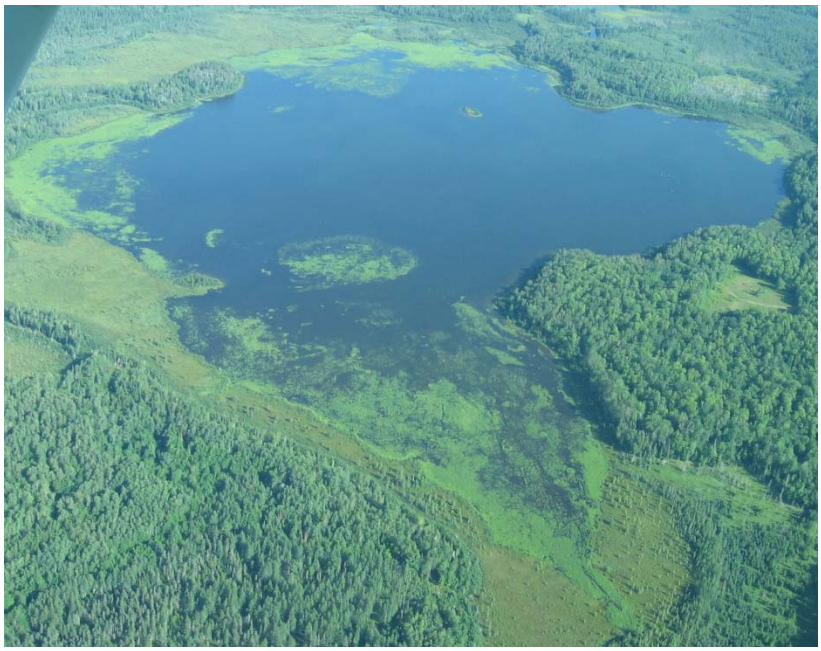

Figure Bayfield 1. Chippewa Lake, Bayfield County, 2006.

Chippewa Lake, a historic rice lake located near the southeast corner of the county, was restored cooperatively by the USFS and GLIFWC through a combination of seeding and beaver control. This site has responded very well, and has become popular with ricers. However, harvest data indicates that harvest per trip has been relatively poor on this site, likely due to a combination of relatively late maturation and relatively high harvest pressure. As such, this lake might be an excellent candidate to add to the list of date-regulated waters. It is also important to monitor this lake for impacts from beaver since even small increases in the water level can make large areas unsuitable for rice. Watch status, other than for beaver impacts, is low.

BAYFIELD 2. Frog Creek (WBIC 2884100) (no photo available).

The Red Cliff Tribe reports having established a rice bed on Frog Creek near its mouth on Lake Superior through on-reservation seeding efforts. Initially this bed was reported as being on Frog Bay, but it has since been clarified that the bed is on the creek itself near the bay. Watch status is medium, due to the lack of air photos.

BAYFIELD 3. Raspberry River (WBIC 2883800) (no photo available).

Several beds of rice have been established by the Red Cliff Tribe in small sloughs and beaver impoundments along the on-reservation portions of this river. Beds now appear to be self-sustaining. More information may be available from the Red Cliff Natural Resources Department. Watch status is medium, due to the lack of air photos.

BAYFIELD 4. Totagatic Lake (WBIC 2705000).

Figure Bayfield 4. Totagatic Lake, Bayfield County, 2007.

Totagatic Lake has long been one of the mainstay wild rice waters in the state. It is well known and heavily picked, although crop abundance is highly variable (more than half of the lake can be in rice in bumper years). It is a bit unusual in that the densest bed tends to be an "island" located a fair distance off shore. The entire lake is in a state wildlife area. Beaver control on the Totagatic River outlet is sometimes important, since even small increases in the lake level makes much of the basin too deep for rice. (This site should not be confused with the Totagatic Flowage in Sawyer County.) Watch status, other than for beaver impacts, is low.

BURNETT 1. Bashaw Lake (WBIC 2662400).

Figure Burnett 1. Bashaw Lake, Burnett County, 2002.

Bashaw Lake, located 3 miles SSE of Hertel, has long been considered a rice water, and the lake is among those whose harvest is date-regulated. Traditionally, the most significant stands were found at the inlet and outlet. In recent years, however, the rice beds appear to be in decline. From the air, water quality appears poor, likely the result of excessive nutrients. Watch status is medium-high out of concern for declining beds.

BURNETT 2. Bashaw Outlet (WBIC 2662000).

Figure Burnett 2. Bashaw Outlet, Burnett County, 2013.

While the historic rice beds on Bashaw Lake are in serious decline, rice does occur in appreciable abundance on Bashaw Outlet, a short (less than 2 mile long) stream that drains Bashaw Lake into the

North Fork of the Clam River. It is not known how much of this rice reflects remnant beds, and how much is the product of recent seeding done cooperatively by the WDNR and GLIFWC, but the beds appear well established in recent years. Rice is found both north and south of the CTY B crossing; the picture above shows the area north of CTY B where Montgomery Creek enters Bashaw Outlet. Watch status is medium.

BURNETT 3. Bass Lake (WBIC 2638600).

Figure Burnett 3. Bass Lake, Burnett County, 2013.

The St. Croix Tribe documented the presence of approximately 1 acre of rice on this lake in 2008. It would be good to conduct additional surveys in future years to determine how typical the 2008 stand was, but access may be dependent on the local property owner(s). Watch status is medium because of the limited abundance information.

BURNETT 4. Big Sand Lake (WBIC 2676800) (no air photo available).

Figure Burnett 4. Big Sand Lake, Burnett County, 2009.

Big Sand Lake is an interesting site. This lake reportedly once supported substantial rice beds, and the lake is among those on the list of waters whose harvest is date-regulated. However, apparently it has been many years since the lake has supported harvestable beds.

The St. Croix Tribe, whose reservation includes frontage on this lake, conducted an intensive survey of the lake in 2009, mapping 11.6 acres of rice in 2 beds, one on the north side of the most northeastern bay, and one in the small bay east of the peninsula on the south shore (shown in the photo above). They also planted 510 pounds of seed in the fall of 2009 in the shallow bay near the outlet on the west side of the lake, where the larger historical beds reportedly occurred.

According to anecdotal information, this lake may be another one whose water levels were altered when a culvert was reset on the outlet stream. It remains to be seen if seeding alone will allow these historic beds to be re-established. Watch status medium-high out of management concerns.

BURNETT 5. Black Brook Flowage (WBIC 2655000).

Figure Burnett 5. Black Brook Flowage (south portion), Burnett County, 2006.

Black Brook Flowage on the Amsterdam Sloughs Wildlife Area was successfully seeded to produce a self-sustaining bed, but in recent years the bed appears to have declined markedly. It may have been negatively affected by drought in the 2007-2009 period or by subsequent water level manipulation. Additional seeding is currently planned in an effort to reestablish the level of abundance previously observed. Watch status is medium-low. (This site should not be confused with the flowage of the same name in Washburn County.)

BURNETT XX. Bradshaw Slough (WBIC 2671600).

See BURNETT 45. Unnamed (Bradshaw) Slough (WBIC 2671600).

BURNETT 6. Briggs Lake (WBIC 2671900).

Figure Burnett 6. Briggs Lake, Burnett County, 2007.

Briggs Lake is an unusually appealing wild rice water, with a long history of harvest. Harvesting on this largely undeveloped lake is date-regulated. In years with good crops, much of the lake supports rice with the exception of the center of the east lobe. Watch status low due to familiarity with the site.

BURNETT 7. Buffalo Lake (WBIC 2674700).

Figure Burnett 7. Buffalo Lake, Burnett County, 2014.

Buffalo Lake is an undeveloped lake a mile north of Yellow Lake, with a short outlet that drains into the Yellow River. Our information on this site is fairly limited; small beds have been observed the few years this lake has been flown, and harvest has been reported once. This lake is somewhat difficult to access, and the rice beds seem to be better known to duck hunters than rice harvesters, but there have been

anecdotal reports that this lake can support a fair amount of rice when water levels are low. Watch status medium because of the need for better annual abundance information.

BURNETT 8. Clam Lake (WBIC 2656200).

Figure Burnett 8a. Clam Lake (southwest bay), Burnett County, 2006.

Figure Burnett 8b. Clam Lake (southeast bay), Burnett County, 2006.

Much more needs to written about Clam Lake (frequently referred as Upper Clam Lake) than can be addressed here. This lake has been one of the most significant rice waters in the state, with expansive rice beds occurring primarily on the large lobes on the southern half of the lake. The photos above give a sense of the kind of beds Clam is capable of supporting. However, the rice beds on Clam suddenly disappeared in 2007. Evidence suggests that carp were responsible. It appears that a very large year class was recruited after a possible crash in the bluegill population (which feeds on carp eggs); when the carp reached about 3 years of age, the rice crashed.

Rice was largely absent from the lake from 2007-2011, but began to recover in 2012 in a southern bay after that bay was fenced shortly after ice out to exclude carp. This fencing was part of a larger

restoration effort led by the St. Croix Tribe, in cooperation with the lake association, the DNR and GLIFWC, and which also included efforts to remove adult carp from the system. As of 2014, rice recovery remains largely limited to this bay, although some rice also was found that year in the southeast portion of the lake. Watch status is high as additional restoration efforts take place. (More information is available from the St. Croix Tribe Natural Resources Department.) (See Lower Clam Lake, Burnett County, for additional information on this water).

BURNETT 9. Clam River (WBIC 2654200) (no photo available).

Rice is present in relatively few sections of the Clam River proper. The primary presence is in patches along the section between the mouth of the North Fork of the Clam and Upper Clam Lake (some are visible from Lynch Bridge, for example) and just above the Clam River Flowage. Other areas generally lack appreciable amounts of suitable habitat. See also Clam River, North Fork. Watch status medium-low, though some monitoring of these beds may provide insights into the factors affecting the beds on Upper Clam Lake.

BURNETT 10. Clam River, North Fork (WBIC 2656600).

Figure Burnett 10. Clam River, North Fork (near Spencer Lake), Burnett County, 2008.

The North Fork of the Clam River holds more rice than the Clam itself. Beds are scattered in various areas, including the section adjacent to Spencer Lake (shown above) and in the open marshlands that are present for 2-3 river miles above and below CTY B. Along the more woodland stretches of the river, rice tends to be limited to sunny, shallow bends. Watch status medium-high, because monitoring of these beds may provide insights into the factors affecting the beds on Upper Clam Lake downstream.

BURNETT 11. Clam River Flowage (WBIC 2654500).

Figure Burnett 11. Clam River Flowage, Burnett County, 2008.

The Clam River Flowage has supported rice for decades; anecdotal information indicates it was seeded by the members of the Holmes family of the St. Croix Tribe. It is regularly harvested. Most of the rice is in the area of the inlet on the southern third of the lake, or along the northeast shore. (No appreciable amount of rice exists north of the narrows where HWY F crosses.)

This flowage reportedly goes through an annual over-winter drawdown of approximately 2 feet. Although this is done solely to create capacity for the capture of spring snow melt, this regime has been very compatible with rice production, likely by reducing competition. However, this site also reportedly has an unusually high prevalence of ergot. It has been suggested that *ergot sclerotia* can only form spores when resting on mud or plant debris, so perhaps this annual drawdown is also contributing to this prevalence. Watch status is low due to familiarity with the site.

BURNETT 12. Culbertson Creek (WBIC 2672900).

Figure Burnett 12. Culbertson Creek, Burnett County, 2014.

While Culbertson Creek was not identified as a rice water in the 2010 inventory, this was an oversight. A small amount of rice had been observed on this creek where it crosses Loon Creek Trail, and further confirmation was suggested at that time. However, a review of previous photos of North Lang Lake also revealed that appreciable rice abundance has existed on other portions of Culbertson Creek for many years, especially along the section between North Lang Lake and Loon Creek, as shown in the picture above. Watch status is low.

BURNETT 13. Culbertson Lake (WBIC 2673200).

Figure Burnett 13. Culbertson Lake, Burnett County, 2008.

This site was investigated after a small amount of harvest was reported from it, and because it occurs in a watershed with a high rice presence. We were unable to gain access to this small, private lake, but in 2009 we were able to scan the lake from a vantage point on the south shore. A scattering of rice was present, especially along the south shore, near a private lake association dock. It is uncertain if the lake supported larger beds in other years; it is possible the harvest report was erroneous, possibly coming from North Lang Lake just to the north. Rice is considered present on this lake; however, additional surveys should be conducted to better determine typical abundance levels, thus the watch status is medium.

BURNETT 14. Danbury Flowage (Yellow River) (WBIC 2674500).

Figure Burnett 14a. Danbury Flowage (Yellow River), Burnett County, 2014.

Figure Burnett 14b. Danbury Flowage (Yellow River), Burnett County, 2014.

The Danbury Flowage was identified as a rice water in the 2010 Inventory, but it was discussed under the Yellow River. For clarity, it is listed in this edition as a unique rice water since it has its own WBIC number. GLIFWC has monitored this bed relatively infrequently, but it is thought that the abundance shown in the pictures from 2014 (above) represent an average to good year on this water. Watch status is medium.

BURNETT XX. Duckshot Lake (WBIC 2665100).

See BURNETT 46. Unnamed (Duckshot) Lake (WBIC 2665100).

BURNETT 15. Eagle Lake (WBIC 2672100).

Figure Burnett 15. Eagle Lake, Burnett County, 2008.

Eagle Lake is part of a chain of rice waters which can be found along Loon Creek. The biggest bed is located at the Loon Creek inlet (shown at the bottom of the photo above) with smaller amounts sometimes occurring near the outlet and on the southernmost bay. Small amounts of harvest have been reported occasionally. Watch status is low because of familiarity with the site.

BURNETT 16. Gaslyn Lake (WBIC 2677700).

Figure Burnett 16. Gaslyn Lake, Burnett County, 2007.

Gaslyn Lake has long been recognized as an important rice water, and is on the list of sites whose harvest is date-regulated. It shows up in harvest surveys whenever the bed is large enough to support picking. Most of the rice is limited to a band along the southern half of the lake. Watch status is low because of familiarity with the site.

BURNETT 17. Grettum Flowage (WBIC 2637800).

Figure Burnett 17. Grettum Flowage, Burnett County, 2008.

Grettum Flowage, located on the Fish Lake State Wildlife Area, was seeded in part of the cooperative restoration effort. Very good beds were produced in 2008 and 2009 under relatively low water conditions, but declined in 2010 and 2011. The site was in a major drawdown in 2012 for dam repairs, and did not produce a good stand in the two subsequent years. While the site is clearly capable of supporting rice, careful management may be needed to recover the bed initially established here.

It should also be noted that this site is closed for most of the fall to provide refuge to wildlife, and so the site has not turned up in harvest surveys. From a human harvesting perspective, it would be beneficial to create a wider time period during which ricing would be allowed. This could be done by allowing harvesting during the early Canada goose season, when the area is currently closed. Watch status is high because of the need to reestablish this bed.

BURNETT 18. Gull Lake (WBIC 2671100).

Figure Burnett 18. Gull Lake (east end, Loon Lake at top of photo), Burnett County, 2007.

Gull Lake has long supported rice beds. Although regularly harvested when stands are substantial, it rarely turns up specifically in harvest surveys because this lake, together with Loon Lake to the north, is usually collectively reported on harvest surveys as “Carters Bridge,” the roadway which separates them. (Loon Lake, however, typically has the better beds and likely accounts for most of the harvest.) The harvest on these waters is not date-regulated, and this tends to be one of the first sites harvested in the area. Rice on Gull occurs primarily on the eastern part of the lake. Watch status is low because of familiarity with the site.

BURNETT 19. Hay Creek Flowage (WBIC 2643700).

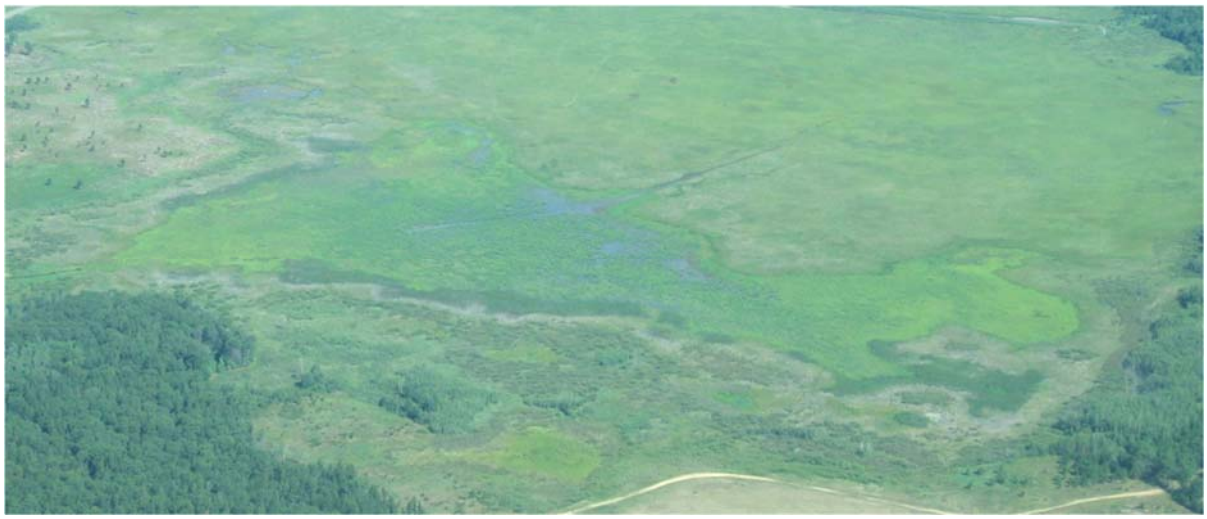

Figure Burnett 19. Hay Creek Flowage, Burnett County, 2006.

Hay Creek Flowage is another one of the very successful sites that was seeded on the Crex Meadows Wildlife Area. As shown in the photo above, nearly the entire flowage can support rice in a bumper year. Watch status is low because of familiarity with the site, and its protected location on a wildlife area.

BURNETT 20. Kent Creek (WBIC 2656700).

Figure Burnett 20. Kent Creek, Burnett County, 2009.

Kent Creek is a short stream (less than 2 miles) connecting Kent Lake to the North Fork of the Clam River. Rice can be found in scattered patches along much of its length. The photo above shows the crossing at Kent Lake Road. Watch status is medium due to a lack of annual abundance data.

BURNETT 21. Kent Lake (WBIC 2656900).

Figure Burnett 21. Kent Lake, Burnett County, 1998.

Kent Lake is the headwaters of Kent Creek. This small, undeveloped lake has not been surveyed regularly, and relatively little information is available on abundance, but there are some anecdotal reports that rice production has been generally poor for the last decade or so. Very little rice was apparent in air surveys in 2009. Watch status is medium-high due to a lack of annual abundance data.

BURNETT 22. Lipsett Lake (WBIC 2678100).

Figure Burnett 22. Lipsett Lake, Burnett County, 2008.

There are well established rice beds on the south end of Lipsett Lake. This lake has some problems with invasive aquatic species, and it will be important to try to ensure that control efforts, if made, do not negatively impact rice in the long-term. A small amount of rice removal appears to be going on by lake owners to maintain access to open water, but this probably does not pose a significant threat to the beds. Watch status is medium-low, but could increase if invasive impacts become apparent.

BURNETT 23. Little Wood Lake (WBIC 2650900).

Figure Burnett 23. Little Wood Lake (southeast bay), Burnett County, 2009.

We have little information on the abundance of rice on Little Wood Lake, but a DNR Sensitive Area Report available for this lake reports a presence of rice in Area A (on the north end near the Wood River inlet and outlet) and Area C (the southeastern bay shown above). Only sparse beds were visible from the air in 2008 and 2009. Watch status is medium-high due to lack of annual abundance data.

BURNETT 24. Long Lake (WBIC 2656400).

Figure Burnett 24. Long Lake, Burnett County, 2009.

Long Lake is another one of the major rice lakes in the state. It is regularly harvested, and is a date-regulated water. It had one of its best crops in recent years in 2009 (while adjacent Upper Clam Lake experienced a failure). Rice can be found on most shorelines of this lake. Since this lake drains into Upper Clam, there is some concern that whatever is causing the recent failures at Clam might also come to affect Long Lake. Watch status is medium primarily because of the hydrological link to Upper Clam Lake.

BURNETT 25. Loon Creek (WBIC 2670400).

Figure Burnett 25. Loon Creek (near Mud Lake), Burnett County, 2007.

Rice can be found in many areas on Loon Creek, and the lakes it passes through. One example is shown in the photo above, in the area east of Mud Lake (partially visible on the left). The full distribution of rice on the river is poorly documented, but it likely exists in most sections with suitable habitat. Watch status is low because of the relatively protected condition of most sections of this creek.

BURNETT 26. Loon Lake (WBIC 2671200).

Figure Burnett 26. Loon Lake, Burnett County, 2006.

Loon Lake has long supported rice beds. Although an important harvest water, it rarely turns up specifically in harvest surveys because this lake, together with Gull Lake to the south, is usually collectively reported on harvest surveys as “Carters Bridge,” the roadway which separates them. (This

bridge is visible near the bottom of the photo above.) Of the two, Loon Lake typically has the better beds and likely accounts for most of the harvest; in a year with a good stand, much of this small lake looks more like a prairie than a lake. The harvest on neither Loon nor Gull is date-regulated, and this site tends to be one of the first harvested in the area. Watch status is medium because of string of relatively poor stands in recent years.

BURNETT 27. Lower Clam Lake (WBIC 2655300).

Figure Burnett 27. Lower Clam Lake, Burnett County, 2008.

Although Clam Lake is well known for its expansive rice beds, the smaller beds on Lower Clam tend to be overlooked. The rice on Lower Clam is largely limited to the bay east of the outlet (which is visible at the upper right in the photo above). There are anecdotal reports that these beds were seeded by local residents fairly recently. They are located in an area with little lakeshore development. It remains to be seen if these beds are facing the same decline that has been witnessed on the Clam Lake beds, whose most recent appreciable crop was in 2006. Watch status high due to decline concerns. (See Clam Lake, Burnett County, for additional information on this water).

BURNETT XX. Lower Hay Creek Flowage (WBIC 2643700).

See BURNETT 19. Hay Creek Flowage (WBIC 2643700).

BURNETT XX. Lower L Dike Flowage (WBIC 5512054).

See BURNETT 48. Unnamed (Lower L Dike Flowage) Ditch (WBIC 5512054).

BURNETT 28. Memory Lake (WBIC 2646500).

Figure Burnett 28. Memory Lake, Burnett County, 2014.

Memory Lake is a widening of the Wood River created by a small dam in the city of Grantsburg. Beds vary from year to year, but the largest and densest tend to be on the north end inlet, with sparser beds occurring in other areas. These beds have been mapped in some detail by the St. Croix Tribe's Natural Resource Department.

Some of the rice on Memory Lake is probably negatively impacted by an odd threat: snowmobiles. An annual contest is held on this lake that involves skipping and racing snowmobiles on the open water in the summer. Direct impacts are thought to be fairly minor, but are poorly documented; impacts on water quality may also be occurring. Watch status is medium because of possible negative impacts from the snowmobile event.

BURNETT 29. Middle North Fork Flowage (WBIC 7215114).

Figure Burnett 29. Middle North Fork Flowage, Burnett County, 2007.

This flowage on the Crex Meadows Wildlife Area is apparently too new to be recognized in the Surface Water Viewer, but can be seen in the 2005 air photos just NE of North Fork Flowage. It was formed by damming the unnamed ditch listed above. This site was also seeded, and while the response has been very limited compared to what occurred on the adjacent North Fork Flowage, the presence of several acres of rice has been confirmed by Crex staff. Watch status is medium because it is possible these beds are still expanding.

BURNETT 30. Mud Hen Lake (WBIC 2649500).

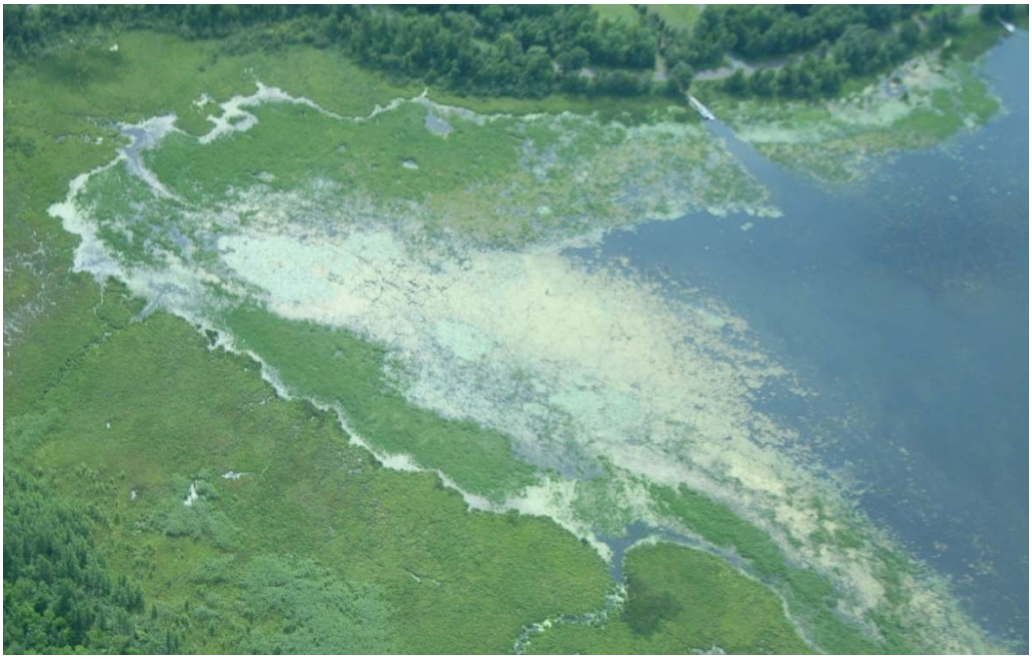

Figure Burnett 30. Mud Hen Lake (northeast bay), Burnett County, 2014.

Mud Hen Lake has a long history of supporting rice, and this lake is included in the list of waters whose harvest is date-regulated. Harvest reports have been sporadic, but fairly good stands were observed in 2013 and 2014. Rice appears to be limited primarily to the northeast bay (shown above) and a smaller area near the Wood Creek outlet on the west side of the lake. Watch status is medium due to limited annual abundance data.

BURNETT 31. Mud Lake (Oakland Township) (WBIC 2484400).

Figure Burnett 31. Mud Lake (Oakland Township), Burnett County, 2009.

Mud Lake has a long history of supporting rice beds, but production had been poor for an extended period of time, apparently due to the lake level being raised when a culvert on the outlet to Devils Lake was set too high following road reconstruction. In the fall of 2009, the culvert was replaced again, and this time was lowered to the level of the adjacent stream bed. The crop in 2010 was the best in recent years, and crops have generally improved since then.

This site historically has been important to harvesters, and harvest is date-regulated on this lake. However, in harvest surveys it is difficult to separate harvest reported from this lake from that reported for the other Mud Lake in the county that supports rice. There is also an access issue arising on this lake, as a private access point that has traditionally been open to ricers has been closed in some recent years. Watch status high to document impacts from culvert correction.

BURNETT 32. Mud Lake (Swiss Township) (WBIC 2672300).

Figure Burnett 32. Mud Lake (Swiss Township), Burnett County, 2006.

Mud Lake in Swiss Township has long supported rice, and harvest on this lake is date-regulated. However, in harvest surveys it is difficult to separate harvest reported for this lake from what is reported for the other Mud Lake in the county that supports rice. Prior to 2009, this lake likely accounted for most of the harvest in recent years due to poor crops on the other Mud Lake, but historically, and since the restoration effort on the other lake in 2009, the other Mud Lake likely accounted for more harvest. Watch status is low because of familiarity with the site and relatively undeveloped status.

