Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Division of Sport Fish

Region II

Statewide Stocking Plan

for

Sport Fish

2018 - 2022

2018 UPDATE

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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 while reducing angling pressure on the areas wild stocks. 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.

Deception Creek broodstock (Willow Creek ancestral broodstock) Chinook salmon are released into Deception Creek, a tributary of Willow Creek, to enhance the return to Willow Creek. Each Chinook salmon smolt released into Deception Creek is marked with an adipose finclip. Hatchery released fish are identified by the finclip during brood collection and carcass surveys. Eggs used to produce smolt released into Deception Creek are obtained from naturally produced (adipose fin present) Chinook salmon. Eggs used to produced smolt released into other terminal fisheries may be obtained from either naturally produced Chinook salmon or hatchery produced (adipose fin missing) Chinook salmon. Currently, Chinook salmon fishing at Willow Creek is restricted to two, three 3-day weekends after the third Monday in June. During these weekends, a time restriction allowing fishing between 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. is present, because the run cannot sustain daily exploitation. Since inception of the stocking program in 1983, the hatchery contribution in the fishery has been 50% or less. With this augmentation, the natural Chinook salmon production at Willow Creek is stable.

Currently, sport fishing for Chinook salmon in the Eklutna Tailrace is a popular recreational activity, and a youth-only fishery takes place each year in June. This is a terminal fishery, and all returning Chinook salmon will be harvested. The Chinook salmon broodstock source for Eklutna Tailrace can be either Deception Creek, or Ship Creek origin. The first 106,991 Chinook salmon smolts were released at Eklutna Tailrace in May 2002. No hatchery broodstock will be developed for this project, as we will use fish from Deception Creek, or 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, vault latrines, and contracts out for patrols and litter pick-up.

In 2017, the number of smolt released in Eklutna Tailrace was 422,835and the number of smolt released into Deception Creek was 100,724(this is due to a poor egg take in 2016).). Assuming low survival rates (1%) stocking levels have been increased for the best potential of achieving the existing return goal of adult Chinook. Stocking levels are scheduled at 400,000 smolt for Eklutna Tailrace and 212,000 smolt at Deception Creek.

Objectives

Willow Creek:

1. Produce a return of an additional 4,000 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 fishing opportunity during the three 3-day weekends 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.

II-1. Northern Cook Inlet Chinook Salmon (continued)

Actions

1. Stock 212,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt from 2018 – 2022, of which 100% will be adipose fin-clipped, in Deception Creek (a tributary of Willow Creek).
2. Stock 424,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt in Eklutna Tailrace from 2018-2022.

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated through the SWHS (SWHS) for both Willow Creek and Eklutna Tailrace.
2. A weir at Deception Creek will be used to take eggs for future smolt releases (July 1 - 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 an estimate of the hatchery contribution in the spawning escapement.

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 Northern Cook Inlet (NCI) urban area extends from Ingram Creek in Turnagain Arm north to the Eklutna River drainage. The 2016 State Wide Harvest Survey (SWHS) estimates of sport angler effort in the Anchorage and Turnagain Arm drainage areas totaled 51,927angler-days which is a decrease since the 2014 peak (79,306). 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 2016 anglers fishing Ship Creek caught an estimated 2,540 Chinook salmon, and they harvested 1,922 of these fish according to the SWHS. This is the largest harvest since 2009.

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 35,000 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked Chinook and coho salmon in Ship Creek.

Actions

1. Stock 365,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt annually in Ship Creek.

Evaluations

1. Total sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest will be estimated through the SWHS.
2. Escapement counts will be estimated from stream surveys conducted between the Elmendorf dam and the Chugach Power Plant dam.

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 tributary to the Kasilof River, 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 angler opportunity included the Crooked Creek strain of early-run Chinook salmon. These Chinook salmon smolt produced the first significant adult return in 1978. The Crooked Creek 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 William Jack Hernandez Sport Fish 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 concrete raceways for approximately seven to ten days for imprinting before release into Crooked Creek. Crooked Creek supports a viable and increasing sport fishery on the Kasilof River with harvest during the last 39 years of the program. The 2004-2010 estimated mean harvest from sport fish angler creel surveys on the Kasilof River was 1,517 hatchery-produced Chinook salmon (Cope 2011, Cope 2012)[1]. This is a substantial increase over the 251 Chinook salmon harvested from the first return in 1978. The Statewide Harvest Survey (SWHS) estimates the mean annual harvest from 1996 to 2016 is 3,442 Chinook salmon (Howe et al. 2001a-c; Walker et al. 2003; Jennings et al. 2004, 2006a-b, 2007, 2009a-b, 2010a-b, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017).

Early-run Chinook salmon of Crooked Creek origin are known to have strayed into Slikok Creek, a minor tributary of the Kenai River (King and Breakfield 2002). 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. Coded wire tags were discontinued from 2011 through 2014 and was reinstated in 2015. All Chinook salmon stocked into Crooked Creek are marked with an adipose fin clip, thermal otolith mark and coded wire tag. Detection of straying Chinook salmon into the Kenai River occurs annually through various Chinook salmon assessment projects. Straying into Slikok Creek is assessed by periodic stream surveys and most recently a weir (2008-2012). Slikok Creek stream surveys and weir have indicated decreased levels of straying and have resulted in less concern. Beginning in 2014, approximately 140,500 smolt will be stocked annually into Crooked Creek. Coded wire tag recoveries outside of the Kasilof River are also summarized annually to assess straying (Task 5).[2]

Objectives

The objectives for the Kasilof River sport fishery are: (1) a return of approximately 3,000 hatchery-produced, early-run adult Chinook salmon, generating approximately 17,500 angler days of sport fishing opportunity annually; while ensuring (2) that a sustainable escapement goal of 650-1,700 naturally-produced adult Chinook salmon continue to spawn upstream from the Crooked Creek Facility (Bue and Hasbrouck *Unpublished*)[3].

The overall goal of this research program is to reconstruct naturally- and hatchery-produced returns of Chinook salmon to Crooked Creek such that a biological escapement goal can eventually be formulated. Specific objectives relating to the Crooked Creek are listed below.

[1] The Kasilof River early-run Chinook salmon creel survey was discontinued in 2011.

[2] Annual summaries of coded wire tag recoveries will be reported in Gates, et al. *In prep,* Assessment of Crooked Creek Chinook Salmon, 1999-2016. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Data Series No. YY-XX, Anchorage.

[3] Unpublished report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries, November 2001 and February 2002, entitled Escapement goal review of salmon stocks of Upper Cook Inlet, by Brian G. Bue and J. J. Hasbrouck, located at Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Anchorage.

II-3. Kasilof River/Crooked Creek Chinook Salmon Enhancement (continued)

Crooked Creek

1. Census the escapement of naturally- and hatchery-produced Chinook salmon in Crooked Creek that pass through the weir from late May to the middle of August.

2. Estimate the age composition, sex composition, and age-by-sex composition of the naturally- and hatchery-produced Chinook salmon in Crooked Creek, such that the estimated proportions are within 10 percentage points of the true value 90% of the time.

Tasks

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

Crooked Creek

1. Hold, imprint, and release approximately 140,500 Chinook salmon smolt at the Crooked Creek Facility in June, 2018.
2. Collect, hold, and artificially spawn a minimum of 104 male and 104 female naturally- and hatchery-produced Chinook salmon adults returning to Crooked Creek during July, 2018[4]. Gametes are labeled as being collected from either naturally-produced or hatchery-produced brood stock to ensure that offspring from only naturally-produced Chinook salmon are released into Crooked Creek. Offspring from hatchery-produced fish may be released at other terminal fisheries.
3. Collect sufficient fertilized eggs in 2018 to release approximately 140,500 Chinook salmon smolt at Crooked Creek and up to 315,000 smolt for other releases in 2019.
4. Monitor upstream migration of returning adult sockeye salmon during the Chinook salmon run from late May to mid-August.
5. Summarize coded wire tags recovered from Chinook salmon stocked into Crooked Creek in previous years including recoveries found outside of the Kasilof River drainage.
6. Estimate the mean length-at-age of naturally- and hatchery-produced Chinook salmon in Crooked Creek that pass through the weir from late May to mid-August.

6 This number is provided from William Jack Hernandez Sport Fish Hatchery and may change in response to stocking demands and production at other brood stock collection sites. This number has been adjusted for a 15% potential cull rate for Bacterial Kidney Disease.

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 fished wild-stocks in Lower Cook Inlet.

Kachemak Bay drainages support pink and chum salmon in harvestable amounts. Coho salmon runs to Kachemak Bay drainages are small and/or difficult to access. Chinook salmon return to some tributaries but not in harvestable amounts. Hatchery-reared early-run Chinook salmon have been stocked in Halibut Cove Lagoon since 1974, Homer Spit since 1984, and Seldovia Bay since 1987. In most years, the Ninilchik River Chinook salmon broodstock was used for these stockings. However, when insufficient broodstock from the Ninilchik River is available, Crooked Creek and Ship Creek broodstock have also been used to support the Kachemak Bay stocking program as consistent with Alaska Department of Fish and Game stocking policy.

Chinook salmon returning to these terminal stocking locations provide fishing opportunities in late May and June. 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 known as the Homer Spit Fishing Lagoon) has been 210,000 Chinook salmon. The harvest of Chinook salmon off the Homer Spit dropped from a historical (1987-2008) average of roughly 2,300 fish annually to an average of 492 Chinook salmon from 2008 through 2013. The recent three year (2014-2016) average harvest was 1,286. This average was below the historical average but above the 2008-2013 average. The low harvest from 2008 through 2013 was attributed to poor survival of stocked fish. Factors contributing to the poor survival are thought to include the following: 1) below average size of smolt stocked that resulted from loss of heated water at the State hatchery, 2) mortality during salt water rearing during C*haetoceros* spp., blooms (a diatom that possesses long sharp spines that can lacerate the gill filaments of fish), 3) poor rearing habitat within the NDFL and 4) the overall downward trend in marine survival of wild and hatchery-reared Cook Inlet Chinook salmon stocks. Beginning 2012, the below average size was rectified when Chinook salmon production was shifted the WJHSFH, adaptive salt water rearing methods have been developed to reduce C*haetoceros* spp., exposure, and rearing habitat has improved after the City of Homer dredged 32,500 cubic yards of gravel, sand and organic material from the NDFL to create its original depth profile, which improved flushing and the rearing area within the lagoon.

