STATE OF MAINE
120TH LEGISLATURE
FIRST REGULAR SESSION

Interim Report of the

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRODUCTION OF SALMONID SPORT FISH IN MAINE

December 2001

Members:

Sen. Chandler E. Woodcock, Co-chair
Sen. John L. Martin
Honorable Leo R. Kieffer

Rep. Bruce S. Bryant, Co-chair
Rep. Kenneth A. Honey
Rep. Zachary E. Matthews
Harold Brown
Ken Elowe
Bill Gilzinis
Richard Neal
Gary Picard
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Executive Summary

The Commission to Study the Needs and Opportunities Associated with the Production of Salmonid Sport Fish in Maine, hereinafter the "Commission," was created by the Resolve of 1999, chapter 82 and reauthorized for an additional two years by Public Law 462.[1] A copy of the Resolve and Public Law 462 are attached as Appendix A.

As enacted, Resolves of 1999, chapter 82, created a 13 member Commission to study the salmonid fish culture facilities in Maine.[2] Public Law 462 directed the Commission to complete the duties prescribed in Resolve 1999, chapter 82 and increased the Commission's membership to 16. A list of the Commission members is attached as Appendix B. Additionally, Public Law 462 directed the Commission to set production goals for the number, size and species mix of recreational sport fish to be stocked within the State over the next 15 to 20 year planning horizon. Public Law 462 also established a fish hatchery maintenance fund, a non-lapsing fund, in the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, hereinafter the "Department" to be used by the commissioner to fund engineering designs for the Embden Hatchery and for the maintenance, repair and capital improvements of other fish hatcheries and feeding stations owned by the State.[3]

Public Law 462 further directs the Commission to provide the Joint Standing Committee on Inland Fisheries and Wildlife its final recommendations by October 31, 2002, on how to meet the State's future sport fish production and management needs in the most cost-effective manner which may include upgrades to existing facilities, closing of noneconomic facilities, building new facilities or the purchasing of fish from privately owned hatcheries.

Work completed to date

The Commission held five meetings between June 20, 2001 and October 26, 2001.[4] During the course of its study, the Commission undertook a comprehensive review of the Department's current stocking efforts and identified potential needs for new and enhanced stocking of salmonids within the State. In conducting that review, the Commission invited regional biologists representing each of the State's seven regions to provide the

[1] Enacted during the 1st Regular Session of the 119th Legislature with an effective date of June 17, 1999. Resolves of 1999, c. 82, is derived from LD 986, Resolve, Establishing a Commission to Study the Feasibility of Reestablishing a Brook Trout and Landlocked Salmon Hatchery in Northern Maine, sponsored by Senator Kieffer of Aroostook.

[2] The December 2000, Interim Final Report of the Commission provides prior findings and recommendations of the Commission and provides an excellent overview of the history of salmonid sport fish stocking in Maine.

[3] The 119th Legislature appropriated $500,000 to the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife under Part HHH-1 of Public Laws of 1999, chapter 731, and Public Law 462 placed unexpended funds appropriated by the 119th Legislature into the fish hatchery maintenance fund.

[4] Public Law 462 authorized the Commission to meet a total of four times per year for two years, however, the Commission requested and received permission from the presiding officers to hold a fifth meeting in 2001. The Commission held meetings in Augusta on June 20, 2001, July 20, 2001, August 1, 2001, October `6, 2001 and October 26, 2001.

Commission with detailed information about the region's stocking program and to identify any future stocking opportunities. A map of the seven regions and reports provided by regional biologists are attached as Appendix C. As a result of this review, the Department provided the Commission with a report establishing baseline numbers for increased stocking of salmonids in each region. In its report, the Department identified brook trout and brown trout put-n-take fisheries as the primary areas for new stocking opportunity over the next 15 to 20 years.[5] The Department's report is attached as Appendix D.

The Commission, after a through review and analysis of the data provided by the Department, directed Fishpro, Inc., an engineering consulting firm under contract by the Department, to provide the Commission with cost estimates for increasing the State's fish production from its current level of nearly 260,000 pounds of fish per year to nearly 866,000 pounds of fish per year phased in over the next 15 to 20 years. [6] The table of Potential Increases In Fish Production Levels is attached as Appendix E [7]

In recognizing the strong desire of anglers to fish waters where there is at least the opportunity to fish over trophy size fish, the Commission proposed that the Department establish a trophy fish program which would produce fish, approximately 1% of each stocking event, that are within the trophy fish size range.[8]

Fishpro, Inc. will provide the Commission with a report by December 17, 2001 outlining a variety of options to meet the proposed production level and associated costs of each option. In providing a cost estimate for the proposed increase in production, the Commission directed Fishpro, Inc. to identify the most cost-effective means of providing the increase proposed by the Commission in accordance with Public law 462 and to include the option of stocking fry when appropriate.

In addition to identifying potential stocking needs, the Commission completed the following substantive tasks:

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[5] "Put-n-take" means the stocking of fish that are expected to be caught within a single fishing season with very little carryover to the following year.

[6] One member of the Commission supported an increase in fish production of approximately 1.1 million pounds of fish per year.

[7] While the table provides for species specific increases in production and regional distribution, it is not the intent of the Commission to endorse any species specific increases or how those fish should be distributed regionally at this time. Because the cost to raise each species of fish under consideration in this study is nearly identical, Fishpro, Inc. will be able to estimate the cost to increase the poundage of fish stocked each year regardless of the species mix. The Commission will work with the Department and Fishpro, Inc. over the next year to determine a species specific allocation for the proposed increase in fish production.

[8] The Commission endorsed the following trophy categories: Brook Trout $\geq$ 4lbs.; Brown Trout $\geq$ 6lbs.; Lake Trout $\geq$ 6 Lbs.; Salmon $\geq$ 6lbs; Rainbow Trout $\geq$ 5lbs.; and Splake $\geq$ 4lbs.

1). Established a six member subcommittee to study the possibility of constructing a new fish hatchery to meet fish stocking needs.[9] The subcommittee under the policy supervision of the Commission, worked with the Department and Fishpro, Inc. to identify potential new hatchery locations.[10] The subcommittee identified 3 localities that met baseline requirements for citing a new fish hatchery and the Department and Fishpro, Inc. have made initial site visits to all three locations.[11]

2) Monitored the progress of the Department, Fishpro, Inc., and the Department of Environmental Protection have made in finding a long-term solution to effluent issues facing the State's fish hatcheries. Currently, all nine hatcheries are within effluent permit limits during normal operating conditions and discussions by all parties about discharge permit levels are ongoing.

3). Endorsed the Department's and Fishpro's recommendation that the Department purchase nine water samplers to test effluent levels from the State's fish hatchery facilities. The Department has purchased the samplers and they are currently in use.

Findings and recommendations

The Commission makes the following findings and recommendations:

Finding 1. That Salmonid recreational fishing in Maine is generally not meeting the expectations of Maine anglers and that increased stocking in all regions of the State is needed to meet angler expectations and to maintain Maine's national status as a salmonid-sport-fishing vacation destination.

Recommendation. Pending the completion of the cost estimates, the Department should increase its salmonid production from nearly 260,000 pounds of fish per year to 865,748 pounds of fish per year over the next 10 to 15 years.

FINDING 2: Anglers strongly desire the opportunity to fish in waters that contain trophy size fish.

Recommendation. The Department develop a trophy fish stocking program that will allow the Department to include trophy size fish each time it stocks a particular body of water. The Department should strive to ensure that at least 1% of each stocking event is comprised of trophy size fish.

[9] Subcommittee members are Senator Leo Kieffer, Representative Bruce Bryant, Gary Picard, Steve Wilson, Bill Gilzinus and Urban Pierce.
[10] The Commission solicited public input from numerous interested groups and received 4 responses.
[11] A locality near Washburn was visited on October 25, 2001 and localities near the Saco River and Rumford Point in Anddroscogin County were visited on October 27, 2001.

Finding 3: The Deblois Fish Hatchery is not economically viable as a state owned fish hatchery.

Recommendation. The Commission recommends that the Deblois Fish Hatchery facility be sold with proceeds going into the fish hatchery maintenance fund.

Commission's Goals for 2002

Given the Commission's previous work, it is the Commission's goal to meet its duties prescribed under the Resolve or 1999, chapter 82 and Public Law 462 no later than October 31, 2002. The Commission will utilize its remaining four meetings to meet those duties. Specifically, the Commission will work with the public in making a final determination regarding the production levels and distribution of salmonid sport-fish in Maine over the next 15 to 20 year planning horizon. Additionally, the Commission will continue to work with the Department, Fishpro, Inc., and the Department of Environmental Protection to find a long-term solution to effluent issues facing the State's fish hatchery system.

APPENDIX A

Resolves of 1999, chapter 82 and Public Law 462

CHAPTER 82

S.P. 332 - L.D. 986

Resolve, Establishing a Commission to Study the Needs and Opportunities Associated with the Production of Salmonid Sport Fish in Maine

Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts and resolves of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

Whereas, the salmonid sport fishery in Maine is important to the economy of the State; and

Whereas, the continuation of a healthy salmonid sport fishery requires careful management; and

Whereas, several critical factors necessary for effective management of that fishery must be studied; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore, be it

Sec. 1. Commission established. Resolved: That the Commission to Study the Needs and Opportunities Associated with the Production of Salmonid Sport Fish in Maine, referred to in this resolve as the "commission," is established; and be it further

Sec. 2. Commission membership. Resolved: That the commission consists of the following 13 members:

1. One member of the Joint Standing Committee on Inland Fisheries and Wildlife appointed by the President of the Senate;

2. Two members of the Joint Standing Committee on Inland Fisheries and Wildlife appointed by the Speaker of the House;

3. The Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife or the commissioner's designee;

4. The Superintendent of Fish Culture, Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife;

5. One member of Trout Unlimited nominated by the president of that organization and appointed by the Governor;

6. Two members of the Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Advisory Council appointed by the Governor;

7. Three individuals representing owners or operators of a private fish hatchery in the State appointed by the Governor;

8. One member of the Sportsman's Alliance of Maine nominated by the president of that organization and appointed by the Governor; and

9. One individual who owns or operates a private aquaculture facility in the State and who is appointed by the Governor; and be it further

Sec. 3. Appointments; meetings. Resolved: That all appointments must be made no later than 30 days following the effective date of this resolve. The appointing authorities must notify the Executive Director of the Legislative Council upon making their appointments. When the appointment of all members is complete, the chairs of the commission shall call and convene the first meeting of the commission no later than August 1, 1999. The first named Senate member is the Senate chair and the first named House member is the House chair; and be it further

Sec. 4. Duties. Resolved: That the commission shall assess and evaluate salmonid fish culture facilities in Maine and associated production and distribution capabilities, opportunities and needs, including waste discharge licensing issues. In addition, the commission shall develop recommendations designed to provide for the production and distribution of fish needed to meet future sport fish management program needs in the most cost effective manner; and be it further

Sec. 5. Staff assistance. Resolved: That the commission shall request staffing assistance from the Legislative Council; and be it further

Sec. 6. Compensation. Resolved: That legislative members are entitled to receive the legislative per diem and reimbursement of necessary expenses for their attendance at authorized meetings of the commission. Public members not otherwise compensated by their employers or other entities whom they represent are entitled to receive reimbursement of necessary expenses for their attendance at authorized meetings of the commission; and be it further

Sec. 7. Report. Resolved: That the commission shall submit its report, together with any necessary implementing legislation, to the Joint Standing Committee on Inland Fisheries and Wildlife no later than September 29, 2000. If the commission requires an extension, it may apply to the Legislative Council, which may grant the extension; and be it further

Sec. 8. Appropriation. Resolved: That the following funds are appropriated from the General Fund to carry out the purposes of this resolve.

	1999-00	2000-01
LEGISLATURE		
Commission to Study the Needs and Opportunities Associated with the Production of Salmonid Sport Fish in Maine		
Personal Services	$660	$495
All Other	2,700	2,150
Provides funds for the per diem and expenses of legislative members and expenses for other eligible members of the Commission to Study the Needs and Opportunities Associated with the Production of Salmonid Sport Fish in Maine and to print the required report.		
LEGISLATURE	_____	_____
TOTAL	$3,360	$2,645

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this resolve takes effect when approved.

