

Directions

The Chippewa Flowage is located in central Sawyer County in northwestern Wisconsin.

Access from the south is via either State Highway 27 & 70 to County Highway CC or from the north via County Highway B and CC.

Access points are located off County Highway CC in the central portion of the property, County Highway B on the north or via County Highway G to Dam Road on the southeast side.

The property office is located on Highway 27 at the DNR Service Center in Hayward.

Information

For additional information about the Chippewa Flowage, contact:

DNR Service Center
10220 State Rd 27
Hayward, WI 54843
(715) 634-7433

**Chequamegon/
Nicolet National Forest**
USDA Forest Service
10650 Nyman Ave
Hayward, WI 54843
(715) 634-4821

**Lac Courte Oreilles
Conservation Department**
13394 W. Trepania Rd.
Hayward, WI 54843
(715) 634-0102

Additional information about the Chippewa Flowage may be obtained by visiting the following websites:

<http://www.CFLA.us> or <http://www.Chippewaflowage.com>
<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Lands/chippewaflowage/>
<http://www.cfapoa.org>

Emergencies: Dial 911

Sawyer County Sheriff Department

Non-emergency number: (715) 634-5213

Wisconsin's Department of Natural Resources' Violation Hotline program provides Wisconsin citizens with the opportunity to confidentially report suspected wildlife, recreational, and environmental violations using a toll free number: 1-800-TIP-WDNR (1-800-847-9367)

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provides equal opportunity in its employment, programs, services, and functions under an Affirmative Action Plan. If you have any questions, please write to Equal Opportunity Office, Department of Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

This publication is available in alternative format (large print, Braille, audio tape, etc) upon request. Please call 608-267-7490 for more information.



There are two hiking trails located on Department of Natural Resources land. The Moss Creek Trail parking area is located between Moss Creek and Hay Creek on County Highway B. This two-mile trail meanders through old and new growth forest and is popular for hiking and hunting. The Mino-gitzhigad or "Good Day" Trail parking area is located east of the CC North Landing on County Highway CC. This 1.5-mile hiking/snowshoeing trail leads to shoreline overlook and also offers views of an inland pond. Hikers will have the opportunity to see the impacts of various forest management techniques along the trail, including harvesting, prescribed burns and old growth/non-harvested forest.

Trails

Driftwood provides valuable fish and wildlife habitat and adds to the unique character of the Flowage. Driftwood is water logged and does not burn well even if it appears dry on the outside. Generally, driftwood is water logged and does not burn well even if it appears dry on the outside. State law prohibits removal of driftwood from the property. We also ask that you not try to burn natural processes and from illegal harvest.

Driftwood

Firewood can harbor pests such as gypsy moths, emerald ash borer and oak wilt that threaten the local food businesses that sell bundled camper wood. For added assurance against introducing forest pests should consider purchasing firewood to bring to your campsite. There are several firewood racks for sale at the flowage. New regulations regarding the transport of firewood are aimed at stopping the spread of invasive species. New regulations regarding the transport of firewood are aimed at stopping the spread of invasive species. New regulations regarding the transport of firewood are aimed at stopping the spread of invasive species.

Fires and Firewood

- Do not transport any live fish away from a lake, river or stream unless they are fish purchased from a bait dealer and have not been exposed to water from that water body.
- Inspect your boat and trailer and remove all aquatic plants, animals and mud before leaving any lake, river or stream.
- Do not transport any live fish away from a lake, river or stream unless they are fish purchased from a bait dealer and have not been exposed to water from that water body.
- Do not release live bait including worms, minnows or crayfish into the environment.
- Drain all water from your boat including live wells, bilges and bait buckets before you leave any lake, river or stream.
- Equip your boat and equipment with hot and/or high-pressure water or dry you spray/rinse your boat and equipment for 5 days before going to another water body.

Exotic species are one of the biggest threats to our natural environment. You can help prevent introduction of invasives to the Flowage.

