

Great Lakes Salmon & Trout Stamp Revenue Expenditures Fiscal Years 2004-2007



Photo by Dave Tupa.

Administrative Report 59

By William Horns

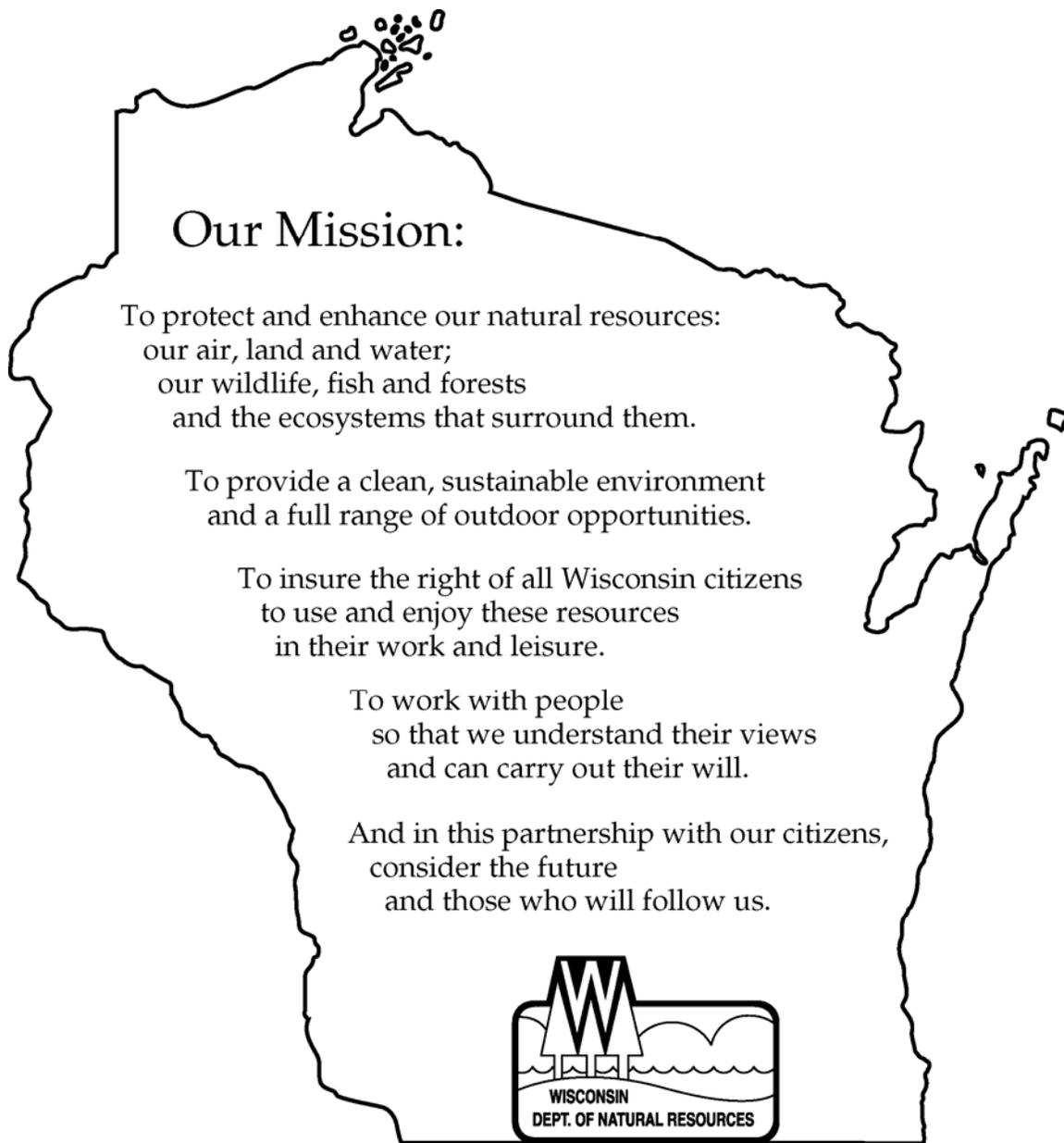


Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Bureau of Fisheries Management & Habitat Protection

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Table of Contents

Program Background	1
Summary Tables	3
Lake Michigan Evaluation and Research Activities	5
Lake Superior Evaluation and Research Activities	8
Propagation Activities.....	11
Program Administration.....	19
Contact List	20

Program Background

Creation of the Salmon and Trout Stamp Program

In the early 1980s, the loss of federal funding for non-native trout and salmon stocking prompted the creation of Wisconsin's Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp Program. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) faced the prospect of large reductions in the Great Lakes stocking program, including the elimination of coho salmon stocking. Concerned Great Lakes anglers initiated and promoted the legislation that created the Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp (Salmon Stamp). Since 1982, every angler fishing for salmon or trout in the Wisconsin waters of the Great Lakes has been required to purchase a Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp in addition to a fishing license. Revenues from the sale of Salmon Stamps help support the DNR trout and salmon rearing and stocking program for the Great Lakes.

Guidelines for the use of Great Lakes Salmon & Trout Stamp revenues

Wisconsin statutes stipulate, "The Department shall expend the receipts from the sale of Great Lakes Trout and Salmon Stamps to supplement and enhance the existing trout and salmon rearing and stocking program for outlying waters and to administer this section." The expenditures are (1) species limited to salmon and trout only, (2) geographically limited to the Wisconsin waters of Lakes Michigan and Superior and their tributaries, and (3) program limited to the rearing and stocking program. Projects funded by stamp monies must meet these three requirements or be related to the administration of these monies.

Species requirement

Salmon and Trout Stamp revenues may only be used for projects that pertain to salmonine species. These species include Pacific salmon (coho, chinook), trout (rainbow [steelhead], brown) and chars (brook trout, splake and lake trout). Stamp money may not be used for projects specifically directed toward warm or cool water fishes such as percids, esocids, and centrarchids.

Geographical requirement

Projects that use stamp revenues must be geographically focused on the Great Lakes watershed. Specifically, the geographical scope of these projects may include tributaries accessible to Great Lakes salmon and trout, as well as Lakes Michigan and Superior themselves. Projects that pertain to trout waters other than the Great Lakes (e.g., Great Lakes tributaries inaccessible to Great Lakes salmon and trout, inland trout streams and lakes) may not use Salmon Stamp money.

Program requirement

Projects funded by Salmon and Trout Stamp money must also relate specifically to the Great Lakes stocking program. Activities within the stocking program may be categorized as evaluation and research or propagation activities (including facility developments). Examples of evaluation and research activities include lake-wide creel surveys, species and strain evaluations (tagging and marking studies), development of management plans (annual stocking plans, species plans, long-term plans) and annual propagation planning. Propagation activities include hatchery operation costs (electricity, labor, fish food, waders, etc.), acquisition of fertilized eggs, egg incubation, fish rearing and transportation of fish to stocking sites. Propagation activities also include the purchase, maintenance, and repair of the physical facilities that support the stocking program. Those facilities include raceways, rearing ponds, hatchery grounds,

generators, pumps, water supply systems, vehicles, aerators, automatic fish feeders, land, engineering plans, and incubators.