Effective June 17, 1999.

CHAPTER 462
S.P. 568 - L.D. 1732

An Act to Establish for an Additional Two Years the Commission to Study the Needs and Opportunities Associated with the Production of Salmonid Sport Fish in Maine

Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

Whereas, the 119th Legislature originally established the Commission to Study the Needs and Opportunities Associated with the Production of Salmonid Sport Fish in Maine in Resolve 1999, chapter 82; and

Whereas, the 119th Legislature appropriated $500,000 to be spent over the current biennium for engineering design for the Embden Hatchery and a statewide assessment of all other hatchery facilities; and

Whereas, authorization of this commission for an additional 2-year period is essential to complete the original duties assigned to the commission and to provide ongoing legislative policy guidance on the expenditures of those funds appropriated for engineering design for the Embden Hatchery and a statewide assessment of all other hatchery facilities; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

PART A

Sec. A-1. 12 MRSA §7671-A is enacted to read:

§7671-A. Fish hatchery maintenance fund

The fish hatchery maintenance fund, referred to in this section as the "fund," is established in the department as a nonlapsing fund to be used by the commissioner to fund or assist in funding engineering designs for the Embden Hatchery, a statewide assessment of all other hatchery facilities and maintenance, repair and capital improvements at fish hatcheries and feeding stations owned by the State and the per diem and related expenses of 4 meetings of the Commission to Study the Needs and Opportunities Associated with the Production of Salmonid Fish in Maine in fiscal year 2001-02 and 4 meetings of the commission in fiscal year 2002-03. The fund may not be used to fund personnel services costs or general operating costs of a fish hatchery. The commissioner may accept and deposit into the fund any monetary gifts, donations or

other contributions from public or private sources and must use that money for the purposes specified in this section.

Sec. A-2. Report. The Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife shall report to the Joint Standing Committee on Inland Fisheries and Wildlife no later than January 15, 2002 with recommendations on sources of revenues for the fish hatchery maintenance fund established under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, section 7671-A to be used to fund maintenance, repair and capital improvements at fish hatcheries and feeding stations. Those recommendations must include draft proposals for any statutory enactments necessary to implement the commissioner's recommendations.

PART B

Sec. B-1. Commission established. The Commission to Study the Needs and Opportunities Associated with the Production of Salmonid Sport Fish in Maine, referred to in this Part as the "commission," is established.

Sec. B-2. Commission membership; appointed ad hoc and ex officio members; meetings. The commission consists of appointed members as follows:

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, all members appointed pursuant to Resolve 1999, chapter 82, including legislative members, whether or not members of the 120th Legislature, are members of this commission;

2. The President of the Senate shall appoint 2 members of the Senate to the commission. The first Senator appointed pursuant to this subsection is the Senate chair of the commission. When making these appointments, the President of the Senate shall give preference to a Senate member of the Joint Standing Committee on Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and a Senate member of the Joint Standing Committee on Natural Resources;

3. The Speaker of the House shall appoint a member of the House to the commission who is the House chair. When making this appointment, the Speaker of the House shall give preference to a House member of the Joint Standing Committee on Inland Fisheries and Wildlife; and

4. The Governor shall appoint one person to replace one of the persons appointed by the Governor under Resolve 1999, chapter 82, section 2, subsection 6 and one person to replace the person appointed by the Governor under Resolve 1999, chapter 82, section 2, subsection 9.

Upon completion of all appointments, the chairs shall call and convene the first meeting of the commission, which must be held no later than August 15, 2001.

Sec. B-3. Duties. The commission shall complete all duties prescribed in Resolve 1999, chapter 82 and shall provide oversight and policy guidance to the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife with respect to the expenditure of funds appropriated by the 119th Legislature in Public Law 1999, chapter 731, Part A, section 1 and Part HHHH, section 1, for engineering design for the Embden Hatchery and a statewide assessment of all other hatchery facilities. In addition, the commission shall:

1. Continue to work with the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and the department's consultant to continue the work of evaluating the effluent characteristics of fish hatcheries, including private fish hatcheries, with the purpose of ensuring that the state fish hatcheries will be able to comply with licensed effluent discharge standards within 3 years and to obtain information relevant to discussions of discharge license standards for unlicensed private fish hatcheries;

2. Set statewide production goals for the number, size and species mix of recreational sport fish over a 15- to 20-year planning horizon;

3. Determine how to meet those production goals in the most cost-effective manner by evaluating all production options, including options for investing in cost-effective upgrades to existing state-owned facilities to produce more fish, closing noneconomic state-owned facilities and building new capacity in other locations in the State and purchasing fish from privately owned hatcheries; and

4. Within existing budgeted resources, undertake any studies or other activities as are necessary to complete the tasks outlined in this section and is authorized to hold 4 meetings annually.

Sec. B-4. Staff assistance. The commission shall request staffing assistance from the Legislative Council.

Sec. B-5. Compensation. Members who are Legislators are entitled to the legislative per diem, as defined in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 3, section 2, and reimbursement for necessary expenses incurred for their attendance at authorized meetings of the commission that occur on days the Legislature is not in session. Other members of the commission who are not otherwise compensated by their employers or other entities that they represent are entitled to receive reimbursement of necessary expenses incurred for their attendance at authorized meetings. The Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife shall use funds in the fish hatchery maintenance fund established in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, section 7671-A to reimburse the Legislature in fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 for all costs incurred to pay the per diem and expenses of members of the commission who are Legislators and members who are not otherwise compensated by their employers or other entities that they represent and the costs to print the commission report.

Sec. B-6. Report. The commission shall submit an interim report to the Joint Standing Committee on Inland Fisheries and Wildlife no later than December 1, 2001 and a final report to that same committee no later than October 31, 2002.

Sec. B-7. Unexpended balances transferred; balances carried forward. Unexpended funds appropriated by Public Law 1999, chapter 731, Part A, section 1 and Part HHHH, section 1, to the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Fisheries and Hatcheries Operations, are appropriated to the fish hatchery maintenance fund established in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, section 7671-A to be used by the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife pursuant to Title 12, section 7671-A. Those funds may not be encumbered for any other purpose without prior consultation with the commission. Unexpended balances in the fund do not lapse but are carried forward to subsequent years.

Sec. B-8. Allocation. The following funds are allocated from Other Special Revenue funds to carry out the purposes of this Act.

	2001-02	2002-03
INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT OF		
Fisheries and Hatcheries Operations		
All Other	$500	$500
Provides initial allocations for the Fish Hatchery Maintenance Fund.		
DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE		
TOTAL	$500	$500
LEGISLATURE		
Commission to Study the Needs and Opportunities Associated with the Production of Salmonid Sport Fish in Maine		
Personal Services	$1,320	$1,320
All Other	3,600	3,600
Provides funds for the per diem and expenses of legislative members and expenses of other eligible members of the Commission to Study the Needs and Opportunities Associated with the Production of Salmonid Sport Fish in Maine.		
LEGISLATURE		
TOTAL	$4,920	$4,920
TOTAL		
ALLOCATION	$5,420	$5,420

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act takes effect when approved.

Effective June 28, 2001.

APPENDIX B

Commission membership

Membership List

Commission to Study the Needs and Opportunities Associated with the Production of Salmonid Sport fish in Maine

Sen. Chandler E. Woodcock
259 Middle Street
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Sen. John Martin
P.O. Box 250
Eagle Lake, ME 04739

Sen. Leo R. Kieffer
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Rep. Bruce S. Bryant
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Dixfield, ME 04224

Rep. Kenneth A. Honey
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Boothbay, ME 04537

Rep. Zachary Matthew
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George Smith
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Steve Wilson
Department of IFW
41 State House Station
Augusta, Maine

*POTENTIAL INCREASES IN FISH PRODUCTION LEVELS

SPECIES	REGION A	REGION B	REGION C	REGION D	REGION E	REGION F	REGION G	GRAND TOTAL	Total # LBS
BROOK-FF	0	0	6,000	0	0	16000	0		2,561
BROOK-FY	121,720	91,800	2,600	50,200	30,550	7,400	10,400		383,744
BROOK-SY	185,764	183,820	26,050	105,200	14,300	58,800	38,700		245,054
BRK-Trophy (4 lbs)	8510	7,050	1,614	6,529	4,113	2,849	2,194		131,436
BROOK-Totals	**315,994**	**282,670**	**36,264**	**161,929**	**48,963**	**85,049**	**51,294**		**762,795**
BROWN-FY	8,000	0	0	200	0	0	0		5,857
BROWN-SY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
BRN-Trophy (6 lbs)	1286	1092	170	780	48	60	18		20,724
BROWN-Totals	**9,286**	**1092**	**170**	**980**	**48**	**60**	**18**		**26,581**
LAKE TROUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
LAKE-Trophy (6 lbs)	182	22	0	0	82	160	160		3,636
LAKE-Totals	**182**	**22**	**0**	**0**	**82**	**160**	**160**		**3,636**
SALMON-FY	7,172	0	0	0	0	0	0		7,172
SALMON-SY	0	6,550	0	0	0	0	0		0
SAL-Trophy (6 lbs)	491	326	546	220	362	514	144		15,618
SALMON-Totals	**7,663**	**6,876**	**546**	**220**	**362**	**514**	**144**		**22,790**
RAINBOW	60,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	3,000		16,600
RNB -Trophy (5 lbs)	1,220	78	200	200	0	0	60		8,790
RAINBOW-Totals	**61,220**	**78**	**10,200**	**10,200**	**0**	**0**	**3,060**		**25,390**
SPLAKE	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0		16,400
SPL-Trophy (4 lbs)	68	208	124	297	470	646	226		8,156
SPLAKE-Totals	**68**	**208**	**124**	**297**	**470**	**20646**	**226**		**24,556**
WHITE -Totals	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**60,000**		
TOTAL BY REGION	**394,413**	**290,946**	**47,304**	**173,626**	**49,925**	**106,429**	**114,902**	**1,177,545**	**865,748**

