

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 produce 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 three 3-day weekends after the third Monday in June, as well as a time restriction allowing fishing on weekends between 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., because the run cannot sustain daily exploitation. Since inception of the stocking program in 1983, the hatchery contribution in the fishery has been 50%. With this augmentation, the natural Chinook salmon production at Willow Creek is relatively stable and appears near maximum.

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

In 2011, the number of smolt released in Eklutna Tailrace was 122,962 and the number of smolt released into Deception Creek was 140,266. Stocking levels are scheduled at 150,000 smolts each for Eklutna Tailrace and 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.

Actions

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

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

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated through the 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 15 - August 15).
3. Ground and helicopter surveys will provide an index of natural spawning abundance in Willow Creek during peak spawning (July 15 - August 15). This will help determine if enough surplus fish are available to support egg-take goals. A carcass survey in Willow Creek and Deception Creek will provide an estimate of the hatchery contribution in the spawning escapement.

For Chinook Salmon stocking refer to Table II-KS1.

II-2. Anchorage Urban Area Chinook Salmon Enhancement

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

The NCI urban area extends from Ingram Creek in Turnagain Arm north to the Little Susitna River drainage. The 2010 SWHS estimates of sport angler effort in the Anchorage and Knik Arm drainage areas totaled 167,985 angler-days (Jennings, et al. *In prep*). Although anglers have the opportunity to participate in salmon, trout, grayling, and char fisheries in this area of industrial and rural settings, Chinook salmon sport fishing opportunities are limited to a few streams and rivers. Present exploitation of these systems appears to be approaching maximum levels, and salmon abundance must be increased if participation is to be maintained or increased. During 2010 anglers fishing Ship Creek caught an estimated 1,918 Chinook salmon, and they harvested 1,095 of these fish. Chinook salmon broodstock goals for Ship Creek were met for 2010.

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

Evaluations

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

For Chinook Salmon stocking refer to Table II-KS1.

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

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

Crooked Creek, the primary 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 opportunity included the Crooked Creek strain of early-run Chinook salmon. These Chinook salmon smolt produced the first significant adult return in 1978. The hatchery no longer functions as an incubating or rearing facility. To support this enhancement project, eggs are collected from adult Chinook salmon returning to the Crooked Creek Facility and transferred to 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 raceways for approximately seven 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 33 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 *In prep*)¹. This is a substantial increase over the 251 Chinook salmon harvested from the first return in 1978. The Statewide Harvest Survey estimates the mean annual harvest from 1996 to 2010 is 4,371 Chinook salmon (Howe et al. 2001a-c; Walker et al. 2003; Jennings et al. 2004, 2006a-b, 2007, 2009a-b, 2010a-b, 2011, *In prep*).

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 in 2011. All Chinook salmon stocked into Crooked Creek remain marked with an adipose fin clip and thermal otolith mark. Detection of straying Chinook salmon into the Kenai River occurs annually through Chinook salmon assessment projects. Straying into Slikok Creek is assessed by periodic stream surveys and most recently a weir. Slikok Creek stream surveys and weir have indicated decreased levels of straying and have resulted in less concern. 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.

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 mid August.

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 Cope, J. *In prep Assessment of Crooked Creek Chinook Salmon, 1999-2011. 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)

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 time⁴.

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 105,000 Chinook salmon smolt at the Crooked Creek Facility in June, 2012.
2. Collect, hold, and artificially spawn a minimum of 64 male and 64 female naturally- and hatchery-produced Chinook salmon adults returning to Crooked Creek during July, 2012⁵. 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 2012 to release approximately 105,000 Chinook salmon smolt at Crooked Creek and up to 210,000 smolt for other releases in 2013.
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 outside of the Kasilof River drainage.
6. Collect otolith samples from naturally-produced Chinook salmon brood stock egg-takes.
7. 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.

For Chinook salmon stocking refer to Table II-KS1.

⁴ Until 2006, the criterion was within 0.075, 95% of the time. Simulations have shown that age composition sample sizes of less than 100 are sufficient to estimate stock-recruit parameters.

⁵ 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.

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. To provide salmon fishing opportunities in late May and June, hatchery-reared early-run Chinook salmon have been stocked in Halibut Cove Lagoon since 1974, Homer Spit since 1984, and Seldovia Bay since 1987. Primarily boat anglers target Chinook salmon returning to Halibut Cove Lagoon, while both boat and shore anglers participate in the Homer Spit and Seldovia Bay Chinook salmon fisheries.

Since 1988, the annual stocking objective for the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon (formerly known as the Homer Spit Fishing Lagoon) has been 210,000 Chinook salmon. The average early-run Chinook salmon harvest from the Homer Spit from 2001 and 2007 was approximately 2,700. The recent early-run Chinook salmon harvests from 2008 to 2010 were well below average (833, 710, and 883 respectively). The below average harvests are partially attributed to a combination of poor survival of hatchery fish from low hatchery water temperatures and poor ocean conditions.

The annual stocking objectives for Halibut Cove Lagoon and Seldovia Bay through 2006 were 105,000 smolt at each location. The annual stocking objectives were reduced from 2007 through 2009 to 55,000 early-run Chinook salmon smolt for each location because hatchery rearing space was temporarily allocated to another species. In 2010 when rearing space became available again, stocking levels returned to 105,000 smolt for each location. The reduced stocking from 2007 through 2009 will result in low runs to Seldovia and Halibut Cove Lagoon through 2013.

The public demand to stock Seldovia and Halibut Cove Lagoon is strong. The estimated Chinook salmon harvest near Seldovia and Halibut Cove Lagoon between 1988 through 2000 was 1,400 Chinook salmon annually. This estimate is likely conservative because estimates are based on a small number of respondents to the SWHS, which produced imprecise estimates. Chinook salmon are taken from other areas in Kachemak Bay by boat and shore anglers. An unknown portion of these fish likely originates from the Kachemak Bay stock program. In most years Kachemak Bay locations are stocked using smolt originating from the Ninilchik River. However, when the Ninilchik River run is low, smolts originating from a nearby Cook Inlet stock at Crooked Creek are also used to support the Kachemak Bay stocking program.

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.

Actions

1. Annually stock 210,000 thermally marked early-run Chinook salmon smolt at the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon on the Homer Spit.
2. Annually stock 105,000 thermally marked early-run Chinook salmon smolt in Halibut Cove Lagoon.
3. Annually stock 105,000 thermally marked early-run Chinook salmon smolt in Seldovia Bay.

Evaluations

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

For Chinook Salmon stocking refer to Table II-KS1.

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

The primary purpose of this program, 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 a 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, also the American and Olds rivers) have been used as brood stock for continuation of this enhancement program. The current production goal is at least 200,000 15-gram smolt, which are released in Monashka Creek, the American and Olds rivers. Returning adult Chinook will be caught by anglers in the saltwater of Monashka, Middle and Kalsin bays as well as the freshwaters of Monashka Creek, 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, beginning in 2010. The actual number of smolt produced will vary every year based 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 three 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 140,000 Chinook smolt in Monashka Creek, 80,000 in the American River and 80,000 in the Olds River.

Evaluations

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

For Chinook Salmon stocking refer to Table II-KSI.

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 natural run with hatchery-reared fish, without significantly altering historical Chinook salmon age and sex compositions.

Chinook salmon smolts originating from the Ninilchik River then rear 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 fitted with coded wire tags. Due to wild stock concerns, the stocking level was reduced in 1995 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 natural origin fish for hatchery broodstock. Additionally, 100% marking provided a means of increasing exploitation of hatchery-reared fish while protecting wild stocks. Beginnings in 2011, smolt stocked in the Ninilchik River were not coded wire tagged but their adipose fins were clipped. Coded-wire-tagging was discontinued because the Ninilchik River Chinook releases were already "tagged" with an otolith mark that identified them as a Cook Inlet stock. Additionally, the stock is in the department's Chinook salmon SNPs genetic baseline and can be identified in mixed stock fisheries by genetic analyses. Continued use of the adipose fin clip allows hatchery-reared Chinook salmon to be identified in the Ninilchik River.

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 3,600 fish, and the escapement averaged approximately 1,500 wild and 500 hatchery-reared Chinook salmon.

The Ninilchik River Chinook salmon wild stock is managed to ensure the wild Chinook salmon escapement upstream of the egg-take weir. The Sustainable Escapement Goal (SEG) goal range of 550-1,300 wild Chinook salmon is based on the escapement of wild fish at the weir site from July 3-31. The escapement was slightly below the SEG at 517, 543, and 528 wild Chinook salmon in 2003, 2007, and 2009 respectively. At the weir site, the wild run generally reaches the mid-point about 1 week earlier than the hatchery-reared run. The reason for the run timing difference is thought to be caused by conducting the egg takes later in the run resulting in hatchery-reared fish being predisposed to returning later.

Fishing for Chinook salmon at Ninilchik River is restricted by regulation to Saturday through Monday during three consecutive three-day "weekends" in late May and into June because the wild stock cannot sustain daily exploitation. Since 2001, various strategies have been employed to increase the harvest of hatchery-reared fish while protecting wild fish. Emergency orders have increased fishing time by adding a weekend (2001, 2002), opened the river continuously from either the start of the Chinook salmon fishery (2004, 2007) or some date thereafter (2003, 2006). Effective in 2005, the Board of Fisheries increased the daily bag limit to two Chinook salmon, only one of which could be wild. At their meeting in 2007, the Board of Fisheries opened the Ninilchik River to hatchery-reared Chinook salmon beginning July 1. Liberalization of the fishery coincided with generally lower numbers of Chinook salmon escaping to the egg take weir but the effect of regulatory changes was not immediate during the year of the regulatory change. Weir counts of hatchery-reared fish from July 3-31 averaged 634 from 1999-2001, 341 from 2002-2006 and 70 from 2007-2011. The weir count of hatchery-reared fish in 2010 was 34, the lowest during the 13-year time series. Relatively low counts of hatchery-reared fish at the weir in 2008-2011 may be the result of poor marine survival in addition to liberalized regulations on hatchery-reared fish.