BURNETT 33. Namekagon River (WBIC 2689500) (no photo available).

Paul Martin, DNR, reported small beds of rice along the Namekagon River. Given the reliability of the source, and the relatively protected status of the river (as part of the National Scenic Riverway) confirmation surveys were not conducted, but small patches of rice likely exist in scattered patches of suitable habitat, as substantial beds occur further upstream. Watch status is medium.

BURNETT 34. North Fork Flowage (WBIC 2647300).

Figure Burnett 34. North Fork Flowage, Burnett County, 2007.

North Fork Flowage represents one of the most successful seedings conducted on the Crex Meadows Wildlife Area. Beds here are substantial, self-sustaining, and of growing importance to harvesters. Harvest is not date-regulated. Watch status is low because of familiarity with the site.

BURNETT 35. North Lang Lake (2673000).

Figure Burnett 35. North Lang Lake, Burnett County, 2008.

The small North Lang Lake is part of the system of small rice waters along Loon Creek and its tributaries. The biggest bed on North Lang is typically on the Culbertson Creek inlet, with a smaller bed near the outlet, though a narrow band may occur around nearly the entire lake some years. Harvest is not date-regulated on this site; harvest is reported regularly, but is limited by the relatively small size of the bed, somewhat difficult access, and reportedly a very soft bottom. Watch status is low because of familiarity with the site.

BURNETT 36. Peterson Lake (WBIC 2650100).

Figure Burnett 36. Peterson Lake, Burnett County, 2009.

This small, undeveloped lake is located on an unnamed creek south of Wood Lake. Rice can ring the lake in a good year, but it rarely shows up in harvest surveys because of limited access. Watch status is medium-low, but additional annual abundance data would be useful.

BURNETT 37. Phantom Flowage (WBIC 2644100).

Figure Burnett 37. Phantom Flowage, Burnett County, 2009.

Phantom Flowage is the flagship of the successful rice seedings that have taken place on the Crex Meadows Wildlife Area. As the figure above shows, the rice beds can cover a large part of the flowage in a good year. Phantom has become a preferred harvesting location in recent years, occasionally leading the state in reported harvest. It is not date-regulated, but might be a good candidate for regulation to prevent premature picking. In some dry years, Crex staff has difficulty keeping enough water on the flowage to facilitate harvest, but wildlife species garner a huge benefit regardless. Watch status is low because of familiarity with the site.

BURNETT XX. Refuge Extension Flowage (WBIC 2644400).

See BURNETT 42. South Refuge Flowage (WBIC 2644400).

BURNETT 38. Rice Lake (WBIC 2677900).

Figure Burnett 38. Rice Lake, Burnett County, 2011.

This Rice Lake is one of 3 carrying the name in Burnett County. This one is located approximately 6 miles northeast of Hertel. It has a long history of supporting rice, but anecdotal information suggested the bed had done relatively poorly over much of the last two decades. However, beds in the primary location on the south end of the lake, at the Yellow River inlet, have improved in recent years. No appreciable amount of rice has been found on the northern half of the lake. Watch status is medium because of interest in monitoring recent seeding results.

BURNETT 39. Rice Lake (WBIC 2650200).

Figure Burnett 39. Rice Lake, Burnett County, 2009.

This Rice Lake is one of 3 carrying the name in Burnett County. This one is located just west of Spirit Lake. There is no public access to this lake, and so it has not been an important harvest water, but it is very valuable to wildlife. In good rice years, the lake is ringed with a band of rice. Watch status is low because of familiarity with the site.

BURNETT 40. Rice Lake (WBIC 2640300).

Figure Burnett 40. Rice Lake, Burnett County, 2001.

This Rice Lake is one of 3 carrying the name in Burnett County. This small lake is located just south of HWY 48, 3.5 miles west of Frederick. With no public access, this has been not been an important harvest water. The small private dam on this site was recently abandoned. Watch status is high because it is undocumented if the remaining pool will still support rice.

BURNETT 41. St. Croix River (WBIC 2601400) (no photo available).

The St. Croix River has long supported rice in portions of Douglas, Burnett and Polk counties, with some beds frequently being heavily harvested. Most of the river is included in the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. Additional information is needed since the entire river has not been surveyed to date. Watch status is medium since better distribution information would be helpful.

In Douglas County extensive beds exist from Upper St. Croix Lake to the area where Lower Ox Creek enters. This area is often referred to as “Cut Away Dam” by harvesters, although a bridge not a dam, marks the location. Beds are also present a few miles further downstream, where the river widens to form the St. Croix (or Gordon) Flowage. It is likely that small patches of rice exist below the flowage to the county line (see DOUGLAS 15. St. Croix River).

In Burnett County rice is known to exist in several locations including near the HWY 35 and HWY 77 crossing. Rice probably exists in many other locations with suitable habitat (see BURNETT 41. St. Croix River).

In Polk County a 1934 herbarium sample was taken at end of Evergreen Road (T36N R20W) and it's likely wise to assume that rice exists in other areas of suitable habitat in the county (see POLK 19. St. Croix River).

BURNETT 42. South Refuge Flowage (WBIC 2644400).

Figure Burnett 42. South Refuge Flowage, Burnett County, 2006.

Also known as Refuge Extension, South Refuge Flowage on the Crex Meadows Wildlife Area is another example of the great seeding success that has taken place at Crex. This site is within a refuge, and is not open to human harvesting, but provides a tremendous benefit to wildlife. Rice can cover most of surface area in a good year, but the stand was greatly reduced and growing on mud flats in 2009 due to extended drought. This should not have a long-term negative impact on the rice. Watch status is low because of familiarity with the site.

BURNETT 43. Spencer Lake (WBIC 2658400).

Figure Burnett 43. Spencer Lake (west end), Burnett County, 2005.

Spencer Lake has a long history of supporting rice, although the beds are not large. Harvest is date-regulated, but the amount of harvest reported is fairly small. Rice is located primarily on the west and east ends of the lake, with little if any along the more developed shorelines. Watch status is medium-low because of familiarity with the site, but some additional abundance information would be useful.

BURNETT 44. Spirit Lake (WBIC 2650300).

Figure Burnett 44. Spirit Lake, Burnett County, 2008.

Spirit Lake has not been regularly surveyed, and little rice was apparent in an aerial survey in 2008, though there appears to be sparse beds on both sides of the south-central bay. This correlates with a 1998 DNR Sensitive Area Report that indicates that rice is present in 2 areas on the southern half of the lake (Sensitive Areas A and B). This lake should receive additional monitoring to ensure the rice is continuing to thrive, particularly because of recent reports that the land adjacent to the rice beds, which had been owned by a Methodist Church, has recently been sold to a developer looking to subdivide the parcel into 38 lots, including 18 waterfront lots. Watch status is medium-high because of possible development concerns.

BURNETT 45. Unnamed (Bradshaw) Slough (WBIC 2671600).

Figure Burnett 45. Unnamed (Bradshaw) Slough, Burnett County, 2009.

Although this location is unnamed on the Surface Water Viewer, locals refer to the waterbody that connects Robie and Tabor Lakes as Bradshaw Slough. Due to their small size, the beds here are not frequently surveyed, and they are not important to harvesters, but the rice can be abundant enough to be attractive to waterfowl, and the site is used by some waterfowl hunters. Rice can grow in small scattered beds here, but most of the vegetation visible in the 2009 air photo consists of other species. Watch status is medium because of limited annual abundance information.

BURNETT 46. Unnamed (Duckshot) Lake (WBIC 2665100).

Figure Burnett 46. Unnamed (Duckshot) Lake, Burnett County, 2008.

Rice has long been present on this small waterbody, which is located less than a half mile south of Long Lake, but which drains to the east into the Clam River. However, because this site is surrounded by private land, it has been surveyed only infrequently, and annual variation in abundance is not known to GLIFWC. Watch status is medium because of limited annual abundance information.

BURNETT 47. Unnamed (Jackson) Lake (WBIC 2676700).

Figure Burnett 47. Unnamed (Jackson) Lake, Burnett County, 2008.

This small, private lake along Sand Creek, north of Big Sand Lake, is unnamed on the Surface Water Viewer, but locally known as Jackson Lake. A 1985 GLIFWC survey reported 1.5 acres of rice, but we were unable to gain ground access in 2008 or 2009. In the 2008 photo shown above, a small patch of rice appears to exist near the Sand Creek inlet on the southeast corner of the lake. Suggest recognizing this as a rice water, while continuing to attempt gaining ground access for better confirmation. Watch status is medium because of limited annual abundance information.

BURNETT 48. Unnamed (Lower L Dike Flowage) Ditch (WBIC 5512054).

Figure Burnett 48. Unnamed (Lower L Dike Flowage) Ditch, Burnett County, 2009.

This is another flowage at the Crex Wildlife Area that has been successfully seeded, and has been regularly used by trumpeter swans and other wildlife. Watch status is low because of familiarity with the site and protected location on a state wildlife area.

BURNETT 49. Unnamed (Mud Lake Outlet) (WBIC 2672200) (no photo available).

This site was overlooked in the 2010 Inventory simply because of its small size. This very short (less than 300 foot) outlet stream drains Mud Lake (Swiss Township) into Loon Creek, and rice is common along it. Watch status is low.

BURNETT 50. Unnamed (North Fork Clam River) Slough (WBIC not available).

Figure Burnett 50. Unnamed (North Fork Clam River) Slough, Burnett County, 2014.

This water was unknown to GLIFWC until 2014, when it was noticed serendipitously during aerial surveys of nearby waters. This approximate 6 acre pond is also not identified as a wetland on the WDNR Surface Water Viewer. Generally, verification from additional years would be sought before considering a site a rice water, but the current owner of the north end of the parcel - who has resided there for over 65 years – indicated rice has been there since his youth, occasionally disappearing when beaver dams made the spring-fed pond too deep. (He also indicated that in his youth tribal members would harvest rice there and provide finished rice to his family!) Watch status is medium.

BURNETT 51. Unnamed Pond (WBIC 5590833).

Figure Burnett 51. Unnamed Pond (south of Peterson Lake), Burnett County, 2009.

This small, undeveloped pond has not been surveyed regularly, but anecdotal reports suggest it has supported rice for a long time. Relatively small amounts of rice were observed in 2008 and 2009 air surveys, but it is not known how typical these stands were compared to other years. Watch status is medium-low because of limited annual abundance information.

BURNETT 52. Unnamed (Pumphouse Ditch) Flowage (WBIC 5583124).

Figure Burnett 52. Unnamed (Pumphouse Ditch) Flowage, Burnett County, 2009.

While rice has been known to be at this location for many years, it had previously been considered a portion of the North Fork Flowage. Only recently did GLIFWC discern that this small area has a unique waterbody identification code. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

BURNETT 53. Upper North Fork Flowage (WBIC 2648900).

Figure Burnett 53. Upper North Fork Flowage, Burnett County, 2006.

A relatively small amount of rice has been reported to have been established on this flowage on the Crex Meadows Wildlife Area. While the area has been flown several times, better air photos are needed. A small amount of harvest has been reported from this flowage, but it's possibly an erroneous report for the North Fork Flowage, which supports much larger beds. Most of the vegetation visible in the air photo is other species. Watch status is medium because these beds may still be expanding.

BURNETT 54. Webb Creek (WBIC 2705100, 2705300).

Figure Burnett 54a. Webb Creek (west), Burnett County, 2006.

Figure Burnett 54b. Webb Creek (east), Burnett County, 2007.

Webb Creek has two large, well defined beds. The better known of these is found at the outlet of Webb Lake, a portion of which is visible in the lower-left of the first photo shown above. The other bed occurs roughly a mile and a half further east, and shown in the second photo. The rice on Webb is harvested regularly, but by a limited number of individuals since the beds are not extensive. Watch status is low because of familiarity with the site.

BURNETT 55. Wood Lake (WBIC 2649800).

Figure Burnett 55. Wood Lake, Burnett County, 2014.

This site has not been regularly surveyed, and has not showed up in harvest surveys, but a small amount of rice was reported on a DNR aquatic plant survey conducted in 2006, mostly on the far south and southeast end of the lake. It would be good to supplement this information with additional surveys in future years. Watch status is medium-high because of limited annual abundance information.

BURNETT 56. Yellow Lake (WBIC 2675200).

Figure Burnett 56. Yellow Lake, Burnett County, 2005.

The rice beds on Yellow Lake are some of the most interesting visually in the state, growing on the delta that has formed where the Yellow River enters the lake. This bed is well established and has been present for a long time, but seems to do better in years with relatively low water. No appreciable

amount of rice is known to exist elsewhere in the lake. Watch status is low because of familiarity with the site.

BURNETT 57. Yellow River (WBIC 2670300).

Figure Burnett 57. Yellow River (5 miles north of Hertel), Burnett County, 2005.

The Yellow River supports several rice beds in both Burnett and Washburn counties. However, the Yellow River has not been surveyed in its entirety so rice likely occurs in other areas of suitable habitat in beds that may change over time.

In Burnett County some fairly large beds have persisted in several areas, including the wide area west of Rice Lake, in the broad meanders about 5 miles north of Hertel, in several areas downstream of Yellow Lake (see Danbury Flowage, Burnett County) and where the river enters Rice and Yellow Lakes. Watch status is low here due to site familiarity (see BURNETT 57. Yellow River).

In Washburn County, in addition to the Yellow River Flowage, major beds are located west of Spooner, over a section that begins about a river mile above the Green Valley Road Bridge, and continuing to the

Hector Dam Road Bridge. Watch status is medium-low in these sections since beds have been monitored closely by the St. Croix Tribe in recent years as part of the Shell Lake diversion studies; should that water diversion be re-activated, it may merit watching these beds more closely (see WASHBURN 26. Yellow River).

CHIPPEWA 1. Cedar Creek (WBIC 2351200).

Figure Chippewa 1. Cedar Creek, Chippewa County, 2008.

A fairly substantial rice bed can be found along Cedar Creek in the section between Long and Chain Lakes (the latter lake is visible in the top of the photo). This is one of the larger beds in Chippewa County, and might make an interesting selection for future genetics studies because of its relative isolation from other substantial beds. This site has only been flown once, and better air photos would be valuable. Rice is located both in the upper part of the creek (visible in the lower left in the photo) and in the wide area just south of Chain Lake (less apparent in the photo). Watch status is medium-high because of limited annual abundance information.

CHIPPEWA 2. Holcombe Flowage (WBIC 2184900).

Figure Chippewa 2. Holcombe Flowage, Chippewa County, 2016.

Only limited information is available on the distribution of wild rice on the large Holcombe Flowage. However, a report completed by the Beaver Creek Reserve, Citizen Science Center (2007) reports that rice was present in relatively small amounts in plant surveys conducted in both 1994-1995 and 2006. DNR employee Scott Provost also reported rice being present on this waterbody. Watch status is high because of limited annual abundance information.

CHIPPEWA 3. Marsh Miller Lake (WBIC 2171200).

Figure Chippewa 3. Marsh Miller Lake, Chippewa County, 2008.

Several acres of rice of sparse to medium density were found on Marsh Miller Lake (incidental to doing surveys of O'Neil Creek) in 3 different beds along the northeastern and west-central shores. The history of these beds is unknown. The rice observed was fairly heavily browsed, but still appeared likely to produce seed. Field staff felt this lake may have potential to support larger beds with seeding, but it would be important to determine how the dam on this site is currently being used to manage water levels before proceeding. This lake has only been flown once, and better air photos are needed. Watch status is high because of limited annual abundance information.

CHIPPEWA 4. O'Neil Creek (WBIC 2168900).

Figure Chippewa 4a. O'Neil Creek (north of HWY 64), Chippewa County, 2006.

Figure Chippewa 4b. O'Neil Creek (sloughs above Lake Wissota), Chippewa County, 2009.

Figure Chippewa 4c. O'Neil Creek (half a mile above 153rd Street), Chippewa County, 2009.

Rice beds were confirmed in at least 3 different locations on O'Neil Creek. The smallest consists of a scattered distribution of plants upstream for roughly half mile from the 153rd St. crossing, or about 2 miles northeast of Marsh Miller Lake. A large bed is found in the wide areas just upstream from the HWY 64 crossing (shown in the air photo). The biggest beds occur in the wide slough area just upstream from where the creek enters Lake Wissota. It is likely that rice also exists in other areas with suitable habitat. Watch status is medium-high because of limited annual abundance information.

CHIPPEWA 5. O'Neil Creek Flowage Number One (WBIC 2173000) (no air photo available).

Figure Chippewa 5. O'Neil Creek Flowage Number One, Chippewa County, 2017.

GLIFWC has limited familiarity with this flowage or its associated flowage, O'Neil Creek Flowage Number Two, but did conduct field investigations after small amounts of harvest were reported for several years from an unspecified O'Neil Creek Flowage. The 2017 survey indicated several pockets of rice scattered across this flowage, with the highest density occurring on the western side. However, it is not known how the 2017 crop compares to the long-term average at the site. The history of these beds is unknown, but rice was previously known to exist at several locations downstream on O'Neil Creek. Also see O'Neil Creek Flowage Number Two, located immediately downstream.

CHIPPEWA 6. O'Neil Creek Flowage Number Two (WBIC 2172800) (no air photo available).

Figure Chippewa 6. O'Neil Creek Flowage Number Two, Chippewa County, 2017.

GLIFWC has limited familiarity with this flowage or its associated flowage, O'Neil Creek Flowage Number One, but did conduct field investigations after small amounts of harvest were reported for several years from an unspecified O'Neil Creek Flowage. The 2017 survey indicated a significant presence of rice on this flowage, likely covering about half of the surface area. However, it is not known how the 2017 crop compares to the long-term average at the site. The history of these beds is unknown, but rice was previously known to exist at several locations downstream on O'Neil Creek. Also see O'Neil Creek Flowage Number One, located immediately downstream.

DOUGLAS 1. Allouez Bay (WBIC 2751220).

Figure Douglas 1. Allouez Bay, Douglas County, 2007.

Allouez Bay is an interesting site in that it apparently once had enough rice to merit being included in the list of waters whose harvest is date-regulated, yet in recent year has been nearly devoid of rice. No harvest has been reported from this site, and no rice had been reported in many years, but surveys in 2008 and 2009 found small remnant beds; the 2009 beds were also confirmed by Dr. Anthony Kern of Northland College. (Note that the photo above includes the area where rice was found, but the rice remnants are not large enough to be clearly identified in this image.)

Superficially, water quality in this system appears quite poor, being negatively impacted from run-off from the clay plain. However, more intensive investigation of this site might indicate if restoration efforts would make it possible to regain some of the historic rice abundance. Watch status is high because of limited annual abundance information and interest is possible restoration.

DOUGLAS 2. Amnicon Lake (WBIC2858100).

Figure Douglas 2. Amnicon Lake (outlet), Douglas County, 2015.

The amount of rice at Amnicon Lake is fairly modest, and it appears to be limited to the area near the outlet, on the southwest corner of the lake. Should additional lakeshore development occur in this area, this bed could be impacted. Watch status is medium-low, but some additional annual abundance information would be helpful.

DOUGLAS 3. Bear Creek (WBIC 2857200).

Figure Douglas 3. Bear Creek (north of Bear Lake), Douglas County, 2015.

This site is a new addition to the inventory, although the rice is found in close association with the rice on Bear (Tozer) Lake, which was previously listed. Rice has been documented along Bear Creek, the outlet of Bear Lake, for approximately 0.5 miles. It is possible/likely that other patches may exist between those beds and Amnicon Lake but this stretch has not been surveyed. Watch status is medium-high until abundance is better documented.

DOUGLAS 4. Bear (Tozer) Lake (WBIC 2857700).

Figure Douglas 4. Bear (Tozer) Lake, Douglas County, 2010.

Bear (Tozer) Lake has long supported fairly large beds of rice, with rice being present over a fair portion of its shoreline, in a band of varying width. It turns up regularly, but at fairly low levels, in annual harvest surveys. Harvest at the site is not date-regulated. Watch status is medium because of limited annual abundance information.

DOUGLAS 5. Cloverland Ponds (WBIC NA).

Figure Douglas 5. Cloverland Ponds, Douglas County, 2016.

Several small ponds were seeded by the DNR in 2000 in an effort to establish rice in the Brule River State Forest Waterfowl Area. Although small in size and somewhat atypical in terms of habitat the rice here has managed to persist beyond expectation. Watch status is medium.

DOUGLAS 6. Fasteland Road Ponds (WBIC 7215115).

Figure Douglas 6. Fasteland Road Ponds, Douglas County, 2007.

The 2 ponds shown in the photo above are relatively new and do not show up on the Surface Water Viewer, except in the 2005 aerial photos. These highway mitigation ponds are located a short distance north of HWY 2, several miles west of Brule, just east of the north end of Fasteland Road. When first seeded, both ponds supported rice, but the smaller bed on the western pond seems to have disappeared, perhaps as a result of heavy goose browsing. The larger bed on the eastern pond has continued to exist, but has suffered in the last 2 years from very low water that has left some areas dried out. This bed is interesting in that it may not have year-round water flow most years, so it may represent the lower limit of water flow that rice requires. Watch status is medium-low, but it will remain interesting to monitor the long-term productivity on this site.

DOUGLAS XX. Gordon Flowage (WBIC 2740300).

See DOUGLAS 14. St. Croix (Gordon) Flowage (WBIC 2740300).

DOUGLAS 7. Koski Road Pond (WBIC 7215118).

Figure Douglas 7. Koski Road Pond, Douglas County, 2016.

Two small, artificial ponds located just north of Koski Road, and west of Tapani Road, were seeded many years ago by the DNR. These ponds do not show up on the Surface Water Viewer except on the 2005 air photos; they apparently gather water only from run-off, not from any existing stream. Surprisingly, a small amount of rice still exists on the western-most of the two ponds, despite the minimal amount of flow through this site. (It is also possible that additional supplemental seeding has occurred without my knowledge.) Watch status is low.

DOUGLAS 8. Lower Ox Lake (WBIC 2744300).

Figure Douglas 8. Lower Ox Lake, Douglas County, 2007.

Lower Ox Lake has long supported rice, particularly in the northwest quarter of the lake. In recent years, there has been some indication that the rice may be becoming more abundant near the outlet. Lower Ox is harvested regularly, but by a limited number of individuals. The entire shoreline is owned by Douglas County, and as long as this continues the lake is fairly protected from direct human-caused negative impacts. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

DOUGLAS 9. Minong Flowage (WBIC 2692900).

Figure Douglas 9. Minong Flowage, Douglas County, 2007.

Although the majority of the Minong Flowage is in Washburn County, the existing rice beds are on the far northeast portion of the flowage, which is in Douglas County. This is a significant bed with a long history. This site is heavily harvested, but not date-regulated because it is a flowage rather than a natural lake. The harvest location is often reported as “Smiths Bridge” by respondents to the harvest survey. The Smiths Bridge access point is visible in the photo above; most of the rice occurs east of the bridge (at the bottom of the photo) but in recent years the bed has increased in size west of the bridge. Eurasian water milfoil was recently located in close proximity to the Minong Flowage rice beds, and at present likely represents the greatest threat to the beds; this will be an important site to monitor and perhaps to study in an effort to determine treatments which might control the milfoil while having the least impact on the rice. In 2013, the water level at Minong was lowered approximately 6 feet for the entire growing season to allow dam repairs. The effects of this event are still being evaluated, but rice abundance was very good in 2014 east of Smiths Bridge, and it appears milfoil may have at least been temporarily reduced. Watch status is medium-high because of the need to monitor both the possible expansion of the bed, and the possible negative impacts of invasive aquatics.

DOUGLAS 10. Moose Branch (Jackson Box) Flowage (WBIC 2739400).

Figure Douglas 10. Moose Branch (Jackson Box) Flowage, Douglas County, 2010.

This site had been previously documented but no air photo was available. Note that most of the bright green vegetation in this image is not rice; at this time the rice - which was recently re-planted after a drawdown and is not yet well established - is limited to a narrow band that occurs between the bright green vegetation and the open water channel, especially on the upper reaches of the flowage.

Rice was seeded at this site by GLIFWC in cooperation with DNR and Douglas County. While initial take was good, the stand was stressed by a multiple-year drawdown necessitated by dike failure. This site was cooperatively restored in 2009, and seeded again at that time, although a fair presence of rice still persisted from the previous effort. This site is surrounded by county lands and is not likely to be subject to many human-caused problems, although the public occasionally tried to sandbag the old water control to raise water levels. The county is interested in working with GLIFWC to now manage this site for rice and waterfowl. Watch status is medium-high because of the need to document final bed extent following recent management efforts.

DOUGLAS 11. Mulligan Lake (WBIC 2700200).

Figure Douglas 11. Mulligan Lake, Douglas County, 2007.

Mulligan Lake is a fairly significant rice lake that has been less productive in most recent years than it was historically. Harvest is date-regulated at this site, and it is relatively heavily harvested when the crop permits. In good years, the lake is ringed with denser beds, and low density rice is scattered across the remainder of the surface. Because of the marshy nature of the lake, shoreline development is fairly limited, although nearly all of the shoreline is in private ownership. This lake is a high priority for beaver management; currently rice abundance is severely limited by a beaver dam located below the lake on private property.

Mulligan also was the site of an interesting footnote in the history of rice in Wisconsin. When a non-tribal member modified a small boat with a thrasher to mechanically harvest rice here, tribal members and others protested, eventually leading to a prohibition on mechanical harvesting on public waters in the state. Watch status, other than for beaver impacts, is medium-low.

DOUGLAS 12. Pokegama River/Bay (WBIC 2844000).

Figure Douglas 12. Pokegama Bay, Douglas County, 2007.

A fairly extensive rice bed exists where the Pokegama River widens to join the St. Louis River estuary. (Rice is not known to exist further upstream.) Perhaps because of its proximity to the City of Superior, this area is popular with duck hunters, and seems to be increasing in popularity with rice harvesters in recent years. This site is rather unique in that it can be impacted by run-off from the clay plain, as well as the condition of the estuary. Watch status is medium because of limited annual abundance information.

DOUGLAS 13. Radigan Flowage (WBIC 2687500).

Figure Douglas 13. Radigan Flowage, Douglas County, 1998.

The Radigan Flowage supports the most significant rice beds in Douglas County. (The photo above does not adequately display the beds on the western branch of the flowage.) In good years, a large portion of the flowage supports rice, and it is heavily harvested. This site was reportedly seeded decades ago by

members of the Holmes family of the St. Croix Tribe. With most of the shoreline in ownership by the Town of Dairyland, the flowage is relatively protected from most direct negative human impacts. A large Veterans retreat that is currently being developed on the south shore could potentially have some negative impacts associated with it, although local officials have been trying to proactively address rice protection. Watch status is medium-high.

DOUGLAS 14. St. Croix (Gordon) Flowage (WBIC 2740300).

Figure Douglas 14. St. Croix (Gordon) Flowage (east end), Douglas County, 2006.

The St. Croix or Gordon Flowage has a very long history of supporting rice, but anecdotal information uniformly indicates that abundance is reduced from historic levels. The biggest existing bed is found on the east side of the flowage where the St. Croix River enters, though this rice is mixed with other vegetation in many spots. Smaller patches can be found in several other locations, including just east of the northern boat landing, and in the bays on the east and west sides of Bubar "Island" (actually a peninsula). Some seeding has been done by GLIFWC in recent years in cooperation with the lake association, especially in the bay east of Bubar, but heavy goose browsing has limited its take thus far. It may be that this site needs some water level management to restore rice, as it appears that levels may have been held too steady for many years, favoring perennial vegetation. Watch status is medium-high because of restoration interest.

DOUGLAS 15. St. Croix River (WBIC 2601400).

Figure Douglas 15. St. Croix River (at Cutaway Dam), Douglas County, 2006.

The St. Croix River has long supported rice in portions of Douglas, Burnett and Polk counties, with some beds frequently being heavily harvested. Most of the river is included in the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. Additional information is needed since the entire river has not been surveyed to date. Watch status is medium since better distribution information would be helpful.