Aquatic Invasive Species

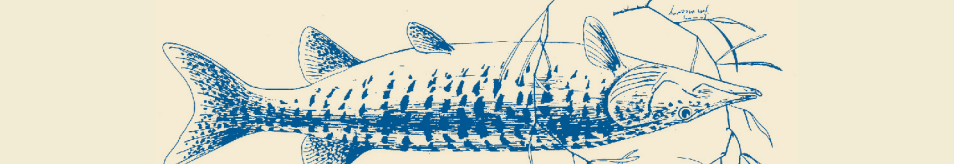
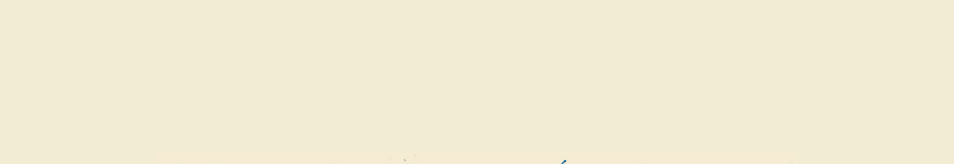
Protecting Your Flowage

Bequest snowmobile trail maps or ATV trail maps from the Hayward Lakes Visitor and Convention Bureau, P.O. Box 1055, Hayward, WI 54843. Phone: (715)634-4801 or (800)774-2992

There are a number of snowmobile trails on public and private lands near the Flowage, some trails cross the Flowage on the ice. Snowmobilers are allowed on public lands on designated trails only.

Snowmobiles and ATVs

The Chippewa Flowage



Boating

There are six boat access sites that provide public access to the Chippewa Flowage: CC South Landing (DNR) is the largest and offers the most amenities, including a large parking area and toilet facilities and is the only public landing that has drinking water available.

- Winter Dam Landing (DNR) offers a paved parking area and toilets. This ramp was extended in 2017 to accommodate boaters during periods of low water.
- CC North and Hay Creek Landings (both DNR) have large gravel parking areas and offer portable toilet facilities on a seasonal basis.
- Blueberry Flats Landing (Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe) is off County Highway CC across from the intersection with County Highway H. It is a primitive boat landing best suited for small boats.
- Chief Lake Landing (Town of Hayward) is at the end of Chief Lake Road off County NM.

The Chippewa Flowage has an abundance of sand and rock bars, stumps, floating bogs and floating driftwood, which makes for good fish and wildlife habitat but could damage boats. These floating driftwood, which makes for good fish and wildlife habitat but could damage boats. These floating driftwood, which makes for good fish and wildlife habitat but could damage boats. These floating driftwood, which makes for good fish and wildlife habitat but could damage boats. These floating driftwood, which makes for good fish and wildlife habitat but could damage boats. These floating driftwood, which makes for good fish and wildlife habitat but could damage boats.

Wildlife

The waters and surrounding lands of the Flowage provide abundant aquatic and terrestrial habitats. A diverse variety of northern forest and aquatic wildlife find food, nest and shelter along the many miles of undeveloped mainland and island shoreline. The state-owned lands on the Chippewa Flowage are open to hunting. Consult Wisconsin hunting regulations for season dates, times and bag limits.

The Flowage provides exceptional nesting habitat for eagles and common loons. Keep your distance from eagle nests and boat slowly around loon nests for large wakes can destroy them. There is a large great blue heron rookery on Banana Island. Keep your distance from May through July to prevent disturbance. Mallards, wood ducks and hooded mergansers are common. Ospreys are spotted occasionally. Large numbers of waterfowl use the Flowage during spring and fall migration. Over 130 species of birds have been observed on the Flowage or in the nearby forests. Deer coming down for a drink at the lake, others popping their heads out of water or a family of raccoons carrying along the shoreline are common sights. Occasionally black bears, fishers and wolves are reported.

