Peach Lake
Ogemaw County, T22N, R02E
Rifle River watershed; last surveyed in 2020

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Environment

Peach Lake is a 208-acre natural lake located approximately four miles northeast of the city of West Branch in Ogemaw County (Figure 1). Peach Lake is unique because it has extensive marsh habitat around parts of the lake, but then reaches a maximum depth of 74 feet. Approximately 52 percent of the lake (by surface area) is greater than 15 feet deep. The southern and eastern shorelines of the lake have steep drop-offs, but the northern and western shorelines have more gradual drop-offs with larger shoal areas. Mixed bottom sediment types are found in Peach Lake with sand dominating the near shore areas, pockets of marl in the marshy areas, a mixture of marl and pulpy peat in offshore areas, and pulpy peat in the deepest pockets of the lake. Peach Lake is a very clear lake that typically stratifies in the summer and winter months. Aquatic vegetation is present in the lake and, recently, algal blooms have been regular in late spring to early summer. Historically, aquatic vegetation in Peach Lake has not been managed through chemical or mechanical treatments, leaving substantial natural habitat for aquatic organisms including fish. Submerged coarse woody debris is present along undeveloped areas of shoreline. Peach Lake has four unnamed inlets and one outlet, Peach Lake Creek. Peach Lake Creek provides direct connection between the West Branch Rifle River, a designated trout stream, and Peach Lake.

The landscape of the catchment area (land area that drains to the lake) around Peach Lake is dominated by agricultural land use practices including row crop farming and livestock farming. In addition to the agricultural practices, there is also a mixture of forested areas, wetlands, grasslands, and a small amount of urban development-primarily around the city of West Branch. The surficial geology of the area is entirely moraine with most being fine textured although some medium textured pockets exist. The sediment of the surrounding area has much more sand than clay because of these geological deposits. Nearly 50 percent of the shoreline of Peach Lake remains natural with flooded marsh wetland areas. The remaining 50 percent of the shoreline is urbanized with residential property development. This developed area is concentrated on the eastern shoreline of Peach Lake.

A Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) boat launch access site is located on the east side of Peach Lake off Edwards Street. The boat launch has a hard-surfaced ramp and parking for 15 vehicles with trailers. In addition, a fishing pier is located at the launch site that provides shoreline angling opportunities. Due to the proximity of Peach Lake to the city of West Branch, the lake receives heavy recreational use by anglers and boaters during all seasons.

Limnological sampling was completed on Peach Lake on 21 August 2019. A lake profile reading was completed near the deepest area of the lake in 54 feet of water. Temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, and specific conductance observations were recorded from the surface to the bottom in 2 feet intervals. Additionally, the secchi depth was also recorded at a depth of 8.1 feet. The epilimnion was from the surface to 14 feet. Water temperatures varied from 76.2 F to 72.4 F in the epilimnion with dissolved

oxygen varying from 9.24 parts per million (ppm) to 1.86 ppm. The thermocline was at 16 feet with a water temperature of 67.2 F and a dissolved oxygen reading of 0.59 ppm. From 16 feet to the bottom, the oxygen levels were below 0.59 ppm, a threshold that is unoccupiable for fish. (Figure 3). pH levels varied from 8.51 near the surface to 6.79 at the bottom. Specific conductance (measured in mS/cm) varied from 0.3690 at the surface to 0.4710 at the bottom. Compared to the 2004 limnological sampling on Peach Lake, the thermocline was 5 to 9 feet shallower. This is significant because low oxygen concentrations below the thermocline make this portion of the water column uninhabitable by most fishes. Therefore, reduced epilimnion depth in 2019 reduced available habitats for fishes in Peach Lake.

Additional water chemistry values were also measured during the 2019 survey include: total alkalinity (96 mg/L), Chlorophyll a (0.00146 µg/L), Ammonia (0.11 mg/L), and total Phosphorus (0.0147 mg/L). These values were similar to past surveys and indicate that Peach Lake is a mesotrophic lake or better described as a hardwater lake with moderate levels of productivity.

History

Peach Lake has a history of stocking dating back to the 1930s (Table 1). The first recorded stocking of Peach Lake occurred in 1937 when the Michigan Department of Conservation (MDOC; the predecessor to the MDNR) stocked Walleye into Peach Lake. Walleye were stocked annually from 1937-1940 by the MDOC. These initial stockings were successful and produced an abundant Walleye fishery in Peach Lake including a self-sustaining fishery into the early to mid-1970s. Surveys in the 1970s indicated that the level of Walleye natural reproduction in Peach Lake was diminishing and fingerling Walleye were stocked in 1979. In addition, Tiger Muskellunge (Northern Pike and Muskellunge hybrid) were also stocked in 1979 to increase the predator abundance in the lake.