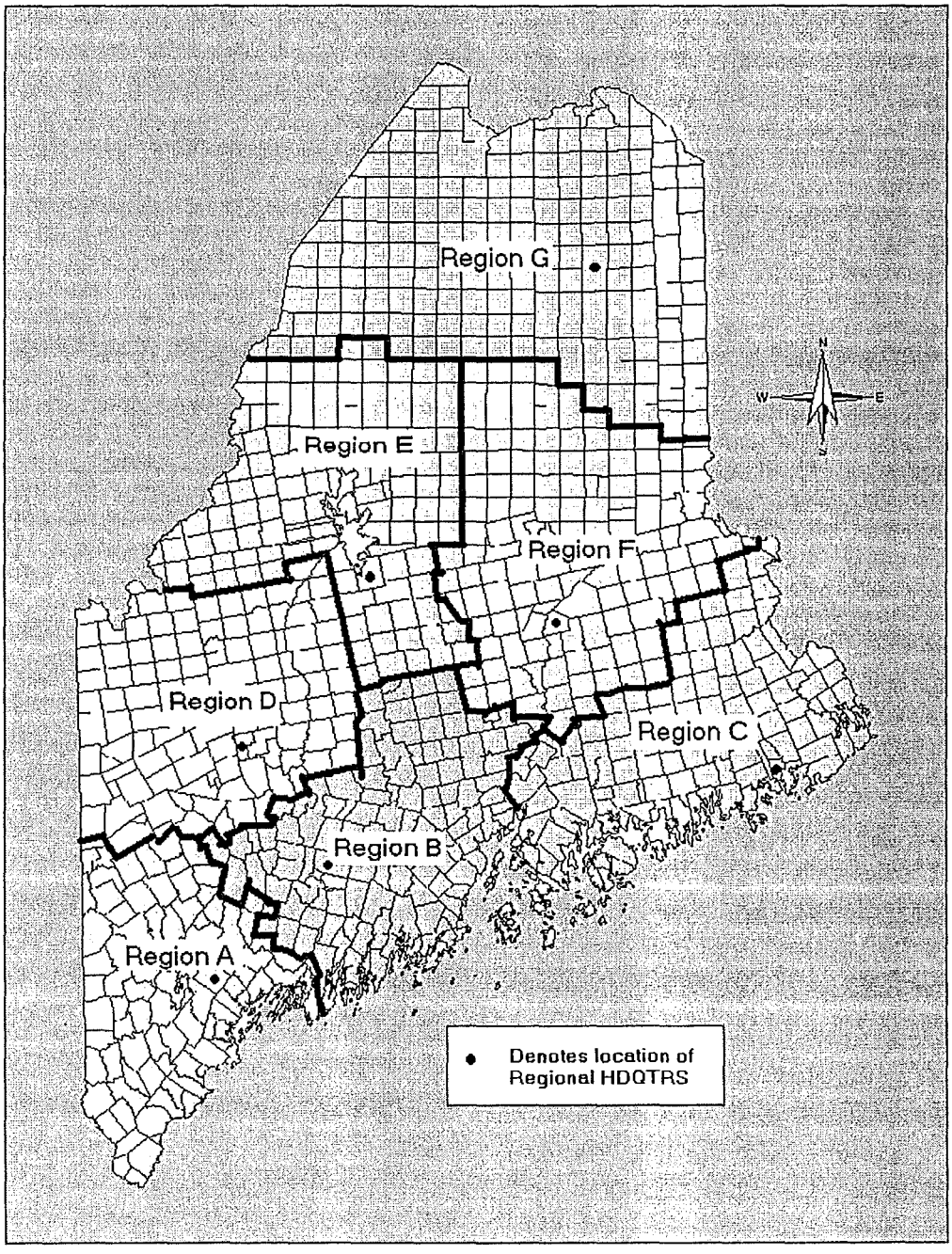
Note: The Commission has not endorsed the species mix, size or regional distribution of fish as reflected in this document.

Prepared by the Office of Policy and Legal Analysis 1/9/02

APPENDIX C

Regional map and regional biologist's reports

THE FISHERY ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS, MAINE DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE



Maine Department
of
Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

Fishery Region A

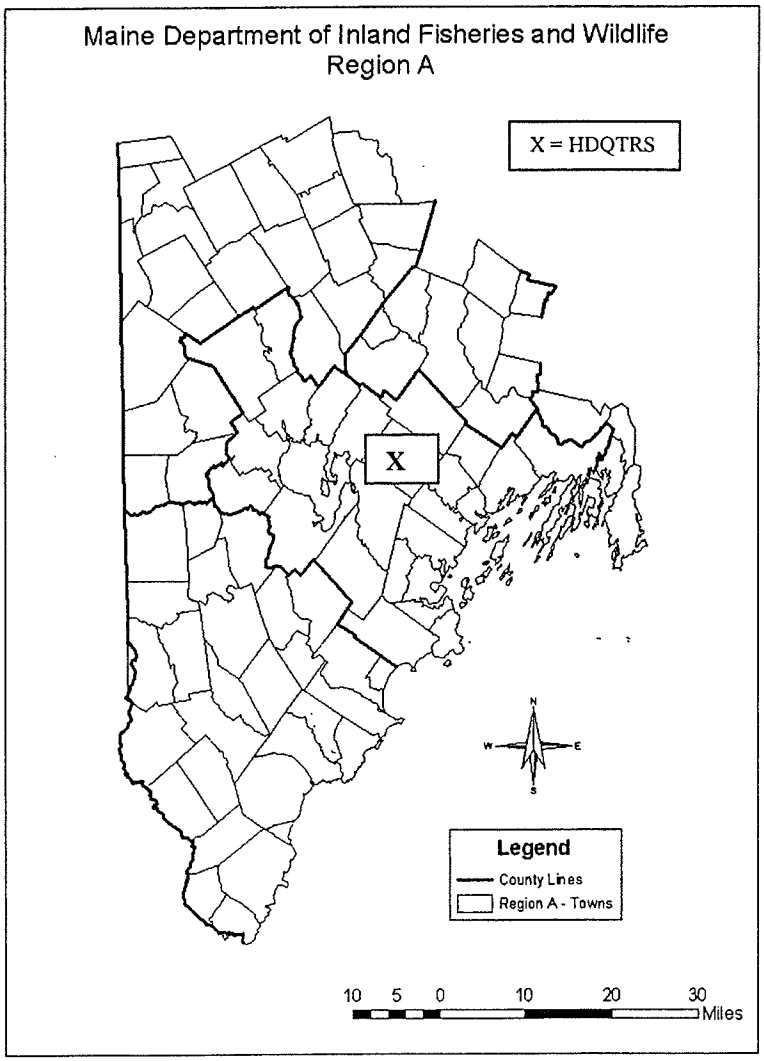
REGION A OVERVIEW

Our southernmost Region, Fishery Region A is the smallest of the Department's seven Regions in land area but has the highest human population (604,232; nearly 190 people per square mile). In fact, the Region contains nearly 50% of the human population of the state and many of our truly urban areas. Fishing pressure in the Region, highest in the state, reflects the Region's human population level. These facts: high human population density, high fishing pressure and relatively small geographic area[1]; are major influences on fishery management in Region A.

Almost 89% of the Region's 334 great ponds (waters over 10 acres) have been surveyed. Just 6 coldwater fisheries are supported by natural reproduction. The remaining 177 coldwater fisheries are maintained through stocking programs, either put-grow-and-take or put-and-take. The lack of wild salmonid fisheries in the lakes and ponds of Region A is, to a large extent, a consequence of the high level of human cultural activity in the Region. Over the years, the lakes and ponds of Region A have been impacted by a variety of human activities many of which center around development associated with the Region's burgeoning human population. Highway construction, shore land development, strip malls, even agricultural and forestry activities, all can contribute to the degradation of aquatic habitat and thereby compound the difficulties associated with managing coldwater fisheries in the face of high fishing pressure. Although flowing water habitat in the Region has fared better than standing water habitat, much of Region A's riverine habitat has been degraded by human cultural activities. Nevertheless, over 50% of our rivers and streams support wild salmonid populations. Riverine salmonid fisheries are provided through annual stocking programs in an additional 84 rivers and streams.

Much of the Region's coldwater fisheries management program is geared toward providing a variety of fishing opportunities in areas that would otherwise have little or no fishing for trout or salmon. This approach is widely accepted and quite popular with area anglers. Although our biological staff is often busy dealing with management issues in particular fisheries, the Region's coldwater management program is largely successful. The longstanding sport fisheries of legendary Sebago Lake are just one of our successful management programs. Fall plantings of brown trout in tidal streams and multiple in-season plantings of brookies provide a couple of examples of the innovative ways the Region is utilizing catchable-size salmonids in its stocking program.

[1](It is important to note that although Region A is small compared to the state's other Fishery Regions, in fact, its land area is about 80 percent of that of the state of Connecticut!).



Vital Statistics

- Land Surface Area = 3,199 sq miles
- Number of Towns = 92
- Human Population = 604,232 (189/sq. mile)
- Miles of Rivers and Streams = 3,694
- Total Number of Great Ponds = 334
- Surface Area of All Great Ponds = 94,420 acres
- Number of Surveyed Lakes and Ponds = 297
- Surface Area of Surveyed Lakes and Ponds = 91,047 acres
- Permanent Fisheries Personnel = 3

EXISTING MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES, REGION A

LAKES AND PONDS

	Wild		Put-grow-and-take			Put-and-take		
			Number of:			Number of:		
Species	Number of Waters	Total Acres	Fish	Waters	Total Acres	Fish	Waters	Total Acres
Brook Trout	3	25	22,000	33	5,538	32,000	67	10,04
Brown Trout	0		13,730	41	19,865	0	0	
Lake Trout	3	34,965	5,500	2	4,860	0	0	
LL Salmon	0	0	16,700	19	54,041	200	1	92
Splake	0	0	5,100	14	4,417	0	0	

RIVERS AND STREAMS

	Wild Populations	Put-grow-and-take			Put-and-take		
Species	Total Miles	Number of Fish	Number of Waters	Total Miles	Number of Fish	Number of Waters	Total Miles
Brook Trout	1906	300	1	1*	28,500	47	116*
Brown Trout	174	58,300	35	137*	0	0	0
LL Salmon	0	0	0	0	600	1	2*
Splake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Note, most rivers/streams are stocked at more than one location.

Maine Department
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Fishery Region B

REGION B OVERVIEW

Region B is located in central Maine, and lies between the Androscoggin River in the west and the Penobscot River in the east. For the most part, Fishery Region B is located on the coastal plain and extends inland through the Winthrop and Belgrade Lakes Regions. At it's northern limits the Region includes Great Moose and Wassookeag Lakes in Harmony and Dexter. The majority of the Region is home to warmwater fish species, as well as many stocked, coldwater gamefish.

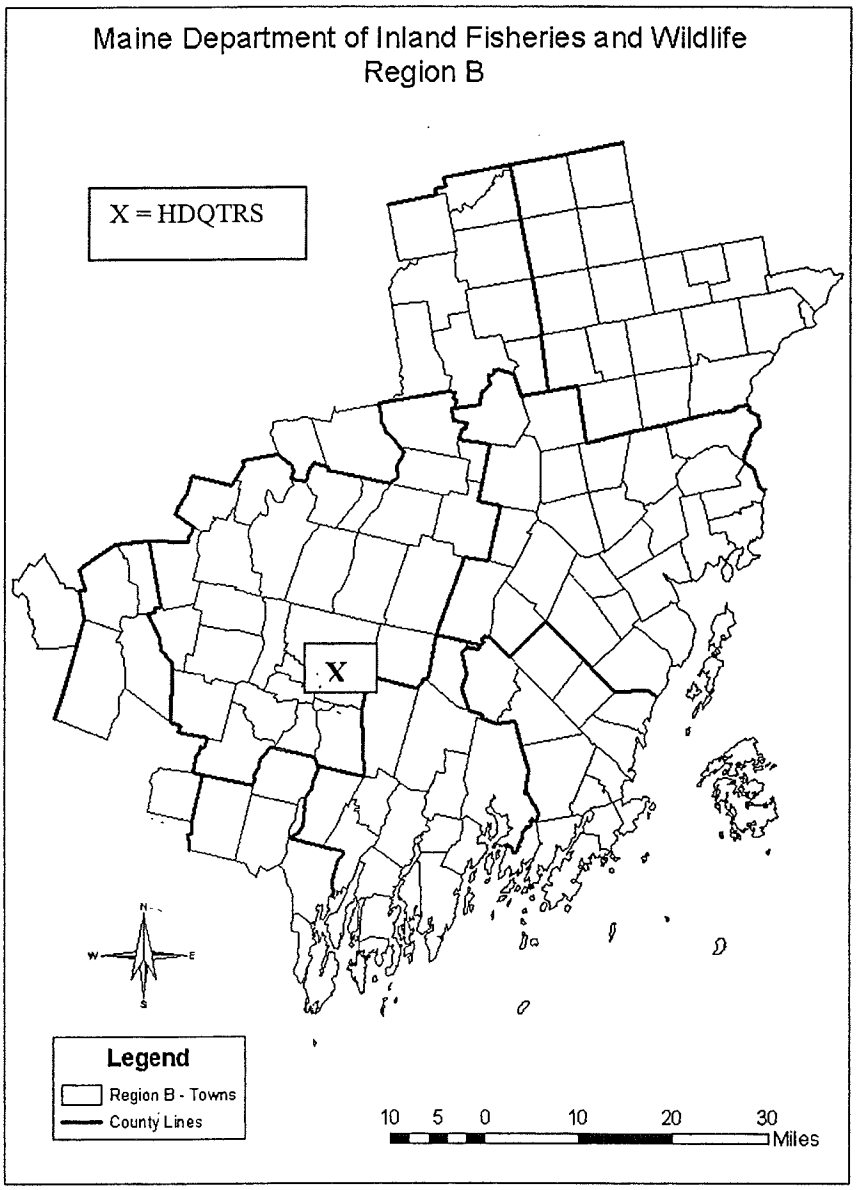
Region B's human population of 370,521 is second to Region A in southern Maine. The Region's major population centers include: Bangor, Waterville, Augusta, Belfast, and Rockland. Other nearby population centers are Bath, Brunswick, Brewer, Lewiston, and Auburn. Region B is the second smallest Fishery Region at 3,965 square miles, a relatively high population density of 93 people per square mile.