Sources of revenue for the Salmon Stamp Account

The Salmon Stamp account pays for about half of the total Great Lakes trout and salmon program. Fishing license fees, general tax revenue, federal funding and donations also support the program.

All receipts from the sale of Salmon Stamps are placed in the DNR Fish & Wildlife Segregated Account and reserved for eligible Salmon Stamp activities. These funds are referred to as the Salmon Stamp account. Interest earned on these funds accrue to the Fish & Wildlife Segregated Account. Some revenues from the sales of patron licenses, two-day sport fishing licenses and collector stamps also contribute to the account. The price of each license to the consumer includes the base price of the license plus a fee that goes to the vendor. The vendor's fee is \$0.75 for the two-day license and the patron card; it is \$0.25 for the Salmon Stamp. Revenue and expenditure figures in this report exclude the vendors' fees.

Funding for the Salmon Stamp account has changed over time. It was established in 1982 with a price of \$3.00. In 1984, the Wisconsin State Legislature approved a \$6.00 one-day fishing license for the Great Lakes. This inexpensive license allowed anglers to spend one day fishing for trout and salmon on the Great Lakes without being required to buy an annual Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp. To prevent a sharp reduction in funding for the salmon and trout program, one-half of the revenues from the license supported Great Lakes salmon and trout projects.

In 1988, the Legislature changed the one-day license by allowing inland fishing. Revenues from the new one-day license were split among Great Lakes salmon projects, inland trout habitat projects, and general fisheries work. In 1992, the Legislature replaced the one-day license with a \$7.25 two-day license, valid for the Great Lakes only, and in 1997, the two-day license fee was increased to \$9.25. One-half of those revenues are placed in the Salmon Stamp account. Also in 1992, the Salmon Stamp fee was increased from \$3.00 to \$7.00. In 2004 the Salmon Stamp fee was increased to \$10.00 and the two-day license fee was increased to \$14.00

Until recently the Salmon Stamp account also received \$1.83 from every Patron License sold. Based on a survey showing that 34% of patron license buyers participate in the Great Lakes salmon and trout fishery, the allocation to the account was increase to \$3.42 starting with Fiscal Year 2006. Patron license revenue not deposited to dedicated stamp accounts is deposited to the larger fish and wildlife account and spent for a wide variety of conservation purposes—including enhancement of salmon rearing and stocking programs. Collectors can purchase souvenir Salmon Stamps from previous years. All revenues from these sales contribute to the Salmon Stamp account.

Looking ahead

The Great Lakes stocking program remains substantially the same from year to year. In recent years we have reduced the numbers of chinook salmon stocked in Lake Michigan in response to a changing forage base, added some non-migratory rainbow trout to provide greater nearshore fishing opportunities, and emphasized yearling over fingerling coho salmon, but the main features of the program have remained constant. Fishing has been excellent in recent years, and do not expect that to change.

We anticipate some short-term changes in response to the discovery of viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) in Lake Michigan, Green Bay, and Lake Winnebago. Specifically, you can expect changes in coho salmon, brown trout, and Skamania stocking. Some coho salmon and brown trout that had been scheduled for stocking as yearlings in 2008 will instead be stocked as fingerlings this month and later this fall. Unless we can obtain Skamania steelhead eggs from Indiana, we will have to replace the Skamania scheduled for stocking in 2009 with Ganaraska and/or Chambers Creek steelhead. Both the DNR and the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) are working to develop appropriate policies and regulations to stop or slow the spread of this disease in Wisconsin waters. DATCP has the primary responsibility for the protection of fish health in Wisconsin. We think that these temporary adjustments are appropriate in light of the VHS threat, and we are determined to adjust to allow resumption of the full stocking program in the future.

Summary Tables

Table 1. Expenditures of Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp revenues during fiscal years 2004 through 2007. Expenditures shown for 2007 are estimates. Expenditures shown for individual projects include LTE salaries and supplies. Combined expenditures for overhead and LTE fringe benefits are shown in a separate line. The individual projects are described briefly in the body of this report. Permanent staff positions made possible by Salmon Stamp funding are two fisheries technicians on Lake Michigan, a fisheries biologist and a fisheries technician on Lake Superior, and a fisheries technician at Kettle Moraine Springs State Fish Hatchery.

	2004	2005	2006	2007
<u>Lake Michigan Projects</u>				
Assessment of Seeforellen brown trout	1,779	1,692	1,112	1,780
Lake Michigan creel survey	114,333	109,821	98,689	130,000
Analysis of sport fishery and creel surveys	7,608	6,909	11,375	14,000
LM Lake Trout restoration and management	8,495	8,586	12,658	10,400
Salmon and trout brood stock mgmt and eval	13,968	19,658	25,398	54,474
Oconto River habitat improvement	96	469	83	0
Nearshore rainbow trout	2,612	2,738	3,780	7,860
Finclip rainbow trout	0	0	15,831	18,000
<u>Lake Superior Projects</u>				
Lamprey barrier maintenance	18,208	18,040	20,292	17,400
Lake Superior creel survey and index sampling	26,832	27,392	26,892	38,315
LS Lake Trout restoration and management	26,370	29,471	28,442	46,650
Lake Superior tributaries management plan	2,150	2,116	2,391	2,300
Brook trout management plan for LS	3,932	0	7,759	7,960
<u>Propagation</u>				
Basic hatchery services	49,862	48,392	58,220	55,620
Coldwater production	413,286	445,632	507,029	558,047
Coldwater distribution	2,362	7,084	6,239	1,460
Operate anadromous fisheries facilities	102,907	130,262	110,160	119,220
Hatchery renovation and maintenance	3,832	4,752	5,467	3,000
Off-station propagation	18,070	15,851	8,234	35,220
Wild Rose SFH renovation	0	146,555	0	2,100,000
<u>Other costs</u>				
Administration (stamp printing and report writing)	4,743	2,169	7,353	2,500
Overhead and LTE Fringe Benefits	67,180	71,237	76,403	92,808
Permanent staff (salary and fringe benefits):	253,631	251,233	259,561	264,269
Total expenditures	\$1,142,254	\$1,350,058	\$1,293,370	\$3,581,283

Table 2. Summary of annual Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp revenues and expenditures in fiscal years 2004-2007. Expenditure and revenues shown for 2007 are estimates.

