

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish

Region II
Statewide Stocking Plan
for
Sport Fish
2026 - 2030

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II-1. Northern Cook Inlet Chinook Salmon Enhancement

The primary purpose of this program is to maintain or increase Chinook salmon sport fishing opportunities in the Mat-Su. In addition to opportunities, this fishery also reduces the fishing pressure on local wild stocks. 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 resulted in more restrictive regulations in several NCI fisheries and recently, complete closures. 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. Chinook salmon have had significantly poor marine survival, resulting in little to no harvest opportunities on wild stocks. This fishery plays an important role in allowing harvest for the duration of the Chinook salmon return. In 2024, Eklutna Tailrace generated 2,987 angler days.

Objectives

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.

Actions

1. Stock 424,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt in Eklutna Tailrace from 2026-2030.

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated through the Statewide Harvest Survey (SWHS) for Eklutna Tailrace.

II-2. Anchorage Urban Area Chinook Salmon Enhancement

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

The Northern Cook Inlet (NCI) urban area extends from Ingram Creek in Turnagain Arm north to the Eklutna River drainage. 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. By far the largest Chinook salmon fishery in the Anchorage Management Area is the enhanced Ship Creek fishery. Angling effort targeting all species in Ship Creek peaked at 62,101 angler-days in 2000. The 2024 Statewide Harvest Survey (SWHS) estimate of sport angler effort for Ship Creek totaled 7,321 angler-days, which is the lowest effort expended at Ship Creek in nearly 40 years and approximately half of the effort in 2023. This historically low effort is a result of sport fishing restrictions and eventual closures for both Chinook and coho salmon during the 2024 season due to poor returns; restrictive action for both species had previously never been taken in a single year.

From 2014 to 2023, the Ship Creek sport fishery produced an annual average catch and harvest of 1,438 and 1,044 Chinook salmon, respectively. During 2024, anglers fishing Ship Creek caught an estimated 190 Chinook salmon, of which, 84 fish were harvested, according to the SWHS.

Objectives

Ship Creek:

1. Produce a return of 2,500 to 5,000 adult hatchery-produced Chinook salmon to Ship Creek for harvest and ensure an adequate number of Chinook salmon are available for hatchery egg-take goals.
2. Generate at least 17,500 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked Chinook and coho salmon in Ship Creek.

Actions

1. Stock 630,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt annually into Ship Creek.

Evaluations

1. Total sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated through the SWHS.
2. Stream surveys of Chinook salmon returning to Ship Creek, between Elmendorf dam and the Chugach Power Plant dam, will be conducted weekly starting the second week of June, to ensure that broodstock goals are met.

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 lower Kasilof River, historically supported a wild return of early-run Chinook salmon that numbered several thousand fish. At this level of abundance, the return was incapable of supporting a significant sport fishery. Salmon species produced at Crooked Creek Hatchery (constructed in the mid-1970s) and utilized to increase sport fishing angler opportunity included the Crooked Creek strain of early-run Chinook salmon. These Chinook salmon smolt produced the first significant adult return in 1978. The Crooked Creek hatchery no longer functions as an incubating or rearing facility. To support this enhancement project, eggs are collected from naturally-produced Chinook salmon ocean-age-2 and older returning to the Crooked Creek Facility and transferred to William Jack Hernandez Sport Fish Hatchery where they are reared to the smolt stage. In early June, the smolt are transported to the Crooked Creek Facility where they are held in concrete raceways for approximately seven to ten days for imprinting before release into Crooked Creek. Gametes from a mix of naturally- and hatchery-produced Chinook salmon ocean-age-2 and older are collected and used for stocking terminal fisheries in southcentral.

Crooked Creek supports a viable and increasing sport fishery on the Kasilof River with harvest during the last 45 years of the program. The 2004-2010 estimated mean harvest from sport fish angler creel surveys on the Kasilof River was 1,517 hatchery-produced Chinook salmon (Cope 2011, Cope 2012)¹. This is a substantial increase over the 251 Chinook salmon harvested from the first return in 1978. The Statewide Harvest Survey (SWHS) estimates the mean annual harvest from 1996 to 2022 is 3,021 Chinook salmon (Source: Alaska Sport Fishing Survey database [Internet]. 1996–present. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (cited October 2023). Available from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/>).

Early-run Chinook salmon of Crooked Creek origin are known to have strayed into Slikok Creek, a minor tributary of the Kenai River (King and Breakfield 2002). This straying is not desirable and may negatively affect the genetic integrity of wild Slikok Creek Chinook salmon. Beginning in 2000, the number of smolt stocked into Crooked Creek was reduced from 210,000 smolt to 105,000 and all smolt released into Crooked Creek were marked with an adipose fin clip and a coded wire tag. Coded wire tags were discontinued from 2011 through 2014 and then reinstated from 2015 through 2017. Coded wire tags were again discontinued in 2018 and continue to be in 2024. Currently, all Chinook salmon stocked into Crooked Creek are marked with a 100% adipose fin clip and thermal otolith mark. Detection of straying Chinook salmon into the Kenai River occurs annually through various Chinook salmon assessment projects. Straying into Slikok Creek is assessed by periodic stream surveys and most recently a weir (2008-2012). Slikok Creek stream surveys and weir have indicated decreased levels of straying and have resulted in less concern. Since 2014, the annual goal is to stock 140,500 smolt from naturally-produced parents. In recent years, the sustainable escapement goal (700-1,400 naturally-produced Chinook salmon) has been difficult to achieve despite restrictions to the sport fishery. Subsequently, not enough broodstock have been collected to stock the full allocation resulting in fewer smolt for stocking the following year.

Primary Objectives

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.

Kasilof River:

1. Produce a return of approximately 3,000 hatchery-produced, early-run adult Chinook salmon, generating approximately 17,500 angler days of sport fishing opportunity annually.
2. Ensure a sustainable escapement goal of 700-1,400 naturally-produced adult Chinook salmon that continue to spawn upstream from the Crooked Creek Facility (McKinley et al. 2019).

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

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

Crooked Creek:

1. Census the escapement of ocean-age-2+ naturally- and hatchery-produced Chinook salmon in Crooked Creek that pass through the weir from late May to the middle of August.
2. Estimate the age composition, sex composition, and age-by-sex composition of ocean-age-2+ naturally- and hatchery-produced Chinook salmon in Crooked Creek, such that the estimated proportions are within 10 percentage points of the true value 90% of the time.

Secondary Objectives

1. Hold, imprint, and release approximately 140,500 Chinook salmon smolt at the Crooked Creek Facility in June 2026.
2. Collect, hold, and artificially spawn a minimum of 115 male and 115 female naturally- and hatchery-produced Chinook salmon adults returning to Crooked Creek during July 2025 to produce approximately 140,500 smolt to release into Crooked Creek and up to 315,000 smolt for other releases in 2026². Gametes are labeled as being collected from either naturally-produced or hatchery-produced broodstock 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. Monitor and minimize upstream migration of returning adult sockeye salmon during the Chinook salmon run from late May to mid-August.
4. Estimate the mean length-at-age of ocean-age-2+ naturally- and hatchery-produced Chinook salmon in Crooked Creek that pass through the weir from late May to the middle of August.
5. Minimize the number of hatchery-produced Chinook salmon in the spawning escapement.

² This number is provided from William Jack Hernandez Sport Fish Hatchery and may change in response to stocking demands and production at other broodstock collection sites. This number has been adjusted for a 15% potential cull rate for Bacterial Kidney Disease.

II-4. Kachemak Bay Area Chinook Salmon Enhancement

The primary purpose of the program is to provide additional Chinook salmon fishing opportunities in Kachemak Bay. This enhancement program provides an alternative to the boat-based troll fishery in Lower Cook Inlet. Chinook salmon returning to the terminal stocking locations provide shore-based fishing opportunities in late-May and June hatchery-reared early-run Chinook salmon were stocked in Halibut Cove Lagoon from 1974 through 2017, the Homer Spit since 1984, and Seldovia Bay since 1987. In most years, the Ninilchik River Chinook salmon broodstock was used for these stockings. However, when broodstock from the Ninilchik River is insufficient, Crooked Creek and Ship Creek broodstock have also been used to support the Kachemak Bay stocking program as consistent with Alaska Department of Fish and Game stocking policy.

From 1988 through 2017, the annual stocking objective for the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon on the Homer spit was 210,000 Chinook salmon. The stocking goal was increased to 315,000 starting in 2018. The harvest of Chinook salmon off the Homer Spit dropped from a historical (1987-2008) average of roughly 2,300 fish annually to an average of 492 Chinook salmon from 2008 through 2013. The most recent five-year (2020-2024) average harvest was 737.

The annual stocking objective for Seldovia Bay through 2006 was 105,000 smolt at each location. From 2007 through 2014, some stockings were below the goal due to shortages from broodstock collection. The estimated Chinook salmon harvest near Seldovia from 1988 through 2000 was 1,400 Chinook salmon annually. The harvest is no longer estimated in this location with the SWHS because the low number of respondents produced imprecise estimates.

Objectives

1. Produce a harvest of approximately 1,000 adult Chinook salmon for harvest by shore-based anglers at the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon.
2. Produce a harvest of approximately 300 adult Chinook salmon for harvest by shore-based anglers at the Seldovia Lagoon.
3. Generate 5,000 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked salmon (including coho salmon) between the Nick Dudiak Fishing and Seldovia Lagoon in Kachemak Bay.

Actions

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

Evaluations

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

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

The primary purpose of this program, which began in 2000, is to provide a return of Chinook salmon along the Kodiak Road System that will be available to anglers. In 1999, the Karluk River Chinook salmon run was identified as the wild broodstock source to initiate hatchery production for annual smolt releases at designated road system streams. From 2004-2016, returns of hatchery-reared Chinook salmon to Monashka Creek were used as broodstock for continuation of this enhancement program. From 2010-2023, broodstock were collected from the Olds, American and Salonic drainages and then solely from Salonic in 2024 and 2025. The annual production goal has been at least 200,000 15-gram smolt, which are released in the American and Olds rivers and Salonic and Monashka creeks. Returns to each of these drainages declined in the second and third generation of stocking and brood stock and stocking goals have not been met for a number of years. Wild Chinook runs on Kodiak have seen all time low returns in 2024 and 2025 and cannot support broodstock collection to support this project at this time. Ship Creek Chinook salmon, however, achieved broodstock goals in 2025; approximately 150,000 eggs were shipped to Pillar Creek Hatchery in 2025 to attempt restart Kodiak Chinook salmon enhancement and provide harvest opportunity in the freshwater for Chinook salmon on Kodiak Island once more. Ship Creek origin Chinook salmon smolt will be stocked into Salonic Creek for several years, beginning in 2027. Smolt will have clipped adipose fins and will be marked with an otolith mark for stock separation and identification. Any Chinook salmon continuing to return to Salonic Creek or other road system rivers that are unmarked and resulting from Salonic Creek broodstock will be separated from Ship Creek origin fish and stocked in Monashka Creek with the intention that returns at this location will be used solely for harvest and not broodstock collection. Stocking of Monashka Creek was discontinued for a period due to chronically low returns but was recently stocked again with Chinook. It will be periodically stocked due to the site being suitable for separation of fish that cannot be used for broodstock, such as Salonic Creek origin fish or those with potential disease. Returns of marked Chinook salmon to Salonic Creek will be used for future broodstock as well as periodic transfers of eggs from Ship Creek. Returning fish will be caught by anglers in the saltwater of Monashka and Womens bays, as well as the freshwaters of Salonic Creek.

Objectives

1. Produce a return of 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 40 Chinook salmon pairs for broodstock.
2. Annually incubate and rear the progeny from the egg take to smolt size at Pillar Creek Hatchery.
3. Annually stock Chinook smolt in Salonic Creek and/or Monashka Creek.

Evaluations

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

II-6. Niniichik River Chinook Salmon Enhancement

The primary purpose of this program is to provide sustainable Chinook salmon fishing opportunities on the Niniichik River by supplementing the stream's wild run with hatchery-reared fish, without negatively impacting the wild run.