Despite 272 surveyed lakes and ponds covering 100,201 acres within the Region (263 of which are great ponds over 10 acres), Region B offers a very limited amount of natural reproduction of coldwater gamefish. Self-sustaining populations of any consequence are limited to 4 waters (4,818 total acres), and include lake trout and landlocked salmon. Coldwater fisheries are maintained through put-grow-and-take stockings in 98 lakes and ponds (76,612 acres). Thus, a total of 81,430 (81% of the Region's lake acreage) acres are managed for salmonid fisheries. Species stocked include brook trout, landlocked salmon, lake trout (togue), splake and brown trout.

Theoretically, the approximately 18,771 acres not currently stocked with salmonids provide an opportunity for stocked salmonid fisheries. However, it is important to remember that due to poor water quality most of these lakes and ponds are not capable of supporting a salmonid throughout the year. Although some may be capable of holding fish for seasonal, put-&-take fisheries; several other factors such as physical and legal access and proximity of other fishing opportunities, must be evaluated before a stocking program can be recommended.

Region B contains 3,568 miles of streams and rivers, about 724 miles of which supports self-sustaining fisheries for salmonids. The vast majority of these fisheries are for brook trout. Put-grow-&-take salmonid programs include over 94 miles of flowing water within the Region. These waters are stocked with 20,700 salmonids yearly, almost all of which are brown trout.

Currently, no put-&-take salmonids are stocked in stream or river habitat in Region B. Potentially, some portion of the Region's flowing water habitat not now managed for wild fisheries or for put-grow-and-take fisheries could be utilized for put-&-take stocking programs. As in the case of lakes and ponds, careful evaluation would be necessary before a recommendation to stock could be made.



Vital Statistics

- Land surface area = 3,965 sq. miles
- Number of Towns = 136
- Human Population = 370,521 (93/sq. mile)
- Miles of Rivers and Streams = 3,568
- Total Number of Great Ponds = 370
- Surface Area of All Great Pon = 106,696 acres.
- Number of Surveyed Lakes an Ponds = 273
- Area of Surveyed Lakes and Ponds = 100,338 acres
- Permanent Fisheries Personne = 4

EXISTING MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES, REGION B

LAKES AND PONDS

	Self-sustaining		Put-grow-and-take			Put-and-take		
			Number of:			Number of:		
Species	Number Of Waters	Total Acres	Fish	Waters	Total Acres	Fish	Waters	Total Acres
Brook Trout	0	0	52,850	39	10,071	9,750	19	8,924
Brown Trout	0	0	35,160	43	46,994	0	0	0
Lake Trout	3	3,625	1,300	3	6,309	0	0	0
LL Salmon	1	1,193	4,750	4	6,241	0	0	0
Splake	0	0	16,950	9	6,997	0	0	0

RIVERS AND STREAMS

	Wild Populations	Put-grow-and-take			Put-and-take		
Species	Total Miles	Number of Fish	Number of Waters	Total Miles	Number of Fish	Number of Waters	Total Miles
Brook Trout	720	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown Trout	4	19,700	4	78	0	0	0
LL Salmon	0	1,000	1	16	0	0	0
Splake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

Fishery Region C

REGION C OVERVIEW

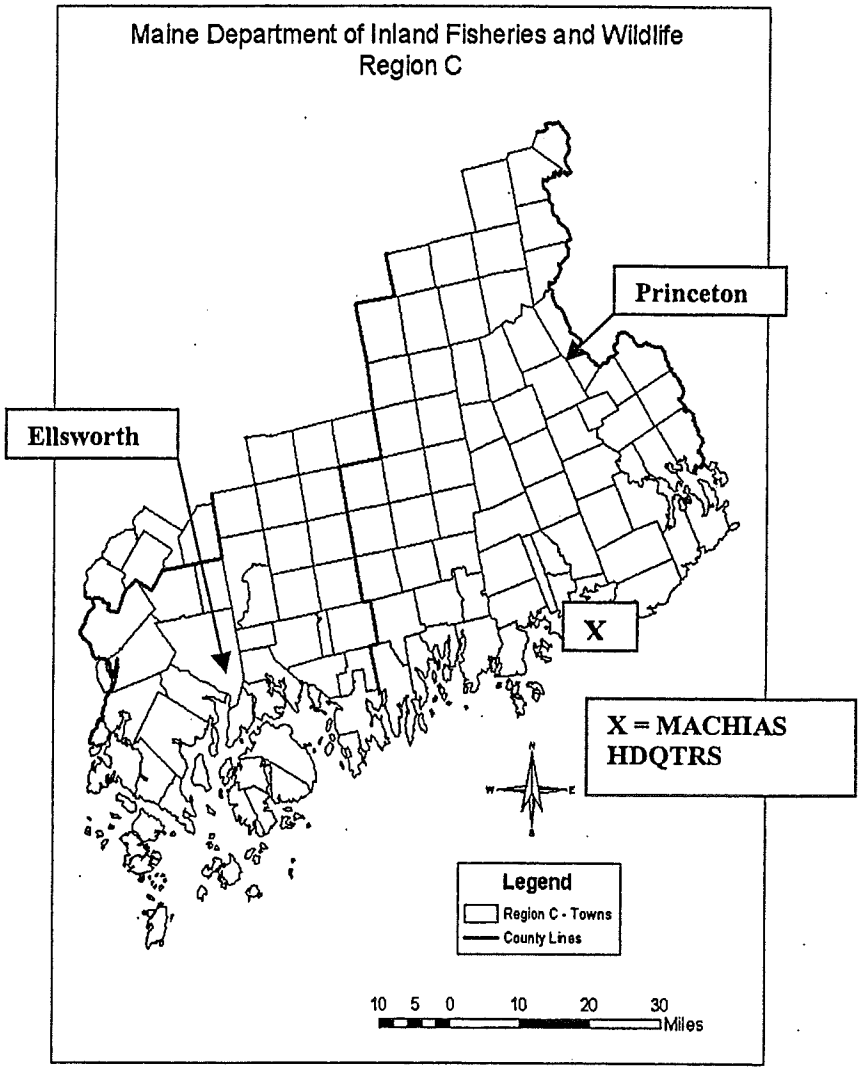
Region C is located in eastern Maine, and includes most of Hancock and Washington counties. Much of Hancock County and all of Washington County are lightly developed with much of the human population concentrated in the Brewer-Ellsworth-Mt. Desert triangle. The economy of the Region is dependent upon fishing and hunting, tourism, forestry, blueberries and a variety of commercial marine fisheries.

The Region provides an excellent diversity of both coldwater and warmwater sport fish opportunities. Most of the state's Atlantic salmon rivers are located here. Numerous lakes and ponds provide suitable habitat for brook trout, landlocked salmon, lake trout, brown trout, and splake. Many of these waters have light to moderate shoreline development, which helps maintain good water quality. Annual stocking programs are carried out on about 50 brook trout waters and 20 salmon waters. The Region's lake trout stocking program has been reduced from eight waters to1 because natural reproduction is sufficient to maintain viable fisheries in the others. Brown trout are stocked in about 25 waters, and have generally succeeded in providing satisfactory fisheries in those waters where returns of either brook trout or salmon were disappointing. More waters, especially portions of selected rivers, would be stocked with this species if it were not for a Department policy which precludes brown trout stocking in main-stem Atlantic salmon rivers. Splake are stocked in about 15 waters. The splake program is utilized to provide fisheries where brook trout and landlocked salmon programs are not able to support viable fisheries. The hybrid generally provides faster catch rates than brown trout and is very popular with ice fishermen.

The Grand Lake Stream area is home to some of the state's premier fisheries for landlocked salmon, lake trout, whitefish and smallmouth bass. Big Lake and West Grand Lake are among the area's most important waters. Furthermore eggs obtained by hatchery staff from West Grand's fall spawning run provide the fish that are stocked in numerous salmon lakes in eastern and northern Maine.

The Region contains numerous smallmouth bass waters that provide some of the best fishing in the state. One of the key factors underpinning this excellent fishery is the wide variety of opportunities offered to sportsmen. Anglers can choose from lakes that offer the chance to catch many small fish/day to lakes that provide a reasonable chance at a trophy size fish. Riverine fishing opportunities for smallmouths are abundant and variable, as well.

Many brooks and streams offer good fishing for wild brook trout. Only 3 brooks in the entire Region are routinely stocked with catchable-size brook trout. One of the reasons for our good stream fisheries is related to geography. A portion of central-western interior Washington county, including "the Barrens", has a very thin layer of topsoil, underlain by extensive deposits of sand/gravel. Accordingly, many streams in this area benefit from cool groundwater inputs that help maintain conditions favored by brook trout. Sadly, the quality of our stream trout fisheries has declined over the past 20 years. The decline is attributed to adverse impacts to brook trout spawning/nursery habitat. A variety of factors have contributed to this decline including beaver activity, an increase in the occurrence of hot, dry summers and improved angler access through the construction of paper company logging roads.



Vital Statistics

- Land surface area = 4,021 sq. miles
- Number of Towns = 123
- Human Population = 101,669 (25/sq. mile)
- Miles of Rivers and Streams = 3,770
- Total Number of Great Ponds = 373
- Surface Area of All Great Ponds = 143,155 acres.
- Number of Surveyed Lakes and Ponds = 274
- Area of Surveyed Lakes and Ponds = 138,017 acres
- Permanent Fisheries Personnel = 3

EXISTING MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES, REGION C

LAKES AND PONDS

	Wild Populations		Put-grow-and-take			Put-and-take		
Species	Number of Waters	Total Acres	Number of Fish	Number of Lakes	Total Acres	Number of Fish	Number of Lakes	Total Acres
Brook Trout	31	5097	32100	41	2605	5600	8	290
Brown Trout	2	3444	8050	24	12133	0	0	0
Lake Trout	12	26224	1500	1	2989	0	0	0
LL Salmon	2	2080	19850	22	59706	0	0	0
Splake	0	0	5400	14	5577	0	0	0

RIVERS AND STREAMS

	Wild Populations	Put-grow-and-take			Put-and-take		
Species	Total Miles	Number of Fish	Number Of Waters	Total Miles	Number of Fish	Number of Rivers	Total Miles
Brook Trout	2845	0	0	0	850	3	8
Brown Trout	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
LL Salmon	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Splake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Maine Department
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Fishery Region D