The 1979 stocking of Walleye was considered unsuccessful and poor survival of stocked Walleye was linked to predation by an abundant and stunted Yellow Perch population. To reduce the high abundance of small Yellow Perch, the MDNR began manually removing overabundant fish species in 1982. Fish species that were removed included small Yellow Perch, Rock Bass, Bullhead species, Common Carp, and Sucker species. These removal efforts occurred annually from 1982-1986. In 1985, Walleye stocking was reinitiated in Peach Lake and has continued to date (Table 1).

Peach Lake has been surveyed numerous times beginning in 1938. The initial survey used seines and collected a variety of species including: Yellow Perch, Longear Sunfish, Pumpkinseed, Rock Bass, Central Mudminnow, Bluntnose Minnow, Walleye, Northern Pike, and others. In 1947, a combination survey using fyke nets, gill nets, and hook-and-line angling was completed. Similar species were recorded with the addition of Black Crappie and Largemouth Bass. A seining survey in 1960 found similar species as previous surveys; additional species including Smallmouth Bass, White Sucker, Green Sunfish, Common Carp, and Common Shiner were documented. A lack of predators in Peach Lake was noted and the possibility of a Northern Pike marsh was explored, but never carried out. In the early to mid-1970s, angler reports of poor fishing prompted two surveys on Peach Lake. The first, in 1976, used gill nets and documented similar species, but an increase in rough fish. In 1978, an electrofishing survey, was completed and documented high numbers of small panfish and high numbers of rough fish in Peach Lake.

Following the rough fish and small panfish removals in the 1980s, gamefish growth rates increased, and on average Walleye were growing nearly three inches faster than statewide averages across all age classes. In 1992, a targeted survey was completed to assess the Walleye stocking efforts and the Walleye fishery. The survey utilized small-mesh fyke nets, large-mesh fyke nets, and experimental gill nets set during the spring when water temperatures were near 45 F. Ninety-one Walleye were captured and varied in length from 12.0 to 27.0 inches with a mean length of 16.9 inches. Eight different year-classes of Walleye were captured during the survey. The mean growth index indicated that Walleye were growing faster compared to statewide averages and that stocking appeared to be successful with some natural reproduction as well. Adequate numbers of Northern Pike and Yellow Perch were also sampled to estimate age and perform growth analysis. Both species had mean growth indices similar to statewide averages.

In the spring of 1994, an intensive survey to estimate the Walleye population of Peach Lake was completed. Fourteen large-mesh fyke nets were set for four nights and then a one-night electrofishing survey was completed following the netting. All captured Walleye were marked with fin clips to conduct a mark-recapture population estimate. In total, 529 Walleye were captured during the fyke netting portion of the survey. Walleye varied in length from 11.0 to 30.0 inches with a mean length of 17.3 inches. The Bailey method of the mark-recapture population estimator indicated that the population of Walleye in Peach Lake was approximately seven Walleye per acre. This population estimate suggested that a dense Walleye population was present within the lake relative to other lakes across Michigan. Large lakes program, a statewide survey program, surveyed 23 large lakes across Michigan from 2000-2010. As part of the survey methods, Walleye population estimates were calculated. The mean number of Walleye per acre for lake surveyed in the large lakes program was three adult Walleye per acre and only three lakes had greater than seven adult Walleye per acre (Hanchin 2017). The 1994 Walleye population estimate on Peach Lake indicated a very high Walleye population especially for a small inland lake compared to large, destination Walleye lakes across the state. In the fall of 1994, a fall electrofishing survey was completed on Peach Lake. Walleye were again the target species, specifically age-0 and age-1 fish to evaluate survival and recruitment. Seventy-one Walleye were observed, but only eight Walleye were netted as the rest were much larger than age-0 or age-1 fish. Similar fall electrofishing surveys were completed in 1997, 1998, 2000, and 2003. In 1997, 146 Walleye were captured with some observations of natural reproduction and good survival of stocked fish. The 1998 fall electrofishing survey captured 136 Walleye, again, suggesting good survival of stocked fish and some level of natural reproduction. During the 2000 survey, only age-0 Walleye were netted, 44 of these fish were captured. In 2003, 105 age-0 Walleye and 14 adult Walleye were captured during the fall electrofishing survey.