In Douglas County extensive beds exist from Upper St. Croix Lake to the area where Lower Ox Creek enters. This area is often referred to as “Cut Away Dam” by harvesters, although a bridge not a dam, marks the location. Beds are also present a few miles further downstream, where the river widens to form the St. Croix (or Gordon) Flowage. It is likely that small patches of rice exist below the flowage to the county line (see DOUGLAS 15. St. Croix River).

In Burnett County rice is known to exist in several locations including near the HWY 35 and HWY 77 crossing. Rice probably exists in many other locations with suitable habitat (see BURNETT 41. St. Croix River).

In Polk County a 1934 herbarium sample was taken at end of Evergreen Road (T36N R20W) and it's likely wise to assume that rice exists in other areas of suitable habitat in the county (see POLK 19. St. Croix River).

DOUGLAS 16. St. Louis River (WBIC 2843800).

Figure Douglas 16. St. Louis River, Douglas County, 2007.

The full extent of rice in the St. Louis River remains to be determined. Historically, this area reportedly held very substantial beds, many of which are reported to have declined. However, some resurgence may have occurred in the last few years, perhaps with a period of relatively low water levels on Lake Superior. In addition to the beds in Pokegama Bay (discussed separately) rice also has been seen in some abundance in the upper slough area extending for several miles above the HWY 105 Bridge, especially on the Minnesota side. (A portion of this area is shown in the photo above.) Minnesota DNR is currently leading an interagency effort to restore some of the lost abundance of wild rice in the system. Watch status is medium-high because of this.

DOUGLAS 17. Unnamed (Stateline) Flowage (WBIC 5502837).

Figure Douglas 17. Unnamed (Stateline) Flowage, Douglas County, 2009.

This small flowage was successfully seeded by the DNR, and now a relatively large portion of the flowage supports rice. DNR biologist Greg Kessler reports the site has been harvested, as well as being used by trumpeter swans and other wildlife. Not surprisingly for a bed this size, heavy browsing by wildlife has also been observed. However, in 2014, the water control structure failed for the second time in recent years. At this time it is not clear if Douglas County will attempt to repair the structure or abandon the flowage. Watch status is currently high because of this.

DOUGLAS 18. Unnamed Creek (Kimballs Bay) (WBIC 2843900).

Figure Douglas 18. Unnamed Creek (Kimballs Bay), Douglas County, 2010.

This site is a new addition to the inventory. The WBIC code is for the unnamed stream that flows through this area, although the wider area near the stream mouth is more commonly considered part of Kimballs Bay, the bay north of Pokegama Bay. The history of rice at this location is not well documented but the bed is believed to have been present for many years, but poorly documented due to the limited access at the site. Watch status is medium-high until abundance is better documented.

DOUGLAS 19. Upper Ox Creek (WBIC 2744800).

Rice is known to exist on the Upper Ox Creek immediately upstream of Upper Ox Lake (see photo for Upper Ox Lake). Presence in any other sections of the creek is unknown. Watch status is medium.

DOUGLAS 20. Upper Ox Lake (WBIC 2744700).

Figure Douglas 20. Upper Ox Lake, Doulas County, 2007.

Upper Ox Lake has long supported a rice bed on the northeast portion of the lake in the area around the inlet of Upper Ox Creek. (Rice also extends up the creek; the vegetation shown on the south side of lake consists of other species.) Upper Ox receives light but regular harvest. To date, shoreline development appears to have had little negative impact to rice at this site. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

DOUGLAS 21. Upper St. Croix Lake (WBIC 2747300).

Figure Douglas 21. Upper St. Croix Lake, Doulas County, 2014.

A small amount of rice exists on the south end of this lake, near the outlet of the St. Croix River. The rice is believed to be limited to a few hundred meters of the outlet. An effort is currently underway to see if additional areas would be suitable for seeding. Watch status medium.

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FLORENCE 1. Fay Lake (WBIC 677100).

Figure Florence 1. Fay Lake, Florence County, 2009.

Herbarium examples from Fay Lake exist from 1968, 1971 and 1998, but abundance was unknown. Surveys from 2008 and 2009 found only small amounts of rice (less than 2 acres of sparse rice), most near the Long Lake and Halsey Lake Outlets. Since this lake has not previously been surveyed, it is unclear how typical these years were with regards to abundance, but it is clear that much of the lake is unsuitable for rice. Watch status is medium-high because of limited annual abundance information.

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FOREST 1. Armstrong Creek (WBIC 561200).

Figure Forest 1a. Armstrong Creek (southwest of Revolver Lake), Forest County, 2008.

Figure Forest 1b. Armstrong Creek (3 miles south of HWY 8), Forest County, 2008.

Large rice beds can be found on Armstrong Creek in at least 2 primary locations. One is the widening centered about a mile SW of Revolver Lake, with a length of approximately ¾ mile, and the other is further upstream, extending for roughly ¾ mile in both directions from the FS 2371/Engeleking Road Bridge crossing. Both sites are within the boundaries of the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest. Harvest is occasionally reported from this creek. Watch status is medium-high because of limited annual abundance information.

FOREST 2. Atkins Lake (WBIC 1578400).

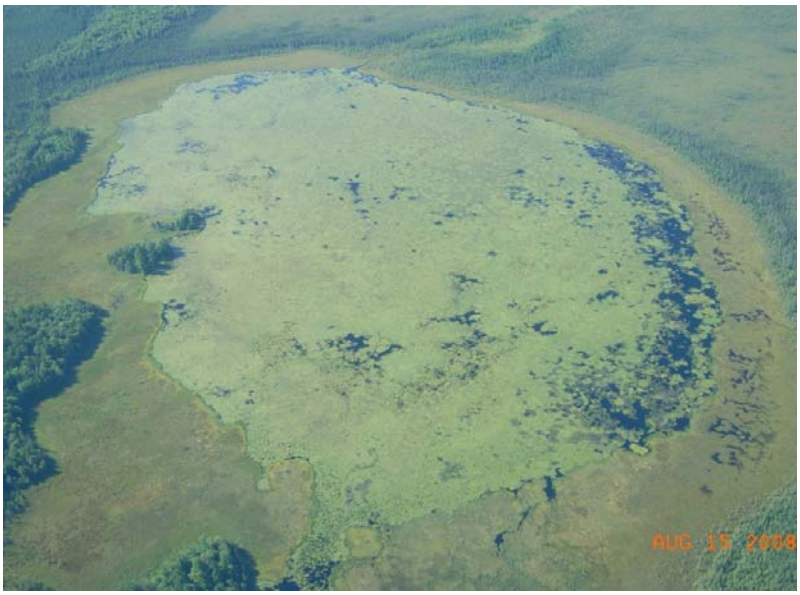

Figure Forest 2. Atkins Lake, Forest County, 2008.

Atkins Lake falls on the Forest/Oneida County line. This lake has been puzzling; decades ago it was considered an important rice lake, and it remains on the list of lakes whose harvest is date-regulated. However, Atkins Lake has not had a substantial rice crop in two decades or more, and harvest has been non-existent. This lake seems to be following a pattern with several other lakes in the area in shifting towards a lily and watershield dominated community. A seeding effort several years ago by Ron Eckstein of the DNR (retired) produced only short term results.

Despite the lack of recent crops, GLIFWC continues to consider this a rice water, due to its historic significance, and the possibility of restoration on a site that appears to still provide suitable habitat. Watch status is medium because of restoration interest.

FOREST 3. Bishop Lake (WBIC 392100).

Figure Forest 3. Bishop Lake, Forest County, 2006.

Bishop Lake is another site that reportedly has been much less productive in recent years than historically according to anecdotal information and older ricers. Presently the only appreciable amount of rice on Bishop is on the northeast part of the lake where Logan Creek enters. Recent seedings by the Sokaogon Chippewa Tribe has not expanded the bed. There has been concern that this bed is currently limited by depth, with the lake being held artificially high by beavers and/or an improperly set culvert on the outlet. This site is a good candidate for potential restoration. Watch status is medium-high because of restoration interest by the Tribe.

FOREST 4. Hiles Millpond (WBIC 408000).

Figure Forest 4. Hiles Millpond (middle section), Forest County, 2014.

Hiles Millpond is the site of a successful seeding effort. The initial results of seeding at this site were positive, but relatively modest, until a small reduction in the water level was made several years ago. Since then, abundance has increased substantially, and harvesters have begun utilizing the site. Watch status is medium to determine if recent gains are maintained.

FOREST 5. Kaine Lake (WBIC 719300).

Figure Forest 5. Kaine Lake, Forest County, 2009.

Kaine Lake is a small lake in the far northern part of the county surrounded by Forest Service Lands. Rice has been present here for a long time, but with a limited abundance. The best beds tend to be near the north end of the lake, or near the middle, but the density is usually low enough that they are more significant to waterfowl than human harvesters. This lake gives the impression of being able to support more rice than it typically produces. It is possible that beaver management or other efforts may be able to increase rice abundance on the site. Watch status is medium-low.

FOREST 6. Knowles Creek Impoundment (WBIC 7215116).

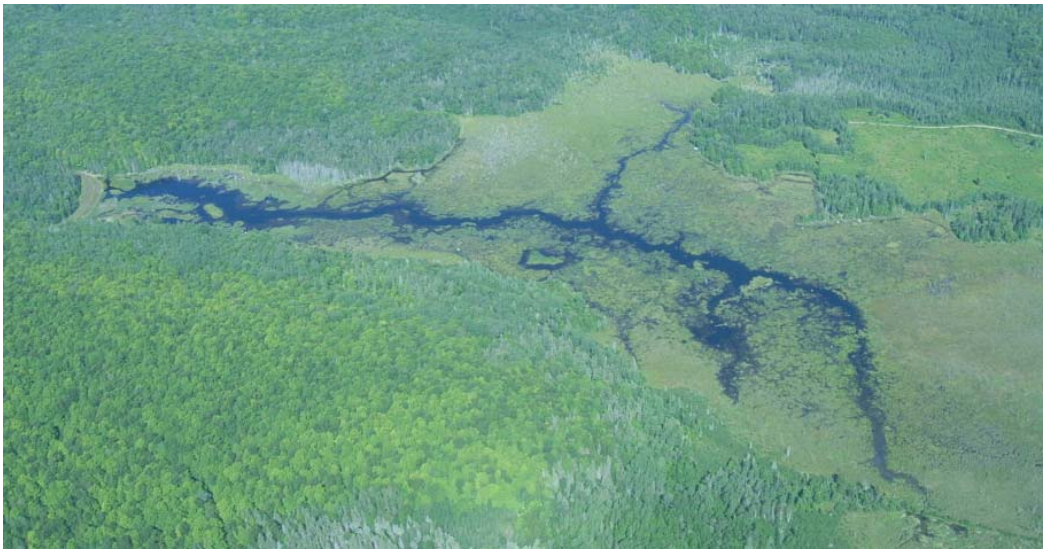

Figure Forest 6. Knowles Creek Impoundment, Forest County, 2008.

There is a small amount of rice on the Knowles Creek Impoundment, as a result of a Forest Service seeding effort. However, it is worth noting that Knowles Creek Impoundment is not actually on Knowles Creek, but on an unnamed tributary to it. Watch status is medium because of the limited annual abundance data.

FOREST 7. Little Rice Lake (WBIC 406400).

Figure Forest 7. Little Rice Lake (north end), Forest County, 2006.

The name Little Rice Lake is a bit of a misnomer; this waterbody is much larger than the "Rice Lake" in the same county, and it is a flowage, rather than a natural lake. It does, however, support a substantial rice bed that receives appreciable harvesting pressure. The bed occurs on the north end of the flowage where the Wolf River enters. This bed seems to be expanding southward somewhat in recent years.

This site is reportedly drawn down overwinter each year, a fisheries management strategy that has been very compatible with rice growth. Unfortunately, several property owners have been removing extensive amounts of rice and other vegetation from in front of their properties annually (visible in the lower right of the photo), and the State feels unable to prevent this due to the private ownership nature of the flowage. While unfortunate, if affects a relatively small portion of the rice bed on this water. A major reconstruction of the dam on this water done in late 2014 should help ensure this bed is secure for decades to come. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

FOREST 8. Otter Creek (WBIC 547200).

Figure Forest 8. Otter Creek, Forest County, 2009. (Ron Eckstein photo)

GLIFWC just learned of this site in the winter of 2009. The beaver impoundment shown above is located on Otter Creek about a half mile north of Otter Lake (and 5 miles east of Wabeno). The area appears as a pinkish meadow on the 2008 air photo layer on the Surface Water Viewer. This bed may be ephemeral since it seems dependent on a beaver dam. Watch status is medium-high because of the limited annual abundance data.

FOREST 9. Pat Shay Lake (WBIC 1607100).

Figure Forest 9. Pat Shay Lake, Forest County, 2009.

Pat Shay Lake is the site of the first cooperative seeding effort undertaken by GLIFWC, working in this case with the Forest Service. However, despite Forest Service records that this waterbody once supported rice, the seeding effort never established more than a small presence of rice on this lake. Although a fair portion of the lake sometimes supports rice, only a few acres ever reach more than a sparse density, and the beds are often hard to spot from the air. This site has an extremely flocculent bottom, which may be limiting establishment. If an extended drought ever dries this site out and consolidates the bottom to some degree, the beds might merit additional seeding. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

FOREST 10. Pine Lake (WBIC 406900).

Figure Forest 10. Pine Lake, Forest County, 2010.

Pine Lake was not considered an existing rice water in the original inventory report, despite a reported historic presence, because of a lack of contemporary observations (including during ground surveys conducted in 2008 and 2009). However, Ron Eckstein (DNR, retired) took this image of a sparse but fairly large bed in 2010; a subsequent ground survey he conducted confirmed the plant was rice. This bed is located along the west shore, just north of the area where Wildcat Creek enters the lake. The area was not believed to be seeded, and the large distribution of rice at the site suggests this is likely the product of an existing seed bank that may have been stimulated to greater production by a period of relatively low water. This site should be monitored to better confirm the presence and annual abundance of rice. Watch status is high.

FOREST 11. Rat River (WBIC 550600).

Figure Forest 11a. Rat River (north of HWY 8/32), Forest County, 2006.

Figure Forest 11b. Rat River (east of Rat River Road), Forest County, 2008.

Figure Forest 11c. Rat River (southwest of Bear Lake), Forest County, 2008.

The Rat River has rice beds in at least 3 locations, one long standing and two arising from seeding cooperatively by GLIFWC and the Forest Service. The oldest bed is located just west of Scattering Rice Lake, and extends for roughly 1.5 miles in the area where the river parallels HWY 8/32. One of the seeded beds starts just east of the Rat River Road Bridge, and extends for roughly a half mile, while the other is found a couple of river miles west of this site, just west of the Bear Creek Inlet. Harvest reported from the Rat River is thought to come primarily from the first bed, but it is possible some is coming from the other locations. Watch status is low because of site familiarity, but some additional annual abundance information would be useful for the two easternmost beds.

FOREST 12. Rice Lake (WBIC 392700).

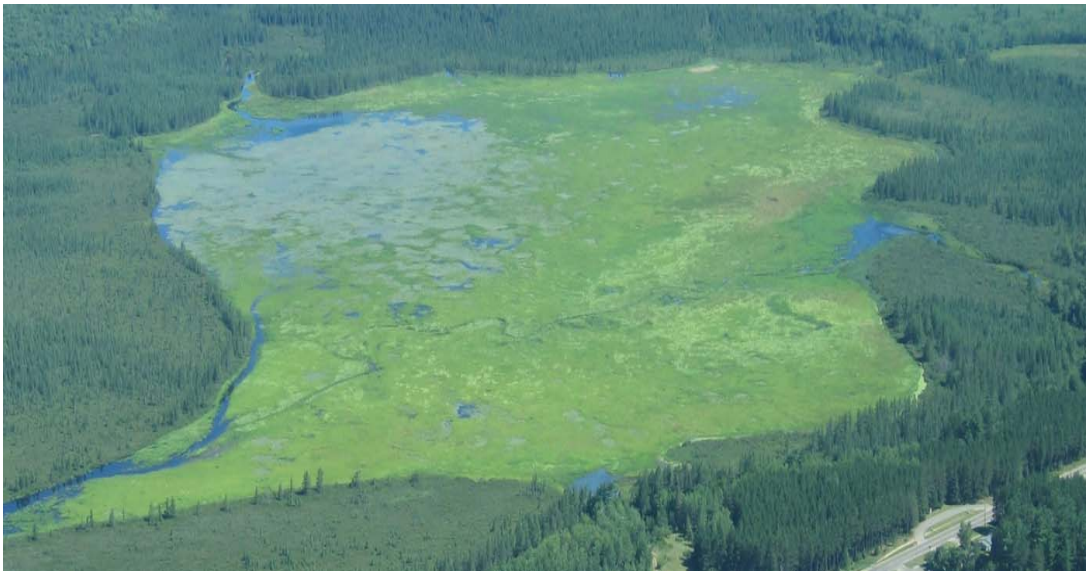

Figure Forest 12. Rice Lake, Forest County, 2007.

This is the famous Rice Lake on the Mole Lake Reservation, and is likely responsible for the placement of the reservation. The Tribe has conducted numerous studies and restoration activities on this lake, which appear to be helping increase crop abundance. Until 2014, about 75% of the lake would supports rice when the stand was good. In that year, nearly the entire lake was covered in rice, as the northwest portion responded to management efforts carried out by the Tribe. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

FOREST 13. Riley Lake (WBIC 557100).

Figure Forest 13. Riley Lake, Forest County, 2007.

Riley Lake, which is marked Indian Lake on some maps, is a relatively minor rice water. Nevertheless, this site is on the list of waters whose harvest is date-regulated. Beds appear to be limited to the north end of the lake, which has a short outlet into Wabikon Lake, which supports much larger rice beds. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

FOREST 14. Scattered Rice Lake (WBIC 555200).

Figure Forest 14. Scattered Rice Lake, Forest County, 2006.

Scattered Rice Lake is aptly named, for while the lake has a long presence of rice, most years the beds are fairly sparse and scattered. In unusually good years, however, the north end of the lake supports fairly abundant and dense stands, especially near the Rat River inlet. It appears these good years may be triggered by relatively low water levels, and it may be possible to increase rice abundance on this site by lowering water levels slightly. Locals sometimes refer to this lake as the Laona Millpond. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

FOREST 15. Scott Creek (WBIC 1615000).

Figure Forest 15. Scott Creek, Forest County, 2016.

This site is a new addition to the inventory, rice is known to exist immediately downstream of Scott Lake between the lake and Scott Creek Impoundment but the creek has not been thoroughly surveyed so the full distribution is not documented to date.

FOREST 16. Scott Lake (WBIC 1615400).

Figure Forest 16. Scott Lake, Forest County, 2007.

Scott Lake is interesting in that the lake had not supported strong stands of rice for many years, but a couple of recent crops have been excellent. Some individuals wondered if this was the result of seeding. Although seeding by a private individual cannot be ruled out, no agency seeded this site, and it appears that this may have been a natural response to a period of drought conditions, because a herbarium record collected in 1989 suggests the lake has had rice present for at least 2 decades. Watch status is medium-high because of the limited annual abundance data.

FOREST 17. Shelp Lake (WBIC 1615600).

Figure Forest 17. Shelp Lake, Forest County, 2014.

This site is a new addition to the inventory. It is not known if rice is only recently established here, or if this relatively small, undeveloped lake had simply been previously overlooked. (Rice has been known to be present for many years on adjacent Scott Lake.) Rice was observed from 2010 to 2014, and seemed to improve over this period, despite a fair amount of browsing from trumpeter swans. Watch status is medium.

FOREST 18. Swamp Creek (WBIC 391500).

Figure Forest 18. Swamp Creek (above Rice Lake), Forest County, 2008.

Swamp Creek supports rice beds in the area just east of HWY 55 (shown in the photo) and also in the area south of Rice Lake. These latter beds appear to be expanding in recent years. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

FOREST 19. Wabikon Lake (WBIC 556900).

Figure Forest 19. Wabikon Lake, Forest County, 2008.

Wabikon Lake has an interesting history. In recent years it has apparently recovered from a fairly long period of poor production to produce some very good stands. While some seeding was undertaken, most of the recovery appears attributable to natural causes. The largest beds occur on the south half of the lake, east of the island, and in a band of varying width along most of the southern shoreline. A narrow band also sometimes follows the northern shore of the lake, but this bed seems to be less consistent. Wabikon is a shallow lake, but much of it is still near the upper depth that is suitable for rice growth. The extended poor period is suspected of being associated with above average precipitation and water depths. Harvest at the site is date-regulated, and harvest, like the crop, appears to be increasing in recent years. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

FOREST 20. Wolf River (WBIC 241300).

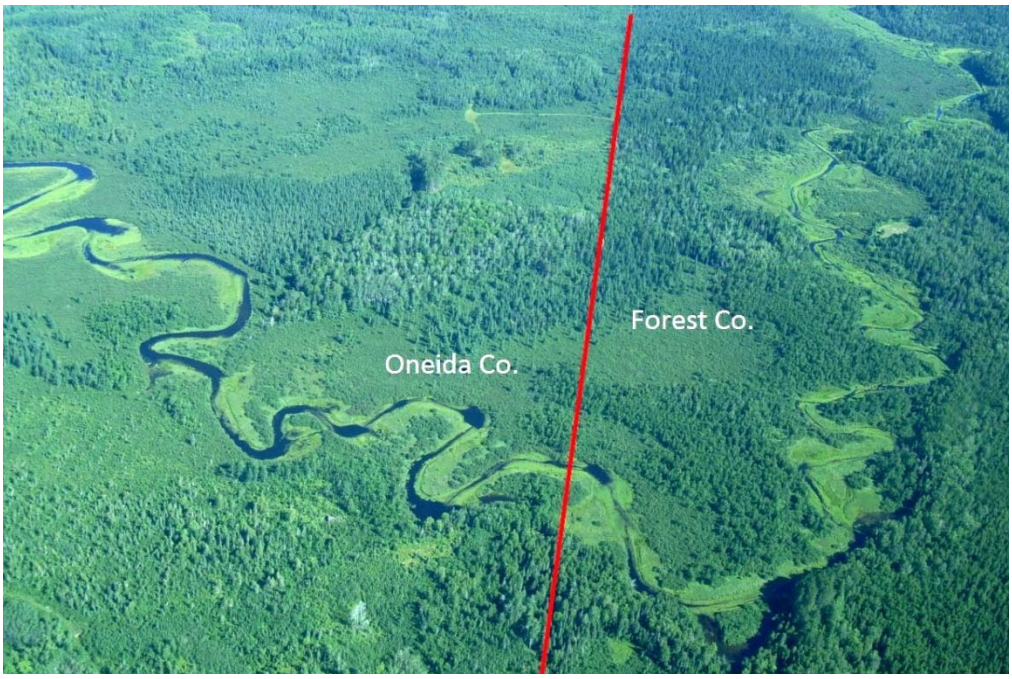

Figure Forest 20a. Wolf River, Forest County, 2008.

Figure Forest 20b. Wolf River, Forest County, 2013.

The Wolf River supports rice beds in Forest, Oneida and Langlade counties. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

In Forest County, Wolf River rice is thought to be limited to two primary locations. The first is just above and connected to the beds on Little Rice Lake. The other is just east of and connected to the larger riverine beds that exist where the river passes into Oneida County. This latter bed extends upstream from the county line for only about a quarter mile (see FOREST 20. Wolf River).

Oneida County's relatively short river section is quite rich in rice beds. Beds exist where the river enters from Forest County and cover about half the river distance to the wide area west of Lake Lucille.

Although regularly harvested, these beds would be picked more if access was easier (see ONEIDA 26. Wolf River).

In Langlade County, a rice bed is located on a wide spot on the Wolf River, locally referred to as Turtle Lake or Turtle High Banks, and is about a mile SE of the town of Post Lake. This site is occasionally harvested (see LANGLADE XX. Turtle Lake and LANGLADE 8. Wolf River (Turtle Lake)).

IRON 1. Bear River (WBIC 2315200).

Figure Iron 1. Bear River, Iron County, 2007.

The Bear River supports important rice beds on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation in both Iron and Vilas counties. These sites are protected and managed by the Tribe. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

The Iron County Bear River section is undeveloped, and connects to the small Munnomin Lake (see IRON 1. Bear River).

The Vilas County river section supports several acres of rice on the widening above Flambeau Lake. Although they are regularly harvested, harvest does not turn up in harvest surveys because they are on-reservation waters (see VILAS 5. Bear River).

IRON 2. Fifield Creek (WBIC 4000009).

Figure Iron 2. Fifield Creek, Iron County, 2001.

This water is really a corrective addition rather than a newly verified water. Certain water polygons which previously were considered part of the Gile Flowage have now been assigned a unique WBIC code on the WDNR Surface Water Viewer with the name and number given above. The addition here is to retain consistency with the state system. However, it should be noted that this waterbody is really a lobe of the Gile Flowage, and water levels in it are greatly influenced by the operation of the Gile Dam; a small water-control structure under Knight Road can keep the water level higher in this lobe when the Gile is drawn down, but when water levels on the Gile are high is also establishes the level in this lobe. This has limited rice production at this seeded site; generally good crops occur only when spring water levels on the Gile are relatively low – allowing water levels on this lobe to be low as well. Watch status is high due to poor production in recent years.

IRON XX. Gile Flowage (WBIC 2942300).

See IRON 2. Fifield Creek (above). There have also been anecdotal reports of possible small rice beds near the inlets of the Montreal River and stream with WBIC 2942900, but these have not been verified.

IRON 3. Hay Lake (WBIC 2259400).

Figure Iron 3. Hay Lake, Iron County, 2007.

This small lake is located at the junction of Price, Iron and Ashland counties. Hay Lake is currently on the list of recognized rice waters, but it is listed under Price County. It will now be listed as an Iron County water. This site was seeded by the Forest Service, but rice presence in recent years has been minimal (less than 100 plants). Watch status is medium because it may be necessary to remove this water from the list of rice waters if it continues to decline.

IRON 4. Little Bear Flowage (WBIC 7215119).

Figure Iron 4. Little Bear Flowage, Iron County, 2007.

This flowage is located just north of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation on state land. This relatively new flowage had not been given a WBIC code until recently. As such, in the 2010 inventory the code for Little Bear Creek (which was dammed to create this flowage) was used to identify this water. In this version, that code has been replaced with the newly assigned code given above. Watch status is medium because the limited annual abundance data.

IRON 5. Little Turtle Flowage (WBIC 2313300).

Figure Iron 5. Little Turtle Flowage, Iron County, 2001.

The Little Turtle Flowage was seeded cooperatively by GLIFWC and the DNR with great success. This bed is now very well established, and appears to be going through the type of variation witnessed in natural beds. This site has regularly supported nesting trumpeter swans, and is harvested whenever the stand is good. However, the watch status is medium because of some reports that the site may be showing some signs of decline due to competition with other aquatics. Occasional overwinter drawdowns may help reduce this competition if it is occurring.

IRON 6. Lost Creek (WBIC 2315800, 2316200, 5003220).

Figure Iron 6. Lost Creek, Iron County, 2013.

The small beds on Lost Creek were overlooked in the 2010 inventory, but GLIFWC air photos suggest rice has had a presence on the creek in the area near Mud Lake for over a decade. It is not known if these beds have a longer history or if they are a secondary product of the seeding conducted on Mud Lake, but it is interesting that they currently are found upstream of the lake as well as below it. Other areas of this small, remote stream have not been surveyed to determine the possible rice presence in other areas. Watch status is medium.

IRON 7. Manitowish River (WBIC 2324400).

Figure Iron 7. Manitowish River (south of HWY 51), Iron County, 2008.

Rice beds exist in several sections of the Manitowish River in Iron and Vilas counties.