The annual stocking objectives for Halibut Cove Lagoon and Seldovia Bay through 2006 were 105,000 smolt at each location. In 2014, stocking objectives were reduced to 85,856 for Halibut Cove Lagoon and 74,259 because of low production of Chinook salmon stocks used for brood source but returned to 105,000 for both locations in 2015. The estimated Chinook salmon harvest near Seldovia and Halibut Cove Lagoon between 1988 through 2000 was 1,400 Chinook salmon annually. The harvest is no longer estimated in these locations with the SWHS because the low number of respondents produced imprecise estimates.

In 2018, Halibut Cove Lagoon stocking was suspended in order to increase the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon where returning Chinook salmon can be more fully utilized. In recent years, effort in Halibut Cove Lagoon typically occurs within a few days from boat anglers when the area opens to snagging on June 24. In 2017, angler and boat counts were collected during high and low time stages from June 18 through July 8 and 25 boats and 56 anglers were counted and most were boat based. Approximately 80% of the boats and anglers were counted from June 24-July 8 when Kachemak Bay opened to snagging. By shifting the Halibut Cove Lagoon stocking to the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon, returning Chinook salmon will be made available to higher number of shore based and boat based anglers.

Objectives

1. Produce a harvest of approximately 1,800 adult Chinook salmon for harvest by shore based anglers at the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon.
2. Generate 21,000 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked salmon (including coho salmon) at the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon in Kachemak Bay.

II-4. Kachemak Bay Area Chinook Salmon Enhancement (continued)

Actions

1. Annually stock 315,000 thermally marked early-run Chinook salmon smolt at the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon on the Homer Spit.
2. Annually stock 105,000 thermally marked early-run Chinook salmon smolt in Seldovia Lagoon.

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest for the Homer Spit will be estimated through the SWHS.

II-5. Kodiak Area Road System Anadromous Chinook Salmon Enhancement

The primary purpose of this program, which began in 2000, is to provide a return of Chinook salmon along the Kodiak Road System that will be available to anglers. In 1999, the Karluk River Chinook salmon run was identified as wild stock brood source to initiate hatchery production for annual smolt releases at designated road system streams. Since 2004 returns of hatchery-reared Chinook salmon to Monashka Creek (and, more recently, the American and Olds rivers and Salonie Creek) have been used as brood stock for continuation of this enhancement program. The current annual production goal is at least 200,000 15-gram smolt, which are released in Monashka Creek, the American and Olds rivers and Salonie Creek. Returning adult Chinook will be caught by anglers in the saltwater of Monashka, Middle, Kalsin and Womens bays, as well as the freshwaters of Monashka and Salonie creeks, and the American and Olds rivers.

This project is funded by the department through a cooperative agreement with the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association (KRAA). Under this agreement, KRAA is compensated for providing aquaculture services, which includes spawning and rearing Chinook salmon juveniles to smolt size. The department is responsible for collecting brood stock and imprinting/releasing smolt.

In 2009, the department installed an additional hatchery raceway at the Monashka reservoir which has allowed for an increase in smolt production capacity to at least 200,000 15-gram smolt. The actual number of smolt produced will vary annually based on broodstock numbers and hatchery survival rates, and in some years may range as high as 300,000. Additional smolt produced will be released at the four currently approved release locations.

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 enhanced Chinook salmon.

Actions

1. Annually collect up to 450,000 Chinook salmon eggs.
2. Annually incubate and rear the progeny from the Monashka egg take to smolt size at Pillar Creek Hatchery.
3. Annually stock as many as 80,000 Chinook smolt in Monashka Creek, 80,000 in the American River, 80,000 in the Olds River, and 80,000 in Salonie Creek.

Evaluations

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

II-6. Ninilchik River Chinook Salmon Enhancement

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

Chinook salmon smolt originating from egg takes conducted on the Ninilchik River then reared in department hatcheries have been stocked in Ninilchik River since 1988. Initial stocking level was 200,000 smolt, of which only 20% were adipose fin-clipped and tagged with coded wire tags. In 1995, due to wild stock concerns, the stocking level was reduced to 50,000 smolt of which 100% were clipped and tagged. This reduction in enhancement level was thought to provide additional protection to wild stocks. The 100% marking provided for more accurate assessment of hatchery-reared versus wild-stock production and reduced genetic concerns by allowing the use of only wild fish for broodstock. Additionally, 100% marking provided a means of increasing exploitation of hatchery-reared fish while protecting wild stocks. As a cost saving measure, from 2011-2014 smolt stocked in the Ninilchik River were not coded wire tagged but their adipose fins were clipped. Smolt stocked in 2015and 2016 were CWT but not in 2017. The continued use of the adipose fin clip allows hatchery-reared Chinook salmon to be identified in the Ninilchik River. Additionally, the stock is in the department's Chinook salmon SNPs genetic baseline and could potentially be identified in mixed stock fisheries by genetic analyses.

A weir is used to monitor the Ninilchik River Chinook salmon escapement and used to collect broodstock for egg takes. The weir was operated throughout the entire Chinook salmon run from 1999 through 2005. During these years, the Chinook salmon run averaged approximately 2,200 fish, and the escapement averaged approximately 1,600 wild and 600 hatchery-reared Chinook salmon. From 2006 through 2015, the weir was only operated during the peak of the run from late June until the end of July or until the broodstock goal was achieved. In 2016, the use of instream video equipment was assessed prior to broodstock collection and was found to be a cost-effective way to monitor the portion of the run outside of the broodstock collection period.

The Ninilchik River Chinook salmon wild stock is managed to ensure the wild Chinook salmon escapement upstream of the egg-take weir. The Ninilchik River Chinook salmon Sustainable Escapement Goal (SEG) has been modified over the years. The current SEGrange of 750-1,300 wild Chinook salmon was established in 2016 and is based on the escapement of wild fish at the weir site throughout the entire run. This stock has met its SEG in most years with the exception of 2007 and 2009. In 2010, no eggs were needed for stocking because fish production at the new WJHSFH was sufficient. There were sufficient numbers of wild Chinook salmon to meet the egg take goal in 2011 and 2014-2016, but not in 2012, 2013 or 2017. The Ninilchik River Chinook salmon fishery is restricted by regulation to Saturday through Monday during three consecutive three-day "weekends" in late May to early June and continuously for hatchery fish starting June 16. The Ninilchik River sport fishing regulations were liberalized annually from 2001 through 2007 to increase harvest of hatchery-reared Chinook salmon. In 2001–2004 and 2006–2007, the fishery was extended by emergency order (EO) for harvest of hatchery-reared king salmon. In 2005, the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) increased the bag limit to two Chinook salmon, of which only one could be wild. In 2007, the BOF created a hatchery-reared king salmon sport fishery season beginning July 1. In 2013, the BOF reduced the bag limit to one Chinook salmon. From 2010 through 2015, the sport fishery was restricted by EO in response to low run sizes in an effort to annually achieve the Chinook salmon escapement and broodstock goals. In 2016, the sport fishery was liberalized by EO to open continuously starting June 16 instead of July 1. The gear was restricted to single hook, no bait.

Since 2009, king salmon harvest and sport fishing effort in the Ninilchik River has been well below historical averages. From 2009 through 2016, the Ninilchik River king salmon sport harvest has averaged just over 200 fish annually, which is roughly a 75% reduction from the pre-stocking years (1977-1990) and low stocking years (1999-2008). Sport fishing effort in the Ninilchik River has declined by over 70% compared to the same historical periods. These declines are likely associated with below average Chinook salmon runs,EO restrictions to the sport fishery and shifts in effort towards other Chinook salmon sport fisheries.

II-6. Ninilchik River Chinook Salmon Enhancement (continued)

Objectives

1. Produce additional adult Chinook salmon for harvest that consistently maintain three 3-day weekend fisheries in the Ninilchik River and assure that wild spawning escapement is within the SEG of 750-1,300 fish.
2. Generate additional angler-days of opportunity directed at hatchery-reared Chinook salmon in Ninilchik River.

Actions

1. Annually stock up to 150,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt in Ninilchik River of which 100% will be adipose fin-clipped and code-wired-tagged.

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated by the SWHS.
2. A weir at the Brody Road Bridge on Ninilchik River will be used throughout the run to census wild and hatchery-reared fish to evaluate run timing, age, sex, and length compositions and to take eggs for future smolt releases.

II-7. Prince William Sound Chinook Salmon Enhancement

The primary purpose of this program is to create terminal Chinook salmon fisheries near communities where angling opportunities for Chinook salmon are limited or nonexistent. The program will develop these fisheries near three communities of Prince William Sound (PWS); Whittier, Cordova, and the community of Chenega. Angler effort out of the port of Whittier has increased dramatically since modification of the Anton Anderson Memorial Tunnel in 2000 and is expected to continue to increase into the foreseeable future. In comparison to Whittier, the sport fisheries of Cordova are small. However, angler effort in the Cordova area has steadily increased throughout the last decade. The first release of Chinook salmon smolt at Chenega was in 2012. Ship Creek is the primary brood source for Chinook salmon released at these sites. There are no significant natural Chinook salmon stocks in the Prince William Sound Area or in the Copper River Delta.

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. The Chenega stocking project is a cooperative project between the Village of Chenega, ADF&G and PWSAC. ADF&G supplies PWSAC with 50,000 eyed Chinook salmon eggs, and PWSAC completes incubation and rears the fish until they are released as smolt.

The Whittier Chinook salmon stocking program, terminated in 2005 due to a lack of rearing space at Fort Richardson hatchery, was resumed in 2010. Chinook salmon smolt are delivered to a net pen in Whittier and local residents feed and monitor these fish for two weeks while they imprint to the stocking location off the mouth of Cove Creek.

The town of Valdez completed a new release site in Old Town Valdez and stocking commenced in the spring of 2005. Although this new release site was an improvement over the old site, this particular stocking venture has not been productive and there is no evidence that it has produced any return. VFDA and Department staff terminated the project in 2013.

The Fleming Spit site at Cordova is a brackish water lagoon that has supported a release since the 1980s. However, the success of this release, relative to the number of angler days supported and the number of returning adults has diminished substantially with the loss of hot water at the old hatchery. Chinook salmon smolt from the new hatchery were first stocked here in the spring of 2012. Coincidentally, the catch of Chinook salmon did pick up considerably off this beach site in 2013.

William Jack Hernandez Sport Fish Hatchery is now fully operational. If target smolt release sizes are met, the terminal nature of these fisheries is expected to provide a higher catch to return ratio. With this in mind, the stated objectives are estimates of what might be expected for these releases.

Objectives.

