

## II-1. NORTHERN COOK INLET CHINOOK SALMON ENHANCEMENT

Harvest opportunities for Chinook salmon on Southcentral Alaska's road system are limited and already at or near saturation. Many Northern Cook Inlet (NCI) streams have populations of wild Chinook salmon that are too small to sustain a recreational fishery, while others have been impacted by urbanization and only produce small numbers of fish. Increased fishing effort and reduced natural production during the late 1980's and early 1990's have led to restrictions on several popular NCI Chinook salmon fisheries resulting in decreased Chinook salmon fishing participation. The primary purpose of this program is to maintain or increase Chinook salmon fishing opportunities in NCI. Enhancement is a tool we can use to potentially create more angling opportunity. We are attempting to supplement Willow Creek's natural run of Chinook salmon with hatchery fish without significantly altering historical Chinook salmon age and sex compositions. Chinook salmon returns from smolt stocked into Eklutna Tailrace will help reduce impacts on the area's wild Chinook salmon populations.

Currently Chinook salmon fishing at Willow Creek is restricted to two 3-day weekends after the second Monday in June because the run cannot sustain daily exploitation. Chinook salmon smolt have been stocked in Willow Creek since 1983, and the hatchery contribution of the Willow Creek Chinook salmon harvest in 2005 was estimated at 50%. With this augmentation, the natural Chinook salmon production at Willow Creek is relatively stable and appears near maximum.

Currently, sport fishing for Chinook salmon in the Eklutna Tailrace is a popular recreational activity. This is a terminal fishery, and all returning Chinook salmon will be harvested. The Chinook salmon broodstock source for Eklutna Tailrace is Ship Creek origin. The first 106,991 Chinook salmon smolt were released at Eklutna Tailrace in May 2002. No hatchery broodstock will be developed for this project, as we will use fish from Ship Creek on an annual basis. Angler access to this area is fully developed, and ADF&G maintains the site. Additionally, ADF&G provides dumpster pick-up, a fish cleaning table, portable latrines, and contracts out for patrols and litter pick-up.

In 2006, the number of smolt released in Eklutna Tailrace was 213,250 and the number of smolt released into Deception Creek was 50,426. Stocking levels are scheduled at 100,000 to 150,000 smolt each for Eklutna Tailrace and Deception Creek.

### Objectives

#### Willow Creek:

1. Produce a return of an additional 2,000 adult Chinook salmon to Willow Creek, while assuring that about 1,750 Chinook salmon spawn naturally, as assessed by aerial survey.
2. Generate 10,000 angler-days of annual weekend and weekday fishing opportunity directed at stocked Chinook salmon in Willow Creek.

#### Eklutna Tailrace:

1. Produce a return of 4,000 adult Chinook salmon to Eklutna Tailrace.
2. Generate 10,000 angler-days annually of Chinook salmon sport fishing effort at Eklutna Tailrace where none previously existed.

### Actions

1. Annually stock 100,000 to 150,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt, of which 100% will be adipose fin-clipped and fitted with a coded wire tag, in Deception Creek (a tributary of Willow Creek).
2. Annually stock 100,000 to 150,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt in Eklutna Tailrace.

## II-1. NORTHERN COOK INLET CHINOOK SALMON (continued)

### Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated through the Statewide Harvest Survey for both Willow Creek and Eklutna Tailrace.
2. A weir at Deception Creek will be used to take eggs for future smolt releases (July 15 - August 15).
3. Ground and helicopter surveys will provide an index of natural spawning abundance in Willow Creek during peak spawning (July 15 - August 15). This will help determine if enough surplus fish are available to support egg-take goals. A carcass survey in Willow Creek and Deception Creek will provide age, sex and length composition.

*For Chinook Salmon stocking refer to Table II-KS1.*

## II-2. ANCHORAGE URBAN AREA CHINOOK SALMON ENHANCEMENT

The primary purpose of this program is to maintain or increase Chinook salmon sport fishing opportunities in Anchorage on a sustainable basis by supplementing Ship Creek's natural run with hatchery fish.

The NCI urban area extends from Ingram Creek in Turnagain Arm north to the Little Susitna River drainage. The 2005 Statewide Harvest Survey estimates of sport angler effort in the Anchorage and Knik Arm drainage areas totaled 216,804 angler-days (Jennings, et al. *In prep*). Although anglers have the opportunity to participate in salmon, trout, grayling, and char fisheries in this area of industrial and rural settings, Chinook salmon sport fishing opportunities are limited to a few streams and rivers. Present exploitation of these systems appears to be approaching maximum levels, and salmon abundance must be increased if participation is to be maintained or increased. During 2005 anglers fishing Ship Creek caught an estimated 7,578 king salmon, and harvested 4,081 of this fish. King salmon broodstock goals for Ship Creek were met for 2006.

### Objectives

Ship Creek:

1. Produce a return of 6,000-9,000 adult Chinook salmon to Ship Creek for sport fish catch and/or harvest, while assuring about 750 Chinook salmon are available at Ship Creek for natural spawning, fish viewing, and egg take needs.
2. Generate at least 50,000 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked Chinook and coho salmon in Ship Creek.

### Actions

1. Stock 315,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt annually in Ship Creek.

### Evaluations

1. Total sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest will be estimated through the Statewide Harvest Survey.
2. Escapement counts will be determined from a steam survey conducted between the Elmendorf dam and the Chugach Power Plant dam.

*For Chinook Salmon stocking refer to Table II-KS1.*

## II-3. KASILOF RIVER/CROOKED CREEK CHINOOK SALMON ENHANCEMENT

The objective of this program is to provide additional early-run Chinook salmon fishing opportunities on an annual basis in the Kasilof River via hatchery supplementation.

Crooked Creek, the primary Kasilof River tributary, historically supported a wild return of early-run Chinook salmon that numbered several thousand fish. At this level of abundance, the return was incapable of supporting a significant sport fishery. Salmon species produced at Crooked Creek Hatchery (constructed in the mid-1970s) and utilized to increase sport fishing opportunity included the Crooked Creek strain of early run Chinook salmon. These Chinook salmon smolt produced the first significant adult return in 1978. The hatchery no longer functions as an incubating or rearing facility. To support this enhancement project eggs are collected from adult Chinook salmon returning to the Crooked Creek Facility and transferred to Fort Richardson Hatchery where they are reared to the smolt stage. In early June the smolt are transported to the Crooked Creek Facility where they are held in raceways for seven days for imprinting before release into Crooked Creek. Crooked Creek supports a viable and increasing sport fishery with harvest during the last 28 years of the program. The 2005 harvest was 4,520 Chinook salmon. This is a substantial increase over the 251 Chinook salmon harvested from the first return in 1978. The mean annual harvest from 1978 to 2005 is 4,824 Chinook salmon (Mills 1980, 1981a, 1981b, 1982, 1983, 1984; Mills 1985; Mills 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, Mills 1992, 1993, 1994; Howe et al. 1995, Howe et al. 1996, Howe et al. 2001a, 2001b, 2001c, 2001d; Walker et al. 2003; Jennings et al. 2004; Jennings et al. 2006a, 2006b; Jennings et al. *In prep*). The hatchery component of the harvest was monitored from 1978 to 1990 and increased from 4% in 1978 to 56% in 1990.

Early-run Chinook salmon of Crooked Creek origin are known to have strayed into Slikok Creek, a minor tributary of the Kenai River<sup>1</sup>. This straying is not desirable and may negatively affect the genetic integrity of wild Slikok Creek Chinook salmon. Beginning in 2000 the number of smolt stocked into Crooked Creek was reduced from 210,000 smolt to 105,000, and all smolt released into Crooked Creek were marked with an adipose fin clip and a coded wire tag. This will allow us to better assess the magnitude of straying.

### **Objectives**

The objectives for the Kasilof River sport fishery are: 1) to produce a return approximating 3,000 hatchery-enhanced early-run adult Chinook salmon to the Kasilof River while ensuring a sustainable escapement goal (SEG) of 650-1,700 naturally produced adult Chinook salmon spawning upstream from the facility, and 2) to generate approximately 17,500 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity.

The overall goal of this research program is to reconstruct wild and hatchery-produced returns of Chinook salmon to Crooked Creek and the Kasilof River such that optimal escapement goals can eventually be formulated. Specific objectives relating to the Crooked Creek and Kasilof River portions of this program are listed separately below.

### ***Crooked Creek***

1. Census the escapement of wild and hatchery-produced Chinook salmon in Crooked Creek<sup>2</sup>.
2. Estimate the age and sex composition of the wild and hatchery-produced Chinook salmon in Crooked Creek, such that the estimated proportions are all within 7.5 percentage points of the true value 95% of the time<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> King, B.E. and J.A. Breakfield. FDS NO. 02-03. Chinook and coho salmon coded wire tagging studies in the Kenai River and Deep Creek, Alaska, 1998. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Fishery Data Series, Anchorage.

<sup>2</sup> Formerly estimated to within 5 percentage points (in 2004 Operational plan). Simulation studies conducted for other Chinook-salmon stocks show that age composition estimates need not be highly precise for reconstructing brood tables and estimating escapement goals. Expected precision is a guideline only. Actual precision will depend on the size of the return, because the actual sample size will depend on the number of fish passing the weir.

## II-3. KASILOF RIVER/CROOKED CREEK CHINOOK SALMON (continued)

### *Kasilof River*

1. Estimate the proportion by age, sex, and length groups of wild and hatchery-produced Chinook salmon harvested in the early-run (May 16-June 30) sport fishery in the Kasilof River, such that the estimates are within 10 percentage points (wild fish) or 7.5 percentage points (hatchery fish) of the true value 95% of the time<sup>3</sup>.
2. Estimate the total catch and harvest of wild and hatchery-produced Chinook salmon by anglers exiting the Kasilof River using the Alaska State Park, Cohoe Cove, Trujillo's and Kasilof Cabins access areas from 16 May to 30 June, such that the estimate of harvest is within 25% of the true value 95% of the time<sup>4</sup>.
3. Estimate angler effort in angler-hours by the sport fishery at the access sites listed in Objective 2.
4. Estimate the proportion of early-run hatchery-produced Chinook salmon in the late-run sport harvest, such that the estimate is within 5 percentage points of the true value 95% of the time.

### **Tasks**

In addition to the research objectives outlined above, the following tasks will be conducted to achieve the fishery objectives.

1. Hold, imprint, and release approximately 105,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt, of which 100% will be adipose fin-clipped and fitted with coded wire tags, at Crooked Creek Hatchery in June 2007.
2. Collect, hold, and artificially spawn a minimum of 77 male and 77 female (maximum of 116 male and 116 female) naturally produced Chinook salmon adults returning to Crooked Creek during July, 2007.
3. Collect sufficient fertilized eggs to release approximately 105,000 Chinook salmon smolt at Crooked Creek in 2008<sup>5</sup>.
4. Minimize upstream migration of returning adult sockeye salmon<sup>6</sup>.
5. Count other fish species migrating upstream or downstream through the Crooked Creek weir from late May to late September via a motion-detecting digital video recorder (DVR) stationed in a raceway at the Crooked Creek Facility.
6. Summarize coded wire tags recovered from Chinook salmon stocked into Crooked Creek, especially recoveries outside of the Kasilof River drainage.

*For Chinook salmon stocking refer to Table II-KS1.*

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3 Formerly estimated to within 5 percentage points (2004 Operational plan). Simulation studies conducted for other Chinook-salmon stocks show that age composition estimates need not be highly-precise for reconstructing brood tables and estimating escapement goals.

4 Formerly the objective was to within 15% (2004 Operational plan).

5 Additional egg-take numbers from the Crooked Creek brood stock are directed only as a "back-up" source in case egg-takes from other brood stocks (e.g., Deception and Ship creeks) fail in 2007.

6 Due to concern for disease, all sockeye salmon will be destroyed on sampling days. High density of sockeye salmon on spawning grounds can increase the potential spread of IHN virus, commonly found in sockeye salmon. Should Crooked Creek Chinook salmon stocks become infected with IHN virus, the ability to use them for brood stock for Chinook salmon enhancement projects would be compromised.

## II-4. KACHEMAK BAY AREA CHINOOK SALMON ENHANCEMENT

The primary purpose of the program is to provide Chinook salmon fishing opportunities in Kachemak Bay. In addition, it provides an alternative to heavily utilized wild-stock fisheries in lower Central Cook Inlet.

Although Kachemak Bay drainages do not support wild Chinook salmon, they produce coho, pink, and chum salmon. To provide salmon fishing opportunities in late May and June, hatchery-produced early-run Chinook salmon have been introduced in Halibut Cove Lagoon since 1974, Homer Spit since 1984, and Seldovia Bay since 1987. Primarily boat anglers target Chinook salmon returning to Halibut Cove Lagoon, while both boat and shore anglers participate in the Homer Spit and Seldovia Bay Chinook salmon fisheries. Since 1988, the annual stocking objective for the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon (formerly know as the Homer Spit Fishing Lagoon) has been 210,000 Chinook salmon. The most recent estimate of Chinook salmon harvest by shore anglers fishing on the Homer Spit was approximately 2,800 in 2005. The annual stocking objective for Halibut Cove Lagoon since 1983 has been 105,000 smolt; the Seldovia stocking objective has also been 105,000 smolt since inception of the enhancement program in 1987. Anglers fishing near Seldovia and in Halibut Cove Lagoon between 1988 through 2000 harvested an estimated 1,400 Chinook salmon annually. This estimate is likely conservative because estimates are based on a small number of respondents to the Statewide Harvest Survey. Additional Chinook salmon are taken from other areas in Kachemak Bay by boat and shore anglers. An unknown portion of these fish likely originates from stocking programs in Kachemak Bay. Broodstock from the Ninilchik River is the source for the Kachemak Bay stocking programs.

The stocking objectives for Seldovia and Halibut Cove Lagoon will be reduced to 55,000 early-run Chinook salmon smolt for each location until completion of hatchery refurbishments and construction allows resumption of or increases over historic annual stocking levels.

### Objectives

1. Produce a harvest of 2,800 adult Chinook salmon for harvest by shore based anglers at the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon.
2. Generate 35,000 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked salmon (including coho salmon) at the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon in Kachemak Bay.