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 natural spawning escapement does not fall below the average historical escapement through the weir between July 3 and July 31 of 550 to 1,300 Chinook salmon.
2. Generate angler-days of opportunity directed at stocked Chinook salmon in Ninilchik River during June.
3. Harvest all hatchery-reared fish stocked in the Ninilchik River in the sport fishery.

Actions

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

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated by the SWHS.
2. A weir at Ninilchik River will be used during at least July 3 through July 31 to census wild and hatchery-reared fish to evaluate run timing, age, sex, and length compositions and to take eggs for future smolt releases.

For Chinook Salmon stocking refer to Table II-KS1.

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 four major communities of Prince William Sound (PWS); Valdez, Whittier, and Cordova, and the community of Chenega. Valdez is located on the road system and currently supports a large recreational fishery. 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 Valdez and Whittier, the recreational 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 is scheduled for 2012. Deception Creek is the primary brood source while Ship Creek broodstock is the secondary 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, in addition to initiating Chinook salmon stocking in Valdez. 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 Village of Chenega will evaluate straying.

The Whittier Chinook salmon stocking program, terminated in 2005 due to a lack of rearing space at Fort Richardson hatchery, was resumed in 2010.

The infrastructure to support these fisheries in Valdez and Cordova is adequate. 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, discussions of alternative release sites continue. ADF&G continues to work with Valdez Fishery Development Association (VFDA) to improve the size of the old town site smolt, and hopefully increase initial marine survival. The Fleming spit site at Cordova is a brackish water lagoon that has supported a release since the 1980's. However, the success of this release, relative to the number of angler days supported and the number of returning adults, has diminished substantially over the last 9 years. Several sites have been suggested for the Whittier release. The current release site is near the mouth of Cove Creek.

William Jack Hernandez Sport Fish Hatchery is now 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 Valdez area for harvest by boat and shore based anglers in the Port of Valdez. This is anticipated to generate approximately 500 angler days of fishing effort.
2. 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.
3. 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.

Prince William Sound Chinook Salmon Enhancement (continued)

4. 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.

Actions

1. Annually stock up to 105,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt into Valdez Old Town site.
2. Annually stock up to 105,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt into the pond on Fleming Spit Creek in Cordova.
3. Annually stock up to 105,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt into a site yet to be determined in Whittier.
4. 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 Valdez, 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.

For Chinook Salmon stocking refer to Table II-KS1.

II-8. Resurrection Bay Area Chinook Salmon Enhancement

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

Resurrection Bay drainages do not support wild Chinook salmon runs. Two distinctive Chinook salmon runs have been developed in Resurrection Bay through hatchery enhancement. The late-run Chinook salmon program was canceled due to a lack of available broodstock. Sport fisheries occur in late-May through early July for early-run Chinook salmon. In 2010, according to the SWHS estimates, 2,835 Chinook salmon were caught and 1,250 harvested inside Resurrection Bay by both shore-based and boat anglers (Jennings, et al. *In prep*).

Objectives

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

Actions

1. Stock 210,000 thermally marked early-run Chinook salmon smolt annually in Resurrection Bay. 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.

For Chinook Salmon stocking refer to Table II-KS1.

II-9. Northern Cook Inlet Urban Area Coho Salmon Enhancement

The primary purpose of this program is to maintain or increase coho salmon sport fishing opportunities in NCI. Approximately half of the states' population resides in NCI. The NCI urban area extends from Ingram Creek in Turnagain Arm north to the Little Susitna River drainage. The 2010 SWHS estimates of sport angler effort in the Anchorage and Knik Arm drainage areas totaled 167,985 angler days (Jennings, et al. *In prep*). Although anglers have the opportunity to participate in salmon, trout, grayling, and char fisheries in this area of industrial and rural settings, salmon sport fishing opportunities are limited to a few streams and rivers.

Some streams in NCI have populations of wild salmon that are too small to sustain a recreational fishery. Other streams have been impacted by urbanization and only produce small numbers of fish. In order to provide recreational opportunity, and deflect fishing effort from small wild stocks, several selected Knik and Turnagain Arm streams have been stocked with hatchery fish. Returns from the hatchery releases have proven adequate to support large recreational fisheries. Ship, Bird, and Campbell creeks each supported significant coho salmon fisheries in 2010. 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. A total effort (all species) of nearly 27,809 angler-days was expended in these three creeks (Jennings, et al. *In prep*). The 2010 sport-angler catch and harvest in Ship, Bird, and Campbell creeks was only 2,811 coho salmon caught of which an estimated 1,966 were harvested. The most recent 5-year average of catch from these three streams is 14,111 with a harvest of 8,647 (Jennings et al. 2006b, 2007, 2009a-b, 2010a-b, 2011, *In prep*).

Present exploitation of these systems appears to be approaching maximum levels, and salmon abundance must be increased if participation is to be increased. Consequently, a new site has been added to the urban coho salmon fishery program. According to 2010 SWHS estimates, Eklutna Tailrace supported over 14,708 angler days of fishing effort (Jennings, et al. *In prep*.). Most of this effort was directed toward coho and chum salmon returning to the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association hatchery (Eklutna Hatchery). Beginning in 1997, Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association entered into a cooperative agreement with ADF&G/SF to increase the stocking level of coho salmon in the Eklutna Tailrace using a local coho salmon broodstock (Jim Creek) with a more favorable run timing. With operations temporarily suspended at the Eklutna Hatchery, Sport fish Division will continue to annually stock 120,000 coho salmon smolt into Eklutna Tailrace. In 2011; 97,087 coho salmon smolt of Jim Creek origin were released at Eklutna Tailrace. In 2010, anglers at Eklutna Tailrace harvested an estimated 3,233 coho salmon (Jennings, et al. *In prep*). In 2013, stock origin for the Eklutna Tailrace release will change to Ship Creek (Little Susitna River).

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.

II-9. Northern Cook Inlet Urban Coho Salmon (continued)

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

Eklutna Tailrace:

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

Actions

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

Evaluations

Bird, Campbell, and Ship creeks:

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

For Coho Salmon stocking refer to Table II-SS1, starting on page II-58.

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 on the Homer Spit at the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon since 1988. Annual harvests by shore anglers fishing on the Homer Spit ranged from approximately 1,100 to 11,000 fish from 1989 through 2001 and averaged approximately 5,200.

Broodstock historically from Bear Lake was phased out and replaced with earlier returning Ship Creek broodstock to provide more sport fishing opportunity at the Homer Spit during the peak fishing season. Coho salmon of Ship Creek origin were first stocked in 2001. Releases by ADFG of Bear Lake broodstock coho salmon into Kachemak Bay were discontinued after 2002. Bear Lake coho smolt reared by Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA) were purchased with private funding and stocked in the Homer Spit in 2003 through 2009. Starting in 2002, both Ship Creek and Bear Lake coho stocks returned to the Homer Spit. Since 2002, annual harvest of coho salmon by shore anglers has averaged approximately 9,300 and ranged from 509 to 21,009. The poor harvest of just 509 in 2009 resulted from the failure of both the Bear Lake and Ship Creek stocks. CIAA did not take eggs in 2008, therefore, no Bear Lake coho salmon stock returned to the Fishing Lagoon in 2011. Fundraising difficulties will preclude further purchase and stocking of Bear Lake coho salmon produced by CIAA. In 2011 ADFG began stocking 60,000 smolt of Ship Creek origin and 60,000 smolt of Bear Lake origin to make coho salmon available to anglers throughout the later part of the summer after July 15. With the advent of the new ADFG fish hatchery the objective is to release 120,000 Ship Creek stock and are considering stocking 120,000 Bear Lake stock to once again produce the level of opportunity that resulted in the large harvests of the early 2000's.

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

Objectives

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

Actions

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

Evaluations

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

For Coho Salmon stocking refer to Table II-SS1.

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

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

Drainages along the Kodiak road system produce wild coho, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon, Dolly Varden char, rainbow trout and steelhead. 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 stocked in several Kodiak Island barren lakes since 1984. The brood source for this enhancement project comes from the Buskin River drainage.

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 fingerlings for stocking.

Additionally, the cooperative agreement allows any shortfall in Chinook salmon smolt production to be substituted with coho smolt production. During years when Chinook salmon shortfalls occur, the number of coho salmon released may increase to levels indicated in items 6 - 8 under Actions.

Objectives

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

Actions

1. Annually stock 7,500 juvenile coho salmon (3 – 15 grams) in Dark Lake.
2. Annually stock 22,500 juvenile coho salmon (3 – 15 grams) in Island Lake.
3. Annually stock 6,500 juvenile coho salmon (3 – 15 grams) in Mayflower Lake.
4. Annually stock 12,500 juvenile coho salmon (3 – 15 grams) in Mission Lake.
5. Annually stock 9,500 juvenile coho salmon (3 – 15 grams) in Potato Patch Lake.
6. Stock up to 50,000 coho salmon smolt (15 grams) in Monashka Creek as needed to offset low Chinook salmon production.
7. Stock up to 50,000 coho salmon smolt (15 grams) in Pillar Creek as needed to offset low Chinook salmon production.

Evaluations

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

For Coho Salmon stocking refer to Table II-SS1.

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 2010, according to SWHS estimates, sport anglers participating in Seward's Resurrection Bay coho salmon fisheries caught 43,249 coho salmon of which approximately 36,959 were harvested (Jennings, et al. *In prep*).

Objectives

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

Actions

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

Evaluations

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

For Coho Salmon stocking refer to Table II-SSI.

