

HATCHERY PURCHASE AGREEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

At a regular meeting on May 18, 2022, the Town Board approved a [Purchase Agreement](#) with the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians in the amount of \$16,000 for 1,600,000 Walleye fry. The lakes to be stocked include the Sugarbush Chain (300,000), White Sand Lake (220,000), Pokegama Lake (220,000), Flambeau Lake (220,000), Big Crawling Stone Lake (220,000), Fence Lake (220,000), and Bolton Lake (200,000). It was also noted that information about the Tribal Natural Resources Department is featured on Facebook - see Lac du Flambeau Tribal Natural Resources Department. ([Agenda](#), [Audio](#), [Minutes](#)).

Click for an article in the [Tribal Newsletter, November 18, 2022](#).

BACKGROUND & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians has operated a fish hatchery since 1936. There have been two fish hatcheries in Lac du Flambeau. The first hatchery was built in 1936 and enhanced in 1985 with the construction of 13 fish culture ponds and ten 200-foot raceways. The original hatchery was operational until 1999, when a new hatchery was constructed. Major improvements were made in 2015-2016, as described in the article below as posted by the *Natural Resources Conservation Service*.

The mission of the hatchery is to raise fish necessary for stocking Reservation waters. To this end, both subsistence fishing and sport fishing are enhanced. Fry and fingerling walleye, muskellunge, brook trout, lake sturgeon, and white suckers are raised for stocking, while brown trout are raised for biological control and rainbow trout for sale at the trout pond and resale markets.

Through the years, the Tribal Fish Hatchery has produced well over 650,000,000 walleye fry, 4,500,000 walleye fingerlings, 3,000,000 muskellunge fry, 140,000 muskellunge fingerlings and 500,000 pounds of brown trout.

See [hatchery and fisheries resources](#) in the *Bear River Watershed Comprehensive Lake Management Plan* for details.

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We are the Lac du Flambeau Tribe.
We are conservationists.

State-of-the-Art Aquaculture Site Built for Walleye Rearing

Lac du Flambeau Tribe Raises and Restocks Fish

By Tivoli Gough, Wisconsin NRCS State Public Affairs Specialist

The Lac du Flambeau Tribe has inhabited the Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin, area since 1745. The Tribe acquired the name from its gathering practice of harvesting fish at night by torchlight. The Reservation, established by the Treaty of 1854, includes 86,000 acres of land, 24,000 acres of wetlands, and has 260 lakes and 65 miles of streams and rivers. Sustainable conservation and protection of natural resources has always been a goal of the Tribe. Established in 1936, the Tribal Fish Hatchery works to raise and restock fish to meet their sustainability vision. Over

the last 30 years, the Tribal Fish Hatchery has restocked the lakes with well over 415 million walleye. "From its small fish hatchery beginnings to today, Lac du Flambeau now

"Through all the successful projects, this partnership has been a win-win for the agency and the Tribe."

- Chris Borden, NRCS Soil Conservationist

has a multi-faceted, multi-program Tribal Natural Resources Department," said Larry Wawronowicz, Natural Resources Director, Lac du Flambeau Tribe.

The Lac du Flambeau Tribe has always been recognized as good stewards of the land and management of natural resources has been a high priority. Their focus is to protect pristine areas, restore degraded natural and wildlife resources, and help build strong communities. NRCS has partnered with the Tribe on multiple technical and financial

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Conservation Stewardship Program

Lac du Flambeau Tribe
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assistance projects through the years to combat shoreline erosion, improve wildlife habitat, improve forest health, improve wild rice populations, build hoop houses, and much more. All of these projects were possible through NRCS's Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP). "We've partnered with the Tribe to help get conservation practices on the ground. We've addressed resource concerns on more than 11,000 acres of tribal land, through EQIP, since 2009, and we recently re-enrolled more than 28,000 acres of forestland in CSP," said Michael Stinebrink, District Conservationist, Rhinelander Service Center. The most recent project partnership between the Tribe and NRCS includes the renovation of five aquaculture ponds through EQIP.

After 30 years, the original fish pond liners had fallen into disrepair and the harvest of fish was labor intensive. Since reconstruction, the facility has gone from 13 small ponds, having 5.4 acres of

usable rearing space, to 6 large ponds with over 7 acres of surface area. Two newly-constructed, centrally located, fish gathering structures, known as kettles, save the hatchery staff the labor of harvesting each pond individually and reduce stress and mortality on the fish, during harvest. NRCS provided technical and financial assistance to redesign the ponds and implement the renovations, including a new network of water supply and aeration lines and a sediment tank treating the water before entering an adjacent wetland. "This project is taking out old ponds and putting in new ones that are more state of the art, giving more flexibility and ability to harvest the fish that are being raised for stocking, and getting them up to larger sizes and numbers," said Wawronowicz. "Before, the Tribe was rearing 2-4 inch fingerlings in the small ponds, and now they can raise 6-8 inch fish for better survivability in the wild," said Tom Melnarik, Soil Conservation Technician, and designer of the new aquaculture pond site layout.

The Tribe wants to provide a sustainable supply of walleye for tribal and non-tribal fishing in reservation waters. "Through all the successful projects, including the renovation of aquaculture ponds, this partnership has been a win-win for the agency and the Tribe," said Chris Borden, NRCS Soil Conservationist and Tribal Liaison.

In spring, fish spawn and Tribal spawning crews collect and fertilize eggs. Most fish are hatched by early June when the aquaculture ponds are stocked with the walleye fry. Walleye fry feed on zooplankton until approximately 6-8 weeks old. Their diet then changes to aquatic insects and other fish species. Fish are raised from the size of a mosquito in spring to 6-8 inches in fall and are then released into reservation waters. The new aquaculture ponds will help the Tribe to restock over 200,000 fish per year in area lakes and other waterways. "We wouldn't have been able to get this project done without the technical support, financial assistance, and partnership of the USDA-NRCS," said Wawronowicz. "This pond project was needed, and working with NRCS has been a great experience."

Lac du Flambeau Tribe aquaculture pond site during construction.



NRCS employees (Left to Right) Chris Borden, Tom Melnarik, and Celie Borndal survey the pond site.



Want to learn more about the Conservation Stewardship Program?

nrcs.usda.gov/farmbill

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Natural Resources Conservation Service

