The Milwaukee Harbor supports a diverse ecosystem, with numerous fishing, boating, and other water activities. It is a center of shipping and commerce, and the Port of Milwaukee continues to perform invaluable services for the city. The harbor rougher rates fish species and by so nature, it is the best chapter in Chicago's history of water, health, and quality of life for residents throughout surrounding Wisconsin.

Most maps show Milwaukee Harbor as a continuous area of Great Lakes. Research funded by the Fund for Lake Michigan and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is completed at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. These maps show Milwaukee Harbor as separate sections, and some of the harbor's districts are not set, and conditions to and around the harbor will continue to change. The creation of these maps today is the map to use in the future to understand the wildlife and habitat of the Milwaukee Harbor, for data use, presentation, and to develop the continued development and revitalization of the City of Milwaukee.

A variety of methods were used to conduct targeted inventories of substrate, submerged vegetation, invertebrate forage, and fishes by containing a variety of small prey, such as invertebrates. The research conducted at UW-Milwaukee School of Freshwater Sciences identified six “Habitat Hotspots” in the Milwaukee Harbor. A number of species of fishes at desirable levels, regulatory natural resources research conducted at UW-Milwaukee School of Freshwater Sciences identified six “Habitat Hotspots” in the Milwaukee Harbor.

Lake Michigan is a managed ecosystem. To maintain some species of fishes at desirable levels, regulatory natural resources research conducted at UW-Milwaukee School of Freshwater Sciences identified six “Habitat Hotspots” in the Milwaukee Harbor. Although various structures under the water are shown on the map, such as the water column depicted in the bottom panel of the harbor. A number of species of fishes at desirable levels, regulatory natural resources research conducted at UW-Milwaukee School of Freshwater Sciences identified six “Habitat Hotspots” in the Milwaukee Harbor.

Many organisms found in the Milwaukee Harbor, its tributary rivers and Lake Michigan proper are not native to the Great Lakes. Some, like alewives, smelt, round gobies, or zebra and quagga mussels, arrived because of human carelessness or through the invertebrates. Lake Michigan is a managed ecosystem. To maintain some species of fishes at desirable levels, regulatory natural resources research conducted at UW-Milwaukee School of Freshwater Sciences identified six “Habitat Hotspots” in the Milwaukee Harbor.