About Kodiak

Kodiak Island is a part of an archipelago of islands that includes Afognak Island, Shuyak Island, and 20 smaller islands. The island is the second-largest in the United States, with the big island of Hawaii the only larger island. The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge covers 2/3 of Kodiak Island. The State of Alaska, various Alaska Native corporations, and private individuals own the remainder.

The City of Kodiak is 250 air miles southwest of Anchorage. Two airlines, Alaska Airlines (1-800-252-7522) and ERA Airlines (1-800-866-8394), have daily flights from Anchorage (depending on weather). The Alaska Marine Highway system offers a passenger and vehicle ferry from Homer and Seward to Kodiak four times a week during the fishing season (1-800-642-0066).

About 11,000 people live along the Kodiak Road System, and 14,000 visitors arrive every year. Available services include 70 charter operators, 33 remote lodges, 6 air taxis, 12 state and federal public use cabins, 10 private remote cabins for rent, 5 hotels and motels, 30 bed and breakfasts, 4 sporting good stores, as well as all the other amenities usually found in a community this size.

Kodiak offers excellent fishing for five species of Pacific salmon (king, red, silver, dog, and pink) halibut, rockfish, lingcod, Dolly Varden, and both steelhead and rainbow trout.

“Road System” and “Remote Area” overview

Road System fishing

The Kodiak Road System is defined as all fresh waters of Kodiak Island east of a line from Crag Point south to the westernmost point of Saltery Cove, including the fresh waters of Woody, Long, and Spruce islands. The Road System also includes all salt waters bordering the Road System within one mile of Spruce and Kodiak islands.

Regulations on the Road System differ slightly from the Remote Area, so check the Kodiak regulation book carefully.

There are 70 miles of paved and hard-packed gravel roads that cross 10 significant streams and provide access to over 20 stocked lakes. Another 13-mile gravel road requires 4-wheel-drive or all-terrain vehicle.

Road System anglers can find salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout and steelhead. Major waterways include the Buskin, Saltery, Pasagshak, Olds and American rivers, and Roslyn, Salonie, Monashka, Pillar and Chiniak creeks. Anglers will find the Road System streams a delight—no raging currents or 50-yard casts, just clear riffles alternating with deep pools and gravel bars. Many streams have steep, brushy banks.

Hip boots or chest waders with felted soles are highly desirable. Upstream of low-lying coastal areas, most Road System rivers are braided, fast-flowing and shallow, making them unsuitable for rafts, canoes, or other watercraft. However, a number of road-accessible lakes are well-suited for small boats and personal watercraft. Lake Rose Tead, which borders the Pasagshak State Recreation Area, is popular with anglers who have small boats and float tubes, as are Buskin Lake and Kalsin Pond.

For opening dates, daily limits, regulations, and special tackle restrictions, consult the Kodiak Island regulation booklet.
The Kodiak Archipelago and the Road Zone fisheries

The Kodiak Road Zone also includes all salt waters within 1 mile of Kodiak Island following the shoreline from Crag Point to Saltery Cove, AND all salt waters within one mile of shore following the shoreline of Woody Island, Long Island, and Spruce Island.

This map is for informational purposes only, and is not to scale. Consult the United States Geological Survey for topographical maps (http://store.usgs.gov) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for nautical charts and navigation information (http://chartmaker.ncd.noaa.gov).

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game administers all programs and activities free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, or disability. The department administers all programs and activities in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, or if you desire further information please write to ADF&G, P.O. Box 15526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4040 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 300 Webb, Arlington, VA 22203; or O.E.O., U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington DC 20240.

For information on alternative formats for this and other department publications, please contact the department ADA Coordinator at (voice) 907-465-6077, (TDD) 1-800-478-3648, or (FAX) 907-465-6078.

These opportunities funded in part by Federal Aid in Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration.
Fishing Kodiak’s Remote Area

Kodiak Remote Area (anything outside the Road System) provides excellent opportunities for salmon, Dolly Varden, and fall-run steelhead trout. Many Remote Area drainages are larger than those within the Road System, with greater stream flow and lesser brush and debris, making them better suited for watercraft access.

The earliest Remote Area salmon begin to return in early June. Few (if any) remote guiding services are in operation before this time. Remote areas are served by small aircraft and charter boats. Most anglers book an aircraft charter or arrange air travel with their lodge or guide service. Transportation and lodging arrangements for Remote Area angling should be made at least six months to one year in advance.