A comprehensive survey was completed on Peach Lake in 2004. This survey was the beginning of the Status and Trends Program (STP) of MDNR. This survey utilized a variety of gears to assess the entire fish community. Gear included large-mesh fyke nets, inland gill nets, trap nets, minnow seines, and boat electrofishing at night. A total of 1,698 fish were captured, represented by 19 species. Bluntnose Minnow were the most abundant fish species captured with 353 individuals comprising 20.8 percent of the total catch by number. Rock Bass were the most abundant gamefish with 341 individuals captured comprising 20.1 percent of the total catch. Other gamefish captured included: Bluegill, Green Sunfish, Largemouth Bass, Northern Pike, Pumpkinseed, Walleye, and Yellow Perch. Bluegill, Walleye, and Yellow Perch were all growing similar to statewide averages. Largemouth Bass and Northern Pike

were growing faster than statewide averages. The Walleye population appeared to be reduced, but the timing of the survey, especially differences in water temperature, was most likely the reason for such a difference from 2003 to 2004. The large decrease in mean growth index from 1994 to 2004 was not surprising given the high density of Walleye observed during the 1994 survey.

In the fall of 2016, a one-night boat electrofishing survey was completed specifically targeting Walleye. Twenty Walleye were captured and varied in length from 5.7 inches to 24.6 inches with an average length of 14.6 inches. Six year-classes (ages: 0, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11) were present and indicated some survival from the spring 2016 stocking event. There were not enough Walleye captured to estimate a mean growth index; however, fish appeared to be growing similarly to statewide averages.

In summary, Peach Lake has historically been intensively managed by the MDOC and then the MDNR. The lake was a destination Walleye fishery for many decades but suffered poor survival of stocked small fingerling Walleye. Stocking of fingerling Walleye has been maintained and will likely continue given historical success, recent surveys, and angler reports of decent Walleye catch rates.

Current Status

The most recent comprehensive fisheries community survey of Peach Lake was completed in 2019. This survey was split into two portions: an early spring netting survey targeting Walleye and Northern Pike and an early summer survey targeting the wider fish community. For the first portion of the survey, eight large-mesh fyke nets were deployed around the shoreline of Peach Lake for two consecutive nights. The early summer survey utilized standard protocols as part of the Status and Trends Program (STP) of MDNR. The STP employs a variety of gear including large-mesh fyke nets, small-mesh fyke nets, experimental gill nets, seines, and nighttime boat electrofishing to assess the entire fish community of lakes across the state. The STP follows protocols to make statewide comparisons (Wehrly et al. 2015). All fish captured were measured (total length [TL] to 1-inch bin). Fish weights were calculated from length-weight regression relationships complied by Schneider et al. (2000b). For game species, an aging structure was removed for up to 10 individual fish per inch bin, and age analysis was completed. Mean growth indices were calculated for species with at least five individual fish aged (Schneider et al. 2000a). Mean growth indices between -1.0 and 1.0 indicate similar growth rates compared to statewide averages. Mean growth indices less than -1.0 or above 1.0 are considered below or above statewide averages, respectively.

Analysis and Discussion

Eight fyke-nets were set on 22 April 2019 at a water temperature of 51 F (Figure 2). The nets were checked on 23 and 24 April and removed from Peach Lake on 24 April 2019. The spring targeted survey for Walleye and Northern Pike captured a total of 676 fish representing 12 fish species (Table 2). Ninety-three Walleye were captured over the two nights of fyke-netting. All Walleye that were captured were legal for harvest (15 inches or longer) with TL varying from 15.6 inches to 31.1 inches and mean length was 21.6 inches. Six age-classes of Walleye were present in Peach Lake and on average Walleye were growing 1.1 inches faster in Peach Lake compared to statewide averages (Table 3). As previously documented, natural reproduction of Walleye appeared to be present in Peach Lake, as age data from 2019 did not directly correspond to years that Walleye were stocked. Fifty-three Northern Pike were captured during the spring survey. Northern Pike varied in length from 12.0 inches

to 35.0 inches with an average length of 25.2 inches and 49 percent of Northern Pike captured were legal for harvest, 24 inches or longer. Seven age-classes of Northern Pike were present in Peach Lake and on average Northern Pike were growing 1.1 inches faster compared to statewide growth averages (Table 3).

In addition to Northern Pike and Walleye, the spring fyke-netting survey also captured Largemouth Bass and numerous panfish species. Forty-one Largemouth Bass were captured and TL varied 3.0 to 20.0 inches with a mean TL of 16.2 inches. Nearly all (95%) of the Largemouth Bass captured were legal for harvest, 14 inches or longer. Additionally, Black Crappie, Bluegill, Pumpkinseed, Rock Bass, and Yellow Perch were all captured in the fyke netting survey.

The STP survey was completed from 28 May 2019 to 31 May 2019. A variety of gear was used including: three large mesh fyke nets, two trap nets, two small mesh fyke nets, two experimental gill nets, two beach seine hauls, and three 10-minute boom electrofishing stations (Figure 1). In total, 2,420 fish were captured representing 18 species (Table 4). Bluntnose Minnow were the most abundant species present representing 40 percent of the total catch by number.

