

Reader's Guide to Using this Publication

Your fishing map guide is a thorough, easy-to-use collection of accurate contour lake maps along with geographic and biologic statistical information to help you locate a lake and enjoy a successful day out on the water of one of Indiana's excellent fisheries.

The heart of this book is the contour lake map. Copyrighted maps are used with permission from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and are not intended for navigation. The lakes selected for this guide are confined to those that are accessible to the public.

Each map is accompanied by a detailed write-up. In each piece, you'll find fishing tips and hot spots specific to the body of water you're planning to fish.

Lake stocking records and management comments are provided courtesy of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and summarized to reflect management trends and objectives for each fishery represented. Please keep in mind that annual fish stocking aspirations are directly affected by state hatchery production levels and sometimes the numbers available for stocking fluctuate considerably.

Detailed area road maps (1:125,000 scale) are provided to help you plan your route to the lake. To locate a lake on these road maps, simply use the alphabetical lake listing on the back cover. Turn to that page to find the area road map page and coordinates for the lake. As a cross-reference, the area road maps include numbers on or adjacent to featured lakes, which designate the pages of the lake maps and information. Streams and rivers are also referenced in these area road maps.

Glossary of terms:

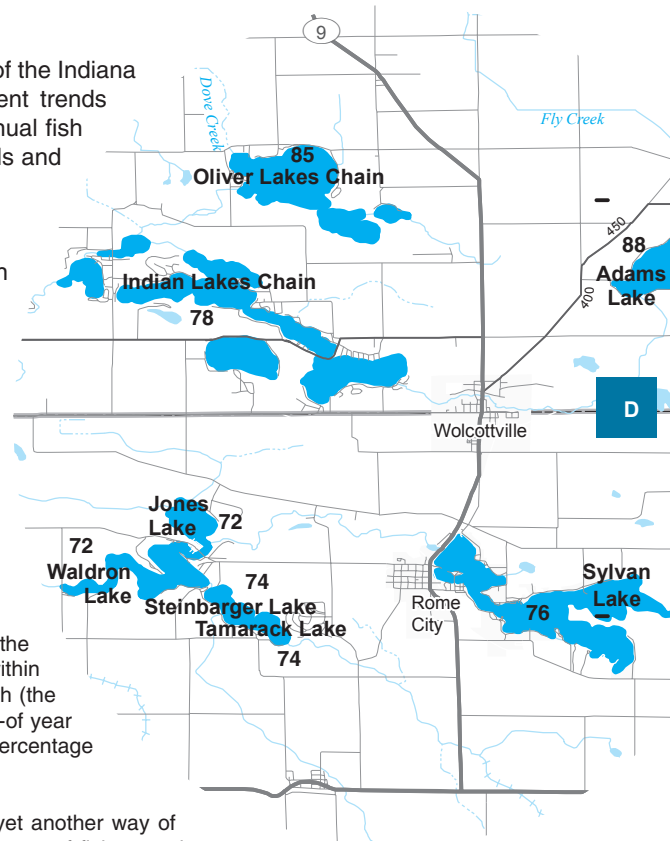
CPUE – An acronym representing “Catch Per Unit of Effort,” a way of representing the density of a species population. Readings are in fish captured per hour or minute of surveying. The higher the CPUE value, the greater the number of fish present.

PSD – An acronym for “Proportional Stock Density,” which is a way of representing the size structure of fish populations. It represents the percentage of “quality-size” fish within a given population. In arriving at this figure, one considers only fish of “stock” length (the size at which members of a given species reach sexual maturity) or greater. Young-of-year fish are not included in the calculation. The higher the PSD number, the greater the percentage of “quality” fish within a particular population.

RSD-12 (or -10 or -14, etc.) – An acronym for “Relative Stock Density,” which is yet another way of representing the size structure of fish populations. This corresponds to the percentage of fish at a given length or larger within a population. Hence, an RSD-14 reading of 25 for largemouth bass indicates that 25 percent of sexually mature bass are at least 14 inches in length. On another measurement scale, the RSD- values could be stated as “preferred,” “memorable,” or “trophy.”

Secchi Disk – Used in measuring water clarity, it is a white-colored, plate-size device submerged on the end of a line until it reaches a point where it's no longer visible; the depth at which this occurs is measured and recorded. In this book, secchi disk readings are given in English measure. Of course, many factors influence water clarity, and secchi disk readings vary according to season, growth of vegetation, weather, location in a lake, even human activity. Hence the readings given are approximations for any lake—snapshots of the water clarity at a given time and in a given location.