	2004	2005	2006	2007
Beginning cash balance	424,407	777,869	1,268,569	1,892,611
Revenues	1,495,715	1,840,759	1,917,412	1,801,950
Total available funds	1,920,122	2,618,627	3,185,981	3,581,283
Expenditures	1,142,254	1,350,058	1,293,370	3,523,987
Lake Michigan Field Projects	140,394	141,287	156,269	236,514
Lake Superior Field Projects	85,988	85,605	98,434	112,625
Propagation Projects	590,319	651,973	695,350	772,567
Wild Rose Renovation	0	146,555	0	2,100,000
Program administration	4,743	2,169	7,353	2,500
Overhead and LTE fringe benefits	67,180	71,237	76,403	92,808
FTE salaries and fringe benefits	253,631	251,233	259,561	264,269
End of year cash balance	\$777,869	\$1,268,569	\$1,892,611	\$113,278

Lake Michigan Evaluation and Research Activities

Assessment of Seeforellen Brown Trout Strain

Contact: Mike Donofrio, Fisheries Supervisor, Peshtigo

This project supports field activities and data collection related to seeforellen strain brown trout in the Menominee River. It complements and supports fish production work at the Wild Rose State Fish Hatchery. The fish are collected in the fall by electroshocking, transported to the hatchery for spawning, and returned alive to the river. The eggs are hatched and the young fish reared for 18 months before being stocked out as yearlings.

Lake Michigan Creel Survey

Contact: Brad Eggold, Fisheries Supervisor, Milwaukee

We conduct annual contact creel survey to estimate the harvest of salmon and trout. Creel clerks visit fishing locations to count anglers and trailers, to interview anglers, and to measure and examine a sample of the catch. In 2006 we employed seven creel clerks between March 15 and October 31. The clerks visited over 150 ramp, pier, shore, or stream sites (not counting multiple locations on individual streams), conducted 15,818 interviews, made 10,000 angler or trailer counts, and measured and examined for clips 4901 fish. The data are analyzed as part of a separately-funded project (see below). Wisconsin Lake Michigan salmon and trout fishermen had another exceptional season in 2006. Although salmon overall were on the smaller side, numerous Chinooks exceeding 20lbs were taken. Lake Michigan salmon fishing still remains phenomenal. Both shore and boat anglers continued to have excellent success fishing in 2006. Salmon and trout harvest was 531,885, 2.67% above the five year average. Chinook dominated the majority of the harvest with 398,905 fish taken, a 12.57% increase over the five year mean. Coho salmon harvest decreased to 56,136 fish, 18.7% below the five year mean. For complete creel survey data for the last ten years, visit (<http://dnr.wi.gov/fish/lakemich/managementreports.htm>).

Analysis of Lake Michigan Sport Fishery & Creel Surveys

Contact: Brad Eggold, Fisheries Supervisor, Milwaukee

This project analyses survey data from moored boats and charter captains, and from Lake Michigan creel surveys. The data helps to estimate fishing effort, catch rates, species composition and size of fish harvested. Data are also used to evaluate the effectiveness of stocking strategies and to guide the geographic distribution of stocking. The creel survey design is continuously evaluated so maximum effort is directed at sites and times anglers are present. The yellow perch component of the fishery is also analyzed to help provide recommendations on seasons and bag limits. This project assists in evaluating salmon and trout rearing and stocking practices.

Lake Trout Restoration & Management

Contact: Pat McKee, Lake Michigan Technician, Sturgeon Bay

The lake trout restoration and management program focuses on assessing of trends in the fraction of lake trout with sea lamprey wounds and scars, assessing trends in the abundance of mature spawning lake trout in the mid-lake reef complex (MLRC), and providing information for the annual lake-wide lake trout survey. The work is conducted using the Research Vessel Barney Devine. Sea lamprey data are provided to the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, which has responsibility for sea lamprey control in the Great Lakes. Fall lake trout assessments are conducted in the MLRC to assess the buildup of mature spawning lake trout. In the fall

of 2006 we identified 16 sexually mature age groups ranging from age 7 to age 22. The MLRC has the highest abundance of sexually mature lake trout in Lake Michigan. This level of abundance compares favorably with levels in other Great Lakes regions where natural reproduction has been documented. In addition, DNR personnel cooperated with early life history investigations within the MLRC being conducted with the UW-Milwaukee Great Lakes Water Institute and the University of Michigan. The objective of the spring lake-wide survey, jointly conducted by state, federal and tribal agencies, is to establish trends in relative abundance, survival, growth, diet and general health of lake trout and chinook salmon.

Salmon & Trout Broodstock Management & Evaluation

Contact: Brad Eggold, Fisheries Supervisor, Milwaukee - coho, chinook and steelhead management at the Root River Steelhead Facility

Steve Hogler, Fisheries Biologist, Mishicot - steelhead management at Besadny Anadromous Fisheries Facility

Paul Peeters, Fisheries Supervisor, Sturgeon Bay - coho and chinook management at Besadny and Strawberry Creek Facilities

Each year salmon and trout are stocked in many Lake Michigan locations. Those stocked in Strawberry Creek, the Kewaunee River, and the Root River provide the basis for continuation of the salmon and trout program in Lake Michigan. When fish return to those rivers as adults to spawn, eggs are collected and fertilized for the hatcheries to raise. This project is an assessment of biological characteristics of the stocked fingerlings and yearlings, and of the mature adults. Annual data collected includes: length, weight, age, sex, and fin clip. Various lots of chinook, coho and steelhead are marked with fin clips or tags prior to stocking to evaluate the performance of different strains or to assess alternative rearing strategies and disease treatments. Long-term trends indicate whether the desired characteristics of size, health, time of spawning run and survival are achieved.

The Strawberry Creek Weir (SCW) is the primary site for the collection of mature chinook salmon. The C. D. "Buzz" Besadny Anadromous Fisheries Facility (BAFF), on the Kewaunee River, is used to assess the return of three steelhead strains, collect adult coho salmon, and serves as a backup facility for collection of chinook salmon. The Root River Steelhead Facility is used to collect spawning adult coho salmon and steelhead, and serves as a backup facility for capture of mature chinook salmon. At SCW and BAFF, surplus eggs and eggs unsuitable for hatchery production are sold under contract to a bait dealer with the proceeds returned to the Wisconsin general fund.

Because of the importance of adequate forage, we have in some years participated in inter-jurisdictional cooperative studies of the abundance of alewife, smelt, and chubs using acoustical equipment mounted on the Research Vessel Barney Devine and the Research Vessel Gaylord Nelson. Data are provided to USGS to assist in producing a lake-wide forage estimate.

Health assessments are performed on coho, chinook and steelhead brood fish to detect early signs of disease and to provide base line data on basic health. DNR staff are also able to conduct special health studies. As part of a special study on Bacterial Kidney Disease (BKD), sixty pairs of chinook salmon were spawned at the Root River Steelhead Facility. Fertile eggs from females and males that tested negative for BKD were shipped to the Western Fisheries Research Center in Seattle, Washington where they were reared. In this collaboration, we hope to learn how the chinook immune system responds to BKD infections so an effective vaccine can be developed. From a practical level, we hope to determine which hatchery practices contribute the most to transmitting BKD from fish to fish as well as what causes fish to become sick from the infection. When these practices are known, hatcheries can make adjustments to the rearing program to avoid those practices that contribute to BKD outbreaks.

Annual reports are available at <http://www.dnr.wi.gov/org/water/fhp/fish/lakemich>, the DNR's Lake Michigan fishery web page. They can also be obtained from Brad Eggold for all species returning to the Root

River Steelhead Facility, from Paul Peeters for coho and chinook salmon returning to Besadny Facility and Strawberry Creek and from Steve Hogler for steelhead returning to the Besadny Facility.