1. Produce a return of approximately 200 Chinook salmon to the Cordova area for harvest by boat and shore based anglers in Orca Inlet. This is anticipated to generate approximately 500 angler days of fishing effort.
2. Produce a return of approximately 200 Chinook salmon to the Whittier area for harvest by boat and shore based anglers in Passage Canal. This is anticipated to generate approximately 500 angler days of fishing effort.
3. Produce a return of approximately 200 Chinook salmon to the Chenega area for harvest by boat and shore based anglers. This is anticipated to generate approximately 500 angler days of fishing effort.

Prince William Sound Chinook Salmon Enhancement (continued)

Actions

1. Stock 105,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt into the pond at Fleming Spit in Cordova from 2018–2022 .
2. Stock 105,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt near the mouth of Cove Creek in Whittier from 2018 - 2022.
3. Annually provide Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation with up to 50,000 Chinook salmon eyed eggs to produce smolt for release at Chenega.

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing harvest and effort will be evaluated through the SWHS for the Passage Canal, Orca Bay, and Chenega areas. However, area managers recognize that the prevalence of feeder kings in the sport fish harvest (ADF&G unpublished data) combined with a lack of information pertaining to species specific angler effort preclude accurate evaluations of these fisheries.

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 2016, according to the SWHS estimates, 2,331 Chinook salmon were caught and 1,353 harvested inside Resurrection Bay by both shore based and boat anglers.

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 315,000 thermally marked early run Chinook into Resurrection bay from 2018–2022. The primary brood source is Crooked Creek, and the secondary brood source if the number of spawning pairs of the primary brood source is inadequate is Ship Creek.

Evaluations

1. Total sport fishing effort and harvest for will be estimated through the SWHS.

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 NCI. Approximately half of the state's population resides in NCI. The NCI urban area extends from Ingram Creek in Turnagain Arm north to the Little Susitna River drainage. The 2016 SWHS estimates of sport angler effort in the Anchorage and Knik Arm drainage areas totaled 270,030 angler days. 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.

In order to provide recreational salmon fishing opportunity, and deflect fishing effort from small wild stocks that may have already been impacted by human activities, several selected Knik and Turnagain Arm streams; Ship, Bird, and Campbell Creeks, have been stocked with hatchery fish. The stock origin for these releases is Ship Creek (Little Susitna River)—Little Susitna River is the original donor stock for coho salmon currently returning to Ship Creek. According to the SWHS, total effort (all species) of nearly 30,246, angler-days was expended in these three creeks in 2016. The 2016 sport-angler catch and harvest estimated by the SWHS in Ship, Bird, and Campbell creeks was 3,539 coho salmon caught of which an estimated 2,967 were harvested. The previous 5-year average (2011–2015) of catch from these three streams was 8,627 with a harvest of 6,246.

According to 2016 SWHS estimates, Eklutna Tailrace supported over 16,007 angler days of fishing effort. 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 more favorable run timing. Following the suspension of CIAA operations at Eklutna Tailrace, the stock origin for the Eklutna Tailrace changed to Ship Creek (Little Susitna River). ADF&G/SF continues to annually stock 150,000 coho salmon smolt into Eklutna Tailrace.

Objectives

Bird Creek

1. Produce a return of 5,000 adult coho salmon to Bird Creek.
2. Generate 10,000 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 5,000 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 35,000 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 125,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt annually in Bird Creek.
2. Stock 50,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt annually) in Campbell Creek.
3. Stock 240,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt annually in Ship Creek.
4. Stock 150,000 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 SWHS.
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 SWHS.

II-10. Kachemak Bay Area Coho Salmon Enhancement

The primary purpose of the program is to provide increased coho salmon sport fishing opportunities in Kachemak Bay. Kachemak Bay drainages produce pink and chum salmon as well as small runs of wild coho salmon. Fox River is thought to produce the largest wild coho salmon runs but is heavily silted and difficult to fish. To support increasing angler participation and stabilize numbers of coho salmon available for harvest, hatchery-reared coho salmon smolt have been released at the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon (NDFL) on the Homer Spit since 1988.

From 1988 through 2002 Bear Lake coho salmon were stocked in the NDFL. This late-run stock began arriving at the NDFL from around the first of August and the run continued into October. In 2001, ADF&G began stocking early-run coho salmon to provide fishing opportunity during the peak tourist season. Early-run coho salmon begin arriving to the NDFL in late July. In 2003 because of the limited rearing capacity of ADF&G's hatcheries, the department stopped producing late-run coho salmon smolt for the NDFL stocking. However from 2003 through 2009, NDFL late-run stockings continued using private funds to purchase late-run coho salmon from Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA). CIAA could not supply late-run coho salmon smolt for the 2010 stocking. ADF&G resumed stocking late-run coho salmon in 2011 and 2012, once rearing capacity increased with the construction of the new WJHSFH but was discontinued again after the 2013 stocking because ADF&G's genetic guidelines no longer approved stocking of fish originating from outside Cook Inlet.

The annual objective of coho salmon smolt produced from ADG&G hatcheries for NDFL stockings has historically been 120,000. From 1988 to 2000 an average of 129,410 late-run coho salmon were stocked. From 2001 to 2013 on average, 104,798 early-run and 85,941 late-run coho salmon were stocked. The stocking goal was not achieved in 2014 but was in 2015 and 2016. The annual shore based harvest resulting from early and late-run stockings averaged 6,996 from 2002 to 2013 coho salmon, which ranged from the 2004 peak harvest of 21,009 coho salmon to a series of years from 2011-2013 with the lowest harvest (192, 58 and 233 coho salmon respectively). The recent years of low harvest is attributed to poor survival of stocked fish attributed to multiple factors which include the following: 1) below average size of smolt stocked that resulted from loss of heated water at the State hatchery, 2) mortality during salt water rearing during C*haetoceros* spp., blooms (a diatom that possesses long sharp spines that can lacerate the gill filaments of fish), 3) poor rearing habitat within the NDFL and 4) the overall downward trend in marine survival of wild and hatchery-reared Cook Inlet coho salmon stocks. In the recent three years (2014-2016) coho salmon harvest on the Homer Spit has ranged from 1,404 in 2016 to 9,418 in 2014.

Beginning 2013, the below average size was rectified when coho salmon production shifted to the WJHSFH, improved salt water rearing methods were developed to reduce C*haetoceros* spp exposure, and when rearing habitat improved after the City of Homer dredged 32,500 cubic yards of gravel, sand and organic material from the NDFL to create its original depth profile, which improved flushing and the rearing area within the lagoon.

Objectives

1. Produce a sport harvest of 6,500 adult coho salmon to the NDFL.
2. Generate 21,000 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked salmon (including Chinook salmon) at the NDFL.

Actions

1. Stocking 240,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt at the NDFL in 2018 then 120,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt annually in subsequent years.

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated through the SWHS.

II-11. Kodiak Area Road System Anadromous Coho Salmon Enhancement

The primary purpose of this program is to improve 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, rainbow trout and steelhead. Natural coho salmon production largely comes from five drainages and is inconsistent due to stream flooding and variable survival rates during freshwater rearing. To support increasing angler participation and sustain coho salmon harvests, hatchery-produced anadromous coho salmon have been periodically stocked in two Kodiak Island streams as needed to offset annual shortfalls in hatchery Chinook salmon production. If release goals are met in these two streams, two local anadromous lake systems will be stocked as well. The brood source for this enhancement project has historically come from the Buskin River drainage, but coho were taken for broodstock from Pillar Creek in 2016 and 2017 and will be collected from this site in future years.

In 2004 Sport Fish Division (SFD) entered a cooperative agreement with the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association (KRAA) to provide Chinook salmon, coho salmon and rainbow trout aquaculture services. Under terms of the agreement, SFD compensates KRAA to spawn and rear coho smolt for stocking.

To substitute for shortfalls in Chinook salmon smolt production, during years when Chinook salmon shortfalls occur, the number of coho salmon released may increase to levels indicated in items 1-2 under Actions.

Objectives

1. Produce a return of up to 5,000 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. Stock up to 100,000 coho salmon smolt (15 grams) in Monashka Creek as needed to offset low Chinook salmon production.
2. Stock up to 100,000 coho salmon smolt (15 grams) in Pillar Creek as needed to offset low Chinook salmon production.
3. Stock up to 30,000 coho salmon smolt (15 grams) in Island Lake if stocking goals are met at Pillar and Monashka creeks
4. Stock up to 20,000 coho salmon smolt (15 grams) in Mission Lake if stocking goals are met at Pillar and Monashka creeks.

Evaluations

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

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 one of the largest saltwater coho salmon sport fisheries in the state. However, natural production varies on an annual basis due to highly variable stream flows 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 2016, according to SWHS estimates, sport anglers participating in Seward's Resurrection Bay coho salmon fisheries caught 14,547 coho salmon of which approximately 12,943 were harvested (Alaska Sport Fishing Survey Database). Several recent 100 year flood events have transformed the Lowell Creek stocking area into an unusable area. All smolt are currently stocked into the Seward Lagoon, but the City of Seward has plans to renovate the Lowell Creek area and stocking here is still an option if conditions improve. Due to shortfalls in 2016 brood availability from Bear Lake, 2018 coho salmon releases will be reduced to 60,000 fish. 2019 coho smolt releases are expected to return to historic levels.

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. Due to poor adult returns in 2016, 60,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt will be released in Resurrection Bay. This stocking number will return to 240,000 in 2019. All fish will be stocked at the Seward Lagoon.

Evaluations

1. Total sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated through the SWHS.
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.

II-13. Anchorage Area Non-anadromous 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, Joint Bases Elmendorf – Richardson (JBER), 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 led to the development of educational fishing classes and annual ice-fishing events.

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 changed from a 1-year growth period to a 2-year growth period. Because of this, stocking levels in 2006 were reduced to approximately 32,000 rainbow trout from about 70,000 in 2005 and averaged approximately 80,000 fish in 2007 and 2008. These reduced stocking numbers are reflected in the current downward trend in the catch of rainbow trout which has ranged from 154,000 in 2000 to 26,000 in 2007. The previous 10-year average (2006–2015) of angler effort estimated by the SWHS has been about 29,384 angler-days and has ranged from 69,607 in 2000 to around 16,793 in 2011.