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 for youth and adults and an annual ice-fishing jamboree for disabled and underprivileged anglers. Due to the loss of warm water at our two hatcheries, the ability to rear a catchable sized rainbow trout in 1 year became impossible. Rearing strategy 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 most recent 5-year average (2005-2009) of angler effort has been about 36,900 angler-days and has ranged from 85,700 in 1990 to around 27,900 in 2009 (Jennings, et al. 2009a-b, 2010a-b, 2011, *In prep*). The most popular area lakes are Jewel and Campbell Point lakes in Anchorage; Mirror and Beach lakes in Chugiak/Eagle River; Hillberg, Green, Clunie, and Waldon lakes on JBER. Averaged over the five years, 2005-2009, in these lakes rainbow trout (37,256) dominated the freshwater species catch followed by landlocked salmon (7,915), Dolly Varden/Arctic char (2,460), and Grayling (1,261). Although most fish stocked in the Anchorage area lakes are of catchable size, anglers release high percentage of their catch. For example, in 2008 anglers released most of their landlocked salmon (82%), rainbow trout (78%), Dolly Varden/Arctic char (68%), and Arctic grayling (55%) catches. Overall, anglers released 79% 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 Lake notebook called “Anchorage’s Great Lakes” has recently been updated (2009) 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) will soon be available to the public from ADF&G’s website.

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

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

Concurrent pike eradication in stocked lakes is recommended through liberal sport fish harvest, sampling and selective harvest, or lake rehabilitation.

To date, six lakes in the Anchorage area have (or had) confirmed northern pike populations (Sand, Lower Fire, Cheney, Taku Campbell, Gwen, and Otter), and two lakes have had “reported” pike populations that have not yet been confirmed (Mirror and Delong). Pike have also been confirmed in Campbell Creek and Campbell Lake, an open system. Pike have been found in Sand Lake since the early 1990s, but their numbers have been reduced through netting, liberal bag limits, and liberal capture gear (Jennings et al. *In Prep*). For example, in 2003 Sand Lake was stocked with 5,133 landlocked salmon, but only 382 of these were caught, indicating that pike may be preying on these smaller-sized fish. In the fall of 2009 Sand Lake was reclaimed using the piscicide rotenone. In the spring of 2010 after ice-out, the lake was determined to be pike free and stocking was resumed.

Lower Fire Lake is a shallow lake with very good natural pike habitat and a deep-water refuge for rainbow trout. The catch of pike in Lower Fire Lake increased from 1,209 in 2000 to 3,917 in 2001 and decreased to 221 in 2008. Rainbow trout stocking has been reduced and grayling stocking has been eliminated in Lower Fire Lake.

Cheney and Taku Campbell lakes are both shallow with good pike habitat. Netting studies conducted in 2000 and 2001 failed to catch any pike in Taku Campbell Lake, and this lake was stocked once more with rainbow trout during 2002. During the spring of 2006, Cheney Lake was netted twice for northern pike. A total of 80 pike were caught using ten gillnets that were set overnight on two occasions. No other fish were caught. Cheney Lake is surrounded by municipal parkland. Prior to the illegal introduction of pike, Cheney Lake was one of the most popular stocked lakes in the area, averaging more than 5,000 angler-days of use each year. ADF&G discontinued stocking this lake following the introduction of pike in 2000, and the average annual use dropped to about 1,000 angler-days. In 2005 and 2006, the Northeast Community Council and Anchorage Department of Parks & Recreation gave ADF&G letters of support to rehabilitate Cheney Lake by removing all pike and to resume stocking with rainbow trout. In the fall of 2008 Cheney Lake was treated with rotenone to remove invasive northern pike and reclaim the lake. In the spring of 2009, an extensive netting program using twelve 120 ft gillnets for a period of 4 days, set for 24 hours a day concluded that all the pike had been removed. Stocking was resumed with a total of 9,942 catchable size rainbow trout being released between May and June 2009. During 2011 ADF&G confirmed local reports that Cheney Lake was once again illegally stocked with pike despite no reports of pike during 2009 and 2010. ADF&G netted this lake for two days and caught two small pike and will gillnet this lake again during the winter of 2011/2012 through the ice. Stocking levels will not be reduced.

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

Arctic char have proven to be a popular diversity in Anchorage area lakes, but few lakes can maintain their life history. During 2002 & 2003, approximately 33,171 and 26,135 char were stocked into Anchorage area lakes respectively. Of these char stocked, only 2,135 (6%) were caught during 2002 and 2,851 (11%) were caught during 2003 (Jennings et al. 2006a-b). Local lakes are typically shallow and become too warm to keep this cold-water fish active all year. A 2003 study of local lakes revealed lakes with summer water temperatures that ranged from 17°C to 22°C. Arctic char become inactive at water temperatures greater than 10°C. During 2002 & 2003 Delong Lake was stocked exclusively with Arctic char, and many local anglers complained that they were unable to catch these fish. Arctic char stocking was reduced to only two lakes in the Anchorage area, Sand Lake and Campbell Point Lake, to maintain diverse fishing opportunity. Starting in 2010, Clunie Lake will also be stocked with Arctic char.

Fort Richardson and Elmendorf (closed in 2010) hatcheries no longer receive warm water effluent from nearby power plants to heat hatchery process water. Stocking rates in 2005 and 2006 were reduced in order to have fish available for stocking in both years. In 2007-2009, catchable sized fish reared entirely in cold water were available, but continued to be sub-catchable in size and previous stocking levels were resumed.

ADF&G's William Jack Hernandez Sport Fish Hatchery (WJHSFH) is now operational. Starting in 2012, Anchorage area lakes will receive catchable sized fish at the historic (2002) stocking rate.

For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.

II-13.1. Anchorage Bowl Sub-District

The Anchorage Bowl consists of seven lakes and two streams that are stocked annually. All seven Anchorage area lakes, Sand, Jewel, Delong, Cheney, Lake Otis, Taku-Campbell, and Campbell Point lakes regularly appear in the SWHS. During the last five years (2005-2009), these lakes have provided an average of 14,302 angler-days of effort (Jennings et al. 2009a-b, 2010a-b, 2011). During 2010 these lakes provided 12,375 angler days of effort (Jennings et al. *in prep*). 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 five lakes in 2012-2016.
2. Stock an average of 57,600 catchable landlocked Chinook salmon annually in seven lakes in 2012-2016.
3. Stock an average of 3,000 catchable Arctic char annually in two lakes in 2012-2016.
4. Stock an average of 3,000 fingerling Arctic grayling in 2012 and 1,500 catchable Arctic grayling in 2013 – 2016 annually in one lake.

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	Char, Grayling (3N)	Annual, Annual
Taku Campbell	16	2	Rainbow (3N), Chinook	Annual, Annual

II-13.1. Anchorage Bowl Sub-District (continued)

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

For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.

II-13.2. Chugiak/Eagle River Sub-District

The Chugiak/Eagle River management area consists of five stocked lakes. Beach, Lower Fire, and Mirror lakes appear regularly in the SWHS and during the last five years (2005-2009), these lakes have provided an average of 6,955 angler-days of effort (Jennings et al. 2009a-b, 2010a-b, 2011). During 2010 these lake provided only 3,661 angler days of effort (Jennings et al. *in prep*). Although Edmonds Lake rarely appears in the SWHS, 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 discontinued. Stocking is 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 2012 – 2016.
2. Stock 10,900 catchable landlocked Chinook salmon annually in one lake from 2012 - 2016.
3. Stock 2,000 fingerling Arctic grayling in one lake.

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, Grayling, Chinook	Annual, 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	No longer stocked

For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.

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 dependants, 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. Eight lakes appear regularly in the SWHS: Otter, Clunie, Gwen, Fish, Green, Hillberg, Triangle, and Upper Sixmile lakes. During the last five years (2005-2009), these lakes have provided an average of 9,686 angler-days of effort (Jennings et al. 2009a-b, 2010a-b, 2011). During 2010 these lakes provided 6,306 angler days of effort (Jennings et al. *in prep*). Even though the general public now faces occasional access restrictions, Fish and Game will continue to stock JBER lakes at reduced levels since the hatchery is located on military property. JBER base personnel, in cooperation with ADF&G, are planning to treat Otter Lake with rotenone in the fall of 2012, so this lake will likely be stocked once again in 2013.

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 2012 – 2016.
2. Stock 5,000 catchable landlocked Chinook salmon annually in three lakes in 2012 - 2016.
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.

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	On Hold, Resume in 2013
Spring	10	1	Rainbow	Annual
Triangle	5	1	Rainbow	Annual
Upper Sixmile	11	4	Rainbow	Annual
Walden	38	1	Rainbow	Annual

For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.

II-13.4. Turnagain Arm Sub-District

Turnagain Arm has four small lakes that are not consistently reported in the SWHS, but provide additional (144 angler-days in 2010) fishing opportunity (Jennings et al. *in prep*). 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 either are closed to fishing or are glacial and turbid. These stocked lakes provide angling opportunities otherwise lacking for tourists in Forest Service campgrounds, or for anglers seeking diversity in fishing locations. Airstrip/Willow Pond is also the site of an annual Forest Service Kids fishing day held in early June each year. This is a popular fishing event for local Turnagain Arm residents, and typically 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. Airstrip Willow pond has not been stocked since 2009, while the other three lakes in this sub-district have not been stocked since 2006. Stocking at all for lakes resumes in 2012.

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. Stocking will resume in Turnagain Arm lakes in 2012.

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 third year
Tangle Pond	8	2	Rainbow	Annual

For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.

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 as well as 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 29 lakes are currently stocked.

Rainbow trout, the most popular species, are currently stocked in 27 lakes. Eight of these lakes are stocked on alternating years and the rest are stocked annually. Johnson Lake, located adjacent to a popular state park, has failed to overwinter stocked fish during extremely cold winters. It is stocked annually with 10,500 catchable rainbow trout⁶. Coho salmon fingerlings are stocked in Arc, Elephant, Longmare, and Centennial Lakes⁷. Arctic char failed to survive warm water temperatures at Island Lake one out of nine summers. If summer kill is reported and verified for a second time, efforts will be made to relocate those fish to Wik Lake. Chinook salmon are stocked in Sport Lake to diversify and increase catch rates for the annual ice fishing event for Kenai Peninsula Borough School District (KPBSD) elementary school students⁸. 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. Scout Lake was treated with rotenone in 2009 and restocked with rainbow trout and Arctic grayling fingerling in 2010.