### Actions

1. Annually stock 210,000 thermally marked early-run Chinook salmon smolt at the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon on the Homer Spit.
2. Annually stock 55,000 thermally marked early-run Chinook salmon smolt in Halibut Cove Lagoon.
3. Annually stock 55,000 thermally marked early-run Chinook salmon smolt in Seldovia Bay.

### Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest for the Homer Spit will be estimated through the Statewide Harvest Survey.

*For Chinook Salmon stocking refer to Table II-KS1.*

## II-5. KODIAK AREA ROAD SYSTEM ANADROMOUS CHINOOK SALMON ENHANCEMENT

The primary purpose of this program is to provide a return of Chinook salmon to the Kodiak Road System that will be available to anglers. This project was identified in *The Kodiak Regional Comprehensive Salmon Plan 1982-2001* as a high-priority enhancement opportunity. The plan reports the results for a Kodiak Regional Plan Team (KRPT) questionnaire sent to sport fishermen, showing that anglers chose Chinook salmon as the preferred enhancement species. The KRPT endorsed this cooperative project between the Division of Sport Fish, the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association (KRAA), and the Kodiak Sport Fishing and Charter Boat associations. Sport Fish Division began a cooperative agreement with KRAA to fund this project in July 2004. Under this agreement, the Division pays KRAA to produce 64,100 3 gram coho fingerlings and 110,000 20 gram Chinook smolt. In 2006, adult female Chinook salmon returned to Monashka Creek for the second time, and these fish were used for broodstock. Egg takes will continue to be conducted in Monashka Creek. Incubation and rearing occur at the KRAA Pillar Creek Hatchery. Annual smolt releases into Monashka Creek, which is located on the Kodiak Road System, began in 2002. Returning adult Chinook salmon are harvested in saltwater by anglers in boats as well as anglers fishing from the shores of Monashka Bay. Anglers also fish for Chinook salmon in the freshwater of lower Monashka Creek. The Alaska Board of Fisheries adopted regulations regarding this fishery to ensure that it is both orderly and primarily benefits sport anglers. Monashka Bay is closed to commercial and subsistence fishing as well as snagging until July 6.

An FTP allowing the release of Chinook salmon smolt into the Olds and American Rivers, as well as Monashka Creek, will be submitted in February 2007, so that smolt can be released in May 2007, if the FTP is approved. These releases will eventually produce sport fishing opportunity for Chinook salmon in additional locations, such as the saltwaters of Middle and Kalsin Bays, as well as the freshwater of the American and Olds Rivers.

Hatchery production can be unpredictable due to variations in survival in the various life stages. During years when survival is exceptionally high and Pillar Creek Hatchery produces more fingerlings than they can raise to smolt size, stocking fingerlings into Island and Abercrombie Lakes has been permitted. The Abercrombie Lake stocking would provide a landlocked fishery for Chinook salmon, where the Island Lake stocking would provide a fishery at Mill Bay beach for returning adult Chinook salmon. Both of these locations are also designated as emergency release sites in case of hatchery malfunctions (Island Lake FTP # 04A-0011, Abercrombie Lake FTP# 04A-0012).

### Objectives

1. Produce a return of 3,000 adult Chinook salmon to Kodiak road system streams.
2. Generate 1,500 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity along the Kodiak road system, directed at returning, stocked Chinook salmon.

### Actions

1. Annually collect Chinook salmon eggs from up to 60 spawning pairs from Monashka Creek.
2. Annually incubate and rear the progeny from the Monashka egg take to smolt size at Pillar Creek Hatchery.
3. Annually stock the resulting Chinook salmon smolt into Monashka Creek. (Beginning in 2007, Additional smolt release locations will be requested: American and Olds Rivers.)
4. Stock Chinook salmon fingerlings into Island, Chiniak, and Ambercrombie Lakes during years when there is surplus hatchery production of fingerlings or if an emergency develops at the hatchery. Chiniak Lake will be proposed as an additional release site for fingerlings that cannot be raised to smolt size due to production limitations at the hatchery. See Fishery Plan II-15.

### Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated through the Statewide Harvest Survey.

*For Chinook Salmon stocking refer to Table II-KS1.*

## II-6. NINILCHIK RIVER CHINOOK SALMON ENHANCEMENT

The primary purpose of this program is to increase Chinook salmon fishing opportunities on a sustainable basis at Ninilchik River by supplementing the stream's natural run with hatchery fish without significantly altering historical Chinook salmon age and sex compositions.

Chinook salmon smolt have been stocked in Ninilchik River since 1988. Initial stocking level was 200,000 smolt, of which only 20% were adipose fin-clipped and fitted with coded wire tags. Due to wild stock concerns, this level was reduced in 1995 to 50,000 smolt of which 100% were clipped and tagged. This reduction in enhancement level provides additional protection to wild stocks. The 100% marking provides for more accurate assessment of hatchery versus wild-stock production and reduces genetic concerns by allowing the use of naturally spawned fish for hatchery broodstock. Additionally, 100% marking provides a means of increasing exploitation of hatchery fish while protecting wild stocks.

Chinook salmon fishing at Ninilchik River is restricted by regulation to Saturday through Mondays during three consecutive "weekends" in late May-June because the wild stock cannot sustain daily exploitation. During 1999 through 2005, total returns were approximately 3,600 fish per year. Natural Chinook salmon production at Ninilchik River has demonstrated moderate fluctuations in recent years but is within the sustainable range. Wild escapement has averaged 1,500 Chinook salmon during 1999 through 2005. An additional 600 hatchery-produced Chinook salmon escaped the fishery annually during that period.

The wild return peaks approximately 10 days earlier than the hatchery return at the Ninilchik River weir. In 2002, the Ninilchik River sport fishery was opened a fourth weekend to the harvest of hatchery fish (fish missing an adipose fin) only. Participation and harvest during the fourth weekend was minimal. In 2003, the Ninilchik River was open continuously after the third regulatory weekend to the harvest of hatchery fish. Participation and harvest during the extended opening was minimal. In 2004, the harvest of hatchery fish was permitted continuously beginning the first regulatory weekend until the run was complete. The proportion of hatchery fish seen at the weir in 2004 remained the same as in previous years and participation on hatchery fish only days was light. In fall 2004, the Board of Fisheries increased the daily bag limit to two king salmon, only one of which could be wild. The 2005 weir count of 408 hatchery fish was the lowest since 1999 by 17 fish. In 2006, the fishery for hatchery fish was extended from June 14 through July 14. The 2006 weir count of hatchery fish was 273.

### Objectives

1. Produce additional adult Chinook salmon for harvest that consistently maintain three 3-day weekend fisheries in the Ninilchik River and assure that natural spawning escapement does not fall below the average historical escapement through the weir between July 8 and July 24 of 400 to 850 Chinook salmon.
2. Generate 13,000 angler-days of annual weekend and weekday fishing opportunity directed at stocked Chinook salmon in Ninilchik River during June.
3. Harvest all hatchery-produced fish stocked in the Ninilchik River in the sport fishery.

### Actions

1. Annually stock 50,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt in Ninilchik River of which 100% will be adipose fin-clipped and fitted with coded wire tags.

### Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated by the Statewide Harvest Survey.
2. A weir at Ninilchik River will be used during at least July 8 through July 24 to index total escapement, hatchery contribution to a portion of the escapement, timing of wild and hatchery returns, age, sex, and length composition and to take eggs for future smolt releases.
3. Tagged fish harvested in the Eastside Cook Inlet marine commercial fishery will be sampled in the ongoing recovery program. Hatchery contributions to the commercial fishery will be estimated. Incidental recoveries may occur in high seas trawl fisheries and other sampled fisheries.

*For Chinook Salmon stocking refer to Table II-KSI.*

## II-7. PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND CHINOOK SALMON ENHANCEMENT

The primary purpose of this program is to create terminal Chinook salmon fisheries in two major communities of Prince William Sound (PWS). Valdez is on the road system and has a large recreational fishery. The recreational fisheries in Cordova are also anticipated to continue growing. Chinook salmon fishing opportunities created in PWS should help alleviate crowded Chinook salmon sport fisheries at other Southcentral Alaska locations.

This program also is intended to respond to requests by numerous users in Valdez and Cordova for Sport Fish Division involvement in salmon stocking. The Department of Fish and Game initiated Chinook and coho salmon stocking programs in PWS during the 1970s. For a variety of reasons, state involvement in these stocking activities was eliminated. Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC) began Chinook salmon stocking projects at Whittier and Cordova in the late 1980s. Due to production problems and cost considerations, PWSAC eliminated these stocking projects. The current stocking projects have replaced the PWSAC Chinook salmon stocking project in Cordova, in addition to initiating Chinook salmon stocking in Valdez.

This project will use Deception Creek or Ship Creek broodstocks.

The infrastructure to support these fisheries is adequate. The town of Valdez completed a new release site in Old Town Valdez for spring 2005. This new release site will end the need for saltwater net pens and provide space for a more orderly fishery of the returning adults. The Fleming spit site at Cordova, in a brackish water lagoon, has been a successful release and fishery site since the 1980's.

### Objectives.

1. Produce a return of approximately 2,000 Chinook salmon to the Valdez area for harvest by boat and shore based anglers in the Port of Valdez. This is anticipated to generate approximately 3,500 angler days of fishing effort.
2. Produce a return of approximately 2,000 Chinook salmon to the Cordova area for harvest by boat and shore based anglers in Orca Inlet. This is anticipated to generate approximately 3,500 angler days of fishing effort.

### Actions.

1. Annually stock up to 105,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt into Valdez Old Town site.
2. Annually stock up to 105,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt into the 'lagoon' on Fleming Spit Creek in Cordova.

### Evaluations

1. Sport fishing harvest and effort will be evaluated through the Statewide Harvest Survey.
2. All Chinook salmon released will be otolith marked with an individual thermal signature. Incidental recoveries may occur in high seas trawl fisheries and other sampled fisheries.
3. An evaluation project to determine the proportion of hatchery Chinook salmon in the Prince William Sound Chinook salmon harvest was initiated in 2006 and will be completed in 2007.

*For Chinook Salmon stocking refer to Table II-KS1.*

## II-8. RESURRECTION BAY AREA CHINOOK SALMON ENHANCEMENT

The purpose of this program is to provide early Chinook salmon sport-fishing opportunities in Resurrection Bay through hatchery enhancement.

Resurrection Bay drainages do not support wild Chinook salmon runs. Two distinctive Chinook salmon runs have been developed in Resurrection Bay through hatchery enhancement. The late-run Chinook salmon program was canceled due to a lack of available broodstock. Sport fisheries occur in late-May through early July for early-run Chinook salmon. In 2005, according to the Statewide Harvest Survey estimates, about 6,490 Chinook salmon were caught and about 2,768 harvested in Resurrection Bay by both shore-based and boat anglers (Jennings, et al. *In prep*).

### Objectives

1. Produce a return of 4,000 to 6,000 early-run adult Chinook salmon to Resurrection Bay.
2. Generate 10,000 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked early-run Chinook salmon in Resurrection Bay.

### Actions

1. Stock 105,000 thermally marked early-run Chinook salmon smolt annually in Resurrection Bay.

### Evaluations

1. Total sport fishing effort and harvest for early- and late-run stocks will be estimated through the Statewide Harvest Survey.

*For Chinook Salmon stocking refer to Table II-KS1.*

## II-9. NORTHERN COOK INLET URBAN AREA COHO SALMON ENHANCEMENT

The primary purpose of this program is to maintain or increase coho salmon sport fishing opportunities in Northern Cook Inlet (NCI). Approximately half of the states' population resides in NCI. The NCI urban area extends from Ingram Creek in Turnagain Arm north to the Little Susitna River drainage. The 2005 Statewide Harvest Survey estimates of sport angler effort in the Anchorage and Knik Arm drainage areas totaled 216,587 angler days (Jennings, et al. *In prep*). Although anglers have the opportunity to participate in salmon, trout, grayling, and char fisheries in this area of industrial and rural settings, salmon sport fishing opportunities are limited to a few streams and rivers.

Some streams in NCI have populations of wild salmon that are too small to sustain a recreational fishery. Other streams have been impacted by urbanization and only produce small numbers of fish. In order to provide recreational opportunity, and deflect fishing effort from small wild stocks, several selected Knik and Turnagain Arm streams have been stocked with hatchery fish. Returns from the hatchery releases have proven adequate to support large recreational fisheries. Ship, Bird, and Campbell creeks each supported significant coho salmon fisheries in 2004. Bird Creek was not stocked for several years due to local construction safety concerns. A parking lot along the Seward Highway, built to relieve congestion created by anglers fishing at Bird Creek, has been completed; Bird Creek had a coho salmon fishery in 2006. A total effort of nearly 53,762 angler-days was expended in these three creeks. The 2005 sport-angler catch and harvest in Ship, Bird, and Campbell creeks was 20,805 coho salmon caught of which an estimated 12,100 were harvested.

Present exploitation of these systems appears to be approaching maximum levels, and salmon abundance must be increased if participation is to be maintained or increased. Consequently, a new site has been added to the urban coho salmon fishery program. According to 2005 Statewide Harvest Survey estimates, Eklutna Tailrace supported over 19,330 angler days of fishing effort (Jennings, et al. *In prep*). Most of this effort was directed toward coho salmon and chum salmon returning to the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association hatchery (Eklutna Hatchery). Beginning in 1997, Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association entered into a cooperative agreement with ADF&G/SF to increase the stocking level of coho salmon in the Eklutna Tailrace using a local coho salmon broodstock (Jim Creek) with a more favorable run timing. With operations temporarily suspended at the Eklutna Hatchery, Sport fish Division will continue to annually stock 120,000 coho salmon smolt into Eklutna Tailrace. In 2006, 132,212 coho salmon smolt of Jim Creek origin were released at Eklutna Tailrace. In 2005, anglers at Eklutna Tailrace caught 7,838 coho salmon and harvested an estimated 4,899.

### Objectives

#### Bird Creek

1. Produce a return of 5,000 early-run adult coho salmon to Bird Creek.
2. Generate 7,500 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked early-run coho salmon in Bird Creek.

