



LAKE OF THE WOODS and RAINY RIVER INFORMATION

Lake of the Woods is a border water, shared with the Canadian provinces of Manitoba and Ontario. The Minnesota portion of Lake of the Woods has several regulations that differ from the general statewide regulations. Please take the time to familiarize yourself with these differences to avoid inadvertently violating any regulations. Make sure that you note the effective dates of the various regulations outlined in this summary. Regulations that apply to Lake of the Woods during the summer are different than those listed here.

Minnesota Waters Fishing Regulation Summary

Walleye and Sauger

Lake of the Woods

(May 9, 2020 – April 14, 2021)

The Walleye/Sauger aggregate limit is six (no more than four can be Walleye). **Walleye** from 19.5 through 28 inches must be immediately released. Only one **Walleye** over 28 inches total length may be possessed.

Rainy River and Four Mile Bay

(May 9, 2020 – February 28, 2021)

Same as Lake of the Woods

(March 1, 2021 – April 14, 2021)

Catch and release fishing is allowed during this time period. All Walleye and Sauger must be returned to the water immediately.

Northern Pike

All Northern Pike from 30 through 40 inches must be released immediately, and only one Northern Pike over 40 inches may be possessed. The possession limit for Northern Pike is three.

There is no closed season for Northern Pike on Lake of the Woods or the Rainy River.

Yellow Perch

The bag limit is 20 Yellow Perch per day, with 40 in possession.

There is no closed season for Yellow Perch.

Lake Sturgeon

Lake Sturgeon cannot be harvested from Oct. 1, 2020 through Apr. 23, 2021. Catch and release fishing is allowed during this time period.

See the "Canada-Minnesota" Border Waters section of the fishing regulation booklet for more details about Lake Sturgeon fishing regulations.

For a more thorough listing of all regulations that apply to the Lake of the Woods area, please see the "Canada-Minnesota" Border Waters section in the 2020 Minnesota Fishing Regulations (pp. 55-58).

Fish and Game Violations

If you witness a violation, please report it. Don't let poachers steal your fish and wildlife. If you see someone violating a hunting or angling law, or hear about a violation, call the toll-free 24-hour TIP (Turn In Poachers) hotline at 1-800-652-9093

Creel Survey

Creel Survey is the tool used to estimate the number and pounds of fish anglers harvest from a water body. The value of a creel survey is twofold for Lake of the Woods. First, since a target harvest (a safe level of harvest that is based on the physical characteristics of the lake) has been determined for Lake of the Woods, creel survey gives insight into where harvest is relative to the target. Secondly, creel survey provides the ability to see what the consequences of management actions are on anglers and how anglers use the fishery. The most recent management action that has been undertaken on Lake of the Woods is the implementation of a reduced limit and the protected slot (for Walleye). This action was undertaken to reduce Walleye harvest below the target. In other water bodies, creel surveys may be used to gauge the effectiveness of regulations designed to improve the size structure or overall abundance of a fish population.

Summer creel surveys were conducted annually on Lake of the Woods from 1981 through 2007, and winter surveys were conducted most years between 1989 and 2006. Annual creel surveys on Lake of the Woods were discontinued after 2007 due to the funding shortfalls affecting the Fisheries Section. With the passage of the fishing license fee increase in 2013, funding again became available to conduct creel surveys on Lake of the Woods. The current plan is to conduct a winter creel survey during this winter (2020-21). Recently, creel surveys were conducted during the winter of 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20 the summer of 2016, 2018 and 2019.



The winter creel survey is conducted by a Creel Survey Clerk travelling on the lake by truck or snowmobile. During travels the clerk counts the number of fish houses and open-ice anglers. The clerk will also stop at a sample of the houses, to check for occupancy, and talks to the anglers. You will be asked questions about your fishing experience, including when you started fishing, how many fish you have released and how many you kept. You may also be asked to estimate the lengths of any fish you released, and the clerk may measure lengths of your harvested fish. **Please do your part for fisheries management and cooperate with the survey.**

Creel Survey Results are available for the surveys that were conducted during the winter of 2019-20, and from the summer of 2019 on Lake of the Woods.