Reported annual harvest for all species and effort over the last ten years has averaged 4,285 fish and 5,155 angler-days. During this period, combined effort for all species ranged from 8,205 days in 2005 to 1,674 in 2009. Harvest and effort was estimated by the SWHS for 10 to 19 of the stocked lakes 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 fishpond. There is no charge for youth to participate. The fishpond 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 rainbow trout of catchable size for this activity. Those not harvested at the Kenai Peninsula Sport, Recreation & Trade Show are stocked into Sport Lake⁹.

Objective

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

⁶ Johnson Lake was stocked with 9,485 fingerling and 670 broodstock rainbow trout in 2011 because catchable rainbow trout were unavailable.

⁷ Sport Lake was stocked with coho salmon in 2010 and 2011 because Chinook salmon were not available for stocking.

⁸ The annual Kenai Peninsula Borough School District elementary school ice fishing event took place on Longmare Lake in 2011. This event may be put on a rotating schedule and is tentatively planned to be held at Arc Lake in 2012.

⁹ Rainbow trout catchables were unavailable for the Kenai Peninsula Sport, Recreation & Trade Show in 2011. Catchable Arctic char were substituted for the youth fishing pond. In 2012, rainbow trout catchables will be provided for the event.

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

Actions (See Table II-14a)

1. Stock approximately 57,220 coho salmon in four lakes annually.
2. Stock approximately 190,600 rainbow trout fingerling and 11,200 catchable rainbow trout in 27 lakes either annually or on alternate years (both even and odd years).
3. Stock approximately 10,000 Arctic char in one lake annually.
4. Stock approximately 11,100 Arctic grayling in two lakes annually.
5. Stock approximately 700 catchable rainbow trout in a fishpond for the annual Kenai Peninsula Sport, Recreation & Trade Show⁷.
6. Stock approximately 4,000 Chinook salmon in Sport Lake annually for the KPBSD elementary school student ice fishing event⁸.

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. Evaluate all stocked lakes, as time allows, on a rotating schedule with on-site sampling to determine if stocked fish are present.
3. Collect harvest data from the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District annual ice-fishing event.
4. Collect harvest data from the youth fishpond at Kenai Peninsula Sport, Recreation & Trade Show.

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, Arctic grayling	Annual, Annual
Aurora	8	1	Funny River	Rainbow	Annual
Barbara	45	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Cabin	57	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Carter	48	3	Moose Pass	Rainbow	Even
Cecille	10	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Odd years
Centennial	25	1	Kasilof	Coho, Rainbow	Annual
Chugach Estates	18	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Douglas	90	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Elephant (Spirit)	340	1	Soldotna	Coho, Rainbow	Annual, Annual
Encelewski	101	1	Kasilof	Rainbow	Annual
Island	268	1	Nikiski	Rainbow, Arctic char	Annual
Jerome	16	3	Moose Pass	Rainbow	Annual
Johnson	85	1	Kasilof	Rainbow	Annual
Long	15	3	Seward	Rainbow	Odd years
Longmare	172	1	Soldotna	Coho, Rainbow	Annual, Annual
Loon	18	1	Soldotna	Rainbow	Annual
Meridian	15	3	Seward	Rainbow	Odd years
Quintin	15	1	Kasilof	Rainbow	Odd years
Rainbow	15	3	Cooper Landing	Rainbow	Even years
Roque	5	1	Kasilof	Rainbow	Annual
Scout ^b	95	1	Sterling	Rainbow, Arctic grayling	Annual, Annual,
Sport ^c	72	1	Soldotna	Chinook, Rainbow	Annual
Thetis	45	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Tirmore	52	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Even years
Troop	27	3	Seward	Rainbow	Odd years
Upper Summit	258	3	Moose Pass	Rainbow	Annual
Vagt	43	3	Moose Pass	Rainbow	Annual
Wik ^d	165	1	Nikiski	Arctic char	Annual

^a Northern pike were eradicated in 2008. Coho salmon stocking resumed in 2009 and Arctic grayling were first stocked in 2010.

^b 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.

^c Coho salmon fingerling were substituted for Chinook salmon fingerling in 2010 and 2011 because Chinook salmon were unavailable. Chinook salmon catchables will be stocked in 2012

^d If the public access issue is resolved at Wik Lake, Arctic char will be stocked there instead of Island Lake.

For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.

II-15. Stormy Lake Restoration – Kenai Area

This project is a component of the Stormy Lake Restoration Plan that proposes to remove the illegally introduced northern pike population from Stormy Lake while preserving its native fish assemblage. Stormy Lake will be treated with rotenone in 2012 to remove the northern pike. Stormy Lake is linked to the Swanson River via a small creek and northern pike are believed not to be established in the Swanson River. There is concern that the remnant Stormy Lake wild Arctic char population will be eradicated by the rotenone treatment because, unlike all the other native species found in Stormy Lake, Arctic char don't inhabit the Swanson River where they could serve as a source to naturally recolonize the lake.

To prevent the loss of the Arctic char population from both pike predation and the upcoming rotenone treatment, Arctic char from Stormy Lake were collected for broodstock purposes so the lake could be stocked with native Arctic char after the rotenone treatment. Stormy Lake female Arctic char were successfully collected in the fall of 2011 but no live male Arctic char were captured. Therefore, surrogate male Arctic char from another lake within the Swanson River drainage (Dolly Varden Lake) were collected to use for fertilizing eggs from Stormy Lake females. Fertilized Arctic char eggs will be transported to Fort Richardson hatchery for incubation, and the offspring will be reared there for at least one year.

Deactivation of the rotenone in Stormy Lake is anticipated to take 2-6 weeks depending on water temperature. After the lake is no longer toxic to fish (October or November 2012), the reared Arctic char will be transported to Stormy Lake for release. If food resources in Stormy Lake appear inadequate to support the restocking shortly after the lake detoxifies, the release may be delayed until ice-out of 2013 to allow food resources (invertebrates and sticklebacks) to rebuild.

It is expected that this preservation effort will ultimately result in a sustainable self-reproducing wild Arctic char fishery in Stormy Lake that previously supported the annual harvest of hundreds of arctic char before northern pike were introduced and proliferated.

Objective

1. Restore the wild Arctic char population of Stormy Lake.

Action

1. Stock up to 8,000 fingerling/subcatchable Arctic char in Stormy Lake in either the fall of 2012 or spring of 2013.

Tasks

1. Manage the Stormy Lake Arctic char fishery as a "catch and release only" fishery for Arctic char through 2017.
2. Prepare and submit fish transport permits.
3. Provide hatchery support by assisting with fish stocking.

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort, catch and harvest will be estimated through the SWHS.
2. Annually evaluate Stormy Lake for at least five years with on-site netting surveys to detect the presence of Arctic char in Stormy Lake and assess whether natural reproduction is occurring.

For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.

II-16. 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. Twenty landlocked lakes on the Kodiak road system are identified for stocking in 2011; rainbow trout are stocked in 18 lakes and coho salmon in 3 lakes. All of these lakes are accessible by road, trail, or small boats.

In order to minimize the possibility that stocked fish could emigrate from the lakes and affect native populations, 18 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. Stocked coho salmon are annually produced from the nearby Buskin River drainage native population. In the unlikely event these stocked coho escaped, the genetic integrity of local native coho stocks would be minimally impacted.

Fishing effort generated by the stocked lake project has annually averaged 1,400 angler-days, with an estimated 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 as permitted by available time and resources.

In 2012 department fish transport permits will be requested to allow release of landlocked coho salmon in Margaret Lake on the Chiniak Highway and rainbow trout in Devils Lake on Spruce Island. These stocking sites are either surrounded by public property or accessible by public easement and will replace lost angling opportunity resulting from discontinued rainbow trout stocking at Jack Lake, and landlocked coho salmon stocking at Southern and Chiniak lakes.

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-16a)

1. Stock 7,000 coho salmon fingerlings in two lakes annually when fish are available.
2. Stock 30,000 coho salmon fingerlings in one lake annually when fish are available.
3. Stock 71,700 rainbow trout fingerlings in 18 lakes annually.

Evaluation

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

II-16. Kodiak Road System Non-Anadromous Enhancement Program (continued)

Table II-16a. Stocking actions for Kodiak road system non-anadromous enhancement program.

Lake	Lake Category	Species	Stocking Schedule
Abercrombie	2	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Aurel	2	Rainbow	Annual
Big	2	Rainbow	Annual
Bull	1	Rainbow	Annual
Barry Lagoon	2	Coho	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
Devil	1	Rainbow	Annual
Island	3	Rainbow	Annual
Lee	2	Rainbow	Annual
Lilly	2	Rainbow	Annual
Long	1	Rainbow	Annual
Mosquito	1	Rainbow	Annual
Margaret	2	Coho	Annual
Taignak	1	Rainbow	Annual
Twin	1	Rainbow	Annual

For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically

II-17. Finger Lake Management Plan

Finger Lake is the largest stocked lake in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley. This lake has been stocked annually since 1953, and it provides excellent road-accessible fishing opportunities for Valley and Anchorage residents. Angling opportunities have increased substantially in the past 10 years, providing 7,000 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. An average of 7,258 landlocked Chinook salmon and 6,715 rainbow trout were caught annually in Finger Lake from 2000-2010. In 1996, Arctic char were added to the stocking program at Finger Lake an average of 747 Arctic char per year has been caught from 2000-2010. Arctic grayling fingerlings were stocked in Finger Lake for the first time in 1991. The average catch of grayling for the years 2000-2010 was about 603 fish. The average combined catch rate for all species was 2.5 fish per angler-day. Effort, as estimated from the SWHS, averaged about 5,995 days fished and ranged from 3,227 to 8,708. Anglers under 16 years of age that are not accompanied by licensed anglers are not included in the SWHS estimate. The actual sport fishing effort may be much higher than SWHS estimates.

Objectives

1. Provide 7,500 angler-days of sport fishing effort.
2. Provide a diversity of sport fishing opportunities by annually stocking a variety of species of 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 2012 - 2016.
3. Stock 33,200 fingerling rainbow trout annually.
4. Stock 8,000 fingerling Arctic grayling in 2012; and 4,000 catchable grayling annually for 2013-2016.

Evaluations

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

For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.