#### Campbell Creek:

1. Produce a return of 3,500 adult coho salmon to Campbell Creek while maintaining the historic level of natural coho salmon spawning.
2. Generate 7,500 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked coho salmon in Campbell Creek.

#### Ship Creek:

1. Produce a return of 12,000 adult coho salmon to Ship Creek while assuring about 1,000 coho salmon are available at Ship Creek for natural spawning, fish viewing, and egg-take needs.
2. Generate at least 50,000 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked Chinook and coho salmon in Ship Creek.

## II-9. NORTHERN COOK INLET URBAN COHO SALMON (continued)

### Eklutna Tailrace:

1. Produce a return of 7,500 adult coho salmon to Eklutna Tailrace.
2. Generate 6,000 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked coho salmon in Eklutna Tailrace.

### Actions

1. Stock 100,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt annually in Bird Creek.
2. Stock 75,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt annually in Campbell Creek.
3. Stock 240,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt annually in Ship Creek.
4. Stock 120,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt annually in Eklutna Tailrace.

### Evaluations

#### Bird, Campbell, and Ship creeks:

1. Total Sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated through the Statewide Harvest Survey.
2. Ground surveys will provide an index of natural spawning abundance during peak spawning (September 15 - October 15).
3. Ground surveys of coho salmon returning to Ship creek will be conducted weekly, starting the second week of August, to ensure that brood stock needs are met.

#### Eklutna Tailrace:

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest will be determined through the Statewide Harvest Survey.

*For Coho Salmon stocking refer to Table II-SS1.*

## II-10. KACHEMAK BAY AREA COHO SALMON ENHANCEMENT

The primary purpose of the program is to provide increased coho salmon fishing opportunities in Kachemak Bay.

Kachemak Bay drainages produce wild coho, pink, and chum salmon, but coho salmon production is highly variable due to variable survival rates from stream flooding, water temperature fluctuations and marine conditions. To support increasing angler participation and stabilize numbers of coho salmon available for harvest, hatchery-produced coho salmon smolt have been released on the Homer Spit since 1988. Annual harvests by shore anglers fishing on the Homer Spit ranged from 1,600 to over 11,000 fish from 1989 through 2001 and averaged 5,200.

Broodstock historically from Bear Lake was phased out and replaced with earlier returning Ship Creek broodstock to provide more sport fishing opportunity at the Homer Spit during the peak fishing season. Coho salmon of Ship Creek origin were first stocked in 2001. Releases by ADFG of Bear Lake broodstock coho salmon into Kachemak Bay were discontinued after 2002. Bear Lake coho smolt reared by Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA) were purchased with private funding and stocked in the Homer Spit in 2003 through 2006. Starting in 2002, both Ship Creek and Bear Lake coho stocks returned to the Homer Spit. Annual harvest of coho salmon by shore anglers has averaged nearly 17,300 since 2002 and ranged from 14,500 to 21,000. The annual search for outside funding to purchase Bear Lake coho salmon from CIAA will continue until ADF&G Sport Fish Division hatcheries can provide this successful run.

Anglers fishing from boats harvest an additional but unknown number of stocked coho.

### Objectives

1. Produce a sport harvest of 6,500 adult coho salmon to the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon.
2. Generate 35,000 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked salmon (including coho salmon) at the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon.

### Actions

1. Annually stock 120,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt at Homer Spit.

### Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest will be determined through the Statewide Harvest Survey.

*For Coho Salmon stocking refer to Table II-SS1.*

## II-11. KODIAK AREA ROAD SYSTEM ANADROMOUS COHO SALMON ENHANCEMENT

The primary purpose of this program is to maintain coho salmon sport fishing opportunities along the Kodiak road system.

Drainages along the Kodiak road system produce wild coho, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon, Dolly Varden char, and steelhead. Coho salmon production largely comes from five systems and is inconsistent due to stream flooding and variable survival rates during freshwater rearing. To support increasing angler participation and stabilize numbers of coho salmon available for harvest, hatchery produced anadromous coho salmon have been stocked in Kodiak Island barren lakes since 1984. The broodstock is from the Buskin River. Sport Fish Division began a cooperative agreement with KRAA in July 2004 to fund this project. The Alaska Board of Fisheries adopted regulations that ensure the sport fishery is orderly and primarily benefits sport anglers. Commercial fishing is closed in terminal return locations and subsistence fishing is not permitted until October 1, which is well after the peak of the return. Snagging is also prohibited from August 1 – September 15.

As part of the cooperative agreement with KRAA, any shortfall in Chinook salmon smolt production can be substituted with coho smolt production. During years when Chinook salmon shortfalls occur, the number of coho salmon released may increase to levels indicated in items 6 and 7 under Actions.

### Objectives

1. Produce a return of 1,600 adult coho salmon to Kodiak road system streams.
2. Generate 1,500 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked coho salmon along the Kodiak road system.

### Actions

1. Annually stock 7,500 juvenile coho salmon (3 – 15 grams) in Dark Lake.
2. Annually stock 22,500 juvenile coho salmon (3 – 15 grams) in Island Lake.
3. Annually stock 6,500 juvenile coho salmon (3 – 15 grams) in Mayflower Lake.
4. Annually stock 12,500 juvenile coho salmon (3 – 15 grams) in Mission Lake.
5. Annually stock 9,500 juvenile coho salmon (3 – 15 grams) in Potato Patch Lake.
6. Stock 10,000 coho salmon smolt (15 grams) in Monashka Creek when fish are available.<sup>7</sup>
7. Stock 55,000 coho salmon smolt (15 grams) in Mission Lake and 55,000 coho salmon smolt in Island Lake when fish are available.<sup>7</sup>

### Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated through the Statewide Harvest Survey.

*For Coho Salmon stocking refer to Table II-SSI.*

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<sup>7</sup> The cooperative agreement between KRAA and ADF&G allows coho salmon smolt to be substituted for Chinook salmon smolt if there are hatchery shortfalls in Chinook salmon production. If coho salmon substitutions are made, the fish will be released at Monashka Creek, Mission Lake, and Island Lake. Coho salmon smolt releases will usually occur during years of hatchery production shortfalls of Chinook salmon smolt.

## II-12. RESURRECTION BAY COHO SALMON ENHANCEMENT

The purpose of this program is to stabilize or increase coho salmon sport fishing opportunities in Resurrection Bay while maintaining the natural production of Resurrection Bay drainages.

Resurrection Bay drainages produce large numbers of coho salmon and support the largest saltwater coho salmon sport fishery in the state. However, natural production varies on an annual basis due to the extreme stream flow and water temperature fluctuations in this coastal region. Hatchery supplementation of natural production in Resurrection Bay is necessary to meet the demands of this sport fishery. Through a cooperative agreement with ADF&G, Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association releases fry and smolt into Bear Lake and Bear Creek and operates the weir on Bear Creek. The objectives, actions, and evaluations listed below refer only to production by state-operated hatcheries. In 2005, according to Statewide Harvest Survey estimates, sport anglers participating in Seward's Resurrection Bay coho salmon fisheries caught a record 157,866 coho salmon of which approximately 135,946 were harvested (Jennings, et al. *In prep*).

### Objectives

1. Produce a return of 20,000 adult hatchery-produced coho salmon to Resurrection Bay.
2. Generate 25,000 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked coho salmon in Resurrection Bay.

### Actions

1. Stock 120,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt annually in Lowell Creek.
2. Stock 120,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt annually at Seward Lagoon.

### Evaluations

1. Total sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated through the Statewide Harvest Survey.
2. The weir on Bear Creek will be used to enumerate adult coho salmon escapement and to collect eggs for future fry and smolt releases.

*For Coho Salmon stocking refer to Table II-SSI.*

## II-13. ANCHORAGE AREA NONANADROMOUS STOCKING PROGRAM

The Anchorage area is large and diverse, and therefore is divided into smaller sub-units for stocking. The following have separate management plans within the Anchorage area: Anchorage Bowl, Chugiak/Eagle River, Elmendorf Air Force Base, Fort Richardson Army Base, and Turnagain Arm.

Few Anchorage area lakes supported resident fish populations of recreational interest before the initiation of stocking efforts. Most lakes are landlocked, and the threespine stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) was the only species present. In the 1960s, the department began a rainbow trout stocking program to increase sport-fishing opportunities within the Anchorage area. These opportunities range from strictly “put-and-take” fisheries in neighborhood lakes to diverse wilderness experiences in outlying areas.

The Anchorage area non-anadromous stocking program has increased sport fishing opportunities for the general public. This increase in opportunity has led to the development of educational fishing classes for youth and adults and an annual ice-fishing jamboree for disabled and underprivileged anglers. Due to the loss of warm water at our two hatcheries, the ability to rear a catchable sized rainbow trout in 1 year became impossible. Rearing strategy had to be changed from a 1-year growth period to a 2-year growth period. Because of this, reduced stocking levels were seen in all Anchorage area lakes and streams during 2005 and 2006. These reduced stocking numbers are reflected in the current downward trend in the catch of rainbow trout in 2005. The most recent 5-year average (2001-2005) of angler effort has been about 42,822 angler-days (Jennings, et al. *In prep*). The most popular area lakes are Otter and Clunie lakes on Fort Richardson, Delong and Jewel lakes in the Anchorage bowl, Mirror and Beach lakes in Chugiak/Eagle River, and Sixmile Lake on Elmendorf. Averaged over the five years 2001-2005, rainbow trout (72,593 fish) dominated the freshwater species catch followed by landlocked salmon (17,363), Dolly Varden/Arctic char (2,996), and the illegally introduced northern pike (2,442). Although most fish stocked in the Anchorage area lakes are of catchable size, anglers release a high percentage of their catch. For example, in 2005 anglers released most of their Arctic grayling (63%), rainbow trout (75%), Dolly Varden/Arctic char (70%) and landlocked salmon (71%) catches. Overall, anglers released 73% of the fish they caught in area stocked lakes.

A creel survey to evaluate the stocking program was conducted during 1986 on four Anchorage area lakes. Results of this survey indicated that youth and adult males were the primary recreational fishers. Data indicated that catch rates remained high for 2 to 6 weeks after stocking then dropped to below one fish per angler-hour. It was recommended, and adopted, that initial stocking occurs after ice-out and then repeated in 4 to 6 weeks. Multiple stocking of high-use lakes increases fishing success throughout the open water season.

A public handout describing Anchorage area sport fishing opportunities is updated annually. It provides basic information on the waters and species stocked and a general location description of area lakes. An Anchorage Area Stocked Lake notebook called “Anchorage’s Great Lakes” has recently been updated (2003) and contains the specific location of each area lake, access site(s), available facilities and species, and bathymetric maps for most area lakes. A new project, designed to update all stocked lakes information including species present, size range of fish, and access was started in 2005. It will take several years to update the information on every stocked lake.

The Anchorage area landlocked lakes stocking program is re-evaluated annually, based on the presence of northern pike populations. Invasive species such as pike are beginning to have serious ecological impacts on native Alaskan fish as well as stocked fish. ADF&G developed the Alaska Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plan to address this situation. Stocking strategies are dependent on the availability of pike spawning habitat in a lake and other lake characteristics. Where there is no pike spawning habitat available, the impact to stocked fish will be minimal, and stocking can continue at current levels. As the pike spawning areas increase and the level of impact on stocked fish increases, stocking should decrease or cease. Larger lakes can provide more cover for stocked fish, and selective stocking may still occur. Concurrent pike eradication in stocked lakes is recommended through liberal sport fish harvest, sampling and selective harvest, or lake rehabilitation.

## II-13. ANCHORAGE AREA NONANADROMOUS STOCKING PROGRAM (continued)

To date, seven lakes in the Anchorage area have (or had) confirmed northern pike populations (Sand, Lower Fire, Cheney, Taku Campbell, Gwen, Otter, and Fish), and two lakes have had “reported” pike populations that have not yet been confirmed (Mirror and Delong). Pike have also been confirmed in Campbell Creek, an open system. Pike have been found in Sand Lake since the early 1990s, but their numbers have been reduced through netting, liberal bag limits, and liberal capture gear (Jennings et al. *In Prep*). For example, in 2003 5,133 landlocked salmon were stocked in Sand Lake, but only 382 of these were caught, indicating that pike may be preying on these smaller-sized fish. Stocking levels of these smaller fish in this lake will be decreased to reduce predation by pike

Lower Fire Lake is a shallow lake with very good natural pike habitat and a deep-water refuge for rainbow trout. The catch of pike in Lower Fire Lake increased from 1,209 in 2000 to 3,917 in 2001 and decreased to 976 in 2004. Grayling stocking has been eliminated in Lower Fire Lake. Lower Fire Lake will continue to be stocked with rainbow trout.

Cheney and Taku Campbell lakes are both shallow with good pike habitat. Netting studies conducted in 2000 and 2001 failed to catch any pike in Taku Campbell Lake, and this lake was stocked once more with rainbow trout during 2002. Stocking has been suspended in Cheney Lake until the northern pike population in that lake is eradicated or under control. During the spring of 2006, Cheney Lake was netted twice for northern pike. A total of 80 pike were caught using ten gillnets that were set overnight on two occasions. No other fish were caught. Cheney Lake is surrounded by municipal parkland. Prior to the illegal introduction of pike, Cheney Lake was one of the most popular stocked lakes in the area, averaging more than 5,000 angler-days of use each year. Since the introduction of pike in 2000, ADF&G no longer stocks this lake; the average annual use has dropped to about 1,000 angler-days. In 2005 and 2006, the Northeast Community Council and Anchorage Department of Parks & Recreation gave ADF&G letters of support to rehabilitate Cheney Lake by removing all pike and to resume stocking with rainbow trout.

Stocking levels in all other lakes with a pike presence will be reduced until the pike populations are eradicated or under control. In 2005, a netting study was initiated in Anchorage area stocked lakes. One of the goals of this study is to determine the presence of pike in our stocked lakes. This program is designed to take three years to examine all the stocked lakes in this area. A region-wide pike plan that will outline a complete management scheme for this invasive species is also being developed.