The winter creel survey of 2019-20 started early December and ended late March. Already increasing annual fishing pressure coupled with less than favorable ice conditions on other large Walleye lakes led to record fishing pressure. Angler pressure was 2.8 million angler hours, above the six-year average (2 million). Since 2000, fishing pressure has exceeded one million angler hours with a steady increase (2017-2020 average is 2.3 million angler hours¹).

Walleye and Sauger were harvested at an above average rate. Four-hundred sixty thousand pounds of Sauger were harvested last winter, which is well above the six-year average of 365,000 pounds. Walleye harvest was 240,000 pounds and just below the six year average of 260,000 pounds. A smaller harvest component of the winter fishery is Yellow Perch that resulted in 17,000 pounds, which is at the six year average of 20,000 pounds.

Fishing activity during the summer of 2019 was busy on Lake of the Woods. From the opening of Walleye season in May, until the end of September, anglers spent over 760,000 angler hours fishing on the lake (just above the six-year average). Walleye harvest was 270,000 pounds, and 95,000 pounds of Sauger, were harvested last summer. Walleye harvest was above the recent average (2013-2018) of 230,000 pounds. Summer Sauger harvest (95,000 pounds) was higher than the past three survey's average of 70,000. In 2018 67,000 pounds were harvested.

¹ An angler hour is a way to measure angling pressure. One angler fishing for 1 hour generates 1 angler hour of pressure. If 2 anglers in an ice-shelter fish for 1 hour they have generated 2 angler hours of pressure.

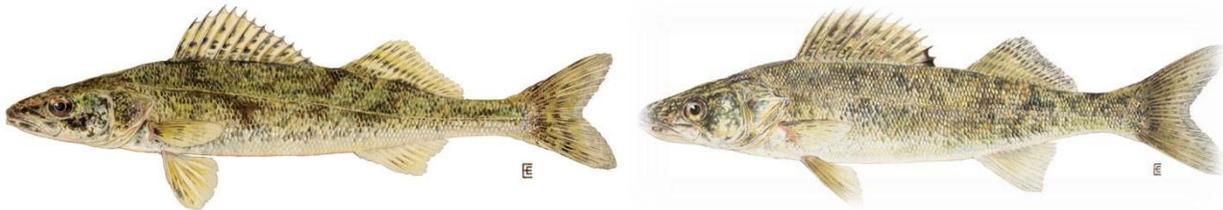
Lake of the Woods Fish Population Surveys and Status

What makes a healthy fish population? The number of year classes that are present is a major indicator of the health of a fish population. A year class is simply a group of fish that are of the same age; they were "produced" in the same year. *A population of fish with a large number of year classes is considered healthier than a population of the same species, living in similar habitat, with fewer year classes.*

So why is a population with many year classes healthier? There are several reasons. First, the presence of many year classes is an indicator of relatively low mortality. When a greater number of fish survive from one year to the next, they have a good chance to grow old and stay in the population longer. Second, a large number of year classes suggest the environment is suitable for that species. A suitable environment allows a species to successfully reproduce annually, rather than infrequently only when environmental conditions are highly favorable. Research has shown that large, old fish contribute more offspring to a fish population than small fish, especially during years when weather is not optimal for reproduction. In a fish population with many year classes, there are multitudes of young fish that will produce large numbers of eggs. These eggs tend to survive when conditions are ideal, but may not in years when conditions are not as favorable. Along with these small fish, there are large old fish that produce high quality eggs that will survive in less ideal conditions.

How is the health of the fish population monitored? The largest lakes in Minnesota are sampled every year, in order to closely monitor their fish populations. Lake of the Woods is one of the ten lakes included in this Large Lake Sampling Program. These lakes are at least 15,000 acres in size, and typically support the best Walleye fisheries in the state.

Anglers fish the Minnesota portion of Lake of the Woods for a variety of species, including Walleye, Sauger, Yellow Perch, Northern Pike and Lake Sturgeon. Due to the cultural and economic importance of Walleye and Sauger, a great deal of population monitoring effort is focused on them.



In the spring, at the end of April, **spawning Walleye electrofishing** is conducted at the Long Sault Rapids, near Birchdale, MN. This assessment monitors the size structure of the mature (spawning fish) segment of the Walleye population. Electrofishing is a non-lethal technique, in which electric current is applied to the water. Fish exposed to the current are stunned and float to the surface, where they can be picked up with a net. The length and sex of captured fish are recorded, and the fish are released unharmed.