In Iron County the full extent of rice still needs better documentation, but rice is known to occur in some abundance in scattered patches from the Vilas County line to the HWY 47 Bridge. It likely also occurs in patches of suitable habitat in the more remote sections downstream to the junction with the Flambeau River. The bands of rice on this river are often fairly narrow and do not show up well in air photos. Watch status is medium in Iron County because proposed changes to the operation of the Rest Lake Dam may impact the abundance of rice (see IRON 7. Manitowish River).

In Vilas County the most significant beds occur between the tributary from Little Rice Lake upstream to the area below the Fish Trap dam, and on the section south of Island Lake. These sections receive more harvesting pressure than most river sites in the state. Small patches of rice likely exist in other areas, including the last river mile before the Iron County line. Watch status is low in Vilas County because of site familiarity (see VILAS 20. Manitowish River).

IRON 8. Mud Lake (WBIC 2316400).

Figure Iron 8. Mud Lake, Iron County, 2007.

Mud Lake was successfully seeded by the DNR. This bed seems to do best in years with below average precipitation. Although access is fairly limited on this undeveloped, state owned lake, the site has been harvested with some regularity, and is popular with duck hunters. The best rice is typically found on the south end of the lake near the outlet. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

IRON 9. Munnomin Lake (WBIC 2320000).

Figure Iron 9. Munnomin Lake, Iron County, 2009.

As the name suggests, this lake has a long history of supporting wild rice. Located on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, this small lake, which drains into the Bear River, is protected and managed by the Tribe. Although harvested by tribal members, it does not show up in harvest surveys because it is an on-reservation water. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

IRON 10. Sugarbush Flowage (WBIC 7215120).

Figure Iron 10. Sugarbush Flowage, Iron County, 2006.

This flowage is on the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation, and is managed and protected by the Tribe. In the 2010 inventory, this site was listed as unnamed flowage, and was identified by the WBIC for Sugarbush Creek since the flowage had not yet been given its own code. In this inventory, we use the name given above, which has been assigned by the Tribe. We also have included the newly assigned WBIC code. Watch status is high because of recent infrastructure issues.

IRON 11. Turtle Flambeau Flowage (WBIC 2294900).

Figure Iron 11. Turtle Flambeau Flowage (near Murrays Landing), Iron County, 2007.

Given the huge size of this flowage, the acreage of rice on it is quite small. It appears that the large fluctuations in water levels that occur as part of the management of this flowage limits rice growth to areas where rivers enter. The most important of these is the area known as Murrays Landing, where the Flambeau River enters. Beds here are fairly substantial and valuable to wildlife, but have not been human harvested to any great extent because the plants tend to be very short and have small seeds.

More recently, beds have also appeared (apparently as a result of seeding) on the very south end of the flowage, in the areas where Beaver and Otter Creeks enter. Though fairly small, these beds appear to be self-sustaining at this time.

If flowage operations are modified in the future to reduce water level fluctuations, this vast flowage should be surveyed to determine if other areas could provide suitable seeding locations. Watch status is medium because of the possibility that some beds on this site are expanding.

LANGLADE 1. Ackley Wildlife Area Flowages (WBIC NA) (no photos available).

Rice has been seeded into a number of small flowages (generally unnamed on the Surface Water Viewer) on the Ackley Wildlife Area. While rice appears to have become established on several of these, at least in the short term, it is not clear which of these are most likely to persist for the long term. Additional monitoring is needed at this site, but it was considered to be low priority for the current study since these beds are on state land. Watch status is medium.

LANGLADE XX. Daily Pond (WBIC 385100).

See LANGLADE 6. Unnamed (Daily) Pond (WBIC 385100).

LANGLADE XX. Goose Island (WBIC 387300).

See LANGLADE 4. Pickerel Creek (WBIC 387300).

LANGLADE 2. Miniwakan Lake (WBIC 398600).

Figure Langlade 2. Miniwakan Lake, Langlade County, 2006.

Miniwakan is a small, undeveloped lake, consisting of south and north lobes. The best rice tends to be on the south lobe, and the east shore of the north lobe. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

LANGLADE 3. Mud Creek (WBIC 397200).

Figure Langlade 3. Mud Creek, Langlade County, 2015.

The small beds of rice on Mud Creek were overlooked in the 2010 inventory, but rice is visible in several of GLIFWC's photos of Miniwakan Lake (see above). This small creek has not been surveyed for rice but given the presence of rice in its headwaters lake, rice might be expected to be present in most areas of suitable habitat. Watch status is medium-high.

LANGLADE 4. Pickerel Creek (WBIC 387300).

Figure Langlade 4a. Pickerel Creek (below HWY 55), Langlade County, 2009. (Ron Eckstein photo)

Figure Langlade 4b. Pickerel Creek (at Goose Island and junction with Wolf River), Langlade County, 2006.

Rice can be found in at least 2 locations on Pickerel Creek. One bed is just downstream from HWY 55 (first photo), the other just above the junction with the Wolf River. This latter site is commonly referred to as Goose Island, and this location is regularly harvested and hunted over. Both are thought to be long existing beds. Watch status is low due to site familiarity, although better annual abundance information would be helpful for the upstream bed.

LANGLADE 5. Spider Creek Flowage (WBIC 391400).

Figure Langlade 5. Spider Creek Flowage, Langlade County, 2006.

The Spider Creek Flowage is a state-managed property that was successfully seeded with rice. Beds are large enough to be harvestable, and are very attractive to wildlife. Direct threats to this site are minimal. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

LANGLADE XX. Turtle Lake (WBIC 241300).

See LANGLADE 8. Wolf River (Turtle Lake) (WBIC 241300).

LANGLADE 6. Unnamed (Daily) Pond (WBIC 385100).

Figure Langlade 6. Unnamed (Daily) Pond, Langlade County, 2008.

Although this site is unnamed on the Surface Water Viewer, it is locally known as Daily Pond. It is found west of Rice Bed Road, just north of the Hunting River, into which it drains. Site is harvested regularly, and hunted as well. Rice can cover much of the pond in a good year. Surrounding land is state-owned. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

LANGLADE 7. Unnamed Lake on the Lily River (WBIC 371100) (no air photo available).

Figure Langlade 7. Unnamed Lake on the Lily River, Langlade County, 2016.

While surveying the Lily River for possible rice beds, a patch of several acres was found on the small, unnamed impoundment formed on the Lily River by the Henke Dam. The dam owner, William Bostwick reports heavy use of the rice by ducks and geese. Watch status is high due to a lack of site familiarity.

LANGLADE 8. Wolf River (Turtle Lake) (WBIC 241300).

Figure Langlade 8. Wolf River (Turtle Lake), Langlade County, 2008.

The Wolf River supports rice beds in Forest, Oneida and Langlade counties. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

In Forest County, Wolf River rice is thought to be limited to two primary locations. The first is just above and connected to the beds on Little Rice Lake. The other is just east of and connected to the larger riverine beds that exist where the river passes into Oneida County. This latter bed extends upstream from the county line for only about a quarter mile (see FOREST 20. Wolf River).

Oneida County's relatively short river section is quite rich in rice beds. Beds exist where the river enters from Forest County and cover about half the river distance to the wide area west of Lake Lucille. Although regularly harvested, these beds would be picked more if access was easier (see ONEIDA 26. Wolf River).

In Langlade County, a rice bed is located on a wide spot on the Wolf River, locally referred to as Turtle Lake or Turtle High Banks, and is about a mile SE of the town of Post Lake. This site is occasionally harvested (see LANGLADE XX. Turtle Lake and LANGLADE 8. Wolf River (Turtle Lake)).

LINCOLN 1. Alexander Lake (Wisconsin River) (WBIC 1494600).

Figure Lincoln 1. Alexander Lake (Wisconsin River) (north end), Lincoln County, 2008.

Wild rice is found at several locations along or associated with the Wisconsin River in Lincoln County. Several patches can be found on the riverine section known as Alexander Lake, as shown above. Also see: Copper River, Grandfather Flowage, Jersey City Flowage, Unnamed Slough (at Little Pine Creek) and unnamed water WBIC 5524703. Areas without a documented rice presence include Grandmother Flowage and the section of the river south of Alexander Lake. Watch status is medium-low.

LINCOLN 2. Camp 26 Flowage (WBIC 5525949).

Figure Lincoln 2. Camp 26 Flowage, Lincoln County, 2008.

This very small flowage is another location that was successfully seeded. All surrounding land is publicly owned. This seeding has been primarily beneficial to wildlife and waterfowl hunters. Watch status is medium.

LINCOLN 3. Copper River (Wisconsin River) (WBIC 1494700).

Figure Lincoln 3. Copper River (Wisconsin River) (at Alexander Lake), Lincoln County, 2007.

Wild rice is found at several locations along or associated with the Wisconsin River in Lincoln County. The photo shows rice at the mouth of the Copper River where is meets Alexander Lake (WBIC 1494600). Also see: Alexander Lake, Grandfather Flowage, Jersey City Flowage, Unnamed Slough (at Little Pine Creek) and unnamed water WBIC 5524703. Areas without a documented rice presence include Grandmother Flowage and the section of the river south of Alexander Lake. Watch status is medium-low.

LINCOLN 4. Grandfather Flowage (Wisconsin River) (WBIC 1502400).

Figure Lincoln 4. Grandfather Flowage (Wisconsin River), Lincoln County, 2008.

Wild rice is found at several locations along or associated with the Wisconsin River in Lincoln County. The photo above shows the portion of Grandfather Flowage south of the bridge that connects HWY 107 on the east side of the river with CTY E on the west. Also see: Alexander Lake, Copper River, Jersey City Flowage, Unnamed Slough (at Little Pine Creek) and unnamed water WBIC 5524703. Areas without a documented rice presence include Grandmother Flowage and the section of the river south of Alexander Lake. Watch status is medium-low.

LINCOLN 5. Harrison Lake (WBIC 1560400).

Figure Lincoln 5. Harrison Lake, Lincoln County, 2006.

Rice was seeded successfully on the Harrison Flowage by the DNR, and seems to becoming well established. The primary bed is on the far southeastern portion of the flowage, shown in the photo above, but current efforts to more carefully control water levels, coupled with additional seeding, may lead to additional beds. Watch status is medium-high to monitor possible expansion of the beds.

LINCOLN 6. Jersey City Flowage (WBIC 1516000).

Figure Lincoln 6. Jersey City Flowage, Lincoln County, 2008.

This area once likely held abundant rice beds, most of which appear to have been lost. Recent seeding efforts by the DNR have re-established some small beds on this flowage, mostly in the area above the large island that is found here. Since most of these seedings are fairly recent, it will be interesting to see how they fare in the long run. Watch status is medium-high. For other rice beds associated with the Wisconsin River in Lincoln County see: Alexander Lake, Copper River, Grandfather Flowage, Unnamed Slough (at Little Pine Creek) and unnamed water WBIC 5524703. Areas without a documented rice presence include Grandmother Flowage and the section of the river south of Alexander Lake.

LINCOLN 7. Lake Alice (WBIC 1555900).

Figure Lincoln 7. Lake Alice, Lincoln County, 2008.

Lake Alice is a very large waterbody, but the rice is largely limited to the bay on the east end of the lake which is south of CTY D and the area near the far east end of the flowage where Big Pine Creek enters (both shown above). Small patches may exist in other locations. In some years this lake has been heavily harvested. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

LINCOLN 8. Lake Mohawksin (WBIC 1515400).

Figure Lincoln 8. Lake Mohawksin, Lincoln County, 2013.

Although GLIFWC's familiarity with the site is limited, rice has been reported on Mohawksin Lake by Ron Eckstein, (DNR, retired), and by a private contract hired by the DNR to do an aquatic plant survey on the lake. The rice apparently is limited to the area where the Somo River enters on the west end of the lake. Additional rice can be found upstream; see Somo River and Unnamed Slough below. Watch status is high due to the limited annual abundance data.

LINCOLN 9. Somo River (WBIC 1546900).

Figure Lincoln 9. Somo River, Lincoln County, 2013.

Although GLIFWC's familiarity with the site is limited, rice has been reported on the Somo River by Ron Eckstein, (DNR, retired), and by a private contract hired by the DNR to do an aquatic plant survey on Mohawksin Lake. The rice is found on the lower sections of the river above the lake, in the narrows near the Mohawksin Road boat landing, in the widening west of the Ridge Road boat landing, and in the area where an unnamed slough (WBIC 1547000) joins the river. Additional rice can be found on the lower end of the unnamed slough and on Mohawksin Lake near the Somo River mouth. Watch status is high due to the lack of annual abundance data.

LINCOLN 10. Unnamed (WBIC 5524703).

Figure Lincoln 10. Unnamed, Lincoln County, 2007.

Rice sometimes nearly covers the surface of this small, unnamed pond adjacent to the Wisconsin River (which is visible in the photo above). Pond is located on the east side of the river, just across HWY 107, about a half mile north of Eggert Drive. Watch status is low due to familiarity with the site. For other Lincoln County rice beds associated with the Wisconsin River see: Alexander Lake, Copper River, Grandfather Flowage, Jersey City Flowage, and Unnamed Slough (at Little Pine Creek). Areas without a documented rice presence include Grandmother Flowage and the section of the river south of Alexander Lake.

LINCOLN 11. Unnamed (New Woods Wildlife Area) Flowage (WBIC 1500400).

Figure Lincoln 11. Unnamed (New Woods Wildlife Area) Flowage, Lincoln County, 2008.

The New Woods Flowage is yet another example of a successful rice seeding on a state wildlife area. It is interesting perhaps that this site has done so well, given the dark water found on this flowage, which is typically not considered optimal for rice. Careful water level management seems to be part of the success of this seeding. Watch status is low due to familiarity with the site.

LINCOLN 12. Unnamed Slough (WBIC 1547000) (no photo available).

Although GLIFWC's familiarity with the site is limited, rice has been reported on the south end of this slough near where it joins the Somo River by Ron Eckstein (DNR, retired). Additional rice can be found on the Somo River and on Mohawksin Lake near the Somo River mouth. See those 2 locations for additional information. Watch status is high due to the lack of annual abundance data.

LINCOLN 13. Unnamed Slough (at Little Pine Creek) (Wisconsin River) (WBIC 1503100).

Figure Lincoln 13. Unnamed Slough (at Little Pine Creek) (Wisconsin River), Lincoln County, 2008.

Wild rice is found at several locations along or associated with the Wisconsin River in Lincoln County. The photo shows the location where the Little Pine Creek enters the Wisconsin River. On the Surface Water Viewer this area is designated as "An Unnamed Slough". Also see: Alexander Lake, Copper River, Grandfather Flowage, Jersey City Flowage, and unnamed water WBIC 5524703. Areas without a documented rice presence include Grandmother Flowage and the section of the river south of Alexander Lake. Watch status is medium-low.

LINCOLN 14. Wisconsin River (WBIC 1179900, 1554900).

Figure Lincoln 14. Wisconsin River (north of Lake Alice), Lincoln County, 2008.

Wild rice is found at several locations along or associated with the Wisconsin River in Lincoln County. The section depicted above is of the river above Lake Alice, where the beds seems to be increasing in recent years after nearly disappearing.

Small patches of rice typically exist on the Wisconsin River near the HWY 51 Bridge area. While rice beds had previously been identified above and below this section of the river, it was previously overlooked that this area has its own WBIC code, as indicated above. No photos of this section are available at this time. Watch status is medium-low.

Also see: Alexander Lake, Copper River, Grandfather Flowage, Jersey City Flowage, Unnamed Slough (at Little Pine Creek) and unnamed water WBIC 5524703. Areas without a documented rice presence include Grandmother Flowage and the section of the river south of Alexander Lake.

A note regarding Marathon County: All information on Marathon County rice waters came from DNR staff, and all of these sites but 2 are found on state-managed properties. GLIFWC did not conduct surveys of these sites, and no air photos are available from our records, but Jon Zellmer provided photos of the McMillan Wildlife Area flowages.

MARATHON 1. Birch Flowage (WBIC 7215121) (no photo available).

Cortney Schefer, DNR, reports that a small patch of rice has become established on this flowage as a result of seeding efforts. Watch status not applicable.

MARATHON 2. Drop Inlet Flowage (WBIC 5530513) (no photo available).

Cortney Schefer, DNR, reports that a small patch of rice has become established on this flowage as a result of seeding efforts. Since this bed is relatively new, it would be good to keep this site on high watch status.

MARATHON 3. Lower Nienow Flowage (WBIC 7215122) (no photo available).

Cortney Schefer, DNR, reports that a small patch of rice has become established on this flowage as a result of seeding efforts. Since this bed is relatively new, it would be good to keep this site on high watch status.

MARATHON 4. Main Flowage (McMillan Marsh WA) (WBIC 1422100).

Figure Marathon 4. Main Flowage (McMillan WA), Marathon County, 2009. (Jon Zellmer photo)

Jon Zellmer, DNR, reports fairly large and well established beds on the Main (WBIC 1422100) and Reservoir (WBIC 1422400) (below) flowages at McMillan Wildlife Area as a result of seeding efforts. Watch status is low.

MARATHON 5. McMillan Reservoir (McMillan Marsh WA) (WBIC 1422400).

Figure Marathon 5. McMillan Reservoir (McMillan Marsh WA), Marathon County, 2009. (Jon Zellmer photo)

Jon Zellmer, DNR, reports fairly large and well established beds on the Main (WBIC 1422100) (above) and Reservoir (WBIC 1422400) flowages at McMillan Wildlife Area as a result of seeding efforts. Watch status is low.

MARATHON 6. North Honey Island (Mead WA) (WBIC 1416200) (no photo available).

Tom Meier, (DNR, retired) reports that rice has been established through seeding on North Honey Island Flowage (WBIC 1416200) on the Mead Wildlife Area. (Other sites on Mead where rice has been established include North Rice Lake (WBIC 1418400), Smokey Hill Flowage (WBIC 1419300) and Ten Pool (WBIC 1419000). Watch status at these sites is low.

MARATHON 7. North Rice Lake (Mead WA) (WBIC 1418400) (no photo available).

Tom Meier, (DNR, retired) reports that rice has been established through seeding on North Rice Lake (WBIC 1418400) on the Mead Wildlife Area. (Others sites on Mead where rice has been established

include North Honey Island Flowage (WBIC 1416200), Smokey Hill Flowage (WBIC 1419300) and Ten Pool (WBIC 1419000). Watch status at these sites is low.

MARATHON 8. Rice Lake (WBIC 1406500).

Figure Marathon 8. Rice Lake and Rice Lake Creek, Marathon County, 2017.

This water is a new addition to the inventory, but based on the lake name and the fairly wide distribution of rice on the lake, rice has likely been present for a long time. GLIFWC documented rice presence in 2017, and later learned its presence had also been documented in 2014 by Jen McNelly at UW-Stevens Point. In 2017, this small (25 acre) lake had rice along about 15% of its periphery, with the greatest amount being on the east end. Abundance might have been greater, but a wind-driven algae mat appeared to uproot plants in part of the eastern lobe. The lake is undeveloped except for the boat access site, and in better ecological condition than many waters in the area. However, the DNR website reports the presence of curly-leaf pondweed, narrow leaf cattail, and banded and Chinese mystery snails. Watch status is high due to lack of knowledge of long-term rice abundance.

MARATHON 9. Rice Lake Creek (WBIC 1406400) (see MARATHON 8. Rice Lake).

This water is a new addition to the inventory. GLIFWC documented rice presence in the creek in 2017 while investigating rice presence on associated Rice Lake. Rice appears to extend downstream of the lake for approximately 1½ miles. Watch status is high due to lack of knowledge of long-term abundance.

MARATHON 10. Smokey Hill Flowage (Mead WA) (WBIC 1419300) (no photo available).

Tom Meier, (DNR, retired) reports that rice has been established through seeding on Smokey Hill Flowage (WBIC 1419300) on the Mead Wildlife Area. (Other sites on Mead where rice has been established include North Honey Island Flowage (WBIC 1416200), North Rice Lake (WBIC 1418400), and Ten Pool (WBIC 1419000). Watch status at these sites is low.

MARATHON 11. Ten Pool (Mead Wildlife Area) (WBIC 1419000) (no photo available).

Tom Meier, (DNR, retired) reports that rice has been established through seeding on Ten Pool (WBIC 1419000) on the Mead Wildlife Area. (Other sites on Mead where rice has been established include North Honey Island Flowage (WBIC 1416200), North Rice Lake (WBIC 1418400), and Smokey Hill Flowage (WBIC 1419300). Watch status at these sites is low.

MARATHON 12. Unnamed (Whiskey) Flowage (WBIC 5530546) (no photo available).

Cortney Schefer, DNR, reports that a small patch of rice has become established on this flowage as a result of seeding efforts. Since this bed is relatively new, it would be good to keep this site on high watch status.

MARATHON 13. Upper Leo Flowage (WBIC 5530452) (no photo available).

Cortney Schefer, DNR, reports that a small patch of rice has become established on this flowage as a result of seeding efforts. Since this bed is relatively new, it would be good to keep this site on high watch status.

MARINETTE 1. Woods Lake (WBIC 540900) (no photo available).

The original evidence of wild rice on Woods Lake came from State documents related to the development of Thompson State Park, which now includes this lake. These documents reported beds on the east shore of the lake. We attempted to confirm the presence of wild rice on Woods Lake in 2009, but did not observe any rice. Given the reliability of the original source of information, we suggest keeping Woods Lake on the list of recognized rice waters, but giving it a high watch status for additional confirmation. Should it exist, it could provide a fairly unique opportunity for educating the public about manoomin.

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ONEIDA XX. Atkins Lake (WBIC 1578400).

See FOREST 2. Atkins Lake (WBIC 1578400).

ONEIDA 1. Big Lake (WBIC 1613000).

Figure Oneida 1. Big Lake (southwest bay), Oneida County, 2006.

Big Lake supports a fairly substantial amount of rice, but it is largely limited to the bay on the far southwest corner of the lake. Although this stand is harvestable at least some years, it tends to get relatively little pressure, perhaps because the nearby Big Lake Thoroughfare generally offers a larger stand and easier access. Nevertheless, harvest on this lake is date-regulated. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

ONEIDA 2. Crystal Creek (WBIC 1612400).

Figure Oneida 2. Crystal Creek, Oneida County, 2009.

Rice can be found on this stream both west of Mud (Crystal) Lake and between Mud and Deer Lakes, with rice in the latter section being well documented by surveys conducted in 2010 by Onterra LLC. The Crystal Creek and Mud and Deer Lake WBIC codes overlap in this section, but since the habitat is more riverine than lake-like in this area, it is recommended that Crystal Creek be recognized as a rice water as well as the two lakes (which were already included in the initial inventory). Watch status is low.

ONEIDA 3. Cuenin Lake (WBIC 1568800).

Figure Oneida 3. Cuenin Lake, Oneida County, 2002.

Small Cuenin Lake is located just a few miles south of the city of Rhinelander. In years with a good crop, rice can be found in a patchwork across much of the lake. Harvest is reported regularly. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

ONEIDA 4. Deer Lake (WBIC 1612300).

Figure Oneida 4. Deer Lake, Vilas County, 2009. (Ron Eckstein photo)

A rice bed exists on the bay on the west side of this lake, where a small stream enters from the north. Watch status is medium-high because of limited annual abundance information.

ONEIDA 5. Dog Lake (WBIC 1612900).

Figure Oneida 5. Dog Lake, Oneida County, 1996.

Dog Lake has a long history of supporting rice, but the distribution is largely limited to the bay just northwest of the bridge which separates Dog and Big Lakes (visible near the top of the photo). The site rarely turns up in harvest surveys, perhaps because the much larger beds on the Big Lake Thoroughfare are just a short distance away. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

ONEIDA 6. Fish Lake (WBIC 1570600).

Figure Oneida 6. Fish Lake, Oneida County, 2007.

Fish Lake is actually a widening of the North Branch of the Pelican River. In recent years rice production seems to be poorer than occurred historically. The reasons for this are not clear though beaver may be involved. Rice has a patchy distribution on this waterbody, and beds may move somewhat between years. Most of the aquatic vegetation in the photo above is species other than rice. Watch status is medium because of the indications of possible decline.

ONEIDA 7. Fourmile Lake (WBIC 1610800).

Figure Oneida 7. Fourmile Lake, Oneida County, 2006.

Fourmile Lake supports 3 distinct bays of rice. One is located on the west side of the lake where an unnamed creek enters (nearest bed in the photo above; creek WBIC is 1611600); the second is in the bay immediately south of this bay (not clearly evident in the photo above) and the third is on the east side of the lake where Fourmile Creek enters (top-right in the photo above). GLIFWC has only been aware of these beds since 2003, but likely they have been around for a much longer period of time. Watch status is low because of site familiarity, but occasional monitoring would be appropriate given the heavy recreational boat traffic that occurs on this lake.

ONEIDA 8. Gary Lake (WBIC 1517500).

Figure Oneida 8. Gary Lake, Oneida County, 2006.

Gary Lake is located on Little Rice Creek in south-central Oneida County. The primary bed is located where the creek enters, but smaller amounts of rice can be found around most of the shoreline. Harvest on this lake is date-regulated, but has not generally been substantial, in part because public access is limited. For this reason, this site may be a candidate for removal from the date-regulated list. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

ONEIDA 9. Killarney Lake (WBIC 1520900).

Figure Oneida 9. Killarney Lake, Oneida County, 2008.

A fairly substantial bed of rice can be found on the northern arm of Killarney Lake. It begins where Brown Creek enters, and extends down both shorelines for approximately three-quarters of a mile. The history of this bed is unclear, but it has turned up in harvest surveys fairly regularly since 2005. Another smaller bed can be found on a bay on the southeast side of the lake. Watch status is medium because greater annual abundance information would be helpful.

ONEIDA 10. Little Rice Creek (WBIC 1516900) (no photo available, see ONEIDA 8 photo).

We were interested in surveying this water because of the name alone, but time constraints did not make it worthwhile to intensively survey the entire length of this creek. Rice is known to exist on 2 of the lakes the creek passes through (Goodyear and Gary), and on the creek itself both above and below Gary Lake for perhaps an eighth of a mile. While it seems likely that rice may occur in other pockets of suitable habitat, presently this is not confirmed. Watch status is medium because additional distribution information would be helpful.

ONEIDA 11. Little Rice Lake (WBIC 1617400).

Figure Oneida 11. Little Rice Lake, Oneida County, 1994.

Although its name suggests a long historical presence of rice, this site has produced very little rice over the last 2 decades. (It is noteworthy that a photo from 1994 had to be used to display even a modestly abundant stand.) Reasons for this are unclear, and the site has not been investigated to any extent because of its relative remoteness and lack of access, but hydrological changes associated with nearby Rice and Thunder Lakes might be involved. Watch status is low because of site familiarity, but potential restoration opportunities need to be explored.

ONEIDA XX. Lower Ninemile Lake (WBIC 1605200).

See VILAS 18. Lower Ninemile Lake (WBIC 1605200).

ONEIDA 12. Lucille Creek (WBIC 403000).

Figure Oneida 12. Lucille Creek (at Wolf River), Oneida County, 2007.

Rice can be found on Lucille Creek at and above its junction with the Wolf River as shown in the picture above. This water was not included in the 2010 inventory due to simple oversight; the small beds on this water can be seen in a number of older pictures of the much larger Wolf River beds. Watch status is low.

ONEIDA 13. Mud Lake (WBIC 1612500).

Figure Oneida 13. Mud Lake (at HWY 45), Oneida County, 2009. (Ron Eckstein photo).

Ron Eckstein (DNR, retired), reports the presence of a small bed of rice on the very west end of Mud Lake (Crystal Lake on some maps) where Crystal Creek enters. GLIFWC has limited familiarity with this location, but did not verify it given the reliability of the source. However, we gave it a watch status of medium-high due to the lack of annual abundance data.

ONEIDA 14. Oneida Lake (WBIC 1518200).

Figure Oneida 14. Oneida Lake, Oneida County, 2005.