The most popular area lakes are Jewel, Cheney, and Campbell Point lakes in Anchorage; Mirror and Beach lakes in Chugiak/Eagle River; Hillberg, Green, Clunie, and Waldon lakes on JBER. Over the past five years, 2011–2015, in these lakes rainbow trout (37,237) were the primary species caught followed by landlocked salmon (3,318), Dolly Varden/Arctic char (2,102), and Grayling (1,741). In 2016, over 32,000 rainbow trout were caught in lakes within the Anchorage Management area. Although most fish stocked in the Anchorage area lakes are of catchable size, anglers release high percentage of their catch. For example, in past five years (2011–2015) anglers released most of their Arctic grayling (94%), Dolly Varden/Arctic char (82%), rainbow trout (79%), landlocked salmon (65%), and catches. Overall (2011–2015), anglers released 78% 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. Initial releases occur after ice-out and are 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 pamphlet called "Fishing in the Anchorage Bowl" has recently been updated (2016) and contains the specific location of each area lake, access site(s), available facilities and species, and bathymetric maps for most area lakes. Access to a new database containing stocked lake information (lake photos, sampling history, stocking history and fishing history) is available to the public from ADF&G's website.

In 2002, ADF&G developed the Alaska Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plan to address the threat invasive species pose to the aquatic ecosystems of the state. The Anchorage area landlocked lakes stocking program is re-evaluated annually based on the presence of invasive northern pike populations. Invasive species such as pike are beginning to have serious ecological impacts on native Alaskan fish as well as stocked fish.

II-13. Anchorage Area Non-Anadromous Stocking Program (continued)

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.

Northern pike were found in the Anchorage area lakes in the early 1990's. To date, six lakes in the Anchorage area have (or had) confirmed northern pike populations (Sand, Lower Fire, Cheney, Taku-Campbell, Gwen, and Otter lakes), and two lakes have had "reported" pike populations that have not yet been confirmed (Mirror and Delong lakes). Pike have also been confirmed in Campbell and Campbell Lake, an open system. Through netting effort and rotenone eradication projects northern pike currently remain in one Anchorage area lake, Lower Fire Lake. Concurrent pike eradication in stocked lakes isencouraged through liberal sport fish harvest, sampling and selective harvest, or lake rehabilitation.

In 2009 Sand Lake was treated with rotenone and pike were successfully eradicated. At the conclusion of this treatment test nest were deployed and no northern pike were found. To date, no reports of Northern pike have been confirmed in Sand Lake. In 2010 stocking was resumed in Sand Lake.

Lower Fire Lake is a shallow lake with very good natural pike habitat and a deep-water refuge for rainbow trout. From 2012 to 2014 large rainbow trout continued to be stocked in the lake. In 2015, stocking was discontinued. This lake is currently being assessed and determined what further action is required to eradicate northern pike. Efforts to eradicate pike are currently being assessed.

Cheney and Taku-Campbell lakes are both relatively shallow lakes that have shallow northern pike habitat. Netting studies conducted in 2000 and 2001 failed to catch any northern pike in Taku-Campbell Lake, and stocking has continued. During the spring of 2006 northern pike were confirmed in Cheney Lake. Netting was intensive and stocking was reduced until the rotenone project in 2008. In the spring of 2009 test nets confirmed the success of the eradication project and stocking was continued. In 2011, northern pike were reconfirmed into Cheney Lake. Intensive netting was continued through the winter of 2011. In the spring of 2012 with no confirmation of Northern pike in Cheney Lake, stocking with hatchery fish was resumed. In 2016, a northern pike was reported to have been caught in Taku-Campbell Lake. After extensive netting efforts no pike were caught and stocking continued.

Northern pike became established in Joint Base Elemendorf-Richardson (JBER) at Otter Lake. Intensive netting, liberalized bag limits, and reduced stocking of hatchery fish assisted in the reduction of pike in the system. In 2015, ADG&G and JBER staff conducted a rotenone eradication project on Otter Lake for Northern pike. After intense winter netting it was determined that the system was free of Northern pike. In 2016, stocking was continued. Stocking levels in all other lakes with confirmed pike presence will be reduced until the pike populations are eradicated or under control.

Arctic Char

Local Anchorage 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 summer water temperatures that ranged from 17^{o}C to 22^{o}C. Arctic char become inactive at water temperatures greater than 10^{o}C. Arctic char have been stocked in 6 Anchorage area lakes; Campbell Point, Clunie, Fish, Green, Sand, and Thompson lakes.

II-13.1. Anchorage Bowl Sub-District

The Anchorage Bowl consists of seven lakes and two streams that are stocked annually. Six of seven the Anchorage lakes (Campbell Point, Cheney, Delong, Jewel, Sand, and Taku-Campbell lake) regularly appear in the SWHS results. During the last five years (2011–2015), these lakes have provided an average of 19,038 angler-days of effort (SWHS data). During 2015 these lakes provided 15,989 angler-days of effort which was above the 10-year (2006–2015) average of 14,932 angler-days. Two streams, Campbell Creek and Chester Creek, are also stocked with rainbow trout. Arctic char will be stocked into Campbell Point Lake to provide fishing diversity in the Anchorage bowl. Sand Lake will also be stocked with Arctic char and Arctic grayling.

Objectives

1. Provide at least 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 an average of 75,250 catchable rainbow trout in seven lakes and two creeks in 2018–2022.
2. Stock up to 57,600 catchable landlocked Chinook salmon annually in five lakes in 2018–2022.
3. Stock an average of 3,000 catchable Arctic char annually in two lakes in 2018–2022.

Task

1. Test net Anchorage bowl lakes for northern pike on an opportunistic basis.
2. Investigate feasibility of stocking new lakes.
3. Publicize stocked lakes that do not generate SWHS estimates.
4. Maintain directional signage to lake access points.

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest will be estimated through the SWHS.

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	3	Rainbow (3N), Chinook (3N)	Annual, Annual
Delong	20	1	Rainbow, Chinook,	Annual, Annual
Jewel	26	1	Rainbow, Chinook	Annual, Annual
Lake Otis	8	1	Rainbow	Annual
Sand	67	3	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Annual,
Taku Campbell	16	2	Rainbow (3N), Chinook	Annual, Annual

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

Stream	Species	Stocking Schedule
Campbell Creek	Rainbow (3N)	Annual
University Lake (Chester Creek)	Rainbow (3N)	Annual

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 regularly appear in the SWHS and during the last five years (2001–2015), these lakes have provided an estimated of 3,999 angler-days of effort. In 2015, these lakes provided 4,738 angler-days of effort which is slightly higher than the 10-year (2006-2015) average of 4,539 angler-days. Edmonds Lake rarely appears in the SWHS, although it provides fishing opportunity to the community of Peters Creek and to the Boy Scout Camp located on its shores. Symphony Lake appears to have a self-sustaining population of Arctic grayling, so stocking that remote lake has been suspended. Stocking was reduced at Lower Fire Lake because of the presence of Northern pike.

Objectives

1. Provide at least 7,500 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 two lakes from 2018–2022.
2. Stock up to 10,900 catchable landlocked Chinook salmon annually in one lake from 2018–2022.

Task

1. Investigate feasibility of stocking new lakes.
2. Publicize stocked lakes that do not generate SWHS 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 SWHS.

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

Lake	Lake Size (Acres)	Lake Category	Species	Stocking Schedule
Beach	89	3	Rainbow, Chinook	Annual, Annual
Edmonds	51	3	Rainbow	Annual
Lower Fire	57	3	Rainbow	Annual (reduced levels)
Mirror	62	3	Rainbow, Chinook	Annual, Annual
Symphony	36	1	Grayling	Discontinued in 2003

II-13.3. Joint Bases Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) Sub-District

Ten lakes on Joint Bases Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) are stocked with rainbow trout; three of these lakes are also stocked with landlocked Chinook salmon, and one with Arctic char. After September 2001, access to JBER lands and lakes is occasionally restricted to only active duty, retired military, reserves, their dependents, and Department of Defense civilian employees. Anglers from the general public may fish only if sponsored and accompanied by an authorized individual when restricted, or by obtaining a base fishing pass, and using the U.S. Army Recreational Tracking System (USARTRAK) when not restricted. 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 lake access was available to the general public. Six lakes appear regularly in the SWHS: Clunie, Green, Gwen, Hillberg Otter, and Upper Sixmile lakes. During the last five years (2011–2015), these lakes have provided an average of 1,198 angler-days of effort/year which was lower than the 10-year (2006–2015) average of 3,723 angler-days. In 2013 and 2014 very few anglers responded on the SWHS regarding these lakes. During 2015 these lakes provided 2,350 angler-days of effort. The SWHS effort on these lakes was historically low but has been increasing. Even though the general public now faces occasional access restrictions, ADF&G will continue to stock JBER lakes at reduced levels because the hatchery is located on military property. JBER base personnel, in cooperation with ADF&G, treated Otter Lake with rotenone in the fall of 2015, stocking this lake resumed in 2016.

Objectives

1. Provide a minimum of 9,500 annual angler-days of sport fishing.
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 28,000 catchable rainbow trout in nine lakes in 2018–2022.
2. Stock up to 5,000 catchable landlocked Chinook salmon annually in three lakes in 2018–2022.
3. Stock 2,000 catchable Arctic char into one lake.

Task

1. Work with JBER personnel to ensure stocking goals meet the needs of the base.
2. Publicize stocked lakes that do not generate SWHS 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 SWHS.

II-13.3. Joint Bases Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) Sub-District continued

Table II-13.3a. Stocking actions for JBER lakes.

Lake	Lake Size (Acres)	Lake Category	Species	Stocking Schedule
Clunie	106	1	Rainbow, Chinook, Char	Annual, Annual, Annual
Fish	5	1	Rainbow	Annual
Green	18	1	Rainbow, Chinook	Annual, annual
Gwen	12	1	Rainbow	Annual
Hillberg	15	1	Rainbow, Chinook	Annual, annual
Otter	84	3	Rainbow	Annual
Spring	10	1	Rainbow	Annual
Triangle	5	1	Rainbow	Annual
Upper Sixmile	11	4	Rainbow	Annual
Waldon	38	1	Rainbow	Annual

II-13.4. Turnagain Arm Sub-District

Turnagain Arm has four small lakes that are not consistently reported in the SWHS, but provide additional fishing opportunity. Three lakes are located in the Portage area and provide campers and tourists in the Portage Valley with easy access to fishing. Alder Pond provides access for disabled anglers. Many Portage Valley streams are either 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 about 150 kids and family members participate. Rabbit Lake is located near Anchorage and is accessed at McHugh Creek Park along 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 500 annual angler-days of sport fishing.
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 approximately 4,400 rainbow trout in three Turnagain Arm lakes in 2018.

Task

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

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest will be estimated through SWHS.