Chinook salmon smolt originating from egg takes conducted on the Niniichik River and reared in department hatcheries have been stocked in Niniichik River since 1988. The initial stocking level was 200,000 smolt, of which only 20% were adipose fin-clipped and tagged with coded wire tags (CWT). In 1995, due to wild stock concerns, the stocking level was reduced to 50,000 smolt of which 100% were clipped and tagged. This reduction in enhancement level was thought to provide additional protection to wild stocks. The 100% marking provided for more accurate assessment of hatchery-reared versus wild-stock production and reduced genetic concerns by allowing the use of only wild fish for broodstock. Additionally, 100% marking provided a means of increasing exploitation of hatchery-reared fish while protecting wild stocks. The stocking level increased to 150,000 smolt annually beginning in 2015. Smolt stocked in the Niniichik River have not had CWTs since 2017 but do possess thermal marks on their otoliths identifying them as fish stocked in the Niniichik River. The continued use of the adipose fin clip allows hatchery-reared Chinook salmon to be identified in the Niniichik River for both sport fishing opportunities and management purposes.

A weir has been used at the Brody Road bridge since 1989 to collect broodstock and monitor escapement. Since 2019, an instream video weir has been used just above the Garrison Ridge Road bridge, to fully enumerate the Chinook salmon escapement in the Niniichik River. Historically, based on aerial surveys, it was assumed that 35% of the Chinook salmon escapement spawned below the Brody weir. Based on the weir counts from both Garrison and Brody weirs in 2019 through 2023, a range of 3% to 34% of the Chinook salmon spawned below Brody.

The Niniichik River Chinook salmon wild stock is managed to ensure the wild Chinook salmon escapement meets the Sustainable Escapement Goal (SEG). The Niniichik River Chinook salmon SEG has been modified over the years. The current SEG range of 900-1,600 wild Chinook salmon was established in 2023 and is based on the escapement of wild fish at the Garrison weir site throughout the entire run. This stock has met its SEG in most years, with the exception of 2007, 2009, and 2022 through 2024. In 2010, no eggs were needed for stocking because fish production at the WJHSFH was sufficient. There were sufficient numbers of wild Chinook salmon to meet the egg take goal in 2011, 2014-2016 and 2018-2020, but not in 2012, 2013, 2017, or 2021-2024. Enough wild broodstock was collected in 2022 through 2024 to stock the Niniichik River at a reduced stocking level. In 2025, the Niniichik River Chinook salmon SEG was achieved and enough broodstock was collected to stock the Niniichik River at the 150,000 smolt level in 2026.

The Niniichik River Chinook salmon fishery is structured in regulation to occur Saturday through Monday during three consecutive three-day "weekends" in late May to early June and continuously for hatchery fish starting June 16. There is also a youth only fishery on the second Wednesday in June. The sport fishery has been modified over time through emergency order (EO) and the BOF process to liberalize sport fishing opportunities while ensuring the wild component achieves the SEG. In 2023, the BOF closed the Niniichik River to the harvest of wild fish and modified the gear to single hook but with the use of bait and increased the hatchery bag limit to 2 fish. This essentially created a mark-select fishery for Chinook salmon.

Since 2009, Chinook salmon harvest and sport fishing effort in the Niniichik River have been well-below historical averages. From 2009 through 2024, the Niniichik River king salmon sport harvest averaged less than 300 fish annually, which was roughly a 75% reduction from the pre-stocking years (1977-1990) and low stocking years (1999-2008). Sport fishing effort in the Niniichik River declined by over 70% compared to the same historical periods. These declines are likely associated with below average Chinook salmon runs, EO restrictions on the sport fishery and shifts in effort towards other fisheries.

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

Objectives

1. Produce a hatchery Chinook salmon return that consistently maintains the three 3-day weekend fisheries, youth only fishery, and continuous fishery in the Ninilchik River without impeding component from achieving the SEG of 900-1,600 fish.

Actions

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

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated by the SWHS.
2. The weir at Garrison Ridge Road Bridge on the Ninilchik River will be used to census wild and hatchery-reared fish to evaluate the run. The Brody weir will be used to take eggs for future smolt releases.

II-7. Prince William Sound Chinook Salmon Enhancement

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

The Department of Fish and Game initiated Chinook and coho salmon stocking programs in PWS during the 1970s. For a variety of reasons, state involvement in these stocking activities was eliminated. Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC) began Chinook salmon stocking projects at Whittier and Cordova in the late 1980s. Due to production problems and cost considerations, PWSAC eliminated these stocking projects. The current stocking projects have replaced the PWSAC Chinook salmon stocking project in Cordova. The Chenega stocking project is a cooperative project between the Village of Chenega, ADF&G, and PWSAC. ADF&G supplies PWSAC with 50,000 eyed Chinook salmon eggs, and PWSAC completes incubation and rears the fish until they are released as smolt.

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

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

The Fleming Spit site at Cordova is a brackish water lagoon that has supported a release since the 1980s. However, the success of this release, relative to the number of angler days supported and the number of returning adults diminished substantially with the loss of hot water at the old hatchery. Chinook salmon smolt from the new hatchery were first stocked here in the spring of 2012 and Chinook salmon returns to this location have since improved and have been consistent. Angler effort (based on observations) has increased due to the consistent returns and the access improvements by the Copper River Watershed Project and partners, including ADF&G, in 2021.

The William Jack Hernandez Sport Fish Hatchery has been fully operational since 2012. 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 Chinook salmon to the Cordova area for harvest by boat and shore-based anglers in Orca Inlet.
2. Produce a return of Chinook salmon to the Whittier area for harvest by boat and shore-based anglers in Passage Canal.
3. Produce a return of Chinook salmon to the Chenega area for harvest by boat and shore-based anglers.

II-7 Prince William Sound Chinook Salmon Enhancement (continued)

Actions

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

Evaluations

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

II-8. Resurrection Bay Area Chinook Salmon Enhancement

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

Resurrection Bay drainages do not support wild Chinook salmon runs. Historically, there were two distinctive Chinook salmon runs developed in Resurrection Bay through hatchery enhancement. The late-run Chinook salmon program was canceled due to a lack of available broodstock in 1998. Sport fisheries typically occur in late-May through early July for these early-run Chinook salmon primarily in saltwater; however, in 2007, an annual youth-only Chinook salmon sport fishery was approved by the Board of Fisheries and since 2019, it occurs in the Seward Lagoon and outflow stream during the last two weeks of June.

Objectives

1. Produce a return of 3,000 to 6,000 adult hatchery-produced Chinook salmon to Resurrection Bay for harvest by boat and shore-based anglers.

Actions

1. Stock 315,000 thermally marked Chinook salmon smolt annually into Resurrection Bay. All smolt will be released at the Seward Lagoon. The primary brood source is Crooked Creek, and the secondary brood source is Ship Creek, if the number of spawning pairs of the primary brood source is inadequate.

Evaluations

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

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

The primary purpose of this program is to maintain or increase coho salmon sport fishing opportunities in NCI. Approximately half of the state's population resides in NCI. The NCI urban area extends from Ingram Creek in Turnagain Arm north to the Little Susitna River drainage. The 2024 SWHS estimates of sport angler effort in the Anchorage (37,188) and Knik Arm drainage (54,961) areas totaled 92,149 angler-days. Although anglers have the opportunity to participate in salmon, trout, grayling, and char fisheries in this mixed area of urban and rural settings, salmon sport fishing opportunities are limited to a few streams and rivers.

To provide increased recreational salmon fishing opportunity, several selected Knik and Turnagain Arm streams have been stocked with hatchery coho salmon: Ship, Bird, and Campbell Creeks and the Eklutna Tailrace (Knik River drainage). Little Susitna River is the original donor stock for these coho salmon; however, the brood source for these releases is now coho salmon returning to Ship Creek. According to the SWHS, total effort (all species) of nearly 15,401 angler-days was expended in these three Anchorage creeks and the Eklutna Tailrace (combined) in 2024. The 2024 effort was less than half of the average effort over the previous 10-year period (2014-2023) of 35,934 angler-days. In 2024, the combined sport-angler harvest from these enhanced NCI locations was 641 coho salmon, which is only 7% of the recent 10-year average of 8,747 fish.

Objectives

Bird Creek

1. Produce a return of 2,500 to 4,000 adult hatchery-produced coho salmon to Bird Creek for harvest by anglers.
2. Generate at least 6,500 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked coho salmon in Bird Creek.

Campbell Creek:

1. Produce a return of 1,000 to 2,000 adult hatchery-produced coho salmon to Campbell Creek for harvest, while maintaining historic levels of natural coho salmon spawning.
2. Generate at least 3,250 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked coho salmon in Campbell Creek.

Ship Creek:

1. Produce a return of 5,000 to 7,000 adult hatchery-produced coho salmon to Ship Creek for harvest and ensure an adequate number of coho salmon are available for egg-take goals.
2. Generate at least 17,500 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked Chinook and coho salmon in Ship Creek.

Eklutna Tailrace:

1. Produce a return of 3,000 to 4,500 adult hatchery-produced coho salmon to Eklutna Tailrace for harvest by anglers.
2. Generate at 6,000 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked coho salmon in Eklutna Tailrace.

Actions

1. Stock 125,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt annually in Bird Creek.
2. Stock 50,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt annually in Campbell Creek.
3. Stock 240,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt annually in Ship Creek.
4. Stock 120,000 thermally marked coho salmon smolt annually in Eklutna Tailrace.

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

Evaluations

Bird, Campbell, and Ship creeks:

1. Total sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated through the SWHS.
2. Stream surveys will provide an index of natural spawning abundance during peak spawning (September 15- October 15).
3. Stream surveys of coho salmon returning to Ship Creek, between Elmendorf dam and the Chugach Power Plant dam, will be conducted weekly, starting the second week of August, to ensure that broodstock goals are met.

Eklutna Tailrace:

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

II-10. Kachemak Bay Area Coho Salmon Enhancement

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

The annual objective of coho salmon smolt produced from ADG&G hatcheries for NDFL stockings has historically been 120,000. From 1988 to 2000 an average of 129,410 late-run coho salmon were stocked. From 2001 to 2013 on average, 104,798 early-run and 85,941 late-run coho salmon were stocked. In 2014, stocking of late-run coho salmon was discontinued because ADF&G's genetic guidelines no longer approved stocking of fish originating from outside Cook Inlet. Since there is currently no replacement late-run brood source, only early-run coho salmon have been stocked. In 2014, the stocking goal was not achieved but has been achieved since 2015 with early-run coho salmon. Additional rearing space became available in the WJHSFH in 2017, as a result of a broodstock shortfall of Bear Lake brood. This allowed for additional production of early-run coho salmon and as a result, the stocking level was increased to 236,604 early-run coho salmon in 2018.

The annual shore-based harvest resulting from early- and late-run stockings averaged 6,996 from 2002 to 2013, which ranged from the 2004 peak harvest of 21,009 coho salmon to a series of years from 2011-2013 with the lowest harvest (192, 58, and 233 coho salmon respectively). The low harvest was attributed to poor survival of stocked fish attributed to multiple factors: 1) below average size of stocked smolt that resulted from loss of heated water at the state hatchery, 2) mortality during saltwater net pen rearing during *Chaetoceros* spp., blooms (a diatom that possesses long sharp spines that can lacerate the gill filaments of fish), 3) poor rearing habitat within the NDFL, and 4) the overall downward trend in marine survival of wild and hatchery-reared Cook Inlet coho salmon stocks. In recent years (2020-2024) coho salmon harvest on the Homer Spit has averaged roughly 1,500 fish and ranged from 670 in 2024 to 3,200 in 2022.

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

Objectives

1. Produce a sport harvest of 2,000 adult coho salmon to the NDFL.
2. Generate 5,000 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked salmon (including Chinook salmon) at the NDFL.

Actions

1. Annually stock 120,000 thermally marked early-run coho salmon smolt at the Nick Dudiak Fishing Lagoon on the Homer Spit.

Evaluations

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

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

The primary purpose of this program is to improve coho salmon sport fishing opportunities along the Kodiak road system. Drainages along the Kodiak road system produce wild coho, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon, Dolly Varden, char, and rainbow and steelhead trout. Natural coho salmon production largely comes from five drainages and is inconsistent due to stream flooding and variable survival rates during freshwater and ocean rearing. To support increasing angler participation and sustain coho salmon harvests, hatchery-produced anadromous coho salmon have been periodically stocked in several Kodiak Island locations as needed to offset shortfalls in hatchery Chinook salmon production. The brood source for this enhancement project has historically come from the Buskin River drainage, but coho are now primarily taken for broodstock from enhanced returns to Pillar Creek. Coho salmon have become the primary production for Kodiak Island sport fish enhancement projects and are now the primary species outlined under the cooperative agreement between ADF&G and Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association (KRAA). In 2004, Sport Fish Division (SFD) entered a cooperative agreement with KRAA to provide Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and rainbow trout aquaculture services. Under the current agreement, renewed in 2024, SFD compensates KRAA to spawn and rear coho smolt to maintain consistent coho salmon returns to the Kodiak Road System.

