Lynn Lake

Site Description

Location

Water designation number (WDN)	22-0010-00
Legal description	T123N-R57W-Sec. 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 34, 35
County (ies)	Day
Location from nearest town	6 miles west, 5 miles north, 1 mile west, and 2 miles north of Webster, SD

Survey Dates and Sampling Information

Survey dates	September 11-13, 2012 (FN, GN) September 25, 2012 (FE-WAE)
Gill net sets (n)	6
Frame net sets (n)	18
Electrofishing-WAE (min)	60

Morphometry (Figure 1)

Watershed area (acres)	37,978
Surface area (acres)	≈1600
Maximum depth (ft)	≈25
Mean depth (ft)	unknown

Ownership and Public Access

Lynn Lake is a non-meandered lake managed by the SDGFP. A single boat ramp is located on the west shoreline and is a private fee ramp; shore fishing access is available on dead-end roads on the north, south, and east side of the lake (Figure 2). Lands adjacent to Lynn Lake are under state and private ownership.

Watershed and Land Use

The 37,978 acre Lynn Lake sub-watershed (HUC-12) is located within the larger Pierpont Lake (HUC-10) watershed. Land use within the watershed is primarily agricultural with a mix of pasture or grassland, cropland, and scattered shelterbelts.

Water Level Observations

Water levels on Lynn Lake are not monitored by SDDENR. Visual observation indicated that Lynn Lake has experienced a decrease in water levels throughout the 2012 summer, similar to other waters in the area (i.e., Antelope Lake, Reetz Lake, and Waubay Lake).

Fish Management Information

Primary species	Black Crappie, Muskellunge, Walleye, Yellow Perch
Other species	Black Bullhead, Bluegill, Northern Pike, Rock Bass, Smallmouth Bass, White Bass, White Sucker
Lake-specific regulations	Walleye: 2 daily; minimum length 15”
Management classification	none
Fish consumption advisories	none

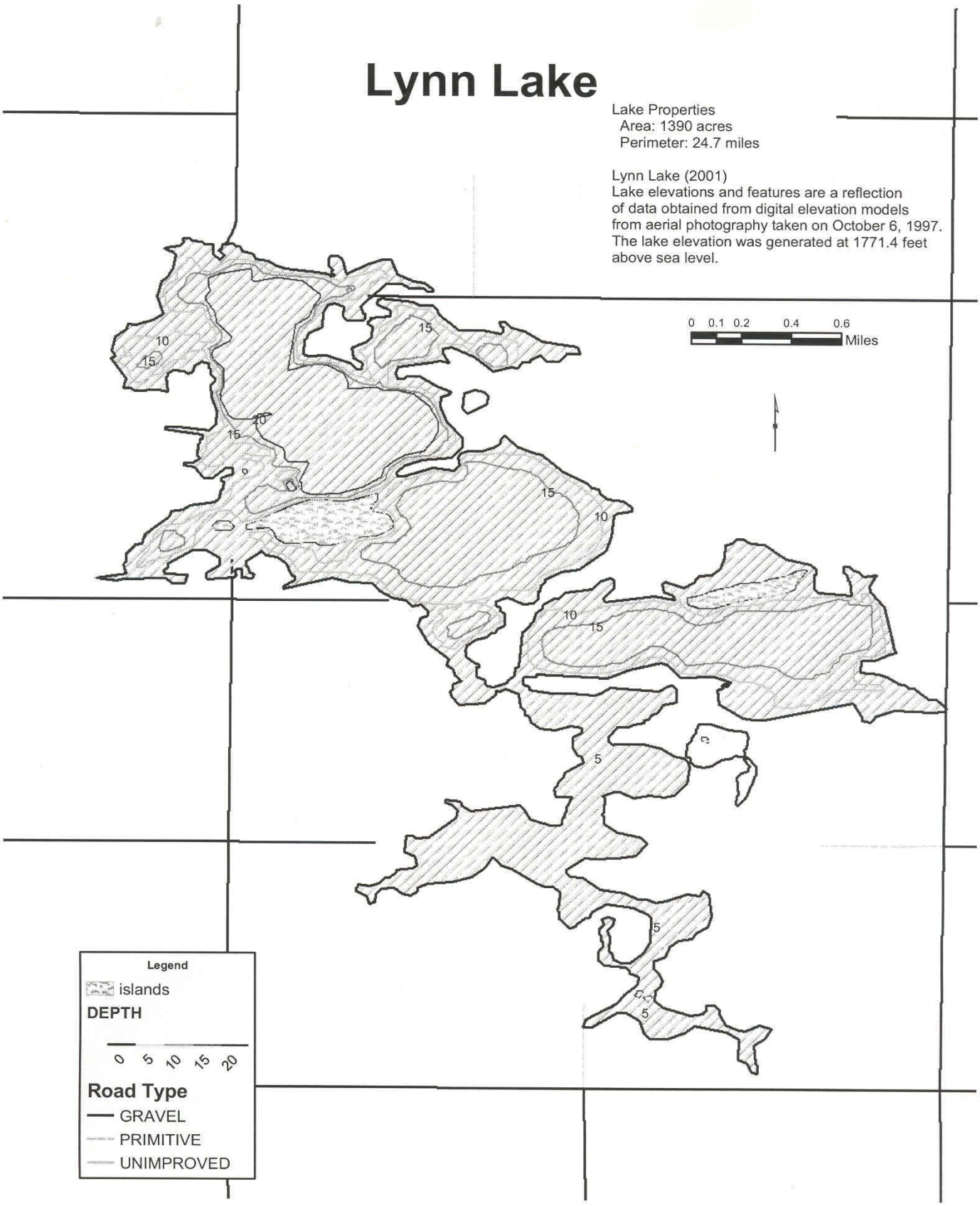

Figure 1. Map depicting depth contours for Lynn Lake, Day County, South Dakota.