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

Lake	Lake Size (Acres)	Lake Category	Species	Stocking Schedule
Airstrip/Willow Pond	17	2	Rainbow	Annual
Alder Pond	6	2	Rainbow	Annual
Rabbit	75	3	Rainbow	Every odd year
Tangle Pond	8	2	Rainbow	Annual

II-14. Kenai Peninsula Stocked Lakes Management Plan

Season and bag limits for resident native species on the Kenai Peninsula have become increasingly restrictive over several decades due to high fishing pressure directed at the various native stocks. The lake-stocking program on the Northern Kenai Peninsula is designed to provide additional public fishing and harvest opportunities that cannot be supported by native stocks of resident fish. 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. A total of 28 lakes were stocked through 2012. From 2013 to 2017, 24 lakes were stocked. Beginning in 2018, stocking will be reinstated for Aurora Lake bringing the area total to 25 stocked lakes. Stocking was discontinued in Aurora, Cecille, and Quintin lakes due to low or non-existent levels of participation reported by the Statewide Harvest Survey (SWHS) in 2013. These fish were distributed to remaining Kenai Peninsula stocked lakes. Jerome Lake stocking was discontinued in 2012 due to an ailing gabion barrier. At a later date, the gabion will be removed so that native fish populations can utilize the existing habitat.

Rainbow trout, the most popular species, is currently stocked in 23 lakes on the Kenai Peninsula. In 2018 rainbow trout will be stocked in 24 lakes. Six 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 overwinter stocked fish during extremely cold winters, subsequently it is stocked annually with 8,260 catchable rainbow trout[5]. Coho salmon fingerling are stocked in Arc, Elephant, Longmare, and Centennial Lakes[6]. Arctic char failed to survive warm water temperatures at Island Lake one out of fourteen summers. If summer kill is reported and verified for a second time, efforts will be made to relocate those fish to Wik Lake. In 2016, 5,000 Arctic char were stocked into Elephant Lake to diversify fishing opportunities in the Soldotna area. Stocking Arctic char in Elephant Lake will continue in 2018. Chinook salmon catchables are stocked in Sport Lake to diversify and increase catch rates for the annual "Salmon in the Classroom" ice fishing events for Kenai Peninsula Borough School District (KPBSD) elementary school students. Stocking was discontinued in Arc and Scout Lakes due to the illegal introduction of northern pike. Arc Lake was successfully treated with rotenone in 2008 and restocked with coho salmon fingerling starting in 2009 and Arctic grayling fingerling in 2010. Arctic grayling catchables were available in 2013; subsequently catchables were substituted for fingerling at Arc Lake. Scout Lake was treated with rotenone in 2009 and restocked with rainbow trout and Arctic grayling fingerling beginning in 2010. Tirmore Lake was stocked with Arctic grayling catchables in 2013 and 2014. Arctic grayling stocking was discontinued in 2015. Invasive northern pike was found in Loon Lake the summer of 2017. Loon Lake was successfully treated with rotenone in fall of 2017 and is slated to be stocked in 2018 with rainbow trout fingerling.

Reported annual harvest for all species and effort over the last ten years has averaged 3,649 fish and 6,370 angler-days. During this period, combined effort for all species ranged from 10,362 days in 2015 to 2,802 in 2008. Harvest and effort was estimated by the SWHS during this period.

The community of Soldotna hosts the annual Kenai Peninsula Sport, Recreation &Trade Show. The Show occurs in the 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 fishing pond. There is no charge for youth to participate. The fishing pond has been well received and the Department provides fisheries educational material to participants, in addition to the opportunity for youth to catch and harvest fish. The Division of Sport Fish provides 700 rainbow trout of catchable size for this activity. Those not harvested at the Kenai Peninsula Sport, Recreation &Trade Show are stocked into Sport Lake.

[5] Surplus rainbow trout broodstock from WJHSFH will be stocked if available. Johnson Lake was previously stocked with 10,500 (prior to 2016) rainbow trout catchables.

[6] Sport Lake was stocked with coho salmon in 2010 and 2011 because Chinook salmon catchables were not available for stocking. Arc, Centennial, Chugach Estates and Longmare Lakes are also stocked with a small number of coho salmon fry from Kenai Peninsula Borough School District elementary schools participating in the "Salmon in the Classroom" program.

II-14. Kenai Peninsula Stocked Lakes Management Plan (continued)

Objective

1. Provide sport fishing diversity through annual or alternate year stocking of multiple species in Northern Kenai Peninsula lakes.

Actions (See Table II-14a)

1. Stock approximately 57,220 coho salmon in four lakes annually.
2. Stock approximately 152,980 rainbow trout fingerling, 8,960 catchable rainbow trout and 150 rainbow trout surplus brood stock (if available) in 24 lakes either annually or on alternate years (both even and odd years).
3. Stock approximately 10,000 Arctic char catchables and 50 surplus brood stock (if available) in two lakes annually.
4. Stock approximately 4,000 Chinook salmon catchables in Sport Lake annually for the "Salmon in the Classroom" KPBSD elementary school student ice fishing events[9].
5. Stock approximately 700 catchable rainbow trout in a youth fishing pond for the annual Kenai Peninsula Sport, Recreation & Trade Show.
6. Stock approximately 8,260 catchable rainbow trout in Johnson Lake for KPBSD "Salmon in the Classroom" elementary school student ice fishing event and for students to stock during the "Salmon Celebration".

Tasks

1. Investigate adding new stocked lakes.
2. Publicize Kenai area stocked lakes through updated office publications and the Department's website.
3. Maintain directional signage to lake access points and upgrade access to stocked lakes.
4. Inspect and repair barrier structures on Category 3 lakes.
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 SWHS.
2. Collect harvest data from the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District annual ice-fishing event.

II-14. Kenai Peninsula Stocked Lakes Management Plan (continued)

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

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

[a] Northern pike were eradicated in 2008. Coho salmon stocking resumed in 2009 and Arctic grayling were first stocked in 2010. Arctic grayling catchables were substituted in lieu of fingerling beginning in 2013. Arctic grayling production was terminated after the 2015 stocking.
[b] Stocking was discontinued in 2013 due to low or non-existent sport fishing angler effort.
[c] Elephant Lake was stocked with appromately4,400 Arctic char in 2016 and will be allocated approximately 5,000 each year thereafter.
[d] Stocking was discontinued in 2012 due to an ailing gabion barrier. The gabion barrier will be removed at a later date so that native fish populations can utilize existing habitat.
[e] Northern pike were eradicated in 2009. Arctic grayling and rainbow trout fingerling were first stocked in 2010. Coho salmon fingerling were stocked prior to eradication of northern pike.
[f] Coho salmon fingerling were substituted for Chinook salmon fingerling in 2010 and 2011 because Chinook salmon catchables were unavailable. Chinook salmon catchable stocking was reinstated in 2013.
[g] Tirmore Lake was stocked with 400 Arctic grayling catchables in 2013 and 1,000 in 2014 before production ceased.
[h] If the public access issue is resolved at Wik Lake, Arctic char will be stocked there instead of Island Lake.

II-15. Kodiak Road System Non-Anadromous Enhancement Program

The non-anadromous stocking program in the Kodiak area is intended to provide additional and diverse fishing opportunities. Sixteen landlocked lakes on the Kodiak road system are identified for stocking in 2018; rainbow trout are stocked in all 16. All of these lakes are accessible by road, trail, or small boat.

In order to minimize the possibility that stocked fish could emigrate from the lakes and affect native populations, 14 lakes selected for stocking are identified as Category 1 and 2, while only two lakes are identified as Category 3. To further maintain the genetic integrity of native stocks in the event that stocked fish may escape, only sterile, all-female rainbow trout are stocked.

Fishing effort generated by the stocked lake project has annually averaged 1,500 angler-days, with an estimated annual catch of 1,250 rainbow trout. In an effort to inform anglers of the opportunities available, maps of lake locations are produced by the department and signs have been posted at public access points.

The cost of this project has been minimized as a result of the relatively low effort and catch. The SWHS will be used to estimate future angler interest. Population monitoring through test net fishing or other methods will be used when time and resources are available.

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 71,700 rainbow trout fingerlings in 18 lakes annually.

Evaluation

1. Sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest will be estimated through SWHS.

II-15. Kodiak Road System Non-Anadromous Enhancement Program (continued)

Table II-15a. Stocking actions for Kodiak road system non-anadromous enhancement program.

Lake	Lake Category	*Species*	Stocking Schedule
Abercrombie	2	Rainbow,	Annual,
Aurel	2	Rainbow	Annual
Big	2	Rainbow	Annual
Bull	1	Rainbow	Annual
Caroline	2	Rainbow	Annual
Cicely	2	Rainbow	Annual
Dark	3	Rainbow	Annual
Dragon Fly	2	Rainbow	Annual
Heitman	2	Rainbow	Annual
Horseshoe	2	Rainbow	Annual
Island	3	Rainbow	Annual
Lee	2	Rainbow	Annual
Lilly	2	Rainbow	Annual
Long	1	Rainbow	Annual
Tanignak	1	Rainbow	Annual
Twin	1	Rainbow	Annual

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, providing over 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 is most likely diverted from 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. ADFG studies indicate that about 60% of the annual fishing effort occurs during the open-water period and 40% during the ice-covered period. In 2016, 1,865 landlocked salmon, 5,485rainbow trout, and 1,483 Arctic char were caught in Finger Lake. In 2016, Finger Lake had the second highest catch and harvest rates of all the stocked lakes. Effort, as estimated from the SWHS, averaged about 5,162 days fished. Anglers less than 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 fish.
3. Provide for year-round fishing opportunities.

Actions

1. Stock 1,000 catchable Arctic char on alternate years.
2. Stock 30,000 catchable Chinook salmon annually during late fall in 2018 - 2022.
3. Stock 33,200 fingerling rainbow trout annually.

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest will be estimated through the SWHS.

II-17. Matanuska Lakes Complex Management Plan

The Matanuska Lakes 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. Matanuska Lakes 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 one of the most intensively fished lake system in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley, providing year-round fishing opportunities and historically 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 NCI 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 Matanuska Lakes 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 average level of fishing effort for the Matanuska Lakes Complex was about 8,194 angler-days for 2016. This may be an underestimate. Anglers under 16 years of age are not included in the SWHS unless accompanied by a licensed adult angler. The Matanuska Lakes Complex is a popular fishing destination for families. An estimated 9,379 rainbow trout were caught from this complex in 2016.

