Little Lost Lake (see map) is also part of the Quartz Lake Recreation area. Little Lost Lake is located about 1/2 mile before Quartz Lake on the Quartz Lake Road. A hiking trail that starts at Quartz Lake leads to Little Lost Lake campground. Little Lost Lake covers 102 acres and has picnic and camping areas. Because it is very shallow, fish cannot survive over winter in Little Lost Lake. ADF&G annually stocks about 1,000 catchable-size rainbow trout there, supplying a good summer, fall, and early winter fishery.

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 25526, Juneau, AK 99802-5526; 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.

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Quartz Lake is very productive—fish that are stocked as fingerlings are able to grow and can reach considerable size. Silver salmon grow to about 13 inches by the end of their three-year life cycle; rainbow trout can reach lengths of 18 inches or more in five years. Quartz Lake Arctic char can reach lengths of 28 inches.

Summer/Fall
From mid-June to mid-September, aquatic vegetation is thick in the shallower waters of Quartz Lake. Although the flowering lilies that dot the lake with yellow and green are a spectacular sight, they are a confounding factor to shore anglers. To avoid the inevitable snags and snarled line, shore anglers can fish near the boat ramp and along the rocky shoreline where vegetation is sparse. For more effective fishing, a small boat, canoe, or float tube will easily take you beyond the troublesome plant life.

A 1/10-oz. to 1/8-oz. spinner is the appropriate tackle in Quartz Lake. Plugs and spoons with good action should make for a successful day of fishing, if conditions are right. Artificial flies like egg suction leeches, muddler minnows, damsels, and woolly worms are very popular. Some anglers anchor in 20 to 30 feet of water and fish with shrimp or salmon roe for silver salmon and Arctic char. Some anglers bait in 20 to 30 feet of water and fish with shrimp or salmon roe for silver salmon and Arctic char. Others use a small flash spoon for color.

Winter
By mid-November the ice is usually thick enough to support ice houses near the middle of the lake. Ice houses protect the angler from subzero temperatures and the stiff winds blowing across the lake. The inside of an ice-house is relatively dark, and anglers can see fish swimming beneath their ice fishing holes. Because they can actually watch a fish take the bait, most kids immensely enjoy ice fishing.

When you fish through the ice, try jigging with shrimp or salmon roe. Arctic char come to bait more often when you add a small flashy spoon for color.

Anglers who wish to leave an ice house on the lake overnight, or for the season, must register the house with ADF&G. Anglers 16 years and older must have an Alaska sport fishing license (or PID card, if applicable) in order to sport fish in Quartz Lake or any other water in Alaska.

Alaska’s Anglers Pay Their Way!
The research and management projects which provided information for this pamphlet were funded through anglers’ contributions to the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program. These anglers’ dollars are distributed to state sport fishery management agencies by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Federal Aid dollars and money from the sale of Alaska sport fishing licenses fund the Division of Sport Fish management, research, habitat, hatchery, education, and access programs.