Arctic char have proven to be only a novelty in Anchorage area lakes. During 2002 & 2003, approximately 33,171 and 26,135 char were stocked into Anchorage area lakes respectively. Of these char stocked, only 2,135 (6%) were caught during 2002 and 2,851 (11%) were caught during 2003. Local lakes are typically shallow and become too warm to keep this cold-water fish active all year. A 2003 study of local lakes revealed lakes with summer water temperatures that ranged from 17°C to 22°C. Arctic char become inactive at water temperatures greater than 10°C. During 2002 & 2003 Delong lake was stocked exclusively with Arctic char, and many local anglers complained that they were unable to catch these fish. Arctic char stocking will be reduced to only two lakes in the Anchorage area, Sand Lake and Campbell Point Lake, to maintain diverse fishing opportunity.

Fort Richardson and Elmendorf hatcheries no longer receive warm water effluent from nearby power plants to heat hatchery process water. As a result of this loss, it will now take two years to grow a rainbow trout to catchable size instead of one year. Stocking rates in 2005 and 2006 were reduced in order to have fish available for stocking in both years. Starting in 2007, catchable sized fish reared entirely in cold water will be available, and previous stocking levels will be resumed.

*For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.*

## II-13.1. ANCHORAGE BOWL SUB-DISTRICT

The Anchorage Bowl consists of seven lakes and two streams that are stocked annually. Only six Anchorage area lakes, Taku Campbell, Sand, Jewel, Delong, Cheney, and Campbell Point lakes regularly appear in the Statewide Harvest survey. During the last five years (2001-2005), these lakes have provided an average of about 18,300 angler-days of effort (Jennings et al. *In Prep*). The rainbow trout stocking level in Taku Campbell Lake will be an increase over the stocking level in recent years as pike may have been eliminated from that lake. Cheney Lake will not be stocked until its northern pike population is under control. Arctic char will only be stocked into Sand and Campbell Point lakes to provide fishing diversity in the Anchorage bowl. Lakes that will no longer be stocked with Arctic char will receive an increased number of rainbow trout.

### Objectives

1. Provide at least 22,000 annual angler-days of sport fishing effort.
2. Provide sport fishing diversity through annual or alternate year stocking of catchable sized fish of various species.
3. Provide year-round sport fishing opportunities.
4. Publicize available fishing opportunities.

### Actions

1. Stock 51,500 catchable rainbow trout in five lakes in 2007, and stock 42,283 to 52,650 catchable rainbow trout in six lakes in 2008 – 2011.
2. Stock 32,800 catchable landlocked Chinook salmon annually in five lakes.
3. Stock 4,500 catchable Arctic char annually in two lakes.

### Task

1. Test net all Anchorage bowl lakes for northern pike.
2. Investigate feasibility of stocking new lakes.
3. Publicize stocked lakes that do not generate Statewide Harvest Survey estimates.
4. Maintain directional signage to lake access points.

### Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest will be estimated through the Statewide Harvest Survey.

Table II-13.1a. Stocking actions for Anchorage Bowl lakes.

Lake	Lake Size (Acres)	Lake Category	Species	Stocking Schedule
Campbell Point	9	1	Rainbow, Chinook, Char	Annual, Annual, Annual
Cheney	26	1	Rainbow, Chinook	On Hold: Pike
Delong	20	1	Rainbow, Chinook,	Annual, Annual
Jewel	26	1	Rainbow, Chinook	Annual, Annual
Lake Otis	8	1	Rainbow	Annual
Sand	67	1	Rainbow, Chinook, Char	Annual, Annual, Annual
Taku Campbell	16	2	Rainbow (3N), Chinook	On Hold

II-13.1. ANCHORAGE BOWL SUB-DISTRICT (continued)

Table II-13.1b. Non-anadromous stocking actions for Anchorage Bowl streams.

<b>Stream</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Stocking Schedule</b>
Campbell Creek	Rainbow (3N)	On Hold
University Lake (Chester Creek)	Rainbow (3N)	On Hold

*For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.*

## II-13.2. CHUGIAK/EAGLE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT

The Chugiak/Eagle River management area consists of five stocked lakes. Beach, Lower Fire, and Mirror Lakes appear regularly in the Statewide Harvest Survey. Over the last five years, these lakes have provided an average of about 10,000 angler-days of effort each year (Jennings et al. *In Prep*). Although Edmonds Lake rarely appears in the Statewide Harvest Survey, it provides fishing opportunity to the community of Peters Creek. Symphony Lake appears to have a self-sustaining population of Arctic grayling, so the stocking of that remote lake has been discontinued.

### Objectives

1. Provide at least 13,000 annual angler-days of sport fishing effort.
2. Provide sport-angling diversity through annual or alternate year stocking of catchable sized fish of various species.
3. Provide year-round sport fishing opportunities.
4. Publicize available fishing opportunities.

### Actions

1. Stock 22,000 catchable rainbow trout in one lake in 2007. Stock 21,325 – 22,000 in one lake from 2008 – 2011.
2. Stock 10,900 catchable landlocked Chinook salmon annually in two lakes.
3. Stock 2,000 to 4,000 fingerling Arctic grayling in one lake.

### Task

1. Investigate feasibility of stocking new lakes.
2. Publicize stocked lakes that do not generate Statewide Harvest Survey estimates.
3. Maintain directional signage to lake access points.
4. Examine lakes for presence of northern pike.

### Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest will be estimated through Statewide Harvest Survey.

Table II-13.2a. Stocking actions for Chugiak/Eagle River lakes.

<b>Lake</b>	<b>Lake Size (Acres)</b>	<b>Lake Category</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Stocking Schedule</b>
Beach	89	3	Rainbow, Chinook ,Grayling	On Hold, On Hold, Annual
Edmonds	?	3	Rainbow	On Hold
Lower Fire	57	3	Rainbow	On Hold
Mirror	62	1	Rainbow, Chinook	Annual, Annual
Symphony	36	1	Grayling	On Hold

*For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.*

### II-13.3. ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE SUB-DISTRICT

Six lakes on Elmendorf Air Force Base (EAFB) are stocked with rainbow trout, and two of the six are stocked with landlocked Chinook salmon. After September 2001, access to EAFB lands and lakes was restricted to active duty, retired military, reserves, their dependants, and Department of Defense civilian employees. Anglers from the general public may fish only if sponsored and accompanied by an authorized individual. Prior to the access restrictions, these lakes were some of the most intensively fished in the Anchorage area. Each stocked fish was caught more than twice when EAFB was open to the general public. During that time, five lakes appeared regularly in the Statewide Harvest Survey: Fish, Green, Hillberg, Triangle, and Upper Sixmile lakes. Over the last five years (2001-2005), these lakes have provided an average of about 6,000 angler days of effort annually (Jennings et al. *In Prep*). One small lake, Spring Lake, does not appear regularly in the Statewide Harvest Survey. Even though the general public now faces access restrictions, Fish and Game will continue to stock EAFB lakes at these reduced levels since the hatchery is located on military property.

#### Objectives

1. Provide a minimum of 15,000 annual angler-days of sport fishing effort.
2. Provide sport fishing diversity through annual or alternate year stocking of catchable sized fish of various species.
3. Provide year-round sport fishing opportunities.
4. Publicize available fishing opportunities.

#### Actions

1. Stock 7,000 catchable rainbow trout in five lakes in 2007, and stock 5,900 to 7,000 catchable rainbow trout in five lakes in 2008 – 2011.
2. Stock 2,000 catchable landlocked Chinook salmon annually in two lakes.

#### Task

1. Work with Elmendorf Base personnel to ensure stocking goals meet the needs of the base.
2. Publicize stocked lakes that do not generate Statewide Harvest Survey estimates.
3. Maintain directional signage to lake access points.
4. Test net lakes for presence of northern pike.

#### Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest will be estimated through Statewide Harvest Survey.

Table II-13.3a. Stocking actions for Elmendorf Air Force Base lakes.

Lake	Lake Size (Acres)	Lake Category	Species	Stocking Schedule
Fish	5	1	Rainbow	Annual
Green	18	1	Rainbow, Chinook	Annual, annual
Hillberg	15	1	Rainbow, Chinook	Annual, annual
Spring	10	1	Rainbow	Annual
Triangle	5	1	Rainbow	Annual
Upper Sixmile	11	4	Rainbow (3N)	On Hold

*For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.*

#### 11-13.4. FORT RICHARDSON ARMY BASE SUB-DISTRICT

Fort Richardson Army Base has four stocked lakes that provide a diversity of fishing. Security concerns have restricted the general public to intermittent access to these lakes since September 2001. To fish on Fort Richardson, anglers must obtain a base fishing permit at the main entrance, and use the U.S. Army Recreational Tracking System (USARTRAK). Similar to Elmendorf, fishing effort on Fort Richardson lakes has decreased over the last several years. Clunie, Gwen, and Otter lakes appear regularly in the Statewide Harvest Survey; in the last five years, these lakes provided an average of about 7,500 angler-days of effort annually (Jennings et al. *In Prep*). Walden Lake is a large lake with good fishing potential that needs more publicity. Stocking levels in Otter Lake have been reduced due to the presence of northern pike.

##### Objectives

1. Provide a minimum of 15,000 annual angler-days of sport fishing effort.
2. Provide sport fishing diversity through annual or alternate year stocking of catchable-sized fish of various species.
3. Provide year-round sport fishing opportunities.
4. Publicize available fishing opportunities.

##### Actions

1. Stock 22,100 catchable rainbow trout in three lakes in 2007, and stock 17,940 to 21,000 catchable rainbow trout in four lakes in 2008 – 2011.
2. Stock 3,000 catchable landlocked Chinook salmon annually in one lake.

##### Task

1. Work with Fort Richardson personnel to ensure lake stocking levels meet the goals and needs of the Base.
2. Publicize stocked lakes that do not generate Statewide Harvest Survey estimates.
3. Maintain directional signage to lake access points.
4. Examine lakes for presence of northern pike.

##### Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest will be estimated through Statewide Harvest Survey.

Table II-13.4a. Stocking actions for Fort Richardson Army Base lakes.

Lake	Lake Size (Acres)	Lake Category	Species	Stocking Schedule
Clunie	106	1	Rainbow, Chinook	Annual, Annual
Gwen	12	1	Rainbow	Annual
Otter	84	3	Rainbow	On Hold
Walden	38	1	Rainbow	Annual

*For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.*

11-13.5. TURNAGAIN ARM SUB-DISTRICT

**Notice:** Because these lakes are not landlocked, these stocking projects are likely on hold until a new well-water-only hatchery in southcentral Alaska is in operation or catchable rainbow trout are produced at Fort Richardson Hatchery.

Turnagain Arm has four small lakes that are not consistently reported in the Statewide Harvest Survey but provide additional fishing opportunity and meet the Department Strategic goals of creating a diverse recreational fishery. Three lakes are located in the Portage area and provide campers and tourists in the Portage Valley with easy access to fishing. Alder Pond has Handicapped access and draws handicapped anglers from along Turnagain Arm and as far away as Anchorage. Many Portage Valley streams either are closed to fishing or are glacial and turbid. These stocked lakes provide angling opportunities otherwise lacking for tourists in Forest Service campgrounds, or for anglers seeking diversity in fishing locations. Airstrip/Willow Pond is also the site of an annual Forest Service Kids fishing day held in early June each year. This is a popular fishing event for local Turnagain Arm residents and typically has about 150 kids and family members participate. Rabbit Lake is located near Anchorage and is accessed at McHugh Creek Park along the Turnagain Arm. Access to Rabbit Lake is by trail and provides more diversity for Anchorage area anglers who cannot afford to travel far from town but like a backcountry fishing experience.

Objectives

1. Provide a minimum of 10,000 annual angler-days of sport fishing effort.
2. Provide sport fishing diversity through annual or alternate year stocking of catchable-sized fish of various species.
3. Provide year-round sport fishing opportunities.
4. Publicize available fishing opportunities.

Actions

1. Stock 5,000 catchable rainbow trout in four lakes in 2007, and stock 4,500 to 6,000 catchable rainbow trout in four lakes in 2008 – 2011.

Tasks

1. Investigate feasibility of stocking new lakes.
2. Publicize stocked lakes that do not generate Statewide Harvest Survey estimates.
3. Maintain directional signage to lake access points.

Evaluation

1. Sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest will be estimated through Statewide Harvest Survey.

Table II-13.5a. Stocking actions for Turnagain Arm lakes.

Lake	Lake Size (Acres)	Lake Category	Species	Stocking Schedule
Airstrip/Willow Pond	17	3	Rainbow (3N)	On Hold
Alder Pond	6	3	Rainbow (3N)	On Hold
Rabbit	75	3	Rainbow (3N)	On Hold
Tangle Pond	8	3	Rainbow (3N)	On Hold

*For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.*

## II-14. KENAI PENINSULA STOCKED LAKES MANAGEMENT PLAN

Season and bag limits for non-anadromous native species on the Kenai Peninsula have become increasingly restrictive in recent years. This is a result of elevated fishing effort due to population growth and increased tourist activity. The lake-stocking program on the Kenai Peninsula is designed to provide additional public fishing opportunities. Lakes selected for stocking are located in close proximity to communities, rural subdivisions, or popular recreation areas. Most lakes can be reached by highway vehicle, although a few are remote and accessible by short hiking trails. Stocked lakes provide opportunity for both open water and winter ice fishing.

Nineteen of 27 stocked lakes are landlocked and do not support native populations of sport fish. The eight lakes that are not landlocked have had barrier structures installed to prevent egress. These lakes are stocked with sterile, all-female rainbow trout.

Rainbow trout, the most popular species, are stocked in 26 lakes. Eight of these lakes are stocked on alternating years, and the rest are stocked annually. Johnson Lake, located adjacent to a popular state park, has failed to over winter stocked fish during extremely cold winters. It is stocked annually with 10,500 catchable trout. Coho salmon fingerlings will be stocked in Elephant, Longmare and Centennial Lakes. Arctic char failed to survive warm water temperatures at Island Lake one out of four summers. Efforts are underway to relocate those fish into Wik Lake. Chinook salmon will be stocked in Sport Lake to diversify and increase catch rates for the annual ice fishing event for Peninsula students. Stocking has been discontinued in Scout Lake due to the illegal introduction of northern pike. Netting efforts to reduce or eradicate northern pike in Scout Lake commenced in the spring of 2006. When the population of northern pike in Scout Lake is eradicated or under control, stocking will resume at historic levels.

