North Platte Angler Newsletter

2003

FISH NEED WATER

The biggest topic for Casper Region fisheries in 2002 was the continued drought. With predictions for 2003 showing little sign of improvement, this will likely remain our biggest concern since almost all our fisheries are being affected.

The North Platte River experienced lower than normal flows, the large reservoirs had less water causing problems with boat ramps and hazards, many small reservoirs dried up, and our small streams had lower flows- if they had flows at all.

Some of the problems fish face during a prolonged drought include less space to live and warmer water temperatures. As streamflows decrease or reservoir levels fall, fish have to compete harder for limited resources so their growth usually suffers. As water temperatures warm, trout especially become more stressed and more susceptible to diseases.

The drought did have a small silver lining in 2002. Low water levels allowed us to renovate the Bucklin Reservoirs near Muddy Gap and repair some boat ramps.

Thanks go out this year to Paul Bailey, Jim Barner, Scott Gangl, Brian Olsen, Chris Saunders, and Roy Whaley for their contributions to this years' newsletter. Remember that we manage your fisheries for you. We always want to hear from anglers, so let us know what you think. If you have any comments on the information in this newsletter, give us some feedback by phone (1-800-233-8544 (in WY only), out of state call (307) 473-3400), letter (Angler Feedback, 3030 Energy Lane, Suite 100, Casper, WY 82604) or e-mail (Paul.Mavrakis@wgf.state.wy.us).

NEW and IMPROVED! Several promising projects could be a boon to anglers…

PETRO RESERVOIR

There will soon be a new place to fish near Midwest. Petro Reservoir was built by the BLM as a stock-watering pond in 1999. The reservoir is on BLM land, about 5 miles south of Midwest (R79 T39 S24), and access is good. At capacity, the reservoir will be over 3 surface acres with a maximum depth over 19 feet. As with most reservoirs in this area, sufficient runoff is needed to keep water levels viable for fisheries.

In early 2002, we met with representatives from the BLM, DEQ, the local leaseholder and Howell Petroleum (a subsidiary of Anadarko) that operates the Salt Creek Oil Field. One aspect of Howell's operation involves injecting water into oil wells to facilitate oil recovery. They had extra water available and offered its use to benefit the environment. This water originated from a Madison well and had yet to be injected. The proposal was for the water to be discharged in the drainage above the Petro Reservoir so the warm water (up to 180º F) could cool before reaching the reservoir, allowing a fishery.

Following this meeting, G&F collected water samples and paid for a water quality test by a local lab. All the parameters tested acceptable for discharge. Howell then applied for a discharge permit with the DEQ. DEQ granted a discharge exemption so future water testing is not needed.

BLM agreed to buy about one mile of pipe to deliver the water from the main pipeline to the drainage upstream of Petro Reservoir. Howell agreed to lay the pipe, provide all the fittings and future maintenance, and provide water when requested by BLM or G&F. The pipe was laid in September and water began flowing on September 27th. Water temperatures will dictate whether we stock trout or bass in the future.

BLM plans to fence off the reservoir and upstream drainage by May 2003. The fence will likely allow vegetation to establish in the upstream drainage and in turn may improve water quality in the reservoir. This project will benefit both fisheries and wildlife in the area.

CARDWELL PUBLIC FISHING AREA

Thanks to cooperation between local anglers, the Cardwell family, federal, state and county agencies, there is a new spot to fish below Pathfinder Reservoir. Since 1961, the North Platte River between Pathfinder Dam and Alcova Reservoir was often dry due to a tunnel that moved most of the water from Pathfinder to Alcova. For years, many people have looked for a way to restore flows to the river. In 2002, all the effort and hard work paid off.

The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) installed a new 30-inch diameter jet flow valve in Pathfinder Dam, making low flow releases possible. The BLM led the effort to build a bridge and improved the road to allow continuous flows without interrupting vehicle access to the east side of Pathfinder Reservoir. The G&F conducted channel improvement and restoration projects with funding help from the Wyoming FlyCaster's, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Resource Conservation Service. The Wyoming FlyCaster's raised funds, purchased a permanent easement from the Cardwell family and donated this easement to the G&F. This area, stretching from

Pathfinder Dam to the top of Alcova Reservoir is 4.1 miles long. The top ¾ mile is the G&F easement named the Cardwell Public Fishing Area.