II-18. Kepler-Bradley Complex Management Plan

The Kepler-Bradley Complex comprises eight lakes ranging from 7 to 74 surface acres and is located adjacent to the Glenn Highway between the two major Matanuska-Susitna Valley population centers of Palmer and Wasilla. This system is stocked with a variety of fish species to provide a diversity of fishing opportunities and experiences. Kepler-Bradley Complex has excellent public access with both private and state campground facilities available. All lakes are managed for optimum harvest except Long Lake, which is managed strictly for catch-and-release fishing. Since initiation of the stocking program, this system has become the most intensively fished lake system in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley, providing year-round fishing opportunities and receiving more than 6,771 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 Kepler-Bradley Complex is a high-use system in terms of angler use and is generally stocked with catchable-sized fish at higher than normal densities. The annual average level of fishing effort for the Kepler-Bradley Complex was about 6,476 angler-days for 2000-2010. 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 Kepler-Bradley Complex is a popular drop-off fishing locale for pre-teen and early teen anglers.

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 25,512 catchable rainbow trout in 2012-2016.
3. Stock 5,400 to 7,000 fingerling rainbow trout annually.
4. Stock 5,900 fingerling landlocked coho salmon annually.
5. Stock 3,000 fingerling Arctic grayling in 2012; and 1,500 catchable Arctic grayling in 2013-2016.
6. Stock 2,800 to 3,000 catchable landlocked Chinook salmon annually 2012-2016.

Evaluations

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

II-18. Kepler-Bradley Complex Management Plan (continued)

Table II-18a. Sport fish stocking actions for the Kepler-Bradley Lake Complex in Mat-Su Valley.

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

For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.

II-19. 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 grayling, Arctic char, landlocked coho and Chinook salmon, and rainbow trout. These lakes range from urban lakes and ponds to remote lakes and ponds that are only accessible by trail or aircraft.

The stocking program provides alternative opportunities for anglers that might otherwise direct their efforts toward native fish that are vulnerable to over-fishing. Increasing sport fishing pressure and over-harvest of several native fish stocks during the early- and mid-1990s resulted in restrictive regulations in several 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 18,000 angler-days for 1992-2010. 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 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 6,325 Arctic char catchables in 11 lakes on alternate years.
2. Stock 76,600 coho salmon fingerling in 9 lakes annually.
3. Stock 31,300 Arctic grayling fingerling in 7 lakes annually.
4. Stock approximately 480,000 rainbow trout in 80 lakes annually or in alternate years.
5. Stock 5,000 to 8,000 catchable Chinook salmon in 2 lakes annually.

II-19. Matanuska-Susitna Valley Small Lakes Management Plan (continued)

Evaluations

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

Table II-19a. 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
Coyote	3	2	Rainbow	Annual
Goober	25	2	Rainbow, Grayling	Annual, Annual
Ida	46	1	Rainbow, Grayling	Annual, 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	9	2	Rainbow	Annual
Weiner	21	2	Rainbow	Annual
Wishbone	53	2	Rainbow	Alternate
Palmer:				
Echo	23	1	Rainbow, Coho, Char	Annual, Annual, Alternate
Johnson	40	1	Coho, Rainbow, Char	Annual, Alternate, Alternate
Loberg	11	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Meirs	17	1	Rainbow, Grayling	Annual, Annual
Walby	54	3	Rainbow	Annual
Wolf	62	3	Rainbow	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, Grayling	Annual, 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-19. Matanuska-Susitna Valley Small Lakes Management Plan (continued)

Table II-19a. 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
Brockner	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, Grayling	Annual, Annual, Annual
Little Beaver	44	2	Rainbow	Annual
Lorraine	132	1	Rainbow, Grayling	Annual, Annual
Marion	113	1	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Alternate
Rocky	59	1	Rainbow	Annual
Twin Island	151	2	Rainbow	Annual
West Beaver	103	2	Rainbow	Annual
Willow:				
Caswell #3	33	2	Rainbow	Annual
Crystal	132	3	Rainbow	Annual
Florence	55	1	Rainbow, Grayling	Annual, Annual
Honeybee	58	1	Rainbow	Annual
Kashwitna	160	2	Rainbow	Annual
Little Lonely	56	1	Rainbow	Annual
Lynne	70	1	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Alternate
Lynx		5	Char	Alternate starting 2013
Nancy	761	5	Char	Annual
North Rolly	118	2	Rainbow	Annual
Red Shirt	1183	5	Char	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

For stocking details refer to Tables: species listed alphabetically.

II-20. 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: two with rainbow trout and one with Arctic grayling. All lakes were originally barren of wild fish and were chosen to provide a diversity of opportunity where wild stocks are not available. All lakes have public access and are road accessible. Several additional lakes along the Copper River Highway near Cordova have been stocked in the past but have been discontinued due to poor survival or access problems.

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 guesstimates 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-20a)

1. Stock 500 rainbow trout annually in Blueberry Lake near Valdez.
2. Stock 1,500 rainbow trout annually in Ruth Pond near Valdez.
3. Stock 1,000 triploid Arctic grayling fingerling in Thompson Lake annually.

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-20a. 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 (twice)
Thompson Lake	Valdez	5	Grayling	Annual

For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.

II-21. 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 kids to fish.

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 or alternate year stocking of catchable sized Arctic grayling and rainbow trout.

Action

1. Stock 1,000 catchable triploid all-female rainbow trout in First Lake in 2012 – 2016.

Evaluation

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

For stocking details refer to Tables; species listed alphabetically.

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REGION II: ARCTIC CHAR SUMMARY

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

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

10-Jan-12

Area	Lifestage	Ploidy	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
Anchorage	Broodstock	2N	320	320	320	320	320
			320	320	320	320	320
Anchorage	Catchable	3N	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Anchorage	Catchable	3N/2N	4,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
			6,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
			6,320	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820
Kenai	Broodstock	2N	50	50	50	50	50
			50	50	50	50	50
Kenai	Catchable	3N/2N	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
			10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Kenai	Subcatchable	2N	8,000	0	0	0	0
			8,000	0	0	0	0
			18,050	10,050	10,050	10,050	10,050
Mat-Su	Broodstock	2N	300	300	300	300	300
			300	300	300	300	300
Mat-Su	Catchable	3N	1,200	600	1,300	600	1,300
Mat-Su	Catchable	3N/2N	5,125	5,725	5,025	5,725	5,025
			6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325
			6,625	6,625	6,625	6,625	6,625
Total Arctic Char			30,995	21,495	21,495	21,495	21,495

REGION II: ARCTIC CHAR

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

10-Jan-12

Table II-AC2. Planned releases of Arctic char in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 1 of 5)

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(a) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
II-13.1	Anchorage	FtRich	Campbell Point L	Broodstock	1	2N	200g+ / 20 Nov	200	200	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Point L	Broodstock	1	2N	200g+ /	0	0	200	200	200 (b)
II-13.1	Anchorage	FtRich	Sand L	Broodstock	3	2N	200g+ / 20 Nov	100	100	0	0	0 (b)
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Broodstock	3	2N	200g+ /	0	0	100	100	100 (b)
II-13	Anchorage	FtRich	Trade Fair/I&E	Broodstock		2N	200g+ / 01 Apr	20	20	0	0	0 (b)
II-13	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Trade Fair/I&E	Broodstock		2N	200g+ /	0	0	20	20	20 (b)
Total:								320	320	320	320	320
II-13.1	Anchorage	FtRich	Campbell Point L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	1,000	0	0	0	0
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Point L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
II-13.1	Anchorage	FtRich	Clunie L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	1,000	0	0	0	0
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Clunie L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	FtRich	Derby:Jewel L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 10 Feb	2,000	0	0	0	0
II-13.1	Anchorage	FtRich	Sand L	Catchable	3	3N	100g / 31 May	2,000	0	0	0	0
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Catchable	3	3N	100g / 31 May	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total:								6,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500

REGION II: ARCTIC CHAR

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

10-Jan-12

Table II-AC2. Planned releases of Arctic char in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 2 of 5)

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(a) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Island L	Broodstock	1	2N	200g+ /	0	0	50	50	50 (b)
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Island L	Broodstock	1	2N	200g+ /	50	50	0	0	0 (b)
Total:								50	50	50	50	50
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Island L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 30 Jun	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000 (c)
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Island L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 30 Jun	10,000	0	0	0	0 (c)
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Wik L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g /	0	0	0	0	0 (c)
II-14	Kenai	FtRich	Wik L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g /	0	0	0	0	0 (c)
Total:								10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
II-15	Kenai	FtRich	Stormy L	Subcatchable	5	2N	20g / 15 Oct	8,000	0	0	0	0 (d)
Total:								8,000	0	0	0	0

REGION II: ARCTIC CHAR

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

10-Jan-12

Table II-AC2. Planned releases of Arctic char in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 3 of 5)

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(a) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
II-17	Mat-Su	FtRich	Finger L	Broodstock	1	2N	300g+ /	100	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Finger L	Broodstock	1	2N	200g+ /	0	0	0	100	0 (b)
II-19	Mat-Su	FtRich	Long [Mi86] L	Broodstock	1	2N	300g+ /	200	200	0	0	0 (b)
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Long [Mi86] L	Broodstock	1	2N	200g+ /	0	0	200	200	200 (b)
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Matanuska L	Broodstock	1	2N	200g+ /	0	0	100	0	0 (b)
II-19	Mat-Su	FtRich	Matanuska L	Broodstock	1	2N	300g+ /	0	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-19	Mat-Su	FtRich	Seventeenmile L	Broodstock	1	2N	300g+ /	0	100	0	0	0 (b)
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Seventeenmile L	Broodstock	1	2N	200g+ /	0	0	0	0	100 (b)
Total:								300	300	300	300	300

REGION II: ARCTIC CHAR

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

10-Jan-12

Table II-AC2. Planned releases of Arctic char in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 4 of 5)