Objectives

1. Produce a return of up to 5,000 adult coho salmon to Kodiak road system streams.
2. Generate 1,500 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity directed at stocked coho salmon along the Kodiak road system.

Actions

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

Evaluations

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

II-12. Resurrection Bay Coho Salmon Enhancement

The purpose of this program is to 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 (CIAA) releases coho salmon 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 and do not account for private nonprofit hatchery stocking contributions. Several recent 100-year flood events have transformed the Lowell Creek stocking area into an unusable imprinting location. All smolt are currently stocked into the Seward Lagoon. Sport fisheries for coho salmon typically occur between June and September with boat- and shore-based anglers fishing primarily in saltwater; however, in 2007, an annual youth-only coho salmon sport fishery was approved by the Board of Fisheries and occurs in the Seward Lagoon and outflow stream during the last week of August and first week of September.

Objectives

1. Produce a return of 5,000 to 7,000 adult hatchery-produced coho salmon to Resurrection Bay for additional harvest opportunities for boat and shore-based anglers.

Actions

1. No stockings of thermally marked coho salmon into the Seward Lagoon in Resurrection Bay will occur in 2026 due to a lack of broodstock from Bear Creek or Seward Lagoon.

Evaluations

1. Total sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated through the SWHS.
2. The weir on Bear Creek will be used to enumerate adult coho salmon escapement and to collect eggs for future fry and smolt releases.

II-13. Anchorage Area Non-Anadromous Stocking Program

The Anchorage area non-anadromous stocking program has increased sport fishing opportunities for the general public. This increase in opportunity led to the development of educational fishing classes and annual ice-fishing events. The 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 Base 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 three-spine 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 most popular lakes are Jewel, Cheney, and Little Campbell lakes in Anchorage; Mirror and Beach lakes in Chugiak/Eagle River; and Hillberg, Green, Clunie, and Waldon lakes on JBER. In the Anchorage Management Area (AMA) lakes, rainbow trout are typically the most frequently caught species followed by landlocked salmon, Dolly Varden/Arctic char, and Arctic Grayling.

A public handout describing Anchorage area sport fishing opportunities is updated annually. It provides basic information on the waters and species stocked and a general location description of area lakes. An Anchorage Area Stocked pamphlet called “Fishing in the Anchorage Bowl” has recently been updated (2023) and contains the specific location of each area lake, access site(s), available facilities and species, and bathymetric maps for most area lakes. Access to a new database containing stocked lake information (lake photos, sampling history, stocking history and fishing history) is available to the public from ADF&G’s website.

Invasive Fish

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

Stocking strategies are dependent on the availability of pike spawning habitat in a lake and other lake characteristics. Where there is no pike spawning habitat available, the impact to stocked fish will be minimal, and stocking can continue at current levels. As the pike spawning areas increase and the level of impact on stocked fish increases, stocking should decrease or cease. Larger lakes can provide more cover for stocked fish, and selective stocking may still occur.

Northern pike were found in the Anchorage area lakes in the early 1990’s. To date, six lakes in the Anchorage area have (or had) confirmed northern pike populations (Sand, Lower Fire, Cheney, Taku, Gwen, and Otter lakes), and two lakes historically had “reported” pike populations that have never been confirmed (Mirror and Delong lakes). In recent years, northern pike have also been confirmed in Campbell Lake, as well as Chester Lagoons, which are open systems. Netting on the Chester Lagoons occurred in 2022 and 2025 with the removal of several northern pikes in both years. Through netting effort and rotenone eradication projects, northern pike have been mostly removed from Anchorage area lakes with the exception of these two drainages. Lower Fire Lake was the lake most recently treated with rotenone, in October 2022. Lower Fire Lake is a shallow lake with very good natural pike habitat and a deep-water refuge for rainbow trout. Stocking was discontinued in 2015 but resumed in the spring of 2023 following a rotenone treatment. In 2009 Sand Lake was treated with rotenone and pike were successfully eradicated. At the conclusion of this treatment, test nets were deployed and no northern pike were found. In 2010, stocking resumed in Sand Lake and continues to date. In 2020, a northern pike was reported as present in Sand Lake. Gill netting under the ice resulted in catching a single northern pike, and the spot patterning of the northern pike captured matched the images of the pike from the initial report. Since then, there have been no reports and no further action taken.

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

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

Northern pike became established in Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) at Otter Lake. Intensive netting, liberalized bag limits, and reduced stocking of hatchery fish assisted in the reduction of pike in the system. In 2015, ADG&G and JBER staff conducted a rotenone eradication project on Otter Lake for northern pike. After intense winter netting, it was determined that the system was free of northern pike. In 2016, stocking continued. Stocking levels in all other lakes with confirmed pike presence will be reduced until the pike populations are eradicated or under control. Northern pike were also captured in the Sixmile drainage and netting to catch remaining pike continued through 2022. Stocking in Upper Sixmile Lake was reduced while netting efforts were occurring.

Rainbow Trout

Rainbow trout have been stocked in 35 AMA lakes and two creek systems since stocking began in the 1960s (ADF&G hatchery records). In 1966, six AMA lakes were stocked for the first time with rainbow trout. From 2015 to 2024, 28 lakes were stocked on an annual or biennial basis. Due to the “put-and-take” nature of sport fishing of AMA lakes, catchable-sized rainbow trout are primarily stocked. On average in the last 10-years (2015-2024), AMA lakes and creeks have been stocked with 106,674 catchable rainbow trout annually. Large broodstock rainbow trout (>16 inches) have been stocked in six select lakes within the AMA over that time frame; in total, the AMA receives, on average, just under 1,000 of these fish annually. Symphony Lake is the only lake in the AMA that is currently stocked with fingerling rainbow trout, and it receives approximately 500 fish every even-numbered year since 2020.

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 catchable rainbow trout catch rates remained high for 2 to 6 weeks after stocking then dropped to below one fish per angler-hour. Initial rainbow trout releases occur after ice-out and are repeated in 2 to 6 weeks for high-use lakes. Low-use lakes typically receive just an initial spring stocking, while moderate-use lakes will receive a spring and a fall stocking. Multiple stockings at high-use lakes increases fishing success throughout the open water season.

Arctic Char

Local Anchorage lakes are typically shallow and become too warm to keep this cold-water fish active all year. A 2003 study of local lakes revealed lake summer water temperatures that ranged from 17°C to 22°C. Arctic char become inactive at water temperatures greater than 10°C. In most years since 2016, only 6 Anchorage area lakes have been stocked with Arctic char: Little Campbell, Clunie, Fish, Green, Sand, and Thompson lakes from 2016 to 2023. Exceptions include a stocking of Cheney Lake with 80 Arctic char in 2017 and stockings in Fish Lake were temporarily suspended from 2023 through 2025. On average in the last 10-years (2015-2024), AMA lakes were annually stocked with 5,314 Arctic char.

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

Landlocked Salmon

Early records indicate that the first experimental stockings of landlocked salmon in AMA lakes were executed in 1979. These initial stockings were fingerling coho salmon in three lakes: Cheney, Taku, and Sixmile Lakes. Although Sixmile Lake is an open system, the original intent was to establish resident populations of landlocked salmon. The purpose of these original and continued landlocked salmon stockings are to provide for more diverse sport fishing opportunities in the AMA, particularly during winter months when other species such as rainbow trout may be less active. Over time, the species used for landlocked stockings in the AMA has alternated primarily between Chinook and coho salmon, except that the use of salmon-hybrids were explored in 2000.

Currently, there are nine lakes stocked with landlocked salmon across the AMA. Anadromous Chinook salmon returns to Ship Creek and the ability to collect broodstock determines the species used for the lake stocking program. In years of poor Chinook salmon returns, Ship Creek broodstock replacement and terminal fisheries are prioritized, and in this case, coho salmon are used for lake stockings. On years when an adequate number of Chinook salmon return, Chinook salmon are used as landlocked salmon for lakes. From 2015 to 2024, Chinook salmon were used for the lake stocking program each year except for in 2019 when coho salmon were used due to a poor Chinook salmon return in 2018. During this 10-year period, 50,491 landlocked salmon were stocked across the AMA on average each year. Owing to a long-term period of low productivity for Chinook salmon and an increasing demand on Ship Creek Chinook salmon brood, coho salmon will be used as landlocked salmon for the lake stocking program in 2026 and for the foreseeable future.

Arctic Grayling

Arctic grayling were stocked in the Anchorage Area until discontinuation in 2015. From 2016 to 2018 no stocking of Arctic grayling occurred in the Anchorage area. Stocking of Arctic grayling resumed in the Anchorage Management Area starting in 2019; however, the program is now once again discontinued. Arctic grayling are native to parts of Alaska although there are currently no close options for Anchorage residents to fish for Arctic grayling with the exception of Symphony Lake.

II-13.1. Anchorage Bowl Sub-District

The Anchorage Bowl consists of seven lakes and two streams that are stocked annually. Six of seven Anchorage lakes (Little Campbell, Cheney, DeLong, Jewel, Sand, and Taku lakes) regularly appear in the SWHS results. In 2024, these lakes provided 10,037 angler-days of effort (SWHS data), whereas, from 2014-2023, these lakes provided 12,7479 angler-days of effort on average. In 2015, 15,296 angler-days of effort were observed, and it was the last year that the objective was met/exceeded. Anchorage Bowl lakes are popular among locals and are visited frequently; the effort is reflected well in the SWHS possibly due to the nearly year-round opportunity and ability to fish these lakes frequently. Two streams, Campbell and Chester creeks, are also stocked with rainbow trout. Arctic char have been stocked in Little Campbell and Sand lakes to provide fishing diversity in the Anchorage Bowl. Lake Trout are stocked in Sand Lake every other year.

Objectives

1. Generate at least 15,000 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity.
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 (see Tables II-13.1a and II-13.1b)

1. Stock an average of 69,750 catchable rainbow trout in seven lakes and two creeks.
2. Stock an average of 35,000 catchable landlocked salmon annually in five lakes.
3. Stock an average of 2,600 catchable Arctic char annually in two lakes.
4. Stock an average of 950 sub-catchable lake trout in Sand Lake every even year.
5. Investigate feasibility of stocking new lakes.
6. Publicize stocked lakes that do not generate SWHS estimates.
7. Maintain directional signage to lake access points.
8. Examine lakes for presence of northern pike.

Evaluations

1. Total sport fishing effort 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
Little Campbell	9	1	Rainbow, Coho, Char	Annual, Annual, Annual
Cheney	26	3	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
DeLong	20	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Jewel	26	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Lake Otis	8	1	Rainbow	Annual
Sand	67	3	Rainbow, Char, Lake Trout	Annual, Annual, Even Years
Taku Campbell	16	2	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual

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

Stream	Species	Stocking Schedule
Campbell Creek	Rainbow	Annual
Chester Creek	Rainbow	Annual

II-13.2. Chugiak/Eagle River Sub-District

The Chugiak/Eagle River management area consists of five stocked (Beach, Lower Fire, Mirror, and Symphony Lakes) lakes. Only Beach and Mirror lakes have regularly appeared in the SWHS since 2012. In 2024, these lakes provided 2,346 angler-days of effort, which is lowest since 2012 (1,727 angler-days), around the time ADF&G Sport Fish Division was transitioning to the WJHSFH. The 2024 effort on these lakes was well-below the 10-year (2014-2023) average of 4,512 angler-days. The last year the objective was achieved was in 2006 when there were an estimated 8,849 angler days of effort in these lakes. These are popular among locals and visited frequently but the effort is not reflected very well in the SWHS due to the nature of the SWHS. Edmonds Lake rarely appears in the SWHS, although it provides fishing opportunities for the community of Peters Creek and to the Youth Camp located on its shores. Symphony Lake has a self-sustaining population of Arctic grayling, so stocking that remote lake with Arctic grayling was suspended after 2003. In 2020, 2022, and 2024, rainbow trout fingerlings were stocked in Symphony Lake. Stocking was discontinued at Lower Fire Lake because of the presence of northern pike but was resumed in the spring of 2023.