Oconto River habitat improvement

Contact: Mike Donofrio, Fisheries Supervisor, Peshtigo

In partnership with local chapters of Trout Unlimited and other groups, DNR has enhanced habitat for trout and salmon by installing two artificial islands and placing hundreds of boulders in a 1000 section of the lower Oconto River. The purpose of this project was to evaluate the impact of the habitat improvements.

Nearshore Stocking of Rainbow Trout

Contact: Steve Hogler, Fisheries Biologist, Mishicot

There is a strong public demand for nearshore fishing opportunities on Lake Michigan. Nearshore fishing opportunities for Lake Michigan trout and salmon have declined since the late 1980's due to changes in species or strains stocked, reduction in the Lake Michigan forage base or perhaps from clearer water nearshore making trout and salmon more difficult to catch. The dramatic decline in salmon and trout pier and shore fishing has caused anglers to request that the Wisconsin DNR evaluate the stocking of rainbow trout to increase nearshore fishing opportunities.

The study design for this project calls for the stocking of two strains of rainbow trout in six ports to facilitate the evaluation of the effectiveness of rainbow stocking and to identify what strain to stock in the future through direct comparison of the performance of each strain. After taking input from anglers, the Arlee strain of rainbow trout was selected to be stocked. Following the initial stocking of Arlee, a second strain, Kamloops rainbow trout was identified to be part of this study. Since 2001, rainbow trout have been stocked into Lake Michigan as part of this experiment, with angler harvest monitored through the DNR creel survey that is conducted annually on Lake Michigan. The final year of experimental stocking will occur in 2007 and the evaluation phase of the project will continue for several additional years.

Finclip Rainbow Trout

Contact: Randy Link, Kettle Moraine Springs State Fish Hatchery

This project supported the marking of over 250,000 rainbow trout, both steelhead and non-migratory strains stocked to provide a nearshore fishery. The fish were marked with fin clips. The marks allow us to identify separate strains for propagation and to assess returns to the spawning weirs.

Permanent Employee Salaries - Lake Michigan

Permanent employee salaries are for Fisheries Technicians at the Great Lakes Research Facility. They work on lake trout assessments, manage operations at the Root River Steelhead Facility, conduct surveys and evaluations, collect data, and manage databases. In addition, permanent employee salaries funded from other sources are spread across the appropriate Lake Michigan projects listed and are accounted for in the total program expenditure figures for those projects.

For more information on the Lake Michigan fishery visit:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/fish/lakemich/index.html>

Lake Superior Evaluation and Research Activities

Brule River Lamprey Barrier Operation

Contact: Dennis Pratt, Fisheries Biologist, Superior

The US/Canadian binational Great Lakes Fishery Commission has primary responsibility for the control of sea lamprey in the Great Lakes. Lamprey barriers are one element, along with lampricides and trapping, in the control program. The goal of this project is to efficiently operate and maintain Wisconsin's three lamprey barrier's on the Middle, Bois Brule, and Iron Rivers. These barriers block the upstream spawning migration of sea lamprey limiting reproduction to the downstream portion of the stream.

The Brule River barrier also provides a valuable tool to fisheries biologists by giving them the ability to monitor trout and salmon runs with a time-lapse video monitoring system as they pass an underwater observation window. This allows for an accurate assessment of spawning runs and helps in the development of more refined fisheries management strategies on Lake Superior tributaries. Total run from 2003-06 consisted of 29,577 rainbow trout, 5,293 coho salmon, 420 chinook salmon, 10,077 brown trout, 67 pink salmon, 3 lake trout, 2 splake and 7 brook trout. Included in the rainbow run were 5,214 wild strain hatchery reared fish. These fish were part of a five year evaluation of a yearly stocking program using wild Brule River steelhead as parents. Coho and chinook salmon runs during this time period were at lower levels than in the past. Brown trout were slightly reduced, but near average. Since enactment of a more restrictive bag and size regulation in the early 1990's on both Lake Superior and its tributaries steelhead numbers have improved, with around 10,000 steelhead ascending the river each year.

General maintenance was performed on the access roads at the Brule and Iron River barriers. Salmon Stamp funds were also used to purchase two new time-lapse video recorders which replaced older less reliable models at the Brule facility.

Creel Survey & Index Sampling

Contact: Mike Seider, Lake Superior Fisheries Biologist, Bayfield

Annual creel surveys are conducted at all major ports on Lake Superior to monitor sport harvest of salmon and trout. Creel clerks randomly check anglers at boat landings throughout the year. When combined with information about commercial and charter harvests, the creel data helps to estimate population size, evaluate and develop stocking strategies and decide how to best manage the Lake Superior fishery.

In 2004-2007 creel surveys were conducted at Saxon Harbor, Washburn, Cornucopia, Port Wing and Superior. An average of 44,053 angler trips resulted in an average of 202,993 hours spent fishing on Lake Superior. The average harvest of lake trout was 21,592; coho salmon was 2,639, Chinook salmon was 936, and siscowet was 726. Lake trout catch rates have nearly doubled since the 1980s. The average length of lake trout harvested was 22 inches and 92% were of wild origin. The average length of Coho and Chinook salmon harvested was 17.5 and 23.0 inches, respectively. Returns on stocked Chinook salmon, and brown trout have declined in recent years. In response, alternative stocking strategies such as offshore stocking and use of holding pens have been used to increase survival of stocked fish.

Index sampling with graded mesh gill nets during the summer monitors long term trends in the fish community of Lake Superior. These surveys also measure the success of other Lake Superior fishery management projects, including the Brule River sea lamprey barrier and the lake trout rehabilitation program. Interactions between anadromous species and other species are also monitored throughout Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior. Diet and age data collected from trout and salmon provide a look at long-term, lake-wide trends.

The summer graded mesh assessment was conducted at 39 stations in the Apostle Islands in 2004 and 2006 and at 19 stations from Sand Island west to Superior in 2005. Catch rates of lake trout and siscowets have steadily increased since 1970. Catch rates of the exotic rainbow smelt have declined but large, albeit sporadic, lake herring year classes now provide a healthy forage base for large predators. Stocked sturgeon continue to do well in western Lake Superior.

In 2004-2007 coho index stations were sampled on the Flagg, Cranberry, Onion, Little Sioux, Little Brule, Whittlesey, Pine, and North Fish Creek. Coho recruitment remains stable except on streams where beaver dams prevent adults from reaching spawning grounds.

Lake Trout Restoration & Management

Contact: Mike Seider, Lake Superior Fisheries Biologist, Bayfield

Lake Superior lake trout restoration and management addresses two critical factors regulating lake trout populations: harvest levels and sea lamprey-related fish mortality. The controls on harvest include constraints on commercial and sport fishing. Wild lake trout abundance has increased steadily due to these regulations. In the Ashland-Bayfield area, approximately 34% of the lake trout harvested in 1985 were wild fish. By 2006, the percentage had risen to over 90%. Consequently stocking in the Apostle Islands area has been discontinued. Sea lamprey related fish mortality, however, still remains an obstacle to complete rehabilitation.