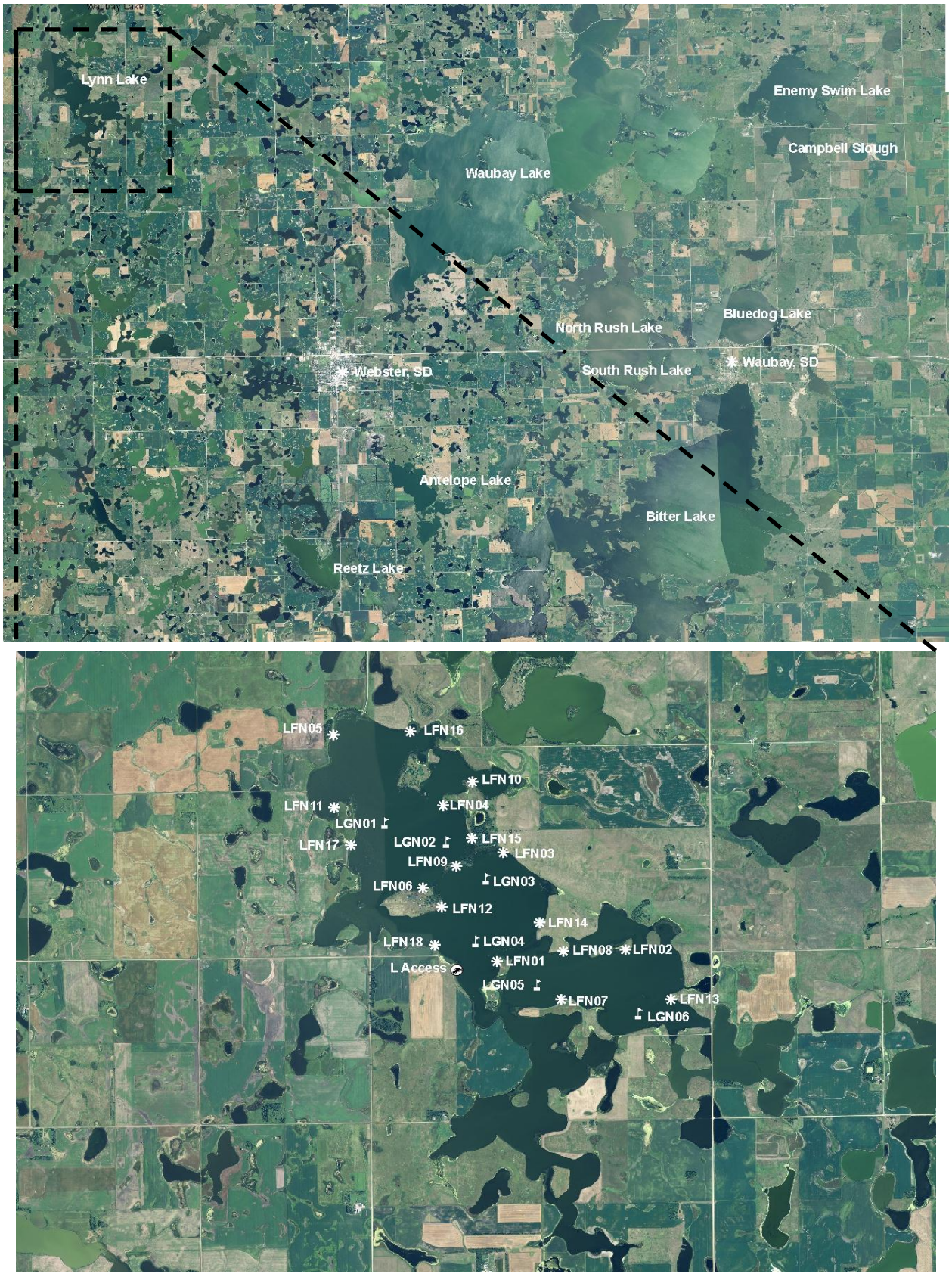

Figure 2. Map depicting geographic location of several Day County, South Dakota lakes including Lynn Lake (top). Also noted is the access location and standardized net locations for Lynn Lake (bottom). LFN= frame nets; LGN= gill nets

Management Objectives

1) Maintain a mean frame net CPUE of stock-length Black Crappie ≥ 10, a PSD of 30-60, and a PSD-P of 5-10.

2) Maintain a low density Muskellunge population to provide a unique angling opportunity in northeastern South Dakota.

3) Maintain a mean gill net CPUE of stock-length Walleye ≥ 10, a PSD of 30-60, and a PSD-P of 5-10.

4) Maintain a mean gill net CPUE of stock-length Yellow Perch ≥ 30, a PSD of 30-60, and a PSD-P of 5-10.

Results and Discussion

Prior to heavy precipitation during the 1990's, Lynn Lake was a shallow cattail slough. Heavy precipitation and resulting run-off resulted in increased water levels making it capable of sustaining sport fish. The first SDGFP stocking of fish into Lynn Lake occurred in 1998 when saugeye and Black Crappie were stocked. Currently, Lynn Lake is managed as a Black Crappie, Muskellunge, Walleye and Yellow Perch fishery.

Primary Species

Black crappie: Strong year classes of Black Crappie were produced between 1998 and 2000 resulting in high abundance. The high abundance led to an increased number of anglers targeting Black Crappie at Lynn Lake. However, since the initial "boom" Black Crappie relative abundance has declined as recruitment has become limited and Black Crappie from the initial year classes have succumbed to angling and natural mortality.

In 2012, the mean frame net CPUE of stock-length Black Crappie was 5.2 (Table 1) and below the minimum objective (≥ 10 stock-length Black Crappie/net night; Table 3). Since 2008, the mean frame net CPUE has ranged from a low of 0.4 (2008) to a high of 11.9 (2011; Table 2). Based on the 2012 frame net CPUE, relative abundance is considered moderate.

Frame net captured Black Crappie ranged in TL from 7 to 31 cm (2.8 to 12.2 in), with a high proportion (72%) being sub-stock (i.e., <13 cm; 5 in; Figure 3). The PSD and PSD-P were above management objectives (30-60 and 5-10) with values of 98 and 28, respectively (Table 1; Table 3).

Otoliths collected from a sub-sample of frame net captured Black Crappie indicated the presence of five year classes (2007-2010 and 2012; Table 4). The high proportion of sub-stock Black Crappie in the frame net catch can be attributed to natural reproduction in 2012. The 2012 (age-0) cohort was abundant and comprised 72% of

black crappie in the frame net catch (Table 4; Figure 3). The 2009 and 2010 year classes comprised 4% and 22%, respectively (Table 4). Black crappie in the frame net catch had a weighted mean TL at capture of 229 mm (9.0 in) at age 2 and 287 mm (11.3 in) at age 3 (Table 5). Sampled black crappie had mean Wr values that were ≥ 108 for all length categories (e.g., stock to quality) sampled, with the mean Wr for stock-length black crappie being 114 (Table 1). No length-related trends in condition were apparent.