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(a) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Benka L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	725	0	700	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Blair L	Catchable	5	3N	100g / 31 May	0	0	0	0	0
II-19	Mat-Su	FtRich	Carpenter L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	1,625	0	0	0	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Carpenter L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	0	1,575	0	1,575
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Echo [K/B] L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	450	500	500	500
II-19	Mat-Su	FtRich	Echo [K/B] L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	500	0	0	0	0
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Finger L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Irene L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	500	0	500	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Johnson L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	0	0	0	0 (e)
II-19	Mat-Su	FtRich	Johnson L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	100	0	100	0	100 (e)
II-19	Mat-Su	FtRich	Long [Mi86] L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	1,000	0	0	0	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Long [Mi86] L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	1,000	1,450	1,000	1,450
II-19	Mat-Su	FtRich	Lynne L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	800	0	0	0	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lynne L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	0	800	0	800
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lynx L	Catchable	5	3N	100g / 31 May	0	600	0	600	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Marion L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	600	0	600	0
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Matanuska L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	850	0	825	0
II-19	Mat-Su	FtRich	Memory L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	400	0	0	0	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Memory L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	0	200	0	200
II-19	Mat-Su	FtRich	Nancy L	Catchable	5	3N	100g / 31 May	800	0	0	0	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Nancy L	Catchable	5	3N	100g / 31 May	0	0	800	0	800
II-19	Mat-Su	FtRich	Prator L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	500	0	0	0	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Prator L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	0	200	0	200
II-19	Mat-Su	FtRich	Red Shirt L	Catchable	5	3N	100g / 31 May	400	0	0	0	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Red Shirt L	Catchable	5	3N	100g / 31 May	0	0	500	0	500
II-19	Mat-Su	FtRich	Rush L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	200	0	0	0	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Rush L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	0	200	0	200

REGION II: ARCTIC CHAR

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

10-Jan-12

Table II-AC2. Planned releases of Arctic char in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 5 of 5)

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(a) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Seventeenmile L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	600	0	600	0
Total:								6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325
Total Arctic Char								30,995	21,495	21,495	21,495	21,495

Notes:

- (a) 3N/2N: Triploid fish are preferred, but uncertified triploid and diploid fish are acceptable.
3N: Certified triploid fish only.
- (b) Surplus broodstock. Actual release numbers vary depending on broodfish availability. Release is also weather dependent. May be released from Fort Richardson and William Jack Hernandez Sport Fish hatcheries in 2013 - 2015.
- (c) If Wik Lake is permitted to receive Arctic char, then the 10,000 catchable Arctic char scheduled for stocking into Island Lake will instead be stocked into Wik Lake.
- (d) Restocking with Stormy Lake broodstock char after rotenone treatment to eradicate northern pike from Stormy Lake.
- (e) Experimental lake: closed to sport fishing.

REGION II: ARCTIC GRAYLING SUMMARY

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

10-Jan-12

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

(Page 1 of 2)

Area	Lifestage	Ploidy	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
Anchorage	Catchable	3N	1,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000
			1,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000
Anchorage	Fingerling	3N	2,000	0	0	0	0
			2,000	0	0	0	0
			3,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000
Kenai	Fingerling	3N/2N	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
			11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
			11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
Mat-Su	Catchable	3N	0	200	200	200	200
Mat-Su	Catchable	3N/2N	0	16,100	16,100	16,100	16,100
			0	16,300	16,300	16,300	16,300
Mat-Su	Fingerling	3N/2N	31,300	0	0	0	0
			31,300	0	0	0	0
			31,300	16,300	16,300	16,300	16,300
PWS	Catchable	3N	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
			0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PWS	Fingerling	3N	1,000	0	0	0	0
			1,000	0	0	0	0
			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

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

Area	Lifestage	Ploidy	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
	Total Arctic Grayling		46,400	30,900	30,900	30,900	31,400

REGION II: ARCTIC GRAYLING

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

10-Jan-12

Table II-GR2. Planned releases of Arctic grayling in Region II listed by area and release sit (Page 1 of 3)

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(a) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
II-13.	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Beach L	Catchable	3	3N	100g / 31 May	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500
II-13.	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Catchable	3	3N	100g / 31 May	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
II-13.	Anchorage	FtRich	Sand L	Catchable	3	3N	100g / 31 May	1,000	0	0	0	0
Total:								1,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000
II-13.	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Beach L	Fingerling	3	3N	4g / 31 Aug	2,000	0	0	0	0
Total:								2,000	0	0	0	0
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Arc L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Scout L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
Total:								11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100

REGION II: ARCTIC GRAYLING

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

10-Jan-12

Table II-GR2. Planned releases of Arctic grayling in Region II listed by area and release sit (Page 2 of 3)

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(a) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Canoe L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Finger L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Florence L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	500	500	500	500
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Goober L	Catchable	2	3N	100g / 31 May	0	200	200	200	200
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Ida L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kepler/Bradley L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Knik L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Long [Mi86] L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	800	800	800	800
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lorraine L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Meirs L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Reed L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	500	500	500	500
Total:								0	16,300	16,300	16,300	16,300
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Canoe L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 31 Aug	4,000	0	0	0	0
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Finger L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 31 Aug	8,000	0	0	0	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Florence L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 31 Aug	1,000	0	0	0	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Ida L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 31 Aug	3,700	0	0	0	0
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kepler/Bradley L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 31 Aug	3,000	0	0	0	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Knik L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 31 Aug	2,000	0	0	0	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lorraine L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 31 Aug	4,600	0	0	0	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Meirs L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 31 Aug	4,000	0	0	0	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Reed L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 31 Aug	1,000	0	0	0	0
Total:								31,300	0	0	0	0

REGION II: ARCTIC GRAYLING

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

10-Jan-12

Table II-GR2. Planned releases of Arctic grayling in Region II listed by area and release sit (Page 3 of 3)

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(a) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
II-20	PWS	WJHSFH	Thompson L	Catchable	5	3N	100g / 31 Aug	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
				Total:				0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-20	PWS	WJHSFH	Thompson L	Fingerling	5	3N	4g / 31 Aug	1,000	0	0	0	0
				Total:				1,000	0	0	0	0
Total Arctic Grayling								46,400	30,900	30,900	30,900	31,400

Notes:

- (a) 3N/2N: Triploid fish are preferred, but uncertified triploid and diploid fish are acceptable.
- 3N: Certified triploid fish only.

REGION II: CHINOOK SALMON SUMMARY

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

27-Jan-12

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

(Page 1 of 2)

Area	Lifestage	Ploidy	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
Anchorage	Catchable	3N	6,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Anchorage	Catchable	3N/2N	43,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000
			49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000
Anchorage	Smolt	2N	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
			315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
			364,000	364,000	364,000	364,000	364,000
Homer	Smolt	2N	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000
			470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000
			470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000
Kenai	Catchable	3N/2N	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
			4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Kenai	Smolt	2N	55,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
			55,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
			59,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000
Kodiak	Smolt	2N	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
			300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
			300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Mat-Su	Catchable	3N/2N	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
			38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
Mat-Su	Smolt	2N	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000

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

Area	Lifestage	Ploidy	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
			300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
			338,000	338,000	338,000	338,000	338,000
PWS	Smolt	2N	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000
			365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000
			365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000
Res Bay	Smolt	2N	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
			210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
			210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Total Chinook Salmon			2,106,000	2,156,000	2,156,000	2,156,000	2,156,000

REGION II: CHINOOK SALMON

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Table II-KS2. Planned releases of Chinook salmon in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 1 of 4)

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(a) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Beach L	Catchable	3	3N	100g / 15 Oct	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Point L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Oct	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Cheney L	Catchable	3	3N	100g / 15 Oct	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Clunie L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Oct	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Delong L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Oct	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Derby: Jewel L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 05 Dec	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000 (b)
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Green L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Oct	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Hillberg L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Oct	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Jewel L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Oct	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Mirror L	Catchable	3	3N	100g / 15 Oct	2,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Catchable	3	3N	100g / 15 Oct	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Taku Campbell L	Catchable	2	3N	100g / 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	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
Total:								315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
II-4	Homer	WJHSFH	Halibut Cove	Smolt		2N	12g /	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
II-4	Homer	WJHSFH	Homer Spit	Smolt		2N	12g /	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
II-6	Homer	WJHSFH	Ninilchik R	Smolt		2N	12g /	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000 (c)
II-4	Homer	WJHSFH	Seldovia Harbor	Smolt		2N	12g /	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
Total:								470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000

REGION II: CHINOOK SALMON

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

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Table II-KS2. Planned releases of Chinook salmon in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 2 of 4)

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(a) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Sport L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 01 Oct	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total:								4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-3	Kenai	WJHSFH	Crooked Ck	Smolt		2N	12g / 06 Jun	55,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000 (c,d,e)
Total:								55,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
II-5	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	American River	Smolt		2N	10-30g / 25 May	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000 (f)
II-5	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Monashka Creek	Smolt		2N	10-30g / 25 May	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000 (f)
II-5	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Olds River	Smolt		2N	10-30g / 25 May	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000 (f)
Total:								300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Finger L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 30 Oct	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Knik L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 30 Oct	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Matanuska L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 30 Oct	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Memory L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 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	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000 (c)
II-1	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Eklutna Tailrace	Smolt		2N	12g / 15 Jun	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Total:								300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000

REGION II: CHINOOK SALMON

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

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Table II-KS2. Planned releases of Chinook salmon in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 3 of 4)

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(a) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
II-7	PWS	WNH	Chenega	Smolt		2N	12g / 15 Jun	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000 (g)
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	Valdez, Old town site	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:								365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000
II-8	Res Bay	WJHSFH	Lowell Creek	Smolt		2N	20g / 31 May	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000 (d)
II-8	Res Bay	WJHSFH	Seward Lagoon	Smolt		2N	20g / 31 May	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000 (d)
Total:								210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000

REGION II: CHINOOK SALMON

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

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Table II-KS2. Planned releases of Chinook salmon in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 4 of 4)

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(a) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
Total Chinook Salmon								2,106,000	2,156,000	2,156,000	2,156,000	2,156,000

Notes:

- (a) 3N/2N: Triploid fish are preferred, but uncertified triploid and diploid fish are acceptable.
 3N: Certified triploid fish only.
 2N: Diploid fish only.
- (b) Department I and E program
- (c) 100% adipose finclipped
- (d) Early run
- (e) Low return of naturally produced brood fish resulted in fewer eggs collected for 2012 smolt production.
- (f) Cooperative project between ADFG and Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Assosiation (KRAA).
- (g) Cooperative project between ADFG and PWSAC. Fish reared at Wally Noerenberg Hatchery (WNH).