Objectives

1. Generate at least 6,000 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity.
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 (see Table II-13.2a)

1. Stock an average of 12,700 catchable rainbow trout in four lakes.
2. Stock an average of 10,000 catchable landlocked salmon annually in two lakes.
3. Stock an average of 500 fingerling rainbow trout in Symphony Lake every even year.
4. Investigate feasibility of stocking new lakes.
5. Publicize stocked lakes that do not generate SWHS estimates.
6. Maintain directional signage to lake access points.
7. 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, Coho	Annual, Annual
Edmonds	51	3	Rainbow	Annual
Lower Fire	57	3	Rainbow	Annual
Mirror	62	3	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Symphony	36	1	Rainbow	Even years

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

From 2016 to 2024, ten lakes on Joint Bases Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) have been stocked with rainbow trout; three of these lakes are also stocked with landlocked salmon, three with Arctic char, and one with lake trout on even years. After September 2001, access to JBER lands and lakes was occasionally restricted to only active duty, retired military, reserves, their dependents, and Department of Defense civilian employees. Anglers from the general public may fish only if sponsored and accompanied by an authorized individual when restricted, or by obtaining a base fishing pass, and using the U.S. Army Recreational Tracking System (USARTRAK) when not restricted. Beginning in December 2023, individuals who do not possess a Department of Defense (DoD) identification card may no longer recreate in Training Areas north of the Glenn Highway unless escorted by an individual with a DoD identification card or sponsored by a DoD agency. Currently, anglers must obtain a recreational pass through JBER Recreation and Conservation Program (RecAccess). Prior to the access restrictions, these lakes were some of the most intensively fished in the Anchorage area. Historically, each stocked fish was caught more than twice when lake access was available to the general public.

Six lakes appear regularly in the SWHS: Clunie, Green, Gwen, Hillberg, Otter, and Sixmile lakes. Angling effort at JBER lakes peaked in 2000 with 26,505 angler-days expended. In 2024, angling effort increased to 4,555 angler-days, which is up from a recent low of 2,232 angler-days in 2023. Even though the general public now faces access restrictions, ADF&G will continue to stock JBER lakes because the hatchery is located on military property. Due to the low response rate on the SWHS, the objectives below are strived for or anticipated if enough responses on the SWHS were available. ADF&G is working with JBER staff to determine if iSportsman and RecAccess information collected from anglers can be used to help develop JBER-specific goals.

From 2023 through 2025, stockings were put on hold in Fish and Triangle lakes due to restricted access during a runway extension project. Low salmon returns also lead to suspending landlocked salmon stockings in 2025.

Objectives

1. Generate at least 4,000 angler-days of annual sport fishing opportunity.
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 (see Table II-13.3a)

1. Stock an average of 14,000 catchable rainbow trout in nine lakes.
2. Stock an average of 1,900 catchable Arctic char into three lakes.
3. Stock an average of 950 sub-catchable lake trout in Clunie Lake every even year.
4. Publicize stocked lakes that do not generate SWHS estimates.
5. Maintain directional signage to lake access points.
6. Examine lakes for presence of northern pike.

Evaluations

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

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

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

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

II-13.4. Turnagain Arm Sub-District

Turnagain Arm has four small lakes that are not consistently reported in the SWHS but provide additional fishing opportunity. Three lakes are in the Portage area and provide campers and tourists in the Portage Valley with easy access to fishing. Alder Pond provides access for disabled anglers. Many Portage Valley streams are either closed to fishing or are glacial and turbid. These stocked lakes provide angling opportunities otherwise lacking for tourists in U.S. Forest Service campgrounds, or for anglers seeking diversity in fishing locations. Airstrip/Willow Pond is also the site of an annual U.S. 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. A lake known as Freestone Pond in Portage Valley was bathymetrically mapped during the summer of 2023 to be evaluated for potential fish stocking in the future. This lake was recently vacated by a gravel harvesting company and is already utilized as a popular camping area near Portage Lake. The initiation of stocking development at Freestone Pond has been put on hold until further evaluation and remediation efforts are completed.

Objectives

1. Provide sport fishing diversity through annual or alternate year stocking of catchable-sized fish of various species.
2. Provide year-round sport fishing opportunities.
3. Publicize available fishing opportunities.

Actions (see Table II-13.4a)

1. Stock an average of 6,750 catchable rainbow trout annually in three Turnagain Arm lakes.
2. Stock an average of 850 catchable rainbow trout in Rabbit Lake every odd year.
3. Investigate feasibility of stocking new lakes.
4. Publicize stocked lakes that do not generate SWHS estimates.
5. Maintain directional signage to lake access points.
6. Examine lakes for presence of northern pike.

Evaluations

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

Table II-13.4a. 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	Odd years
Tangle Pond	8	2	Rainbow	Annual

II-14. Kenai Peninsula Stocked Lakes Management Plan

Season and bag limits for resident native species on the Kenai Peninsula have become increasingly conservative over several decades due to high fishing pressure directed at various native stocks. The lake-stocking program for the Northern Kenai Peninsula Management Area (NKPMA) is designed to provide additional public sport fishing and harvest opportunities that cannot be supported by native stocks of fish. Lakes selected for stocking are 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 opportunities for both open water and winter ice fishing.

A total of 28 lakes were stocked through 2012. From 2013 to 2017, 24 lakes were stocked. Jerome Lake stocking was discontinued in 2012 due to an ailing gabion barrier. This gabion barrier was removed in 2015 to increase habitat for anadromous and resident species. In 2013, stocking was discontinued in Aurora, Cecille, and Quintin lakes due to low or non-existent levels of angler participation reported by the Statewide Harvest Survey (SWHS). Beginning in 2018, stocking was reinstated for Aurora Lake bringing the area total to 25 stocked lakes.

John Hedberg Lake was added to the Kenai Peninsula Lake stocking program in the fall of 2021. John Hedberg Lake is stocked annually with 2,000 rainbow trout fingerling. Troop Lake was moved to the Resurrection Bay Area stocking program in 2022, resulting in 25 lakes on the Kenai Peninsula being stocked. For details regarding Troop Lake stocking, see page II-40.

Rainbow trout, the most popular species, are currently stocked in 24 lakes in the NKPMA. Three of these lakes are stocked on alternating years and the rest are stocked annually. Johnson Lake, located adjacent to a popular state park, has failed to overwinter stocked fish during extremely cold winters, subsequently it is stocked annually with catchable rainbow trout³. Sport Lake is also stocked with additional rainbow trout catchables beginning in 2019⁴. If additional rainbow trout fingerling become available for the NKPMA, these fish will be stocked into Island, Longmere, Scout, and Sport lakes.

Coho salmon fingerling are stocked in Arc, Elephant (Spirit), Longmere, and Centennial Lakes⁵. Arctic char failed to survive warm water temperatures at Island Lake one out of seventeen summers. If summer kill is reported and verified for a second time, efforts will be made to relocate those fish to Wik Lake. In 2016, Arctic char catchables were stocked into Elephant (Spirit) Lake to diversify fishing opportunities in the Soldotna area and will continue to be stocked in 2026 and beyond. Beginning in 2020, Arctic char fingerling were available for stocking into Carter, Vagt, Troop and Upper Summit lakes. These lakes will continue to be stocked if fish are available in 2026 and beyond. Chinook salmon catchables are stocked annually in Sport Lake⁴ to diversify and increase catch rates for the annual ADF&G “Salmon in the Classroom” ice fishing events for Kenai Peninsula Borough School District (KPBSD) elementary school students⁵.

³ Surplus rainbow trout broodstock from WJHSFH will be stocked if available. Johnson Lake was previously stocked with 10,500 (prior to 2016) rainbow trout catchable sized fish. Since then, Johnson Lake has been stocked with 8,260 rainbow trout catchable sized fish and beginning in 2019, will be stocked with 9,760 rainbow trout catchable sized fish.

⁴ Sport Lake is stocked with surplus rainbow trout catchable sized fish from the Kenai Peninsula Sport, Rec and Trade Show youth fishing activity and beginning in 2019 will be stocked with an additional 2,000 rainbow trout catchable sized fish for the “Salmon in the Classroom” ice fishing events. Surplus rainbow trout broodstock from WJHSFH will be stocked if available. Additionally, Sport Lake was stocked with coho salmon in 2010, 2011 and 2019 because Chinook salmon catchable sized fish were not available for stocking.

⁵ Arc, Centennial, Chugach Estates and Longmere lakes are also stocked with a small number of coho salmon fry from Kenai Peninsula Borough School District elementary schools participating in the “Salmon in the Classroom” program.

⁶ If available, rainbow trout broodstock will be stocked into Johnson and Sport lakes and additional fingerling will be stocked into Longmere, Scout, Sport, and Island lakes.

⁷ If available, Arctic char broodstock will be stocked into Island Lake and fingerling will be stocked into Carter, Vagt, Troop and Upper Summit lakes.

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

Stocking was discontinued in Arc and Scout Lakes due to the illegal introduction of Northern pike. Arc Lake was successfully treated with rotenone in 2008 and restocked with coho salmon fingerling starting in 2009 and Arctic grayling fingerling in 2010. Arctic grayling catchables were available in 2013; subsequently catchables were substituted for fingerling at Arc Lake until 2015. Arctic grayling production ceased after the 2015 stocking due to budgetary restrictions.

Scout Lake was treated with rotenone in 2009 and restocked with rainbow trout and Arctic grayling fingerling beginning in 2010. Arctic grayling were stocked from 2010 until 2014 and again from 2018 to 2019. Tirmore Lake was stocked with Arctic grayling catchable sized fish in 2013, 2014, 2019 and 2020. Invasive northern pike were also found in Loon Lake the summer of 2017. Loon Lake was successfully treated with rotenone in the fall of 2017 and was restocked in 2018 with rainbow trout fingerling and catchable sized fish and has continued to be stocked with rainbow trout fingerling since.

Combined effort for all species ranged from 5,989 in 2021 to 12,548 days in 2017. Harvest and effort were estimated by the SWHS during this period. Source: Alaska Sport Fishing Survey database [Internet]. 1996–present. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish (cited October 2023). Available from: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/sportfishingsurvey/>.

The community of Soldotna hosts the annual Kenai Peninsula Sport, Recreation & Trade Show in the spring. The Show attracts participants interested in sport fishing, hunting and other outdoor pursuits. In cooperation with the Division of Sport Fish, the Show's promoters provide a youth fishing pond. There is no charge for youth to participate. The fishing pond has been well received, and the Department provides fisheries educational material to participants, in addition to the opportunity for youth to catch and harvest fish. The Division of Sport Fish provides 700 rainbow trout of catchable size for this activity. Those fish not harvested at the Kenai Peninsula Sport Recreation & Trade Show are stocked in Sport Lake.

Beginning in 2020, Upper Summit Lake was stocked with 3,800 subcatchable sized fish lake trout and will be stocked every other year.

Objectives

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

Actions (See Table II-14a)

1. Stock approximately 57,220 coho salmon fingerling in four lakes annually.
2. Stock approximately 182,980 rainbow trout fingerling on even years and 180,955 fingerling on odd years; 10,591 catchable rainbow trout annually; and 150 rainbow trout surplus broodstock (if available) annually in 24 lakes.⁶
3. Stock approximately 10,000 Arctic char catchable sized fish annually, 10,000 fingerling on even years and 8,000 fingerling on odds year (if available) and 50 surplus broodstock annually (if available) in five lakes.⁷
4. Stock approximately 4,000 coho salmon catchable sized fish in Sport Lake annually for the “Salmon in the Classroom” KPBSD elementary school student ice fishing events.
5. Stock approximately 700 catchable rainbow trout annually in a youth fishing pond at the annual Kenai Peninsula Sport, Recreation & Trade Show.
6. Stock approximately 8,296 catchable rainbow trout in Johnson Lake for students to stock during the “Salmon in the Classroom Salmon Celebration”.