This project covers the cost associated with the spring and fall lake trout assessments and evaluates the long-term trends in the lake trout population including distribution, abundance, growth, and mortality rates. Data collected from these assessments and commercial and sport harvest are incorporated into computer models that help determine safe harvest levels for lake trout.

A spring lake trout assessment is conducted at 47 stations throughout Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior each year. Wild lake trout abundance continues to increase steadily. In western Lake Superior, wild lake trout outnumbered hatchery lake trout in the spring survey for the first time in 2005 and 2006. Lake trout abundance at Gull Island Shoal has been stable and the health of this spawning shoal remains vital to lake trout rehabilitation. In 2004 and 2006, Devils Island Shoal was sampled to evaluate the astro-turf egg-seeding experiment which had been done to rehabilitate a historically important spawning shoal. The lake trout catch rate had increased dramatically from 0.8 in 1975 to 53.1 in 2006. Wild fish comprised 98% of the catch. In 2005 Cat Island, another historical spawning area, was sampled for the first time in over 30 years. Catch rates were more than double those from 1972, with wild fish comprising 99% of the catch.

Lake Superior Tributaries Management Plan

Contact: Dennis Pratt, Fisheries Biologist, Superior

This project focuses on protecting, rehabilitating and enhancing self-sustaining lake-run trout and salmon in the coldwater tributaries flowing into Lake Superior. These streams are a valuable/unique resource providing spawning and nursery areas for migratory rainbow and brown trout, coho and chinook salmon and smaller populations of resident brook and brown trout. Work items over this time period include:

- Intensive beaver control program in conjunction with the federal APHIS program. Activities include reconnaissance and removal on one hundred twelve plus stream miles. Beaver dams can completely block migrating fish from reaching spawning areas and degrade/destroy critical fishery habitat.
- Documenting limiting factors to success by stream reach and each watershed as a whole.
- Identifying critical fish habitat reaches and developing strategies and tactics to overcome them. Implementing stream habitat improvement techniques as needed. Since 1994, over fifteen miles of degraded stream habitat has been restored in high value areas.
- Developing strategies and partner with local forestry personnel to protect and enhance riparian forests in critical habitat reaches.

- Identifying threats to these critical fishery areas and tools to remove these threats.
- Developing baseline information for detailed and reach specific fishery management plans for each of the important lake run tributaries including the Bois Brule in Douglas county and the Flag, Cranberry, Bark, Saxine, Pikes, Onion, Sioux, Thompson's, Whittlesey and North Fish creeks in Bayfield County.

Brook Trout Management Plan for Wisconsin's Lake Superior Basin

Contact: Dennis Pratt, Fisheries Biologist, Superior

Brook trout were the only known species originally inhabiting coldwater tributaries flowing into Wisconsin's Lake Superior. Early visitors reported abundant stream populations and a unique group of brook trout they called rock trout (coaster), which were caught along the rocky shoreline of Lake Superior's Bayfield Peninsula and seasonally in streams when they ascended to spawn. They were also commonly found utilizing the downstream portions of streams during the summer months as a refuge from warming lake temperatures. Many different factors led to brook trout decline, most notably stream habitat destruction resulting from early logging practices in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Today, brook trout populations are very small in comparison to the years prior to the late 1800s. This project has funded Wisconsin's activities on the Brook Trout Subcommittee of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission leading to the development of a lake-wide rehabilitation plan to improve brook trout abundance.

Wisconsin's "Lake Superior Basin Brook Trout Plan", a joint effort by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was completed in 2005. This plan describes the life history, threats, and management of brook trout in Wisconsin's portion of the Lake Superior basin and its tributaries and also outlines objectives and tactics necessary to accomplish the goal of rehabilitation and protection of the depleted stock. Primary objectives include; improve sustaining brook trout populations and their habitat within the Basin and attempt to establish several populations that exhibit life history diversity (both stream resident and migratory 'coaster' life history). Three streams were selected to conduct particular strategies, the Bois Brule, Bark and Whittlesey Creek.

Recent activities under taken to accomplish the management plan's objectives include:

- assessment of individual stream populations
- assessment of stream habitat and watershed health
- assessment of lake populations and shoreline habitat
- restrictions on angler harvest on Lake Superior and selected tributaries
- rehabilitation stocking, genetic evaluation throughout the Lake Superior watershed
- species interaction studies
- extensive habitat improvement on critical habitat reaches
- outreach with external partner
- active beaver control program

Permanent Employee Salaries - Lake Superior

Permanent employee salaries are for a Fisheries Biologist and a Fisheries Technician on Lake Superior. The Fisheries Biologist conducts evaluations and research to support the fish stocking program for the Lake Superior watershed. The primary responsibilities of the Fisheries Technician are to conduct creel surveys and to monitor the harvest of lake trout by commercial fishers. In addition, permanent employee salaries funded from other sources are spread across the appropriate Lake Superior projects listed and are accounted for in the total program expenditure figures for those projects.

For more information on the Lake Superior fishery visit:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/gmu/superior/Fish/Fish.html>

Propagation Activities

Basic Hatchery Services

Contact: **Darren Miller**, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Bayfield Hatchery.
Randy Link, Fish Propagation Supervisor, Kettle Moraine Springs Hatchery
Mark Opgenorth, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Green Bay
Steve Fajfer, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Wild Rose Hatchery

Funds expended in this project area cover basic operating services not directly associated with fish rearing at Bayfield, Kettle Moraine Springs, Thunder River, Lake Mills and Westfield hatcheries. Expenses include facilities and grounds maintenance; operational expenses such as telephone, electricity and heat; staff travel costs; supplies; computer equipment and costs associated with conducting public educational events and tours.

General maintenance and safety upgrades were performed at all of the hatcheries. Grounds were landscaped including removal of trees for safety and aesthetic reasons.

Coldwater Production

This project covers production costs associated with fish rearing at five hatcheries and two rearing stations and is separate from basic hatchery services. Typical costs include fish food, electricity, pond and raceway maintenance and air pumps to provide increased oxygen levels and reduce the ice cover. In 2007 the Department provided \$20,000 of Salmon Stamp revenues to the Michigan DNR on a one time basis to enhance their production of yearling cohos for stocking in 2008. This was matched by \$48,000 raised by fishing clubs. Tables 3-6 summarize all Great Lakes salmon and trout production, funded from all sources including Salmon Stamp. Production costs at the following facilities were funded by Salmon Stamp revenues under this project.

Bayfield Hatchery

Contact: **Darren Miller**, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Bayfield Hatchery

Kettle Moraine Springs Fish Hatchery

Contact: **Randy Link**, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Kettle Moraine Springs Hatchery

Lake Mills State Fish Hatchery

Contact: **Robert Fahey**, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Nevin Hatchery

Langlade Hatchery

Contact: **Mark Opgenorth**, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Green Bay

Thunder River Hatchery

Contact: **Mark Opgenorth**, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Green Bay

Westfield Hatchery

Contact: **Steve Fajfer**, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Wild Rose

Wild Rose Hatchery

Contact: **Steve Fajfer**, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Wild Rose

Table 3. Great Lakes fish production during fiscal year 2004. Funding from all sources, including Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp revenues.