Objectives

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

Actions (See Table 18a)

1. Stock 1,850 catchable Arctic char on alternate years.
2. Stock 14,280 catchable rainbow trout in 2018-2022.
3. Stock 4,400-5,500 fingerling rainbow trout annually.
4. Stock 5,900 fingerling landlocked coho salmon annually.
5. Stock up to 2,800 catchable landlocked Chinook salmon annually 2018-2022.

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing harvest, catch, and effort will be estimated through the SWHS.

Table II-18a. Sport fish stocking actions for the Matanuska Lakes Complex in Mat-Su Valley.

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

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. Eighty Matanuska-Susitna Valley lakes ranging from 9 to 362 surface acres are stocked annually with 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 NCI 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 14,100 angler-days for 2016. This may be an underestimate. Anglers under 16 years of age are not included in the SWHS 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, Long Lake (Matanuska Lakes Complex) 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 40,000 angler-days of sport fishing effort as measured by the SWHS.
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 19a)

1. Stock 6,625 Arctic char catchables in 13 lakes on alternate years.
2. Stock 76,500 coho salmon fingerling in 13 lakes annually.
3. Stock approximately 385,000 rainbow trout in 82 lakes annually or in alternate years.
4. Stock 38,000 catchable Chinook salmon in 4 lakes annually.

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing harvest, catch, and effort will be estimated through the SWHS.

II-18. Matanuska-Susitna Valley Small Lakes Management Plan (continued)

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**
Glenn Highway (East of Palmer):				
Bench	34	2	Rainbow	Alternate
Buck (Spider)	10	2	Rainbow	Annual
Coyote	3	2	Rainbow	Annual
Goober	25	2	Rainbow	Annual
Ida	46	1	Rainbow	Annual
Knob	52	2	Rainbow	Annual
Long (Mile 86)	106	1	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Annual
North Knob	36	2	Rainbow	Annual
Ravine	12	1	Rainbow	Annual
Ruby	24	2	Rainbow	Alternate
Rush	248	1	Char	Alternate
Seventeenmile	100	1	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Alternate
Slipper (Eska)	9	2	Rainbow	Annual
Weiner	21	2	Rainbow	Annual
Wishbone	53	2	Rainbow	Alternate
Palmer:				
Echo	23	1	Rainbow, Coho, Char	Annual, Annual, Alternate
Loberg	11	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Meirs	17	1	Rainbow	Annual
Walby	54	3	Rainbow	Annual
Wolf	62	3	Rainbow, Coho	Annual
Wasilla/Meadow Lakes:				
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
Lucille	362	3	Coho, Rainbow	Annual, Annual
Memory	83	1	Rainbow, Chinook, Char	Annual, Annual, Alternate
Reed	20	1	Rainbow	Annual
Seymour	229	3	Rainbow	Annual
Visnaw	131	2	Rainbow	Annual
Houston:				
Bearpaw	45	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Loon	108	3	Rainbow	Annual
Morvro	87	3	Rainbow	Alternate
Prator	98	1	Char	Alternate

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**
Point Mackenzie/Big Lake:				
Barley	19	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Big Beaver	161	2	Rainbow	Annual
Brocker	42	2	Rainbow	Annual
Carpenter	176	1	Rainbow, Coho, Char	Annual, Annual, Alternate
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	Annual, Annual
Little Beaver	44	2	Rainbow	Annual
Lorraine	132	1	Rainbow	Annual
Marion	113	1	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Alternate
Rocky	59	1	Rainbow	Annual
Twin Island	151	2	Rainbow	Annual
West Beaver	103	2	Rainbow	Annual
Willow:				
Caswell #3	33	2	Rainbow	Annual
Florence	55	1	Rainbow	Annual, Annual
Honeybee	58	1	Rainbow	Annual
Kashwitna	160	2	Rainbow	Annual
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	Annual
Tanaina	109	3	Rainbow	Annual
Vera	111	2	Rainbow	Annual
Willow	143	2	Coho, Rainbow	Annual, Annual
Talkeetna:				
Benka	123	1	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Alternate
Christiansen	179	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Gate	15	2	Rainbow	Annual
Mile 180	31	2	Rainbow	Annual
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

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. Three lakes will be stocked with two with rainbow trout. Ruth Pond, located in downtown Valdez, is a popular fishing location for youngsters all summer long. Children riding bicycles, carrying fishing rods across their handlebars, frequently follow the stocking truck the last few blocks to the lake and then help with the stocking procedure. We now also have reports of anglers ice fishing on the Pond for the first time. 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.

As mentioned for the Chinook salmon releases (page II-10), accurate evaluations are not feasible given available information for these fisheries. As such, stated objectives are best estimates of what might be expected from these releases.

Objective

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

Actions (See Table II-19a)

1. Stock up to 600 rainbow trout annually in Blueberry Lake near Valdez.
2. Stock up to 1,000 rainbow trout annually in Ruth Pond near Valdez.
3. Stock up to 600 rainbow trout annually in Thompson Lake near Valdez.

Evaluation

1. Sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest for Blueberry and Thompson lakes will be determined through the SWHS for the Valdez area. Because Ruth Pond is not listed in the SHWS, evaluation of this fishery is not possible.

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

Lake	Area	Lake Category	Species	Stocking Schedule
Blueberry Lake	Valdez	5	Rainbow	Annual
Ruth Pond	Valdez	1	Rainbow	Annual
Thompson Lake	Valdez	5	Rainbow	Annual

II-20. Resurrection Bay Area Non-Anadromous Stocking Program

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 increases 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 – 70 local participants. 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.

Objective

1. Provide sport fishing opportunity through annual of catchable sized rainbow trout.

Action

1. Stock 1,000 catchable triploid all-female rainbow trout in First Lake in 2018–2022.

Evaluation

1. Total sport fishing effort, catch, and harvest for each species will be estimated through the SWHS.

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REGION II: Arctic char Summary By Area

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-AC1. Summary of Arctic char releases in Region II listed by area and lifestage. *18-Dec-17*

Area	Lifestage	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
Anchorage	Broodstock	320	320	320	320	320
Anchorage	Catchable	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
		4,820	**4,820**	**4,820**	**4,820**	**4,820**
Kenai	Broodstock	50	50	50	50	50
Kenai	Catchable	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
		10,050	**10,050**	**10,050**	**10,050**	**10,050**
Mat-Su	Catchable	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325
		6,325	**6,325**	**6,325**	**6,325**	**6,325**
	Total Arctic char	**21,195**	**21,195**	**21,195**	**21,195**	**21,195**

REGION II: Chinook salmon Summary By Area

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-KS1. Summary of Chinook salmon releases in Region II listed by area and lifestage. *18-Dec-17*

Area	Lifestage	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
Anchorage	Catchable	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000
Anchorage	Smolt	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000
		414,000	**414,000**	**414,000**	**414,000**	**414,000**
Homer	Smolt	570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000
		570,000	**570,000**	**570,000**	**570,000**	**570,000**
Kenai	Catchable	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Kenai	Smolt	140,500	140,500	140,500	140,500	140,500
		144,500	**144,500**	**144,500**	**144,500**	**144,500**
Kodiak	Smolt	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000
		320,000	**320,000**	**320,000**	**320,000**	**320,000**
Mat-Su	Catchable	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
Mat-Su	Smolt	636,000	636,000	636,000	636,000	636,000
		674,000	**674,000**	**674,000**	**674,000**	**674,000**
PWS	Smolt	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
		260,000	**260,000**	**260,000**	**260,000**	**260,000**
Res Bay	Smolt	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
		315,000	**315,000**	**315,000**	**315,000**	**315,000**
Total Chinook salmon		**2,697,500**	**2,697,500**	**2,697,500**	**2,697,500**	**2,697,500**

REGION II: coho salmon Summary By Area

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-CS1. Summary of coho salmon releases in Region II listed by area and lifestage. *18-Dec-17*

Area	Lifestage	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
Anchorage	Smolt	535,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000
		535,000	**415,000**	**415,000**	**415,000**	**415,000**
Homer	Smolt	240,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
		240,000	**120,000**	**120,000**	**120,000**	**120,000**
Kenai	Fingerling	57,220	57,220	57,220	57,220	57,220
		57,220	**57,220**	**57,220**	**57,220**	**57,220**
Kodiak	Smolt	200,000	250,000	0	0	0
		200,000	**250,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Mat-Su	Fingerling	76,500	76,500	76,500	76,500	76,500
Mat-Su	Smolt	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
		196,500	**196,500**	**196,500**	**196,500**	**196,500**
Res Bay	Smolt	60,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
		60,000	**240,000**	**240,000**	**240,000**	**240,000**
	Total coho salmon	**1,288,720**	**1,278,720**	**1,028,720**	**1,028,720**	**1,028,720**

REGION II: rainbow trout Summary By Area — Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-RT1. Summary of rainbow trout releases in Region II listed by area and lifestage. *18-Dec-17*

Area	Lifestage	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
Anchorage	Broodstock	400	400	400	400	400
Anchorage	Catchable	85,650	85,650	85,650	85,650	85,650
		86,050	**86,050**	**86,050**	**86,050**	**86,050**
Kenai	Catchable	8,960	8,960	8,960	8,960	8,960
Kenai	Fingerling	152,980	152,980	152,980	152,980	152,980
		161,940	**161,940**	**161,940**	**161,940**	**161,940**
Kodiak	Fingerling	71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700
		71,700	**71,700**	**71,700**	**71,700**	**71,700**
Mat-Su	Broodstock	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mat-Su	Catchable	48,364	48,364	53,364	52,864	52,864
Mat-Su	Fingerling	320,460	320,460	335,860	335,860	335,860
		369,824	**369,824**	**390,224**	**389,724**	**389,724**
PWS	Catchable	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
		2,200	**2,200**	**2,200**	**2,200**	**2,200**
Res Bay	Catchable	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		1,000	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	Total rainbow trout	**692,714**	**692,714**	**713,114**	**712,614**	**712,614**

REGION II: Arctic char Summary By Lifestage

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-AC2. Summary of Arctic char releases in Region II listed by lifestage and area. *18-Dec-17*

Lifestage	Area	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
Broodstock	Anchorage	320	320	320	320	320
Broodstock	Kenai	50	50	50	50	50
		370	**370**	**370**	**370**	**370**
Catchable	Anchorage	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Catchable	Kenai	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Catchable	Mat-Su	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325
		20,825	**20,825**	**20,825**	**20,825**	**20,825**
	Total Arctic char	**21,195**	**21,195**	**21,195**	**21,195**	**21,195**

REGION II: Chinook salmon Summary By Lifestage

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-KS2. Summary of Chinook salmon releases in Region II listed by lifestage and area.