The river has received a flow of at least 75 cubic feet per second (cfs) starting in the summer 2002. Access is available to almost the entire stream bank between Pathfinder Reservoir and the mouth of Fremont Canyon. The river will provide a challenge to anglers with some fast-moving water, deep holes, and rocky cover. The regulation on this section is flies and lures only, only one fish may be harvested and it must be greater than 20 inches. This regulation will let the fishery develop while still allowing angling.

In late August 2002, about 2,000 5-inch rainbow trout were stocked. We stocked two different strains, Eagle Lake and Firehole. Eagle Lake rainbow are the same strain we stock in the Miracle Mile, they have proven to do well in river environments. Firehole rainbows are a relatively new strain from the Firehole River in Yellowstone National Park. We will evaluate how well the Fireholes do compared to the Eagle Lakes. All stocked fish have a fin clip to identify their strain. Later this year and in the future, we will use electrofishing to evaluate which strain is contributing more to the adult population.

Overall, fishing will likely be a little slow in 2003 since most fish will still be less than 12 inches. We don't yet know how many fish will pass through the new valve in Pathfinder Reservoir or come up from Alcova Reservoir and contribute to the Cardwell fishery. To get to this newest river fishery in Wyoming, take Highway 220 west from Casper to Natrona County Road 409 (south). Continue past the turn to the Pathfinder boat ramps, go down the hill, and you are there.

GOLDENEYE RESERVOIR

In last year's newsletter, we mentioned the management focus at Goldeneye Reservoir had shifted from trout to walleye. Carp have become abundant and were hurting the trout fishery by decreasing trout productivity in the reservoir. The estimated costs to remove the carp were high, while our chances of keeping the carp out of the reservoir over the long term were low. Walleye were stocked in 2001 to help control carp and provide a warm/coolwater fishery.

In May, we sampled the reservoir to determine if any of the walleye we stocked in 2001 had survived. We found walleye and subsequently stocked adult gizzard shad later that May. The gizzard shad were stocked to provide additional forage for the new walleye population.

In early October, we again sampled the reservoir to determine walleye growth and gizzard shad reproduction. Eleven walleye between 9.1 and 12.3 inches (Table 1) were sampled, all in good condition (mean Wr of 101). We also captured 62 young-of-year gizzard shad.

Table 1. Gill net information for Goldeneye Reservoir, October 2002.

Species	Number	Catch/ Hour	Avg. L (inches)	L Range (inches)	Avg. Wt (lbs.)	Wt Range (lbs.)	Avg. Wr*
Snake River Cutthroat	1	0.03	16.2		1.50		91
Walleye	11	0.29	10.8	9.1 – 12.3	0.45	0.20 – 0.70	101
Gizzard Shad	62	3.21					

*- Wr = relative weight. Essentially a measure of how fat a fish is.

We plan to sample the reservoir in spring 2003 to find out if the gizzard survived the winter. If they didn't, we will stock more adult gizzard shad to produce forage.

If walleye continue to survive and grow well, Goldeneye could be a good ice-fishing destination in the winter of 2003-4. Water levels will likely be too low to launch most boats, unless you can carry them, in 2003.

BUCKLIN RESERVOIRS

We took advantage of very low water levels to eliminate the overabundant white suckers and yellow perch in Bucklin Reservoirs. These reservoirs are just north of Muddy Gap on both sides of Highway 220. We plan to stock Bucklin #1 this spring, if water levels allow, with rainbow trout. Bucklin #2 may get stocked in the future when water levels improve.

A NEW WAY TO STUDY WALLEYE

Some of Wyoming's reservoirs support excellent walleye populations through natural reproduction. Seminoe, Pathfinder, Glendo, and Boysen reservoirs are good examples. Meanwhile others, like Keyhole, Grayrocks, and Hawk Springs reservoirs, are supplemented with hatchery walleye, either stocked as fry or fingerlings (an inch or more in length). Wyoming gets these hatchery walleye through trades with other state agencies, most recently the North Dakota Game and Fish Department.