Planning your Kodiak fishing trip

Fishing gear

In general, saltwater fishing for king salmon and halibut requires specialized, heavy tackle. Most saltwater sport fishing charter boat operators and guides provide clients with all necessary fishing and safety gear.

See the descriptions under each species for freshwater tackle suggestions.

Weather

Weather can range from mild and sunny to cold and rainy, with snow possible during all months except July and August. Autumn weather is typically cool and very wet. It’s always windy. Summertime rainfall averages about 4-6 inches per month and temperatures can range from the low 40’s to low 70’s (Fahrenheit). Layered long-sleeved and long-legged clothing, including wool or polypropylene fleece, and waterproof rain gear are necessary. Summer temperatures can remain warm for extended periods, but high winds, cooler temperatures and rain are not uncommon.

Shorts and short sleeves generally are not recommended, since there are biting insects in many areas. Insect repellent and/or mosquito netting should be packed for all fishing trips.

King salmon

Anglers targeting king salmon, also called Chinook, may troll in saltwater, fish the Monashka and Pillar creeks beaches in Monashka Bay, or visit one of two Remote Area fisheries. In 1999 a king salmon stocking project was initiated on the Kodiak Road System with the objective of establishing saltwater and freshwater recreational fisheries. King salmon may be harvested in marine and intertidal waters near Monashka and Pillar creeks during the months of June and July. A run of approximately 300-400 kings is expected to return to Monashka Bay in 2007.

King salmon anglers will need to purchase a special king salmon stamp in addition to their fishing license, and record the date, location and number of king salmon harvested from fresh waters. Check the regulation booklet for specific requirements.

Saltwater trolling

Troll fishing Kodiak’s marine waters for king and silver (coho) salmon has recently increased in popularity. Much trolling effort occurs in Chiniak Bay, a feeding area for kings. Kings are present year-round, but harvested mostly between April and October. Feeder kings average around 20 pounds, although fish weighing as much as 70 pounds are occasionally taken.

Best-known fishing spots along the Road System are Cape Chiniak and Buoy 4. In the last three years, the estimated annual Road System king salmon harvest has ranged between 6,000 and 8,000 fish.

Fishing for kings in Kodiak’s Remote Area fresh waters

The Karluk and Ayakulik rivers support the only freshwater native king salmon fisheries on Kodiak. Both drainages are located on the southwest end of Kodiak Island, approximately one hour by air from the city of Kodiak. Fish average 20-25 pounds, and kings over 35 pounds rare. The Karluk River annually averages an inriver run of 8,000 kings, while the Ayakulik River averages 14,000. Peak run timing on both rivers is about June 15. By June 1, only 5% of the run has entered the river, and the run typically is 90% over by July 1. After that, fishing can be good up to about July 10, after which most fish have fully entered their spawning life stage.

These two rivers close to fishing for king salmon on July 26 to protect spawning fish. In the Karluk, king salmon spawn from the outlet at Karluk Lake downstream to just above the lagoon. Small numbers of king salmon likely enter Karluk Lake or the tributaries to the lake. Spawning occurs from mid-August through mid-September.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Avg. high F°</th>
<th>Avg. low F°</th>
<th>Avg. high C°</th>
<th>Avg. precip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>7.4&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>5.3&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>4.2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>5.5&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>4.8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>3.7&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>5.2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>7.0&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>7.2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>8.75&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>6.8&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the Ayakulik River, the king salmon spawning area begins just above tidewater and extends upriver. One of the major spawning tributaries is a fork on the Ayakulik just upriver from the Red River. Spawning occurs from late July through late August.

**Karluk River access**

There are many ways anglers can access Karluk fisheries. Some travel to the village of Karluk via float- or wheel plane, then fish Karluk Lagoon and the lower Karluk River, while others fly into Karluk Lake, float the Karluk down-stream to the “Portage,” or continue all the way downstream to Karluk Lagoon.

Anglers may also fly into the Portage area of the Karluk River, located 15 miles upstream from the lagoon, and 8 miles below Karluk Lake. Anglers fish the several long, slow, deep spots in the Portage area, or fish and float down to the lagoon. King salmon fishing at the Portage is usually best between June 15-July 10.

The Karluk River is approximately 22 miles long and it takes about 24 hours of continuous floating to go from Karluk Lake to Karluk Lagoon, not counting time to fish or camp along the way.

Principal public land managers include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the State of Alaska, and Alaska Native corporations. The Karluk Village owns land surrounding most of the lagoon and 3 miles of the lower river. Koniag Corporation owns land surrounding the lake and the upper river.