Several acres of rice can be found on Oneida Lake where Rice Creek enters the northeast bay of this lake. Though not large, this bed has been present for a long time. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

ONEIDA 15. Rhinelander Flowage (WBIC 1580100).

Figure Oneida 15a. Rhinelander Flowage (upper region), Oneida County, 2007.

Figure Oneida 15b. Rhinelander Flowage (mid region), Oneida County, 2006.

The Rhinelander Flowage holds one of the largest rice beds in the State. This bed is large enough that it is not adequately captured in the 2 images above, but rice has a presence from the north end of the flowage to the area east of Wildwood Lake. The current operation of the dam on this system has been very compatible with rice production. We have not documented appreciable amounts of rice in any other sections of the Wisconsin River in Oneida County, though it is possible smaller beds occur. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

ONEIDA 16. Rice Lake (WBIC 1617200).

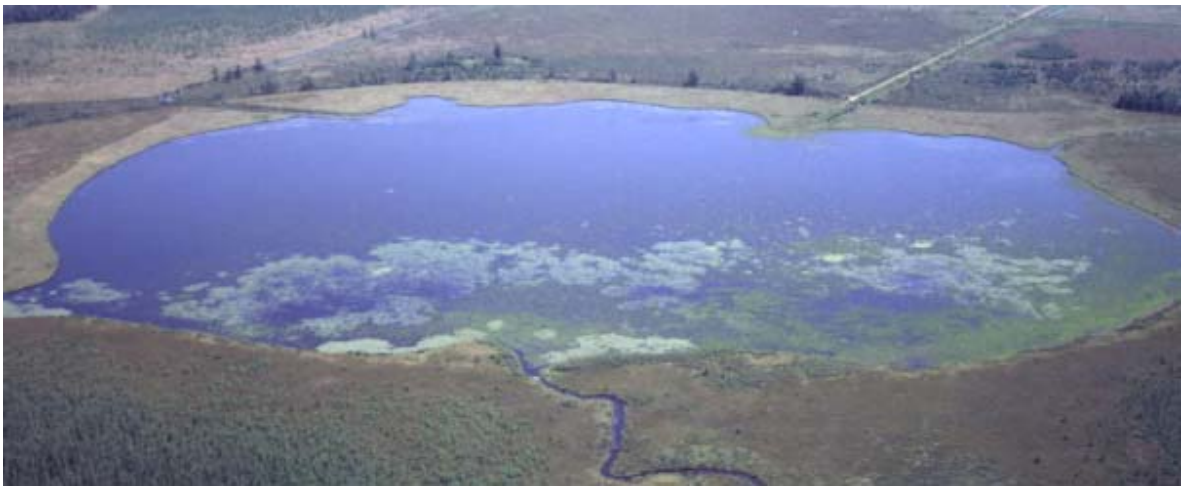

Figure Oneida 16. Rice Lake, Oneida County, 2004.

Rice Lake, located on the Thunder Lake Wildlife Area, has been a bit of a puzzle. While the name reflects the long history of rice on this water, abundance has been poor over the last 2 decades. The most likely cause may be hydrological modifications in this system (which encompasses Thunder and Little Rice

Lakes) perhaps coupled with an extended period of above average precipitation for the much of this period. However, rice also has not responded positively to shorter periods of below-average precipitation, so the cause of poor production remains unclear. Unlike some nearby lakes which have experienced rice decline, such as Spur (Oneida County) and Atkins (Forest County), Rice Lake does not appear to have become dominated by other vegetation. Watch status is low because of site familiarity, but restoration opportunities should be explored.

ONEIDA 17. Rocky Run Flowage (WBIC 1525500).

Figure Oneida 17. Rocky Run Flowage, Oneida County, 2002.

The Rocky Run Flowage is yet another Oneida County site that seems to be in decline, again for unknown reasons. There is a large cranberry operation adjacent to this flowage, but at this time there is no evidence that it is having a negative impact on the rice, and the owner has expressed an interest in rice restoration at the site. Competition from other aquatic vegetation appears significant. Watch status is high because of the apparent decline and the opportunity for restoration.

ONEIDA 18. Roe Lake (WBIC 1517400).

Figure Oneida 18. Roe Lake, Oneida County, 2006.

Roe Lake is another site that was successfully seeded cooperatively by DNR and GLIFWC. Rice has done very well at this site, with the help of APHIS beaver control. Local individuals also occasionally try to sand bag the outlet of this lake to increase its depth, so regular monitoring of water level is important to maintain this success. Although this bed was first seeded in just 2003, it is already showing up in harvest surveys. Watch status, other than for beaver impact, is low because of site familiarity.

ONEIDA 19. Scott Creek Impoundment (WBIC 7215123).

Figure Oneida 19. Scott Creek Impoundment, Oneida County, 2007.

The Scott Creek Impoundment is on Forest Service lands, and was successfully seeded by GLIFWC and the Forest Service. Annual rice production has been quite variable, but persistent. While this flowage was recognized in the 2010 inventory, it had not yet been given a unique WBIC code, and was identified by the code for Scott Creek; the newly assigned unique WBIC code for this waterbody is given above.

Rice is not known to exist on the creek in Oneida County outside of the impoundment, but it wouldn't be surprising to find it in the near the junction with Eagle Creek. Watch status is medium because of the significant annual variability in abundance.

ONEIDA 20. Sevenmile Lake (WBIC 1605800).

Figure Oneida 20. Sevenmile Lake, Oneida County, 2012.

Sevenmile Lake was not considered an established rice water in the 2010 inventory, but it was noted that a small bed was present in 2009 as a result from a seeding conducted by the Wisconsin Waterfowl Association in 2008. Rice has been observed in fair abundance each year since in either ground or air surveys. All of the rice is located in the western bay of this lake, with the largest bed occurring near the northeast shoreline of this bay (near the top of the picture above). GLIFWC now considers this an established wild rice water. Watch status is medium.

ONEIDA 21. Spur Lake (WBIC 1571800).

Figure Oneida 21. Spur Lake, Oneida County, 2003.

Spur Lake was once a premier rice water in the area, heavily utilized by harvesters. This is a true "rice lake," capable of supporting rice over nearly its entire surface. However, like a number of other area lakes, rice production on Spur has been very poor in recent years, and other vegetation has come to dominate the lake. Reasons for this are not well known, but a reduction in flow out of the lake (due to beaver and/or vegetation growth) has been suggested as a possible cause. Field surveys by the Sokaogon and GLIFWC confirm that summer water levels have been too high in recent years and need to be reduced by a foot or more for good rice growth. Watch status is high because of the need for restoration efforts.

ONEIDA XX. Squaw Creek (WBIC 2271200).

Figure Oneida XX. Squaw Creek, Oneida County, 2008.

This Squaw Creek flows near the junction of Vilas, Price, and Oneida counties and supports rice in scattered patches throughout. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

In Vilas County rice is scattered in patches of varying size over the last 3 river miles before leaving the county, a stretch that is in a State Natural Area (see VILAS XX. Squaw Creek).

Roughly a half mile of the creek bisects the northwest corner of Oneida County, supporting scattered beds (see ONEIDA XX. Squaw Creek).

In Price County rice beds are found east of the Turner Lake Road Bridge, with the rice generally being more abundant towards the county line. This location is part of another State Natural Area (see PRICE 10. Squaw Creek).

ONEIDA 22. Sugar Camp Creek (WBIC 1596700).

Figure Oneida 22. Sugar Camp Creek (at Stone Lake), Oneida County, 2009. (Ron Eckstein photo)

DNR wildlife manager Ron Eckstein (retired) reports the presence of a rice bed on Sugar Camp Creek just east of Stone Lake, extending for roughly a quarter mile. GLIFWC is not familiar with this site, and did not verify it given the reliability of the source, but did give it a medium-high watch status due to the lack of annual abundance information. (A local resident also reported rice beds near where Indian Creek joins Sugar Camp Creek, but this information has not yet been verified.)

ONEIDA 23. The Thoroughfare (WBIC 1613400, 5591310).

Figure Oneida 23a. The Thoroughfare ("unnamed water" in WDNR Surface Water Viewer, west), Oneida County, 2007.

Figure Oneida 23b. The Thoroughfare (and the east portion of the area considered an unnamed water in the WDNR Surface Water Viewer), Oneida County, 2008.

While this report generally uses the place names identified in the WDNR Surface Water Viewer, an exception is made here. Local usage generally considers The Thoroughfare (or the Big Lake Thoroughfare) to be the section of water that originates at Whitefish Lake to the east and ends at Big Lake to the west. The Surface Water Viewer applies this name only from Whitefish Lake to approximately the point where the Eagle River enters, and considers the section west of this point to be

an unnamed water (see figure below). GLIFWC encourages the state to consider this entire section to be "The Thoroughfare".

The Thoroughfare is an important rice water, whose harvest is date-regulated. It has occasionally been severely infected with brown spot disease, reducing seed production, but this has not harmed the long-term productivity of the bed. Rice is found throughout the system in good years. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

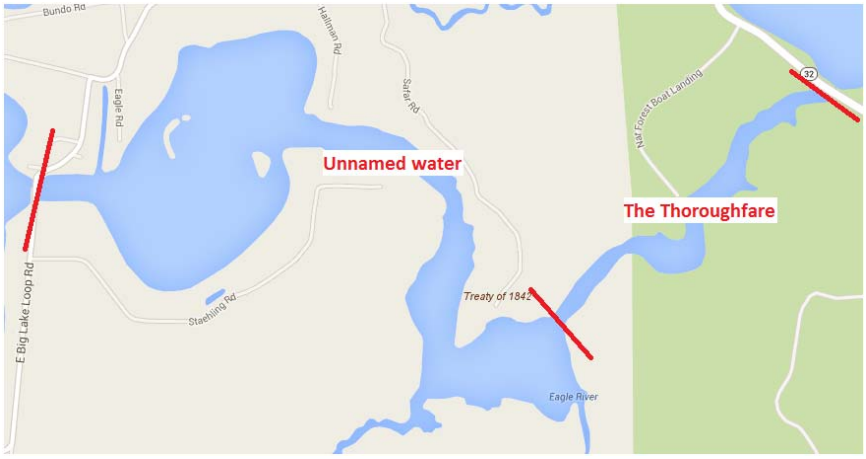

Figure Oneida 23c. The Thoroughfare as currently depicted on the WDNR Surface Water Viewer.

ONEIDA 24. Thunder Lake (WBIC 1618100).

Figure Oneida 24. Thunder Lake, Oneida County, 2009. (Ron Eckstein photo).

Thunder Lake once supported substantial rice beds, but these are nearly gone. This lake has gone through an interesting and complex history of water level manipulation that has negatively impacted the rice. Small stands still exist, however, and were confirmed in ground surveys in both 2008 and 2009. These are located primarily in the southeast section of the lake, with patches going about as far north as the area east of the island. While the abundance here is far less than historically occurred, this is still considered a rice water, and it remains a location for possible restoration efforts. Watch status is medium-high because of the continued need to explore restoration opportunities at this site.

ONEIDA XX. Unnamed Water (The Thoroughfare) (WBIC 5591310).

See ONEIDA 23. The Thoroughfare (WBIC 1613400, 5591310).

ONEIDA 25. Unnamed Water (WBIC 404800).

Figure Oneida 25. Unnamed Water (off of the Wolf River), Oneida County, 2009.

This small (0.9 acre) pond off of the Wolf River (river visible in the upper left of the above photo) was overlooked in the 2010 inventory, but GLIFWC air photos of the Wolf River show that rice has been established here for some time. Watch status is low due to small size and remote location.

ONEIDA 26. Wolf River (WBIC 241300).

Figure Oneida 26a. Wolf River (east of the Forest County line), Oneida County, 2006.

Figure Oneida 26b. Wolf River (west of Lake Lucille), Oneida County, 2006.

The Wolf River supports rice beds in Forest, Oneida and Langlade counties. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

In Forest County, Wolf River rice is thought to be limited to two primary locations. The first is just above and connected to the beds on Little Rice Lake. The other is just east of and connected to the larger riverine beds that exist where the river passes into Oneida County. This latter bed extends upstream from the county line for only about a quarter mile (see FOREST 20. Wolf River).

Oneida County's relatively short river section is quite rich in rice beds. Beds exist where the river enters from Forest County and cover about half the river distance to the wide area west of Lake Lucille.

Although regularly harvested, these beds would be picked more if access was easier (see ONEIDA 26. Wolf River).

In Langlade County, a rice bed is located on a wide spot on the Wolf River, locally referred to as Turtle Lake or Turtle High Banks, and is about a mile SE of the town of Post Lake. This site is occasionally harvested (see LANGLADE XX. Turtle Lake and LANGLADE 8. Wolf River (Turtle Lake)).

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POLK 1. Andrus Lake (WBIC 2668600).

Figure Polk 1. Andrus Lake, Polk County, 2008.

Andrus Lake is named Little Round Lake on some maps. Relatively small rice beds can be found on the north and south ends of this lake, with the larger being located on the north end near the Sucker Creek inlet and outlet. Enforcement actions have been taken against one local landowner on this lake who undertook some illegal activities which had a negative impact on the rice and other aquatics. Watch status is medium-high because annual abundance data is lacking.

POLK 2. Apple River (WBIC 2614000, 2626500).

Figure Polk 2. Apple River (west of CTY H), Polk County, 2008.

The Apple River is known to support rice in several locations, and likely more remain to be documented. Primary areas include the area just below White Ash Lake, at the junction with Fox Creek, and in the widening just west of CTY H, 3 miles north of HWY 8 (shown above). Another bed previously existed just north of HWY 8 at a site known as the Shiloh Flowage, but rice presence at that location is believed to be greatly reduced after removal of the failing dam structure. Rice is likely to exist in any section of this river with suitable habitat. Watch status on most of the river is medium, primarily to better document rice presence over additional sections of the river.

POLK 3. Apple River Flowage (WBIC 2624200).

Figure Polk 3. Apple River Flowage, Polk County, 2013.

Rice is present on the very north end of the Apple River Flowage where the Apple River enters. This is a fairly large bed, and is likely important to wildlife, but is not easily accessed by ricers and so has not had a presence in harvest surveys. Small patches of rice may occur in other parts of the flowage, but they have not been documented to date. Watch status is medium-high because annual abundance data is lacking and because of possible impacts to the south end of the bed from APM activities on the flowage.

POLK 4. Balsam Branch (WBIC 2618900).

Figure Polk 4. Balsam Branch, Polk County, 2013.

Balsam Branch has long supported rice beds, and harvest on the site is date-regulated. While this stream runs from Balsam Lake to Wapogasset Lake and likely supports small rice beds in other sections, the only well documented presence is in the approximately mile-long section south of HWY 8 (shown above). There is also rice on Wapogasset Lake where Balsam Branch enters. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

POLK 5. Balsam Lake (WBIC 2620600).

Figure Polk 5. Balsam Lake (at Harder Creek) ("The Stumps"), Polk County, 2008.

Balsam Lake is another site where the historical record suggests rice was once more abundant, but where remnant patches continue to exist. Ground crews confirmed the presence of patches in at least 2 locations: near the Harder Creek inlet (an area locally known as “The Stumps”; shown above) and near the Rice Creek inlet on the far northwest bay. Additional confirmation can be found in the Balsam Lake Sensitive Area Report, which can be linked from the WDNR Surface Water Viewer. Watch status is medium-low because of site familiarity.

POLK 6. Big Blake Lake (WBIC 2627000).

Figure Polk 6. Big Blake Lake (north end), Polk County, 2012.

This site had been previously documented, but no air photo was available. This image is from 2012, a year with generally poor rice abundance, but perhaps average abundance on this water. The rice is presently limited to the area shown at the north end of the lake.

A DNR Sensitive Area Report for the lake also reports rice being present on the southeast end, near the junction with Little Blake Lake, but we were not able to confirm that presence in recent surveys. The remainder of the lake is heavily developed, and tends to drop off fairly quickly, and so would not be expected to support rice. Watch status is medium until additional annual abundance information is collected.

POLK 7. Big Round Lake (WBIC 2627400).

Figure Polk 7. Big Round Lake (at the mouth of the Straight River), Polk County, 2008.

Although small amounts of rice have been reported from areas along the west shore and near the outlet on the south end of the lake (see DNR Sensitive Area Report), the most significance rice bed on Big Round exists at the Straight River inlet, and extends up the river itself. This area (DNR Sensitive Area I) is shown in the photo. Harvest on this water is date-regulated, reflecting the long presence of this bed. This lake is of great interest to the St. Croix Tribe, whose reservation includes a parcel on this lake and who have been cooperatively managing this water. Watch status is medium-low due to site familiarity.

POLK 8. Bone Lake (WBIC 2628100).

Figure Polk 8. Bone Lake (north end), Polk County, 2008.

Roughly 3 acres of rice exists on the north end of Bone Lake, in a band along the western shore (shown above). This bed is important ecologically to the lake, but has only turned up once in harvest surveys. The rest of the lake has little suitable habitat, and no other beds are known to exist. Watch status is medium-high because annual abundance information is limited.

POLK 9. Fox Creek (WBIC 2626800).

Figure Polk 9a. Fox Creek (above Big Blake Lake), Polk County, 2011.

Figure Polk 9b. Fox Creek (at the junction with the Apple River), Polk County, 2010.

Although Fox Creek was included in the original inventory report because of a bed near its mouth on the Apple River, in 2010 a second bed was located about 3.7 miles to the north along a section of the creek

that is west of the north end of Big Blake Lake. This bed is shown in the 2011 photo, when the stand was robust.

The bed on Fox Creek just upstream of its junction with the Apple River was previously documented, but no photo was available; this bed is shown in the lower figure above. Abundance along this section in 2010 (the year of the photo) appeared to be relatively poor. Watch status is medium because the annual abundance information is lacking.

POLK 10. Joel Flowage (WBIC 2625700).

Figure Polk 10. Joel Flowage, Polk County, 2009.

The Joel Flowage is another cooperative seeding success story. The beds on this wildlife area have been very attractive to wildlife, and are increasingly being human harvested. Currently, the greatest amount of rice can be found on the flowage with the WBIC given above. However, there is now a second flowage (partially visible to the left in the photo above) where rice is also becoming established. This flowage did not have a WBIC code when the 2010 inventory was completed, but has since been assigned a code (see Unnamed Flowage (Joel Marsh WA) WBIC 5589171 below). Watch status is medium due the apparent expansion of the existing beds.

POLK 11. Little Blake Lake (WBIC 2627300).

Figure Polk 11. Little Blake Lake (north end), Polk County, 2008.

A delta of rice can be found at the north end of Little Blake Lake where the Straight River enters. GLIFWC surveys this lake infrequently, but the 2008 photo is thought to represent a fairly typical year. A DNR Sensitive Area Report for the lake also indicates that rice is present on the southwest end of the lake near its junction with Big Blake Lake, but no rice was found in this area in 2008 or 2009. Watch status in medium-high because annual abundance information is lacking.

POLK 12. Little Butternut Lake (WBIC 2640700).

Figure Polk 12. Little Butternut Lake, Polk County, 2006.

The photo of Little Butternut Lake shown above is not from a year with a particularly good rice crop, but the rice areas can be seen along the northeast, southeast, and especially southwest bays. Harvest on this water is date-regulated, but has been fairly minor most years. Crop abundance also has not been particularly noteworthy in the last 10-15 years. Watch status is medium-low because of site familiarity.

POLK 13. McKenzie Lake (WBIC 2667300) (no photo available).

The St. Croix Tribe documented 3 acres of rice on this small, undeveloped lake in 2006, while GLIFWC crews reported no rice in 2008, but about an acre in 2009 on the south side of the eastern bay. While GLIFWC continues to consider this a rice water, the watch status is high because of the need to obtain more annual abundance information, and a good aerial photo.

POLK 14. North White Ash Lake (WBIC 2628800) (see POLK 29 photo).

See POLK 29. White Ash Lake (2628600).

POLK 15. Rice Bed Creek (WBIC 2628900).

Figure Polk 15. Rice Bed Creek, Polk County, 2008.

The only significant rice bed on Rice Bed Creek is on the wide spot shown above, which occurs in Rice Bed Creek State Wildlife Area. This bed begins about three-quarters of a mile above the junction of Rice Bed Creek and the Apple River. Anecdotal information suggest this site is more heavily harvested than harvest surveys would indicate perhaps because the relatively small number of people harvesting here don't care to disclose its location. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

POLK 16. Rice Lake (WBIC 2615400).

Figure Polk 16. Rice Lake, Polk County, 2005.

This lake is capable of supporting rice over a significant portion of its surface but this seems to occur only very infrequently; the photo above depicts only an average year. Theoretically, the harvest on this lake is date-regulated; however, there is no public access, and so in recent years this lake has only been posted open on the web and not at the lake. The lack of access has also limited the amount of harvest reported for this water. Watch status is medium-low because of site familiarity.

POLK 17. Rice Lake (WBIC 2621600).

Figure Polk 17. Rice Lake (northeast bay), Polk County, 2014.

Rice Lake could be the poster-child of rice loss in Wisconsin. This lake is also known locally as Glenton Lake (the name used in the state's list of date-regulated waters) or as Rice Lake at Milltown. Although historically an important rice water, the rice beds have been nearly destroyed from a variety of negative impacts, including sewage run-off. A good history of this lake can be found in the document "Restoring Rice Lake at Milltown, Wisconsin", DNR Technical Bulletin No. 186. Recent restoration efforts led by the St. Croix Tribe appear to showing positive results in the northeast (shown above) and southeast bays. Watch status is medium-high because the need to monitor the success of recent restoration efforts.

POLK 18. Rice Lake (WBIC 2650600).

Figure Polk 18. Rice Lake (near Frederick), Polk County, 2007.

This site shows up as Rice Lake on some maps, and is listed as Rice Lake (Frederick) in GLIFWC files, but is unnamed on the Surface Water Viewer. This small body of water can be covered with rice in a boom year, and have very little other years. It has frequently supported families of trumpeter swans. Because it is a small bed on private land, it is not thought to be important to harvesters, but it would also be difficult to differentiate harvest reported for this site from harvest reported for the other Rice Lakes in Polk County. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

POLK 19. St. Croix River (WBIC 2601400) (no photo available).

The St. Croix River has long supported rice in portions of Douglas, Burnett and Polk counties, with some beds frequently being heavily harvested. Most of the river is included in the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. Additional information is needed since the entire river has not been surveyed to date. Watch status is medium since better distribution information would be helpful.

In Douglas County extensive beds exist from Upper St. Croix Lake to the area where Lower Ox Creek enters. This area is often referred to as "Cut Away Dam" by harvesters, although a bridge not a dam,

marks the location. Beds are also present a few miles further downstream, where the river widens to form the St. Croix (or Gordon) Flowage. It is likely that small patches of rice exist below the flowage to the county line (see DOUGLAS 15. St. Croix River).

In Burnett County rice is known to exist in several locations including near the HWY 35 and HWY 77 crossing. Rice probably exists in many other locations with suitable habitat (see BURNETT 41. St. Croix River).

In Polk County a 1934 herbarium sample was taken at end of Evergreen Road (T36N R20W) and it's likely wise to assume that rice exists in other areas of suitable habitat in the county (see POLK 19. St. Croix River).

POLK XX. Shiloh Flowage (Apple River) (WBIC 2626500) (no photo available).

This site demonstrates the changing nature of the landscape. While this WBIC currently still identifies a section of the Apple River, the flowage which once existed here was lost when the Woodley Dam was removed. The modest rice bed which previously existed at this site is now believed to be reduced to scattered plants. GLIFWC will no longer consider this a unique rice water, but will continue to record the presence of rice in this area under the discussion of the Apple River, above. Watch status is not applicable at this time.

POLK 20. Somers Lake (WBIC 2665900).

Figure Polk 20. Somers Lake, Polk County, 2008.

GLIFWC only became aware of the rice on Somers Lake when it began appearing in harvest surveys. Much of the southern end of the lake, where Somers Creek enters, supports rice. This lake is relatively

undeveloped, but much of the remainder of the lake is too deep to support beds, so recent air photos are thought to be reflective of typical distribution. Watch status is medium-low because of site familiarity.

POLK 21. Straight Lake (WBIC 2627800) (no photo available).

A small patch of rice was documented on this lake by the St. Croix Tribe, and the bed has been discussed in documents related to the development of Straight Lake State Park. Although it appears this bed is likely too small to provide public harvest, it may provide some unique opportunities for public education. Watch status is medium because of limited annual abundance information.

POLK 22. Straight River (WBIC 2626900).

Figure Polk 22. Straight River, Polk County, 2014.

While the 2010 inventory identified the presence of rice on the Straight River in the flowage above the Schilling Dam, it failed to note the presence of rice in other sections of the river. Rice also exists on the river above Big Round Lake (shown above) and between Big Round and Little Blake lakes. Watch status is medium.

POLK 23. Unnamed (WBIC 2626955).

Figure Polk 23. Unnamed, Polk County, 2014.

Rice presence on this small, unnamed, 3 acre pond was overlooked when the 2010 inventory was completed. This bed is found just west of the north end of Big Blake Lake and north of Fox Creek. Watch status is low due to small size and somewhat remote location.

POLK 24. Unnamed (WBIC 5520226).

Figure Polk 24. Unnamed, Polk County, 2008.

While the 2010 inventory noted the presence of rice on the Straight River at Schilling Dam, it overlooked this bed. This wide area on the river has its own WBIC on the DNR Surface Water Viewer, and although this section is considered unnamed, it is a section of the Straight between Big Round and Little Blake lakes. Watch status is medium.

POLK 25. Unnamed (Pond near Paulson Lake) (WBIC 5526548).

Figure Polk 25. Unnamed (Pond near Paulson Lake), Polk County, 2005.

GLIFWC became aware of this site several years ago when it was reported by DNR employee Mary Greisbach. This small, private pond is located northeast of a bend in Church Road. It appears to be capable of supporting rice over a significant portion of its surface in some years, and is interesting because it seems to be lacking an appreciable outlet. Watch status is medium-low.

POLK 26. Unnamed Flowage (Joel Marsh Wildlife Area) (WBIC 5589171).

Figure 26. Unnamed Flowage (Joel Marsh Wildlife Area), Polk County, (2006).

This flowage was discussed in the 2010 inventory but it was newly created at that time and had not yet been assigned a unique WBIC. Since then, the above code was given to this flowage. It is located to the west of the other flowage at Joel; see the discussion of Joel Flowage above. Watch status is high as rice appears to be expanding at this site.

POLK 27. Unnamed (Straight River at Shilling Dam) Flowage (WBIC 5518249).

Figure Polk 27. Unnamed (Straight River at Shilling Dam) Flowage, Polk County, 2008.

Rice has been observed growing in several small patches on the Straight River between the Shilling Dam and HWY 48. Larger patches are located along the north shore, one near the south end of this section, the other just south of the narrow gap that occurs about half way between the dam and the highway. (Rice also can be found on the river above and below Big Round Lake.) Watch status is medium because of limited annual abundance information, and the likelihood that beds exist in other locations.

POLK 28. Wapogasset Lake (WBIC 2618000).

Figure Polk 28. Wapogasset Lake (north end), Polk County, 2014.

A substantial bed of rice can be found on Wapogasset Lake, on the northwest bay where Balsam Branch enters. This bed regularly receives some negative impact from boaters who appear to enlarge certain channels through the bed, but the damage thus far has not had significant long-term effects. Harvest has been reported for this bed only occasionally. The rice at this location is very robust and may be southern wild rice. Rice is not known to exist in other areas on this large lake. Watch status is medium because of limited annual abundance information.

POLK 29. White Ash Lake (WBIC 2628600).

Figure Polk 29. White Ash and North White Ash Lakes, Polk County, 2013.