What we haven't been able to determine is how much natural reproduction takes place in those reservoirs we stock. For the past several years, we have been experimenting with a new tool to find out. North Dakota marks all of the small walleye they raise with a chemical known as OTC (oxytetracycline). OTC is diluted in water and walleye are held for a short time in this diluted OTC bath within a day or two after hatching. The chemical is taken up in bony structures and appears as a fluorescent mark on some calcified structures when they are viewed with a microscope under a black light. Otoliths, two small bones located beneath a fish's brain, are particularly good for viewing the OTC mark. The marks last the fish's entire life. So now, when we sample walleye, we can finally determine with relative certainty whether a walleye was hatched in the reservoir or at a hatchery.

In 2001 we did not stock any unmarked walleye into Grayrocks Reservoir. So we can assume that the unmarked year-old fish that showed up in our 2002 fall sampling were naturally recruited. In fact, we found that only about half of the small walleye we sampled showed marks. That means we have the first definitive evidence that walleye do reproduce in Grayrocks.

Hawk Springs was a bit harder because until 2002 both marked fingerling and unmarked fry were stocked. But in 2002 no walleye were stocked at all so any young fish we net will have been born in the reservoir. We did catch 4 very small walleye in late August 2002. Now we know some fish successfully spawn but we worked in high winds so it was very hard to sample. We hope to have better luck this coming fall.

What we learn from OTC marks will help ensure that we make the best use of limited hatchery walleye. We rely on fish from other states and those agencies cannot guarantee to supply us with the numbers we request. Just one more reason why it becomes important that we know as much as we can about our own walleye populations.

The North Platte from Seminoe to Glendo Reservoir

SEMINOE RESERVOIR

We conducted standard fall gillnetting of Seminoe Reservoir in September of 2002. Numbers of rainbow trout in our nets increased from 2001 sampling while walleye numbers remained about the same. Rainbow trout averaged 14.8 inches and 1.2 pounds and walleye averaged 14.7 inches and 1.5 pounds. The largest rainbow we saw was 18.8 inches and 2.0 pounds and the largest walleye was 28.9 inches and 10.5 pounds.

One concern we have with the Seminoe Reservoir fishery is the decline in rainbow trout and walleye condition or relative weight (Wr). Both rainbow trout and walleye were significantly "skinnier" in 2002 than 2001. It appears that the drought conditions are having an impact on this fishery also. Low reservoir water levels tend to decrease food production and at the same time concentrate fish and increase competition for the available food.

MIRACLE MILE

We heard many comments from anglers in 2002 that fishing at the Miracle Mile was slower than in the recent past. Our population estimates back up these claims, with the lowest numbers and pounds/mile we have documented for a long time (Figure 1). The fish we sampled are in good shape with rainbows averaging 12.7 inches and 1.27 pounds, browns averaged 14.5 inches and 1.78 pounds and Snake River cutthroats averaged 16.6 inches and 1.91 pounds.

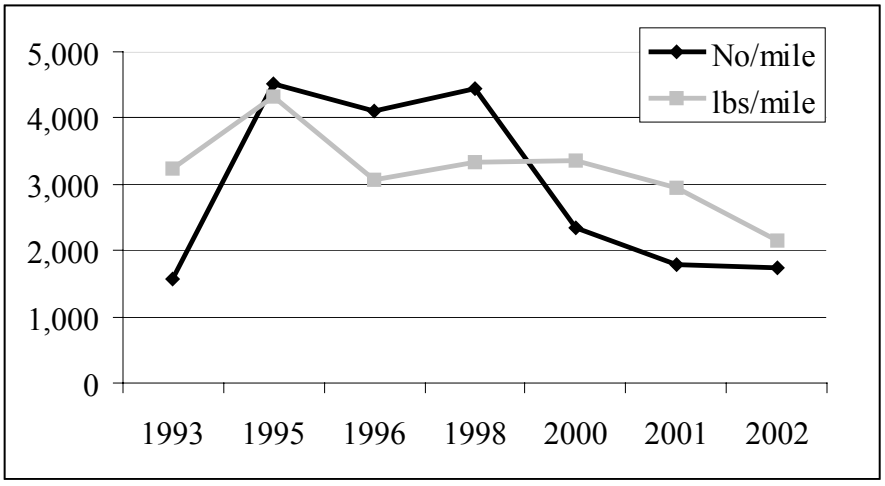


Figure 1. Estimates of all trout species combined for the Miracle Mile.