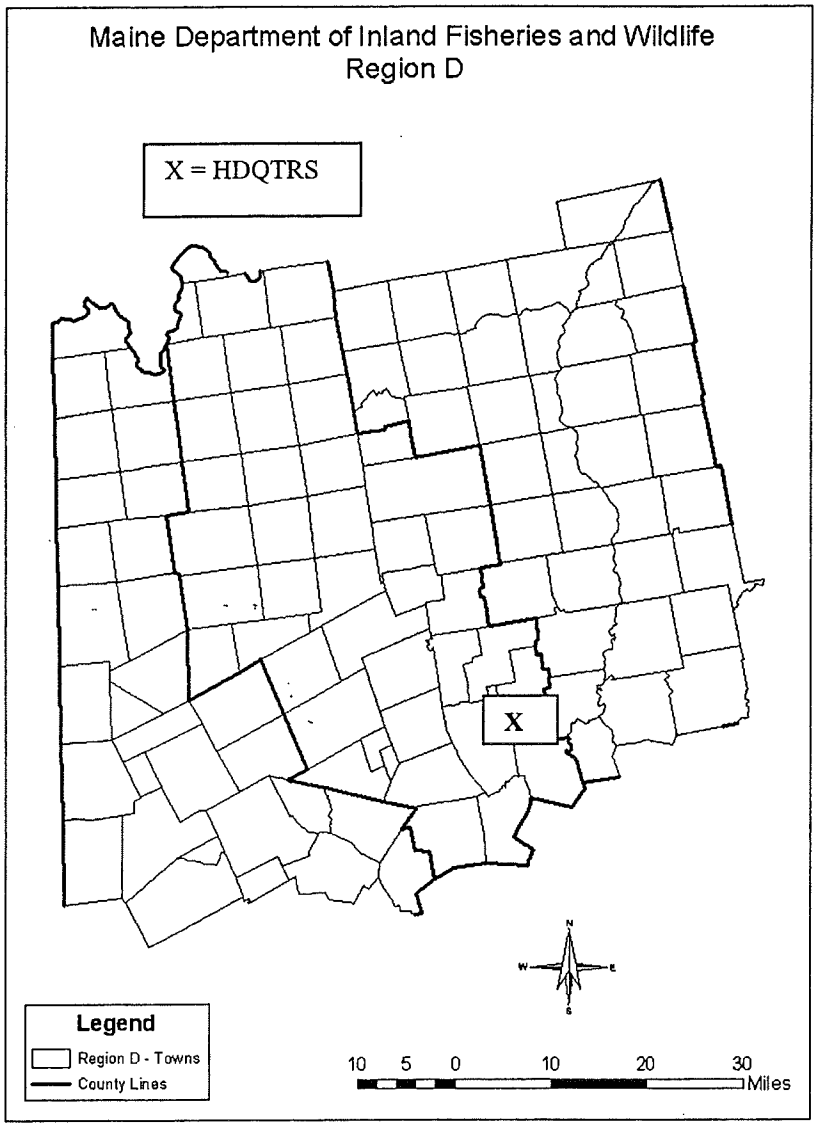
REGION D OVERVIEW

Region D is located in western Maine. The southern part of the Region is at relatively low elevation, but it rises steeply towards the north and west. As a result, warmwater fish species are more common in the southern portion of the Region. They are denied access to the northern and western part of the region by natural barriers and by dams.

The two major rivers in the Region are the Androscoggin in the west and the Kennebec in the east. The Androscoggin drains the Rangeley chain of lakes, which provide the Region's best coldwater fisheries. Most of these tributaries to these rivers have adequate habitat for coldwater fish populations. However, recent river surveys suggest that pools - which provide critical adult fish habitat- were destroyed as a result of log driving many years ago. On the other hand, once-polluted main stems of large rivers are once again providing fisheries habitat. Temperatures on the main stem rivers tend to be seasonally too warm for brook trout, but are frequently suitable for brown trout.

The Rangeley chain of lakes provide some of Maine's premier landlocked salmon fisheries. Extensive natural reproduction within many of the smaller rivers and streams provides wild salmon fisheries in many of the larger lakes; those without suitable spawning and nursery habitat are stocked to maintain a fishery.

The Rangeley Region has a large number of brook trout waters. Many are self-perpetuating, but others need to be stocked annually as there is no associated spawning and/or nursery habitat. With the imposition of restrictive brook trout regulations imposed in 1996, size quality has increased on both wild and stocked populations. Exceptional brook trout fisheries include Rapid River, Mooselookmeguntic Lake, and Pierce Pond, where trout of several pounds are taken each year. The majority of the streams within the Region support wild brook trout, though growth rates are considerably slower than in ponds.



Vital Statistics

- Land surface area = 4,232 sq. miles
- Number of Towns = 112
- Human Population = 74,813 (18/sq mile)
- Miles of Rivers and Streams = 4,819
- Total Number of Great Ponds = 310
- Surface Area of All Great Ponds = 109,235 acres.
- Number of Surveyed Lakes and Ponds = 261
- Area of Surveyed Lakes and Ponds = 107,537 acres
- Permanent Fisheries Personnel = 3

EXISTING MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES, REGION D

LAKES AND PONDS

	Wild Populations		Put-grow-and-take			Put-and-take		
Species	Number of Waters	Total Acres	Number of Fish	Number of Lakes	Total Acres	Number of Fish	Number of Lakes	Total Acres
Brook Trout	110	58,770	160,000	98	16,750	0	0	0
Brown Trout	1	37	4,200	4	4,511	0	0	0
Lake Trout	16	13,570	1,000	1	700	0	0	0
LL Salmon	13	33,101	7,950	12	19,193	0	0	0
Splake	0	0	12,550	7	4,213	0	0	0

RIVERS AND STREAMS

	Wild Populations	Put-grow-and-take			Put-and-take		
Species	Total Miles	Number of Fish	Number Of Waters	Total Miles	Number of Fish	Number of Rivers	Total Miles
Brook Trout	3,870	0	0	0	5,800	5	32
Brown Trout	252	26,100	6	188	0	0	0
LL Salmon	144	100	1	6	0	0	0
Splake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

Fishery Region E

REGION E OVERVIEW

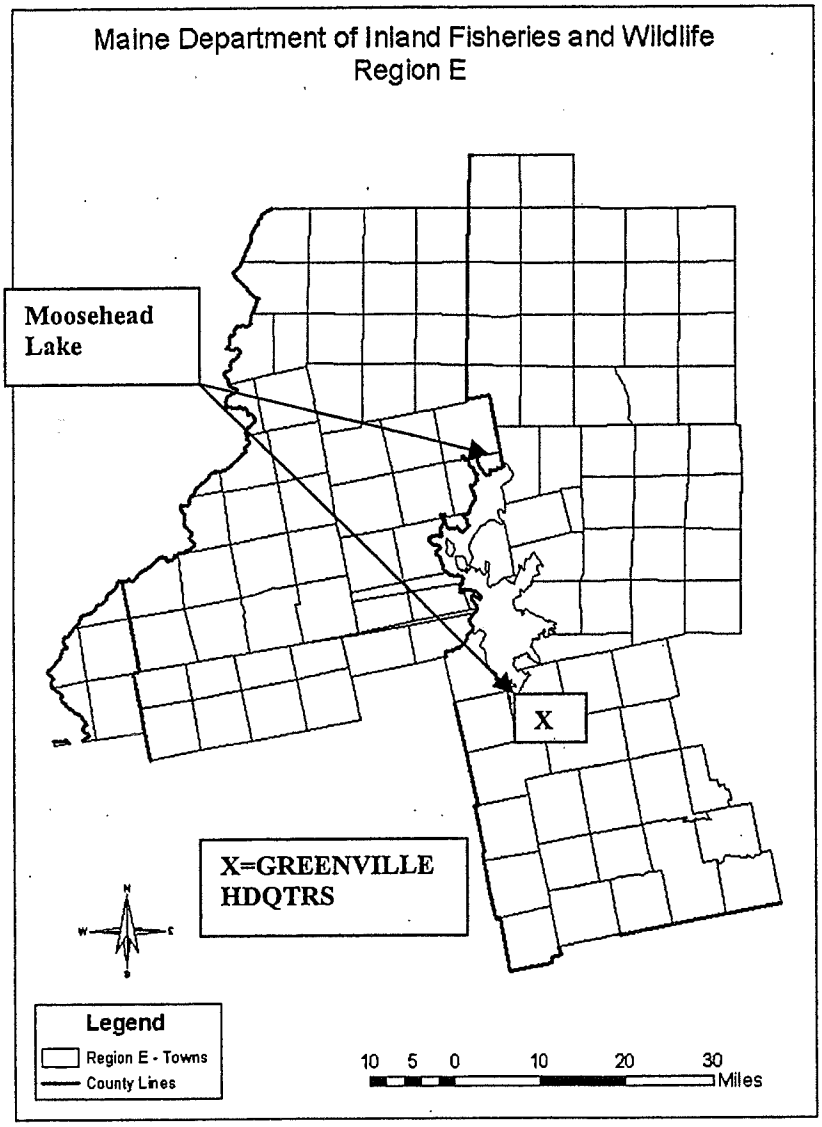
The Moosehead Lake Region includes nearly 4,400 square miles of West Central Maine. More than 300 miles of main stem rivers and 3,800 miles of their smaller tributaries flow through the Region. These comprise the headwaters of the Kennebec, the Penobscot, and the St. John rivers. During the last glacial period more than 1,200 lakes and ponds were carved into the Region's landscape. They vary in size from one-acre unnamed ponds to Moosehead Lake, at 74,890 acres Maine's largest and one of Maine's most famous inland waters. The total area of all standing surface water in the Region is nearly 237,000 acres - 24% of the total area of all lakes and ponds in the State!

Most of the development and resident population are located in the southern quarter of the Region. The northern three quarters consist primarily of private forest land with miles of gravel roads that provide access to areas once accessible only by foot, canoe, or float plane.

The Region's waters provide some of Maine's finest fishery resources, as well as diverse opportunities to use and enjoy them. Recreational fishing in the Moosehead Region dates back to the mid 1800's, and it continues to be a very important component of the Region's heritage and economy. Although the year-round resident population is the lowest of all Maine's fishery management Regions, many Maine resident and nonresident anglers seek winter and summer opportunities to fish in the Region's relatively undeveloped, natural environment.

Fishery management strives to maintain the diverse fishing opportunities and fishing quality that can be supported by the Region's waters, taking into account angler preferences and the capability of the habitat to produce and sustain fisheries. More than 90% of the acreage of lakes and ponds, and more than 80% of the total length of rivers and streams, are managed for one or more coldwater species. Waters are managed for wild, self-sustaining populations wherever the habitat can support them. Waters are stocked when natural reproduction cannot sustain a fishery. Habitat conditions play the most important role in determining the species, the numbers, and the sizes of fish stocked. In all stocking programs the habitat must be suitable for stocked fish to survive and provide good returns to anglers. Fishing regulations, especially length limits, bag limits, and terminal gear restrictions play an important role in allocating the catch and harvest of both wild and stocked fish.

Managing to conserve the Moosehead Region's fishery resources, and to protect the habitat that supports them, requires a concerted team effort. The three fishery biologists permanently assigned to the Regional headquarters in Greenville work closely with one another, with other members of the Fish and Wildlife Department, with other State and Federal agencies, with the towns in the Region, with both large and small landowners and natural resource managers, and most importantly, with the angling public to insure that the Region's fishery resources, the opportunities they provide, and the traditions associated with them remain an important part of the Region's heritage.



Vital Statistics

- Land surface area = 4,391 sq. miles
- Number of Towns = 129
- Human Population = 13,443 (3/sq. mile)
- Miles of Rivers and Streams = 4,125
- Number of Great Ponds = 592
- Area of Great Ponds = 234,742 acres
- Number of Surveyed Great Ponds = 341 (57%)
- Area of Surveyed Great Ponds = 222,961 acres (95%)
- Number of Ponds Less than 10 acres =686
- Area of Ponds Less than 10 Acres =2,160
- Number of Surveyed Ponds <10 Acres = 18 (3%)
- Area of Surveyed Ponds <10 Acres = 105 (5%)
- Permanent Fisheries Personnel = 3

EXISTING MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES, REGION E

LAKES AND PONDS

	Wild		Put-grow-and-take			Put-and-take		
Species	No. Waters	Total Acres	No. Fish	No. Waters	Total Acres	No. Fish	No. Waters	Total Acres
Brook Trout	288	157,011	96,275	42	4,443	24,000	12	5,150
Brown Trout	0	-	1,200	1	403	0	0	-
Lake Trout	25	114,413	3,700	3	8,470	0	0	-
LL Salmon	14	49,148	19,500	12	99,614	0	0	-
Splake	0	-	23,350	18	9,179	0	0	-

RIVERS AND STREAMS

	Wild Populations	Put-grow-and-take			Put-and-take		
Species	Total Miles	No. Fish	No. Waters	Total Miles	No. Fish	Number of Waters	Total Miles
Brook Trout	3,300	0	0	-	14,050	8	20
Brown Trout	0	0	0	-	1,500	1	10
LL Salmon	10	2,500	3	11	0	0	-
Splake	0	0	0	-	0	0	-

Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

Fishery Region F

REGION F OVERVIEW

Most of Region F, the Penobscot Region, is located in the Penobscot River basin. The topography of the Regic varies greatly from the high terrain of Baxter State Park and Mt. Katahdin to the river plains of the lower Penobscot. Although Region F is the second largest in land area of the seven Regions, it is tied with Regions E and G for the lowest population density. The Region contains 368 ponds larger than 10 acres with a total surface area of 196,020 acres. A total of 269 of the Region's lakes and ponds have been surveyed. The total surface area of surveyed waters is 189,486 acres. Seventy-five percent of the Region's 4,770 miles of flowing water support self-sustaining populations brook trout or other salmonids.