REGION II: COHO SALMON SUMMARY

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

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

(Page 1 of 2)

Area	Lifestage	Anadromous	Ploidy	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
Anchorage	Smolt	Yes	2N	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000
				415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000
Homer	Smolt	Yes	2N	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
				120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Kenai	Fingerling	No	3N/2N	57,220	57,220	57,220	57,220	57,220
				57,220	57,220	57,220	57,220	57,220
Kodiak	Fingerling	No	2N	95,500	95,500	95,500	95,500	95,500
Kodiak	Smolt	Yes	2N	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
				195,500	195,500	195,500	195,500	195,500
Mat-Su	Fingerling	No	3N	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Mat-Su	Fingerling	No	3N/2N	65,600	65,600	65,600	65,600	65,600
Mat-Su	Smolt	Yes	2N	55,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000

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

Area	Lifestage	Anadromous	Ploidy	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
				131,600	196,600	196,600	196,600	196,600
Res Bay	Smolt	Yes	2N	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
				240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Total Coho Salmon				1,159,320	1,224,320	1,224,320	1,224,320	1,224,320

REGION II: COHO SALMON

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

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

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(a) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
II-9	Anchorage	FtRich	Bird Ck	Smolt		2N	20g / 31 May	100,000	0	0	0	0
II-9	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Bird Ck	Smolt		2N	20g / 31 May	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
II-9	Anchorage	FtRich	Campbell Ck	Smolt		2N	20g / 31 May	75,000	0	0	0	0
II-9	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Ck	Smolt		2N	20g / 31 May	0	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
II-9	Anchorage	FtRich	Ship Ck	Smolt		2N	20g / 31 May	240,000	0	0	0	0
II-9	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Ship Ck	Smolt		2N	20g / 31 May	0	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Total:								415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000
II-10	Homer	FtRich	Homer Spit	Smolt		2N	20g /	60,000	0	0	0	0 (b)
II-11	Homer	WJHSFH	Homer Spit	Smolt		2N	20g /	0	0	60,000	60,000	60,000 (c)
II-10	Homer	WJHSFH	Homer Spit	Smolt		2N	20g /	0	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000 (b)
II-10	Homer	FtRich	Homer Spit	Smolt		2N	20g /	60,000	0	0	0	0 (c)
Total:								120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Arc L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 30 Jun	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Centennial L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 30 Jun	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Elephant L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 30 Jun	35,120	35,120	35,120	35,120	35,120
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Longmare L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 30 Jun	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Scout L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 30 Jun	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
Total:								57,220	57,220	57,220	57,220	57,220

REGION II: COHO SALMON

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

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

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(a) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
II-15	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Abercrombie L	Fingerling	2	2N	3g / 30 Jun	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
II-15	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Barry Lagoon	Fingerling	2	2N	3g / 30 Jun	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000 (d)
II-15	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Margaret L	Fingerling	1	2N	3g / 30 Jun	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Dark L	Fingerling	5	2N	3g / 30 Jun	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500 (e)
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Island L	Fingerling	5	2N	3g / 30 Jun	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500 (e)
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Mayflower L	Fingerling	5	2N	3g / 30 Jun	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500 (e)
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Mission L	Fingerling	5	2N	3g / 30 Jun	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500 (e)
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Potato Patch L	Fingerling	5	2N	3g / 30 Jun	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500 (e)
Total:								95,500	95,500	95,500	95,500	95,500
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Monashka Creek	Smolt	5	2N	12g+ / 30 Jun	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000 (f)
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Pillar Cr.	Smolt	5	2N	12g+ / 30 Jun	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000 (e)
Total:								100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

REGION II: COHO SALMON

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

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

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(a) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Barley L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 30 Jun	900	900	900	900	900
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Bear Paw L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 30 Jun	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Carpenter L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 30 Jun	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Christiansen L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 30 Jun	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Diamond L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 30 Jun	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Echo [K/B] L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 30 Jun	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Johnson L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 30 Jun	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 (g)
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kalmbach L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 30 Jun	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Klaire L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 30 Jun	900	900	900	900	900
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Loberg L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 30 Jun	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lucille L	Fingerling	3	3N	4g / 30 Jun	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Victor L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 30 Jun	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Willow L	Fingerling	2	3N	4g / 30 Jun	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total:								76,600	76,600	76,600	76,600	76,600
II-9	Mat-Su	FtRich	Eklutna Tailrace	Smolt		2N	20g / 30 Jun	55,000	0	0	0	0 (h)
II-9	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Eklutna Tailrace	Smolt		2N	20g / 30 Jun	0	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Total:								55,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
II-12	Res Bay	WJHSFH	Lowell Ck	Smolt		2N	20g / 31 May	0	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000 (i)
II-12	Res Bay	FtRich	Lowell Ck	Smolt		2N	20g / 31 May	120,000	0	0	0	0 (i)
II-12	Res Bay	WJHSFH	Seward Lagoon	Smolt		2N	20g / 31 May	0	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
II-12	Res Bay	FtRich	Seward Lagoon	Smolt		2N	20g / 31 May	120,000	0	0	0	0
Total:								240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000

REGION II: COHO SALMON

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

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

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(a) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
Total Coho Salmon								1,159,320	1,224,320	1,224,320	1,224,320	1,224,320

Notes:

- (a) 3N/2N: Triploid fish are preferred, but uncertified and diploid fish are acceptable.
 3N: Certified triploid fish only.
 2N: Diploid fish only.
- (b) Early run: Ship Creek (Little Susitna River) broodstock.
- (c) Late run: Bear Lake broodstock
- (d) Will be stocked when fish are available.
- (e) Anadromous stocking with diploid coho salmon.
- (f) Will be stocked with coho salmon smolt when necessary to offset low Chinook salmon production.
- (g) Experimental lake; closed to sport fishing.
- (h) Lack of available brood fish resulted in a reduced number of eggs collected for the 2012 smolt release.
- (i) May be stocked into Seward Lagoon.

REGION II: LAKE TROUT SUMMARY**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

Table II-LT1. Summary of lake trout releases in Region II listed by area and stocking size.

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Area	Lifestage	Anadromous	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
Mat-Su	Catchable	No	0	0	3,000	3,000	3,000
			0	0	3,000	3,000	3,000
	Total Lake Trout		0	0	3,000	3,000	3,000

REGION II: LAKE TROUT

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

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Table II-LT2. Planned releases of lake trout in Region II listed by area and release site. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	(a) Lifestage	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Christiansen	Catchable	100g / 01 Jun	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Long [Mi86] L	Catchable	100g / 01 Jun	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lynne	Catchable	100g / 01 Jun	0	0	0	0	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Matanuska L	Catchable	100g / 01 Jun	0	0	500	500	500
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Meirs	Catchable	100g / 01 Jun	0	0	500	500	500
Total:						0	0	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total Lake Trout						0	0	3,000	3,000	3,000

(a) Lake trout releases will only take place if a broodsource is located.

REGION II: RAINBOW TROUT SUMMARY

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

10-Jan-12

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

Area	Lifestage	Sex	Ploidy	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
Anchorage	Broodstock	MX	2N	300	300	300	300	300
				300	300	300	300	300
Anchorage	Catchable	AF	3N	13,900	13,900	13,900	13,900	13,900
Anchorage	Catchable	AF/MX	3N/2N	94,750	95,250	95,250	96,250	95,250
				108,650	109,150	109,150	110,150	109,150
				108,950	109,450	109,450	110,450	109,450
Kenai	Catchable	AF	3N	700	700	700	700	700
Kenai	Catchable	AF/MX	3N/2N	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500
				11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200
Kenai	Fingerling	AF	3N	3,000	0	3,000	0	3,000
Kenai	Fingerling	AF/MX	3N/2N	187,600	190,600	187,600	190,600	187,600
				190,600	190,600	190,600	190,600	190,600
				201,800	201,800	201,800	201,800	201,800
Kodiak	Fingerling	AF	3N	71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700
				71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700
				71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700
Mat-Su	Catchable	AF	3N	16,900	16,900	16,900	16,900	16,900
Mat-Su	Catchable	AF/MX	3N/2N	46,100	46,100	46,100	46,100	46,100
				63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
Mat-Su	Fingerling	AF	3N	124,650	132,250	124,650	132,250	124,650
Mat-Su	Fingerling	AF/MX	3N/2N	288,300	282,700	288,300	282,700	288,300
Mat-Su	Fingerling	MX	3N/2N	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	5,000

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

Area	Lifestage	Sex	Ploidy	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
				417,950	417,950	417,950	417,950	417,950
				480,950	480,950	480,950	480,950	480,950
PWS	Catchable	AF	3N	2,000	2,000	1,750	1,750	1,750
				2,000	2,000	1,750	1,750	1,750
				2,000	2,000	1,750	1,750	1,750
Res Bay	Catchable	AF/MX	3N/2N	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
				1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
				1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Rainbow Trout				866,400	866,900	866,650	867,650	866,650