The most recent samples depict a Walleye population that has changed a great deal since the first electrofishing survey was conducted in 1982. One of the highlights is that the current spawning population has more large fish in it. In 1982, the most common length of female Walleye sampled was about 17 inches. Recently, that has increased to about 26 inches. During that same period, the relative abundance of male Walleye sampled has declined quite a bit, which is of concern. In addition, earlier ice-out dates has led to a longer spring open-water fishery resulting in increasing fishing pressure. Trends in male abundance and increasing pressure led to the recent management decision of going to a catch-and-release season from March 1st to April 14th.

Smaller (younger) Walleye (from 8 to about 22 inches long) are sampled during **fall gill net sampling**. During the first three weeks of September gill nets are set at 16 sites around the Minnesota portion of Lake of the Woods. Biologists record the sex, stage of maturity, length and weight of each fish caught in the gill nets. Otoliths ("ear bone" structures used to determine the age of fish) are removed from a sample of the fish.

By sampling annually, and comparing the data to past years, changes in fish populations (age distribution and age of sexual maturity) can be described and monitored. Abundance is estimated from the average number of fish caught per gill net. More fish in the gill net suggests there are more fish in the lake. Fall gill net data also allows biologists to determine how many year classes of a fish species are in the lake, and the relative strength of those year classes.

The most important fish species on Lake of the Woods are managed with a **target harvest** as a major management component. The target harvest is based on a number of physical and chemical lake characteristics, and is simply the estimated poundage of fish that can safely be harvested in a year, on average. The harvest measured through creel survey is averaged across a number of years because environmental conditions can have a significant effect on angling success in any particular year.

Walleye forecast. Walleye catches in 2020 sampling averaged 13.5 Walleye per gill net. This level of abundance is below the 2002 to 2019 average of 16.8. Figure 1 is from a series of 52 net sites that have the longest history of being surveyed. All of these nets are located close to shore, in less than 25-feet of water. In 2002 we added 12 nets that surveyed the off-shore (33 to 37 foot deep water) portions of Lake of the Woods.

The off-shore nets can, at times, paint a very different picture of the Walleye population than the near-shore nets. For instance, in 2015 the Walleye catch rate in the off-shore nets was almost twice as high as it was in the near-shore nets. In 2020, off-shore catch rates were lower than near-shore (9.8). Another difference between the near-shore and off-shore nets is that there tend to be more “large” Walleye in the off-shore nets.

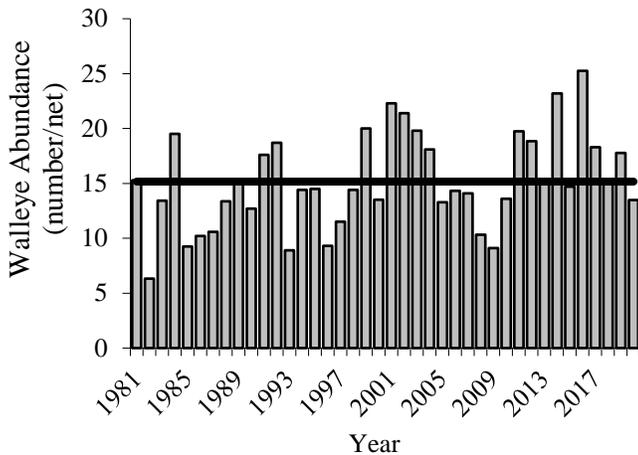


Figure 1 - Annual walleye near-shore gill net catch rates, from 1981 to 2020. Solid black line denotes the average (15.2/net).

Walleye catch rates tend to vary quite a bit. Some of this variation is due to environmental conditions during the fall sampling period (in 2016 walleye seemed to be unusually “catchable”), but most of it is attributable to the presence, or absence, of strong year classes.

The 2011, 2013, 2014, and 2018 year classes were strong, and the 2015 and 2016 year classes were of average strength (Figure 2). The 2017 year class is weak, being second weakest since 2004. The 2019 year class are predicted to be at the strong threshold. Due to sampling restrictions this past summer, a year-class prediction for 2020 cannot be made. With only two weak year classes in the past 10 years, the result is an abundant Walleye population. In combination, good growth and high abundance often indicate a strong year class. However, it’s not until Walleye are two years old and approximately ten inches when they become fully susceptible to survey gear. At that time biologists determine relative strength of a year class compared to other years.