Moss and the animals found on the Flowage can be observed at close range if they are approached slowly and quietly, especially with a boat. Be particularly careful not to disturb nesting birds or animals with small young.

Introduction

The Chippewa Flowage, a 15,300-acre impoundment, is located in central Sawyer County, 15 miles east of Hayward. First filled in 1924, the "Big Chip" was created as a means to augment downstream water flow for power generation and flood control. Dotted with approximately 200 undeveloped islands, it is Wisconsin's third-largest lake and boasts a highly irregular, wooded and generally undeveloped 233-mile shoreline. Although Xcel Energy still owns and maintains the dam that creates the Chippewa Flowage, the Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) Band of Lake Superior Chippewa operates an electrical power generation facility at the dam on the Chippewa River near Winter, Wisconsin

For decades, the Flowage has been highly regarded throughout the Midwest for its spectacular natural scenery and high-quality recreation, especially fishing. Historically, the Chippewa Flowage has been considered a premier muskellunge lake and earned the reputation as the waters that produced the world record musky. It also provides some of the finest walleye fishing in Wisconsin.

The Flowage offers a fishing experience generally found only on lakes farther north in Minnesota or Canada. Its seemingly endless maze of islands, points, bays, floating bogs and channels offers visitors numerous opportunities for exploration, discovery and a feeling of wildness within the northern forest landscape. Camping at one of the primitive island campsites is an opportunity not common in Wisconsin. Visitors rate the natural scenery, undeveloped "wild" character, "uncrowded" atmosphere and the fine fishing as the Flowage's outstanding attributes.

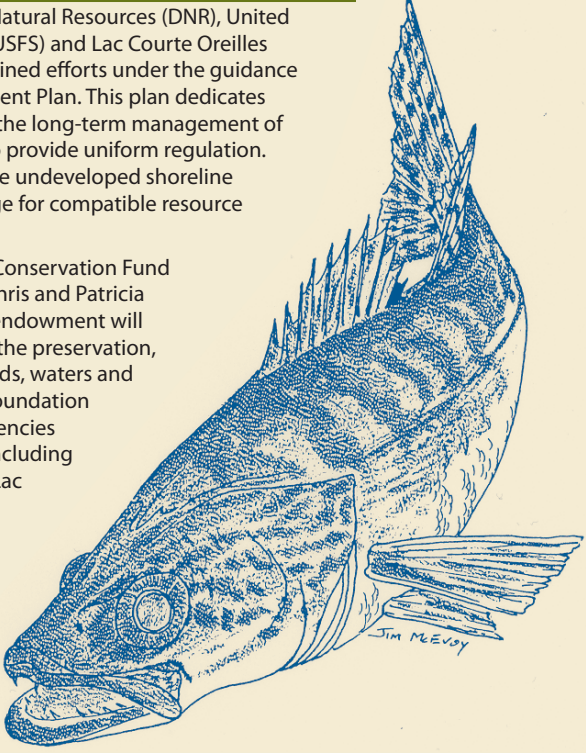
The local topography is a mosaic of rolling hills, valleys, streams and bogs that reflect the glacial origin of the landscape. The Flowage's shorelands are generally forested with a mixture of aspen, birch, pine, northern hardwoods and oak. Mature aspen forests predominate but in many places, longer-lived hardwoods and conifers are gradually replacing them. Almost all birds and animals that are indigenous to northern Wisconsin are found within the area and include bald eagle, osprey and loon. Wildlife viewing opportunities enhance the attractiveness of the Flowage to visitors.

Partners for the Future

In August of 2000, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USFS) and Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa (LCO) formally joined efforts under the guidance of the Chippewa Flowage Joint Agency Management Plan. This plan dedicates the cooperative efforts of these three partners to the long-term management of the Flowage to protect the natural features and to provide uniform regulation. The overall management goal is "to perpetuate the undeveloped shoreline character of the Chippewa Flowage and to manage for compatible resource opportunities."