Bluegill were the second most abundant fish species with 642 captured representing 26.5 percent of the total catch by number. Bluegill varied in TL from 1.7 inches to 9.6 inches with an average TL of 4.2 inches. Five age classes of Bluegill were captured during the 2019 survey and the mean growth index was +0.1 indicating similar growth compared to statewide averages. The Schneider Index, an index to describe the quality of a Bluegill population within a lake, was calculated for large-mesh fyke nets and trap nets (Schneider 1990). A score of 1.25 represents a very poor ranking of the Bluegill population in Peach Lake. The last STP survey prior to the 2019 survey was conducted in 2004 and the Schneider Index for large-mesh fyke nets and trap nets was 3.50 representing an acceptable/satisfactory ranking. It should be noted that both surveys had low sample sizes (<200 Bluegill) so these indices may not be representative of the entire Bluegill population in Peach Lake.

No other fish species represented greater than 10 percent of the total catch by number. Yellow Perch were the third most abundant fish species with 190 captured (7.9 percent of total catch). Yellow Perch ranged in TL from 3.4 to 8.2 inches and represented four age-classes (ages 1-4). Compared to statewide averages, Yellow Perch were growing similar across all age classes. All, but two individuals, were less than eight inches TL making the fishery primarily catch-and-release based on the small size structure of the population. Other sunfish species that were captured included 120 Pumpkinseed, 90 Rock Bass, 20 Green Sunfish, and 16 Black Crappie. Age and growth analysis was completed on Pumpkinseed and ages one through five were present in Peach Lake. On average, Pumpkinseed were growing similar to statewide averages. Pumpkinseed varied in TL from 2.5 to 8.9 inches with a mean TL of 4.9 inches. There were not enough fish captured of the remaining species to complete age and growth analysis. Fourteen of the 16 Black Crappie captured were nine inches TL or longer, whereas all Green Sunfish were less than five inches TL. Rock Bass in Peach Lake were rather large ranging from 4.0 to 11.9 inches with most fish at least 8.0 inches TL.

Other gamefish captured included Largemouth Bass, Northern Pike, and Walleye. Twenty-six Largemouth Bass were captured and ranged in TL from 3.2 to 19.6 inches with an mean TL of 16.3 inches. Eight age-classes of Largemouth Bass were captured in Peach Lake (ages: 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,

11). Compared to statewide averages, Largemouth Bass in Peach Lake were growing 2.7 inches faster. Twenty-three of the Largemouth Bass captured were legal for harvest (14 inches). The number of Largemouth Bass captured was lower than expected based on previous surveys. The 2004 STP survey captured 92 Largemouth Bass which represented ten age-classes. Most noticeable was the 2004 survey captured 38 Largemouth Bass that were age two or age three. Similar to the 2019 survey, Largemouth Bass were growing faster compared to statewide averages in 2004.

Thirteen Northern Pike and 39 Walleye were captured during the 2019 STP survey. The Northern Pike ranged in TL from 13.0 to 34.0 inches. Surprisingly, 28 of the 39 Walleye captured were age one. These fish may be a result of the 2018 stocking event by the MDNR; however, the Walleye were not marked when stocked so they could be a mix of stocked fish and naturally reproduced fish. The 11 other Walleye captured during the 2019 STP survey were all 20 inches in TL or greater. Similar to the spring 2019 survey, Walleye captured during the 2019 STP survey were growing 1.9 inches faster than the statewide average.

Other fish species captured during the 2019 STP survey included: Banded Killifish, Black Bullhead, Brown Bullhead, Common Carp, Fathead Minnow, Iowa Darter, White Sucker, and Yellow Bullhead. Most of these species are small, forage fish that are not typically targeted by anglers. The bullhead species and carp are often considered rough fish or undesirable. The combined sum of these species was 206 and comprised approximately 8.5 percent of the total catch by number; however, due to the large size of many of these fish they represented 43.2 percent of the total catch by weight. Yellow Bullhead encompassed the largest catch of the four species with 132 individuals. The abundance of these undesirable fish is not new. The 2004 STP survey collectively captured 356 individuals that represented 42.3 percent of the overall catch by weight.

The most recent survey completed on Peach Lake was on 29 September 2020. This survey was a one-night boat electrofishing survey that targeted Walleye and Northern Pike secondarily. The water temperature was 63 F. The entire shoreline (~3.0 miles) of Peach Lake was shocked with AC power set with a duty cycle of 40, pulse rate of 60, and seven amps. All Walleye and Northern Pike were netted, measured to TL, and a dorsal ray was removed for age and growth analysis. Catch-per-unit effort (CPUE) was described as the number of fish captured over an hour of electrofishing for Walleye, the primary target species.