In 2002, a public easement zone was created on Koniag lands bounded by the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (KNWR) and within one-half mile of the Karluk River and Karluk Lake shorelines. KNWR has implemented a free permit system for all recreational activities within this area. Unguided visitors are required to obtain a permit from the KNWR by contacting their headquarters office toll-free at (888)-408-3514. In the past, the other private land owner, the Karluk Tribal Council, has implemented a fee-based permit program to allow public use of their lands along the lower 3 miles of Karluk River and surrounding Karluk Lagoon.

Anglers planning a trip to the Karluk should check land ownership status, in case access fees are charged. More information may be found on the internet at www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/region2/areas/kodiak/remotezone.cfm

**Ayakulik River king salmon**

Except for its first mile, the Ayakulik River is bounded entirely by Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge lands, which are managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The lands along the first are owned by private individuals, Alaska Native corporations, and the State of Alaska. There are public easements on native corporation lands to provide some access to this river section. Anglers planning a trip to the lower Ayakulik should check land ownership status, in case access fees are charged. More information may be found on the internet at: http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/region2/areas/kodiak/remotezone.cfm

Ayakulik River kings generally run at the same time as Karluk kings. The best time is the first week of June in the lower reaches, with peak numbers of fish arriving in the middle and upper river sections between June 15 - July 10.

Most anglers take a floatplane to the Ayakulik, disembarking near Bare Creek. During the peak of the season, the Bare Creek area can be crowded. Anglers either fish and camp near their landing site, or float downstream to camp along the way, then get picked up by float plane at the Ayakulik Lagoon. Water levels in the lagoon can change from year to year, sometimes making it inaccessible to float planes. On these occasions some anglers rafting the river have resorted to using a helicopter for exiting the river.

**Suggested tackle**

King salmon are powerful, often aggressive fish, even after returning to freshwater to spawn. Spinning gear should consist of a heavy-action, 7- or 8-foot graphite rod, outfitted with a 14- to 30-oz. reel loaded with 15-30 lb. monofilament line.

Successful lures for kings include # 4 or #5 Vibrax® spinners and 1 1/4 to 1 7/8-oz. casting spoons. Salmon eggs drifted with weight and/or a bobber can also be highly effective.

Fly anglers should use a 9-, 10- or even 11-wt. outfit. A sinking tip or shooting head line is recommended, with 200 yards of 30-lb. backing. Bright and colorful streamer flies with purple, pink, reddish-orange, and tinsel bodies are often used for kings, although egg pattern flies can also work well.

**Red salmon**

The majority of adult spawning red salmon (sockeye) move up river to a lake, hold in the lake to ripen, then spawn along the lake shore and in tributary streams. Fishing success is best when reds are migrating through the rivers. Generally, Kodiak red salmon—the first salmon to arrive on the Road System—are available from early June through the end of July. Two million red salmon enter Kodiak fresh waters every year.

**Road System reds**

There are three red salmon returns on the Kodiak Road System, at the Buskin, Pasagshak and Saltery rivers. The Buskin River return starts in early June, peaks in late June and typically is over by mid-July. Estimated sport harvests average 2,000 fish per year. The Pasagshak River return
starts about mid-June, peaks in early July, and is over by the end of July. Average estimated harvest on the Pasagshak is 1,500 fish.

The latest, and typically largest, run is to the Saltery River, which averages 42,000 reds each year. Although the Saltery River is located within the Road System, a rugged four-wheel-drive vehicle or ATV is necessary to access the fishery. It is also possible to access Saltery Lake via float plane. The Saltery River return typically begins in early July and peaks later in the month.

**Suggested tackle**

Kodiak red salmon average around 5 pounds. Spin anglers should try a 6- to 7-foot medium-action rod outfitted with 8- to 12 lb. test line. Most anglers use yarn flies on a 12- to 18-inch leader attached to a swivel and weighted drop line.

Fly anglers use a 4- to 6-wt. rod and reel outfitted with sinking tip or shooting head floating line. Or, when fishing deep holes and slow moving water, try floating line in combination with weighted flies or a small split-shot weight attached to the leader. A number of fly patterns are used for red salmon. Some anglers claim flies with chartreuse (fluorescent green) bodies or accents can be particularly effective.

**Pink salmon**

Pink salmon, also called humpback or humpies, are available to Kodiak anglers in great abundance. Pinks can be taken along ocean beaches near stream mouths between mid- to late July, with runs typically peaking in mid-August.