Muskellunge: Lynn Lake is one of two lakes in northeast South Dakota managed for muskellunge. Muskellunge were introduced into Lynn Lake in 2001, and subsequently stocked in 2003, 2004, 2006, 2010, and 2012 (Table 8). Muskellunge stockings are scheduled to take place on a biennial basis in conjunction with Amsden Dam, but the frequency of stockings depends upon availability. The goal is to maintain a low-density muskellunge population (one 30-inch fish/5 acres) that would provide anglers a diverse and unique opportunity.

During annual standardized fisheries surveys, Muskellunge have proven difficult to sample (Table 2). In 2012, the mean gill net CPUE of stock-length Muskellunge was 0.2 (Table 1), as a single muskellunge with a TL of 767 mm (30.2 in) and weight of 3,128 g (6.9 lb) was captured. No Muskellunge were captured in the frame net catch (Table 1). Initial survival of large fingerling Muskellunge stocked in 2012 appeared to be high, as 39 Muskellunge that ranged in TL from 23 to 31 cm (9.1 to 12.2 in) were captured during fall night electrofishing. In addition, many more were seen but not captured.

In 2012, Lynn Lake was used an egg source for Walleye spawning operations. As a result, frame nets were used to capture fish for an extended period of time (mid-March to late-April) following ice out. During this process, 36 Muskellunge that ranged in TL from 64 to 114 cm (25.2 to 44.9 in) were captured (Figure 4). Approximately 14% of the sampled Muskellunge exceeded the 1,016-mm (40-in) minimum length restriction. Individual Muskellunge that were weighed had Wr values that ranged from 81-110.

Walleye: The mean gill net CPUE of stock-length Walleye was 9.5 (Table 1) and slightly below the minimum objective (≥ 10 stock-length Walleye/net night; Table 3). Since 2003, the mean gill net CPUE has fluctuated from a low of 7.0 (2011) to a high of 51.8 (2003). The 2012 gill net CPUE represented a slight increase from the 2011 CPUE of 7.0 (Table 2), and indicated moderate relative abundance.

Walleye in the gill net catch ranged in TL from 21 to 70 cm (8.3 to 27.6 in), had a PSD of 86 and a PSD-P of 11 (Table 1; Figure 5). Both the PSD and PSD-P were above management objectives of 30-60 and 5-10 (Table 3). At the time of sampling, approximately 79% of walleye in the gill net catch were above the 381-mm (15-in) minimum length restriction and available for angler harvest (Figure 5).

Based on age estimates made using otoliths, eight year classes (2000, 2001, 2003, 2007-2011) were present in the gill net catch (Table 6). Walleye from the naturally-produced 2009 cohort comprised 58% of Walleye in the gill net catch and the majority were in the quality-preferred length category which resulted in the high PSD (Table 1; Table 6; Figure 5). The 2011 year class, which coincided with a fry stocking, comprised 21% of walleye in the gill net catch (Table 6; Table 8). The contribution of

stocked or naturally-produced walleye to year classes produced during stocked years is unknown, as stocked walleye were unmarked making it difficult to differentiate stocked from naturally-produced walleye. In 2012, only four age-0 Walleye were captured during fall night electrofishing resulting in a mean CPUE of 4.0 (Table 1). The low fall night electrofishing CPUE coupled with the capture of no age-0 Walleye in the gill net catch potentially indicates a failed or weak naturally-produced year class in 2012.

Walleye in Lynn Lake tend to grow fast and often exceed quality-length (38cm; 15 in) by age 2 (Table 7). Since 2005, the weighted mean TL at capture for age-2 Walleye has ranged from 356 to 425 mm (14.0 to 16.7 in); while the weighted mean TL at capture for age-3 walleye has ranged from 422 to 470 mm (16.6 to 18.5 in; Table 7). The 2009 year class had a weighted mean TL at capture of 339 mm (13.3 in) at age 1, 411 mm (16.2 in) at age 2, and 461 mm (18.1 in) at age 3 (Table 7). Stock-length Walleye in the gill net catch had a mean Wr of 89 (Table 1) and no length related trends were apparent.

Yellow Perch: The mean gill net CPUE of stock-length Yellow Perch was 93.2 (Table 1) and well above the minimum objective ($\geq$ 30 stock-length Yellow Perch/net night; Table 3). Since 2003, the mean gill net CPUE has fluctuated from a low of 5.3 (2003) to a high of 95.2 (2011; Table 2). Based on the 2012 gill net CPUE, relative abundance is high.

Gill net captured yellow perch ranged in TL from 13 to 26 cm (5.1 to 10.2 in), had a PSD of 36 and a PSD-P of 6 (Table 1; Table 3; Figure 6). The PSD and PSD-P values were within management objectives and indicated a relatively balanced population (defined as PSD of 30-60 and a PSD-P of 5-10; Table 3).

Since 2009, otoliths have been collected from a sub-sample of gill net captured Yellow Perch. In 2012, age structure information revealed the presence of three consecutive year classes (2009-2011; Table 9). The 2011 cohort was well represented and accounted for 62% of Yellow Perch in the gill net catch; while year classes produced in 2009 and 2010 comprised 16% and 22 (Table 9).

Yellow perch in Lynn Lake exhibit fast growth and attain quality-length (20 cm; 8 in) by age 2 (Table 10). In 2012, the weighted mean TL at capture of age-1, age-2, and age-3 male Yellow Perch was 151, 211, and 236 mm (5.9, 8.3, and 9.3 in); while the weighted mean TL at capture of age-1, age-2, and age-3 female Yellow Perch was 155, 227, 259 mm (6.1, 8.9, and 10.2 in), respectively (Table 10). Mean Wr values of gill net captured yellow perch ranged from 96 to 101 for all length categories (e.g., stock to quality) sampled, with the mean Wr of stock-length yellow perch being 98 (Table 1). No length-related trends in yellow perch condition were apparent.

Other Species

Bluegill: The mean frame net CPUE of stock-length Bluegill was 8.7 (Table 1). Since 2008, the mean frame net CPUE has varied from a low of 3.6 (2008) to a high of 22.4 (2011; Table 2). The 2012 frame net CPUE represented a decrease from the 2011 CPUE of 22.4 (Table 2), but relative abundance was still considered to be moderate.