Reported annual harvest and effort over the last five years has averaged 5,870 fish and 6,434 angler-days. During this period, effort ranged from 8,205 days in 2005 to 4,802 in 2003. Harvest and effort was estimated by the Sport Fish mail out survey for 14 to 19 of the stocked lakes during this period. Lakes not estimated in the survey tend to be the smaller, less accessible ones.

The community of Soldotna hosts an annual Outdoor Show. The Show occurs in spring and attracts participants interested in sport fishing, hunting and other outdoor pursuits. In cooperation with the Division of Sport Fish, the Show's promoters provide a youth fishpond. There is no charge for youth to participate. The fishpond has been well received, and the promoter provides fisheries educational material to participants, in addition to the opportunity for youth to harvest/catch fish. The Division of Sport Fish provides 700 rainbow trout of catchable size for this activity.

### Objectives

1. Increase sport fishing opportunity and generate 8,000 angler-days of sport fishing effort on Kenai Peninsula area stocked lakes.
2. Provide sport fishing diversity through annual or alternate year stocking of multiple species in Kenai Peninsula lakes.
3. Provide year-round fishing opportunities.

### Actions (See Table II-14a)

1. Stock approximately 46,100 coho salmon in three lakes annually.
2. Stock approximately 192,300 rainbow trout in 26 lakes either annually or on alternate years (both even and odd years).
3. Stock approximately 10,000 Arctic char in one lake annually.
4. Stock approximately 700 rainbow trout in a fishpond for the annual Soldotna Outdoor Show.
5. Stock approximately 4,000 Chinook salmon in one lake annually for the annual student ice fishing event.

II-14. KENAI PENINSULA STOCKED LAKES MANAGEMENT PLAN (continued)

Tasks

1. Investigate feasibility of stocking new lakes.
2. Publicize Kenai area stocked lakes through updated publications.
3. Maintain directional signage to lake access points.
4. Inspect and repair barrier structures on lakes that are not landlocked.
5. Prepare and submit fish transport permits.
6. Provide hatchery support by assisting with fish stocking.

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated through the Statewide Harvest Survey.
2. Evaluate all stocked lakes every three years on a rotating basis with on-site sampling to determine if current stocking practices need revision to produce harvestable fish.
3. Collect harvest data from the Kenai Peninsula School District annual ice-fishing event.
4. Collect harvest data from the fishpond at Soldotna Outdoor Show.

Table II-14a. Actions for Kenai Peninsula stocked lakes.

Lake	Lake Size (Acres)	Lake Category	Nearest Community	Species	Stocking Schedule
Aurora	8	1	Funny River	Rainbow	Annual
Barbara	45	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Cabin	57	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Carter	48	3	Moose Pass	Rainbow	Even
Cecille	10	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Odd years
Centennial	25	1	Kasilof	Coho, Rainbow	Annual
Chugach Estates	18	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Douglas	90	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Elephant (Spirit)	340	1	Soldotna	Coho, Rainbow	Annual, Annual
Encelewski	101	1	Kasilof	Rainbow	Annual
Island	268	1	Nikiski	Rainbow, Char	Annual
Jerome	16	3	Moose Pass	Rainbow	Annual
Johnson	85	1	Kasilof	Rainbow	Annual
Long	15	3	Seward	Rainbow	Odd years
Longmare	172	1	Soldotna	Coho, Rainbow	Annual, Annual
Loon	18	1	Soldotna	Rainbow	Annual
Meridian	15	3	Seward	Rainbow	Odd years
Quintin	15	1	Kasilof	Rainbow	Odd years
Rainbow	15	3	Cooper Landing	Rainbow	Even years
Roque	5	1	Kasilof	Rainbow	Annual
Scout <sup>a</sup>	95	1	Sterling	Coho, Rainbow	Annual, Annual
Sport	72	1	Soldotna	Chinook, Rainbow	Annual
Thetis	45	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Tirmore	52	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Even years
Troop	27	3	Seward	Rainbow	Odd years
Upper Summit	258	3	Moose Pass	Rainbow	Annual
Vagt	43	3	Moose Pass	Rainbow	Annual
Wik <sup>b</sup>	165	1	Nikiski	Char	Annual

<sup>a</sup> Stocking temporarily discontinued due to illegal introduction of northern pike.

<sup>b</sup> If public access issue is resolved at Wik Lake, char will be stocked in Wik Lake instead of Island Lake.

*For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.*

## II-15. KODIAK ROAD SYSTEM LANDLOCKED LAKE ENHANCEMENT

The landlocked lake stocking program in the Kodiak area is intended to provide additional and diverse fishing opportunities. Twenty-one lakes on the Kodiak road system are stocked; rainbow trout are stocked in 20 lakes, coho salmon in 4 lakes and Chinook salmon are permitted for one lake, but have not been stocked to date. A permit application to stock Chinook salmon into a second, landlocked lake starting in 2007 will be submitted. All of these lakes are accessible by road, trail, and small boats.

In order to minimize the possibility that stocked fish could emigrate from the lakes and affect native populations, only landlocked lakes were selected for stocking. To further maintain the genetic integrity of native stocks in the event of flooding or beach erosion, only sterile, all-female rainbow trout are stocked. Stocked coho salmon are the progeny of Buskin Lake coho, which are of Chiniak Bay origin. If these stocked coho escaped the lakes, the genetic integrity of native coho would not be negatively impacted. Stocked Chinook salmon are the progeny of Monashka Creek Chinook salmon.

The fishing effort generated by the stocked lake project has averaged 1,400 angler-days of effort, with a catch of 1,250 rainbow trout. In an effort to inform anglers of the opportunities available, maps of lake locations and lake signage will continue to be available.

The cost of this project will be kept to a minimum because effort and catch in this program is relatively small. The Statewide Harvest Survey will be used to monitor effort and catch. Population monitoring through test net fishing or other methods will not be used. Coho salmon stocking in landlocked lakes may be sporadic due to weather conditions limiting transport, and fish availability.

### Objectives

1. Ensure enhancement efforts do not affect native populations.
2. Provide at least 1,000 angler-days of sport fishing effort.
3. Provide sport fishing diversity by stocking two species.
4. Publicize the fishing opportunities available to anglers.
5. Improve public access where needed.

### Actions (See Table II-15a)

1. Stock 3,500 coho salmon fingerlings in three lakes annually or in alternate years.
2. Stock 10,000 coho salmon fingerlings in one lake annually when fish are available.
3. Stock 51,000 rainbow trout fingerlings in 20 lakes annually.
4. Stock 23,000 Chinook salmon fingerlings during years when there is surplus hatchery production of Chinook salmon fingerlings.

### Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest will be estimated through Statewide Harvest Survey.

II-15. KODIAK ROAD SYSTEM LANDLOCKED LAKE ENHANCEMENT (continued)

Table II-15a. Stocking actions for Kodiak road system landlocked lakes.

Lake	Lake Category	Species	Stocking Schedule
Abercrombie	2	Rainbow, Coho, Chinook	Annual, Annual, If available
Aurel	2	Rainbow	Annual
Big	2	Rainbow ,Coho	Annual, Annual
Bull	1	Rainbow	Annual
Caroline	2	Rainbow	Annual
Chiniak	2	Chinook	Annual if available
Cicely	2	Rainbow	Annual
Dolgoi	2	Rainbow	Annual
Dragon Fly	2	Rainbow	Annual
Heitman	2	Rainbow	Annual
Horseshoe	2	Rainbow	Annual
Jack	2	Rainbow	Annual
Jupiter	2	Rainbow	Annual
Lee	2	Rainbow	Annual
Lilly	2	Rainbow	Annual
Long	1	Rainbow	Annual
Lupine	1	Rainbow	Annual
Margaret	2	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Saturn	2	Rainbow	Annual
Southern	1	Coho	Annual
Tanignak	1	Rainbow	Annual
Twin	1	Rainbow	Annual

*For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.*

## II-16. FINGER LAKE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Finger Lake is the largest stocked lake in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley. This lake has been stocked annually since 1953, and it provides excellent road-accessible fishing opportunities for Valley and Anchorage residents. Angling opportunities have increased substantially in the past 10 years, providing nearly 8,000 angler-days of sport fishing effort annually. Easy access makes this lake highly attractive to campers and day-use anglers alike. Finger Lake is located between the two major Valley population centers of Palmer and Wasilla. A State Recreation Area (SRA) is located adjacent to the northeast shore of the lake and provides excellent overnight camping and boat-launch facilities. Stocking a variety of sizes and species of sport fish provides a diversity of year-round fishing opportunities to attract local anglers as well as anglers from other communities.

Angler effort absorbed by stocked lakes most likely is diverted from Northern Cook Inlet (NCI) wild stocks vulnerable to over fishing. Restrictive bag limits have been implemented to protect resident species on many NCI streams. As fishing pressures have increased on resident stocks, increased reliance on hatchery fish has become an effective management option for meeting the demand for recreational fishing opportunities in the Valley.

Finger Lake has provided excellent year-round sport fishing opportunities since pre-statehood days because of the stocking effort. Studies by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game indicate that about 60% of the annual fishing effort occurs during the open-water period and 40% during the ice-covered period. An average of 12,800 landlocked Chinook salmon and 6,400 rainbow trout were caught annually in Finger Lake from 1993-2005. In 1996, Arctic char were added to the stocking program at Finger Lake. Arctic grayling fingerlings were stocked in Finger Lake for the first time in 1991. The average catch of grayling for the years 1994-2004 was about 725 fish. The average combined catch rate for all species was 2.6 fish per angler-day. Effort, as estimated from the Statewide Harvest Survey, averaged about 7,500 days fished and ranged from 5,500 to 9,500. Anglers under 16 years of age that are not accompanied by licensed anglers are not included in the SWHS estimate. The actual sport fishing effort may be much higher than SWHS estimates.

### Objectives

1. Provide 7,500 angler-days of sport fishing effort.
2. Provide a diversity of sport fishing opportunities by annually stocking a variety of species of sport fish.
3. Provide for year-round fishing opportunities.

### Actions

1. Stock 1,500 catchable Arctic char on alternate years.
2. Stock 30,000 catchable Chinook salmon annually during late fall.
3. Stock 33,200 fingerling rainbow trout annually.
4. Stock 8,000 fingerling Arctic grayling annually.

### Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest will be estimated through the Statewide Harvest Survey.
2. The lake will be surveyed every three to four years to evaluate relative growth, size distribution, and abundance of the various species.

*For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.*

## II-17. KEPLER-BRADLEY COMPLEX MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Kepler-Bradley Complex comprises eight lakes ranging from 7 to 74 surface acres and is located adjacent to the Glenn Highway between the two major Matanuska-Susitna Valley population centers of Palmer and Wasilla. This system is stocked with a variety of fish species to provide a diversity of fishing opportunities and experiences. Kepler-Bradley Complex has excellent public access with both private and state campground facilities available. All lakes are managed for optimum harvest except Long Lake, which is managed strictly for catch-and-release fishing. Since initiation of the stocking program, this system has become the most intensively fished lake system in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley, providing year-round fishing opportunities and receiving more than 8,000 days of sport fishing effort annually.

The stocking program provides alternative opportunities for anglers that might otherwise direct their efforts toward native fish that are vulnerable to over-fishing. Increasing sport fishing pressure and over-harvest of several native fish stocks during the early and mid-1990s resulted in more restrictive regulations in several Northern Cook Inlet fisheries. As sport fishing pressure continues to increase in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley, hatchery fish are becoming a more important management tool to satisfy recreational demands.

The Kepler-Bradley Complex is a high-use system in terms of angler use and is generally stocked with catchable-sized fish at higher than normal densities. The annual average level of fishing effort for the Kepler-Bradley Complex was about 8,000 angler-days for 1993-2005. This may be an underestimate. Anglers under 16 years of age are not included in the Statewide Harvest Survey unless accompanied by a licensed adult angler. The Kepler-Bradley Complex is a popular drop-off fishing locale for pre-teen and early teen anglers.

### Objectives

1. Provide 10,000 angler-days of sport fishing effort or 8,000 angler-days of sport fishing effort as measured by the Statewide Harvest Survey.
2. Provide a diversity of sport fishing opportunities by annually stocking a several species of fish.
3. Provide for year-round fishing opportunities.

### Actions (See Table 17a)

1. Stock 1,850 catchable Arctic char on alternate years.
2. Stock 21,575 – 29,992 catchable rainbow trout in 2007 – 2011.
3. Stock 5,400 to 7,000 fingerling rainbow trout annually.
4. Stock 3,600 fingerling landlocked coho salmon annually.
5. Stock 7,000 fingerling Arctic grayling annually.
6. Stock 2,800 to 3,000 catchable landlocked Chinook salmon annually.

### Evaluations

1. Sport fishing harvest, catch, and effort will be estimated through the Statewide Harvest Survey.
2. Lakes will be surveyed every three to four years to evaluate relative growth, size distribution, and abundance of the various species.

II-17. KEPLER-BRADLEY COMPLEX MANAGEMENT PLAN (continued)

Table II-17a. Sport fish stocking actions for the Kepler-Bradley Lake Complex in Mat-Su Valley.

<b>Lake</b>	<b>Lake Size (Acres)</b>	<b>Lake Category</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Stocking Schedule</b>
Canoe	21	1	Rainbow, Grayling	Annual
Irene	18	1	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Alternate
Klaire	7	1	Coho	Annual
Kepler/Bradley	58	1	Rainbow, Grayling	Annual, Annual
Long	74	1	Rainbow	Annual
Matanuska	62	1	Chinook, Rainbow, Char	Annual, Annual, Alternate
Victor	14	1	Coho	Annual

*For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.*

## II-18. MATANUSKA-SUSITNA VALLEY SMALL LAKES MANAGEMENT PLAN

The small lakes stocking program was initiated in 1953 to increase fishing opportunities by providing a diversity of sport fish species and fishing experiences available to anglers. This program has grown and now provides year-round fishing opportunities in waters where little or no fishing opportunities previously existed. Seventy-seven Matanuska-Susitna Valley (Valley) lakes ranging from 9 to 362 surface acres are stocked annually with Arctic grayling, Arctic char, landlocked coho and Chinook salmon, and rainbow trout. These lakes range from urban lakes and ponds to remote lakes and ponds that are only accessible by trail or aircraft.