18-Dec-17

Lifestage	Area	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
Catchable	Anchorage	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000
Catchable	Kenai	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Catchable	Mat-Su	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
		91,000	**91,000**	**91,000**	**91,000**	**91,000**
Smolt	Anchorage	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000
Smolt	Homer	570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000
Smolt	Kenai	140,500	140,500	140,500	140,500	140,500
Smolt	Kodiak	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000
Smolt	Mat-Su	636,000	636,000	636,000	636,000	636,000
Smolt	PWS	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
Smolt	Res Bay	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
		2,606,500	**2,606,500**	**2,606,500**	**2,606,500**	**2,606,500**
	Total Chinook salmon	**2,697,500**	**2,697,500**	**2,697,500**	**2,697,500**	**2,697,500**

REGION II: coho salmon Summary By Lifestage

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-CS2. Summary of coho salmon releases in Region II listed by lifestage and area. *18-Dec-17*

Lifestage	Area	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
Fingerling	Kenai	57,220	57,220	57,220	57,220	57,220
Fingerling	Mat-Su	76,500	76,500	76,500	76,500	76,500
		133,720	**133,720**	**133,720**	**133,720**	**133,720**
Smolt	Anchorage	535,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000
Smolt	Homer	240,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Smolt	Kodiak	200,000	250,000	0	0	0
Smolt	Mat-Su	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Smolt	Res Bay	60,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
		1,155,000	**1,145,000**	**895,000**	**895,000**	**895,000**
	Total coho salmon	**1,288,720**	**1,278,720**	**1,028,720**	**1,028,720**	**1,028,720**

REGION II: rainbow trout Summary By Lifestage

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-RT2. Summary of rainbow trout releases in Region II listed by lifestage and area. *18-Dec-17*

Lifestage	Area	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
Broodstock	Anchorage	400	400	400	400	400
Broodstock	Mat-Su	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		1,400	**1,400**	**1,400**	**1,400**	**1,400**
Catchable	Anchorage	85,650	85,650	85,650	85,650	85,650
Catchable	Kenai	8,960	8,960	8,960	8,960	8,960
Catchable	Mat-Su	48,364	48,364	53,364	52,864	52,864
Catchable	PWS	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Catchable	Res Bay	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		146,174	**146,174**	**151,174**	**150,674**	**150,674**
Fingerling	Kenai	152,980	152,980	152,980	152,980	152,980
Fingerling	Kodiak	71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700
Fingerling	Mat-Su	320,460	320,460	335,860	335,860	335,860
		545,140	**545,140**	**560,540**	**560,540**	**560,540**
	Total rainbow trout	**692,714**	**692,714**	**713,114**	**712,614**	**712,614**

REGION II: Arctic char Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-AC3. Planned releases of Arctic char in Region II listed by area and release site.

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected	
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Point L	Broodstock	2N	1	200g+ / 20 Nov	150	150	150	150	150	a
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Broodstock	2N	3	200g+ / 20 Nov	150	150	150	150	150	a
II-13	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Trade Fair/I&E	Broodstock	2N		200g+ / 01 Apr	20	20	20	20	20	a
				Total:				**320**	**320**	**320**	**320**	**320**	
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Point L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	0	0	0	0	0	
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Clunie L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Fish L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	250	250	250	250	250	
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Green L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	250	250	250	250	250	
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Catchable	3N	3	120g / 31 May	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Thompson L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	200	200	200	200	200	
				Total:				**4,500**	**4,500**	**4,500**	**4,500**	**4,500**	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Island L	Broodstock	2N	1	200g+ / 30 Jun	50	50	50	50	50	a
				Total:				**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Island L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 30 Jun	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Spirit L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 30 Jun	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
				Total:				**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Benka L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Carpenter L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	1,975	0	1,975	0	1,975	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Echo [K/B] L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	400	500	500	500	500	
II-16	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Finger L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Irene L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	0	500	0	500	0	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Johnson L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	100	0	100	0	100	b
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Long [Mi86] L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	1,450	1,000	1,500	1,200	1,500	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lynne L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	900	200	900	0	900	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Marion L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	0	600	0	600	0	
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Matanuska L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	0	850	0	850	0	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Memory L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	200	0	200	0	200	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Prator L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	450	150	300	150	300	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Rush L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	200	0	200	0	200	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Seventeenmile L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	650	525	650	525	650	
				Total:				**6,325**	**6,325**	**6,325**	**6,325**	**6,325**	

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
Total Arctic char								**21,195**	**21,195**	**21,195**	**21,195**	**21,195**

Notes:

(a) Surplus broodstock. Actual release numbers vary depending on broodfish availability.

(b) Experimental lake: closed to sport fishing.

REGION II: Chinook salmon Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-KS3. Planned releases of Chinook salmon in Region II listed by area and release site.

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected	
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Beach L	Catchable	3N	3	120g / 15 Oct	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Point L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 Oct	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Cheney L	Catchable	3N	3	120g / 15 Oct	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Clunie L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 Oct	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Delong L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 Oct	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Derby: Cheney L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 05 Dec	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Derby: Jewel L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 05 Dec	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Derby: Mirror L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 05 Dec	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Green L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 Oct	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Hillberg L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 Oct	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Jewel L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 Oct	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Mirror L	Catchable	3N	3	120g / 15 Oct	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Catchable	3N	3	120g / 15 Oct	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Taku Campbell L	Catchable	3N	2	120g / 15 Oct	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
				Total:				**49,000**	**49,000**	**49,000**	**49,000**	**49,000**	
II-2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Ship Ck	Smolt	2N		12g / 31 May	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000	
				Total:				**365,000**	**365,000**	**365,000**	**365,000**	**365,000**	
II-4	Homer	WJHSFH	Halibut Cove	Smolt	2N		12g / 15 Jun	0	0	0	0	0	
II-4	Homer	WJHSFH	Homer Spit	Smolt	2N		12g / 31 May	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	
II-6	Homer	WJHSFH	Ninilchik R	Smolt	2N		12g / 31 May	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	a,b
II-4	Homer	WJHSFH	Seldovia Harbor	Smolt	2N		12g / 15 Jun	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	
				Total:				**570,000**	**570,000**	**570,000**	**570,000**	**570,000**	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Sport L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 Oct	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Sport L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 Dec	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
				Total:				**4,000**	**4,000**	**4,000**	**4,000**	**4,000**	
II-3	Kenai	WJHSFH	Crooked Ck	Smolt	2N		12g / 01 Jun	140,500	140,500	140,500	140,500	140,500	a,b,c
				Total:				**140,500**	**140,500**	**140,500**	**140,500**	**140,500**	

REGION II: Chinook salmon Planned Releases — Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-KS3. Planned releases of Chinook salmon in Region II listed by area and release site.

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected	
II-5	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	American River	Smolt	2N		10-30g / 25 May	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	d
II-5	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Monashka Ck	Smolt	2N		10-30g / 25 May	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	d
II-5	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Olds River	Smolt	2N		10-30g / 25 May	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	d
II-5	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Salonie Ck	Smolt	2N		10-30g / 25 May	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	d
				Total:				**320,000**	**320,000**	**320,000**	**320,000**	**320,000**	
II-13.1	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Derby: Finger L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 Dec	500	500	500	500	500	
II-16	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Finger L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 30 Oct	29,500	29,500	29,500	29,500	29,500	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Knik L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 30 Oct	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Matanuska L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 30 Oct	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Memory L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 30 Oct	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
				Total:				**38,000**	**38,000**	**38,000**	**38,000**	**38,000**	
II-1	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Deception Ck	Smolt	2N		12g / 15 Jun	212,000	212,000	212,000	212,000	212,000	
II-1	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Eklutna Tailrace	Smolt	2N		12g / 15 Jun	424,000	424,000	424,000	424,000	424,000	
				Total:				**636,000**	**636,000**	**636,000**	**636,000**	**636,000**	
II-7	PWS		Chenega	Smolt	2N		12g / 15 Jun	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	e
II-7	PWS	WJHSFH	Fleming Spit, Cordova	Smolt	2N		12g / 15 Jun	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	
II-7	PWS	WJHSFH	Whittier	Smolt	2N		12g / 15 Jun	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	
				Total:				**260,000**	**260,000**	**260,000**	**260,000**	**260,000**	
II-8	Res Bay	WJHSFH	Seward Lagoon	Smolt	2N		20g / 31 May	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	
				Total:				**315,000**	**315,000**	**315,000**	**315,000**	**315,000**	
Total Chinook salmon								**2,697,500**	**2,697,500**	**2,697,500**	**2,697,500**	**2,697,500**	

Notes:

(a) 100% adipose finclipped

(b) Early run

(c) Crooked Creek may only receive smolt reared from eggs collected from naturally produced Chinook salmon.

(d) Cooperative project between ADF&G and Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Assosiation (KRAA).

(e) Cooperative project between ADF&G and PWSAC. ADF&G provides eyed eggs to PWSAC. Fish reared at Wally Noerenberg Hatchery (WNH).

REGION II: coho salmon Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-CS3. Planned releases of coho salmon in Region II listed by area and release site.

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
II-9	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Bird Ck	Smolt	2N		20g / 31 May	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
II-9	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Ck	Smolt	2N		20g / 31 May	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
II-9	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Ship Ck	Smolt	2N		20g / 31 May	360,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
				Total:				**535,000**	**415,000**	**415,000**	**415,000**	**415,000**
II-10	Homer	WJHSFH	Homer Spit	Smolt	2N		20g / 31 May	240,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
				Total:				**240,000**	**120,000**	**120,000**	**120,000**	**120,000**
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Arc L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Centennial L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Elephant L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	42,110	42,110	42,110	42,110	42,110
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Longmare L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	11,990	11,990	11,990	11,990	11,990
				Total:				**57,220**	**57,220**	**57,220**	**57,220**	**57,220**
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Island L	Smolt	2N	3	12g+ / 30 Jun	0	30,000	0	0	0
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Mission L	Smolt	2N	3	12g+ / 30 Jun	0	20,000	0	0	0
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Monashka Ck	Smolt	2N	5	12g+ / 30 Jun	100,000	100,000	0	0	0
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Pillar Ck	Smolt	2N	5	12g+ / 30 Jun	100,000	100,000	0	0	0
				Total:				**200,000**	**250,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**

REGION II: coho salmon Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-CS3. Planned releases of coho salmon in Region II listed by area and release site.