REGION II: RAINBOW TROUT

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

Fishery Plan	Area	(a)		Lifestage	Lake Category	(b) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
		Hatchery	Release Site									
II-13.1	Anchorage	FtRich	Cheney L	Broodstock	3	2N	1500g / 15 May	250	250	250	0	0 (c)
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Cheney L	Broodstock	3	2N	1500g / 15 May	0	0	0	250	250 (c)
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Derby: Green L	Broodstock	1	2N	1500g / 31 May	0	0	0	50	50 (c)
II-13.3	Anchorage	FtRich	Derby: Green L	Broodstock	1	2N	1500g / 31 May	50	50	50	0	0 (c)
Total:								300	300	300	300	300
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Airstrip/Willow Pond	Catchable	2	3N	100g / 31 May	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Alder Pond (Portage)	Catchable	3	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Beach L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Beach L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	110g / 30 Jun	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Ck	Catchable	5	3N	110g / 30 Aug	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Ck	Catchable	5	3N	100g / 31 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Point L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	110g / 30 Jun	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Cheney L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	125g / 30 Aug	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Cheney L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Chester Ck	Catchable	5	3N	100g / 31 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Clunie L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	125g / 30 Aug	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Clunie L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	2,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Delong L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Delong L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	125g / 30 Aug	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Derby: Campbell Ck	Catchable	5	3N	110g / 20 Jun	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Derby: Green L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 10 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Derby:USFS Portage	Catchable	2	3N	100g / 30 Jun	400	400	400	400	400
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Edmunds L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Fish L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	110g / 30 Jun	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Green L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	110g / 30 Jun	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Gwen L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000

REGION II: RAINBOW TROUT

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

Fishery Plan	Area	(a)		Lifestage	Lake Category	(b) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
		Hatchery	Release Site									
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Hillberg L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Jewel L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	125g / 30 Aug	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Jewel L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	110g / 30 Jun	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Jewel L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Lake Otis	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Lower Fire L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	125g / 30 Aug	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Mirror L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	125g / 30 Aug	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Mirror L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	110g / 30 Jun	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Mirror L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Otter L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	110g / 30 Jun	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500 (d)
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Otter L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500 (d)
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Rabbit L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	110g / 30 Jun	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Spring L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	500	500	500	500	500
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Taku Campbell L	Catchable	2	3N	110g / 30 Jun	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Taku Campbell L	Catchable	2	3N	100g / 31 May	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Tangle Pond	Catchable	2	3N	100g / 31 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Trade Fair/I&E	Catchable		3N/2N	100g /	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Triangle L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Upper Six-Mile L	Catchable	5	3N	100g / 31 May	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Waldon L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 May	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Total:								108,650	109,150	109,150	110,150	109,150
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Johnson L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 04 May	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Johnson L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 31 Jul	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Sport Show	Catchable		3N	100g / 30 Apr	700	700	700	700	700

REGION II: RAINBOW TROUT

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

Fishery Plan	Area	(a)		Lifestage	Lake Category	(b) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
		Hatchery	Release Site									
Total:								11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Aurora L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	800	800	800	800	800
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Barbara L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Cabin L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Carter L	Fingerling	3	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	5,000	0	5,000	0	5,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Cecille L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Centennial L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Chugach Est. L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	900	900	900	900	900
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Douglas L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	6,600	9,000	6,600	9,000	6,600
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Elephant L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Encelewski L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	10,000	9,800	10,000	9,800	10,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Island L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Jerome L	Fingerling	3	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	1,600	2,100	1,600	2,100	1,600
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Long L	Fingerling	3	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	0	1,500	0	1,500	0
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Longmare L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	18,000	20,000	18,000	20,000	18,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Loon L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Meridian L	Fingerling	3	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	0	1,500	0	1,500	0
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Quintin L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	0	1,500	0	1,500	0
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Rainbow L	Fingerling	3	3N	4g / 15 Aug	3,000	0	3,000	0	3,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Roque L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	500	500	500	500	500
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Scout L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Sport L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Thetis L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	4,500	4,600	4,500	4,600	4,500
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Tirmore L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	5,000	0	5,000	0	5,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Troop L	Fingerling	3	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	0	2,700	0	2,700	0
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Upper Summit L	Fingerling	3	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Vagt L	Fingerling	3	3N/2N	4g / 15 Aug	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300

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

Fishery Plan	Area	(a)		Lifestage	Lake Category	(b) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
		Hatchery	Release Site									
Total:								190,600	190,600	190,600	190,600	190,600
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Abercrombie L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	5,550	5,550	5,550	5,550	5,550
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Aurel L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Big L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Bull L	Fingerling	1	3N	2g / 31 Jul	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Caroline L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Cicely L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Dark L	Fingerling	3	3N	2g / 31 Jul	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Devil's L	Fingerling	1	3N	2g / 31 Jul	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Dragon Fly L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Heitman L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	4,950	4,950	4,950	4,950	4,950
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Horseshoe L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Island L	Fingerling	3	3N	2g / 31 Jul	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Lee L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Lilly L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Long L	Fingerling	1	3N	2g / 31 Jul	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Mosquito L	Fingerling	1	3N	2g / 31 Jul	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Tanignak L	Fingerling	1	3N	2g / 31 Jul	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-16	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Twin L	Fingerling	1	3N	2g / 31 Jul	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total:								71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Bruce L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Apr	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Canoe L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Apr	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Coyote L	Catchable	2	3N	100g / 15 Apr	300	300	300	300	300
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Echo [K/B] L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Apr	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500

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

Fishery Plan	Area	(a)		Lifestage	Lake Category	(b) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
		Hatchery	Release Site									
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Gate L	Catchable	2	3N	100g /	500	500	500	500	500
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Irene L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Apr	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kashwitna L	Catchable	2	3N	100g / 15 Apr	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kepler/Bradley L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Apr	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kepler/Bradley L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 30 Jun	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Knik L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Apr	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Knob L	Catchable	2	3N	100g /	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Loberg L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Apr	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Long [Mi86] L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Apr	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lucille L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	100g / 15 Apr	6,450	6,450	6,450	6,450	6,450
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Matanuska L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Apr	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Meirs L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Apr	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Memory L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Apr	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Mile 180 L	Catchable	2	3N	100g / 15 Apr	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	North Knob L	Catchable	2	3N	100g / 15 Apr	750	750	750	750	750
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Ravine L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Apr	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Reflections L	Catchable	1	3N	100g / 15 Apr	600	600	600	600	600 (e)
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Rocky L	Catchable	1	3N/2N	100g / 15 Apr	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Slipper L	Catchable	2	3N	100g / 15 Apr	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	South Rolly L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	100g /	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Tanaina L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	100g /	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Walby L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	100g / 15 Apr	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Weiner L	Catchable	2	3N	100g / 15 Apr	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Willow L	Catchable	2	3N	100g / 15 Apr	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Total:								63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Barley L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	5,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Bear Paw L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

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

Fishery Plan	Area	(a)		Lifestage	Lake Category	(b) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
		Hatchery	Release Site									
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Bench L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	0	1,700	0	1,700	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Benka L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Beverly L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Big Beaver L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	16,100	16,100	16,100	16,100	16,100
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Brocker L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Carpenter L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	19,600	22,400	19,600	22,400	19,600
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Caswell #3 L	Fingerling	3	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Christiansen L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	11,600	11,600	11,600	11,600	11,600
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Crystal L	Fingerling	3	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	17,300	17,800	17,300	17,800	17,300
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Dawn L	Fingerling	3	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Diamond L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Farmer L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	1,100	1,900	1,100	1,900	1,100
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Finger L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	33,200	33,200	33,200	33,200	33,200
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Florence L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Golden L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Goober L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	700	500	700	500	700
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Homestead L	Fingerling	3	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Honeybee L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Ida L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	4,600	5,100	4,600	5,100	4,600
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Johnson L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	0	2,000	0	2,000	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kalmbach L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lalen L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Little Beaver L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Little Lonely L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Long [K/B] L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	5,400	7,000	5,400	7,000	5,400
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Loon L	Fingerling	3	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lorraine L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lynne L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	8,000	11,000	8,000	11,000	8,000

REGION II: RAINBOW TROUT

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

10-Jan-12

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

Fishery Plan	Area	(a)		Lifestage	Lake Category	(b) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
		Hatchery	Release Site									
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Marion L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,300
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Morvro L	Fingerling	3	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	4,500	0	4,500	0	4,500
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	N Rolly L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	6,500	13,000	6,500	13,000	6,500
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	North Friend L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Peggy L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	4,800	0	4,800	0	4,800
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Reed L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Rhein L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Ruby L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	3,000	0	3,000	0	3,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Seventeenmile L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Seymour L	Fingerling	3	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	22,300	22,300	22,300	22,300	22,300
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	South Friend L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Tigger L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	4,000	2,500	4,000	2,500	4,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Twin Island L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Vera L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Visnaw L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	13,100	13,100	13,100	13,100	13,100
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	West Beaver L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	8,250	8,250	8,250	8,250	8,250
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	West Sunshine L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Wishbone L	Fingerling	2	3N	2g / 31 Jul	0	2,600	0	2,600	0
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Wolf L	Fingerling	3	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	X L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	6,000	0	6,000	0	6,000
II-19	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Y L	Fingerling	1	3N/2N	2g / 31 Jul	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total:								417,950	417,950	417,950	417,950	417,950
II-20	PWS	WJHSFH	Blueberry L	Catchable	5	3N	100g / 15 Jun	500	500	500	500	500
II-20	PWS	WJHSFH	Ruth L	Catchable	1	3N	100g / 15 Jun	750	750	500	500	500
II-20	PWS	WJHSFH	Ruth L	Catchable	1	3N	100g / 15 Jul	750	750	750	750	750

REGION II: RAINBOW TROUT

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

10-Jan-12

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

Fishery Plan	Area	(a) Hatchery	(a) Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Category	(b) Ploidy	Target Release Size/Date	2012 Projected	2013 Projected	2014 Projected	2015 Projected	2016 Projected
Total:								2,000	2,000	1,750	1,750	1,750
II-21	Res Bay	WJHSFH	First L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	100g / 16 May	500	500	500	500	500
II-21	Res Bay	WJHSFH	First L	Catchable	3	3N/2N	100g / 04 Jul	500	500	500	500	500
Total:								1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Rainbow Trout								866,400	866,900	866,650	867,650	866,650

Notes:

- (a) Some fingerling will be released from Fort Richardson Hatchery in 2012.
- (b) 3N/2N: Triploid fish are preferred, but uncertified triploid and diploid fish are acceptable.
 Weired category 3 lakes may receive diploid fish if triploid fish are not available.
 3N: Triploid fish only
- (c) Will stock if fish are available.
- (d) Stocking on hold due to northern pike introduction.
- (e) Stocking approval is pending. Stocking may occur at a reduced rate if approved.