The stocking program provides alternative opportunities for anglers that might otherwise direct their efforts toward native fish that are vulnerable to over-fishing. Increasing sport fishing pressure and over-harvest of several native fish stocks during the early- and mid-1990s resulted in restrictive regulations in several Northern Cook Inlet fisheries. As sport fishing pressure continues to increase in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley, hatchery fish are becoming a more important management tool to satisfy recreational demands. The annual average level of fishing effort for these lakes was about 20,000 angler-days for 1992-2005. This may be an underestimate. Anglers under 16 years of age are not included in the Statewide Harvest Survey unless accompanied by a licensed adult angler. Many young anglers fish these lakes without the presence of a licensed angler.

Lakes near population centers and road-accessible lakes with good access, parking, camping, and boat launching facilities are emphasized for the stocking program. They have the greatest potential for increasing angler effort. Although many of these lakes are small, they are highly accessible and experience greater fishing pressure than rural and remote lakes. A segment of the public who may have minimal opportunities to travel can enjoy good fishing close to home. These sites are considered high use lakes and are stocked with catchable fish.

Remote or rural lakes are stocked with fingerling or catchable fish at low densities. Catchable fish or fast-growing landlocked coho salmon fingerling are stocked in lakes that are prone to winter kills because of oxygen depletion under the ice. Catchable fish are available from the time of stocking in late-May through January. Coho salmon are available in late-fall through early winter before the winter kill in late January or early February. Remote or rural lakes not prone to winter kills are stocked with fingerling.

Since 1995, Wishbone and X lakes have been managed for catch-and-release fishing only. Winter fishing has been closed, and gear is restricted to single-hook, unbaited, artificial lures with no allowable harvest. This style of management was created to provide a diversity of fishing experiences. However, as restrictive regulations continue to increase on native stocks, it may no longer be necessary to provide catch-and-release opportunities through our stocked lakes program.

### Objectives

1. Provide 50,000 angler-days of sport fishing effort or 30,000 angler-days of sport fishing effort as measured by the Statewide Harvest Survey.
2. Provide a diversity of sport fishing opportunities by annual stocking several species of fish.
3. Provide for year-round fishing opportunities.

### Actions (See Table 18a)

1. Stock 2,700 to 6,325 Arctic char catchables in 11 lakes on alternate years.
2. Stock 62,000 coho salmon fingerling in 9 lakes annually.
3. Stock 16,300 Arctic grayling fingerling in 6 lakes annually.
4. Stock approximately 410,000 rainbow trout in 74 lakes annually or in alternate years.
5. Stock 5,200 to 7,450 catchable Chinook salmon in 2 lakes annually.

II-18. MATANUSKA-SUSITNA VALLEY SMALL LAKES MANAGEMENT PLAN (continued)

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing harvest, catch, and effort will be estimated through the Statewide Harvest Survey.
2. Survey lakes every three to four years to evaluate stocking success

Table II-18a. Actions for small lakes in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley stocked with fish. (Page 1 of 2)

Area (Access) Lake	Lake Size (Acres)	Lake Category	Species	Stocking Schedule
<b>Glenn Highway (East of Palmer):</b>				
Bench	34	2	Rainbow	Alternate
Coyote	3	2	Rainbow	On Hold
Ida	46	1	Rainbow, Grayling	Annual, Annual
Knob	52	2	Rainbow	On Hold
Long (Mile 86)	106	1	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Alternate
North Knob	36	2	Rainbow	On Hold
Ravine	12	1	Rainbow	Annual
Ruby	24	2	Rainbow	Alternate
Rush	248	1	Char	Alternate
Seventeenmile	100	1	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Alternate
Slipper	9	2	Rainbow	On Hold
Weiner	21	2	Rainbow	On Hold
Wishbone	53	2	Rainbow	Alternate
<b>Palmer:</b>				
Echo	23	1	Rainbow, Coho, Char	Annual, Annual, Alternate
Johnson	40	1	Coho, Rainbow, Char	Annual, Alternate, Alternate
Loberg	11	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Meirs	17	1	Rainbow, Grayling	Annual, Annual
Walby	54	3	Rainbow	On Hold
Wolf	62	3	Rainbow	Annual
<b>Wasilla/Meadow Lakes:</b>				
Bearpaw	45	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Beverly	42	2	Rainbow	Annual
Bruce	21	1	Rainbow	Annual
Golden	15	1	Rainbow	Annual
Kalmbach	125	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Lalen	92	2	Rainbow	Annual
Loon	108	3	Rainbow	Annual
Lucille	362	3	Rainbow	On Hold
Memory	83	1	Rainbow, Chinook, Char	Annual, Annual, Alternate
Morvro	87	3	Rainbow	Alternate
Prator	98	1	Char	Alternate
Reed	20	1	Rainbow, Grayling	Annual, Annual
Seymour	229	3	Rainbow	Annual
Visnaw	131	2	Rainbow	Annual

II-18. MATANUSKA-SUSITNA VALLEY SMALL LAKES MANAGEMENT PLAN (continued)  
 Table II-18a. Continued. (Page 2 of 2)

Area (Access) Lake	Lake Size (Acres)	Lake Category	Species	Stocking Schedule
<b>Point Mackenzie/Big Lake:</b>				
Barley	19	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Big Beaver	161	2	Rainbow	Annual
Brocker	42	2	Rainbow	Annual
Butterfly	50	2	Rainbow	Annual
Carpenter	176	1	Rainbow, Coho, Char	Annual, Annual, Alternate
Crooked	250	2	Rainbow	Annual
Dawn	12	3	Rainbow	Annual
Diamond	139	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Farmer	21	1	Rainbow	Annual
Homestead	17	3	Rainbow	Annual
Knik	50	1	Rainbow, Chinook, Grayling	Annual, Annual, Annual
Little Beaver	44	2	Rainbow	Annual
Lorraine	132	1	Rainbow, Grayling	Annual, Annual
Marion	113	1	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Alternate
Rocky	59	1	Rainbow	Annual
Threemile	119	2	Rainbow	Alternate
Twin Island	151	2	Rainbow	Annual
West Beaver	103	2	Rainbow	Annual
<b>Willow:</b>				
Boot	34	1	Rainbow	Annual
Caswell #3	33	2	Rainbow	Annual
Crystal	132	3	Rainbow	Annual
Florence	55	1	Rainbow, Grayling	Annual, Annual
Honeybee	58	1	Rainbow	Annual
Kashwitna	160	2	Rainbow	On Hold
Little Lonely	56	1	Rainbow	Annual
Lynne	70	1	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Alternate
North Rolly	118	2	Rainbow	Annual
Rhein	84	2	Rainbow	Annual
South Rolly	108	3	Rainbow	On Hold
Tanaina	109	3	Rainbow	On Hold
Vera	111	2	Rainbow	Annual
Willow	143	2	Rainbow	On Hold
<b>Talkeetna</b>				
Benka	123	1	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Alternate
Christiansen	179	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Gate	15	2	Rainbow	On Hold
Mile 180	31	2	Rainbow	On Hold
North Friend	81	2	Rainbow	Annual
Peggy	48	1	Rainbow	Alternate
South Friend	56	2	Rainbow	Annual
Tigger	16	1	Rainbow	Annual
West Sunshine	22	2	Rainbow	Annual
“X”	101	1	Rainbow	Alternate
“Y”	38	1	Rainbow	Annual

For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically

## II-19. PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA LAKE STOCKING PLAN

The Prince William Sound lakes stocking program is intended to provide additional freshwater sport angling opportunities in and near Valdez. Two lakes will be stocked: one with rainbow trout and one with Arctic grayling. All lakes were originally barren of wild fish and were chosen to provide a diversity of opportunity where wild stocks are not available. All lakes have public access and are road accessible. Several additional lakes along the Copper River Highway near Cordova have been stocked in the past but have been discontinued due to poor survival or access problems.

### Objective

1. Provide 400 angler-days of sport fishing effort on Prince William Sound area lakes.

### Actions (See Table II-19a)

1. Stock 1,500 rainbow trout annually in one lake near Valdez.
2. Stock 1,000 Arctic grayling fingerling in one roadside lake annually.

### Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest will be determined through the Statewide Harvest Survey.

Table II-19a. Stocking actions for the Prince William Sound area.

<b>Lake</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Lake Category</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Stocking Schedule</b>
Blueberry Lake	Valdez	5*	Rainbow	On Hold
Thompson Lake	Valdez	5*	Grayling	Annual
Ruth Pond	Valdez	1	Rainbow	Annual

\*Although these lakes have open outlets, these outlets cascade down falls that fish would not survive.

*For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.*

## II-20. RESURRECTION BAY AREA NONANADROMOUS STOCKING PROGRAM

**Notice:** Unless fish for this program are stocked into a nearby landlocked lake, stocking rainbow trout for this program will likely be on hold until the new well-water-only hatchery for southcentral Alaska is in operation or catchable rainbow trout are produced at Fort Richardson Hatchery.

Triploid Arctic grayling will be stocked into First Lake until rainbow trout stocking can resume.

The primary purpose of this program is to provide local Seward children a catchable-sized fish for sport fishing opportunities within Seward city limits.

Few lake angling opportunities exist in or near the city of Seward. Current lake fisheries that are present primarily target Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*). This stocking program will increase sport angling diversity and opportunity by stocking First Lake with rainbow trout. First Lake is stocked at the request of the City of Seward where until 2000 there was no lake fishing available within city limits. This small lake is surrounded by a city park and provides local anglers and children the opportunity to catch rainbow trout in town. Starting in 2005, the Alaska Board of Fish designated a “kids only” weekend of fishing at First Lake. Only anglers 15 years old and younger may fish at First Lake starting the third Thursday in May through the third Sunday in May each year. The youth only weekend coincides with a “Youth Fishing Day” sponsored by the Seward Fish and Game Advisory Council. This event typically draws 50 – 60 local kids to fish for rainbow trout.

A public handout describing Seward and Resurrection Bay sport fishing opportunities is updated annually. It provides basic information on the waters and species stocked and a general location description of area lakes.

### Objectives

1. Provide sport fishing opportunity through annual or alternate year stocking of catchable and fingerling sized rainbow trout.

### Actions

1. Stock 1,200 catchable rainbow trout annually in a local landlocked lake.
2. Stock 500 catchable triploid Arctic grayling in First Lake in 2007, and 1,000 in 2008 – 2011.

### Evaluations

1. Total sport fishing effort, and rainbow trout catch and harvest will be estimated through the Statewide Harvest Survey.

*For stocking details refer to Tables starting on page II-36; species listed alphabetically.*

**REGION II: ARCTIC CHAR SUMMARY**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

Table II-AC1. Summary of Arctic char releases in Region II listed by area and stocking size.

09-Feb-07

Area	Lifestage	Ploidy	2007 Projected	2008 Projected	2009 Projected	2010 Projected	2011 Projected
Anchorage	Catchable	2N	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
			4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
			<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>
Kenai	Catchable	2N	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
			10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
			<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>
Mat-Su	Catchable	2N	6,050	6,325	6,050	6,325	6,050
			6,050	6,325	6,050	6,325	6,050
			<b>6,050</b>	<b>6,325</b>	<b>6,050</b>	<b>6,325</b>	<b>6,050</b>
<b>Total Arctic Char</b>			<b>20,550</b>	<b>20,825</b>	<b>20,550</b>	<b>20,825</b>	<b>20,550</b>

**REGION II: ARCTIC CHAR**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

09-Feb-07

Table II-AC2. Planned releases of Arctic char in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 1 of 2)

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Target Release Size/Date	2007 Projected	2008 Projected	2009 Projected	2010 Projected	2011 Projected
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Campbell Point L	Catchable	100g/ 31 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Sand L	Catchable	100g/ 31 May	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Total:						4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
II-14	Kenai	Elmendorf	Island L	Catchable	100g/ 30 Jun	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000 (a)
II-14	Kenai	Elmendorf	Wik L	Catchable	100g/ 30 Jun	0	0	0	0	0 (a)
Total:						10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Benka L	Catchable	100g/ 31 May	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Carpenter L	Catchable	100g/ 31 May	0	1,625	0	1,625	0
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Echo [K/B] L	Catchable	100g/ 31 May	0	500	0	500	0
II-16	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Finger L	Catchable	100g/ 31 May	1,500	0	1,500	0	1,500
II-17	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Irene L	Catchable	100g/ 31 May	750	0	750	0	750
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Johnson L	Catchable	100g/ 31 May	0	300	0	300	0 (b)
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Long [Mi86] L	Catchable	100g/ 31 May	0	2,000	0	2,000	0
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Lynne L	Catchable	100g/ 31 May	0	800	0	800	0
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Marion L	Catchable	100g/ 31 May	900	0	900	0	900
II-17	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Matanuska L	Catchable	100g/ 31 May	1,100	0	1,100	0	1,100
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Memory L	Catchable	100g/ 31 May	0	400	0	400	0
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Prator L	Catchable	100g/ 31 May	0	500	0	500	0
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Rush L	Catchable	100g/ 31 May	0	200	0	200	0
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Seventeenmile L	Catchable	100g/ 31 May	800	0	800	0	800
Total:						6,050	6,325	6,050	6,325	6,050

**REGION II: ARCTIC CHAR**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

09-Feb-07

Table II-AC2. Planned releases of Arctic char in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 2 of 2)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected</b>	<b>2008 Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
<b>Total Arctic Char</b>						<b>20,550</b>	<b>20,825</b>	<b>20,550</b>	<b>20,825</b>	<b>20,550</b>

Notes:

- (a) If Wik Lake is permitted to receive Arctic char in 2007, then the 10,000 catchable Arctic char scheduled for stocking into Island Lake in 2007 will instead be stocked into Wik Lake.
- (b) Experimental lake: closed to sport fishing.



**REGION II: CHINOOK SALMON SUMMARY**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

Table II-KS1. Summary of chinook salmon releases in Region II listed by area and stocking size.