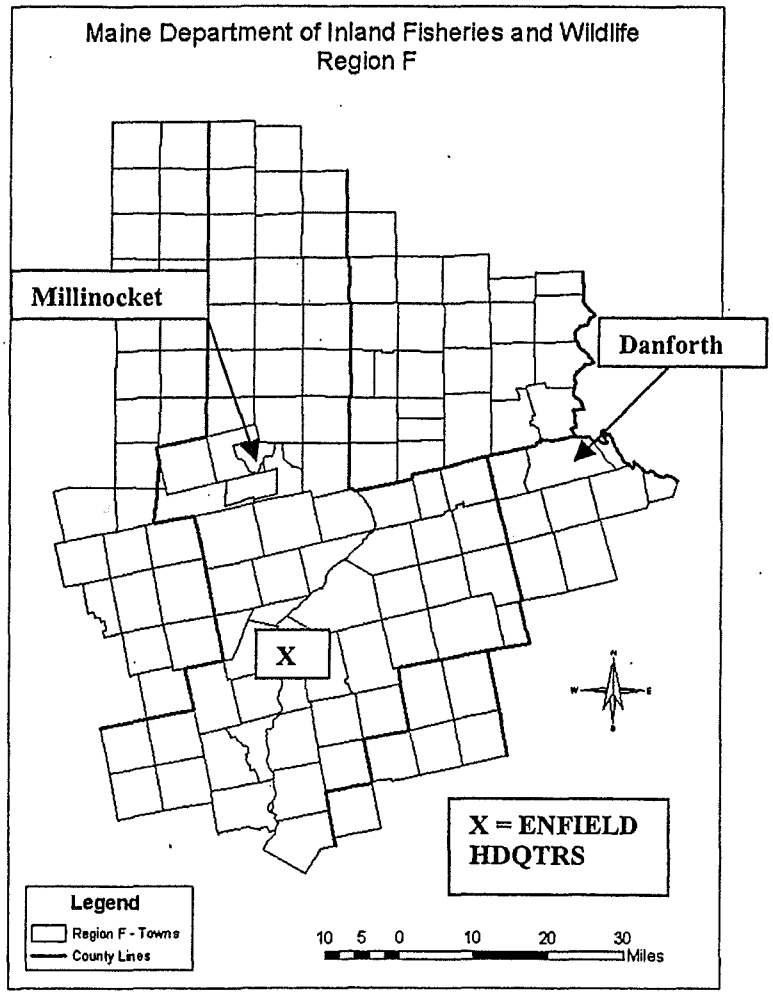
The Region's fisheries are just as varied as its topography. Coldwater and warmwater fisheries, wild and stocked fisheries and standing water and flowing water fisheries are dispersed throughout the Region. There are 235 self-sustaining populations of salmonids in Region F lakes and ponds. The majority of these are brook trout waters, mostl located in Baxter State Park and in the hilly terrain of eastern Piscataquis County. About 50 waters are being stocked with brook trout. The management emphasis on eight of the stocked waters is for youth fishing programs.

Historically landlocked salmon were found only in the St. Croix drainage within the Region. All other salmon populations in the Region were established through stocking. The species is now found in 56 waters, of which 24 are maintained through annual stocking programs. The Region's 4 existing self-sustaining principal fishery salmon water where established through stocking programs.

Prior to 1980, 7 lakes in the Region were stocked with lake trout. Lake trout stocking was discontinued in the Region after 1980 to determine if natural reproduction would be sufficient to maintain lake trout populations in these lakes. Stocking was found to be necessary in only 3 of these lakes and in 2 of these waters management plans are being developed that will result in the establishment of spawning lake trout populations.
Currently, seventeen waters in the Region support fisheries through natural reproduction.

The Region's abundant and diverse warmwater fisheries are far too numerous to describe. One important example of the quality of our warmwater sport fisheries is the smallmouth bass fishery of the Penobscot River. This fishery's fan has spread throughout New England, if not the entire eastern seaboard.

A significant management issue in this Region is opposition from the Atlantic Salmon Commission and the Penobscc Indian Nation to the use of brown trout and rainbow trout in the Penobscot River drainage. Currently these entities have permitted the stocking of brown trout in just 1 lake in the Penobscot drainage although many other waters in Region F could provide attractive fisheries for brown trout or rainbow trout.



Vital Statistics

- Land surface area = 5,044 sq. miles
- Number of Towns = 137
- Human Population = 51,527 (10/sq mile)
- Miles of Rivers and Streams = 4,753
- Total Number of Great Ponds = 368
- Surface Area of All Great Ponds = 196,020 acres.
- Number of Surveyed Lakes and Ponds = 272
- Area of Surveyed Lakes and Ponds = 189,486 acres
- Permanent Fisheries Personnel = 3

EXISTING MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES, REGION F

LAKES AND PONDS

	Wild Populations		Put-grow-and-take			Put-and-take		
Species	Number of Waters	Total Acres	Number of Fish	Number of Lakes	Total Acres	Number of Fish	Number of Lakes	Tota Acre
Brook Trout	96	18,782	44,996	38	38,596	2,100	8	1,79
Brown Trout			3,000	1	5,165			
Lake Trout	11	34,949	11,000	3	31,425			
LL Salmon	4	3,616	30,050	24	103,341			
Splake								

RIVERS AND STREAMS

	Wild Populations	Put-grow-and-take			Put-and-take		
Species	Total Miles	Number of Fish	Number Of Waters	Total Miles	Number of Fish	Number of Rivers	Total Miles
Brook Trout	3,578				1,450	4	11
Brown Trout							
LL Salmon	38						
Splake							

Maine Department
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Fishery Region G

REGION G OVERVIEW

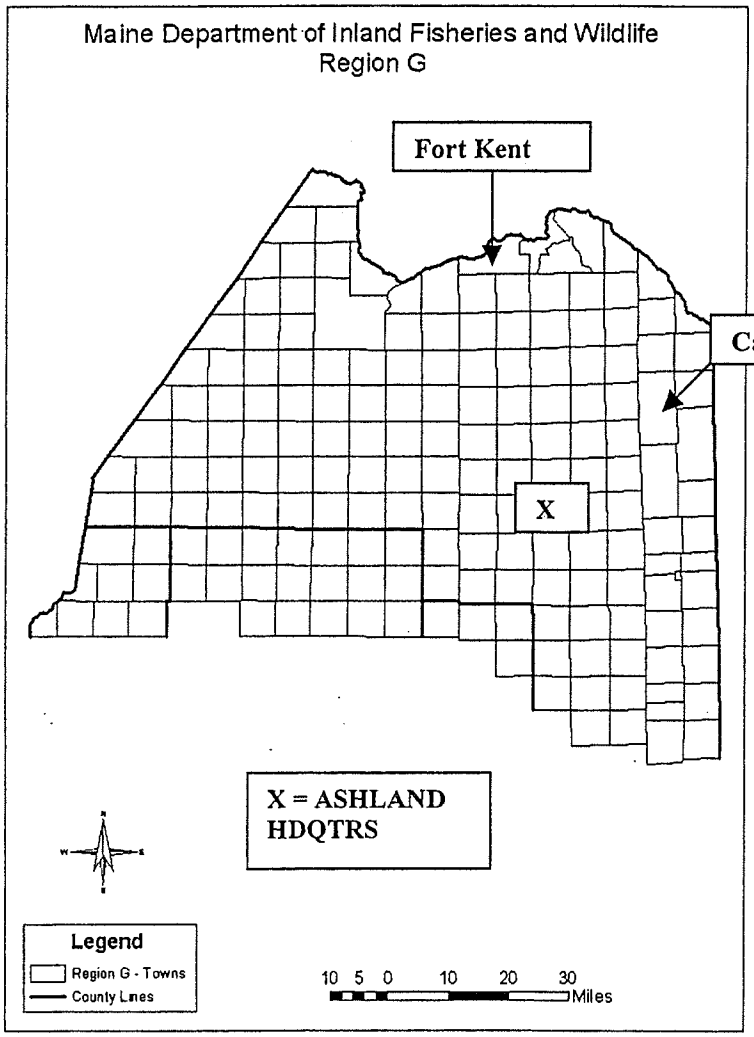
Region G is the northernmost of Maine's seven Fishery Regions. It includes most of Aroostook County and the northern townships of Penobscot, Piscataquis and Somerset Counties. The largest Region in land area, 1-1/3 the size of Connecticut, it is dominated by agricultural in eastern Aroostook County and commercial forest land west of Route 11. A human population of only 10 people per square mile illustrates its rural nature. The Region contains almost 7,000 miles of flowing water, the most of any management Region. Prominent river drainages include the St. John, Allagash, Fish, and Aroostook Rivers.

Fishery management in Region G is almost exclusively for salmonids. Natural barriers on the major river drainages have kept warmwater sport fish from becoming established in this part of the state. Shared waterways with Canadian provinces and the potential for illegal introductions of warmwater species such as those occurring in other parts of Maine put the Region's brook trout resource in constant jeopardy.

Brook trout is the dominant coldwater fish in this Region. Although our trout habitat has been impacted by a variety of human activities, the Region's major river systems as well as many other small streams support numerous high quality brook trout fisheries based on natural reproduction, a resource that is the envy of all other eastern states. The majority of larger lakes also sustain trout fisheries with wild populations. With few exceptions. the conservative regulations promulgated in the early 1990's have increased trout numbers wherever they have been implemented. Most of the Region's "put-grow-and-take" fall fingerling stocking program occurs in ponds less than 200 acres. Many of these ponds are near population centers. Put-and -take spring yearlings have been used to stock waters that have abundant competitive species. Many are located in areas that have a number of special regulation wild trout ponds.

Landlocked salmon and lake trout provide Region G's other major coldwater fisheries. Salmon are concentrated in the Aroostook and Fish River drainages. With few exceptions, salmon are stocked to supplement wild populations. Salmon have not been introduced into the Allagash River drainage above lower Allagash Falls in deference to management for native lake trout and brook trout fisheries. The Allagash and Fish River drainages contain the majority of the Region's lake trout waters. Hatchery lake trout are annually stocked where natural reproduction is inadequate to support a fishery.

A relatively small number of fisheries are provided for brown trout and splake. The former is found only in the Meduxnekeag River drainage in southern Aroostook County. This river supports one of the few wild brown trout populations in the state. Management priority for native salmonids has precluded further expansion of brown trout stocking in the Region. Splake, a brook trout X lake trout cross, have been stocked annually in waters that have abundant populations of warmwater species but that have suitable coldwater habitat for salmonids and may be too small to support a lake trout fishery. In these waters, the hybrid has performed better than brook trout.