Bluegill sampled in frame net catch ranged in TL from 7 to 25 cm (2.8 to 9.8 in), had a PSD of 45 and a PSD-P of 11 (Table 1; Table 3; Figure 7). Otoliths were collected from a sub-sample of frame net captured Bluegill and indicated the presence of five consecutive year classes (2008-2012; Table 11). The 2010 and 2011 cohorts were well represented and comprised 39% and 55% of bluegill in the frame net catch (Table 11). In 2012, the 2010 year class had a weighted mean TL at capture of 183 mm (7.2 in) at age-2; while the 2011 year class had a weighted mean TL at capture of 107 mm (4.2 in) at age 1 (Table 12). Sampled bluegill had mean Wr values that were $\geq$ 104 for all length categories (e.g., stock to quality) sampled and exhibited an increasing trend in condition as TL increased.

Northern Pike: The mean gill net CPUE of stock-length Northern Pike was 2.8 (Table 1). The 2012 gill net CPUE represented an increase from the 2011 CPUE of 1.7 and was the highest CPUE observed since 2003 (Table 2). Currently, relative abundance appears to be high.

Northern Pike captured in the gill net sample ranged in TL from 50 to 72 cm (19.7 to 28.3 in). Although sample size was low, Northern Pike condition appeared to be similar to that of Northern Pike captured from other northeast South Dakota glacial lakes (e.g., Waubay and Bitter Lakes) with mean Wr values that ranged from 85 to 90 for all length categories (e.g., stock to quality) sampled. Stock-length northern pike had a mean Wr of 89 (Table 1) and no length-related trends in condition were apparent.

Other: Black Bullhead, Rock Bass, and Smallmouth Bass were other fish species captured in low numbers during the survey (Table 1).

Management Recommendations

1) Conduct fish community assessment surveys on an annual basis (next survey scheduled in summer 2013) to monitor fish relative abundance, fish population size structures, fish growth, and stocking success.

2) Collect otoliths from Black Crappie, Bluegill, Walleye, and Yellow Perch to assess the age structure and growth rates of each population.

3) Explore sampling options [i.e., spring trap netting (small and large frames), short-term gill netting, angling] for monitoring relative abundance and size structure of Muskellunge in Lynn Lake.

4) Stock 1500 Muskellunge fingerlings on a biennial basis, in an effort to maintain a low density population which provides a unique angling opportunity in northeastern South Dakota.

5) Maintain statewide 1,016-mm (40-in) minimum length restriction on Muskellunge in an effort to develop a unique trophy fishery.

6) Conduct fall night electrofishing on an annual basis to monitor age-0 Walleye relative abundance.

7) Stock Walleye at (≈500 fry/acre) to establish additional year classes if fall night electrofishing CPUE of young-of-the-year Walleye and gill netting results warrant [i.e., low gill net CPUE of sub-stock (i.e., < 25 cm (10 in) Walleye and/or fall night electrofishing CPUE of age-0 Walleye < 75 fish/hour].

8) Maintain the 381-mm (15-in) minimum length limit and daily limit of two on Walleye. The regulation is designed to protect smaller fish from harvest, increase average fish size, and provide a more equitable distribution of the Walleye harvest (Lucchesi and Blackwell 2009).

9) Establish a public boat ramp and parking area on Lynn Lake.

Table 1. Mean catch rate (CPUE; gill/frame nets = catch/net night, electrofishing = catch/hour) of stock-length fish, proportional size distribution of quality- (PSD) and preferred-length (PSD-P) fish, and mean relative weight (Wr) of stock-length fish for various fish species captured in experimental gill nets, frame nets, and electrofishing in Lynn Lake, 2012. Confidence intervals include 80 percent (± CI-80) or 90 percent (± CI-90). BLB= Black Bullhead; BLC= Black Crappie; BLG= Bluegill; MUE= Muskellunge; NOP= Northern Pike; ROB= Rock Bass; SMB= Smallmouth Bass; WAE= Walleye; YEP= Yellow Perch

	Abundance		Stock Density Indices				Condition	
Species	CPUE	CI-80	PSD	CI-90	PSD-P	CI-90	Wr	CI-90
Frame nets								
BLB	2.1	1.6	73	12	19	11	91	1
BLC	5.2	1.8	98	2	28	8	114	<1
BLG	8.7	4.4	45	7	11	4	111	1
NOP	0.2	0.2	100	0	33	67	88	4
ROB	0.2	0.2	75	59	75	59	117	9
SMB	0.2	0.2	0	---	0	---	117	13
WAE	0.8	0.3	100	0	71	22	91	4
YEP	4.6	1.7	67	9	49	9	96	<1
Gill nets								
BLB	0.7	0.5	100	0	0	---	87	9
BLC	0.8	1.0	100	0	20	43	114	2
BLG	0.8	0.7	40	52	40	52	109	17
MUE	0.2	0.2	100	---	0	---	93	---
NOP	2.8	1.2	88	14	18	17	89	2
SMB	0.3	0.5	100	0	50	50	107	15
WAE	9.5	2.1	86	8	11	7	89	1
YEP	93.2	11.4	36	3	6	2	98	<1
Electrofishing								
WAE[1]	4.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[1] Fall night electrofishing-WAE; catch rate (CPUE) represents age-0 Walleye not stock length.

Table 2. Historic mean catch rate (CPUE; gill/frame nets = catch/net night, electrofishing = catch/hour) of stock-length fish for various fish species captured in experimental gill nets, frame nets, and electrofishing in Lynn Lake, 2003-2012. BLB= Black Bullhead; BLC= Black Crappie; BLG= Bluegill; MUE= Muskellunge; NOP= Northern Pike; ROB= Rock Bass; SMB= Smallmouth Bass; WAE= Walleye; YEP= Yellow Perch

	CPUE									
Species	2003	2004	2005	2006[1]	2007[1]	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Frame nets										
BLB	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.1
BLC	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	1.7	1.7	11.9	5.2
BLG	---	---	---	---	---	3.6	20.6	6.8	22.4	8.7
NOP	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
ROB	---	---	---	---	---	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
SMB	---	---	---	---	---	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2
WAE	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.6	0.8
YEP	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	1.7	2.7	18.7	4.6
Gill nets										
BLB	1.8	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
BLC	0.2	1.7	3.2	4.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	6.5	0.8
BLG	0.3	0.5	1.0	5.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
MUE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
NOP	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	2.8
ROB	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0
SMB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
WAE	51.8	46.2	37.3	7.7	14.3	12.2	20.5	28.3	7.0	9.5
YEP	5.3	19.3	9.8	42.5	23.2	5.5	8.2	29.5	95.2	93.2
Electrofishing										
WAE [2]	---	---	8.7	708.5	988.5	99.4	127.1	0.0	143.0	4.0