A total of 4 Northern Pike ranged in TL from 16.4 to 21.5 inches and 18 Walleye ranged in TL from 13.1 to 24.7 inches with a mean length of 16.5 inches were captured. The CPUE for Walleye was 11.4 Walleye/hour. The Northern Pike included three age-1 fish and one age-2 fish. The Walleye captured were dominated by age-2 fish with 15 individuals. This supports the 2019 STP survey where a large number of age-1 Walleye were captured. These fish could be a result of the 2018 MDNR stocking or natural reproduction or a mixture of both. The other two fish were estimated as age eight and age 12, respectively. Similar to other surveys compared to statewide averages, Walleye captured during this survey were growing 2.3 inches faster than the statewide average.

Management Direction

The Walleye fishery at Peach Lake continues to be the major draw for anglers. Alternate year stocking of spring fingerling Walleye should continue in Peach Lake, but rates of natural reproduction should

continue to be evaluated to reduce the chance of overstocking. Angler accounts are important for Peach Lake as budgetary constraints will reduce survey frequency thus angler accounts will help managers keep a pulse on the Walleye population in the lake.

The population of undesirable fish species, Common Carp and Bullhead species, should continue to be monitored. Additionally, bow-fishing anglers should consider Peach Lake as a challenge as most of these fish are larger Bullhead. Managers should promote the opportunity for these non-traditional anglers to target these species while also potentially improving the fishery for traditional hook-and-line anglers.

The undeveloped shorelines of Peach Lake should be protected if possible. These areas provide critical spawning and rearing habitat for nearly all fish species in the lake. The undeveloped areas also hold the only areas on the lake that have large woody debris in the water, which provide additional habitat for fish. The noticeable lack of chemical treatments on Peach Lake should continue. The aquatic vegetation present in the lake is predominately native and the lack of treatments most likely improves the habitat diversity within Peach Lake. The lake association and lake residents should be commended for their efforts to manage the aquatic plants without using herbicides.

One point of concern from recent surveys was the shallower depth of the thermocline in Peach Lake. The lack of available habitat for fish in the lake could potentially reduce growth rates and limit population expansion. Algal blooms also appear to be increasing. The root of this problem is unknown but may be linked to the increase in nutrient loading resulting from diffuse catchment area runoff. Watershed partners, riparian owners, and others should consider more natural practices to reduce the non-point source Phosphorus and Nitrogen nutrient loading which may runoff from the hard or impervious surfaces in the catchment.

References

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Tables

Table 1. Fish stocked in Peach Lake by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources from 1979-2020.

Year	Species	Mean total length (in)	Number
1979	Walleye	N/A	24,218
1979	Yellow Perch	N/A	2,258
1985	Walleye	0.98	17,306
1988	Walleye	1.81	10,000
1990	Walleye	2.24	12,906
1995	Walleye	2.13	19,572
1998	Walleye	1.77	10,623
2000	Walleye	1.57	12,309
2003	Walleye	1.3	19,374
2006	Walleye	1.6	12,281
2009	Walleye	1.58	13,985
2012	Walleye	1.7	12,150
2014	Walleye	2.09	11,217
2016	Walleye	2.04	14,405
2018	Walleye	1.85	24,148

Table 2. Fish species captured during the spring fyke netting survey on Peach Lake 22 April 2019 – 24 April 2019.

Species	Number	Percent by number	Weight (lb)	Percent by weight	Total length range (in)	Mean total length (in)
Black Crappie	23	3.4	19.5	2.2	3.0-14.9	10.7
Bluegill	46	6.8	4.0	0.4	3.0-9.9	5.2
Brown Bullhead	105	15.5	100.4	11.1	6.0-14.9	12.4
Common Carp	3	0.4	9.6	1.1	6.0-25.9	15.8
Golden Shiner	1	0.1	0.1	<0.1	6.0-6.9	6.5
Largemouth Bass	41	6.1	97.3	10.8	3.0-20.9	16.2
Northern Pike	53	7.8	213.9	23.7	12.0-35.9	25.9
Pumpkinseed	5	0.7	1.1	0.1	4.0-7.9	6.0
Rock Bass	29	4.3	7.0	0.8	3.0-9.9	6.0
Walleye	93	13.8	322.6	35.7	15.0-31.9	21.9
Yellow Perch	116	17.2	16.4	1.8	4.0-8.9	6.9
Yellow Bullhead	161	23.8	112.1	12.4	6.0-14.9	11.2

Table 3. Age and growth analysis of Northern Pike and Walleye captured during the spring fyke netting survey on Peach Lake 22 April 2019 – 24 April 2019.