This is another location where there is some confusion regarding lake nomenclature. The photo above shows a narrows between 2 lakes; the 2 lakes are sometimes collectively referred to as White Ash Lake, sometimes as White Ash and North White Ash. The Surface Water Viewer uses the latter approach and assigns each lobe a WBIC code. Rice occurs on each lobe, as seen in the photo above. There is also rice at the outlet on White Ash Lake, on the Apple River, but only a minimal presence on other parts of the lake(s). The rice on these lakes is very robust, and may represent one of the northern-most stands of the southern species in the state. A mechanical weed harvester operates on these lakes; its operation may need to be monitored to ensure minimal impacts to the rice. However, use of the harvester may help create boating channels, effectively restricting traffic to defined lanes and reducing damage that might otherwise occur. Watch status is low.

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PRICE 1. Beaver Creek Flowage (WBIC 7215124).

Figure Price 1. Beaver Creek Flowage, Price County, 2007.

This site was previously listed as the Skunk Creek Flowage, based on misinformation about the name of the small creek which creates this waterbody. Located on the Kimberly-Clark Wildlife Area, this site was seeded by the DNR with GLIFWC cooperation. This bed now appears to be well established, enhancing the area significantly for wildlife. Watch status is medium because annual abundance data is limited.

PRICE 2. Blockhouse Lake (WBIC 2256800).

Figure Price 2. Blockhouse Lake, Price County, 2005.

Blockhouse Lake is another site that is rather puzzling. This lake once supported fairly significant beds, occurring primarily in the north bay and in several stands along the west shore. In the last 20 years,

however, rice production has been very poor to non-existent. Reasons for this decline are not clear, but may have to do with how lake levels are regulated on the outlet dam. Another possible concern that has been raised is that the timing of the decline seemed to be associated with the installation of a winter aerator; rice seed needs a period of low oxygen conditions to break dormancy, and perhaps the aerator is preventing that from occurring. This is another site which should be identified as a high priority for restoration efforts. Despite the lack of a recent rice presence, this waterbody should continue to be considered a rice water at this time, with a medium-high watch status.

PRICE 3. Duroy Lake (WBIC 2240100) (no air photo available).

Figure Price 3. Duroy Lake, Price County, 2016.

This site is a new addition to the inventory. Rice at this site was documented in an aquatic plant survey performed by Onterra, a lake consultant, which mapped beds in 2013. Rice can be found in several mixed floating-leaf and emergent plant beds near the inlets of Squaw Creek and Elk River in the northeast section of Duroy Lake. Manoomin on Duroy Lake is essentially contiguous with the Squaw Creek and Unnamed (Duroy Water) sites. Watch status is medium-high until abundance is better documented, and because Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM) is present in the same general area as the rice. It will be important for EWM control efforts to consider possible impacts to native rice.

PRICE 4. Flambeau River, South Fork (WBIC 2231200).

Figure Price 4. Flambeau River, South Fork, Price County, 2014.

Rice is abundant on the South Fork of the Flambeau River, in a number of beds scattered in an area east and south of East Road, which runs south from HWY 182, east of Park Falls. There have been some complaints from a local resort owner about these beds, who feels they have been expanding in recent years, and pose a problem to motor boat navigation on the river. However, most of the beds are on other private or public lands. These beds have not shown up much in harvest surveys, perhaps because they are not well known to the public. On a 2009 ground survey it was also noticed that these beds may be too short to facilitate harvesting, but the 2009 growing season was marked by cool weather, and it's possible that plant height was shorter than average that year. Watch status is medium because annual abundance information is limited.

PRICE XX. Hay Lake (WBIC 2259400).

See IRON 3. Hay Lake (WBIC 2259400).

PRICE 5. Musser Creek (WBIC 5515144, 5515444).

Figure Price 5. Musser Creek, Price County, 2014.

This length of this small creek has not been surveyed for rice distribution, but one patch of manoomin is known to exist in the area immediately above its junction with Musser Lake, or just south of Musser Road. This rice patch is essentially continuous with the rice found on the adjacent bay on Musser Lake. (A possible second patch of manoomin may be present on a small private impoundment about ¾ of a mile upstream as the crow flies.) Watch status is medium-high because of limited annual abundance information, and possible decline induced by heavy goose herbivory.

PRICE 6. Musser Lake (WBIC 2245100).

Figure Price 6. Musser Lake (at Musser Creek Inlet), Price County, 2008.

The rice beds on Musser Lake appear to be limited to the areas near the inlets of Musser Creek (shown above) and Popple Creek (not shown). While some of the areas on the east end of the lake appear to have fairly suitable habitat, rice has not been reported there. Like many other lakes, this one has had problems with invasive aquatic species, and it will be important to try to ensure that control efforts do not negatively impact rice beds. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

PRICE 7. Prentice Flowage (WBIC 2211300).

Figure Price 7. Prentice Flowage, Price County, 2009.

This site is interesting in that it was found fortuitously in 2008. No other records had been reported, even though part of the bed is visible from HWY 8. It may be fairly new, but this is unknown. Nevertheless, the bed is fairly large and appears well established, though slightly small to be of interest to harvesters. Watch status is medium due to limited annual abundance information.

PRICE 8. Sailor Lake (WBIC 2254800).

Figure Price 8. Sailor Lake, Price County, 2008.

Rice was successfully seeded on this lake cooperatively by GLIFWC and the Forest Service, and it has become well established in recent years, especially along the western bay and southern shore. While intended more for the benefit of wildlife, it now offers limited human harvest opportunity as well. While some minor negative impacts on the rice may be occurring from visitors to the lake's Forest Service campground, the campground and picnic area here also may provide some unique opportunities for public education. Watch status is medium-low because of site familiarity, but some monitoring is worthwhile since some expansion appears to be taking place.

PRICE XX. Skunk Creek Flowage (WBIC 7215124).

See PRICE 1. Beaver Creek Flowage (WBIC 7215124).

PRICE 9. Spring Creek Flowage (Spring Creek WA) (WBIC 2216400).

Figure Price 9. Spring Creek Flowage (Spring Creek WA), Price County, 2011.

This flowage is one of 4 on the Spring Creek Wildlife Area, and rice has been successfully seeded on each of them, providing huge benefits to wildlife and human harvesters alike. Careful water management is necessary at this site because of the sometimes flashy nature of the inlet streams. Watch status is low because of site familiarity. See also Unnamed Flowages 2216000, 2216200 and 2216600.

PRICE 10. Squaw Creek (WBIC 2271200) (see photo for VILAS XX. Squaw Creek).

This Squaw Creek flows near the junction of Vilas, Price, and Oneida counties and supports rice in scattered patches throughout. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

In Vilas County rice is scattered in patches of varying size over the last 3 river miles before leaving the county, a stretch that is in a State Natural Area (see VILAS XX. Squaw Creek).

Roughly a half mile of the creek bisects the northwest corner of Oneida County, supporting scattered beds (see ONEIDA XX. Squaw Creek).

In Price County rice beds are found east of the Turner Lake Road Bridge, with the rice generally being more abundant towards the county line. This location is part of another State Natural Area (see PRICE 10. Squaw Creek).

PRICE 11. Squaw Creek (WBIC 2242200) (no air photo available).

Figure Price 11. Squaw Creek, Price County, 2016.

This length of this small creek has not been surveyed for rice distribution, but one patch of manoomin is known to exist on the southernmost extent of the creek, just north of CTH H. This rice bed continues to the south through a small, unnamed water, and ends on the adjacent bay on Duroy Lake. Watch status is medium-high because of limited annual abundance information.

PRICE 12. Steve Creek Flowage (WBIC 2191400).

Figure Price 12. Steve Creek Flowage, Price County, 2008.

This flowage, located just a mile north of the Taylor County line, is surrounded by Price County Forest property. Seeding at this location has been very successful, with the flowage at its capacity for rice. Harvesters are utilizing this site more in recent years, but occasionally seed production seems to be negatively impacted by brown spot disease outbreaks. (It is possible this site is more prone to brown spot because its narrowness and north-south orientation dampens western breezes which would otherwise dry the plants when wetted from rain.) Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

PRICE 13. Unnamed (Duroy Water) (WBIC 5515763).

Figure Price 13. Unnamed (Duroy Water), Price County, 2016.

This small (approximately 2.5 acre) waterbody connects Squaw Creek to Duroy Lake. It is bounded on the north end by CTH H, and the south end by an abandoned roadway and bridge that delineates this waterbody from Duroy Lake. While the WDNR considers these 3 distinct waters, there is essentially a contiguous rice bed which begins on the south end of Squaw Creek and extends through this waterbody and into the adjacent bay on Duroy Lake. Watch status is medium-high because of limited annual abundance information.

PRICE 14. Unnamed (Jump River) Flowage (WBIC 2211800).

Figure Price 14. Unnamed (Jump River) Flowage, Price County, 2009.

Although the bed on this flowage is quite large, GLIFWC did not become aware of its presence until 2004, when it was first flown over. Although this flowage is on the Surface Water Viewer, it apparently is new enough to not show up on some older maps. It is not well known to the public because it is entirely enclosed within a private parcel. GLIFWC has not been able to survey this site from the ground, but the bed is large enough to be identifiable from the air, and property owners have verified the presence of rice. It is now known as the Jump River Flowage in GLIFWC files. Watch status is medium-high due to the limited annual abundance information.

PRICE 15. Unnamed (Spring Creek WA) (WBIC 2216000).

Figure Price 15. Spring Creek Wildlife Area Flowages, Price County, 2005.

This flowage is the largest of the 4 on the Spring Creek Wildlife Area where rice has been successfully established, providing huge benefits to wildlife and human harvesters alike. Careful water management is necessary at this site because of the sometimes flashy nature of the inlet streams. Watch status is low because of site familiarity. See also Spring Creek Flowage and Unnamed Flowages 2216200 and 2216600.

PRICE 16. Unnamed (Spring Creek WA South Flowage) (WBIC 2216200).

Figure Price 16. Unnamed (Spring Creek WA South Flowage), Price County, 2014.

This flowage is one of 4 on the Spring Creek Wildlife Area where rice has been successfully established, providing huge benefits to wildlife and human harvesters alike. Careful water management is necessary at this site because of the sometimes flashy nature of the inlet streams. Watch status is low because of site familiarity. See also Spring Creek Flowage and Unnamed Flowages 2216000 and 2216600.

PRICE 17. Unnamed (Spring Creek WA Thunder Creek) (WBIC 2216600).

Figure Price 17. Unnamed (Spring Creek WA Thunder Creek), Price County, 2009.

This flowage is one of 4 on the Spring Creek Wildlife Area where rice has been successfully established, providing huge benefits to wildlife and human harvesters alike. Careful water management is necessary at this site because of the sometimes flashy nature of the inlet streams. Watch status is low because of site familiarity. See also Spring Creek Flowage and Unnamed Flowages 2216000 and 2216200.

PRICE 18. Upper Wilson Flowage (WBIC 2246600).

Figure Price 18. Upper Wilson Flowage, Price County, 2005.

This is another site where some clarification of names is helpful: 2 flowages exist immediately adjacent to each other; they are sometime referred to as Wilson and Upper Wilson, or collectively simply as Wilson. Rice has been established on both flowages, in cooperative seeding efforts with the Forest Service. Rice is largely limited to the north ends of both flowages, but the beds are considerably more abundant on Upper Wilson. These beds are not heavily harvested due to somewhat limited access, but small amounts of harvest are reported regularly. Watch status is medium-low, but additional annual abundance information would be helpful.

PRICE 19. Wilson Flowage (WBIC 2246500).

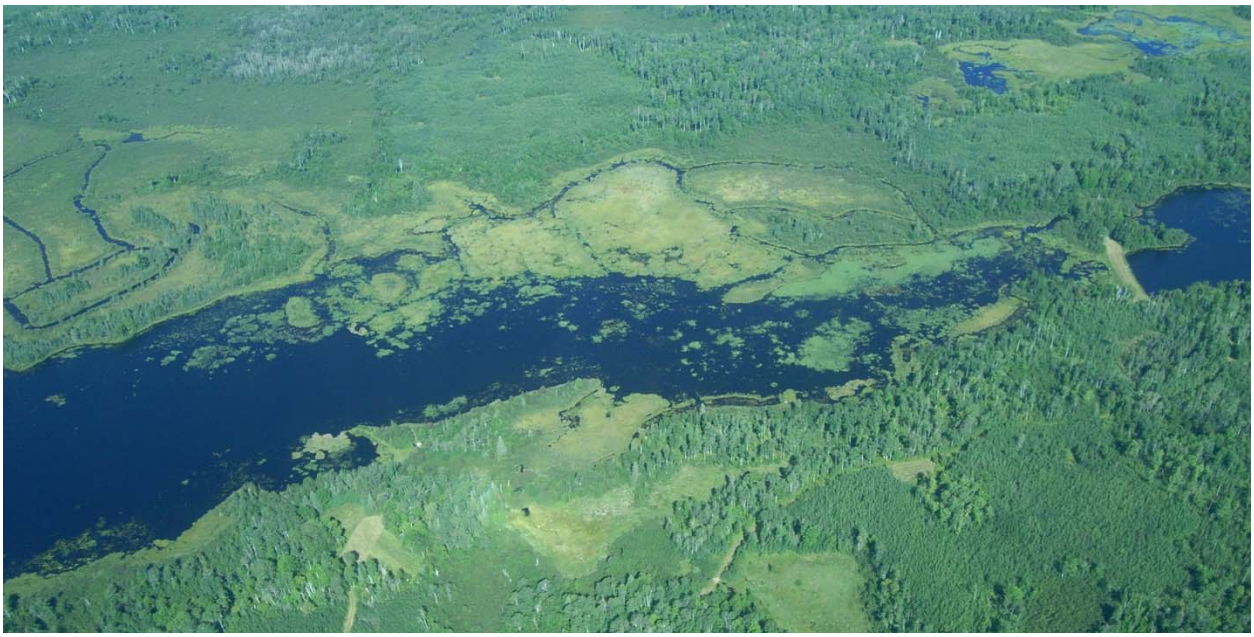

Figure 19. Wilson Flowage, Price County, 2012.

This is another site where some clarification of names is helpful: 2 flowages exist immediately adjacent to each other; they are sometime referred to as Wilson and Upper Wilson, or collectively simply as Wilson. Rice has been established on both flowages, in cooperative seeding efforts with the Forest Service. Rice is largely limited to the north ends of both flowages, but the beds are considerably more abundant on Upper Wilson. These beds are not heavily harvested due to somewhat limited access, but small amounts of harvest are reported regularly. Watch status is medium-low, but additional annual abundance information would be helpful.

RUSK 1. Dairyland (Flambeau) Reservoir (WBIC 2229200).

Figure Rusk 1. Dairyland (Flambeau) Reservoir, Rusk County, 2008.

The primary rice beds on the Dairyland Reservoir are in the bay east of the island (shown above). Smaller beds can also be found near the shores in the vicinity of the CTY I Bridge further upstream (east). This flowage went through a major drawdown in 2007, and the vegetative community may still be responding to that event. It may be interesting to monitor this lake in future years to see if any changes in rice abundance occur. Watch status is medium-high because annual abundance data is lacking.

RUSK 2. Fireside Lakes (WBIC 2349700).

Figure Rusk 2. Fireside Lakes, Rusk County, 2008.

The Fireside Lakes are 2 water bodies joined by a small narrows; they go by a single name, but have 2 WBIC codes. Rice can be found in fair abundance on the smaller, southwestern lobe shown in the photo. Although the bands are not very wide or dense and do not show up well in air photos, much of this lobe is ringed with rice, with the densest beds occurring where Swift Creek enters on the north. Ground crews also found a scattering of individual plants on the north shore of the north lake in 2009, however, it is recommended that a greater abundance of rice is needed before this waterbody be considered a rice water. Watch status is medium-high because annual abundance information is limited.

RUSK 3. Island Lake (WBIC 2350200).

Figure Rusk 3. Island Lake, Rusk County, 2008.

Rice can be found along the channel shown above, running between McCann Lake on the bottom of the photo, and Island Lake at the top. The Surface Water Viewer considers this area part of Island Lake. GLIFWC is only aware of rice along this channel, not on other parts of Island Lake. Watch status is medium-high because annual abundance information is limited.

RUSK 4. Lea Lake Flowage (WBIC 2361900).

Figure Rusk 4. Lea Lake Flowage, Rusk County, 2005.

Lea Lake Flowage is known to support substantial rice beds some years, but it has not been regularly surveyed due to its relative remoteness from other sites. At the same time, that remoteness may increase the ecological value of having this bed on the landscape, and in 2005 a number of partners (including the DNR and GLIFWC) cooperated with the County, which owns the entire lakeshore, to rebuild the outlet structure and preserve this flowage. It appears that more rice might grow here if water levels were held slightly lower, but this still remains an important site ecologically, and is utilized by harvesters as well. The largest beds are on the north end of the flowage. Watch status is medium-high because annual abundance information is limited.

RUSK 5. McGee Lake (WBIC 2224400) (no photo available).

McGee Lake was recognized as a wild rice water following seeding done at the site by the DNR. However, field surveys in 2008 found only a trace amount, and much of that was heavily browsed. It is suggested that this lake remain on the list of rice waters at this time, and the lake be surveyed more intensely for restoration potential. Watch status is medium-high because annual abundance information is limited.

RUSK 6. Rice Creek (WBIC 2349400).

Figure Rusk 6. Rice Creek, Rusk County, 2008.

Not surprisingly, rice can be found on Rice Creek; it is particularly abundant between CTY D and the Chippewa River, but smaller amounts can also be found between CTY D and the Fireside Lakes to the west. This is one of the more robust stands in the area, but watch status is medium-high because annual abundance information is limited.

RUSK 7. Swift Creek (WBIC 2349800).

Figure Rusk 7. Swift Creek, Rusk County, 2008.

Swift Creek is a fairly small creek that flows from Island Lake to the Fireside Lakes. It was not surveyed from the ground due to its small size and relative remoteness, but rice was observed growing on it during the 2008 air surveys in an area about a third of a mile upstream of the Fireside Lakes (poorly shown in the photo above). Rice may exist in other sections as well, but this has not been documented. Watch status is medium-high because annual abundance information is limited.

RUSK 8. Ten Mile Creek (WBIC 2093100).

Figure Rusk 8. Ten Mile Creek, Rusk County, 2008.

Although GLIFWC records related to this site are limited, this bed apparently has existed for a long time; the road to the east is Rice Bed Road, and the area surrounding the bed is a State Wildlife Area. The bed is located about three-quarters of a mile north of CTY D, and three-quarters of a mile east of the west county line. This site is important to waterfowl and waterfowl hunters. Watch status is medium-high because annual abundance information is limited. (Rice was not abundant in the only year this bed was aerially surveyed, shown above.)

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ST. CROIX 1. Cylon Wildlife Area Flowage (WBIC 5528829) (no photo available).

This flowage, seeded cooperatively by GLIFWC and the DNR, does not show up well on the Surface Water Viewer, but is visible in the 2005 Viewer air photos. It appears to be an enlargement of the small waterbody with the WBIC listed above. Approximately 3 acres of rice was verified in 2009. Watch status is medium-high because annual abundance information is limited.

ST. CROIX 2. Cylon Wildlife Area Pothole (WBIC 7215125) (no photo available).

This small pothole, which was also seeded, is not marked on the Surface Water Viewer, but is visible in the 2005 Viewer air photos, on the upper reaches of the intermittent stream with the WBIC listed above. DNR staff reported that this site has supported rice, but the pothole was essentially dry during the drought years the current survey was conducted under, and no rice was observed. Based on DNR reports this is considered a rice location at this time, but should be surveyed again when normal water levels return to determine if the rice persisted. Watch status is medium-high because annual abundance information is limited.

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SAWYER 1. Barker Lake (WBIC 2400000).

Figure Sawyer 1. Barker Lake (northwest bay), Sawyer County, 2007.

Barker Lake is one of several lakes on the East Fork of the Chippewa River. The biggest bed (shown above) is on the large bay on the far west side of the lake, where an unnamed creek enters from the west. Rice was also found in smaller amounts on the east end of the lake. While this bed seems to regularly receive some negative impacts from local boaters, the damage so far does not appear to have long-term significance. Harvest is reported with some regularity on Barker, but usually in modest amounts. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

SAWYER 2. Billy Boy Flowage (WBIC 2389700).

Figure Sawyer 2. Billy Boy Flowage, Sawyer County, 2008.

The Billy Boy is a linear flowage located on the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation. This water is protected and managed by the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe. The best beds are on the north end of this undeveloped flowage. Although this bed likely is harvested, it does not turn up in harvest surveys because it is an on-reservation water. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

SAWYER 3. Blaisdell Lake (WBIC 2402200).

Figure Sawyer 3. Blaisdell Lake, Sawyer County, 2008.

Blaisdell Lake is a widening of the East Fork of the Chippewa River. In years of high abundance rice can be found over much of the flowage, though density is not usually particularly high. Blaisdell is unusual in that it is one of the first beds in the state to mature, with some seed dropping weeks before other locations. It is not known if this is due to unusual genetics, site conditions, or both, but some have hypothesized that the general northeast-to-southwest orientation of the flowage may play a role by maximizing exposure to the sun during the warmest part of the day.

Although stands are sometimes harvestable, picking pressure tends to be light, as much of the seed has dropped before the typical harvest season is underway. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

SAWYER 4. Chippewa River, West Fork (WBIC 2414500).

Figure Sawyer 4. Chippewa River, West Fork, Sawyer County, 2008.

There are a number of rice beds on the West Branch of the Chippewa River. The largest stands are in the area between Moose Lake and the inlet from Ghost Lake several miles upstream; the north end of this section is shown in the photo above. Small beds can also be found in the vicinity of Meadow and Partridge Crop Lakes. Harvest is not great on these sites because access is somewhat limited, and because riverine rice tends to be less favored by pickers. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

SAWYER 5. Hunter Lake (WBIC 2400600).

Figure Sawyer 5. Hunter Lake, Sawyer County, 2009.

Hunter Lake is one of several lakes on the East Fork of the Chippewa River, and is located just a short distance upstream from Barker Lake. The biggest beds occur where the river enters on the east, and along the south-central shore (visible above). While this bed seems to regularly receive some negative impacts from local boaters, the damage does not appear to have long-term significance. Harvest is reported with some regularity on Hunter, but usually in modest amounts. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

SAWYER 6. Knuteson Creek (WBIC 2113700).

Figure Sawyer 6. Knuteson Creek (at Lake Chetac), Sawyer County, 2009.

A bed of rice exists on Knuteson Creek just before it enters Lake Chetac in Bullpen Bay. It is unknown if rice exists further upstream. Watch status is medium-high because this site has not been surveyed often and annual abundance data is limited.

SAWYER 7. Lake Chetac (WBIC 2113300).

Figure Sawyer 7. Lake Chetac (at Unnamed Creek), Sawyer County, 2009.

The primary rice beds on Lake Chetac are found on Bullpen Bay on the southeast side of the lake where several creeks enter. The Surface Water Viewer considers most of the area shown above as part of Lake Chetac; the WBIC for the unnamed creek which enters here is 2113400. Rice can also be found on Chetac proper at the mouths of Knuteson Creek and Malviney Creek just north of this site, as well as on those creeks themselves, and in a small bed on the very south end of the lake. Watch status is medium-high because annual abundance data is limited. Locals have reported heavy goose herbivory on this bed in recent years but it is unknown if this is having a negative impact.

SAWYER 8. Malviney Creek (WBIC 2113600).

Figure Sawyer 8. Malviney Creek (at Lake Chetac), Sawyer County, 2009.

A fairly large bed of rice exists on Malviney Creek just before it enters Lake Chetac in Bullpen Bay. This is believed to be the only section of the creek supporting rice. Watch status is medium-high because this site has not been surveyed often and annual abundance data is limited.

SAWYER 9. Mason Lake (WBIC 2277200) (no air photo available).

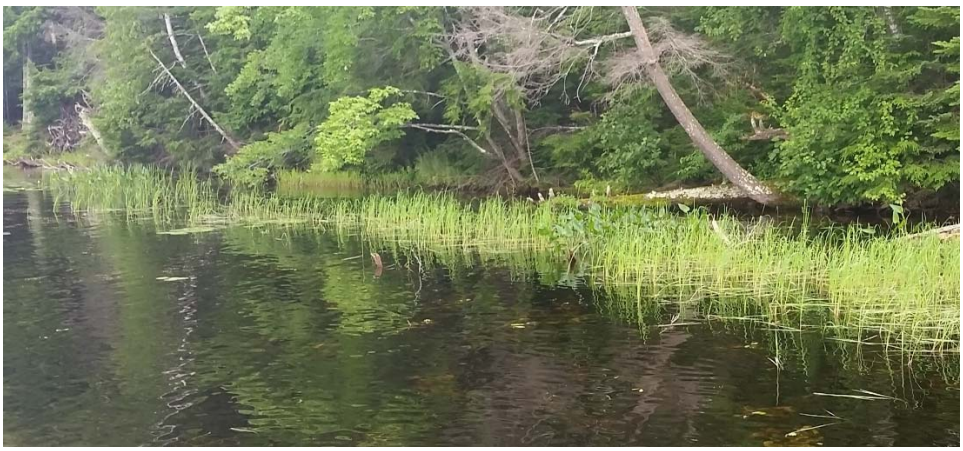

Figure Sawyer 9. Mason Lake, Sawyer County, 2016.

This site is a new addition to the inventory. Rice at this site was documented during an aquatic invasive species survey performed by GLIFWC field crew in 2016. Rice was found in small scattered beds along the north and west shorelines of the western basin. The beds were sparse to medium in density. Watch status is medium-high due to lack of familiarity with the site.

SAWYER 10. Meadow Lake (WBIC 2424800).

Figure Sawyer 10. Meadow Lake, Sawyer County, 2009.

A fair bed of rice can be found on the relatively small and remote Meadow Lake. The densest stands generally occur where the Chippewa River enters. Watch status is medium-high because this site has not been surveyed often and annual abundance data is limited.

SAWYER 11. Nelson Lake (WBIC 2704200).

Figure Sawyer 11a. Nelson Lake, Sawyer County, 2007.

Figure Sawyer 11b. Nelson Lake, Sawyer County, 2007.

Nelson Lake is somewhat unusual in that it has a number of distinct stands of rice in different locations on the lake. The areas with the greatest presence include the several patches in bays along the northeast shore, in the narrows northwest of Big Island, and in a bay on the northeast side of Tannings Point. Most of these beds are captured in the 2 photos above. These beds are regularly but not heavily harvested. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

SAWYER 12. Osprey Creek (WBIC 5508925) (no photo available).

A small rice bed exists just upstream of where this stream crosses CTY NN. However, the culvert under NN is apparently set too high, and is acting as a dam, and possibly creating the backwaters where the rice is found. This culvert is slated to be lowered, thus this site should be surveyed in the future to determine whether the rice persists or not. (Note that this creek is named Squaw Lake Creek on older maps.) Watch status is medium because of possible loss of bed.

SAWYER 13. Pacwawong Lake (WBIC 2728700).

Figure Sawyer 13. Pacwawong Lake, Sawyer County, 2006.

Although called a lake on the Surface Water Viewer, locals generally refer to this site as a flowage, or simply Pacwawong. It takes its name from the Ojibwe term meaning “where the river is wide”, a very apt description, as the Namekagon River forms this waterbody. This site receives significant harvest

pressure, but harvest data indicates that the pounds harvested per trip is below average, probably due to the combination of high pressure, relatively late maturation, and the lack of date-regulated harvest at the site.

The designation of this site as a lake or a flowage is not purely academic; if a lake, the site could be date-regulated, which could improve harvest efficiency; if a flowage, date-regulation becomes more complicated because there are several private land owners on the north end of the flowage. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

SAWYER 14. Partridge Crop Lake (WBIC 2424600).

Figure Sawyer 14. Partridge Crop Lake, Sawyer County, 2008.

Partridge Crop Lake is another widening of the West Fork of the Chippewa River. Beds have been present at this location for decades at least; rice is also found on the river itself both above and below this lake. It has only rarely been reported harvested, but is an excellent stand for wildlife. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

SAWYER 15. Phipps Flowage (WBIC 2727800).