Pinks are bright silver in salt waters or when first entering rivers, but after a short freshwater residence their color changes to darker gray, they develop a pronounced hump, and meat quality declines substantially. For this reason, its best to fish for dinner pinks along ocean beaches near stream mouths or lower in the rivers. Pink salmon are the most numerous species on Kodiak Island. Road System returns of 500,000 pink salmon are not uncommon.

**Fishing for pink salmon**

Kodiak pinks average 3 pounds and readily take lures, eggs, and flies. Fishing for pinks is a lot of fun, and is an excellent way to teach children about salmon fishing. Pinks put up a good fight, but won’t pull you in after them. A fresh fillet on the grill from an ocean-bright pink is hard to beat.

Use lightweight spinning or bait casting gear, or a 4-5 weight fly rod. Popular lures include small Pixees®, larger Vibrax® or Mepps® spinners, or any bright and flashy fly.

**Silver salmon**

**Saltwater silver salmon fishing**

Charter boats usually start trolling for silver salmon, also called coho, during the last week of July as the fish school up and begin moving near shore. The troll fishery peaks the third week of August, and typically is over by mid-September.

The average Kodiak silver salmon caught in salt water weighs 7 pounds, although silvers up to 16 pounds are occasionally taken. Areas close to town with good reputations include Cape Chiniak and Buoy 4.

**Road System freshwater silvers**

Silvers are the last salmon to arrive along the Road System, typically appearing in late August. Twenty five percent of the run has usually entered the rivers by September 5, 50% by September 15, and 90% by September 25. Silver fishing stays good until about October 15, when the fish enter their spawning life stage.

The Road System offers excellent silver fishing. Some of the best waters to fish include the Buskin, Pasagshak, Olds, and American rivers, and Saltery, Roslyn and Salonic creeks. The Buskin inriver escapement averages over 11,000 silvers.

Since 1984, silver salmon fingerlings hatched from Buskin River stock and reared at the Pillar Creek Hatchery have been stocked into several Road System drainages. Returns from these efforts have established productive sport fisheries at Mill Bay, Mission and Monashka beaches, and, to a lesser extent, at Mayflower Beach.

**Remote Area freshwater silver salmon**

Silver salmon fishing in the rest of the Kodiak Archipelago can be excellent, with a total return to the Remote Area averaging around 200,000 silvers per year. The run timing on Shuyak and Afognak islands is generally earlier than on the Road System and the run timing on the south end of Kodiak Island is generally later than on the Road System.

On Shuyak and Afognak islands, silvers are abundant by mid-August and peak between the last few days in August and the first week of September. Popular systems on Shuyak include Shangin Bay, Carry Inlet, and Big Bay. On Afognak the three largest returns are in Litnik (also called Afognak River), Paul’s and Discoverer bays. Silvers in these areas school up and hold near the stream mouths, waiting for a rainstorm before entering the relatively small streams. The sport fishery occurs in the salt waters just off the stream mouths, since most of the streams are too shallow and brushy to fish effectively.

On Kodiak Island the largest runs of silvers occur in the Ayakulik, Karluk, Little, and Uganik rivers, and in
Olga, Spiridon, and Zachar bays, as well as many smaller systems. The timing on the Ayakulik is unusual for Kodiak Island, typically starting in early August and peaking in late August to mid-September. The Karluk is later, with lagoon fishing good in early September, and river fishing peaking later in the month.

The remainder of the Kodiak Island silver runs typically peak in mid-September.

**How to fish for Kodiak silvers**

Some Kodiak silvers caught from fresh waters can be exceptionally large, averaging 10 to 12 lbs., and ranging as high as 20 lbs. Spinning gear consists of a 7- to 9-foot medium- to heavy-action rod loaded with 12- to 20-lb. test line. Silvers “on the bite” will usually strike at most bright and flashy lures, especially #3 or #4 Vibra® spinners. Salmon eggs drifted in the current or fished with a bobber can be highly effective for catching silvers, and often produce fish when lures don’t.

An 8- to 9-wt. fly rod is the best option. Use a sinking tip or shooting head floating line for in-river fishing, and either a floating line with weighted flies for still water fishing. Purple egg sucking leeches are a fly fishing favorite for silvers, although a wide variety of colorful and highly visible patterns will also produce fish.

**Steelhead trout: fall run**

Steelhead begin entering Kodiak Island fresh water tributaries in early September. Steelhead overwinter in lakes or rivers and spawn in April-June, and adults that survive spawning return to the sea in June and July. Some fish will migrate between the sea and fresh waters for up to 5 years.