YAR – An acronym for “Young-(to)-Adult Ratio.” This refers to the proportion of young-of-year fish in relation to adult or “quality-size” fish within a particular population. For balanced populations, the index should be about 1-to-10. In smaller waters, 1-to-3 is considered a reasonable ratio.



- Boat Ramp
- Carry Down Access
- Public Fishing Access
- Campground
- Picnic Area
- Handicap Accessible
- Fishing Dock (Pier)
- Shore Fishing
- Fish Attractors
- Fishing Area

Legend

- Boat tie-up
- Reservoir Outlet
- Reservoir Inlet
- Marina
- Submerged Stumps
- Flooded Timber
- Rocks
- Submerged Culvert
- Submerged Ruins

- Marsh
- Emergent Vegetation
- Manmade Canal
- Marked Fishing Spots
- Access Information Marker
- River Mile
- Daymarker
- Light & Daymarker

- County Road
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Interstate
- Submerged Rail
- Submerged Road
- Bridge
- Submerged Riverbed
- GPS Grid

LaGrange County

Indian Lakes Chain

Area map pg / coord: 15 / D-5,6

Nearest town: Wolcottville

Surface water area: 170 acres

Max / avg depth: 33 / 9 feet

Secchi disc: 6.5 feet

Shoreline fishing: Fair

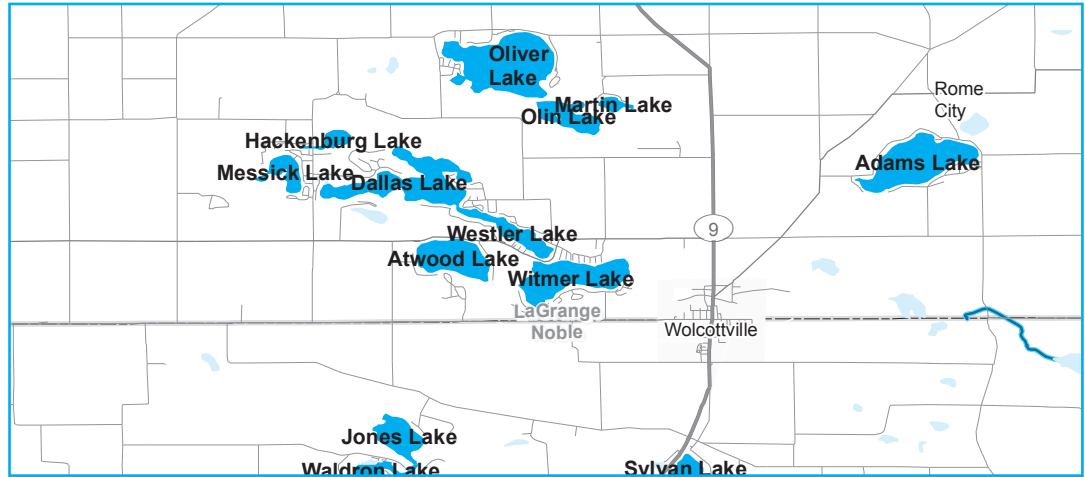
Accessibility: State-owned public access with ramp on southwest shore, off CR 745S

Motors: Inboard / outboard motors allowed

Accommodations: None

FISH STOCKING DATA:

No Record of Stocking



Notes: Atwood Lake adds redear sunfish to the list of species found in these lakes. These fish can run up to 10 inches. Besides waxworms and crickets, you might try small topwater poppers, cricket or ant patterns with your fly rod. A 15-foot hole near the west end of the lake is good for bluegill, while a 20-foot hole near the south side of the lake will produce yellow perch.

This lake has had an ongoing problem with an over-population of small, slow-growing bluegill and redear sunfish. Population thinning was carried out in the 1960s and 1970s with good results, but by 1990, the population reverted to its pre-thinning profile. Total eradication of the lake's fish population was recommended in 1988, but not carried out because of opposi-

tion by property owners. Tiger muskellunge were stocked in 1985-87 as an attempt to control the bluegill population. Tigers do not reproduce and are no longer present. Largemouth bass numbers and size are reasonably good.

Bass anglers can have fun working shoreline cover with topwater plugs during spring and summer. Try a Pop-R, Splash-It or a Sammy. Also try Texas-rigged soft plastics pitched around shallow weeds. A three-inch tube worked from the shallows to deeper water is one of the best all-around lures. Green pumpkin, black neon or dark watermelon seed are good color choices. If the bass fishing action slows down try a minnow or nightcrawler rigged under a slip bobber.