[1] Monofilament gill net mesh size change (0.75", 1.00", 1.25", 1.50", 2.00" and 2.50")
[2] Fall night electrofishing-WAE; catch rate (CPUE) represents age-0 Walleye not stock-length

Table 3. Mean catch rate (CPUE; catch/net night) of stock-length fish , proportional stock density of quality- (PSD) and preferred-length (PSD-P) fish, and relative weight (Wr) for selected species captured in experimental gill nets and frame nets in Lynn Lake, 2003-2012. BLC= Black Crappie; BLG= Bluegill; WAE= Walleye; YEP= Yellow Perch

Species	2003	2004	2005	2006[1]	2007[1]	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Objective
Frame nets											
BLC											
CPUE	---	---	---	---	---	<1	2	2	12	5	≥ 10
PSD	---	---	---	---	---	86	55	62	45	98	30-60
PSD-P	---	---	---	---	---	86	16	21	22	28	5-10
Wr	---	---	---	---	---	110	121	120	114	114	---
BLG											---
CPUE	---	---	---	---	---	4	21	7	22	9	---
PSD	---	---	---	---	---	2	13	37	40	45	---
PSD-P	---	---	---	---	---	0	0	7	19	11	---
Wr	---	---	---	---	---	115	116	116	120	111	
Gill nets											
WAE											
CPUE	52	46	37	8	14	12	21	28	7	10	≥ 10
PSD	80	71	97	100	66	55	35	22	95	86	30-60
PSD-P	3	1	9	30	19	30	14	4	7	11	5-10
Wr	91	95	95	86	85	89	90	93	87	89	---
YEP											
CPUE	5	19	10	43	23	6	8	30	95	93	≥ 30
PSD	75	53	100	62	35	18	45	31	69	36	30-60
PSD-P	28	37	58	50	14	3	2	7	9	6	5-10
Wr	116	107	107	105	106	104	108	100	101	98	---

[1] Monofilament gill net mesh size change (0.75", 1.00", 1.25", 1.50", 2.00" and 2.50")

Table 4. Year class distribution based on the expanded age/length summary for Black Crappie sampled in frame nets from Lynn Lake, 2009-2012.

	Year Class									
Survey Year	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
2012	246		76	12	5	1				
2011	---		152	30	18				2	
2009	---	---	---	3	11	11	4	3	1	2

Table 5. Weighted mean TL (mm) at capture for Black Crappie sampled in frame nets (expanded sample size) from Lynn Lake, 2009-2012.

	Age							
Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2012	89 (246)	---	229 (76)	287 (12)	312 (5)	342 (1)	---	---
2011	---	184(152)	249(30)	289(18)	---	---	---	327(2)
2009	69(3)	146(11)	197(11)	204(4)	251(3)	311(1)	298(2)	---

Table 6. Year class distribution based on the expanded age/length summary for Walleye sampled in gill nets and associated stocking history (# stocked x 1,000) from Lynn Lake, 2008-2012.

	Year Class													
Survey Year	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
2012		13	4	36	2	3				1		1	2	
2011	---	12	2	37				1					2	
2010	---	---	6	131	21	11		1		2	1		3	
2009	---	---	---	94	37	48	7	6		2	6	2	13	1
2008	---	---	---	---	11	38	8	4		4	8	1	20	1
# stocked														
fry		700					1500				1500	1500	1000	910
sm. fingerling														
lg. fingerling														

[1] Monofilament gill net mesh size change (0.75", 1.00", 1.25", 1.50", 2.00" and 2.50")

Table 7. Weighted mean TL at capture (mm) for Walleye age-1 through age-10 sampled in experimental gill nets (expanded sample size) from Lynn Lake, 2005-2012. Note: sampling was conducted at approximately the same time during each year allowing comparisons among years to monitor growth trends.

	Age									
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2012[1]	258(13)	422(4)	461(36)	534(2)	486(3)	---	---	---	636(1)	---
2011[1]	346(2)	411(37)	---	---	---	628(1)	---	---	---	---
2010	339(131)	425(21)	470(11)	---	571(1)	---	511(2)	511(1)	---	577(3)
2009	301(37)	356(48)	422(7)	498(6)	---	484(2)	517(6)	546(2)	516(13)	669(1)
2008	260(38)	361(8)	453(4)	---	514(4)	519(8)	485(1)	539(20)	599(1)	---
2007	257(41)	406(6)	---	459(11)	500(13)	---	518(27)	---	---	653(1)
2006	---	---	447(9)	462(11)	---	512(27)	---	---	---	---
2005	---	396(65)	432(63)	435(4)	483(91)	550(1)	---	---	---	---

[1] Older walleye were sampled, but are not reported in this table

Table 8. Stocking history including size and number for fishes stocked into Lynn Lake, 1999-2012. BLC= black crappie; MUE= Muskellunge; SXW= saugeye; WAE= Walleye; YEP= Yellow Perch

Year	Species	Size	Number
1999	SXW	fry	910,000
2000	WAE	fry	1,000,000
	YEP	adult	1,500
2001	MUE	fingerling	1,625
	WAE	fry	1,500,000
2002	WAE	fry	1,500,000
2003	MUE	fingerling	2,000
2004	BLC	fingerling	16,324
	MUE	fingerling	500
2006	WAE	fry	1,500,000
	MUE	fingerling	1,250
2010	MUE	juvenile	770
2011	WAE	fry	700,000
2012	MUE	large fingerling	3,018

Table 9. Year class distribution based on the expanded age/length summary for Yellow Perch sampled in gill nets from Lynn Lake, 2009-2012.

	Year Class						
Survey Year	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
2012		348	122	90			
2011	---	25	171	382	7	11	
2010	---	---	9	157	12	7	1
2009	---	---	---	442	35	22	

Table 10. Weighted mean TL (mm) at capture by gender for Yellow Perch captured in experimental gill nets (expanded sample size) from Lynn Lake, 2009-2012.