**Road System**

Steelhead fishing opportunities are very limited on the Road System, with small runs found only in the Buskin, Miam and Saltery drainages. Returns occur between late September and mid-November.

In order to conserve this limited resource, fishing for steelhead and native rainbow trout populations is catch-and-release only year-round on the Road System. Also, to further protect these fish only unbaited artificial lures may be used from November 1 through April 30.

**Remote Area**

ADF&G has identified 16 Remote Area steelhead streams. The Karluk River contains the largest population, averaging 8,000 fish. In the past 8 years, however, estimated returns have been highly variable, as low as 3,000 and as high as 11,000. The largest concentration of spawning adults can usually be found at the Portage area (see the “King Salmon” section for a description of this area).

The Ayakulik steelhead population is thought to be the second largest on the Kodiak Archipelago and has been more stable than the Karluk run, with an estimated spawning population of 1,500 – 2,000. Fishing pressure on the Ayakulik has increased in recent years, although the fish are typically spread throughout the river. The Dog Salmon River and the Litnik River have the next largest steelhead populations, averaging an estimated 500 – 1,500 steelhead in each drainage.

The best time in fall to fish for steelhead is mid- to late October. Research on the Karluk shows only 10% of the return typically enters the river by September 25. Anglers may also successfully fish steelhead in mid-April to early May.

An annual limit of no more than two steelhead/rainbow trout per year 20 inches or longer is in effect throughout the Remote Area. A harvest record is also required.

**How to fish Kodiak’s steelhead**

Although fly anglers especially covet steelhead, spin anglers can also find great action. A 6- to 8-foot medium-action rod with 10 to 12-lb. test line works well for Kodiak steelhead, which average 6-7 lbs. Spoons and spinners are effective lures, along with salmon eggs and egg-pattern yarn flies drifted in swift water with a weighted and swiveled 12- to 18-inch leader.

Fly fishers also take steelhead on egg patterns, but black woolly buggers and egg sucking leeches can be effective as well. Since steelhead are often found in flowing waters, fly fishers commonly use sinking tip line (or floating line with weighted flies) on a 6-wt. fly rod.

**Halibut, rockfish, lingcod**

Halibut are abundant around Kodiak Island, and sport fishing is excellent from late April through early September. Halibut are usually in deeper water during the winter months and migrate into shallower water during the spring and summer. In a typical year, sport anglers hook over 25,000 halibut in Kodiak waters. Most are 35-40 pounds, but the chances of taking a larger fish are good. Fish over 150 pounds are frequently harvested, and several fish over 300 pounds are also caught each year.

Charter boat operators know many hot spots to fish and all the successful techniques for taking halibut. Excellent bait includes herring, octopus, salmon heads, and artificial jigs. Heavy weights are needed in strong currents or deep water.

Well-known fishing spots near the city of Kodiak include Buoy 4, Cape Chiniak, and waters surrounding Long and Spruce islands.

Over 30 species of rockfish are found in Kodiak salt waters, and they all bite readily. Rockfish are very long-lived — one was determined to be over 100 years old! Rockfish are also slow-growing, and slow to reproduce. The most commonly caught around Kodiak include dark, dusky, and yellow
eye rockfish. Dark and dusky rockfish average 3 – 4 pounds while yellow eye average 9 pounds. They are good to eat, but do not keep well in the freezer so should be consumed within 3 or 4 months.

The average estimated rockfish catch in the Kodiak area is 25,000 fish, of which 7,000 are harvested. Target underwater rock piles and pinnacles, away from strong currents. Rockfish can be found around 30 fathoms in spring and 10 fathoms in summer in fall. They eat small fish, shellfish, and large plankton, most are caught while jigging. Monashka Bay offers excellent rockfish fishing and is near the city of Kodiak.

Lingcod are large fish with ferocious teeth and are excellent table fare. These long-lived and slow-to-reproduce fish need extra conservation protection, especially when the males are guarding the nests in spring and early summer. Because of their vulnerability during these activities, the fishing season is only open annually beginning July 1.

The average size of lingcod harvested in Kodiak is 3 feet long and 20 pounds. The estimated lingcod catch in the Kodiak Area has averaged 5,000 fish, of which 1,500 are harvested.

Dolly Varden

Well before the first red salmon show up in June, Dollies provide excellent sport on light tackle and are excellent to eat during most of the year.

There are two peak fishing times. The earliest is in May, when Dollies are out-migrating to salt water in order to feed. Schools can be found at lake outlets and near the mouths of freshwater systems feeding on out-migrating pink salmon fry. Then in mid-July through October, Dollies migrate back to fresh waters to spawn and overwinter. Road System opportunities include Mission and Pillar creek beaches in the spring, while most of the larger Road System drainages offer excellent fishing during summer and autumn months.