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

7. Stock approximately 3,800 lake trout into Upper Summit Lake on even years.
8. Investigate adding new stocked lakes.
9. Publicize Kenai area stocked lakes through updated office publications and the Department's website.
10. Update the Alaska Lakes Database annually with stocked lakes publications.
11. Maintain directional signage to lake access points and upgrade access to stocked lakes.
12. Inspect and repair barrier structures on Category 3 lakes.
13. Prepare and submit fish transport permits.
14. Provide hatchery support by assisting with fish stocking.

Evaluations

1. Sport fishing effort and harvest will be estimated through the SWHS.
2. Collect harvest data from the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District annual ice-fishing events.

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	16	1	Soldotna	Coho	Annual
Aurora	8	1	Funny River	Rainbow	Annual
Barbara	45	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Cabin	57	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Carter ^a	48	3	Moose Pass	Rainbow, Char	Even years
Centennial	25	1	Kasilof	Rainbow, Coho	Annual
Chugach Estates	18	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Douglas	90	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Elephant (Spirit)	340	1	Soldotna	Rainbow, Coho, Char	Annual
Encelewski	101	1	Kasilof	Rainbow	Annual
Island	268	1	Nikiski	Rainbow, Char	Annual
John Hedberg	13	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Johnson	85	1	Kasilof	Rainbow	Annual
Long	15	3	Seward	Rainbow	Odd years
Longmere ^b	172	1	Soldotna	Rainbow, Coho	Annual
Loon	18	1	Soldotna	Rainbow	Annual
Meridian	15	3	Seward	Rainbow	Odd years
Rainbow	15	3	Cooper Landing	Rainbow	Even years
Roque	5	1	Kasilof	Rainbow	Annual
Scout ^b	95	1	Sterling	Rainbow	Annual
Sport ^b	72	1	Soldotna	Rainbow, Coho	Annual
Thetis	45	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Tirmore	52	1	Nikiski	Rainbow	Annual
Upper Summit ^a	258	3	Moose Pass	Rainbow, Char, Lake Trout	Annual, Annual, Even years
Vagt ^a	43	3	Moose Pass	Rainbow, Char	Annual
Wik ^c	165	1	Nikiski	Char	Annual

^a Scheduled to be stocked with Arctic char fingerling if available.

^b Scheduled to be stocked with additional rainbow trout fingerling if they become available.

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

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

The non-anadromous stocking program in the Kodiak area is intended to provide additional and diverse fishing opportunities. Eighteen lakes on the Kodiak road system are identified for stocking; rainbow trout are stocked in 17 lakes and coho salmon in three lakes.

In order to minimize the possibility that stocked fish could emigrate from the lakes and affect native populations, most of the 18 lakes selected for stocking are identified as Category 1 or 2. To further maintain the genetic integrity of native rainbow trout stocks in the event that stocked fish may escape, only sterile, all-female rainbow trout are stocked.

Fishing effort generated by the stocked lake project has been difficult to assess due to low response rates in the Statewide Harvest Survey in the Kodiak area; in the past, it has generated about 1,500 angler days of effort. 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 fishing or other methods will be used when time and resources are available.

Objectives

1. Ensure enhancement efforts do not affect native populations.
2. Provide at least 1,000 angler-days of sport fishing effort.
3. Provide sport fishing diversity by stocking resident species.
4. Publicize the fishing opportunities available to anglers.
5. Improve public access where needed.

Actions (see Table II-15a)

1. Stock 72,000 rainbow trout fingerlings in 17 lakes annually.
2. Stock 72,000 land locked coho salmon in 3 lakes annually.

Evaluation

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

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

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

Lake	Lake Category	Species	Stocking Schedule
Abercrombie	2	Rainbow, Coho	Annual
Aurel	2	Rainbow	Annual
Big	2	Rainbow	Annual
Bull	1	Rainbow	Annual
Caroline	2	Rainbow	Annual
Cicely	2	Rainbow	Annual
Dark	3	Rainbow	Annual
Dragonfly	2	Rainbow	Annual
Dolgoi	2	Rainbow	Annual
Heitman	2	Rainbow	Annual
Horseshoe	2	Rainbow	Annual
Island	3	Rainbow	Annual
Lee	2	Rainbow	Annual
Lily Pond	2	Rainbow	Annual
Long	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual
Southern	1	Coho	Annual
Tanignak	1	Rainbow	Annual
Twin	1	Rainbow	Annual

II-16. Finger Lake Management Plan

Finger Lake is the largest stocked lake in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley. This lake has been stocked annually since 1953, and it provides excellent road-accessible fishing opportunities for Valley and Anchorage residents. Angling opportunities have increased substantially, providing over 4,000 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 overfishing. Restrictive bag limits have been implemented to protect resident species on many NCI streams. As fishing pressures have increased on resident stocks, increased reliance on hatchery fish has become an effective management option for meeting the demand for recreational fishing opportunities in the Valley.

Finger Lake has provided excellent year-round sport fishing opportunities since pre-statehood days because of the stocking effort. ADFG studies indicate that about 60% of the annual fishing effort occurs during the open-water period and 40% during the ice-covered period. In 2024, 11,027 landlocked salmon, 2,417 rainbow trout, and 245 Arctic char, were caught in Finger Lake. Effort, as estimated by the SWHS, averaged 5,171 days fished. Anglers less than 16 years of age that are not accompanied by licensed anglers are not included in the SWHS estimate. The actual sport fishing effort may be much higher than SWHS estimates.

Northern pike presence has been confirmed in Finger Lake in 2024 from an illegal stocking event. In 2025, heavy pike suppression was conducted. Future stocking products may be affected. Further evaluation of pike populations will determine stocked products.

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 year-round fishing opportunities.

Actions

1. Stock 600-1,000 catchable Arctic char annually, and 100-200 brood as available.
2. Stock 30,000 catchable landlocked salmon during late fall in 2026.
3. Stock 27,110 fingerling rainbow trout annually.

Evaluations

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

II-17. Matanuska Lakes Complex Management Plan

The Matanuska Lakes Complex comprises nine lakes ranging from 7 to 74 surface acres and is located adjacent to the Glenn Highway between the two major Matanuska-Susitna Valley population centers of Palmer and Wasilla. This system is stocked with a variety of fish species to provide a diversity of fishing opportunities and experiences. Matanuska Lakes Complex has excellent public access with both private and state campground facilities available. All lakes are managed for optimum harvest except Long Lake, which is managed strictly for catch-and-release fishing. Since initiation of the stocking program, this system has become one of the most intensively fished lake systems in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley, providing year-round fishing opportunities and historically receiving more than 8,000 days of sport fishing effort annually.

The stocking program provides alternative opportunities for anglers that might otherwise direct their efforts toward native fish that are vulnerable to over-fishing. Increasing sport fishing pressure and over-harvest of several native fish stocks during the early and mid-1990s resulted in more restrictive regulations in several NCI fisheries. As sport fishing pressure continues to increase in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley, hatchery fish are becoming a more important management tool to satisfy recreational demands. To increase diversity in stocking products, Matanuska Lake received sub-catchable Lake trout for the first time in 2020 and will receive Lake trout every other year.

The Matanuska Lakes Complex is a high-use system in terms of angler use and is generally stocked with catchable-sized fish. The average level of fishing effort for the Matanuska Lakes Complex was 4,065 angler-days for 2024. This may be an underestimate; anglers under 16 years of age are not included in the SWHS unless accompanied by a licensed adult angler. The Matanuska Lakes Complex is a popular fishing destination for families. An estimated 10,024 rainbow trout were caught from this complex in 2024.

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 year-round fishing opportunities.

Actions (see Table II-17a)

1. Stock 1,700 sub-catchable Lake trout in 2026 and 2028.
2. Stock 16,255 catchable rainbow trout annually.
3. Stock 3,400 fingerling rainbow trout annually.
4. Stock 5,900 fingerling landlocked coho salmon annually.
5. Stock 2,800 catchable landlocked salmon in 2026.

Evaluations

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

Table II-17a. Sport fish stocking actions for the Matanuska Lakes Complex in Mat-Su Valley.

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

II-18. Matanuska-Susitna Valley Small Lakes Management Plan

The small lakes stocking program was initiated in 1953 to increase fishing opportunities by providing a diversity of sport fish species and fishing experiences available to anglers. This program has grown and now provides year-round fishing opportunities in waters where little, or no fishing opportunities previously existed.

Seventy-nine Matanuska-Susitna Valley lakes ranging from 9 to 362 surface acres are stocked annually with Arctic char, landlocked coho, lake trout, and rainbow trout. These lakes range from urban lakes and ponds to remote lakes and ponds that are only accessible by trail or aircraft within this management plan.

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 7,686 angler-days for 2024. 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. In order to diversify lake stocking products, Long Lake at mile 86 on the Glenn Highway was first stocked with Lake trout in 2020 and is now stocked every other year.

Since 1995, Wishbone, Long Lake (Matanuska Lakes Complex) and X lakes have been managed for catch-and-release fishing only. Winter fishing has been closed, and gear is restricted to single-hook, unbaited, artificial lures with no allowable harvest. This style of management was created to provide a diversity of fishing experiences. However, as restrictive regulations continue to increase on native stocks, it may no longer be necessary to provide catch-and-release opportunities through our stocked lakes program.

Objectives

1. Provide 20,000 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 year-round fishing opportunities.

Actions (see Table II-18a)

1. Stock approximately 6,325 Arctic char catchables in 10 lakes annually or in alternate years.
2. Stock 76,600 coho salmon fingerling in 10 lakes annually.
3. Stock approximately 377,294 rainbow trout in 82 lakes annually.
4. Stock 3,800 subcatchable Lake trout in 2 lakes in alternate years.

Evaluations

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

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

Table II-18a. Actions for small lakes in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley stocked with fish. (Page 1 of 2)

Area (Access) Lake	Lake Size (Acres)	Lake Category	Species	Stocking Schedule
Glenn Highway (East of Palmer):				
Bench	34	2	Rainbow	Odd years
Buck (Spider)	10	2	Rainbow	Annual
Coyote	3	2	Rainbow	Annual
Goober	25	2	Rainbow	Annual
Ida	46	1	Rainbow	Annual
Knob	52	2	Rainbow	Annual
Long (Mile 86)	106	1	Rainbow, Lake Trout, Char	Annual, Even years, Annual
North Knob	36	2	Rainbow	Annual
Ravine	12	1	Rainbow	Annual
Reed	20	1	Rainbow	Annual
Ruby	24	2	Rainbow	Annual
Rush	248	1	Char	Even years
Seventeenmile	100	1	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Annual
Slipper (Eska)	9	2	Rainbow	Annual
Weiner	21	2	Rainbow	Annual
Wishbone	53	2	Rainbow	Odd years
Palmer:				
Echo	23	1	Rainbow, Coho, Char	Annual, Annual, Annual
Lalen	92	2	Rainbow	Annual
Leech	9	1	Rainbow	Annual
Loberg	11	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Meirs	17	1	Rainbow	Annual
Walby	54	3	Rainbow	Annual
Wolf	62	3	Rainbow, Coho	Annual
Summit	6	2	Rainbow	Annual
Visnaw	131	2	Rainbow	Annual
Wasilla/Meadow Lakes:				
Anderson	135	1	Rainbow	Annual
Beverly	42	2	Rainbow	Annual
Bruce	21	1	Rainbow	Annual
Golden	15	1	Rainbow	Annual
Kalmbach	125	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Kings	62	1	Rainbow	Annual
Lucile	362	3	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Memory	83	1	Rainbow, Char	On hold due to Rotenone treatment in Fall of 2025
Reed	20	1	Rainbow	Annual
Seymour	229	3	Rainbow	Annual
Houston:				
Bearpaw	45	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Loon	108	3	Rainbow	Annual
Morvro	87	3	Rainbow	Annual
Prator	98	1	Char	Annual
Zero	33	2	Rainbow	Annual

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

Table II-18a. Continued. (Page 2 of 2)