Figure Sawyer 15. Phipps Flowage, Sawyer County, 2009.

Like Pacwawong, Phipps is another flowage on the Namekagon River. Beds begin approximately where Phipps Springs joins the Namekagon, and continue in patches for about 2 river miles downstream. (There is also rice on Phipps Springs itself just above the flowage.) Phipps is regularly, but not heavily harvested; water levels are frequently low enough to hinder canoe passage. Plants at this site tend to have high numbers of tillers – sometimes 20 or more – perhaps because of the shallow water. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

SAWYER 16. Phipps Springs (WBIC 2728100).

Figure Sawyer 16. Phipps Springs, Sawyer County, 2009.

Phipps Springs supports rice above where it joins the Phipps Flowage (to the left in the photo). Most of the rice is between Phipps/Mosquito Brook Road and the flowage (to the right in the photo), but small amounts also exist upstream of the road. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

SAWYER 17. Wilson Lake (WBIC 2420000).

Figure Sawyer 17. Wilson Lake, Sawyer County, 2006.

A small rice bed has become well established on Wilson Lake, after a cooperative seeding effort by GLIFWC and the Forest Service. This bed is limited to the far west side of the lake where Wilson Creek enters and exits; it probably will not expand further, being limited by water depth. This is a wilderness

lake, and is not easily accessible, the road in having recently been gated some distance from the lake, but this creates a relatively undisturbed area for use by wildlife. Beavers damming the outlet can negatively impact this bed, and some beaver control may be necessary to prevent this. Watch status, other than for beaver control, is low because of site familiarity.

TAYLOR 1. Chequamegon Waters Flowage (WBIC 2160700).

Figure Taylor 1a. Chequamegon Waters Flowage (north end), Taylor County, 2008.

Figure Taylor 1b. Chequamegon Waters Flowage (at mouth of Brush Creek), Taylor County, 2008.

Figure Taylor 1c. Chequamegon Waters Flowage (south end), Taylor County, 2005.

The Chequamegon Waters Flowage is a unique rice water, based on size alone. This site, named Miller Dam Flowage on some maps, was seeded cooperatively by the Forest Service, a local sportspersons group, and GLIFWC. Large beds have become established on the north and south ends of this very large flowage, with some smaller beds in other bays along the east side. It has become an important harvest water because the beds are not only large but in an area with an otherwise limited abundance of rice.

There has been some local displeasure with the beds, especially in years with low water when the crop tends to be most abundant. An aging aerator system in the lake was replaced in 2009, and moved to a new location away from the rice beds and into deeper water to address some of the perceived fishery concerns.

Massive summer algae blooms are often visible in this large, shallow flowage when it is flown over in the late summer; it's possible the rice beds are helping to keep water quality at this site from growing worse by removing some nutrients from the system. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

TAYLOR 2. Mondeaux Flowage (WBIC 2193300).

Figure Taylor 2. Mondeaux Flowage, Taylor County, 2008.

Mondeaux Flowage was reportedly seeded decades ago by an unidentified party but the history of rice here is not well documented and highly uncertain. The biggest rice beds are found on the south end of this very linear flowage, but smaller patches can be found in many scattered locations over most of its length. This site is also regularly harvested, but perhaps less so in recent years as the nearby Chequamegon Waters Flowage beds have become well established. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

TAYLOR 3. Mondeaux River (WBIC 5524758) (no photo available).

Rice is known to exist on the Mondeaux River in the vicinity of the CTY D Bridge. It may exist in other areas as well, but it was not possible to survey the entire river in this study. Watch status is medium because much of the river has not been adequately surveyed.

TAYLOR 4. Monson Flowage (Pershing Wildlife Area) (WBIC 2189200).

Figure Taylor 4. Monson Flowage (Pershing Wildlife Area), Taylor County, 2009.

Rice has been seeded on a number of flowages on the Pershing Wildlife Area, some with success, others not. DNR staff report that the Monson Flowage supports about 2 acres in an average year, enhancing the area for waterfowl and other wildlife. Watch status is medium. Also see Shoulder Creek Flowage, Unnamed (Marvik) Flowage, and the discussion under Pershing Wildlife Area.

TAYLOR 5. Mud Lake (WBIC 2165400) (no photo available).

This small lake was investigated because of a 1995 herbarium sample was reported to have been taken here. A small patch of rice (roughly 0.1 acres) was confirmed on this site in 2008, along the west shoreline, slightly north of the lake outlet. (Site was not surveyed in 2009.) It is interesting to see that this small patch of rice has persisted as long as it has, given the apparent lack of any rice beds further up this watershed. Watch status is medium-low.

TAYLOR XX. Pershing Wildlife Area Flowages (WBIC multiple).

Rice has been seeded on a number of flowages on the Pershing Wildlife Area, some with success, others not. Sites that currently are considered to support rice include the Monson Flowage (WBIC 2189200), the Mravik Flowage (unnamed on the Surface Water Viewer, WBIC 2182600), and the Shoulder Creek Flowage. Each of these is discussed in slightly greater detail as individual waters in this section.

Flowage Number 1 (WBIC 2159100) supported rice for several years, but it seems to have disappeared. Other sites seeded at least once include Holtzers Flowage (WBIC 2189400), Waterfowl (or Redman) Flowage (WBIC 2182800), Witt Flowage (2184100) and Sotak Flowage (2183500). None of these sites are considered rice waters at this time, but should be monitored in the future, or reevaluated for seeding.

While these flowages are valuable in adding to the abundance of rice in a county where it is quite limited, each of these flowages is also threatened to some degree by the costs of maintaining the dikes and water control structures that created them. Watch status for all is medium.

TAYLOR 6. Shoulder Creek Flowage (Pershing Wildlife Area) (WBIC 7215126).

Figure Taylor 6. Shoulder Creek Flowage (Pershing Wildlife Area), Taylor County, 2007.

Rice has been seeded on a number of flowages on the Pershing Wildlife Area, some with success, others not. DNR staff report that the largest beds on the property are found on the Shoulder Creek Flowage, which supports about 10 acres in a typical year. Watch status is medium. Also see Monson Flowage, Unnamed (Marvik) Flowage, and the discussion under Pershing Wildlife Area.

TAYLOR 7. Unnamed Water (WBIC 5524695).

Figure Taylor 7. Unnamed Water (northwest of the Mondeaux Flowage), Taylor County, 2008.

This waterbody is located just northwest of the Mondeaux Flowage, on an unnamed tributary to the Mondeaux River. Much of the surface area is covered in rice in the year shown, which is thought to represent a good year on this site; the northern part of the flowage is likely too deep for rice. Watch status is medium-high because of a lack of annual abundance information.

TAYLOR 8. Unnamed (Mravik) Flowage (Pershing Wildlife Area) (WBIC 2182600).

Figure Taylor 8. Unnamed (Mravik) Flowage (Pershing Wildlife Area), Taylor County, 2007.

Rice has been seeded on a number of flowages on the Pershing Wildlife Area, some with success, others not. DNR staff report that the Marvik Flowage (unnamed on the Surface Water Viewer) supports about 2-3 acres in an average year, enhancing the area for waterfowl and other wildlife. Watch status is medium. Also see Shoulder Creek Flowage, Monson Flowage, and the discussion under Pershing Wildlife Area.

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VILAS 1. Allequash Lake (WBIC 2332400).

Figure Vilas 1. Allequash Lake, Vilas County, 2006.

Allequash Lake has a long history of supporting rice beds, and harvest on this lake is date-regulated. Some harvesters prefer this lake because of the large grain size it produces. This lake is also one that has been monitored regularly for beaver impacts as part of Ron Eckstein's (retired) DNR management efforts. Most of the rice on this 2-lobed lake is in the southern lobe or in the channel between the 2 lobes, but a large bed also exists in the northern-most bay (not visible in the photo above). This lake was once used in a study on the impacts of boat traffic on rice, since motor boats are only allowed on 1 of the lake's lobes. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

VILAS 2. Apeekwa Lake (WBIC 2269400).

Figure Vilas 2. Apeekwa Lake, Vilas County, 2008.

Field crews confirmed the presence of approximately 5 acres of sparse rice on the north end of Apeekwa Lake, near the Pine Creek inlet. This is to the far right in the photo above, but the stand is too mixed with other vegetation to show up well from the air. Watch status is high because of lack of annual abundance information.

VILAS 3. Aurora Creek (WBIC 1592600).

Figure Vilas 3. Aurora Creek, Vilas County, 2007.

Although the rice on Aurora Lake is well known, the presence on the creek is often overlooked. The photo above shows most of the riverine bed on Aurora Creek south of Aurora Lake, which is visible in the top of the photo. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

VILAS 4. Aurora Lake (WBIC 1592700).

Figure Vilas 4. Aurora Lake, Vilas County, 2006.

Shallow Aurora Lake can produce rice over much of its surface in good years. It is located in a State Natural Area. Aurora is heavily picked, and the harvest is date-regulated. However, ripening in this lake is usually quite uneven, so an informational kiosk has been erected at the landing to encourage pickers to voluntarily limit their picking to ripe areas. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

VILAS 5. Bear River (WBIC 2315200).

Figure Vilas 5. Bear River, Vilas County, 2007.

The Bear River supports important rice beds on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation in both Iron and Vilas counties. These sites are protected and managed by the Tribe. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

The Iron County Bear River section is undeveloped, and connects to the small Munnomin Lake (see IRON 1. Bear River).

The Vilas County river section supports several acres of rice on the widening above Flambeau Lake. Although they are regularly harvested, harvest does not turn up in harvest surveys because they are on-reservation waters (see VILAS 5. Bear River).

VILAS 6. Big Lake (WBIC 2334700) (no air photo available).

Figure Vilas 6. Big Lake, Vilas County, 2015.

This site is a new addition to the inventory, being previously overlooked. While most of Big Lake provides little suitable habitat for wild rice, a modest bed is located along the west shore of the northwest-most bay of the lake, north of the public campground. Trace amounts can also be found in the area where Rice Creek enters the lake. Watch status is low.

VILAS 7. Boot Creek (WBIC 1618700).

Figure Vilas 7. Boot Creek, Vilas County, 2006.

The rice on Boot Creek tends to be overshadowed by the beds on the lakes adjacent to it. While this photo was taken primarily of Frost Lake, it also depicts the rice growing on the unnamed creek that drains it into Boot Creek, and on Boot Creek itself. Boot Creek also supports rice in other areas, including the area above Rice Lake. Other sections are not well documented given the limited navigability of this creek. Watch status medium-low.

VILAS 8. Boot Lake (WBIC 1619100) (no photo available).

Rice was reported on DNR aquatic plant surveys, and confirmed by Wildlife Manager Ron Eckstein (now retired). Due to reliability of sources, GLIFWC did not further verify, but it is not surprising that there would be rice on this lake given its presence on Boot Creek, and the nearby Frost and Rice Lakes in this same drainage. However, the amount of rice present annually should be better verified; thus the watch status is high.

VILAS 9. Devine Lake (WBIC 1540500).

Figure Vilas 9. Devine Lake, Vilas County, 2006.

Devine Lake has a long history of supporting rice, and harvest on the lake is date-regulated. However, beds in recent years have been fairly small, and the lake is difficult to access, so harvest has been minimal. Watch status is medium because of possible bed decline. This lake is located in a state natural area.

VILAS 10. Frost Lake (WBIC 1618900).

Figure Vilas 10. Frost Lake, Vilas County, 2007.

Frost Lake has a long history of supporting rice, and harvest on the site is date-regulated. However, the bed tends to be very mixed with other vegetation, and access to the lake is primarily through private property, so reported harvest has been fairly small. This is a great wildlife lake, capable of supporting rice across much of its surface. Watch status is low because of site familiarity. The lack of public access makes posting this lake for harvesting difficult, and makes this lake a possible candidate for removal from the list of date-regulated waters.

VILAS 11. Grassy Lake (WBIC 2343900).

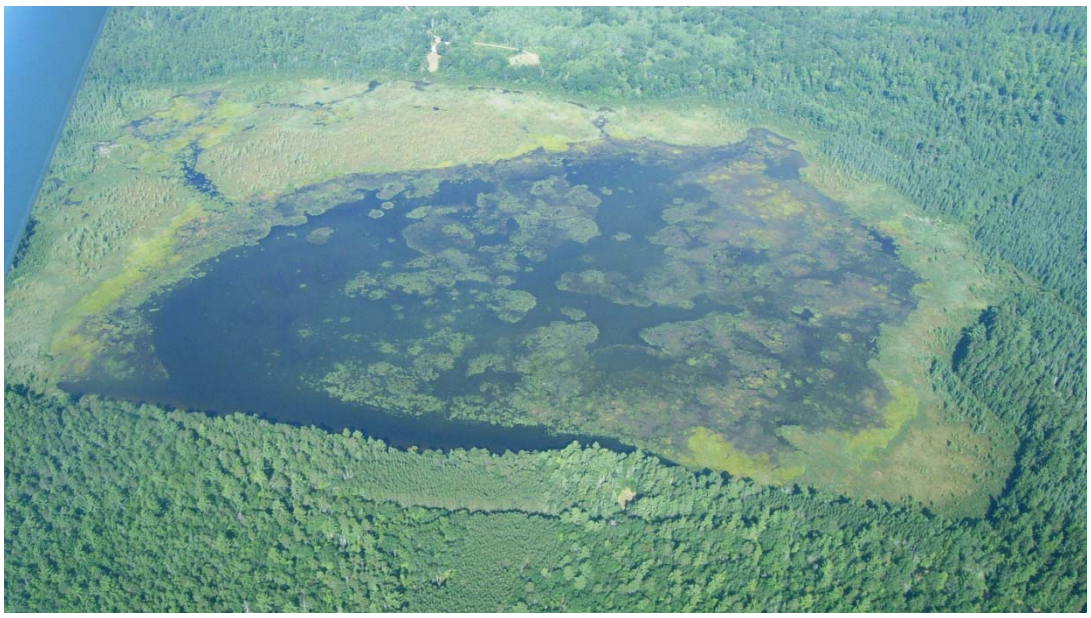

Figure Vilas 11. Grassy Lake, Vilas County, 2009.

DNR Wildlife Manager Ron Eckstein reported seeding this lake before his retirement, but it is not clear at this time if this effort has produced a self-sustaining bed. GLIFWC recommends keeping Grassy Lake on the list of recognized rice waters at this time, under a medium-high watch status until better confirmation is established.

VILAS 12. Irving Lake (WBIC 2340900).

Figure Vilas 12. Irving Lake, Vilas County, 2003.

Irving Lake is an important rice water, whose harvest is date-regulated. In rare years rice covers a significant portion of the lake, but dense beds are usually limited to some shoreline patches and the far east end. Some ricers like the large grain size it produces, but reports of smut are also above average for this lake. Irving has sometimes been accused by residents of Ballard Lake (just downstream) of causing occasional low oxygen conditions in that lake, but an investigation funded by the DNR did not support this contention. This site may be a good candidate for establishment of a slow-no wake zone, since large fishing boats frequently cross its shallow waters. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

VILAS 13. Island Lake (WBIC 2334400).

Figure Vilas 13a. Island Lake, Rice Creek, Unnamed Water and Manitowish River, Vilas County.

Figure Vilas 13b. Island Lake (top of photo) and Manitowish River (bottom of photo), 2012.

Island Lake is part of a chain of waters in Vilas County with a strong presence of rice (see Figure Vilas 12a). Going from north to south, it consists of Rice Creek (the portion south of CTH K); a section considered an unnamed water on the DNR Surface water viewer (with WBIC 5505819) but commonly considered a widening of Rice Creek; Island Lake itself; and the Manitowish River (the portion south of Island Lake). The largest beds on Island Lake proper are in the large shallow area on the southeast end of the lake adjacent to where the Manitowish River enters. Rice along most of this entire chain is influenced by the Rest Lake Dam, the operation of which is currently under review. This entire chain is also important to harvesters. Although these waters are not on the list of date-regulated waters, they have sometimes been posted in recent years with signs asking for voluntary compliance. Watch status of these waters is high given the high likelihood that the operation of the Rest Lake Dam may change.

VILAS 14. Lac Vieux Desert (WBIC 1631900).

Figure Vilas 14a. Lac Vieux Desert (Rice Bay), Vilas County, 2007.

Figure Vilas 14b. Lac Vieux Desert (Misery Bay), Vilas County, 2007.

Lac Vieux Desert (LVD) is located on the Wisconsin/Michigan border. Historically, rice reportedly grew in some areas on the Wisconsin side of the lake, but it is currently limited to a large bed in Rice Bay, and a smaller bed in Misery Bay, both located on the Michigan side of the lake. The Rice Bay beds represent the largest rice beds in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The manoomin beds on LVD are of tremendous significance to the LVD Tribe, whose reservation includes frontage on the lake, and who are active partners in the protection and management of this water with a number of other entities, including the Ottawa and Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forests, both of which also have frontage on the lake.

Although rice is currently found only on the Michigan side of the lake, it is worth listing here because LVD is the headwaters of the Wisconsin River, and the operation of the dam, located on the Wisconsin side, drives the amount of rice present on the lake. Management of the dam is controlled under a FERC license, and recent modifications to the license have been responsible to the recovery of the Rice Bay beds, which had largely disappeared in the 1950s due to high water. Invasive control efforts on the Wisconsin side could also potentially impact the entire lake. Watch status is high because water level management on this site is still potentially subject to change pending the success of on-going restoration efforts.

VILAS 15. Little Portage Lake (WBIC 1629200).

Figure Vilas 15. Little Portage Lake, Vilas County, 2000.

Although this bed is known to have existed for a long time, GLIFWC has surveyed Little Portage Lake only infrequently. The bed appears to be limited to the north bay of the lake, but data is lacking to determine how extensive this bed might be in a good year. Limited anecdotal information suggests this location might be in decline. Watch status is medium-high due to a lack of annual abundance information.

VILAS 16. Little Rice Lake (WBIC 2338900).

Figure Vilas 16. Little Rice Lake, Vilas County, 2009.

Little Rice Lake is found just outside of Boulder Junction. As the name suggests, it has a long history of supporting rice, and harvest on the lake is date-regulated. However, because it is a fairly small lake, and can be difficult to access when lake levels are low, harvest reports are not significant. Rice can be found nearly anywhere on this lake in years with a good crop. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

VILAS 17. Lobischer Creek (WBIC 1632300).

Figure Vilas 17. Lobischer Creek, Vilas County, 2014.

A bed of rice has been recently established on Lobischer Creek as a result of seeding conducted by the Lac Vieux Desert Tribe. While this is a newly established bed, GLIFWC will consider this a rice site unless future surveys indicate the rice fails to maintain itself. Watch status is medium-high.

VILAS 18. Lost Creek (WBIC 1593300).

Figure Vilas 18. Lost Creek, Vilas County, 2008.

A substantial rice bed exists on Lost Creek, beginning several hundred yards north of Big St. Germain Drive and continuing north for approximately half a mile. A smaller bed of a few acres is located about a half mile below Lost Lake. GLIFWC only became aware of these beds in 2008, and their history is unknown to us, but there have been reports they may have been seeded by a private individual. Watch status is medium-high until additional annual abundance information can be gathered.

VILAS 19. Lower Ninemile Lake (WBIC 1605200).

Figure Vilas 19. Lower Ninemile Lake, Vilas County, 2014.

Rice beds on Lower Ninemile Lake appear to be highly variable, with the largest crops occurring in years with low water levels. There are differing reports of how long this rice has been present, and whether it was seeded or became established naturally, but it does seem clear that the abundance is much greater than it had been in the past. (Seeding, if it occurred, appears to have been done by non-agency individuals.)

This site is being discovered by harvesters, and is growing in significance in harvest reports. Some local landowners are not pleased with the rice presence, and have expressed some interest in controlling it and/or removing it in areas to maintain boating access. It might be valuable to hold a rice harvesting/finishing seminar for local landowners, to encourage their stewardship of this resource. Watch status is medium-high because of the evolving nature of the beds at the present time.

VILAS 20. Manitowish River (WBIC 2324400).

Figure Vilas 20. Manitowish River, Vilas County, 2007.

Rice beds exist in several sections of the Manitowish River in Iron and Vilas counties.

In Iron County the full extent of rice still needs better documentation, but rice is known to occur in some abundance in scattered patches from the Vilas County line to the HWY 47 Bridge. It likely also occurs in patches of suitable habitat in the more remote sections downstream to the junction with the Flambeau River. The bands of rice on this river are often fairly narrow and do not show up well in air photos. Watch status is medium in Iron County because proposed changes to the operation of the Rest Lake Dam may impact the abundance of rice (see IRON 7. Manitowish River).

In Vilas County the most significant beds occur between the tributary from Little Rice Lake upstream to the area below the Fish Trap dam, and on the section south of Island Lake. These sections receive more harvesting pressure than most river sites in the state. Small patches of rice likely exist in other areas, including the last river mile before the Iron County line. Watch status is low in Vilas County because of site familiarity (see VILAS 20. Manitowish River).

VILAS 21. Mann Creek Flowage (WBIC 5508112).

Figure Vilas 21. Mann Creek Flowage, Vilas County, 2007.

Mann Creek Flowage is unnamed on the Surface Water Viewer, but it is located on Mann Creek between Mann Lake and Trout Lake. This site, seeded by the DNR, has supported abundant rice at times, but more commonly has rather modest level of abundance. The site has had occasional problems with beavers impacting water levels. Watch status is medium-high until additional annual abundance information can be gathered.

VILAS 22. Middle Sugarbush Lake (WBIC 2317700) (no photo available).

The Sugarbush chain of lakes (Upper, Middle and Lower) is located on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation (LDF), and is protected and managed by the LDF Tribe. This chain has been included in the list of rice waters because it is included in the list of waters whose harvest is date-regulated. Anecdotal information suggests rice may have once occurred in multiple spots on the chain, but the 2008 survey found small beds only on the western part of Middle Sugarbush, and we were unable to survey the site in 2009. The Middle Lake has also been seeded in some recent years by the LDF Tribe. Suggest that only Middle Sugarbush be considered a rice lake at this time, and it be given a high watch status.

VILAS 23. Mud Creek (WBIC 1616100).

Figure Vilas 23. Mud Creek, Vilas County, 2008.

The section of Mud Creek supporting rice is located just southwest of Eagle River, just upstream from where the creek passes under HWY 70/17. This bed seems to be doing well, though damage from recreational boaters is sometimes apparent from the air. The site is infrequently harvested, perhaps due to relatively small seed size. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

VILAS 24. Mud Lake (Mickey's) (WBIC 1619400).

Figure Vilas 24. Mud Lake (Mickey's), Vilas County, 2006.

This lake, known locally as Mickey's Mud Lake, has produced very little rice in the last decade, but frequently had good stands in the 1990s - sometimes nearly covering the lake. The cause of this decline

is unknown, but it is likely related to hydrology. The county has expressed interest in possibly seeding this site or restoring it in some other way. It should be a high priority for restoration efforts. Harvest on the lake is date-regulated. Watch status is high because of restoration need.

VILAS 25. Muskellunge Creek (WBIC 1596400).

Figure Vilas 25. Muskellunge Creek, Vilas County, 2010.

This site is a new addition to the inventory. The history of this site is not known, but it appears that this relatively remote bed had simply been previously overlooked. The bed was first observed on 2010 air surveys, and was later confirmed in a subsequent ground check, and appears well established. This bed is centered about a third of a mile west of Muskellunge Lake. Watch status is medium.

VILAS 26. Nixon Creek (WBIC 2341100).

Figure Vilas 26. Nixon Creek, Vilas County, 2001.

The most significant rice beds on Nixon Creek occur just downstream from Nixon Lake. These beds often do well even when the beds on adjacent Nixon Lake do poorly. They are occasionally harvested alone or in conjunction with the lake. While the river is technically not date-regulated, people often seem to comply with the date postings for the lake when ricing this section of the creek. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

VILAS 27. Nixon Lake (WBIC 2341200).

Figure Vilas 27. Nixon Lake, Vilas County, 2008.

Nixon Lake has a long history of supporting rice, reflected in part in that harvest here is date-regulated. However, recent crops had been quite poor until Ron Eckstein, (DNR, now retired) worked to replace the culvert on Nixon Creek just below the lake. This appears to have restored the hydrology of the area, and a good bed has appeared for the first time in recent history on the lake at the Partridge Creek inlet. Harvest from the lake and creek is reported more frequently than might be expected given their size. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

VILAS 28. Palmer Lake (WBIC 2962900).

Figure Vilas 28. Palmer Lake, Vilas County, 2009.

While GLIFWC does not have a lot of familiarity with this site, Palmer Lake has shown up occasionally on harvest surveys, and a bed can be found on the large bay on the west end of the lake. There are also anecdotal reports that a small amount of rice can be found on the northwest end of the lake near the mouth of the Ontonagon River. Watch status is medium-high until additional annual abundance information can be gathered.

VILAS 29. Papoose Creek (WBIC 2327800).

Figure Vilas 29. Papoose Creek, Vilas County, 2010.

Papoose Creek, on the northeast part of Rest Lake, is one of 2 primary rice beds associated with Rest Lake (see Rest Lake (VILAS 32) for the other rice bed). Extensive mechanical removal of rice by riparian landowners on Papoose Creek has taken place almost annually in the area where it widens just before entering Rest Lake. This has created the patchwork of open channels visible in the photo, but rice has continued to persist where not actively removed.

VILAS 30. Partridge Lake (WBIC 2341500).

Figure Vilas 30a. Partridge Lake (west), Vilas County, 2007.

Figure Vilas 30b. Partridge Lake (northcentral), Vilas County, 2005.

Figure Vilas 30c. Partridge Lake (east), Vilas County, 2007.

Partridge Lake is rather unusual in having 3 distinct areas of rice: on the east end, on the north central shore near the single property owner, and, generally the largest, on the west end outlet. This lake may occasionally be negatively impacted by beaver. The site is of some harvesting significance, but it seems to be under-reported in the tribal harvest figures. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

VILAS 31. Pickerel Creek (WBIC 1619200) (no photo available).

According to retired DNR Wildlife Manager Ron Eckstein, rice exists on this creek where it exits Pickerel Lake. Given the reliability of the source, GLIFWC did not verify this bed, but the 2005 air photos on the Surface Water Viewer suggest rice is fairly abundant from Pickerel Lake to Pickerel Lake Road to the east. However, watch status should be high until additional abundance information can be gathered.

VILAS 32. Plum Lake (WBIC 1592400).

Figure Vilas 32. Plum Lake (adjacent to West Plum Lake), Vilas County, 2008.

Plum Lake supports a substantial bed of rice on the far west end of the lake, in the bay adjacent to West Plum Lake. This bed has been quite consistent, even in years when the bed on West Plum has been poor. As is evident in the photo, some local landowners have tended to remove excessive amounts of rice from in front of their property, far more than is needed to maintain navigation access. Although harvest on West Plum is date-regulated, harvest on Plum technically is not, though it seems like many local ricers apply the date-regulation to both waters. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

VILAS 33. Rest Lake (WBIC 2327500).

Figure Vilas 33. Rest Lake, Vilas County, 2008.

The northwest bay (visible at the bottom of the photo) is one of 2 primary rice beds associated with Rest Lake (see Papoose Creek (VILAS 28) for the other bed). Lack of development around this bay has left this bed intact. The reddish color of the rice in this bay in the photo above is likely due to brown spot disease.

Currently, some modification of the operation of the Rest Lake Dam is being considered for the benefit of sturgeon spawning in the Manitowish River downstream. Thus watch status should be medium-high if any modifications are made until it is shown there are no negative impacts.

VILAS 34. Rice Creek (WBIC 2334500).

Figure Vilas 34a. Rice Creek (west of Round Lake), Vilas County, 2007.

Figure Vilas 34b. Rice Creek (north of Big Lake), and Unnamed (Duck) Lake, Vilas County, 2007.

Figure Vilas 34c. Rice Creek (with Unnamed Water and a portion of Island Lake in the distance), Vilas County, 2007.