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Barley L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	900	900	900	900	900	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Bear Paw L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Carpenter L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Christiansen L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	12,100	12,100	12,100	12,100	12,100	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Diamond L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Echo [K/B] L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Johnson L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	a
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kalmbach L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Klaire L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	900	900	900	900	900	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Loberg L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lucille L	Fingerling	3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Victor L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Willow L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Wolf L	Fingerling	3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
				Total:				**76,500**	**76,500**	**76,500**	**76,500**	**76,500**	
II-9	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Eklutna Tailrace	Smolt	2N		20g / 30 Jun	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	Trail Lake	Seward Lagoon	Smolt	2N		20g / 31 May	60,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	
				Total:				**60,000**	**240,000**	**240,000**	**240,000**	**240,000**	
Total coho salmon								**1,288,720**	**1,278,720**	**1,028,720**	**1,028,720**	**1,028,720**	

Notes:

(a) Experimental lake; closed to sport fishing.

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Cheney L	Broodstock	2N	3	1000g / 31 Oct	300	300	300	300	300 a
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Derby: Green L	Broodstock	2N	1	1000g / 31 Oct	100	100	100	100	100 a
				Total:				**400**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**400**

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Airstrip/Willow Pond	Catchable	3N	2	120g / 31 May	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Alder Pond (Portage)	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g / 31 May	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Beach L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g / 30 Jun	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Beach L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g / 31 May	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Ck	Catchable	3N	5	150g / 30 Aug	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Ck	Catchable	3N	5	120g / 31 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Point L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Point L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 30 Jun	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Cheney L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 30 Aug	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Cheney L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g / 31 May	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Chester Ck	Catchable	3N	5	120g / 31 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Clunie L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 30 Aug	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Clunie L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Delong L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 30 Aug	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Delong L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,500	3,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Derby: Campbell Ck	Catchable	3N	5	120g / 30 Jun	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Derby: Green L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Derby:USFS Portage	Catchable	3N	2	100g / 30 Jun	400	400	400	400	400
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Edmonds L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g / 31 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Fish L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 30 Jun	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Green L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 30 Jun	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Gwen L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Hillberg L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Jewel L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 30 Aug	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Jewel L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 30 Jun	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Jewel L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Lake Otis	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Lower Fire L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g /	0	0	0	0	0
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Mirror L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 30 Aug	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Mirror L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g / 30 Jun	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Mirror L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g / 31 May	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Otter L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g / 30 Jun	750	750	750	750	750
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Otter L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g / 31 May	750	750	750	750	750

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Rabbit L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g / 30 Jun	0	500	0	500	0
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g / 30 Jun	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g / 31 May	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Spring L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	500	500	500	500	500
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Taku Campbell L	Catchable	3N	2	120g / 30 Jun	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Taku Campbell L	Catchable	3N	2	120g / 31 May	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Tangle Pond	Catchable	3N	2	120g / 31 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Trade Fair/I&E	Catchable	2N/3N		100g / 31 Mar	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Triangle L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Upper Six-Mile L	Catchable	3N	5	120g / 31 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Waldon L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
				Total:				**85,650**	**85,650**	**85,650**	**85,650**	**85,650**

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Johnson L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 May	5,260	5,260	5,260	5,260	5,260
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Johnson L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 30 Jun	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Sport Show (Sport Lake	Catchable	3N		120g / 28 Apr	700	700	700	700	700
				Total:				**8,960**	**8,960**	**8,960**	**8,960**	**8,960**
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Aurora L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	500	500	500	500	500
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Barbara L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Cabin L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Carter L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,790	0	2,790	0	2,790
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Centennial L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Chugach Est. L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	500	500	500	500	500
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Douglas L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Elephant L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Encelewski L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Island L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Long L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	0	1,280	0	1,280	0
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Longmare L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Loon L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	900	900	900	900	900
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Meridian L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	0	1,275	0	1,275	0
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Rainbow L	Fingerling	3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,790	0	1,790	0	1,790
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Roque L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	250	250	250	250	250
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Scout L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Sport L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Thetis L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Tirmore L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Troop L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	0	2,025	0	2,025	0
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Upper Summit L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Vagt L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
				Total:				**152,980**	**152,980**	**152,980**	**152,980**	**152,980**

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Abercrombie L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	5,125	5,125	5,125	5,125	5,125
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Aurel L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	4,625	4,625	4,625	4,625	4,625
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Big L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Bull L	Fingerling	3N	1	1g / 31 Jul	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Caroline L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Cicely L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	2,925	2,925	2,925	2,925	2,925
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Dark L	Fingerling	3N	3	1g / 31 Jul	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Dragon Fly L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Heitman L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	4,875	4,875	4,875	4,875	4,875
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Horseshoe L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	2,125	2,125	2,125	2,125	2,125
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Island L	Fingerling	3N	3	1g / 31 Jul	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Lee L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	4,325	4,325	4,325	4,325	4,325
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Lilly L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	3,025	3,025	3,025	3,025	3,025
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Long L	Fingerling	3N	1	1g / 31 Jul	5,125	5,125	5,125	5,125	5,125
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Mosquito L	Fingerling	3N	1	1g / 31 Jul	0	0	0	0	0
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Tanignak L	Fingerling	3N	1	1g / 31 Jul	5,125	5,125	5,125	5,125	5,125
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Twin L	Fingerling	3N	1	1g / 31 Jul	6,475	6,475	6,475	6,475	6,475
				Total:				**71,700**	**71,700**	**71,700**	**71,700**	**71,700**

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kepler/Bradley L	Broodstock	2N	1	400g / 15 May	250	250	250	250	250
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Loberg L	Broodstock	2N	1	400g / 15 May	250	250	250	250	250
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Long [Mi86] L	Broodstock	2N	1	400g / 15 May	500	500	500	500	500
				Total:				**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Anderson L	Catchable	3N	1	120g / 15 May	0	0	3,000	2,500	2,500
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Bruce L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Canoe L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 May	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Coyote L	Catchable	3N	2	120g / 15 May	300	300	300	300	300
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Crystal L	Catchable	3N	3	120g / 15 May	1,830	2,080	2,480	2,480	2,480
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Echo [K/B] L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 May	900	0	0	0	0
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Gate L	Catchable	3N	2	120g / 15 May	400	400	400	400	400
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Irene L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 May	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kashwitna L	Catchable	3N	2	120g / 15 May	2,000	2,000	2,600	2,600	2,600
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kepler/Bradley L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 May	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kepler/Bradley L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 May	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Knik L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 May	1,840	1,840	1,840	1,840	1,840
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Knob L	Catchable	3N	2	120g / 15 May	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320	2,320
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Loberg L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Long [Mi86] L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 May	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lucille L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g / 15 May	4,139	4,139	4,139	4,139	4,139
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Matanuska L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 May	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Meirs L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 May	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Memory L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 May	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Mile 180 L	Catchable	3N	2	120g / 15 May	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	North Knob L	Catchable	3N	2	120g / 15 May	525	525	525	525	525
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Ravine L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Reed L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 May	800	800	800	800	800
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Reflections L	Catchable	3N	2	120g / 15 May	480	480	480	480	480
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Rocky L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Slipper L	Catchable	3N	2	120g / 15 May	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	South Rolly L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g / 15 May	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Tanaina L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g / 15 May	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Walby L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	120g / 15 May	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Weiner L	Catchable	3N	2	120g / 15 May	1,500	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,150
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Willow L	Catchable	3N	2	120g / 15 May	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
				Total:				**48,364**	**48,364**	**53,364**	**52,864**	**52,864**

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Barley L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Bear Paw L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Bench L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	0	1,700	0	1,700	0
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Benka L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Beverly L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Big Beaver L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	13,000	16,100	13,000	16,100	13,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Brocker L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Buck	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Carpenter L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Caswell #3 L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Christiansen L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	8,600	8,600	8,600	8,600	8,600
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Dawn L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Diamond L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Farmer L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
II-16	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Finger L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	28,110	28,110	28,110	28,110	28,110
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Florence L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Golden L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Goober L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	700	700	700	700	700
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Homestead L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Honeybee L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Ida L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,600	4,100	3,600	4,100	3,600
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Johnson L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kalmbach L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kings L	Fingerling	3N	1	120g / 15 May	0	0	15,400	15,400	15,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lalen L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Little Beaver L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Little Lonely L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Long [K/B] L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,400	5,500	4,400	5,500	4,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Loon L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lorraine L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lynne L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Marion L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	9,100	9,100	9,100	9,100	9,100
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Morvro L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,500	0	3,500	0	3,500

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	N Rolly L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	North Friend L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Peggy L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,200	0	3,200	0	3,200
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Rhein L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	7,100	7,100	7,100	7,100	7,100
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Ruby L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Seventeenmile L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	10,400	13,000	10,400	13,000	10,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Seymour L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	22,300	22,300	22,300	22,300	22,300
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	South Friend L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	6,400	8,000	6,400	8,000	6,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Tigger L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Twin Island L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Vera L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Visnaw L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	West Beaver L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	West Sunshine L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Wishbone L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	0	2,000	0	2,000	0
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Wolf L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	X L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	5,000	0	5,000	0	5,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Y L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,000	4,100	4,000	4,100	4,000
				Total:				**320,460**	**320,460**	**335,860**	**335,860**	**335,860**
II-19	PWS	WJHSFH	Blueberry L	Catchable	3N	5	120g / 31 May	300	300	300	300	300
II-19	PWS	WJHSFH	Blueberry L	Catchable	3N	5	120g / 30 Jun	300	300	300	300	300
II-19	PWS	WJHSFH	Ruth L	Catchable	3N	1	120g / 31 May	500	500	500	500	500
II-19	PWS	WJHSFH	Ruth L	Catchable	3N	1	120g / 30 Jun	500	500	500	500	500
II-19	PWS	WJHSFH	Thompson L	Catchable	3N	3	120g / 31 May	300	300	300	300	300
II-19	PWS	WJHSFH	Thompson L	Catchable	3N	3	120g / 30 Jun	300	300	300	300	300
				Total:				**2,200**	**2,200**	**2,200**	**2,200**	**2,200**
II-20	Res Bay	WJHSFH	First L	Catchable	3N	3	100g / 04 Jul	500	500	500	500	500
II-20	Res Bay	WJHSFH	First L	Catchable	3N	3	100g / 16 May	500	500	500	500	500
				Total:				**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2018 Projected	2019 Projected	2020 Projected	2021 Projected	2022 Projected
Total rainbow trout								**692,714**	**692,714**	**713,114**	**712,614**	**712,614**

Notes:

(a) Will stock if fish are available.