Area (Access) Lake	Lake Size (Acres)	Lake Category	Species	Stocking Schedule
Point Mackenzie/Big Lake:				
Barley	19	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Brocker	42	2	Rainbow	Annual
Carpenter	176	1	Rainbow, Coho, Char	Annual, Annual, Annual
Crooked	250	2	Rainbow	Annual
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	On hold due to Rotenone treatment in Fall of 2025
Little Beaver	44	2	Rainbow	Annual
Lorraine	132	1	Rainbow	Annual
Marion	113	1	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Annual
Rocky	59	1	Rainbow	Annual
Twin Island	151	2	Rainbow	Annual
Willow:				
Caswell #3	33	2	Rainbow	Annual
Florence	55	1	Rainbow	Annual
Honeybee	58	1	Rainbow	Annual
Kashwitna	160	2	Rainbow	Annual
Little Lonely	56	1	Rainbow	Annual
Lynne	70	1	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Annual
North Rolly	118	2	Rainbow	Annual
Rhein	84	2	Rainbow	Annual
South Rolly	108	3	Rainbow	Annual
Tanaina	109	3	Rainbow	Annual
Vera	111	2	Rainbow	Annual
Willow	143	2	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Talkeetna:				
Benka	123	1	Rainbow, Char	Annual, Odd years
Christiansen	179	1	Rainbow, Coho	Annual, Annual
Gate	15	2	Rainbow	Annual
Mile 180	31	2	Rainbow	Annual
North Friend	81	2	Rainbow	Annual
South Friend	56	2	Rainbow	Annual
Tigger	16	1	Rainbow	Annual
West Sunshine	22	2	Rainbow	Annual
X	101	1	Rainbow	Annual
Y	38	1	Rainbow	Annual

II-19. Prince William Sound Area Lake Stocking Plan

The Prince William Sound lakes stocking program is intended to provide additional freshwater sport angling opportunities and a variety of angling opportunities in and near Valdez. Rainbow trout will be stocked in three lakes (Blueberry Lake, Ruth Pond, and Thompson Lake) annually. Lake trout will be stocked on even years into Blueberry Lake. Blueberry and Thompson lakes are high alpine lakes located in Thompson Pass, which is about 30 miles outside of Valdez. Thompson Pass provides year-round outdoor activity and is the primary route to access Valdez. Ruth Pond, located in downtown Valdez, is a popular fishing location for youth anglers all summer long. Children riding bicycles, carrying fishing rods across their handlebars, frequently follow the stocking truck the last few blocks to the lake and then help with the stocking procedure. We have reports of anglers ice fishing on Ruth Pond when weather permits for suitable ice conditions. 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 (section II-7), accurate evaluations are not feasible given available information for these fisheries.

Objectives

1. Provide sport fishing diversity through annual or alternate year stockings of multiple species in Prince William Sound area lakes, specifically in the vicinity of Valdez.

Actions (see Table II-19a)

1. Stock up to 510 rainbow trout annually in Blueberry Lake near Valdez.
2. Stock up to 850 rainbow trout annually in Ruth Pond near Valdez.
3. Stock up to 510 rainbow trout annually in Thompson Lake near Valdez.
4. Stock up to 950 subcatchable lake trout on even years in Blueberry Lake.

Evaluations

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

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

Lake	Area	Lake Category	Species	Stocking Schedule
Blueberry Lake	Valdez	5	Rainbow, Lake Trout	Annual, Even Years
Ruth Pond	Valdez	1	Rainbow	Annual
Thompson Lake	Valdez	5	Rainbow	Annual

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

The primary purpose of this program is to provide additional freshwater sport fishing opportunities in and near the community of Seward. Few lake angling opportunities exist in or near the city of Seward. Current lake fisheries that are present primarily have Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*) for anglers to target. This stocking program increases sport angling opportunity and diversity by stocking Arctic char, rainbow trout, and lake trout. First Lake in the city of Seward is stocked with rainbow trout. Troop Lake (Sinkhole Lake) and Lost Lake provide a unique remote experience which require additional effort to access. Troop Lake can only be accessed by foot and Lost Lake can be accessed by foot, snow machine or by airplane. Troop Lake is stocked with rainbow trout fingerling and Arctic char fingerling (if available) every odd year. Lost Lake is a high mountain alpine lake and was previously stocked with rainbow trout from 1999 to 2001. Starting in 2020, Lost Lake was stocked with subcatchable lake trout and will be stocked every even year.

First Lake is stocked at the request of the City of Seward where until the year 2000, lake fishing was not 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 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. The remainder of the year, First Lake is open to the general public. A handout describing Seward and Resurrection Bay sport fishing opportunities is updated annually and is available to the public. It provides basic information on the waters and species stocked and a general description of area lakes.

Objectives

1. Provide sport fishing opportunity through annual stocking of catchable sized rainbow trout, and biennial stockings of subcatchable lake trout and fingerling Arctic char and rainbow trout.

Actions

1. Stock First Lake annually with 850 catchable triploid all-female rainbow trout.
2. Stock Troop Lake every odd year with approximately 2,000 fingerling rainbow trout.
3. Stock Troop Lake every odd year with approximately 2,000 fingerling Arctic char if available.
4. Stock Lost Lake with approximately 950 subcatchable lake trout every even year.

Evaluations

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

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REGION II: Arctic char Summary By Area

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-AC1. Summary of Arctic char releases in Region II by area and lifestage.

03-Mar-26

Area	Lifestage	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
Anchorage	Broodstock	500	500	500	500	500
Anchorage	Catchable	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,500
		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,100	5,000
Kenai	Broodstock	50	50	50	50	50
Kenai	Catchable	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Kenai	Fingerling	10,000	8,000	10,000	8,000	10,000
		20,050	18,050	20,050	18,050	20,050
Mat-Su	Broodstock	300	300	300	300	300
Mat-Su	Catchable	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325
Mat-Su	Fingerling	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300
		15,925	15,925	15,925	15,925	15,925
Res Bay	Fingerling	2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000
		2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000
Total Arctic char		42,975	38,975	42,975	39,075	42,975

REGION II: Chinook salmon Summary By Area**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

Table II-KS1. Summary of Chinook salmon releases in Region II by area and lifestage.

03-Mar-26

Area	Lifestage	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
Anchorage	Smolt	630,000	630,000	630,000	630,000	630,000
		630,000	630,000	630,000	630,000	630,000
Homer	Smolt	570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000
		570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000
Kenai	Smolt	140,500	140,500	140,500	140,500	140,500
		140,500	140,500	140,500	140,500	140,500
Kodiak	Smolt	16,500	135,000	120,000	120,000	100,000
		16,500	135,000	120,000	120,000	100,000
Mat-Su	Smolt	424,000	424,000	424,000	424,000	424,000
		424,000	424,000	424,000	424,000	424,000
PWS	Smolt	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
		260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
Res Bay	Smolt	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
		315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
Total Chinook salmon		2,356,000	2,474,500	2,459,500	2,459,500	2,439,500

REGION II: coho salmon Summary By Area

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-SS1. Summary of coho salmon releases in Region II by area and lifestage.

03-Mar-26

Area	Lifestage	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
Anchorage	Catchable	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
Anchorage	Smolt	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000
		462,000	462,000	462,000	462,000	462,000
Homer	Smolt	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
		120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Kenai	Catchable	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Kenai	Fingerling	57,220	57,220	57,220	57,220	57,220
		61,220	61,220	61,220	61,220	61,220
Kodiak	Fingerling	0	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
Kodiak	Smolt	85,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
		85,000	292,000	292,000	292,000	292,000
Mat-Su	Catchable	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
Mat-Su	Fingerling	76,600	76,600	76,600	76,600	76,600
Mat-Su	Smolt	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
		234,600	234,600	234,600	234,600	234,600
Res Bay	Smolt	0	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
		0	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Total coho salmon		962,820	1,409,820	1,409,820	1,409,820	1,409,820

REGION II: lake trout Summary By Area

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-LT1. Summary of lake trout releases in Region II by area and lifestage.

03-Mar-26

Area	Lifestage	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
Anchorage	Subcatchable	1,900	0	1,900	0	1,900
		1,900	0	1,900	0	1,900
Kenai	Subcatchable	3,800	0	3,800	0	3,800
		3,800	0	3,800	0	3,800
Mat-Su	Subcatchable	3,800	0	3,800	0	3,800
		3,800	0	3,800	0	3,800
PWS	Subcatchable	950	0	950	0	950
		950	0	950	0	950
Res Bay	Subcatchable	950	0	950	0	950
		950	0	950	0	950
Total lake trout		11,400	0	11,400	0	11,400

REGION II: rainbow trout Summary By Area

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-RT1. Summary of rainbow trout releases in Region II by area and lifestage.

03-Mar-26

Area	Lifestage	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
Anchorage	Broodstock	400	400	400	400	400
Anchorage	Catchable	102,765	103,615	102,765	103,615	102,765
Anchorage	Fingerling	500	0	500	0	500
		103,665	104,015	103,665	104,015	103,665
Kenai	Broodstock	150	150	150	150	150
Kenai	Catchable	10,591	10,591	10,591	10,591	10,591
Kenai	Fingerling	182,980	180,955	184,980	180,955	184,980
		193,721	191,696	195,721	191,696	195,721
Kodiak	Fingerling	71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700
		71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700
Mat-Su	Broodstock	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mat-Su	Catchable	56,833	56,833	56,833	56,833	56,833
Mat-Su	Fingerling	319,460	321,460	319,460	321,460	319,460
		377,293	379,293	377,293	379,293	377,293
PWS	Catchable	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,870
		1,870	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,870
Res Bay	Catchable	850	850	850	850	850
Res Bay	Fingerling	0	2,000	0	2,000	0
		850	2,850	850	2,850	850
Total rainbow trout		749,099	751,424	751,099	751,424	751,099

REGION II: Arctic char Summary By Lifestage

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-AC2. Summary of Arctic char releases in Region II by lifestage and area.

03-Mar-26

Lifestage	Area	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
Broodstock	Anchorage	500	500	500	500	500
Broodstock	Kenai	50	50	50	50	50
Broodstock	Mat-Su	300	300	300	300	300
		850	850	850	850	850
Catchable	Anchorage	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,500
Catchable	Kenai	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Catchable	Mat-Su	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325
		20,825	20,825	20,825	20,925	20,825
Fingerling	Kenai	10,000	8,000	10,000	8,000	10,000
Fingerling	Mat-Su	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300
Fingerling	Res Bay	2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000
		21,300	17,300	21,300	17,300	21,300
Total Arctic char		42,975	38,975	42,975	39,075	42,975

REGION II: Chinook salmon Summary By Lifestage

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

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

03-Mar-26

Lifestage	Area	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
Smolt	Anchorage	630,000	630,000	630,000	630,000	630,000
Smolt	Homer	570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000
Smolt	Kenai	140,500	140,500	140,500	140,500	140,500
Smolt	Kodiak	16,500	135,000	120,000	120,000	100,000
Smolt	Mat-Su	424,000	424,000	424,000	424,000	424,000
Smolt	PWS	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
Smolt	Res Bay	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
		2,356,000	2,474,500	2,459,500	2,459,500	2,439,500
Total Chinook salmon		2,356,000	2,474,500	2,459,500	2,459,500	2,439,500

REGION II: coho salmon Summary By Lifestage

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-SS2. Summary of coho salmon releases in Region II by lifestage and area.

03-Mar-26

Lifestage	Area	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
Catchable	Anchorage	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
Catchable	Kenai	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Catchable	Mat-Su	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
		89,000	89,000	89,000	89,000	89,000
Fingerling	Kenai	57,220	57,220	57,220	57,220	57,220
Fingerling	Kodiak	0	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
Fingerling	Mat-Su	76,600	76,600	76,600	76,600	76,600
		133,820	175,820	175,820	175,820	175,820
Smolt	Anchorage	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000
Smolt	Homer	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Smolt	Kodiak	85,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Smolt	Mat-Su	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Smolt	Res Bay	0	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
		740,000	1,145,000	1,145,000	1,145,000	1,145,000
Total coho salmon		962,820	1,409,820	1,409,820	1,409,820	1,409,820

REGION II: lake trout Summary By Lifestage

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-LT2. Summary of lake trout releases in Region II by lifestage and area.

03-Mar-26

Lifestage	Area	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
Subcatchable	Anchorage	1,900	0	1,900	0	1,900
Subcatchable	Kenai	3,800	0	3,800	0	3,800
Subcatchable	Mat-Su	3,800	0	3,800	0	3,800
Subcatchable	PWS	950	0	950	0	950
Subcatchable	Res Bay	950	0	950	0	950
		11,400	0	11,400	0	11,400
	Total lake trout	11,400	0	11,400	0	11,400

REGION II: rainbow trout Summary By Lifestage**Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan**

Table II-RT2. Summary of rainbow trout releases in Region II by lifestage and area.