As the name suggests, Rice Creek supports significant amounts of rice. The section between Round Lake and Big Lake supports substantial beds, and included along this section is the small, Unnamed (Duck) Lake. Rice is also abundant on the section between CTY K and the unnamed water above Island Lake. Watch status for both areas is low because of site familiarity.

VILAS 35. Rice Lake (WBIC 1618600).

Figure Vilas 35. Rice Lake, Vilas County, 2006.

As the name suggests, Rice Lake has a long history of supporting rice, and harvest on the site is date-regulated. However, Rice Lake has not turned up in harvest surveys as frequently as might be expected

from its location just outside of Eagle River, perhaps because this site reportedly tends to mature very unevenly. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

VILAS 36. Round Lake (WBIC 2334900).

Figure Vilas 36. Round Lake, Vilas County, 2006.

There is consistently a bed of rice on Round Lake in the vicinity of the Rice Creek inlet. Good beds also occur on the outlet, but these are largely confined to the creek rather than the lake proper. (see VILAS 33. Rice Creek, above.) Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

VILAS 37. Spring Creek (WBIC 2964700).

Figure Vilas 37. Spring Creek, Vilas County, 2010.

There are two Spring Creeks in Vilas County; but only this one is believed to support rice. Rice is believed to be limited to the area between Spring and Mamie Lakes. This bed seems to show more annual variability in production than most riverine sites. Some years the rice also appears to be masked by mats of duckweed in air photos. Watch status is medium-low, but some additional information on annual abundance would be beneficial.

VILAS XX. Squaw Creek (WBIC 2271200).

Figure Vilas XX. Squaw Creek, Vilas County, 2008.

This Squaw Creek flows near the junction of Vilas, Price, and Oneida counties and supports rice in scattered patches throughout. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

In Vilas County rice is scattered in patches of varying size over the last 3 river miles before leaving the county, a stretch that is in a State Natural Area (see VILAS XX. Squaw Creek).

Roughly a half mile of the creek bisects the northwest corner of Oneida County, supporting scattered beds (see ONEIDA XX. Squaw Creek).

In Price County rice beds are found east of the Turner Lake Road Bridge, with the rice generally being more abundant towards the county line. This location is part of another State Natural Area (see PRICE 10. Squaw Creek).

VILAS 38. Trout River (WBIC 2329500).

Figure Vilas 38. Trout River, Vilas County, 2006.

Rice is found in many sections of the Trout River, including the area above Wild Rice Lake (shown in part above), between Wild Rice and Alder Lakes, and between Alder and Manitowish Lakes. The exact locations of smaller beds are not well documented, but this system appears to hold rice in most areas with suitable habitat. Many of the best beds are within the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, and are protected and managed by the Tribe. Watch status is medium-low, but some additional information on distribution, especially below Manitowish Lake, would be useful.

VILAS 39. Unnamed (Duck) Lake (WBIC 2334800).

Figure Vilas 39. Unnamed (Duck) Lake, Vilas County, 2007.

This small lake is an opening along Rice Creek between Round Lake and Big Lake. It is unnamed on the DNR Surface Water Viewer, but is locally referred to as Duck Lake. Rice tends to fringe most of the shoreline, being densest near the creek inlet and outlet. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

VILAS 40. Unnamed (Frost Lake Outlet) Creek (WBIC 1618800).

Figure Vilas 40. Unnamed (Frost Lake Outlet) Creek, Vilas County, 2006.

When the 2010 inventory was done, it was overlooked that this short stream (0.1 miles) which drains Frost Lake into Boot Creek had its own WBIC code. It is visible in the photo above, along with Frost Lake and a portion of Boot Creek. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

VILAS 41. Unnamed (Rice Creek) Water (WBIC 5505819).

Figure Vilas 41. Unnamed (Rice Creek) Water (west end), Vilas County, 2013.

The DNR Surface Water Viewer identifies the transition between Rice Creek and Island Lake as an unnamed waterbody. The photo above shows the western portion of this site; the full extent is depicted in Figure Vilas 12a above. While this area is important to harvesters, harvest from this area is reported by survey respondents as being from Rice Creek or Island Lake. Although the harvest at this site is not date-regulated, it is part of the area that has been posted in recent years with a request for voluntary compliance. Watch status is low.

VILAS 42. Upper Ninemile Flowage (WBIC 1608300).

Figure Vilas 42. Upper Ninemile Flowage, Vilas County, 2006.

Upper Ninemile Flowage has supported rice for decades, although it is unclear just when rice became established on this site. It is heavily harvested. The most common negative impacts may come from some of the local landowners, who reportedly sometimes sandbag the outlet in an effort to raise water levels. Most of the lakeshore is in National Forest ownership, though the dam site is owned by the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company which decades ago maintained a dam slightly downstream. Unfortunately, the beaver dam which maintained water levels on this site washed out in the spring of 2014, and most of the surface area was lost. For 2014 rice was still present in the stream meanders, but the acreage was greatly reduced compared to previous years. Watch status is high due to the need to explore restoration opportunities at this important site.

VILAS 43. West Ellerson Lake (WBIC 2331000) (no photo available).

West Ellerson Lake is on the list of lakes whose harvest is date-regulated, and historical records indicate that this lake, located just inside the east boundary of the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation, has supported rice. However, there is no public access to this water, and we were unable to confirm the presence of rice on this lake. GLIFWC suggests leaving the lake on the list of recognized rice waters with a high watch status.

VILAS 44. West Plum Lake (WBIC 1592500).

Figure Vilas 44. West Plum Lake, Vilas County, 2011.

West Plum Lake might be considered the far western lobe of Plum Lake, separated by the CTY N Bridge, but it has its own WBIC code. This lake has a long history of supporting rice, over a substantial portion of its surface in optimal years, and harvest on the site is date-regulated. After a period of relatively poor crops, the beds here seem to have improved somewhat over the past 5-6 years. Also see Plum Lake. Watch status is medium.

VILAS 45. White Sand Creek (WBIC 2339000).

Figure Vilas 45. White Sand Creek (as it enters the Manitowish River), Vilas County, 2010.

White Sand Creek had not previously been identified as a rice water, but air photos of the Manitowish River taken from several different years over the past decade show rice extending up this creek near its junction with the river. In the picture above, White Sand Creek is the smaller stream originating in the lower left of the photo. Watch status is low.

VILAS 46. Wild Rice Lake (WBIC 2329800).

Figure Vilas 46. Wild Rice Lake (at Trout River inlet), Vilas County, 2014.

The best rice beds on Wild Rice Lake are found in the vicinity of the Trout River inlet (shown) and outlet; little if any rice is known to exist on other parts of the lake. The name suggests rice may have once been more plentiful, but GLIFWC is unfamiliar with any distribution other than as described above. It may be that some beds were lost when water levels were raised downstream with the Rest Lake Dam. Watch status is low because of site familiarity.

VILAS 47. Wisconsin River (WBIC 1179900).

Figure Vilas 47. Wisconsin River, Vilas County, 2006.

GLIFWC is unfamiliar with the long-term history of this site; it was first observed independently by Ron Eckstein, (DNR, now retired), and GLIFWC staff about a decade ago, but rice has likely existed here for a much longer period of time. This site was first listed as Watersmeet Lake, but upon further review of the location of the bed, it became clear that the Surface Water Viewer considers this location part of the Wisconsin River just north of Watersmeet Lake. Watch status is high to ensure that efforts to control invasive species on Watersmeet Lake do not unintentionally harm these beds.

WASHBURN 1. Balsam Lake (WBIC 2112800).

Figure Washburn 1. Balsam Lake, Washburn County, 2014.

A bed of rice is found on Balsam Lake on the channel that runs along the east side of the lake, which eventually terminates in a wider bay north of HWY 48. Little if any rice exists on the larger, primary lobe of the lake. This lake has a medium watch status because it has been surveyed relatively infrequently and additional abundance information would be useful.

WASHBURN XX. Bear Lake (WBIC 2105100).

See BARRON 1. Bear Lake (WBIC 2105100).

WASHBURN 2. Bergen Creek (WBIC 2694300).

Figure Washburn 2. Bergen Creek, Washburn County, 2008.

We investigated this site and the adjacent sections of the Totagatic River after receiving reports it had been seeded by a private landowner. Rice was found in the last quarter mile of this creek before it enters into the Totagatic. The landowner indicated the bed varies in size from year to year, but appears to be well established. This creek has a medium watch status because it has been surveyed relatively infrequently and additional abundance information would be useful.

WASHBURN 3. Boyer Creek (WBIC 2105300).

Figure Washburn 3. Boyer Creek, Washburn County, 2013.

Rice is thought to exist on several sections of Boyer Creek; the one shown above is just west of Shallow Lake Road, west of Bear Lake. Rice also exists near the mouth on Bear Lake, and likely in other sections as well. In the photo above, the bed is so dense it is difficult to discern the width of the creek at this area. Watch status is medium due to a lack of annual abundance information.

WASHBURN 4. Casey Creek Flowage (WBIC 2708800).

Figure Washburn 4. Casey Creek Flowage, Washburn County, 2008.

The Casey Creek Flowage was successfully seeded cooperatively by GLIFWC and the DNR. The bed of rice here is limited to just a few acres, and it has been self-sustaining for a number of years. It is somewhat difficult to identify the bed in the photo above, but the primary area is right in the middle of the image, where the meander of open water is obliterated by the rice stand. This flowage is on public land, and while the stand is a bit small for harvesting, it enhances wildlife use of this area. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

WASHBURN 5. Davis (Chippanazie) Flowage (WBIC 2722400).

Figure Washburn 5. Davis (Chippanazie) Flowage, Washburn County, 2002.

Also occasionally referred to as the Chippanazie Flowage, this site tends to have a relatively sparse bed, primarily on the east end of the flowage. It has not been important to harvesters, but does make the site more valuable to wildlife. Flowage is surrounded by county land. The bed seems to be declining in recent years, and might benefit from some water level management, such as an overwinter drawdown. This should be a medium-high watch site for both rice presence, and potential management efforts.

WASHBURN 6. Dilly Lake (WBIC 2712800).

Figure Washburn 6. Dilly Lake, Washburn County, 2007.

Dilly Lake has long supported rice, and it is generally harvested whenever stands are good. The biggest bed occurs on the east side of the lake near the Potato Creek inlet, but a narrow band can nearly ring the lake some years. Rice also grows along Potato Creek where it leaves the lake. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

WASHBURN 7. Gilmore Lake (WBIC 2695800).

Figure Washburn 7. Gilmore Lake, Washburn County, 2000.

Gilmore Lake has long supported rice, but the bed is limited to the north end of the lake, near the outlet to the Totagatic River. Although this bed often appears to be harvestable, and harvest at the site is date-regulated, it rarely turns up in harvest surveys, perhaps because it is a long paddle from the public

access to the rice bed. Interestingly, the outlet reportedly sometimes acts as an inlet; during flood conditions on the Totagatic River, flow has reportedly reversed, causing the level of Gilmore Lake to jump. This is probably detrimental to the rice beds when it occurs. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

WASHBURN 8. Kekegama Lake (Bear Creek) (WBIC 2106200).

Figure Washburn 8. Kekegama Lake (Bear Creek), Washburn County, 2008.

Several acres of rice have been documented on Bear Creek between Kekegama and Bear Lakes by the St. Croix Tribe. Some of this is visible in the photo above just north of Bear Lake, which is partially visible at the lower left; other patches are too small to show up well from the air. This creek has a medium watch status because it has been surveyed relatively infrequently and additional abundance information would be useful.

WASHBURN 9. Little Mud Lake (WBIC 2107100).

Figure Washburn 9. Little Mud Lake, Washburn County, 2008.

Little Mud Lake has long supported rice, and the harvest on this site is date-regulated. However, for some reason harvest from this site seems to be under-reported. Rice can be found around most of the shoreline in good years, but this band is much thicker on the northwest side of the lake. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

WASHBURN 10. Long Lake (WBIC 2106800).

Figure Washburn 10a. Long Lake (west of Rice Island), Washburn County, 2009.

Figure Washburn 10b. Long Lake (south), Washburn County, 2009.

Long Lake has supported rice beds for a very long time, and harvest on the site is date-regulated. Rice occurs in several locations, but the biggest bed is usually west of Rice Island. Although rice accounts for a fairly small portion of the surface area of the lake, these beds are quite important ecologically, and are frequently harvested. Watch status is medium-low, but some greater information on the annual abundance of the smaller beds on this lake would be useful.

WASHBURN 11. Mackay Springs (WBIC 2717100) (no photo available).

This site was a late addition to the list of rice waters, being reported in 2009 by DNR staff. GLIFWC only found about 50 plants on a 2009 survey, but it is unknown how much is supported in average years, (though the bed will never be very large given the small size of this lake). This site is on public land. Watch status is high until additional annual abundance information is collected.

WASHBURN 12. McKenzie Creek (WBIC 2706200, 2707200).

Figure Washburn 12a. McKenzie Creek, Washburn County, 2014.

Figure Washburn 12b. McKenzie Creek, Washburn County, 2007.

While this site is a new listing for this version of the inventory, it is really a modification from 2010 rather than a newly identified site. While many public maps indicate this section of water is a portion of Rocky Ridge Creek, the DNR Surface Water Viewer considers it McKenzie Creek. This modification is made to be consistent with the Viewer. Distribution of rice along this small stream is not well documented but it likely occupies most areas of suitable habitat in small scattered stands. Watch status is low.

WASHBURN XX. Minong Flowage (WBIC 2692900).

See DOUGLAS 8. Minong Flowage (WBIC 2692900).

WASHBURN 13. Mud Lake (WBIC 2107700).

Figure Washburn 13a. Mud Lake (north), Washburn County, 2007.

Figure Washburn 13b. Mud Lake (south), Washburn County, 2007.

Mud Lake has a long history of supporting rice, and harvest on this site is date-regulated. However, like nearby Little Mud Lake, harvest for this site seems to be under-reported. There are 2 primary beds on this linear lake, one on the northern narrows that connect this lake to Long Lake, and the other at the south end shallows. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

WASHBURN 14. Potato Creek (WBIC 2712200).

Figure Washburn 14a. Potato Creek (west of Dilly Lake), Washburn County, 2013.

Figure Washburn 14b. Potato Creek (near the Trego Flowage), Washburn County, 2009.

Potato Creek has not been surveyed in its entirety for rice, but given the presence of rice on its headwater, Potato Lake, it's likely that rice could be found in most areas with suitable habitat. Substantial beds are well documented at the inlet, and especially outlet, of Dilly Lake (first photo above). And further downstream, where Potato Creek joins the Trego Flowage (second photo above). Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

WASHBURN 15. Potato Lake (WBIC 2714500).

Figure Washburn 15. Potato Lake, Washburn County, 2008.

Potato Lake has long supported rice beds. Harvest is reported regularly, but in relatively small amounts. The primary bed is on the south end of the lake (visible above), but a much smaller bed usually can be found in the very small bay on the northwest end of the lake. There have occasionally been reports of excessive rice removal by some landowners on the south end of the lake, and complaints about this from others on the lake who value the rice. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

WASHBURN 16. Rice Lake (WBIC 2696000).

Figure Washburn 16. Rice Lake, Washburn County, 2007.

As the name suggests, Rice Lake has a long history of supporting rice beds. Harvest on this lake is date-regulated, and in the past it has been an important site for harvesters. However, the private resort on this lake which previously offered an access point was bought out, and the private access closed. The only remaining access is via a fairly long and difficult trip along Shell Creek. As a result, public harvest has dropped, and it would be preferable to remove this lake from the list of date-regulated waters since it is difficult to monitor and post.

The primary rice bed on this water is on the northeast end, where Shell Creek enters and exits; this stand is essentially shared with Shell Creek itself. Smaller amounts of rice also occur in scattered areas on other parts of this largely undeveloped lake. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

WASHBURN XX. Rocky Ridge Creek (WBIC 2707200, 2706200).

See WASHBURN 12. McKenzie Creek (WBIC 2706200).

WASHBURN 17. Shell Creek (WBIC 2695900).

Figure Washburn 17. Shell Creek and the northeast section of Rice Lake, Washburn County, 2006.

Shell Creek enters and exits Rice Lake in the area shown above. Whether the rice is considered to exist primarily on the lake or the creek depends on interpretation, but it exists in some level of abundance on both. See Rice Lake for additional information. Watch status is low due to site familiarity.

WASHBURN 18. Spooner Lake (WBIC 2685200) (no photo available).

The presence of rice on this large lake is very limited. Kathy Bartilson, DNR, reported a small bed at the Crystal Brook inlet area in 2008, and a DNR Integrated Sensitive Area Survey Report from 2000 reported small beds in 2 locations: Site E on the south shore, and Site H along the eastern shore. These are relatively undeveloped areas of the lake. The beds are too small to appear well in aerial photos.

Interest in expanding the presence of rice on the lake has been expressed by some local landowners, but this opportunity has not been explored in depth. This may be possible, but might require some modifications of typical water level management regimes on the lake. Watch status medium due to limited abundance information.

WASHBURN 19. Spring Lake (WBIC 2691200).

Figure Washburn 19. Spring Lake, Washburn County, 2006.

Spring Lake has a long history of supporting rice, and harvest on this site is date-regulated. Spring Lake has had a somewhat complicated management history, and rice abundance has fluctuated more widely than on most sites. Abundance seemed to decline after the natural outlet of the lake was changed; it was moved east by the DNR towards some springs in the lake in hopes that cooler water would flow out for the benefit of trout on the outlet. This may have disturbed the natural circulation of water and nutrients in the lake.

The St. Croix Tribe has worked to restore the natural lake outlet, and reduce some of the competing vegetation that became established on the lake in the years the rice did poorly. The lake responded with some spectacular crops (such as the one shown above) but the crop has also essentially failed in several subsequent years, so the long-term health of this stand remains in question. Watch status is high because of the great variability of production in recent years.

WASHBURN 20. Totagatic River (WBIC 2689800) (no photo available).

GLIFWC investigated this river in the vicinity of the Bergen Creek inlet after receiving reports that Bergen had been seeded by a private individual. We were unable to access this site from the ground in 2008, but found an access in 2009, and found several small beds of rice scattered on the Totagatic River, beginning near the Bergen inlet, and continuing downstream for roughly half a mile. These beds are not apparent from the air because of their small size and tree canopy along the river.

While most of the length of the Totagatic River was not surveyed for rice, Totagatic Lake, the headwaters for this river in Bayfield County, has long supported substantial beds, and it is likely that rice occurs in other sections with suitable habitat. Watch status is medium-low because of the minor amount of rice thought to exist.

WASHBURN 21. Tranus Lake (WBIC 2721600).

Figure Washburn 21. Tranus Lake, Washburn County, 2013.

Tranus Lake has a long history of supporting rice, and harvest on the lake is date-regulated. The crop in the early 1990s was generally poor, but has improved in the last few years due to careful beaver control on the outlet stream by APHIS staff. This is a site where beaver management can be critical, because the lake is normally on the high side of suitable water depths; even a small increase in lake depth due to a beaver dam on the outlet can make most of the lake unsuitable. Watch status, other than for beaver impacts, is low due to site familiarity.

WASHBURN 22. Trego Lake (WBIC 2712000).

Figure Washburn 22. Trego Lake, Washburn County, 2010.

Significant rice beds exist on Trego Lake (really a flowage), and they seem to be expanding in recent years, perhaps due to the natural accumulation of sediments at the primary inlets (the Namekagon River and Little Mackay/Potato Creeks) on the east end of the flowage. Rice is largely limited to this area of this long flowage. Harvest reports have been increasing as ricers become more aware of this location.

The lake association has recently received permits to conduct some dredging near the rice beds to maintain a navigation channel. This action should be monitored, but if the permit restrictions are adhered to, the impacts on the rice bed are expected to be minimal. Watch status is medium-high because of the apparent expansion of this bed in recent years.

WASHBURN 23. Unnamed (WBIC NA).

Figure Washburn 23. Unnamed, Washburn County, 2014.

This site is a new addition to this edition of the inventory. This small bed is located on an unnamed water located just east of the north end of Balsam Lake on a slough along the unnamed stream which drains Birch Lake into Balsam Lake. This slough does not show up as a wetland on the WDNR Surface Water Viewer but it is visible in aerial photos on the viewer. Until a unique code is established for this water, it will be listed under the code for the adjacent stream. Watch status is medium.

WASHBURN 24. Unnamed (Black Brook) Flowage (WBIC 2698300).

Figure Washburn 24. Unnamed (Black Brook) Flowage, Washburn County, 2008.

Unnamed (Black Brook) Flowage was successfully seeded cooperatively by GLIFWC and the DNR. This is an undeveloped, publicly owned flowage. Due to its relative remoteness, the bed benefits wildlife more than harvesters, though harvest has occasionally been reported. This flowage may be lost if the county is unable to fund its maintenance. The greatest abundance of rice seen on this water occurred when the flowage was drawn down to examine the condition of the dam. It may be possible to preserve a bed

here even if the dam is removed by establishing a small roller dam. Watch status is high given the unclear future of this water.

WASHBURN 25. Whalen Lake (WBIC 2715900).

Figure Washburn 25. Whalen Lake (south end), Washburn County, 2005.

The south end outlet of Whalen Lake supports the harvestable stand of rice shown above. While this site might be interpreted to be part of Whalen Creek, the Surface Water Viewer considers this part of the lake. Concern about the protection of this bed was raised recently by local landowners when the land on the east side of this section was recently subdivided into several small parcels. No construction has occurred to date on these parcels, but it will be worth monitoring this site to document any impacts which might occur, thus the site was given a medium watch status.

WASHBURN 26. Yellow River (WBIC 2670300).

Figure Washburn 26a. Yellow River (north of Green Valley Road), Washburn County, 2009.

Figure Washburn 26b. Yellow River (south of Green Valley Road), Washburn County, 2014.

The Yellow River supports several rice beds in both Burnett and Washburn counties. However, the Yellow River has not been surveyed in its entirety so rice likely occurs in other areas of suitable habitat in beds that may change over time.

In Burnett County some fairly large beds have persisted in several areas, including the wide area west of Rice Lake, in the broad meanders about 5 miles north of Hertel, in several areas downstream of Yellow Lake (see Danbury Flowage, Burnett County) and where the river enters Rice and Yellow Lakes. Watch status is low here due to site familiarity (see BURNETT 57. Yellow River).

In Washburn County, in addition to the Yellow River Flowage, major beds are located west of Spooner, over a section that begins about a river mile above the Green Valley Road Bridge, and continuing to the Hector Dam Road Bridge. Watch status is medium-low in these sections since beds have been monitored closely by the St. Croix Tribe in recent years as part of the Shell Lake diversion studies; should that water diversion be re-activated, it may merit watching these beds more closely (see WASHBURN 26. Yellow River).

WASHBURN 27. Yellow River Flowage (WBIC 2681600).

Figure Washburn 27. Yellow River Flowage, Washburn County, 2009.

Rice has long been present on the Yellow River Flowage just east of Spooner, but its abundance has shown a great deal of variability over the years. This site does not seem to be heavily harvested even though it is very close to a modest sized town, and at least occasionally supports appreciable beds. Watch status is medium, as better annual abundance data would be useful.

Appendix A. For the *Wisconsin Ceded Territory Manoomin Inventory*, *Version 2* - the following waters are considered either new additions or unique (previously nested) entries to the Inventory.

Burnett County:	Bashaw Outlet (WBIC 2662000). Culbertson Creek (WBIC 2672900). Danbury Flowage (Yellow River) (WBIC 2674500). Unnamed (Mud Lake Outlet) (WBIC 2672200). Unnamed (North Fork Clam River) Slough (WBIC NA). Unnamed (Pumphouse Ditch) Flowage (WBIC 5582124).
Chippewa County:	O'Neil Creek Flowage Number One (WBIC 2173000). O'Neil Creek Flowage Number Two (WBIC 2172800).
Douglas County:	Bear Creek (WBIC 2858100). Cloverland Ponds (WBIC NA). Unnamed Creek (Kimballs Bay) (WBIC 2843900).
Forest County:	Pine Lake (WBIC 406900). Scott Creek (WBIC 1615000). Shelp Lake (WBIC 1615600).
Iron County:	Lost Creek (WBIC 2315800).
Langlade County:	Mud Creek (WBIC 397200).
Lincoln County:	Alexander Lake (WBIC 1494600). Copper River (Wisconsin River) (WBIC 1494700). Grandfather Flowage (Wisconsin River) (WBIC 1502400). Unnamed Slough (at Little Pine Creek) (WI River) (WBIC 1503100).
Marathon County:	McMillan Reservoir (McMillan Marsh WA) (WBIC 1422400). North Rice Lake (Mead WA) (WBIC 1418400). Rice Lake (WBIC 1406500). Rice Lake Creek (WBIC 1406400). Smokey Hill Flowage (Mead WA) (WBIC 1419300). Ten Pool (Mead WA) (WBIC 1419000).
Oneida County:	Crystal Creek (WBIC 1612400). Lucille Creek (WBIC 403000). Sevenmile Lake (WBIC 1605800). Unnamed Water (WBIC 404800).
Polk County:	Straight River (WBIC 2626900). Unnamed (WBIC 2626955). Unnamed (WBIC 5520226). Unnamed Flowage (Joel Marsh WA) (WBIC 5589171).

Appendix A. Continued.

Price County:	Duroy Lake (WBIC 2240100). Musser Creek (WBIC 5515144, 5515444). Squaw Creek (WBIC 2242200). Unnamed (Duroy Water) (WBIC 5515763). Unnamed (Jump River) Flowage (WBIC 2211800). Unnamed (Spring Creek WA South Flowage) (WBIC 2216200). Unnamed (Spring Creek WA Thunder Creek) (WBIC 2216600). Upper Wilson Flowage (WBIC 2246600).
Sawyer County:	Mason Lake (WBIC 2277200).
Taylor County:	Shoulder Creek Flowage (Pershing WA) (WBIC 7215126). Unnamed (Mravik) Flowage (Pershing WA) (WBIC 2182600).
Vilas County:	Big Lake (WBIC 2334700). Lobischer Creek (WBIC 1632300). Muskellunge Creek (WBIC 1596400). Papoose Creek (WBIC 2327800). Unnamed (Duck Lake) (WBIC 2334800). Unnamed (Frost Lake Outlet) Creek (WBIC 1618800). Unnamed (Rice Creek) Water (WBIC 5505819). White Sand Creek (WBIC 2339000).
Washburn County:	Unnamed (WBIC NA). Yellow River Flowage (WBIC 2681600).

Appendix B. For the *Wisconsin Ceded Territory Manoomin Inventory*, *Version 2* – the following waters had changes made to their waterbody identification code (WBIC) listing.

Barron County:	Loon Lake Wildlife Management Area (WBIC 7215127).
Burnett County:	Middle North Fork Flowage (WBIC 7215114).
Douglas County:	Fasteland Road Ponds (WBIC 7215115). Koski Road Ponds (WBIC 7215118).
Forest County:	Knowles Creek Impoundment (WBIC 7215116).
Iron County:	Little Bear Flowage (WBIC 7215119). Sugarbush Flowage (WBIC 7215120).
Lincoln County:	Wisconsin River (WBIC 1179900, 1554900).
Marathon County:	Birch Flowage (WBIC 7215121). Lower Nienow Flowage (WBIC 7215122). Ten Pool (WBIC 1419000). Upper Leo Flowage (WBIC 5530452).
Oneida County:	Scott Creek Impoundment (WBIC 7215123).
Price County:	Beaver Creek Flowage (WBIC 7215124).
St Croix County:	Cylon Wildlife Area Pothole (WBIC 7215125).
Taylor County:	Monson Flowage (Pershing WA) (WBIC 2189200). Shoulder Creek Flowage (WBIC 7215126).
Vilas County:	Grassy Lake (WBIC 2343900). Mud Creek (WBIC 1616100). Pickerel Creek (WBIC 1619200).