Species	Age	Number aged	TL range (in)	State mean TL (in)	Mean TL (in)	Mean growth index
Northern Pike	1	1	12.0	11.7	12.0	+1.1
	2	1	21.0	17.7	21.0	
	3	14	20.2-23.7	20.8	21.7	
	4	9	20.3-29.5	23.4	23.8	
	5	10	21.3-30.0	25.5	25.5	
	6	13	23.6-35.0	27.3	29.4	
	8	3	29.7-34.3	31.2	32.3	
Species	Age	Number aged	TL range (in)	State mean TL (in)	Mean TL (in)	Mean growth index
Walleye	3	8	15.6-19.6	13.9	17.1	+1.1
	5	3	18.1-20.4	17.6	19	
	7	40	19.5-25.4	20.6	21.5	
	10	30	20.3-28.8	23.1	22.5	
	13	10	21.3-23.5	N/A	22.7	
	16	1	31.1	N/A	31.1	

Table 4. Fish species captured during the summer STP survey on Peach Lake 28-31 May 2019.

Species	Number	Percent by number	Weight (lb)	Percent by weight	Total length range (in)	Mean total length (in)
Banded Killifish	48	2.0	0.3	0.1	1.0-3.9	2.5
Black Bullhead	3	0.1	3.9	0.8	13.0-14.9	14.2
Black Crappie	16	0.7	18.2	3.8	4.0-14.9	11.2
Bluegill	642	26.5	23.3	4.8	0.1-9.9	4.4
Bluntnose Minnow	971	40.1	7.0	1.4	1.0-4.9	2.6
Brown Bullhead	65	2.7	66.9	13.9	3.0-15.9	12.4
Common Carp	6	0.2	42.2	8.8	13.0-28.9	24
Fathead Minnow	1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	3.0-3.9	3.5
Green Sunfish	20	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.0-4.9	3.6
Iowa Darter	35	1.4	0.1	<0.1	0.1-2.9	1.7
Largemouth Bass	26	1.1	58.7	12.2	3.0-19.9	16.3
Northern Pike	13	0.5	52.3	10.9	13.0-34.9	25.1
Pumpkinseed	120	5.0	11.9	2.5	2.0-8.9	4.9
Rock Bass	90	3.7	29.5	6.1	4.0-11.9	6.9
Walleye	39	1.6	59.3	12.3	5.0-28.9	19.1
White Sucker	3	0.1	3.5	0.7	12.0-16.9	14.8
Yellow Bullhead	132	5.5	94.8	19.7	6.0-14.9	11.1
Yellow Perch	190	7.9	8.5	1.8	2.0-8.9	5.2

