

CFC also, during 1981, purchased the now Cape Fox Hilton in Juneau.

The Corporation also expanded their road system in 1982 to George Inlet. At George Inlet, CFC is building a major dock and log loading and storage system.

CFC wants to trade logged White River lands for State's Leask Creek lands which they propose to log also. The local community was involved along with ADF&G in this proposed action. ADF&G was opposed to clear cutting two major drainages.

The only good to come from this would be that the local community would be able to utilize the White River areas for recreation which is closed presently to access. It appeared to the local ADF&G staff that this was not a trade in the best interest of our constituents and the fisheries values. Maybe we could buy the logged land (White River) for future access rather than trade unlogged for logged access. The sun may stop shining before this happens also.

#### Lake Evaluation:

Ten lakes were surveyed during 1982. Stocked lakes were checked for viable fish populations. Three lakes were found to be barren of fish.

#### Rowena Lake

101-80-73

Rowena Lake is located on the Cleveland Peninsula just northwest of Lake Shelokum at  $56^{\circ} 0' 17''$  North latitude and  $131^{\circ} 40' 12''$  West longitude.

Rowena Lake comprises 154 acres at an elevation of 1,235 feet.

Rowena Lake was planted with 1,240 rainbow trout fry from Winthrop, Washington on July 22, 1970. Two 100-foot variable mesh gill nets were used to test the lakes fish population. One net was placed at the inlet, and the other at the outlet of Rowena Lake on July 21, 1981 to evaluate the current status of the planted rainbow trout. Results of the test netting

are listed in Table 8.

The length range from rainbow trout sampled was 340-480 mm (13.5-19.0 inches). With an average length of 408 mm (16.0 inches). The range in weight was 512-698 grams (1.2-1.8 ozs) with an average weight of 601.4 grams (1.5 lbs). Condition factors for Rowena Lake rainbows ranged from .64-1.32 with an average condition factor of .94. One specimen sampled was observed to be in spawning condition, several residual eggs were observed upon examination. Otolith examinations of this specimen later revealed an age class of V years. Of the five fish sampled, only three were captured by gill net, others were taken by hook and line.

The inlet stream was surveyed to determine the presence of rearing fry, and also spawning potential. The inlet stream is snow fed and cascades steeply from surrounding alpine terrain. Although no rearing fish were observed, the spawning potential of the stream does provide adequate gravel and water flow for reproduction.

Water temperature in the stream was 6° C (42°) with a lake temperature of 8° C (47° F).

The introduced population has adequately sustained itself in Rowena Lake and should continue to produce.

Rowena Lake is a high alpine system with no recreational facilities. Camping sites are present. Rowena Lake has a very high recreational as well as scenic value. Access is limited to helicopter and float plane.

Table 8. Length, weight and condition factor for rainbow trout in Rowena Lake, 1982.

	Length (mm)	Weight (gm)	K*
	340	512	1.33
	390	585	1.00
	400	572	.90
	430	640	.81
	480	698	.64
Total	2040	3007	4.68
Mean	408	601.4	.94
Range	340-480	512-698	.64-1.33

K\* = Weight (gms) X 100

Fork Length (CM)3