Small Walleye, from 8 to 11 inches long, are abundant; a possible indication of an upcoming strong year-classes (2018 & 2019). Harvestable-sized Walleye were below the historic average for nearly all length categories (Figure 3). High harvest

documented in 2019 and weak to average year-classes produced from 2015-2017 likely account for this distribution.

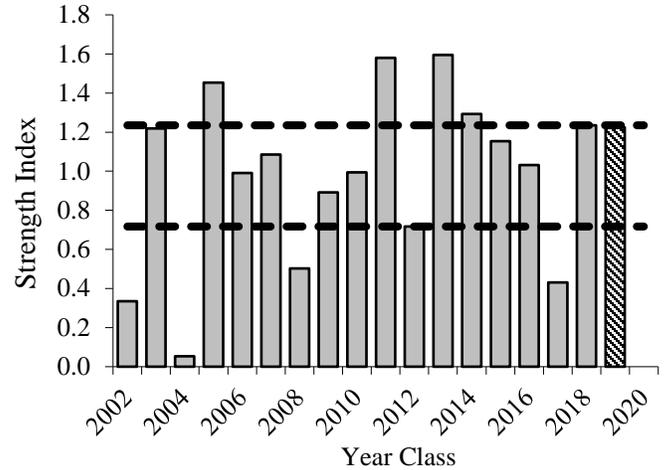


Figure 2 - Walleye year class strength from 2002-2019. Dashed lines represent the bounds for strong and weak year classes. Dashed bars (2019) are predicted.

Strong year classes can form the majority of what anglers catch for several years. During the winter of 2019-20, anglers can expect to catch fair numbers of “eater size” Walleye in the 14 to 17-inch size range. “Bait stealer” Walleye, less than 10 inches long, will be abundant. Trophy-size Walleye (longer than 28 inches) are about as abundant as anglers have come to expect, and Walleye up to 31 inches are caught annually.

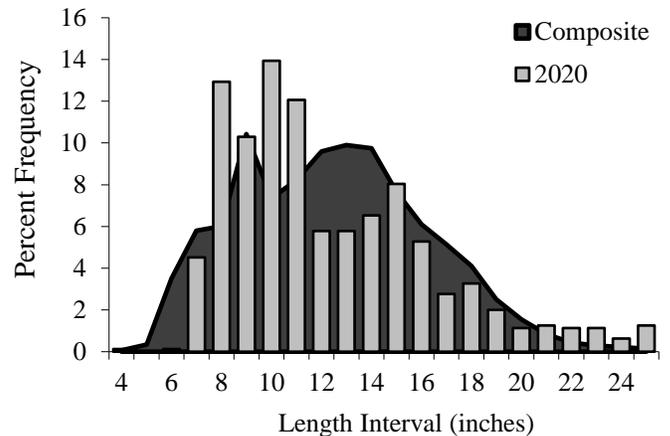


Figure 3 - Walleye size distribution from 2020 fall gill net survey (gray bars). Black shaded area denotes the average length frequency from 1981-2019.

Describing the size of Walleye anglers can expect to catch is fairly simple, but predicting angler success is very difficult due to the variety of biological and environmental conditions that influence angling success. For instance, a major wind storm as the ice forms can make the water very turbid, and thereby reduce angling success.

Anglers are frequently interested in the age of Walleye they have caught. It is rather difficult to provide this information with a great degree of certainty, because individual fish can grow at

different rates. Sex of a fish, stage of sexual maturity and various genetic factors all influence growth within a population. Differences in growth between lakes can also be due to climatic conditions and lake productivity.

In general, Walleye in Lake of the Woods reach 12 inches when they are three years old. Male Walleye start to mature when they are 12 inches long and three years old, but it is not until they are 16 inches long and five years old that most male Walleye are sexually mature. Female Walleye grow faster than male Walleye after they reach three years of age. They also mature at an older age. Female Walleye start to mature when they are four years old and 15 inches long, but all of them are not sexually mature until they are nine years old and, at least, 20 inches long. Generally, female Walleye that are 25 inches long are about 10 years old; 30-inch females are about 20 years old.