03-Mar-26

Lifestage	Area	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
Broodstock	Anchorage	400	400	400	400	400
Broodstock	Kenai	150	150	150	150	150
Broodstock	Mat-Su	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
Catchable	Anchorage	102,765	103,615	102,765	103,615	102,765
Catchable	Kenai	10,591	10,591	10,591	10,591	10,591
Catchable	Mat-Su	56,833	56,833	56,833	56,833	56,833
Catchable	PWS	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,870
Catchable	Res Bay	850	850	850	850	850
		172,909	173,759	172,909	173,759	172,909
Fingerling	Anchorage	500	0	500	0	500
Fingerling	Kenai	182,980	180,955	184,980	180,955	184,980
Fingerling	Kodiak	71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700
Fingerling	Mat-Su	319,460	321,460	319,460	321,460	319,460
Fingerling	Res Bay	0	2,000	0	2,000	0
		574,640	576,115	576,640	576,115	576,640
Total rainbow trout		749,099	751,424	751,099	751,424	751,099

REGION II: Arctic char Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

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

03-Mar-26

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Ploidy	Category	Target Release Size/Date	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Little Campbell L	Broodstock	2N	1	200g+ / 20 Nov	200	200	200	200	200 (a)
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Broodstock	2N	3	200g+ / 20 Nov	300	300	300	300	300 (a)
Total:								500	500	500	500	500
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Clunie L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Fish L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	0	0	250	0	250 (b)
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Green L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	250	250	250	350	250
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Little Campbell L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	850	600	600	600	600
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Catchable	3N	3	120g / 31 May	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Thompson L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 May	0	250	0	250	0
Total:								4,500	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,500
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Island L	Broodstock	2N	1	200g+ / 30 Nov	50	50	50	50	50 (a)
Total:								50	50	50	50	50
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Elephant L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 30 Jun	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Island L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 30 Jun	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total:								10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Carter L	Fingerling	3N	3	5g / 30 Jun	2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000 (a)
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Upper Summit L	Fingerling	3N	3	5g / 30 Jun	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000 (a)
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Vagt L	Fingerling	3N	3	5g / 30 Jun	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000 (a)
Total:								10,000	8,000	10,000	8,000	10,000

REGION II: Arctic char Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

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

03-Mar-26

Fishery	Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Ploidy	Category	Target Release Size/Date	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
II-16	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Finger L	Broodstock	2N	1	200g+ / 31 May	200	200	200	200	200 (a)
II-17	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Memory L	Broodstock	2N	1	200g+ / 31 May	0	100	0	100	0 (a)
II-18	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Seventeenmile L	Broodstock	2N	1	200g+ / 31 May	100	0	100	0	100 (a)
Total:									300	300	300	300	300
II-18	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Benka L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
II-18	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Carpenter L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	450	975	450	975	450
II-18	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Echo (K/B) L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	500	500	500	500	500
II-16	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Finger L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	1,000	600	1,000	500	1,000
II-17	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Irene L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	500	400	500	400	500
II-18	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Johnson L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	0	100	0	100	0
II-18	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Long (Mi86) L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	1,025	300	1,025	300	1,025
II-18	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Lynne L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	725	900	625	900	625
II-18	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Marion L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	600	400	600	400	600
II-18	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Memory L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	400	200	400	300	400
II-18	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Prator L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	400	300	500	300	500
II-18	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Rush L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	200	0	200	0	200
II-18	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Seventeenmile L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	525	650	525	650	525
Total:									6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325	6,325
II-16	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Finger L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Sep	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250 (a)
II-18	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Kepler/Bradley L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Sep	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200 (a)
II-18	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Long (Mi86) L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Sep	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000 (a)
II-18	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Matanuska L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Sep	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650 (a)
II-18	Mat-Su		WJHSFH	Seventeenmile L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Sep	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200 (a)
Total:									9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300
II-14	Res Bay		WJHSFH	Troop L	Fingerling	3N	3	5g / 30 Jun	2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000 (a)
Total:									2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000
Total Arctic char									42,975	38,975	42,975	39,075	42,975

Notes:

(a) If available.

(b) Restricted access in 2026.

REGION II: Chinook salmon Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

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

03-Mar-26

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Ploidy Category	Target Release Size/Date	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected	
II-2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Ship Ck	Smolt	2N	10g / 31 May	630,000	630,000	630,000	630,000	630,000	(a)
Total:							630,000	630,000	630,000	630,000	630,000	
II-4	Homer	WJHSFH	Homer Spit	Smolt	2N	10g / 31 May	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	(a)
II-6	Homer	WJHSFH	Ninilchik R	Smolt	2N	10g / 31 May	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	(b)
II-4	Homer	WJHSFH	Seldovia	Smolt	2N	10g / 31 May	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	(a)
Total:							570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000	570,000	
II-3	Kenai	WJHSFH	Crooked Ck	Smolt	2N	10g / 01 Jun	140,500	140,500	140,500	140,500	140,500	(a)
Total:							140,500	140,500	140,500	140,500	140,500	
II-5	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	American R	Smolt	2N	5 10-30g / 31 May	0	0	0	0	0	
II-5	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Monashka Ck	Smolt	2N	5 10-30g / 31 May	16,500	15,000	20,000	20,000	0	
II-5	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Olds R	Smolt	2N	5 10-30g / 31 May	0	0	0	0	0	
II-5	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Salonie Ck	Smolt	2N	5 10-30g / 31 May	0	0	0	0	0	
II-6	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Salonie Ck	Smolt	2N	5 10-30g / 31 May	0	120,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	
Total:							16,500	135,000	120,000	120,000	100,000	
II-1	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Eklutna Tailrace	Smolt	2N	10g / 15 Jun	424,000	424,000	424,000	424,000	424,000	(a)
Total:							424,000	424,000	424,000	424,000	424,000	
II-7	PWS		Chenega	Smolt	2N	10g / 15 Jun	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	(c)
II-7	PWS	WJHSFH	Fleming Spit, Cordova	Smolt	2N	10g / 15 Jun	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	(a)
II-7	PWS	WJHSFH	Whittier	Smolt	2N	10g / 15 Jun	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	(a)
Total:							260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	
II-8	Res Bay	WJHSFH	Seward Lagoon	Smolt	2N	10g / 31 May	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	(a)
Total:							315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	
Total Chinook salmon							2,356,000	2,474,500	2,459,500	2,459,500	2,439,500	

Notes:

- (a) Smaller size at release.
- (b) Smaller size at release. 100% adipose clipped.
- (c) Smaller size at release. Cooperative project with ADF&G and PWSAC.

REGION II: coho salmon Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-SS3. Planned releases of coho salmon in Region II listed by area and release site.

03-Mar-26

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Ploidy	Category	Target Release Size/Date	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Beach L	Catchable	3N	3	120g / 15 Oct	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Cheney L	Catchable	3N	3	120g / 15 Oct	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Delong L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 Oct	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Green L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 Oct	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Hillberg L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 Oct	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Jewel L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 Oct	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Jewel L (Derby)	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 31 Dec	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Little Campbell L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 Oct	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Mirror L	Catchable	3N	3	120g / 15 Oct	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Taku L	Catchable	3N	2	120g / 15 Oct	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total:								47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
II-9	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Bird Ck	Smolt	2N		20g / 31 May	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000
II-9	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Ck	Smolt	2N	5	20g / 31 May	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
II-9	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Ship Ck	Smolt	2N		20g / 31 May	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Total:								415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000
II-10	Homer	WJHSFH	Homer Spit	Smolt	2N		20g / 31 May	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Total:								120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Sport L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 15 Oct	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total:								4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Arc L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Centennial L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Elephant L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	42,110	42,110	42,110	42,110	42,110
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Longmere L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	11,990	11,990	11,990	11,990	11,990
Total:								57,220	57,220	57,220	57,220	57,220

REGION II: coho salmon Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-SS3. Planned releases of coho salmon in Region II listed by area and release site.

03-Mar-26

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Ploidy	Category	Target Release Size/Date	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
II-13	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Abercrombie L	Fingerling	2N	2	3g / 01 Aug	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
II-14	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Long L	Fingerling	2N	1	3g / 01 Aug	0	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
II-15	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Southern L	Fingerling	2N	1	3g / 01 Aug	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total:								0	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Island L	Smolt	2N	3	10g / 01 May	0	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Mission L	Smolt	2N	3	10g / 01 May	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Monashka Ck	Smolt	2N	5	10g / 01 May	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
II-11	Kodiak	Pillar Creek	Pillar Ck	Smolt	2N	5	10g / 01 May	85,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total:								85,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
II-16	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Finger L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 30 Oct	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Knik L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 30 Oct	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Matanuska L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 30 Oct	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Memory L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	120g / 30 Oct	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total:								38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Barley L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	900	900	900	900	900
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Bear Paw L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Carpenter L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Christiansen L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	12,100	12,100	12,100	12,100	12,100
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Diamond L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Echo (K/B) L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kalmbach L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Klaire L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	900	900	900	900	900
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Loberg L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lucille L	Fingerling	3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Victor L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Wolf L	Fingerling		3	2-4g / 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	WJHSFH	Eklutna Tailrace	Smolt			20g / 30 May	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Total:								120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000

REGION II: coho salmon Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-SS3. Planned releases of coho salmon in Region II listed by area and release site.

03-Mar-26

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Ploidy Category	Target Release Size/Date	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
II-12	Res Bay	WJHSFH	Seward Lagoon	Smolt	2N	20g / 31 May	0	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Total:							0	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Total coho salmon							962,820	1,409,820	1,409,820	1,409,820	1,409,820

REGION II: lake trout Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-LT3. Planned releases of lake trout in Region II listed by area and release site.

03-Mar-26

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Ploidy	Category	Target Release Size/Date	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
II-13.3	Anchorage	RBSFH	Clunie L	Subcatchable	3N	1	20g / 30 Sep	950	0	950	0	950
II-13.1	Anchorage	RBSFH	Sand L	Subcatchable	3N	3	20g / 30 Sep	950	0	950	0	950
Total:								1,900	0	1,900	0	1,900
II-14	Kenai	RBSFH	Upper Summit L	Subcatchable	3N	3	20g / 30 Sep	3,800	0	3,800	0	3,800
Total:								3,800	0	3,800	0	3,800
II-18	Mat-Su	RBSFH	Long (Mi86) L	Subcatchable	3N	1	20g / 30 Sep	2,100	0	2,100	0	2,100
II-17	Mat-Su	RBSFH	Matanuska L	Subcatchable	3N	1	20g / 30 Sep	1,700	0	1,700	0	1,700
Total:								3,800	0	3,800	0	3,800
II-19	PWS	RBSFH	Blueberry L	Subcatchable	3N	5	20g / 30 May	950	0	950	0	950
Total:								950	0	950	0	950
II-20	Res Bay	RBSFH	Lost L	Subcatchable	3N	3	20g / 30 May	950	0	950	0	950
Total:								950	0	950	0	950
Total lake trout								11,400	0	11,400	0	11,400

REGION II: rainbow trout Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-RT3. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site.

03-Mar-26

Fishery Plan		Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Ploidy	Category	Target Release Size/Date	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Cheney L	Broodstock	2N	3	1000g / 31 Oct	100	100	100	100	100	100 (a)
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	DeLong L	Broodstock	2N	1	1000g / 31 Oct	50	50	50	50	50	50 (a)
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Jewel L	Broodstock	2N	1	1000g / 31 Oct	100	100	100	100	100	100 (a)
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Little Campbell L	Broodstock	2N	1	1000g / 31 Oct	50	50	50	50	50	50 (a)
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Broodstock	2N	3	1000g / 31 Oct	100	100	100	100	100	100 (a)
Total:								400	400	400	400	400	

REGION II: rainbow trout Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-RT3. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site.