Figures

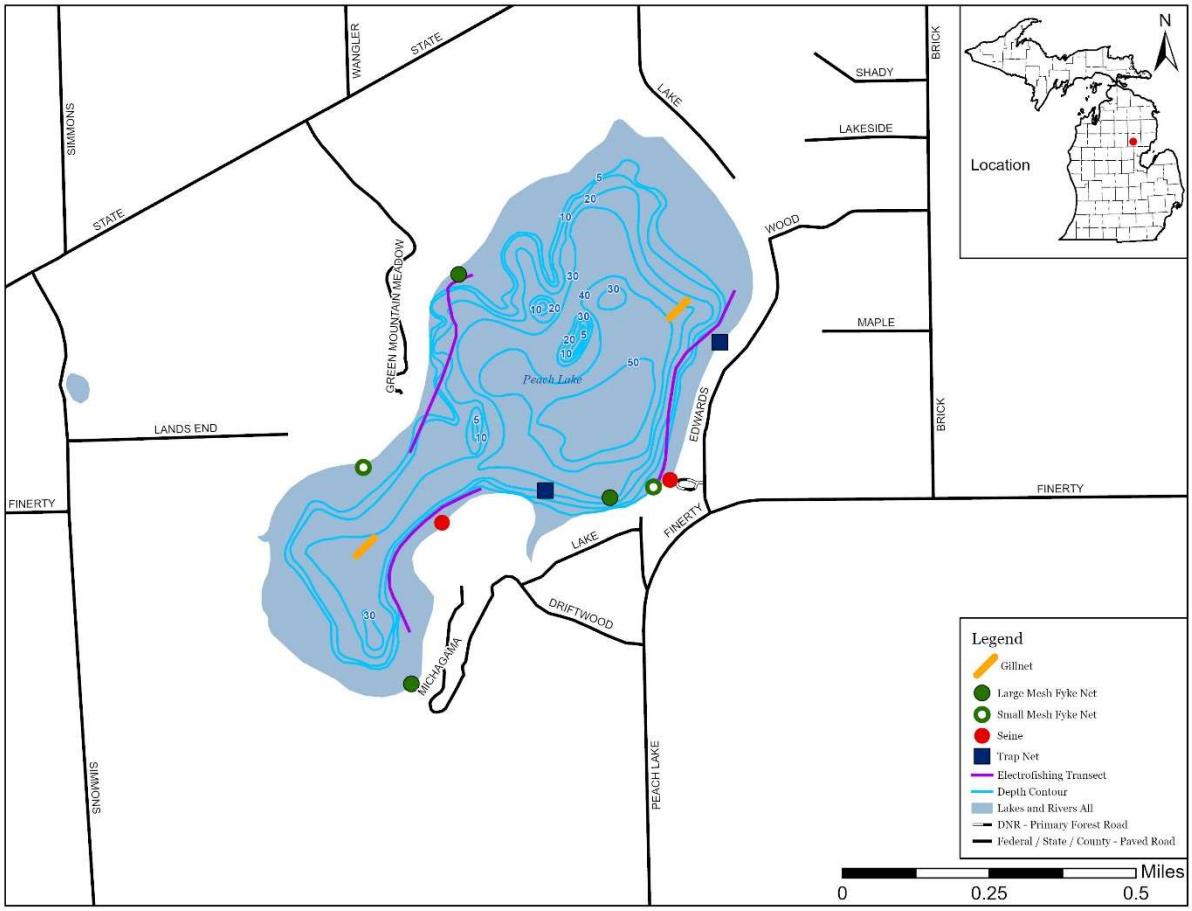

Figure 1. Map of Peach Lake and corresponding symbols representing the different types of fisheries gear used during the 2019 Status and Trends Survey on Peach Lake, Ogemaw County.