Vital Statistics

- Land surface area = 7,015 sq. miles
- Number of Towns = 184
- Human Population = 68,691 (10/sq mile)
- Miles of Rivers and Streams = 6,944
- Total Number of Great Ponds = 334
- Surface Area of All Great Ponds = 99,753 acres.
- Number of Surveyed Lakes and Ponds = 279
- Area of Surveyed Lakes and Ponds = 94,597 acres
- Permanent Fisheries Personnel = 3

EXISTING MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES, REGION G

LAKES AND PONDS

	Wild Populations		Put-grow-and-take			Put-and-take		
Species	Number of Waters	Total Acres	Number of Fish	Number of Lakes	Total Acres	Number of Fish	Number of Lakes	Total Acres
Brook Trout	201	89,310	50,500	21	1,328	11,225	15	1,519
Brown Trout			1,150	2	1,291			
Lake Trout	17	24,204	6,250	8	8,091			
LL Salmon	17	14,208	9,425	10	23,133			
Splake			1,600	4	3,160	3,850	2	5,145

RIVERS AND STREAMS

	Wild Populations	Put-grow-and-take			Put-and-take		
Species	Total Miles	Number of Fish	Number Of Waters	Total Miles	Number of Fish	Number of Rivers	Total Miles
Brook Trout	6,225				300	1	3
Brown Trout	33						
LL Salmon	134						
Splake							

APPENDIX D

Department's report

WHY DO WE STOCK FISH?

We stock fish to provide fishing opportunities that would not be available without supplementing with stocked fish. Fish stocking in Maine is done primarily with cold water species (trouts and salmon). Warm water species, such as bass, pickerel, and perch usually are prolific and can usually sustain their populations without stocking. Each of the state's nearly 6,000 lakes and ponds and almost 32,000 miles of rivers and streams present angling opportunity and management challenges.

Introduction of new fish species into a water body can drastically change the way the system works. Fish stocking in the late 1800's and early 1900's may have been done with "a lick and a promise", but this approach has no place in modern fisheries management. Through careful observations of water systems, fisheries managers can predict and balance the factors of water quality and temperature, competing species, forage base, and fishing pressure to stock waters to produce good fish survival, growth, and provide good fishing.

Maine is fortunate to have many lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers that support wild (naturally reproducing) trout and salmon populations. In many cases, these waters have sufficient spawning and rearing habitat so that, with appropriate management, trout and salmon populations can support sustained fishing pressure without supplemental stocking. This occurs where the natural reproduction can supply the available habitat with fish and support a reasonable fishery. These waters often require careful management to maintain quality habitat and fish populations. Those waters that lack the habitat to support sufficient cold water fish reproduction can often provide a good fishery through a sound stocking program. Maine's fisheries management programs in different waters fall into one of the following general categories:

Wild Fish Waters are waters that support fish populations that sustain themselves through natural reproduction at a level high enough to support a recreational fishery. In some cases, these are waters that have never been stocked, or they may be waters that were stocked at one time, but fish populations are now naturally reproducing and sustaining. Extensive wild salmonid waters are unique to Maine and the public has told the Department very strongly over the years that they should not be stocked. The Department has reacted by developing a policy over 10 years ago that states that we will not stock fish over populations that are naturally reproducing at a level that sustains a fishery.

Put-Grow-and-Take Waters are waters that require a program of routine, continuous stocking (on various timetables) to supplement or substitute for natural reproduction in order to provide a fishery. This kind of stocking is done where there is limited, or no, natural reproduction due to lack of habitat, but suitable habitat that can grow fish to legal and larger sizes. Hatchery fish are released, survive, and grow to legal or larger size, and then are caught by anglers. Stocking in these waters is based on the balancing of *biomass* (how many fish of what size) and *biological potential* (how productive is the water and how well can it grow and support fish). The idea is to put enough fish in to provide a good fishery, but not so many that growth is

stunted and fish never attain the size that anglers desire or expect. Biologists continually monitor the *numbers, growth, and survival* of fish going into these waters and adjust stocking to balance the numbers with good growth. It is the same as a farmer keeping only a certain number of cows in a pasture. Finding the right balance is often complicated greatly in waters that have competing species.

Put-and-Take Waters are those where legal-sized fish are stocked and are expected to be caught within a short time. These waters often do not provide the right conditions to hold trout over the entire year (for example, the water may be too warm in summer or too low), or there may be very heavy fishing pressure demands, as in very accessible waters near large towns. This stocking provides a short-term fishery that must be maintained by continuous stocking.

Put-and-Take Opportunities

There are several different opportunities that can be generated using legal-sized fish in a stocking program. These options can be used separately in appropriate waters, or together to get a different result.

1. **Increase the number of waters stocked**
2. **Increase the number of times a water is stocked**
3. **Increase the size of fish that are stocked**

These options can be used to stock and create fisheries in waters to:

- Stock marginal (habitat) waters near population centers for spring and fall fishing
- Stock waters that have limited carry-over potential, no principal competing fishery, and are small enough to ensure a reasonable angler catch rate (return).
- Stock rivers for fall fishing
- Stock waters in the fall for ice fishing the following winter
- Stock waters for youth fishing

There are several considerations that should be considered when evaluating waters for different management options, and may help to prioritize different categories of waters for inclusion into put-and-take programs. Examples are:

- Are there competing game fish present that would affect the survival of stocked fish?
- Are there principal fisheries in the water already that would be compromised by the introduction of another species?
- Is the water body small enough to ensure a reasonable rate of angler catch? (or will fish be "lost"?)
- Is the fishing effort likely to be high enough to catch the fish that are stocked?
- Is the water reasonably accessible to the public?
- Will fish carry over the summer?
- Is the fishing effort and the fish survival such that a multiple stocking could be justified?

The Department will be trying to categorize waters, using these considerations, to estimate the extent of different put-and-take stocking opportunities in each region of the state. Finally, we will estimate the cost/acre in lakes and cost/mile of stream for stocking put-and-take fish.

Potential for NEW * Put-and-Take Stocking Programs, REGION = ___A__, Species = __BKT___

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	0	0	1	400	1	400
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	0	0	6	3,700	6	3,700
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	0	0	1	30	1	30
Ponds (10-100 acres)	0	0	3	1,260	16	4,066	19	5,326
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	6	9,885	32	30,205	38	40,090
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	1	5,385	3	9,793	4	15,178
Totals	0	0	10	16,530	59	48,194	69	64,724

*Waters which **do not** have an existing put-and-take stocking program but are being proposed for one. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of these waters that will receive single stockings each year and a separate count of the number of waters to receive multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your

Total number of single stocking lakes and ponds = ___62____	Total Number of fish = ___60,624____	Total number of single stocking rivers and streams = ___3____	Total Number of fish = ___1,400___
Total number of multiple stocking lakes and ponds = ___0____	Total Number of fish = ___0____	Total number of multiple stocking rivers and streams = ___4____	Total Number of fish = ___2,700_____

Potential for EXPANSION of Existing Put-and-Take Stocking Programs, REGION = __A___, Species = __BKT___

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	22	10,950	1	300	23	11,250
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	5	5,000	2	1,000	7	6,000
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	3	796	0	0	3	796
Ponds (10-100 acres)	0	0	11	3,206	12	2,429	23	5,635
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	20	18,305	16	11,813	36	30,118
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	61	38,257	31	15,542	92	53,799

*Only those waters having an **existing** put-and-take stocking program that are proposed for expansion. Fish numbers are increased through increasing the number of fish stocked but not the number of times stocked/year **or** by increasing the number of times/year a water is stocked.. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of those waters that will receive more fish but will not be stocked more times per year than at present and a separate count of those waters receiving additional numbers through multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your tally.

Total number of put-and-take lakes and ponds to receive additional fish = ___58___	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = ___34,299___	Total number of put-and-take rivers and streams to receive additional fish = ___14___	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = ___6,850___
Total number of put-and-take lakes and ponds to receive additional stockings = ___4___	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = ___2,250___	Total number of put-and-take rivers & streams to receive additional stockings = ___16___	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = ___10,400___

Potential for EXPANSION of Existing Put-and-Take Stocking Programs, REGION = _A____, Species = _BNT____

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	0	0	2	4,000	2	4,000
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (10-100 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	0	0	2	4,000	2	4,000

*Only those waters having an **existing** put-and-take stocking program that are proposed for expansion. Fish numbers are increased through increasing the number of fish stocked but not the number of times stocked/year **or** by increasing the number of times/year a water is stocked.. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of those waters that will receive more fish but will not be stocked more times per year than at present and a separate count of those waters receiving additional numbers through multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your tally.

Total number of put-and-take lakes and ponds to receive additional fish = __0____	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = 0____	Total number of put-and-take rivers and streams to receive additional fish = _2_____	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = 4,000_____
Total number of put-and-take lakes and ponds to receive additional stockings = __0_____	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = 0_____	Total number of put-and-take rivers & streams to receive additional stockings = ___0____	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked =_0_____

Potential for NEW * Put-and-Take Stocking Programs, REGION = A_____, Species = LLS_____

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	0	0	1	900	1	900
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (10-100 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	8	1,675	8	1,675
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	2	1,260	2	1,260
Totals	0	0	0	0	11	3,835	11	3,835

*Waters which **do not** have an existing put-and-take stocking program but are being proposed for one. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of these waters that will receive single stockings each year and a separate count of the number of waters to receive multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your

Total number of single stocking lakes and ponds = _10_____	Total Number of fish = _2,935_____	Total number of single stocking rivers and streams = _0_____	Total Number of fish = ___0___
Total number of multiple stocking lakes and ponds = ____0___	Total Number of fish = __0_____	Total number of multiple stocking rivers and streams = __1_____	Total Number of fish = __900_____

Potential for EXPANSION of Existing Put-and-Take Stocking Programs, REGION = _A____, Species = _LLS____

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	0	0	1	900	1	900
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (10-100 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	6	1,911	6	1,911
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	1	4,867	1	4,867
Totals	0	0	0	0	8	7,678	8	7,678

*Only those waters having an **existing** put-and-take stocking program that are proposed for expansion. Fish numbers are increased through increasing the number of fish stocked but not the number of times stocked/year **or** by increasing the number of times/year a water is stocked.. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of those waters that will receive more fish but will not be stocked more times per year than at present and a separate count of those waters receiving additional numbers through multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your tally.

Total number of put-and-take lakes and ponds to receive additional fish = _7_____	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = 6,778____	Total number of put-and-take rivers and streams to receive additional fish = _0_	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = _0_
Total number of put-and-take lakes and ponds to receive additional stockings = _0_	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = _0_	Total number of put-and-take rivers & streams to receive additional stockings = ___1____	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked =_900_____

Potential for NEW * Put-and-Take Stocking Programs, REGION = __B__, Species = _BKT_

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	12	9,250	0	0	12	9,250
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	2	2,000	0	0	2	2,000
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (10-100 acres)	0	0	9	5,100	7	1,875	16	6,975
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	20	43,360	26	24,225	46	67,585
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	6	23,700	8	20,300	14	44,000
Totals	0	0	49	83,410	41	46,400	90	129,810

*Waters which **do not** have an existing put-and-take stocking program but are being proposed for one. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of these waters that will receive single stockings each year and a separate count of the number of waters to receive multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your

Total number of single stocking lakes and ponds = __33___	Total Number of fish = _71,660	Total number of single stocking rivers and streams = __14___	Total Number of fish = _11,250
Total number of multiple stocking lakes and ponds = __43__	Total Number of fish = __46,900__	Total number of multiple stocking rivers and streams = __0____	Total Number of fish = __0_____

Potential for NEW * Put-and-Take Stocking Programs, REGION = __B__, Species = _LLS_

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (10-100 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	5	1,425	5	1,425
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	2	1,850	2	1,850
Totals	0	0	0	0	7	3,275	7	3,275

*Waters which **do not** have an existing put-and-take stocking program but are being proposed for one. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of these waters that will receive single stockings each year and a separate count of the number of waters to receive multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your

Total number of single stocking lakes and ponds = __7____	Total Number of fish = __3,275_____	Total number of single stocking rivers and streams = __0____	Total Number of fish = __0___
Total number of multiple stocking lakes and ponds = __0____	Total Number of fish = __0____	Total number of multiple stocking rivers and streams = __0____	Total Number of fish = __0_____

Potential for NEW * Catchable Stocking Programs, REGION = _C_, Species = _BKT_

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	18	8,600	0	0	18	8,600
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	3	800	0	0	3	800
Ponds (10-100 acres)	1	1,000	5	1,200	1	100	7	2,300
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	5	3,400	1	400	6	3,800
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	1,000	31	14,000	2	500	34	15,500

*Waters which **do not** have an existing put-and-take stocking program but are being proposed for one. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of these waters that will receive single stockings each year and a separate count of the number of waters to receive multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your

Total number of put-and-take lakes and ponds to receive additional fish = 16	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = 6,900	Total number of put-and-take rivers and streams to receive additional fish = 14	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = 6,000
Total number of put-and-take lakes and ponds to receive additional stockings = 0	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = 0	Total number of put-and-take rivers & streams to receive additional stockings = 4	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = 2,600

Potential for EXPANSION of Existing Put-and-Take Stocking Programs, REGION = C Species = BKT

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	1	200	0	0	1	200
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	1	500	0	0	1	500
Ponds (10-100 acres)	1	400	6	2,100	1	200	8	2,700
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	2	600	2	600
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	400	8	2,800	3	800	12	4,000

*Only those waters having an **existing** put-and-take stocking program that are proposed for expansion. Fish numbers are increased through increasing the number of fish stocked but not the number of times stocked/year **or** by increasing the number of times/year a water is stocked.. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of those waters that will receive more fish but will not be stocked more times per year than at present and a separate count of those waters receiving additional numbers through multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your tally.