Facility	Species	Strain	Age Class	Number	
Bayfield SFH	Splake		Fingerling	92,972	
	Lake Trout	Apostle Island	Fingerling	44,617	
	Lake Trout	Apostle Island	Yearling	45,585	
	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	97,015	
	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	158,106	
Brule River SFH	Brown Trout	Seeforellen	Yearling	46,966	
	Brown Trout	St. Croix	Yearling	106,842	
Kettle Moraine SFH	Rainbow Trout	Chambers Creek	Fingerling	34,995	
	Rainbow Trout	Skamania	Yearling	110,610	
	Rainbow Trout	Skamania	Fingerling	62,270	
	Rainbow Trout	Kamloop	Yearling	60,397	
	Rainbow Trout	Chambers Creek	Yearling	116,519	
Lake Mills SFH	Rainbow Trout	Ganaraska	Yearling	116,431	
	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	101,532	
	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Yearling	151,051	
Lakewood SFH	Rainbow Trout	Arlee	Yearling	29,992	
Nevin SFH	Brown Trout	St. Croix	Yearling	26,436	
	Brown Trout	St. Croix	Fingerling	25,205	
Thunder River SFH	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Yearling	66,999	
	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Fingerling	217,031	
Westfield SFH	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	52,868	
	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Yearling	44	
	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	582,465	
Wild Rose SFH	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	548,536	
	Brown Trout	Seeforellen	Yearling	324,181	
	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Fingerling	282,500	
	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Yearling	54,159	
Holding Ponds	Lima	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Yearling	94,889
	Besadny	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Yearling	11,380
		Chinook	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	86,064
	Manitowoc	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	3,600
		Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Yearling	20,620
		Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	79,785
	Strawberry Creek	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	26,000
Kenosha	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	45,035	

Table 4. Great Lakes fish production during fiscal year 2005. Funding from all sources, including Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp revenues.

Facility	Species	Strain	Age Class	Number	
Bayfield SFH	Splake		Fingerling	129,228	
	Lake Trout	Apostle Island	Fingerling	46,202	
	Lake Trout	Apostle Island	Yearling	46,354	
	Coho Salmon	Lake Ontario	Fingerling	110,909	
	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	245,200	
Brule River SFH	Brown Trout	St. Croix	Yearling	80,536	
	Brown Trout	Seeforellen	Yearling	59,271	
Kettle Moraine SFH	Rainbow Trout	Skamania	Yearling	139,580	
	Rainbow Trout	Kamloop	Yearling	50,972	
	Rainbow Trout	Chambers Creek	Yearling	178,928	
	Rainbow Trout	Ganaraska	Yearling	120,846	
Lake Mills SFH	Coho Salmon	Lake Ontario	Fingerling	113,462	
	Coho Salmon	Lake Ontario	Yearling	170,867	
Lakewood SFH	Rainbow Trout	Arlee	Yearling	63,535	
Langlade SFH	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Fingerling	97,068	
St. Croix Falls SFH	Brown Trout	St. Croix	Yearling	42,358	
	Brown Trout	St. Croix	Fingerling	43,415	
Thunder River SFH	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Yearling	70,537	
	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Fingerling	110,276	
Westfield SFH	Coho Salmon	Lake ONTARIO	Yearling	51,610	
	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	594,075	
Wild Rose SFH	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	537,440	
	Brown Trout	Seeforellen	Yearling	327,074	
	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Fingerling	212,293	
Holding Ponds	Lima	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Yearling	94,598
	Besadny	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Yearling	25,238
		Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	10,375
		Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	84,451
	Manitowoc	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	94,490
	Strawberry Cfreek	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	165,000
	Kenosha	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	31,545
	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Yearling	45,427	

Table 5. Great Lakes fish production during fiscal year 2006. Funding from all sources, including Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp revenues.

Facility	Species	Strain	Age Class	Number	
Bayfield SFH	Splake		Fingerling	16,259	
	Splake		Yearling	30,257	
	Lake Trout	Apostle Island	Yearling	86,420	
	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	96,236	
Brule River SFH	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	440,410	
	Brown Trout	Seeforellen	Yearling	58,137	
	Brown Trout	St. Croix	Yearling	82,966	
Kettle Moraine SFH	Rainbow Trout	Chambers Creek	Yearling	153,972	
	Rainbow Trout	Skamania	Yearling	150,427	
	Rainbow Trout	Ganaraska	Yearling	154,190	
	Rainbow Trout	Kamloop	Yearling	58,570	
Lake Mills SFH	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	99,315	
	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Yearling	134,466	
Lakewood SFH	Rainbow Trout	Arlee	Yearling	61,285	
Langlade SFH	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Yearling	49,414	
	Brown Trout	St. Croix	Yearling	47,671	
	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Fingerling	29,114	
Nevin SFH	Brown Trout	St. Croix	Yearling	6,739	
Thunder River SFH	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Yearling	84,099	
	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Fingerling	162,278	
Wild Rose SFH	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	587,665	
	Brown Trout	Seeforellen	Yearling	329,344	
	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Fingerling	194,065	
Holding Ponds	Lima	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Yearling	34,659
	Besadny	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	2,205
		Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Yearling	10,602
	Manitowoc	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	87,360
		Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	88,608
		Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Yearling	15,078
		Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Fingerling	10,250
	Strawberry Creek	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	159,000
Kenosha	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	39,880	
	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Yearling	42,400	

Table 6. Great Lakes fish production during fiscal year 2007. Funding from all sources, including Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp revenues.

Facility	Species	Strain	Age Class	Number	
Bayfield SFH	Splake		Fingerling	82,028	
	Splake		Yearling	85,882	
	Lake Trout	Apostle Island	Yearling	94,815	
	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	66,491	
Brule River SFH	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	141,815	
	Brown Trout	Seeforellen	Yearling	99,848	
	Brown Trout	St. Croix	Yearling	82,077	
Kettle Moraine SFH	Rainbow Trout	Chambers Creek	Yearling	111,497	
	Rainbow Trout	Skamania	Yearling	131,134	
	Rainbow Trout	Ganaraska	Yearling	162,439	
	Rainbow Trout	Kamloop	Yearling	60,968	
Lake Mills SFH	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	97,295	
	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Yearling	167,441	
Lakewood SFH	Rainbow Trout	Arlee	Yearling	65,866	
Langlade SFH	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Yearling	59,988	
	Brown Trout	St. Croix	Fingerling	35,040	
	Brown Trout	St. Croix	Yearling	28,775	
Nevin SFH	Brown Trout	St. Croix	Yearling	8,411	
St. Croix Falls SFH	Brown Trout	St. Croix	Fingerling	40,000	
Thunder River SFH	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Yearling	80,458	
	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Fingerling	180,444	
Wild Rose SFH	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	572,240	
	Brown Trout	Seeforellen	Yearling	337,851	
	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Fingerling	176,758	
Holding Ponds	Lima	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Yearling	42,070
	Besadny	Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	10,132
		Coho Salmon	Lake Michigan	Yearling	12,545
		Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	78,572
	Manitowoc	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	14,464
		Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Fingerling	3,476
	Strawberry Creek	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	149,299
Kenosha	Chinook Salmon	Lake Michigan	Fingerling	39,828	
	Brown Trout	Wild Rose	Yearling	52,499	

Coldwater Distribution

This cost center provides Salmon & Trout Stamp funds required to inventory, seine weigh and load fish for delivery to designated sites. It also covers disinfecting equipment and routine distribution equipment maintenance.