	Age				
Year	0	1	2	3	4
2012					
Male	---	151 (225)	211 (43)	236 (72)	---
Female	---	155 (129)	227 (70)	259 (20)	---
Combined	---	153 (348)	222 (122)	241 (90)	---
2011					
Male	96(21)	164(70)	212(193)	246(1)	248(1)
Female	95(4)	174(78)	239(222)	302(1)	316(5)
Combined	95(25)	174(171)	227(382)	254(7)	279(11)
2010					
Male	109(4)	179(68)	219(4)	---	---
Female	103(5)	195(90)	257(7)	289(7)	281(1)
Combined	106(9)	188(157)	239(12)	289(7)	281(1)
2009					
Male	96(314)	154(7)	213(2)	---	---
Female	96(131)	149(25)	234(20)	---	---
Combined	96(442)	146(35)	232(22)	---	---

Table 11. Year class distribution based on the expanded age/length summary for Bluegill sampled in frame nets from Lynn Lake, 2011-2012.

	Year Class					
Survey Year	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
2012	2	89	62	5	3	
2011	---		241	116	44	2

Table 12. Weighted mean TL (mm) at capture for Bluegill sampled in frame nets (expanded sample size) from Lynn Lake, 2011-2012.

	Age				
Year	0	1	2	3	4
2012	81 (2)	107 (89)	183 (62)	227 (5)	243 (3)
2011	---	119(241)	192(116)	220(44)	247(2)

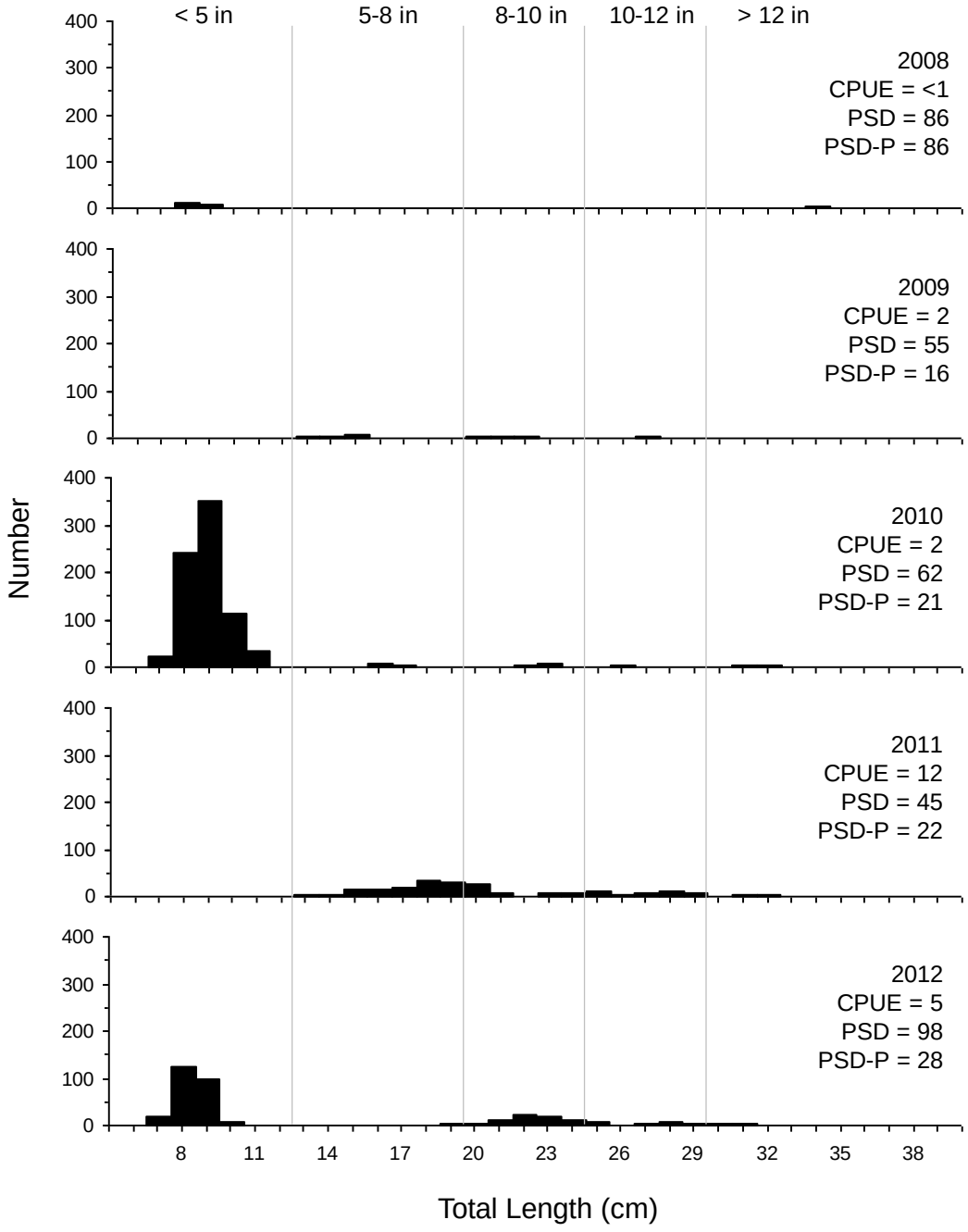

Figure 3. Length-frequency histogram, catch rate of stock-length fish (CPUE), proportional size distribution of quality- (PSD) and preferred-length (PSD-P) fish for Black Crappie captured using frame nets in Lynn Lake, 2008-2012.

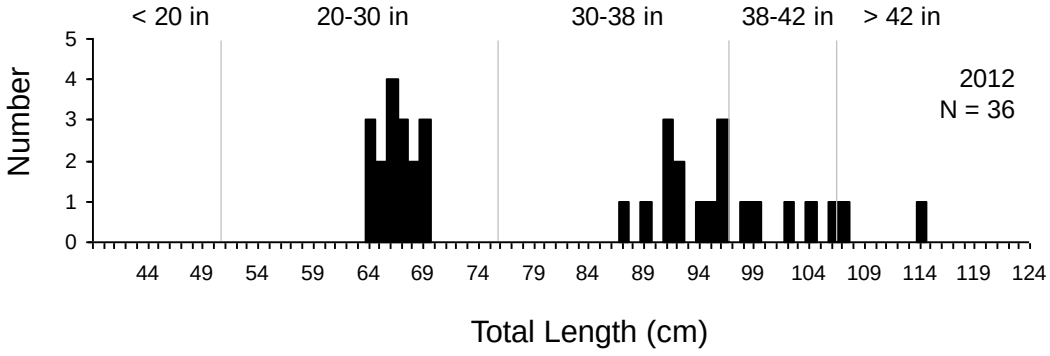

Figure 4. Length-frequency histogram of muskellunge captured using spring frame nets during Walleye spawning efforts at Lynn Lake, 2012.