Sauger outlook. The Sauger population remains at a high level of abundance, at 23 Sauger per gill net lift in 2020 and is above the recent near-shore average of 2002 – 2019 (19/net; Figure 4). Sauger abundance was highest in 2008-10, primarily as a result of the strong year class produced in 2006.

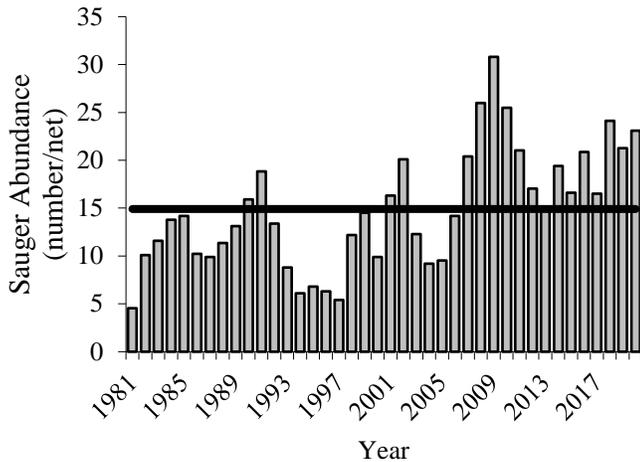


Figure 4- Sauger gill net abundance from 1981 to 2020.

Sauger abundance has been above the 1968-2019 average since 2006. This level of abundance has been maintained by the consistent recruitment of moderate to strong year classes, with relatively few weak year classes (Figure 5).

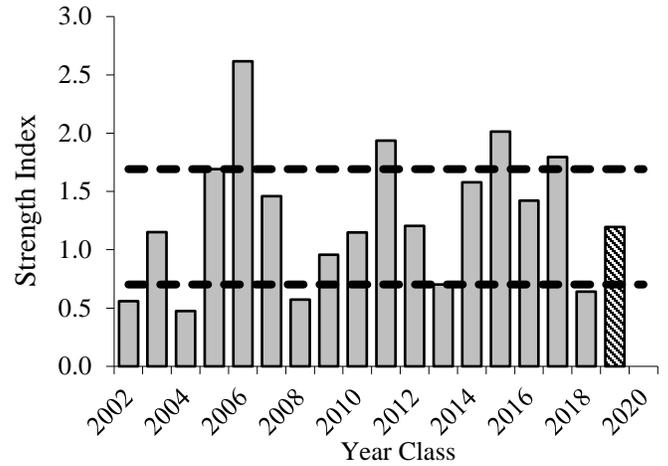


Figure 5- Sauger year class strength from 2002-2020. Dashed lines represent the bounds for strong and weak year classes. Dashed bars (2019) are predicted.

Sauger grow at a much slower rate than Walleye, do not get as large as Walleye, and do not get as old. Typical lengths for Sauger sampled during the fall assessment are 6 inches for age-1, 8 inches for age-2, 10 inches for age-3 and 12 inches long for age-4 (Figure 6). The largest Sauger we sampled in 2020 was a 18 inch long female that was 11 years old.

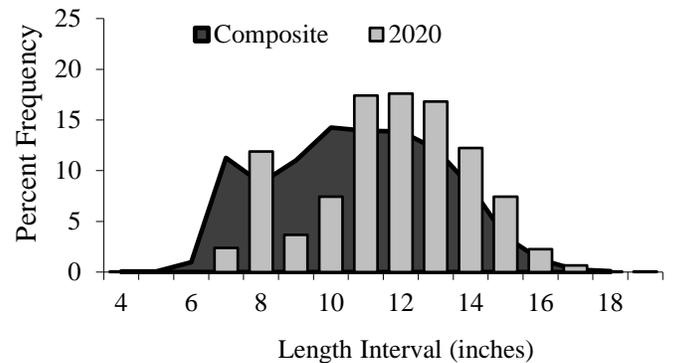


Figure-6 Sauger size distribution from 2020 fall gill net survey (gray bars). Solid line denotes the average length frequency from 1984-2019.

Sauger from 11 through 17 inches were all above the historic average and is the result of excellent recruitment over the past decade.

A thorough description of the sampling programs conducted on Lake of the Woods can be viewed on the Baudette Area Fisheries page on the MN-DNR web site (<http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/areas/fisheries/baudette/index.html>)

Trash on Lake of the Woods

An unfortunate side-effect of the high angler use in the winter is the disturbing amount of trash left on the ice, which then washes up on local beaches in the spring. A wide variety of objects, from aluminum cans, to wooden blocks, to plastic bags of human waste, all wash up on private and public shorelines.