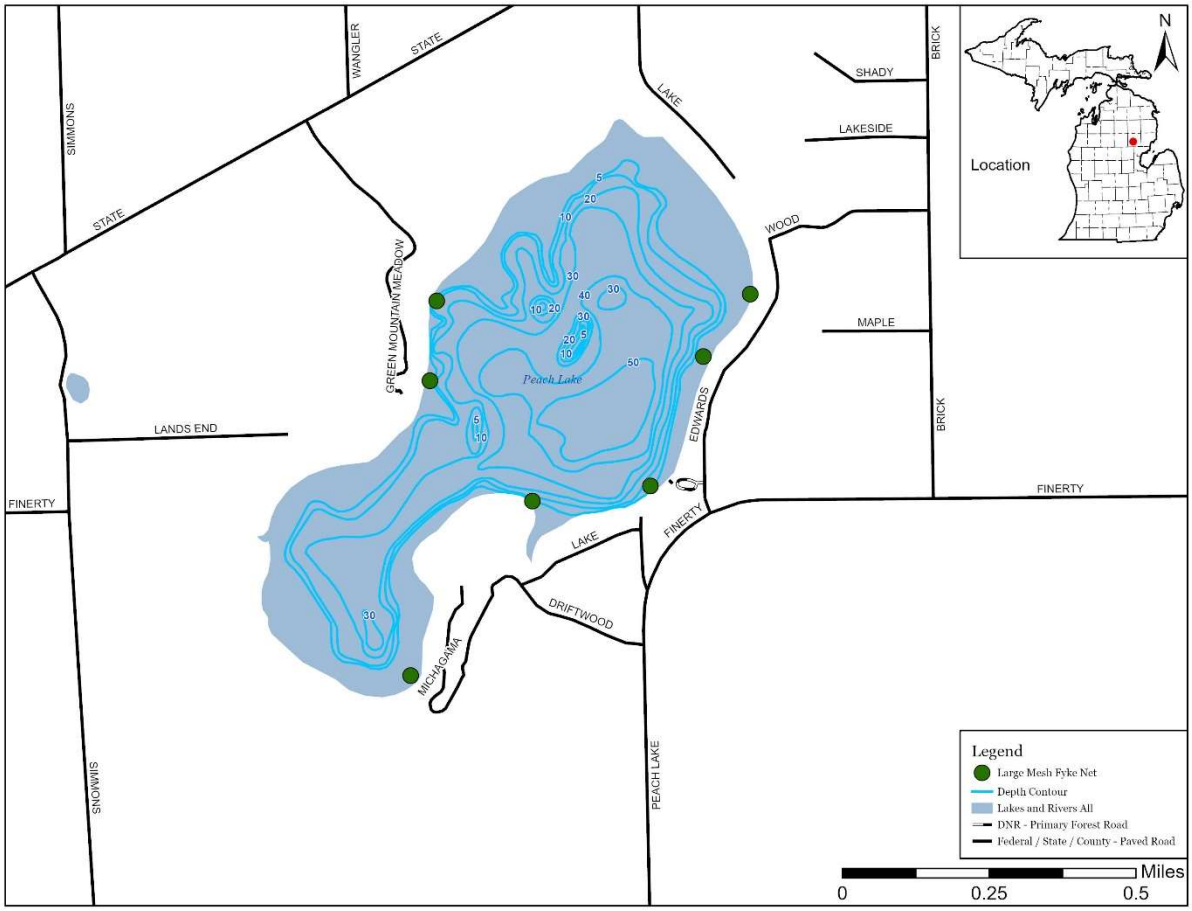

Figure 2. Map of Peach Lake, Ogemaw County with the green circles indicating locations of large mesh fyke nets during the 2019 spring survey.

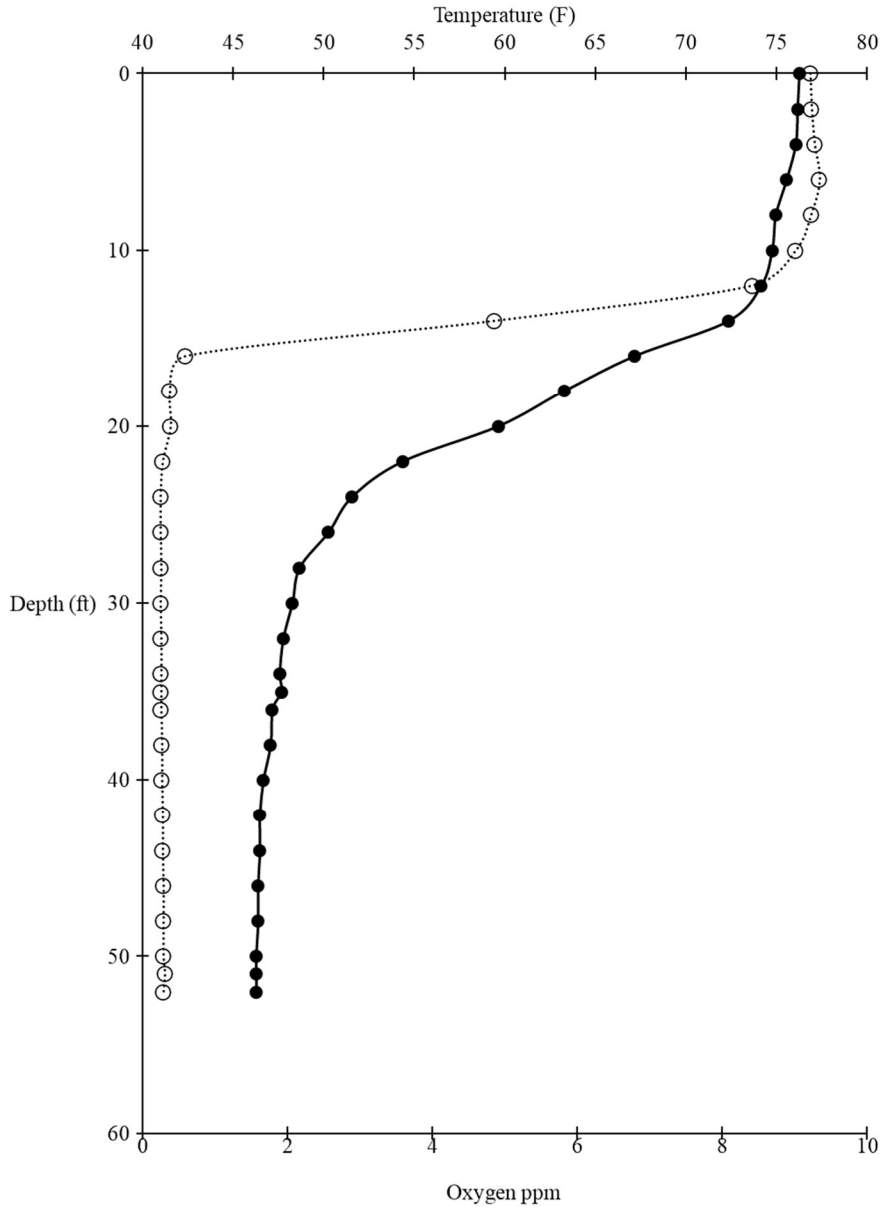

Figure 3. Temperature and dissolved oxygen measurements taken in two-foot increments from the surface to the bottom of Peach Lake on 21 August 2019. Temperature (F) is the solid black line with the black circles identifying measured data points. Dissolved oxygen in parts per million (ppm) is the dotted line with the open circles identifying measured data points.