Total number of put-and-take lakes and ponds to receive additional fish = ___8____	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = _2000_	Total number of put-and-take rivers and streams to receive additional fish = ___1____	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = _200_
Total number of put-and-take lakes and ponds to receive additional stockings = ___3____	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = _1800_	Total number of put-and-take rivers & streams to receive additional stockings = ___0____	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = ___0___

Potential for NEW * Put-and-Take Stocking Programs, REGION = ___C__, Species = __BNT___

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	100
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (10-100 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	100

*Waters which **do not** have an existing put-and-take stocking program but are being proposed for one. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of these waters that will receive single stockings each year and a separate count of the number of waters to receive multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your

Total number of single stocking lakes and ponds = 0	Total Number of fish = 0	Total number of single stocking rivers and streams = 1	Total Number of fish = 100
Total number of multiple stocking lakes and ponds = 0	Total Number of fish = 0	Total number of multiple stocking rivers and streams = 0	Total Number of fish = 0

Potential for NEW * Catchable Stocking Programs, REGION = _D____, Species = _BKT_

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	18	3,950	0	0	18	3,950
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	11	5,000	10	1,550	21	6,550
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	7	1,300	1	100	8	1,400
Ponds (10-100 acres)	0	0	5	1,900	9	1,600	14	3,500
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	14	23,250	15	11,800	29	35,050
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	3	15,500	3	7,900	6	23,400
Totals	0	0	58	50,900	38	22,950	96	73,850

*Waters which **do not** have an existing put-and-take stocking program but are being proposed for one. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of these waters that will receive single stockings each year and a separate count of the number of waters to receive multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your

Total number of single stocking lakes and ponds = 3	Total Number of fish = 39,300	Total number of single stocking rivers and streams = 7	Total Number of fish = 6,500	
Total number of multiple stocking lakes and ponds = 9	Total Number of fish = 6,200	Total number of multiple stocking rivers and streams = 13	Total Number of fish = 6,750	

Potential for NEW * Put-and-Take Stocking Programs, REGION = _D__, Species = _BNT_

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	100
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (10-100 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	0	0	1	100	1	100

*Waters which **do not** have an existing put-and-take stocking program but are being proposed for one. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of these waters that will receive single stockings each year and a separate count of the number of waters to receive multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your

Total number of single stocking lakes and ponds = _0_____	Total Number of fish = _0_____	Total number of single stocking rivers and streams = _1_____	Total Number of fish = _100__
Total number of multiple stocking lakes and ponds = _0_____	Total Number of fish = _0_____	Total number of multiple stocking rivers and streams = _0_____	Total Number of fish = _0_____

Potential for NEW * Put-and-Take Stocking Programs, REGION = E Species = BKT

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	1	500	1	125	2	625
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	1	1,000	2	3,375	3	4,375
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	1	500	0	0	1	500
Ponds (10-100 acres)	0	0	2	950	6	1,350	8	2,300
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	9	7,200	9	7,200
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	2	2,600	2	2,600
Totals	0	0	5	2,950	20	14,650	25	17,600

*Waters which **do not** have an existing put-and-take stocking program but are being proposed for one. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of these waters that will receive single stockings each year and a separate count of the number of waters to receive multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your

Total number of single stocking lakes and ponds = 17	Total Number of fish = 11,150	Total number of single stocking rivers and streams = 3	Total Number of fish = 3,500
Total number of multiple stocking lakes and ponds = 3	Total Number of fish = 1,450	Total number of multiple stocking rivers and streams = 2	Total Number of fish = 1,500

Potential for EXPANSION of Existing Put-and-Take Stocking Programs, REGION = E Species = BKT

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	1	500	0	0	1	500
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	1	2,000	0	0	1	2,000
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (10-100 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	2	2,500	0	0	2	2,500

*Only those waters having an **existing** put-and-take stocking program that are proposed for expansion. Fish numbers are increased through increasing the number of fish stocked but not the number of times stocked/year **or** by increasing the number of times/year a water is stocked.. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of those waters that will receive more fish but will not be stocked more times per year than at present and a separate count of those waters receiving additional numbers through multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your tally.

Total number of put-and-take lakes and ponds to receive additional fish = ___0____	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = ___0____	Total number of put-and-take rivers and streams to receive additional fish = ___0____	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = __0__
Total number of put-and-take lakes and ponds to receive additional stockings = __0___	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = __0__	Total number of put-and-take rivers & streams to receive additional stockings = 2	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = 2,500

Potential for NEW * Put-and-Take Stocking Programs, REGION = __F___, Species = _BKT____

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	4	1000	0	0	4	1000
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (10-100 acres)	0	0	6	3100	0	0	6	3100
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	8	17200	6	3150	14	20350
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	1	7800	0	0	1	7800
Totals	0	0	19	29100	6	3150	25	32250

*Waters which **do not** have an existing put-and-take stocking program but are being proposed for one. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of these waters that will receive single stockings each year and a separate count of the number of waters to receive multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your

Total number of single stocking lakes and ponds = ___24____	Total Number of fish = __31,250_____	Total number of single stocking rivers and streams = ___4____	Total Number of fish = _1000_____
Total number of multiple stocking lakes and ponds = ___0____	Total Number of fish = ___0____	Total number of multiple stocking rivers and streams = ___0____	Total Number of fish = ___0____

Potential for EXPANSION of Existing Put-and-Take Stocking Programs, REGION = __F__, Species = __BKT__

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (10-100 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	1	8000	0	0	1	8000
Totals	0	0	1	8000	0	0	1	8000

*Only those waters having an **existing** put-and-take stocking program that are proposed for expansion. Fish numbers are increased through increasing the number of fish stocked but not the number of times stocked/year **or** by increasing the number of times/year a water is stocked.. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of those waters that will receive more fish but will not be stocked more times per year than at present and a separate count of those waters receiving additional numbers through multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your tally.

Total number of put-and-take lakes and ponds to receive additional fish = __1___	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = __8000_____	Total number of put-and-take rivers and streams to receive additional fish = ___0____	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = __0___
Total number of put-and-take lakes and ponds to receive additional stockings = ___0___	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = __0___	Total number of put-and-take rivers & streams to receive additional stockings = ___0___	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = __0___

Potential for NEW * Put-and-Take Stocking Programs, REGION = __G___, Species = _BKT____

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish	No. of Waters	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	18	7500	0	0	18	7500
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	2	7000	0	0	2	7000
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	5	1300	0	0	5	1300
Ponds (10-100 acres)	0	0	4	1600	5	900	9	2500
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	2	1300	6	2400	8	3700
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	31	18700	11	3300	42	22000

*Waters which **do not** have an existing put-and-take stocking program but are being proposed for one. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of these waters that will receive single stockings each year and a separate count of the number of waters to receive multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your

Total number of single stocking lakes and ponds = ___22____	Total Number of fish = ___7500____	Total number of single stocking rivers and streams = ___2____	Total Number of fish = _7000_____	
Total number of multiple stocking lakes and ponds = ___0____	Total Number of fish = ___0____	Total number of multiple stocking rivers and streams = ___18____	Total Number of fish = ___7500_____	

Potential for EXPANSION of Existing Put-and-Take Stocking Programs, REGION = _G____, Species = ___BKT__

	Fall Fingerlings		Spring yearlings		Fall Yearlings		Totals	
Habitat Type	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish	No. of Waters*	No. of Fish
Riverine (<75 feet)	0	0	1	600	0	0	1	600
Riverine (>75 feet)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (<10 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponds (10-100 acres)	0	0	0	0	1	200	1	200
Ponds (100-1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	3	1700	3	1700
Ponds > (1,000 acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	1	600	4	1900	5	2500

*Only those waters having an **existing** put-and-take stocking program that are proposed for expansion. Fish numbers are increased through increasing the number of fish stocked but not the number of times stocked/year **or** by increasing the number of times/year a water is stocked.. **Be sure** to provide a count of the number of those waters that will receive more fish but will not be stocked more times per year than at present and a separate count of those waters receiving additional numbers through multiple stockings. Space is provided below for your tally.

Total number of put-and-take lakes and ponds to receive additional fish = ____4___	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = __1900_____	Total number of put-and-take rivers and streams to receive additional fish = ___0____	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = ___0___
Total number of put-and-take lakes and ponds to receive additional stockings = ___0____	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = __0___	Total number of put-and-take rivers & streams to receive additional stockings = ___1___	Total Number of additional fish to be stocked = ___600___

APPENDIX E

Commission's Suggested Increase in Fish Production Levels

*POTENTIAL INCREASES IN FISH PRODUCTION LEVELS

SPECIES	REGION A	REGION B	REGION C	REGION D	REGION E	REGION F	REGION G	GRAND TOTAL	Total # LBS
BROOK-FF	0	0	6,000	0	0	16000	0		2,561
BROOK-FY	121,720	91,800	2,600	50,200	30,550	7,400	10,400		383,744
BROOK-SY	185,764	183,820	26,050	105,200	14,300	58,800	38,700		245,054
BRK-Trophy (4 lbs)	8510	7,050	1,614	6,529	4,113	2,849	2,194		131,436
BROOK-Totals	**315,994**	**282,670**	**36,264**	**161,929**	**48,963**	**85,049**	**51,294**		**762,795**
BROWN-FY	8,000	0	0	200	0	0	0		5,857
BROWN-SY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
BRN-Trophy (6 lbs)	1286	1092	170	780	48	60	18		20,724
BROWN-Totals	**9,286**	**1092**	**170**	**980**	**48**	**60**	**18**		**26,581**
LAKE TROUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
LAKE-Trophy (6 lbs)	182	22	0	0	82	160	160		3,636
LAKE-Totals	**182**	**22**	**0**	**0**	**82**	**160**	**160**		**3,636**
SALMON-FY	7,172	0	0	0	0	0	0		7,172
SALMON-SY	0	6,550	0	0	0	0	0		0
SAL-Trophy (6 lbs)	491	326	546	220	362	514	144		15,618
SALMON-Totals	**7,663**	**6,876**	**546**	**220**	**362**	**514**	**144**		**22,790**
RAINBOW	60,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	3,000		16,600
RNB -Trophy (5 lbs)	1,220	78	200	200	0	0	60		8,790
RAINBOW-Totals	**61,220**	**78**	**10,200**	**10,200**	**0**	**0**	**3,060**		**25,390**
SPLAKE	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0		16,400
SPL-Trophy (4 lbs)	68	208	124	297	470	646	226		8,156
SPLAKE-Totals	**68**	**208**	**124**	**297**	**470**	**20646**	**226**		**24,556**
WHITE -Totals	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**60,000**		
TOTAL BY REGION	**394,413**	**290,946**	**47,304**	**173,626**	**49,925**	**106,429**	**114,902**	**1,177,545**	**865,748**

Note: The Commission has not endorsed the species mix, size or regional distribution of fish as reflected in this document.

Prepared by the Office of Policy and Legal Analysis 12/28/01