To address concerns about the trash levels on the lake, Lake of the Woods County established a partnership with the Lake of the Woods Tourism Bureau, private citizens and business owners, including resorts, and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. The charge to this group was to formulate workable solutions, and to educate resource users about the problem.

It is difficult to identify the reasons anglers would leave trash on the ice, but it is likely that some of it blows out of trucks and some may simply be lost in the snow when garbage is stored outside the fish house. To address garbage being lost by accident, consider being more careful when transporting the garbage back to shore. To make garbage easier to find after being stored outside the fish house, try to use garbage bags that are not white. Also, don't store your garbage outside the fish house when the wind starts to blow. It would be simple to store it in the back of a truck. Finally, remove the wood used to block up your house, and don't use treated wood for that purpose.

In past years, dumpsters have been provided at popular access locations. Due to hauling costs and other long-term budgetary influences, that program was discontinued. Please continue to do a good job taking your garbage with you, and make arrangements to dispose of trash when you get back to the resort or your home.

Eating fish on the ice?

Many anglers enjoy consuming a portion of their catch on the lake as part of their fishing experience. Since Lake of the Woods has size restrictions (protected slots) on Walleye and Northern Pike, there are some special rules to follow to stay legal. Recall that it is not normally legal to possess Walleye and Northern Pike on the water/ice in a manner in which the length of the fish cannot be determined. Adhering to the following will keep you legal:

While on the ice, all harvested Walleye and Northern Pike must be intact and measureable, unless the person is in the act of preparing the fish for a meal on the ice.

If Walleye or Northern Pike are prepared for a meal, anglers are required to retain the measureable carcasses, which count toward their limit for the remainder of the fishing day.

Do not allow the whole fish or carcasses to freeze together in buckets or bags, since both need to be measureable. Pack them in snow or ice shavings in a bucket or cooler inside the fish house, or vehicle, to prevent them from freezing.

Anglers are required to properly dispose of the carcasses before harvesting additional fish the following day. It is illegal to dispose of fish carcasses on, or under, the ice.

Lake of the Woods Fisheries Management

In December of 2017, DNR Fisheries in Baudette began a management plan review/revision for Lake of the Woods. Stated within the fisheries management plan is a brief background of management history, series of management goals and objectives and management actions. The plan is effective for five years and goals/objectives will be reevaluated in 2023. New to the process this year, we incorporated a Fisheries Input Group (FIG) to provide perspectives and angler expectations. The FIG included 14 individuals from various

parts of the state and representing different interests. In the end, a revised management plan was produced that went out for public input. The final document can be found at:

https://files.dnr.state.mn.us/fisheries/largelakes/low/low_plan.pdf

Also during the summer of 2018, and parallel to the management planning process, the DNR modified a few Walleye and Sauger regulations (see page 1 of this document).

A brief summary of the modifications are as follows:

Lake of the Woods (May 11th – April 14th) - Effective March 1st 2019 the winter combined possession limit for Walleye and Sauger was reduced from eight to six, with no more than four Walleye. The protected slot of 19 ½ inches to 28 inches for Walleye remains in effect, with one fish over 28 inches allowed in possession.

Winter fishing pressure on Lake of the Woods has doubled since the early 2000s from one to two million angling hours annually. In addition, Sauger harvest exceeds management objectives with 80 percent of the harvest taking place during winter. Regulation modifications are a proactive approach to ensure the long-term sustainability of the resource and providing consistency between summer and winter regulations.

Rainy River and Fourmile Bay (May 11th – February 29th) – Same as Lake of the Woods.

(March 1st – April 14th) – Effective March 1st 2019, catch and release fishing is allowed during this time period. All Walleye and Sauger must be returned to the water immediately.

Similar to winter fishing on Lake of the Woods, fishing pressure during the spring on the Rainy River and Fourmile Bay has steadily increased. Annual monitoring of spawning Walleye has also indicated a decline in pre-spawn male Walleye. Regulation modifications are aimed providing protection to pre-spawn males and to reduce overall Walleye harvest from Lake of the Woods/Rainy River; while maintaining spring fishing opportunity.