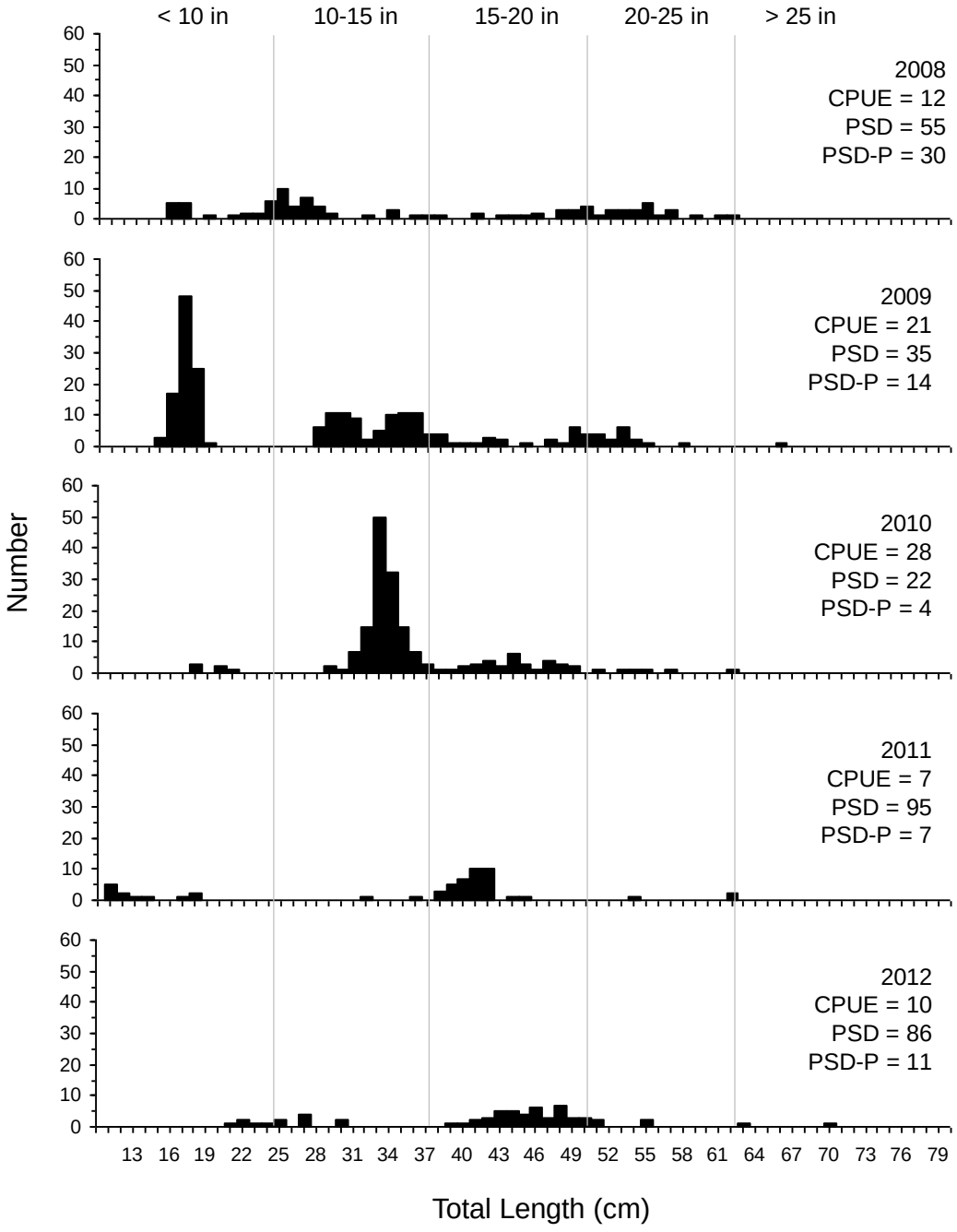

Figure 5. Length-frequency histogram, catch rate of stock-length fish (CPUE), proportional size distribution of quality- (PSD) and preferred-length (PSD-P) fish for Walleye captured using experimental gill nets in Lynn Lake, 2008-2012.