09-Feb-07

Area	Lifestage	Anadromous	2007 Projected	2008 Projected	2009 Projected	2010 Projected	2011 Projected
Anchorage	Catchable	No	48,700	48,700	48,700	48,700	48,700
Anchorage	Smolt	Yes	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
			<b>363,700</b>	<b>363,700</b>	<b>363,700</b>	<b>363,700</b>	<b>363,700</b>
Homer	Smolt	Yes	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000
			<b>370,000</b>	<b>370,000</b>	<b>370,000</b>	<b>370,000</b>	<b>370,000</b>
Kenai	Catchable	No	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Kenai	Smolt	Yes	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
			<b>109,000</b>	<b>109,000</b>	<b>109,000</b>	<b>109,000</b>	<b>109,000</b>
Kodiak	Smolt	Yes	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
			<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>
Mat-Su	Catchable	No	40,450	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
Mat-Su	Smolt	Yes	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
			<b>240,450</b>	<b>238,000</b>	<b>238,000</b>	<b>238,000</b>	<b>238,000</b>
PWS	Smolt	Yes	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
			<b>210,000</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>210,000</b>
Res Bay	Smolt	Yes	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
			<b>105,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>
<b>Total Chinook Salmon</b>			<b>1,548,150</b>	<b>1,545,700</b>	<b>1,545,700</b>	<b>1,545,700</b>	<b>1,545,700</b>

**REGION II: CHINOOK SALMON**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

09-Feb-07

Table II-KS2. Planned releases of Chinook salmon in Region II listed by area and release site (Page 1 of 3)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected</b>	<b>2008 Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>	
II-13.2	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Beach L	Catchable	100g / 15 Oct	0	0	0	0	0	(a)
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Campbell Point L	Catchable	100g / 15 Oct	4,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Cheney L	Catchable	100g /	0	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	(b)
II-13.4	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Clunie L	Catchable	100g / 15 Oct	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	DeLong L	Catchable	100g / 25 Oct	9,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Derby: Jewel L	Catchable	100g / 05 Dec	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	(c)
II-13.3	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Green L	Catchable	100g / 15 Oct	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
II-13.3	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Hillberg L	Catchable	100g / 15 Oct	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Jewel L	Catchable	100g / 25 Oct	11,900	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	
II-13.2	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Mirror L	Catchable	100g / 15 Oct	10,900	10,900	10,900	10,900	10,900	
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Sand L	Catchable	100g / 15 Oct	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Taku Campbell L	Catchable	100g / 15 Oct	0	0	0	0	0	(a)
Total:						48,700	48,700	48,700	48,700	48,700	
II-2	Anchorage	FtRich	Ship Ck	Smolt	12g / 31 May	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	
Total:						315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	
II-4	Homer	FtRich	Halibut Cove	Smolt	12g /	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	
II-4	Homer	FtRich	Homer Spit	Smolt	12g /	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	
II-6	Homer	FtRich	Ninilchik R	Smolt	12g /	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	(d)
II-4	Homer	FtRich	Seldovia	Smolt	12g /	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	
Total:						370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	

**REGION II: CHINOOK SALMON**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

09-Feb-07

Table II-KS2. Planned releases of Chinook salmon in Region II listed by area and release site (Page 2 of 3)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected</b>	<b>2008 Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
II-14	Kenai	Elmendorf	Sport L	Catchable	100g / 01 Oct	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
				Total:		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-3	Kenai	FtRich	Crooked Ck	Smolt	12g / 06 Jun	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000 (d,e)
				Total:		105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
II-5	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Monashka Creek	Smolt	15-20g / 01 May	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
				Total:		150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
II-16	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Finger L	Catchable	100g / 30 Oct	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Knik L	Catchable	100g / 30 Oct	3,700	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
II-17	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Matanuska L	Catchable	100g / 30 Oct	3,000	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Memory L	Catchable	100g / 30 Oct	3,750	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
				Total:		40,450	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
II-1	Mat-Su	FtRich	Deception Ck	Smolt	12g / 15 Jun	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000 (d)
II-1	Mat-Su	FtRich	Eklutna Tailrace	Smolt	12g / 15 Jun	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
				Total:		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
II-7	PWS	FtRich	Fleming Spit, Cordova	Smolt	12g / 15 Jun	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
II-7	PWS	FtRich	Valdez, Old town site	Smolt	12g / 15 Jun	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
				Total:		210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000

**REGION II: CHINOOK SALMON**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

09-Feb-07

Table II-KS2. Planned releases of Chinook salmon in Region II listed by area and release site (Page 3 of 3)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected</b>	<b>2008 Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
II-8	Res Bay	ASLC	Alaska SeaLife Center	Smolt	20g / 31 May	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000 (e,f)
				Total:		105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
<b>Total Chinook Salmon</b>						<b>1,548,150</b>	<b>1,545,700</b>	<b>1,545,700</b>	<b>1,545,700</b>	<b>1,545,700</b>

Notes:

- (a) Will be stocked with catchable-sized fish after new facilities are constructed.
- (b) Stocking temporarily suspended due to the illegal introduction of northern pike. Will restock in 2008 if pike are eradicated.
- (c) Department I and E program
- (d) 100% CWT mark
- (e) Early run
- (f) Transferred from Ft. Richardson Hatchery to Alaska Sealife Center as eyed eggs.

**REGION II: COHO SALMON SUMMARY**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

Table II-SS1. Summary of coho salmon releases in Region II listed by area and stocking size.

09-Feb-07

Area	Lifestage	Anadromous	2007 Projected	2008 Projected	2009 Projected	2010 Projected	2011 Projected
Anchorage	Smolt	Yes	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000
			<b>415,000</b>	<b>415,000</b>	<b>415,000</b>	<b>415,000</b>	<b>415,000</b>
Homer	Smolt	Yes	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
			<b>120,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>
Kenai	Fingerling	No	46,120	46,120	46,120	46,120	46,120
			<b>46,120</b>	<b>46,120</b>	<b>46,120</b>	<b>46,120</b>	<b>46,120</b>
Kodiak	Fingerling	No	79,000	79,000	79,000	79,000	79,000
	Smolt	Yes	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
			<b>199,000</b>	<b>199,000</b>	<b>199,000</b>	<b>199,000</b>	<b>199,000</b>
Mat-Su	Fingerling	No	65,600	65,600	65,600	65,600	65,600
		Yes	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
			<b>185,600</b>	<b>185,600</b>	<b>185,600</b>	<b>185,600</b>	<b>185,600</b>
Res Bay	Smolt	Yes	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
			<b>240,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>
<b>Total Coho Salmon</b>			<b>1,205,720</b>	<b>1,205,720</b>	<b>1,205,720</b>	<b>1,205,720</b>	<b>1,205,720</b>

**REGION II: COHO SALMON**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

09-Feb-07

Table II-SS2. Planned releases of coho salmon in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 1 of 4)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected (a)</b>	<b>2008 Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
II-9	Anchorage	FtRich	Bird Ck	Smolt	20g / 31 May	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
II-9	Anchorage	FtRich	Campbell Ck	Smolt	20g / 31 May	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
II-9	Anchorage	FtRich	Ship Ck	Smolt	20g / 31 May	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Total:						415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000
II-10	Homer	FtRich	Homer Spit	Smolt	20g /	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Total:						120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Centennial L	Fingerling	4g / 30 Jun	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Elephant L	Fingerling	4g / 30 Jun	35,120	35,120	35,120	35,120	35,120
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Longmare L	Fingerling	4g / 30 Jun	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Scout L	Fingerling	4g /					
Total:						46,120	46,120	46,120	46,120	46,120

(b)

**REGION II: COHO SALMON**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

09-Feb-07

Table II-SS2. Planned releases of coho salmon in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 2 of 4)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected (a)</b>	<b>2008 Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
II-15	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Abercrombie L	Fingerling	3-12g+ / 30 Jun	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
II-15	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Big L	Fingerling	3-12g+ / 30 Jun	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000 (c)
II-15	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Margaret L	Fingerling	3-12g+ / 30 Jun	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
II-15	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Southern L	Fingerling	3-12g+ / 30 Jun	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500 (d)
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Dark L	Fingerling	1g+ / 30 Jun	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Island L	Fingerling	1g+ / 30 Jun	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Mayflower L	Fingerling	1g+ / 30 Jun	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Mission L	Fingerling	1g+ / 30 Jun	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Potato Patch L	Fingerling	1g+ / 30 Jun	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
Total:						79,000	79,000	79,000	79,000	79,000
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Island L	Smolt	12g+ / 30 Jun	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000 (e)
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Mission L	Smolt	12g+ / 30 Jun	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000 (e)
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Monashka Creek	Smolt	12g+ / 30 Jun	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000 (e)
Total:						120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000

**REGION II: COHO SALMON**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

09-Feb-07

Table II-SS2. Planned releases of coho salmon in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 3 of 4)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected (a)</b>	<b>2008 Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Barley L	Fingerling	4g / 30 Jun	900	900	900	900	900
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Bear Paw L	Fingerling	4g / 30 Jun	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Carpenter L	Fingerling	4g / 30 Jun	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Christiansen L	Fingerling	4g / 30 Jun	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Diamond L	Fingerling	4g / 30 Jun	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Echo [K/B] L	Fingerling	4g / 30 Jun	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Johnson L	Fingerling	4g / 30 Jun	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 (f)
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Kalmbach L	Fingerling	4g / 30 Jun	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
II-17	Mat-Su	FtRich	Klaire L	Fingerling	4g / 15 May	900	900	900	900	900
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Loberg L	Fingerling	4g / 30 Jun	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
II-17	Mat-Su	FtRich	Victor L	Fingerling	4g / 30 Jun	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
Total:						65,600	65,600	65,600	65,600	65,600
II-9	Mat-Su	FtRich	Eklutna Tailrace	Smolt	20g / 15 May	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Total:						120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
II-12	Res Bay	FtRich	Lowell Ck	Smolt	20g / 31 May	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
II-12	Res Bay	FtRich	Seward Lagoon	Smolt	20g / 31 May	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Total:						240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000

**REGION II: COHO SALMON**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

09-Feb-07

Table II-SS2. Planned releases of coho salmon in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 4 of 4)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected (a)</b>	<b>2008 Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
<b>Total Coho Salmon</b>						<b>1,205,720</b>	<b>1,205,720</b>	<b>1,205,720</b>	<b>1,205,720</b>	<b>1,205,720</b>

Notes:

- (a) Due to recent changes in fish production capabilities at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf hatcheries, the actual number of coho salmon fingerling available for stocking in the Kenai and Matanuska-Susitna Valley areas may be fewer than what is requested.
- (b) Stocking temporarily discontinued due to illegal introduction of northern pike.
- (c) Will be stocked when fish are available.
- (d) Will be stocked annually if fish are available and weather conditions allow access to the lake.
- (e) Will be stocked with coho salmon smolt when they are available.
- (f) Experimental lake; closed to sport fishing.



**REGION II: GRAYLING SUMMARY**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

Table II-GR1. Summary of grayling releases in Region II listed by area and stocking size.

16-Feb-07

Area	Lifestage	Ploidy	2007 Projected	2008 Projected	2009 Projected	2010 Projected	2011 Projected
Anchorage	Fingerling	3N	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
			2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
			<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Mat-Su	Fingerling	2N	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300
			31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300
			<b>31,300</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>31,300</b>
PWS	Fingerling	3N	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
			<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Res Bay	Catchable	3N	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
			500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
			<b>500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Total Grayling</b>			<b>34,800</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>35,300</b>

**REGION II: GRAYLING**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

16-Feb-07

Table II-GR2. Planned releases of grayling in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 1 of 2)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Ploidy</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected</b>	<b>2008 Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
II-13.2	Anchorage	FtRich	Beach L	Fingerling	3N	4g / 31 Aug	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total:							2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-17	Mat-Su	FtRich	Canoe L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 31 Aug	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-16	Mat-Su	FtRich	Finger L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 31 Aug	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Florence L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 31 Aug	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Ida L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 31 Aug	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
II-17	Mat-Su	FtRich	Kepler/Bradley L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 31 Aug	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Knik L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 31 Aug	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Lorraine L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 31 Aug	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Meirs L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 31 Aug	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Reed L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 31 Aug	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total:							31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300	31,300
II-19	PWS	FtRich	Thompson L	Fingerling	3N	4g / 31 Aug	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total:							1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-20	Res Bay	FtRich	1st L	Catchable	3N	100g /	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total:							500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

**REGION II: GRAYLING**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

16-Feb-07

Table II-GR2. Planned releases of grayling in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 2 of 2)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Ploidy</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected</b>	<b>2008 Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
<b>Total Grayling</b>							<b>34,800</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>35,300</b>	<b>35,300</b>

Notes:



**REGION II: RAINBOW TROUT SUMMARY**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

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Table II-RT1. Summary of rainbow trout releases in Region II listed by area and stocking size. (Page 1 of 2)

Area	Lifestage	Sex	Ploidy	2007 Projected	2008 Projected	2009 Projected	2010 Projected	2011 Projected
Anchorage	Catchable	AF	3N	0	0	0	0	0
Anchorage	Catchable	MX	2N	107,600	91,698	107,650	107,650	107,650
				107,600	91,698	107,650	107,650	107,650
				<b>107,600</b>	<b>91,698</b>	<b>107,650</b>	<b>107,650</b>	<b>107,650</b>
Kenai	Catchable	MX	2N	11,200	9,520	11,200	11,200	11,200
				11,200	9,520	11,200	11,200	11,200
Kenai	Fingerling	AF	3N	43,100	44,900	43,100	44,900	43,100
Kenai	Fingerling	MX	2N	138,000	136,200	138,000	136,200	138,000
				181,100	181,100	181,100	181,100	181,100
				<b>192,300</b>	<b>190,620</b>	<b>192,300</b>	<b>192,300</b>	<b>192,300</b>
Kodiak	Fingerling	AF	3N	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000
				51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000
				<b>51,000</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>51,000</b>
Mat-Su	Catchable	AF	3N	0	0	0	0	0
Mat-Su	Catchable	MX	2N	64,000	48,427	64,000	64,000	64,000
				64,000	48,427	64,000	64,000	64,000
Mat-Su	Fingerling	AF	3N	219,550	219,550	219,550	219,550	219,550
Mat-Su	Fingerling	MX	2N	198,400	198,400	198,400	198,400	198,400
				417,950	417,950	417,950	417,950	417,950
				<b>481,950</b>	<b>466,377</b>	<b>481,950</b>	<b>481,950</b>	<b>481,950</b>
PWS	Catchable	AF	3N	1,500	975	1,500	1,500	1,500