Fishing in Kodiak’s stocked lakes

In addition to native populations of salmon, steelhead, rainbow trout and Dolly Varden, ADF&G stocks 20 roadside lakes with hatchery rainbow trout fingerlings, which quickly grow to catchable size. These lakes offer excellent, uncrowded opportunities year-round. In the last 10 years, only 1,400 estimated angler days have been recorded at Kodiak’s stocked lakes. (An angler-day is one angler making one trip.) The estimated harvest averages 500 rainbow trout per year and anglers usually release 2 rainbows for every one they harvest.

A few anglers also go ice fishing, but extreme caution is necessary. The milder winter temperatures in Kodiak often means dangerously thin ice.

For more information...

For fishing info, call the Kodiak ADF&G office at (907) 486-1880. In season, a weekly sport fishing report is recorded at (907) 486-5176. This information and more is posted at www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/Region2/weekly/update.cfm?area_key=7

Bears

Kodiak bears are a unique subspecies of the brown or grizzly bear (Ursus arctos middendorffi). Kodiak brown bears are the largest bear in the world, with some weighing in at 1,500 pounds.

While anglers rarely encounter these shy animals, you should observe all the precautions normally recommended for travel through bear country. Keep a clean camp, throw fish carcasses well into the stream, and make lots of noise when traveling through brushy areas. To learn more about bear behavior and how to travel safely please request the ADF&G “Bear Facts” handout, or take a look on the internet at: www.wc.adfg.state.ak.us/index.cfm?adfg=bears.bearfax

For state & federal lands info, contact:

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
1390 Buskin River Road
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
Phone: (907) 487-2600
Toll Free: (888)408-3514
Fax: (907)487-2144
E-Mail: kodiak@fws.gov

State of Alaska
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation - Kodiak District
SR Box 3800
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
Phone: (907) 486-6339
www.dnr.state.ak.us/parks/units/kodiak/index.htm

For access to Native lands, contact:

Koniag Native Association
104 Center Avenue, Suite 205
Kodiak, AK 99615
Phone: (907) 486-253
Toll-free: 800-658-3818
Fax: (907) 486-3325, or at 300 B Street, Suite 407
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
Phone: (907) 561-2668
Toll-free: 800-327-7649
Fax: (907) 562-5258
Karluk IRA Traditional Council  
P.O. Box 22  
Karluk, Alaska 99608  
Phone: (907) 241-2218

Afognak Native Corporation  
P.O. Box 1277  
Kodiak, Alaska 99615  
Phone: (907) 486-6014  
www.afognak.com/land_use.php

Kodiak Island Visitor Information Center  
100 Marine Way  
Kodiak, Alaska 99615  
Phone: (907) 486-4782  
Toll-free: 800-789-4782  
www.kodiak.org

For Kodiak Island Visitor Services (charters, accommodations, rental cars), contact:

Stocked lakes and bays on the Kodiak Road Zone

1. Abercrombie Lake - RT
2. Mill Bay - SS
3. Big / Potato Patch Lake - RT
4. Mission Beach - SS
5. Tanignak Lake - RT
6. Long Lake - RT
7. Dolgoi Lake - RT
8. Southern Lake - LSS
9. Margaret / Boy Scout Lake - RT
10. Lilly Pond - RT
11. Jack Lake - RT
12. Lee Lake - RT
13. Cicely Lake - RT
14. Aurel Lake - RT
15. Caroline Lake - RT
16. Dragonfly Lake - RT
17. Horseshoe Lake - RT
18. Heitman Lake - RT
19. Mayflower Beach - SS
20. Pony Lake - LSS
21. Saturn Lake - RT
22. Jupiter Lake - RT
23. Bull Lake - RT
24. Lupine Lake - RT
25. Twin Lakes - RT

RT = Rainbow Trout  
LSS = Landlocked Silver Salmon  
SS = Anadromous Silver Salmon (return as adults)

all fish are stocked as fingerlings

Recreational Fishing Series produced by  
Southcentral Region  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Division of Sport Fish  
333 Raspberry Road  
Anchorage, Alaska 99518

Sport Fish Information Center  
(907) 267-2218  
M-F 8am - 5 pm  
Except on state & federal holidays

www.state.ak.us/adfg Click on Sport Fish, then Southcentral Region. ©ADF&G January 2007