In 2007, The Hughes Jeffords Chippewa Flowage Conservation Fund was created through a generous donation from Chris and Patricia Jeffords of Couderay, Wisconsin. This permanent endowment will help to provide a perpetual source of support for the preservation, protection and enhancement of the Flowage's lands, waters and wildlife. Administered by the Natural Resources Foundation of Wisconsin, the fund will support the various agencies charged with managing the Chippewa Flowage including the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe, and the U.S. Forest Service.

More information on the Natural Resources Foundation and the Hughes Jeffords Chippewa Flowage Conservation fund can be found at: www.wisconservation.org or by contacting the Natural Resources foundation at: Natural Resources Foundation of Wisconsin, P.O. Box 2317, Madison, WI 53701. Phone: (608) 264-4096.



The Fishery

The Chippewa Flowage is renowned not just for its scenic beauty but also as a world class fishery. With over 15,000 acres of water, hundreds of miles of shoreline and countless bays, islands, points and bars the "Chip" offers a musky fishing experience for anglers of any type. The flowage is world renowned as a musky fishery and still boasts the freshwater fishing Hall of Fame record for Louis Spray's 69-lb. fish caught in 1949. Musky remain an important part of the fishery and attract thousands of anglers each year to toss plugs or soak suckers in some of Louis' old haunts. Big fish can be found on the main lake bars, particularly on the east side.

Walleye are another angler favorite and a shore lunch staple. The east side of the flowage and Flowage tradition. Musky remain an important part of the fishery and attract thousands of anglers each year to toss plugs or soak suckers in some of Louis' old haunts. Big fish can be found on the main lake bars, particularly on the east side. Walleye are another angler favorite and a shore lunch staple. The east side of the flowage and Flowage tradition.

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Management

The islands and surrounding shorelands on the Flowage are owned by public, tribal and private landowners. Of the 233 miles of shoreline, the State owns about 50%; remaining land ownership is approximately 30% Tribal, 12% National Forest and 8% privately owned.

To protect the natural character of the lakeshore there are 100- and 200-foot wide shoreline protection zones on approximately half of the Flowage shorelands. Deed restrictions on these lands prevent changes within these zones, including cutting of native vegetation and placement of buildings and signs.

On the islands and mainland shoreline easily visible from the water, vegetation is managed for a natural-appearing landscape. Emphasis is placed on promoting long-lived tree species, big tree character and mature vegetative communities. Management also focuses on providing nesting and brood-rearing areas for endangered, threatened and sensitive species and includes suitable habitat for eagles, osprey, great blue herons and loons.

On backland areas not seen from the water, vegetation is managed for a mosaic of forest stands of different ages to provide a broad range of habitats for a variety of native wildlife and plant species.

Under the plan, protecting the natural aesthetics of the Flowage for the long term is the principal management goal. Under the continued good stewardship of the three partners, the Chippewa Flowage will remain a valuable resource for its visitors and inhabitants.

Visitors must do their part to protect the Flowage by complying with use regulations and by stridently protecting the natural lakeshores that draw people to the Flowage. Visitors also hold an obligation to understand the use regulations and identify whether the lands are publicly owned, tribal or private.

Public access and use regulations differ between DNR, LCO and USFS managed lands. Tribal lands, except for designated public campsites, are not open to the public.

LCO Campsites

Currently the Lac Courte Oreilles Conservation Department provides camping by reservation and reservation, this campsite is also open on a first-come, first-served basis. Currently the Lac Courte Oreilles Conservation Department provides camping by reservation and reservation, this campsite is also open on a first-come, first-served basis.

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DNR Campsites

Of the 18 total campsites on the Flowage, eleven are on Wisconsin DNR lands with the remainder on LCO tribal-owned islands. DNR campsites are accessible facilities and can be reserved by persons on LCO tribal-owned islands. DNR campsites are accessible facilities and can be reserved by persons on LCO tribal-owned islands. DNR campsites are accessible facilities and can be reserved by persons on LCO tribal-owned islands. DNR campsites are accessible facilities and can be reserved by persons on LCO tribal-owned islands.