Lake Mills State Fish Hatchery

Contact: Robert Fahey, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Nevin Hatchery

Salmon Stamp funds were used to erect an improved predator barrier around the raceway and pond rearing area, purchase a pond harvest seine and chemicals to control aquatic vegetation in the over wintering coho salmon pond.

Thunder River Hatchery

Mark Opgenorth, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Green Bay

In 2002 the hatchery successfully reared approximately 65,000 coho salmon with some shortfalls due to winter mortality. Brown trout rearing was more successful with minor mortality that allowed stocking approximately 220,000 healthy fish. In 2003 all fish reared were distributed in excellent shape and disease-free - 200,000 brown trout to Lakes Michigan and Superior as well as 50,000 coho salmon.

Westfield Hatchery

Steve Fajfer, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Wild Rose

This project covers harvesting and loading of over 430,000 chinook in fiscal 2002 and over 570,000 the next year. There were approximately 45,000 coho salmon shipped in fiscal 2002 and almost 58,000 in 2003.

Operate Anadromous Fisheries Facilities

Contact: Mark Opgenorth, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Green Bay
(regarding Besadny Anadromous Fisheries Facility)

John Komassa, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Eagle
(regarding Root River Steelhead Facility)

The Besadny Anadromous Fisheries Facility, the Root River Steelhead Facility, and the Strawberry Creek Weir are key to Wisconsin's salmon and trout stocking programs. Salmon Stamp funds are used to collect broodstock and eggs for fertilization, as well as maintain/operate the facilities. Also covered by the funding is public education and tours.

Besadny Anadromous Fisheries Facility

Mark Opgenorth, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Green Bay

Each year approximately 3 1/2 million eggs are collected from spawning adult anadromous trout and salmon. Steelhead are trapped in late spring and summer and in the fall chinook salmon. The weir at Strawberry Creek also collects chinook salmon eggs. The Besadny Facility allows the general public to safely observe at a very close distance the harvesting of eggs and other related spawning activities. There are guided as well as self-guided tours available year round.

Root River Steelhead Facility

John Komassa, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Eagle

Funding from the Salmon & Trout Stamp is used to maintain and operate the Root River Steelhead Facility in Racine from mid February to early May and mid July to mid November. The Root River facility traps adult trout and salmon for collection and egg fertilization. The weir also captures broodfish for use at the Kettle

Moraine Springs Hatchery. More than two dozen educational/informational tours were conducted. DNR personnel also assisted Fish Health Specialist with spawning chinook salmon as part of a long-term study of bacterial kidney disease. The study in conjunction with the Western Fisheries Research Center in Seattle, WA will help DNR personnel better understand the hatchery conditions that induce BKD and ultimately prevent catastrophic fish mortality.

Strawberry Creek Weir

Mark Opgenorth, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Green Bay

This facility in Door County is the primary chinook salmon spawning facility in Wisconsin. In recent years, low natural flow rates at the facility have required the installation of a pump and pipeline to supply water from the Sturgeon Bay ship canal to the facility. Salmon Stamp funds have supported the installation and maintenance of this pumping system.

Hatchery Renovation and Maintenance

Contact: Darren Miller, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Bayfield Hatchery

Funding covers general maintenance and upkeep of hatchery facilities. Funds have been used for repair of a walk-in freezer at Bayfield. During the FY06 and FY07 this project has funded the disinfection and inspection of two wells at Lake Mills State Fish Hatchery.

Off-station Coho and Steelhead Propagation Activities

Contact: Randy Link, Natural Resources Operations Supervisor, Kettle Moraine Spring Hatchery

This project covers special activities related to the propagation of coho salmon and rainbow trout (including steelhead strains). It includes funding for collection at the spawning weirs of coho salmon and steelhead eggs, the collection of adult Skamania broodstock, and other off-station activities.

Wild Rose Fish Hatchery Water Supply Compliance & Renovation

Contact: Alfred Kaas, Statewide Fish Propagation Coordinator, Madison

The State of Wisconsin broke ground this year on a major renovation of Wild Rose State Fish Hatchery, the century-old workhorse of Wisconsin's system to raise and stock fish. The Wild Rose Fish Hatchery is located on state Highway 22, a half-mile north of the village of Wild Rose. The village is 8 miles north of Wautoma and 17 miles south of Waupaca. In addition, many of the hatchery's historic buildings will be maintained and used as part of the hatchery's popular tours with school groups and the public. This contribution of Salmon Stamp revenues to the renovation of the Wild Rose hatchery is possible because of the increased Salmon Stamp fee in 2004. Significant additional funding will be used to complete the project.

This project will renovate Wisconsin's largest coldwater fish hatchery to meet current environmental laws and reverse declining fish production due to failing wells and infrastructure. The century-old hatchery and its ability to cost efficiently produce brown trout and chinook salmon is a major key to Wisconsin's \$2.3 billion sport fishery. The estimated cost for Phase I is \$13.7 million and is part of the total hatchery renovation cost of \$24.2 million (the second phase is for cool water fish species). The groundwater supply system will be upgraded to meet environmental standards and also to improve fish health. Fish rearing units will be replaced to improve fish health, production rates, and assure species remain separate. The project would also preserve a portion of the historic hatchery built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s as a Visitor Center.

The Wild Rose Fish Hatchery was bought by the State of Wisconsin in 1908, and has served as a mainstay of fish rearing programs for Great Lakes stocking. Wild Rose produces more than a quarter of the trout and salmon stocked statewide, and the majority of its fish are stocked in the Great Lakes.

Aging facilities and water supply issues threatened the hatchery's ability to continue meeting the demand for fish. Renovating the hatchery will require building two new facilities – a coldwater hatchery for trout and salmon and a coolwater hatchery for northern pike, musky, walleye and sturgeon. Some of the hatchery's current buildings, in use for nearly a century, will be abandoned, and wetlands near the hatchery will be restored.

Plans call for the work to be done in phases to help spread out the costs of the project and minimize disruptions in fish production. The project will be done in two major phases, with completion set for 2009. Once completed, the Wild Rose project will allow the Department of Natural Resources to comply with groundwater and wetland protection rules written since the hatchery was built. It will also allow the hatchery to accommodate new or additional production of fish for the Great Lakes, including feral rainbow trout for stocking in Lake Michigan.