03-Mar-26

Fishery					Lake	Target Release	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Category	Size/Date	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Airstrip/Willow Pond	Catchable	3N	2	150g / 30 Sep	630	630	630	630	630
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Airstrip/Willow Pond	Catchable	3N	2	150g / 31 May	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Airstrip/Willow Pond (De	Catchable	3N	2	150g / 30 Jun	500	500	500	500	500
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Alder Pond	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 31 May	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Alder Pond	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 30 Sep	625	625	625	625	625
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Beach L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 31 May	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Beach L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 30 Jun	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Ck	Catchable	3N	5	150g / 30 Jun	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Campbell Ck (Sport Sho	Catchable	3N	5	150g / 30 Jun	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Cheney L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 31 May	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Cheney L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 30 Jun	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Cheney L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 01 Sep	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Chester Ck	Catchable	3N	5	150g / 30 Jun	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Clunie L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 30 Jun	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Clunie L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 30 Sep	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	DeLong L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 15 May	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	DeLong L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 30 Jun	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	DeLong L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 01 Sep	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Edmonds L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 31 May	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Fish L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 30 Jun	0	600	0	600	0
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Green L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 30 Jun	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,255
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Gwen L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,255
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Gwen L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 30 Sep	400	400	400	400	400
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Hillberg L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 01 Sep	575	575	575	575	575
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Hillberg L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	1,000	1,000	1,275	1,000	1,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Jewel L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 15 May	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Jewel L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 30 Jun	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Jewel L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 01 Sep	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Lake Otis	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 15 May	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Lake Otis	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 01 Sep	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Little Campbell L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Little Campbell L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 30 Jun	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Little Campbell L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 01 Sep	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400

REGION II: rainbow trout Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-RT3. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site.

03-Mar-26

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Ploidy	Category	Target Release Size/Date	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Lower Fire L	Catchable	3N	3	150g / 31 May	1,700	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Lower Fire L	Catchable	3N	3	150g / 30 Jun	1,700	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Mirror L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 15 May	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Mirror L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 30 Jun	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Mirror L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 01 Sep	850	850	850	850	850
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Otter L	Catchable	3N	3	150g / 31 May	800	800	800	800	800
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Otter L	Catchable	3N	3	150g / 30 Jun	1,275	1,275	1,000	1,275	1,275
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Rabbit L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 30 Jun	0	850	0	850	0
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 30 Jun	2,975	2,975	2,975	2,975	2,975
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 01 Sep	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Sand L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	150g / 15 May	2,975	2,975	2,975	2,975	2,975
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Spring L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	0	400	0	400	0
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Taku L	Catchable	3N	2	150g / 15 May	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Taku L	Catchable	3N	2	150g / 30 Jun	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
II-13.1	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Taku L	Catchable	3N	2	150g / 01 Sep	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.4	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Tangle Pond	Catchable	3N	2	150g / 31 May	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Thompson L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	400	0	400	0	400
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Triangle L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	0	600	600	600	600 (b)
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Upper Sixmile L	Catchable	3N	5	150g / 31 May	500	500	500	500	500
II-13.3	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Waldon L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	150g / 31 May	500	500	500	500	500
Total:								102,765	103,615	102,765	103,615	102,765
II-13.2	Anchorage	WJHSFH	Symphony L	Fingerling	3N	3	5g / 30 Jun	500	0	500	0	500
Total:								500	0	500	0	500

REGION II: rainbow trout Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-RT3. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site.

03-Mar-26

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Ploidy	Category	Target Release Size/Date	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Sport L	Broodstock	2N	1	500g / 30 Aug	150	150	150	150	150 (a)
Total:								150	150	150	150	150
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Johnson L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 15 May	6,375	6,375	6,375	6,375	6,375
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Johnson L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 30 Jun	1,921	1,921	1,921	1,921	1,921
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Sport L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 30 Jun	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Sport L (Sport Show)	Catchable	3N		180g / 28 Apr	595	595	595	595	595
Total:								10,591	10,591	10,591	10,591	10,591

REGION II: rainbow trout Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-RT3. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site.

03-Mar-26

Fishery	Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Ploidy	Target Release Category	Target Release Size/Date	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Aurora L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	500	500	500	500	500	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Barbara L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Cabin L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Carter L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,790	0	2,790	0	2,790	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Centennial L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Chugach Est. L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	500	500	500	500	500	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Douglas L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Elephant L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Encelewski L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Island L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Island L	Fingerling	3N	1	20g / 30 Nov	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500 (a)	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	John Hedberg L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	150g / 15 May	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Long L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	0	1,280	0	1,280	0	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Longmere L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Longmere L	Fingerling	3N	1	20g / 30 Nov	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500 (a)	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Loon L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	900	900	900	900	900	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Meridian L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	0	1,275	0	1,275	0	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Rainbow L	Fingerling	3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,790	0	1,790	0	1,790	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Roque L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	250	250	250	250	250	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Scout L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Scout L	Fingerling	3N	1	20g / 30 Nov	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500 (a)	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Sport L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Sport L	Fingerling	3N	1	20g / 30 Nov	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500 (a)	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Thetis L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Tirmore L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Upper Summit L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	26,000	26,000	28,000	26,000	28,000	
II-14	Kenai	WJHSFH	Vagt L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	
Total:									182,980	180,955	184,980	180,955	184,980

REGION II: rainbow trout Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-RT3. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site.

03-Mar-26

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Ploidy	Category	Target Release Size/Date	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Abercrombie L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Aurel L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Big L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Bull L	Fingerling	3N	1	1g / 31 Jul	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Caroline L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Cicely L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Dark L	Fingerling	3N	3	1g / 31 Jul	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Dolgoi L	Fingerling	3N	1	1g / 31 Jul	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Dragonfly L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Heitman L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Horseshoe L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Island L	Fingerling	3N	3	1g / 31 Jul	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Lee L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Lily Pond L	Fingerling	3N	2	1g / 31 Jul	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Long L	Fingerling	3N	1	1g / 31 Jul	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Tanignak L	Fingerling	3N	1	1g / 31 Jul	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600
II-16	Kodiak	WJHSFH	Twin L	Fingerling	3N	1	1g / 31 Jul	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900
Total:								71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700	71,700

REGION II: rainbow trout Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-RT3. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site.

03-Mar-26

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Ploidy	Category	Target Release Size/Date	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kepler/Bradley L	Broodstock	2N	1	400g / 30 Aug	500	500	500	500	500 (a)
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Loberg L	Broodstock	2N	1	400g / 30 Aug	150	150	150	150	150 (a)
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Long (Mi86) L	Broodstock	2N	1	400g / 30 Aug	350	350	350	350	350 (a)
Total:								1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

REGION II: rainbow trout Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-RT3. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site.

03-Mar-26

Fishery						Lake	Target Release	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Category	Size/Date	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Anderson L	Catchable	3N	2	180g / 15 May	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Bruce L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 15 May	1,275	1,275	1,275	1,275	1,275
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Canoe L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 15 May	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Coyote L	Catchable	3N	2	180g / 15 May	425	425	425	425	425
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Crystal L	Catchable	3N	3	180g / 15 May	1,683	1,683	1,683	1,683	1,683
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Echo (K/B) L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 15 May	850	850	850	850	850
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Gate L	Catchable	3N	2	180g / 15 May	510	510	510	510	510
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Irene L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 15 May	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380	2,380
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kashwitna L	Catchable	3N	2	180g / 15 May	1,955	1,955	1,955	1,955	1,955
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kepler/Bradley L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 15 May	3,650	3,650	3,650	3,650	3,650
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kepler/Bradley L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 15 Jun	3,850	3,850	3,850	3,850	3,850
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Knik L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 15 May	2,125	2,125	2,125	2,125	2,125
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Knob L	Catchable	3N	2	180g / 15 May	2,125	2,125	2,125	2,125	2,125
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lalen L	Catchable	3N	2	180g / 30 Jun	212	212	212	212	212
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Leech L	Catchable	3N	1	180g / 15 May	200	200	200	200	200
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Loberg L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 15 May	2,125	2,125	2,125	2,125	2,125
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Long (Mi86) L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 15 May	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lucille L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	180g / 15 May	1,726	3,726	3,726	3,726	3,726
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lucille L (Sport Show)	Catchable	2N/3N	3	180g / 15 May	2,000	0	0	0	0
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Matanuska L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 15 May	2,975	2,975	2,975	2,975	2,975
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Meirs L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 15 May	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Memory L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 15 May	2,026	2,125	2,125	2,125	2,125
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Mile 180 L	Catchable	3N	2	180g / 15 May	850	850	850	850	850
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	North Knob L	Catchable	3N	2	180g / 15 May	510	510	510	510	510
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Ravine L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 15 May	1,275	1,275	1,275	1,275	1,275
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Reed L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 15 May	850	850	850	850	850
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Reflections L	Catchable	3N	2	180g / 15 May	425	425	425	425	425
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Rocky L	Catchable	2N/3N	1	180g / 15 May	850	850	850	850	850
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Slipper L	Catchable	3N	2	180g / 15 May	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	South Rolly L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	180g / 15 May	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Summit L	Catchable	3N	2	180g / 15 May	425	425	425	425	425
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Tanaina L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	180g / 15 May	1,609	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Walby L	Catchable	2N/3N	3	180g / 15 May	1,882	1,649	1,692	1,649	1,692

REGION II: rainbow trout Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-RT3. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site.

03-Mar-26

Fishery Plan		Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Lake Category	Target Release Size/Date	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Weiner L	Catchable	3N	2	180g / 15 May	1,275	1,275	1,275	1,275	1,275	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	West Beaver L	Catchable	3N	2	180g / 15 May	170	213	170	213	170	
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Willow L	Catchable	3N	2	180g / 15 May	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	
Total:								56,833	56,833	56,833	56,833	56,833	

REGION II: rainbow trout Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-RT3. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site.

03-Mar-26

Fishery						Lake	Target Release	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Ploidy	Category	Size/Date	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Barley L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Bear Paw L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Bench L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	0	500	0	500	0
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Benka L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Beverly L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Big Beaver L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Brocker L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Buck L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Carpenter L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	12,000	13,000	12,000	13,000	12,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Caswell #3 L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Christiansen L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	8,600	8,600	8,600	8,600	8,600
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Crooked L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	11,000	0	0	0	0
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Dawn L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Diamond L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Farmer L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
II-16	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Finger L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	27,110	27,110	27,110	27,110	27,110
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Florence L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Golden L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Goober L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	800	800	800	800	800
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Homestead L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,100
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Honeybee L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Ida L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kalmbach L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Kings L	Fingerling	3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Little Beaver L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Little Lonely L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Long (K/B) L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,400	3,400	4,400	3,400	4,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Loon L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lorraine L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Lynne L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Marion L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	7,100	7,100	7,100	7,100	7,100
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Morvro L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	North Friend L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200

REGION II: rainbow trout Planned Releases

Sport Fish 5-Year Stocking Plan

Table II-RT3. Planned releases of rainbow trout in Region II listed by area and release site.

03-Mar-26

Fishery Plan	Area	Hatchery	Release Site	Lifestage	Lake Ploidy	Target Release Category	Size/Date	2026 Projected	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	North Rolly L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Peggy L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	0	0	0	0	0
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Rhein L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	7,100	7,100	7,100	7,100	7,100
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Ruby L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Seventeenmile L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Seymour L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	24,300	24,300	24,300	24,300	24,300
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	South Friend L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Tigger L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Twin Island L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
II-17	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Vera L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Visnaw L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	0	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	West Sunshine L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Wishbone L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	0	1,500	0	1,500	0
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Wolf L	Fingerling	2N/3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	X L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Y L	Fingerling	2N/3N	1	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
II-18	Mat-Su	WJHSFH	Zero L	Fingerling	3N	2	2-4g / 30 Jun	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total:								319,460	321,460	319,460	321,460	319,460
II-19	PWS	WJHSFH	Blueberry L	Catchable	3N	5	150g / 30 Jun	510	510	510	510	510
II-19	PWS	WJHSFH	Ruth L	Catchable	3N	1	150g / 30 Jun	850	850	850	850	850
II-19	PWS	WJHSFH	Thompson L	Catchable	3N	5	150g / 30 Jun	510	510	510	510	510
Total:								1,870	1,870	1,870	1,870	1,870
II-20	Res Bay	WJHSFH	First L	Catchable	3N	3	150g / 15 May	850	850	850	850	850
Total:								850	850	850	850	850
II-20	Res Bay	WJHSFH	Troop L	Fingerling	3N	3	2-4g / 30 Jun	0	2,000	0	2,000	0
Total:								0	2,000	0	2,000	0
Total rainbow trout								749,100	751,424	750,500	751,424	750,500

Notes:

- (a) If available.
- (b) Restricted access. Return to regular stocking in 2027.