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DNR Campsites

Map Locations and GPS Coordinates for Camping and Boat Landings

DNR Campsite	Section	TSP	Range	Quarter	Latitude (Degrees-Min-Sec)	Longitude (Degrees-Min-Sec)
Cedar Tops	22	40N	7W	NE SW	N45 56 03	W91 13 39
Crane Creek Island	16	40N	7W	NW SW	N45 56 47	W91 15 05
Darrow Island	11	40N	7W	SE NE	N45 57 49	W91 11 50
Dolly Island	11	40N	7W	SE SE	N45 57 27	W91 11 38
Eagles Nest Island	12	40N	7W	SW SE	N45 57 37	W91 10 53
Eagle Point	12	40N	7W	SE SE	N45 57 28	W91 10 38
Horseshoe Island	16	40N	7W	SW SW	N45 56 34	W91 15 10
Little Banana Island	27	40N	7W	NW NW	N45 55 31	W91 13 56
Pine North Island	28	40N	7W	NE NW	N45 55 38	W91 14 49
Pine West Island	28	40N	7W	NE NW	N45 55 35	W91 14 50
Turkey Vulture Island	26	40N	7W	NE NW	N45 55 38	W91 12 19

LCO Tribal Campsites	Section	TSP	Range	Quarter	Latitude (Degrees-Min-Sec)	Longitude (Degrees-Min-Sec)
Arrowhead Island	20	40N	6W	NW NW	N45 56 18	W91 09 07
Big Northern	25	40N	8W	NE SE	N45 55 00	W91 18 00
Campers Island	28	40N	6W	SW SW	N45 54 48	W91 07 46
Headflyer Island	28	40N	6W	NW SE	N45 55 00	W91 07 05
Love Tears	27	40N	6W	SW NW	N45 55 21	W91 06 26
Sister Island	20	40N	6W	NW SW	N45 55 59	W91 08 59
Wagon Wheel Island	32	40N	6W	NW SE	N45 54 12	W91 07 15

Boat Landings	Section	TSP	Range	Quarter	Latitude (Degrees-Min-Sec)	Longitude (Degrees-Min-Sec)
County Hwy CC North	15	40N	7W	NW NW	N45 57 07	W91 13 47
County Hwy CC South	26	40N	7W	NE NE	N45 55 30	W91 11 43
Hay Creek	1	40N	7W	NE NE	N45 58 52	W91 10 34
Winter Dam	2	39N	6W	NW SE	N45 53 22	W91 04 49

Island Campsites

- WI Dept Natural Resources
- Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe

Boat Landings

- WI Dept Natural Resources
- Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe
- Town of Hayward (No Parking Available)
- Potable Water Source (CC South Landing Only)
- CC North Fishing Pier

Public Land Management

- DNR Managed Land
- Federal Land
- Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation Boundary

Water Features

- Original Lakes and Channels
- Open Water

Hiking Trails

- Hiking Trail
- Trail Head

Roads

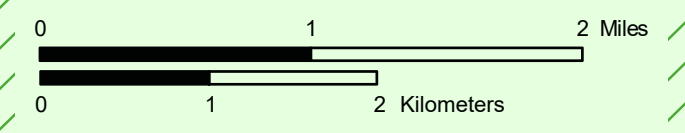
- County Road
- Town Road
- Secondary Road

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Bureau of Facilities and Lands
Map updated January 2021 acs

Miles to Hayward

- Minneapolis/St. Paul -- 140 mi.
- Madison -- 264 mi.
- Milwaukee -- 340 mi.
- Chicago -- 415 mi

NOTE: Shoreline and islands are subject to change due to fluctuating water level and floating bog mats.



Chippewa Flowage