Table II-RT1. Summary of rainbow trout releases in Region II listed by area and stocking size. (Page 2 of 2)

Area	Lifestage	Sex	Ploidy	2007 Projected	2008 Projected	2009 Projected	2010 Projected	2011 Projected
				1,500	975	1,500	1,500	1,500
				<b>1,500</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>
Res Bay	Catchable	AF	3N	0	0	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0
				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Rainbow Trout</b>				<b>834,350</b>	<b>800,670</b>	<b>834,400</b>	<b>834,400</b>	<b>834,400</b>

**REGION II: RAINBOW TROUT**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

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Table II-RT2. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 1 of 8)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Ploidy</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected</b>	<b>2008 (a) Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
II-13.5	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Airstrip/Willow Pond	Catchable	3N	100g / 07 Jun	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.5	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Airstrip/Willow Pond	Catchable	3N	100g / 25 May	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.5	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Alder Pond (Portage)	Catchable	2N	100g / 25 May	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.2	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Beach L	Catchable	2N	100g / 25 May	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.2	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Beach L	Catchable	2N	100g / 02 Jul	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Campbell Ck	Catchable	3N	100g / 30 Jun	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Campbell Ck	Catchable	3N	100g / 25 May	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Campbell Point L	Catchable	2N	100g / 25 May	4,150	2,500	3,800	3,800	3,800
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Cheney L	Catchable	2N	100g / 30 Jun	0	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000 (c)
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Cheney L	Catchable	2N	100g / 25 May	0	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000 (c)
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Chester Ck	Catchable	3N	100g / 25 May	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.4	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Clunie L	Catchable	2N	100g / 25 May	7,000	5,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
II-13.4	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Clunie L	Catchable	2N	100g / 30 Jun	6,600	4,890	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	DeLong L	Catchable	2N	100g / 25 May	6,600	4,390	5,600	5,600	5,600
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	DeLong L	Catchable	2N	100g / 30 Aug	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	DeLong L	Catchable	2N	100g / 30 Jun	6,500	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-13.2	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Edmunds L	Catchable	3N	100g / 25 May	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.3	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Fish L	Catchable	2N	100g / 30 Jun	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Green L	Catchable	2N	100g / 30 Jun	1,000	600	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Green L	Catchable	2N	100g / 25 May	1,000	600	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.4	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Gwen L	Catchable	2N	100g / 25 May	6,000	5,400	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Hillberg L	Catchable	2N	100g / 25 May	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Jewel L	Catchable	2N	100g / 30 Aug	7,000	5,500	7,000	7,000	7,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Jewel L	Catchable	2N	100g / 25 May	7,000	4,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Jewel L	Catchable	2N	100g / 30 Jun	7,500	4,500	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Lake Otis	Catchable	2N	100g / 25 May	1,750	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.2	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Lower Fire L	Catchable	3N	100g / 25 May	0	0	0	0	0 (b)

**REGION II: RAINBOW TROUT**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

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Table II-RT2. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 2 of 8)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Ploidy</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected</b>	<b>2008 (a) Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
II-13.2	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Mirror L	Catchable	2N	100g / 25 May	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
II-13.2	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Mirror L	Catchable	2N	100g / 30 Aug	7,000	6,325	7,000	7,000	7,000
II-13.2	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Mirror L	Catchable	2N	100g / 30 Jun	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
II-13.4	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Otter L	Catchable	3N	100g / 25 May	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.4	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Otter L	Catchable	3N	100g / 19 Jun	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.5	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Rabbit L	Catchable	3N	100g / 25 May	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Sand L	Catchable	2N	100g / 30 Jun	3,000	1,893	1,750	1,750	1,750
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Sand L	Catchable	2N	100g / 25 May	3,000	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-13.3	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Spring L	Catchable	2N	100g / 25 May	750	600	750	750	750
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Taku Campbell L	Catchable	3N	100g / 30 Jun	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.1	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Taku Campbell L	Catchable	3N	100g / 25 May	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.5	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Tangle Pond	Catchable	3N	100g / 25 May	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-13	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Trade Fair/I&E	Catchable	2N	100g /	5,000	4,250	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Triangle L	Catchable	2N	100g / 25 May	750	600	750	750	750
II-13.3	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Upper Six-Mile L	Catchable	3N	100g / 25 May	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.4	Anchorage	Elmendorf	Waldon L	Catchable	2N	100g / 25 May	2,500	2,150	2,500	2,500	2,500
Total:							107,600	91,698	107,650	107,650	107,650
II-14	Kenai	Elmendorf	Johnson L	Catchable	2N	100g / 31 Jul	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-14	Kenai	Elmendorf	Johnson L	Catchable	2N	100g / 01 May	7,500	5,820	7,500	7,500	7,500
II-14	Kenai	Elmendorf	Sport Show	Catchable	2N	100g / 27 Apr	700	700	700	700	700
Total:							11,200	9,520	11,200	11,200	11,200
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Aurora L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	800	800	800	800	800
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Barbara L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Cabin L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Carter L	Fingerling	3N	4g / 27 Aug	0	5,000	0	5,000	0

**REGION II: RAINBOW TROUT**

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Table II-RT2. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 3 of 8)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Ploidy</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected</b>	<b>2008 (a) Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Cecille L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Centennial L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Chugach Est. L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	900	900	900	900	900
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Douglas L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	9,000	6,600	9,000	6,600	9,000
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Elephant L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Encelewski L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	9,800	10,000	9,800	10,000	9,800
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Island L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Jerome L	Fingerling	3N	4g / 27 Aug	2,100	1,600	2,100	1,600	2,100
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Long L	Fingerling	3N	4g / 27 Aug	1,500	0	1,500	0	1,500
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Longmare L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	20,000	18,000	20,000	18,000	20,000
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Loon L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Meridian L	Fingerling	3N	4g / 27 Aug	1,500	0	1,500	0	1,500
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Quintin L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	1,500	0	1,500	0	1,500
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Rainbow L	Fingerling	3N	4g / 27 Aug	0	3,000	0	3,000	0
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Roque L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	500	500	500	500	500
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Scout L	Fingerling	2N	4g /					(c)
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Sport L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Thetis L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	4,600	4,500	4,600	4,500	4,600
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Tirmore L	Fingerling	2N	4g / 27 Aug	0	5,000	0	5,000	0
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Troop L	Fingerling	3N	4g / 27 Aug	2,700	0	2,700	0	2,700
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Upper Summit L	Fingerling	3N	4g / 27 Aug	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Vagt L	Fingerling	3N	4g / 27 Aug	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300
Total:							181,100	181,100	181,100	181,100	181,100
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Abercrombie L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Aurel L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Big L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600

**REGION II: RAINBOW TROUT**

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Table II-RT2. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 4 of 8)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Ploidy</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected</b>	<b>2008 (a) Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Bull L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Caroline L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Cicely L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Dolgoi L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Dragon Fly L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Heitman L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Horseshoe L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Jack L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Jupiter L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Lee L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Lilly L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Long L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Lupine L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Margaret L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Saturn L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Tanignak L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-15	Kodiak	FtRich	Twin L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total:							51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Bruce L	Catchable	2N	100g / 15 Apr	2,090	1,598	2,090	2,090	2,090
II-17	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Canoe L	Catchable	2N	100g / 15 Apr	4,180	3,196	4,180	4,180	4,180
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Coyote L	Catchable	3N	100g / 15 Apr	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Derby: Houston	Catchable	2N	100g /	1,045	800	1,045	1,045	1,045
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Echo [K/B] L	Catchable	2N	100g / 15 Apr	3,135	2,397	3,135	3,135	3,135
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Gate L	Catchable	3N	100g / 01 Jun	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-17	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Irene L	Catchable	2N	100g / 15 Apr	3,762	2,877	3,762	3,762	3,762
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Kashwitna L	Catchable	3N	100g / 15 Apr	0	0	0	0	0 (b)

**REGION II: RAINBOW TROUT**

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Table II-RT2. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 5 of 8)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Ploidy</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected</b>	<b>2008 (a) Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
II-17	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Kepler/Bradley L	Catchable	2N	100g / 15 Apr	10,137	6,392	10,137	10,137	10,137
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Knik L	Catchable	2N	100g / 15 Apr	4,180	3,196	4,180	4,180	4,180
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Knob L	Catchable	2N	100g / 01 Jun	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Loberg L	Catchable	2N	100g / 15 Apr	2,090	1,600	2,090	2,090	2,090
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Long [Mi86] L	Catchable	2N	100g / 01 Jun	8,615	7,430	8,615	8,615	8,615
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Lucille L	Catchable	3N	100g / 31 Jul	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-17	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Matanuska L	Catchable	2N	100g / 15 Apr	11,913	9,110	11,913	11,913	11,913
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Meirs L	Catchable	2N	100g / 15 Apr	2,508	1,920	2,508	2,508	2,508
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Memory L	Catchable	2N	100g / 15 Apr	5,225	3,995	5,225	5,225	5,225
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Mile 180 L	Catchable	3N	100g / 01 Jun	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	North Knob L	Catchable	2N	100g / 01 Jun	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Ravine L	Catchable	2N	100g / 15 Apr	2,612	1,996	2,612	2,612	2,612
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Rocky L	Catchable	2N	100g / 15 Apr	2,508	1,920	2,508	2,508	2,508
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Slipper L	Catchable	3N	100g / 15 Apr	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	South Rolly L	Catchable	3N	100g / 15 Apr	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Tanaina L	Catchable	3N	100g / 15 Apr	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Walby L	Catchable	3N	100g / 15 Apr	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Weiner L	Catchable	3N	100g / 31 Jul	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-18	Mat-Su	Elmendorf	Willow L	Catchable	3N	100g / 15 Apr	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
<b>Total:</b>							<b>64,000</b>	<b>48,427</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>64,000</b>
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Barley L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Bear Paw L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Bench L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	1,700	0	1,700	0	1,700
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Benka L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Beverly L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Big Beaver L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	16,100	16,100	16,100	16,100	16,100
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Boot L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200

**REGION II: RAINBOW TROUT**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

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Table II-RT2. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 6 of 8)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Ploidy</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected</b>	<b>2008 (a) Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Brocker L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Butterfly L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Carpenter L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	22,400	19,600	22,400	19,600	22,400
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Caswell #3 L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Christiansen L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	11,600	11,600	11,600	11,600	11,600
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Crooked L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	10,200	10,900	10,200	10,900	10,200
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Crystal L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	17,300	17,300	17,300	17,300	17,300
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Dawn L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Diamond L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	13,900	13,900	13,900	13,900	13,900
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Farmer L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
II-16	Mat-Su	FtRich	Finger L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	33,200	33,200	33,200	33,200	33,200
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Florence L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Golden L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Homestead L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Honeybee L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Ida L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	5,100	4,600	5,100	4,600	5,100
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Johnson L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Kalmbach L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Lalen L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Little Beaver L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Little Lonely L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400
II-17	Mat-Su	FtRich	Long [K/B] L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	7,000	5,400	7,000	5,400	7,000
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Loon L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Lorraine L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Lynne L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	11,000	8,000	11,000	8,000	11,000
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Marion L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,300
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Morvro L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	0	4,500	0	4,500	0
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	N Rolly L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	12,200	5,900	12,200	5,900	12,200

**REGION II: RAINBOW TROUT**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

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Table II-RT2. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 7 of 8)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Ploidy</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected</b>	<b>2008 (a) Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	North Friend L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Peggy L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	0	4,800	0	4,800	0
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Reed L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Rhein L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Ruby L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	0	2,400	0	2,400	0
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Seventeenmile L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Seymour L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	22,900	22,900	22,900	22,900	22,900
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	South Friend L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Threemile L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	0	3,000	0	3,000	0
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Tigger L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Twin Island L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	15,100	15,100	15,100	15,100	15,100
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Vera L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Visnaw L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	13,100	13,100	13,100	13,100	13,100
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	West Beaver L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	8,250	8,250	8,250	8,250	8,250
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	West Sunshine L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Wishbone L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	2,600	0	2,600	0	2,600
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Wolf L	Fingerling	3N	2g / 31 Jul	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	X L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	0	5,100	0	5,100	0
II-18	Mat-Su	FtRich	Y L	Fingerling	2N	2g / 31 Jul	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total:							417,950	417,950	417,950	417,950	417,950
II-19	PWS	Elmendorf	Blueberry L	Catchable	3N	100g / 15 Jun	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-19	PWS	Elmendorf	Ruth L	Catchable	3N	100g / 15 Jun	750	725	750	750	750
II-19	PWS	Elmendorf	Ruth L	Catchable	3N	100g / 15 Jul	750	250	750	750	750
Total:							1,500	975	1,500	1,500	1,500

**REGION II: RAINBOW TROUT**

**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

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Table II-RT2. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 8 of 8)

<b>Fishery Plan</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>Release Site</b>	<b>Lifestage</b>	<b>Ploidy</b>	<b>Target Release Size/Date</b>	<b>2007 Projected</b>	<b>2008 (a) Projected</b>	<b>2009 Projected</b>	<b>2010 Projected</b>	<b>2011 Projected</b>
II-20	Res Bay	Elmendorf	1st L	Catchable	3N	100g / 25 May	0	0	0	0	0 (b,d)
II-20	Res Bay	Elmendorf	1st L	Catchable	3N	100g / 04 Jul	0	0	0	0	0 (b,d)
Total:							0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Rainbow Trout</b>							<b>834,350</b>	<b>800,670</b>	<b>834,400</b>	<b>834,400</b>	<b>834,400</b>

Notes:

- (a) A shortfall in rainbow trout broodstock in 2006 resulted in fewer catchable rainbow trout available for stocking in 2008.
- (b) Will stock with catchable-size fish after new facilities are constructed.
- (c) Stocking has been temporarily suspended due to illegal introduction of northern pike. Stocking will resume when pike population is under control.
- (d) 1,200 catchable rainbow trout may be stocked nearby if a landlocked lake can be located.