The state has approved \$12.5 million in bonding authority for the first phase of the hatchery project. Primary funding for the first phase comes from the sale of fishing licenses, Great Lakes salmon stamps, and the Department of Natural Resources' federal Sport Fish Restoration grant. The DNR will also use funds from the Fox River environmental restoration settlement for parts of the fishery project that produce fish for restocking Green Bay and surrounding waters. No general purpose state tax dollars will be used for the project.

The expansion of the Wild Rose Fish Hatchery will allow the state's oldest fish hatchery to greatly expand its fish rearing capacity, provide the latest technology for rearing operations, and allow greater public access to view the largest-volume fish rearing operations in the state.

Permanent Employee Salaries - Propagation Activities

Permanent employee salaries are for one Fisheries Technician at the Kettle Moraine Springs Hatchery whose primary duties are incubating coho eggs and propagating and rearing steelhead. In addition, permanent employee salaries funded from other sources are spread across the appropriate propagation projects listed and are accounted for in the total program expenditure figures for those projects.

Program Administration

Print stamps and prepare expenditure reports

Contact: **Bill Horns**, Great Lakes Fisheries Specialist, Madison

This project covers costs associated with the judging and printing of the Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp and preparing the Great Lakes Salmon and Trout Stamp expenditure report.

Contact List

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Robert Fahey	Nevin State Fish Hatchery, Fitchburg; (608) 275-3246; Robert.Fahey@wisconsin.gov
Steve Fajfer	Wild Rose Hatchery, Wild Rose; (920) 622-3527; Stevev.Fajfer@wisconsin.gov
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It is important to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources that you find this report useful. To better meet this goal, direct your suggestions for improving this report to

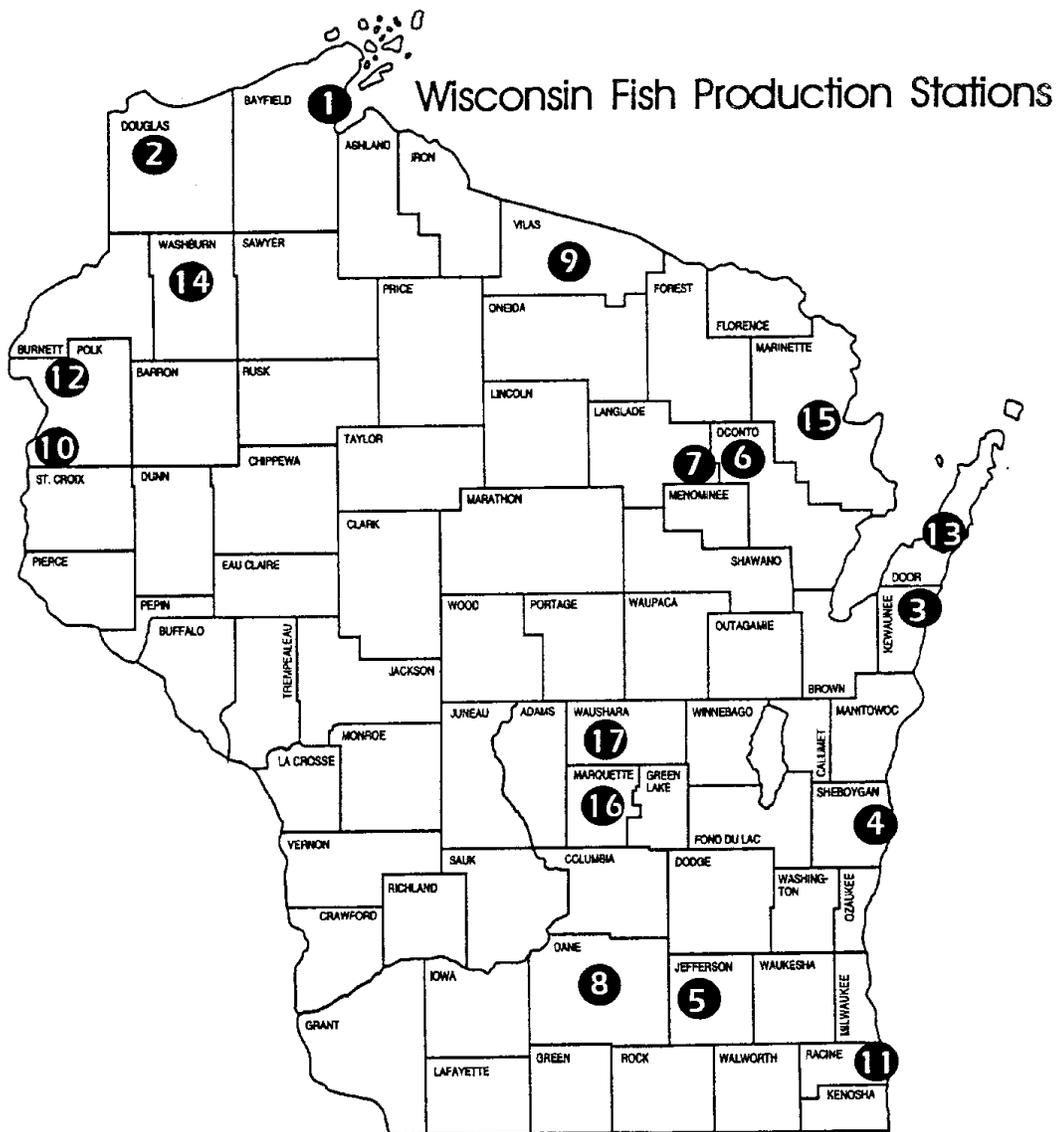
Bill Horns DNR Central Office, Madison; (608) 266-8782; William.Horns@wisconsin.gov

For more information on Great Lakes fishing and many other subjects, visit the DNR Web site.

<http://www.dnr.wi.gov>

Find the *Fish Wisconsin* page by clicking on

“Outdoor Recreation” and then *“Fishing”*



<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Type of Fish Production</u>
1 Bayfield	(715) 779-4021	Coldwater
2 Brule	(715) 372-4820	Coldwater
3 Besadny Spawning Facility	(920) 388-1025	Coldwater
4 Kettle Moraine Springs	(920) 528-8825	Coldwater
5 Lake Mills	(920) 648-8012	Coldwater, Cool/warm water
6 Lakewood	(715) 276-6066	Coldwater
7 Langlade	(715) 882-8757	Coldwater
8 Nevin	(608) 275-3246	Coldwater
9 Oehmcke	(715) 356-5211	Cool/warm water
10 Osceola	(715) 294-2525	Coldwater
11 Root River Spawning Facility	(414) 638-0134	Coldwater
12 St Croix Falls	(715) 483-3535	Coldwater
13 Strawberry Creek Weir	(920) 746-2860	Coldwater
14 Thompson	(715) 635-4147	Cool/warm water
15 Thunder River	(715) 757-3541	Coldwater
16 Westfield	(608) 296-2343	Coldwater
17 Wild Rose	(920) 622-3527	Coldwater, Cool/warm water

Administrative Report 59

June 2006



**Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Bureau of Fisheries Management & Habitat Protection
Madison, Wisconsin**