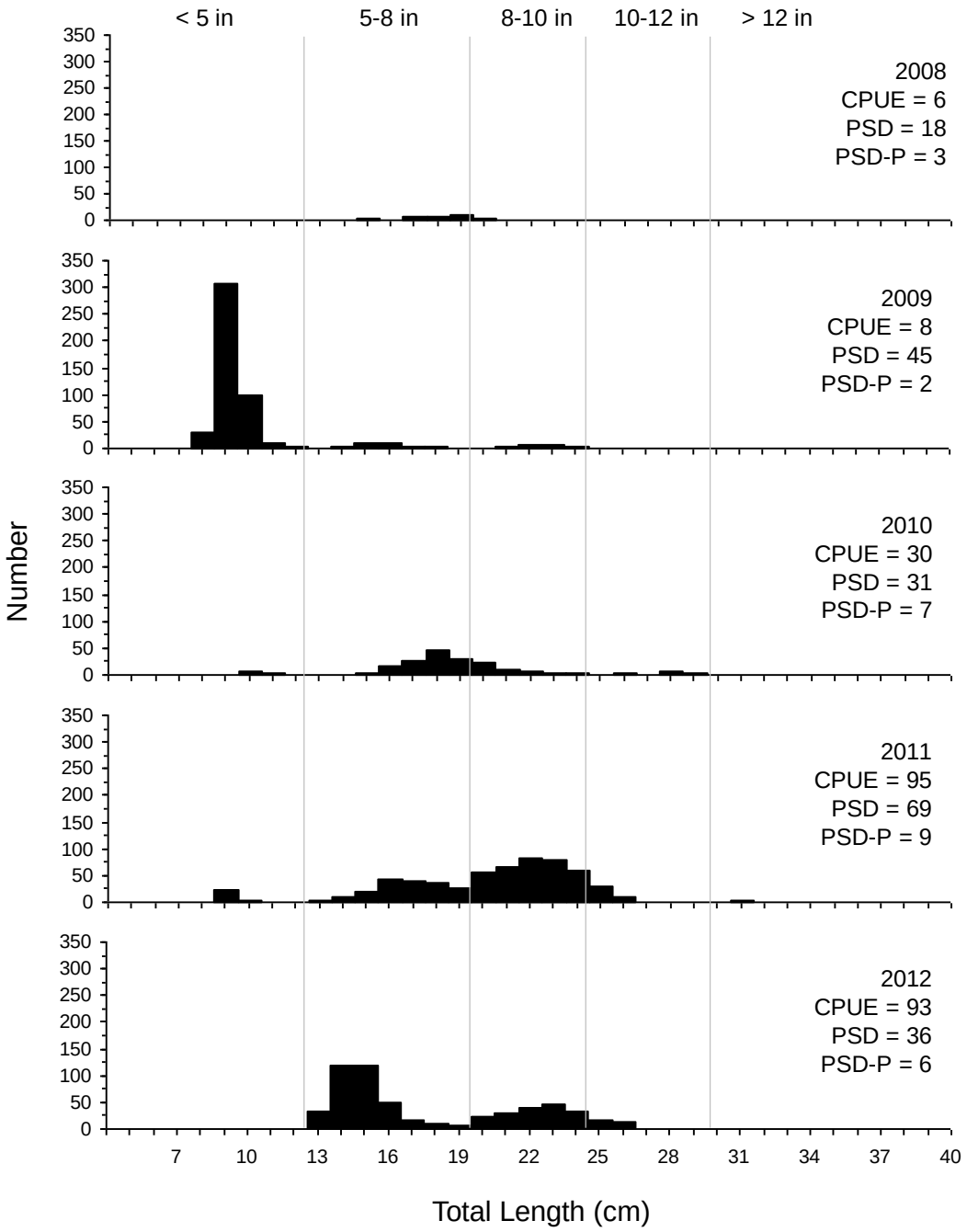

Figure 6. Length-frequency histogram, catch rate of stock-length fish (CPUE), proportional size distribution of quality- (PSD) and preferred-length (PSD-P) fish for Yellow Perch captured using experimental gill nets in Lynn Lake, 2008-2012.

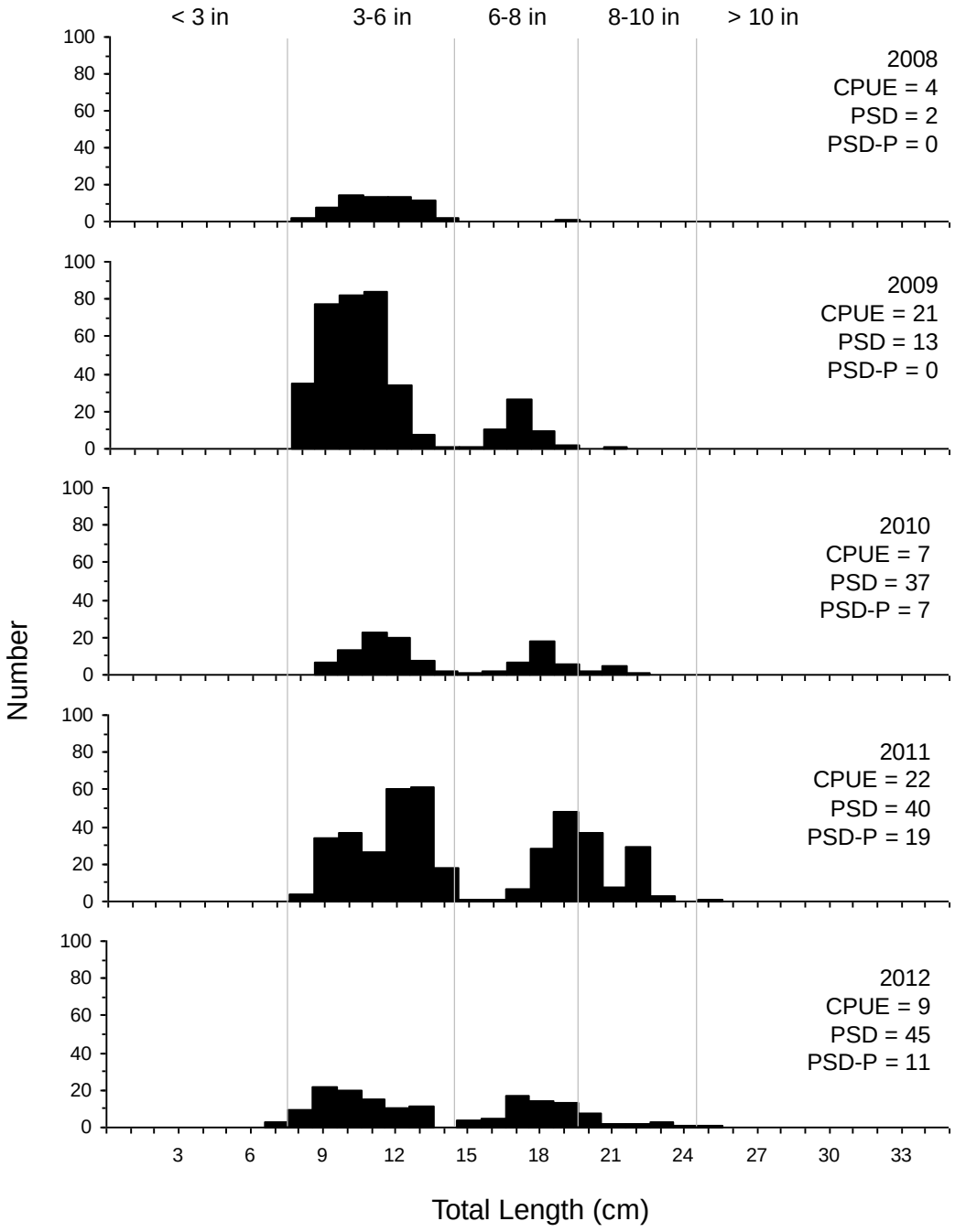

Figure 7. Length-frequency histogram, catch rate of stock-length fish (CPUE), proportional size distribution of quality- (PSD) and preferred-length (PSD-P) fish for Bluegill captured using frame nets in Lynn Lake, 2008-2012.