The causes of this population decline are unclear. Tests for whirling disease came up negative. We discontinued large scale stocking of Eagle Lake rainbow trout in Pathfinder Reservoir due to poor returns to reservoir anglers. This strain demonstrated a propensity to move into the Miracle Mile but so does the strain we now mainly stock (Fall rainbow). Snake River cutthroat were more numerous in the Mile a few years ago because we stocked more of them in downstream Pathfinder Reservoir. Through creel and netting surveys, we found that although cutthroat survived well in Pathfinder Reservoir, few anglers caught this species in the reservoir. Therefore, cutthroats have not been stocked in large numbers in Pathfinder since 2001. The biggest contributor to the lower trout numbers in the Miracle Mile is brown trout. Since 1995, brown trout numbers have fallen from 3,700/mile to 500/mile in 2001.

Down but not out, the Miracle Mile still produces good fish

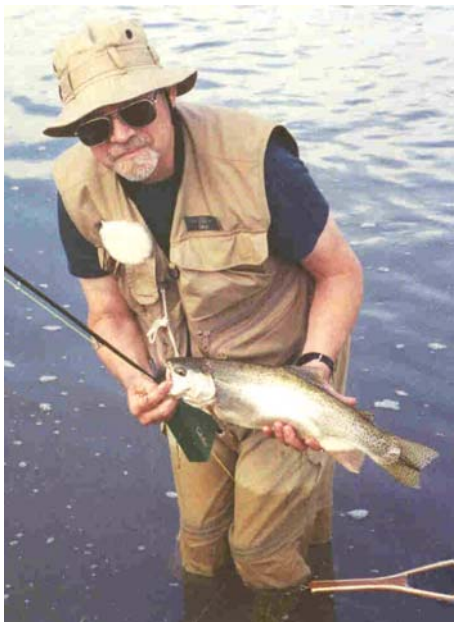
The good news is both rainbow and brown trout numbers have increased over 2001 estimates. These species make up the vast majority of the fishery at the Mile. We found that numbers of BNT appear to be closely correlated to flows in the Miracle Mile. Based on past numbers, the recent low flows in the Miracle Mile should favor more brown trout in the future. In 2003 we plan to quantify available spawning habitat at the Miracle Mile. We also plan to do a creel survey to find out how current angler catch rates compare with those from the recent past.

ALCOVA RESERVOIR

The constant water levels that are maintained in Alcova Reservoir for irrigation purposes result in Alcova being one of the region's most consistent fisheries in times of drought. Numbers of rainbow trout and walleye in our nets did not change from 2001 to 2002. The rainbows we sampled averaged 13.7 inches and 1.1 pounds and walleye averaged 14.2 inches and 1.2 pounds. Alcova anglers should experience excellent fishing again in 2003.

GRAY REEF DAM to DAVE JOHNSTON POWER PLANT

Trout population estimates were conducted in three areas of the North Platte River between Gray Reef Dam and Dave Johnston Power Plant in the fall of 2002 (Table 2). As many of you who fish this river already know, the fishery is dominated by rainbow trout with brown and cutthroat trout present in lower numbers. Several large trout appeared in our sampling including a 28.5 inch / 9.3 pound brown trout (see picture), a 24.4 inch / 4.8 pound rainbow trout, and a 22.3 inch / 6.1 pound Snake River cutthroat trout.



An average Grey Reef rainbow…

a not-so-average Grey Reef brown

Table 2. Fishery information collected in 2002 for the North Platte River between Gray Reef Dam and Dave Johnston Power Plant.

Sampling Station	Number per mile	Pounds per mile	Average length	Average weight	Average Wr*
Gray Reef	2,835	4,769	16.6	1.9	97
Narrows to Speas	2,905	2,234	12.9	1.0	96
Glenrock to Dave Johnston	523	622	14.3	1.5	107

*- Wr = relative weight. Essentially a measure of how fat a fish is.

Both numbers and pounds of trout per mile at the Gray Reef and Narrows-Speas sampling stations decreased since the last estimates were obtained in 2000. Lower flows due to the drought are likely responsible for these declines. Low flows mean less space for trout and reduced invertebrate (trout food) production as side channels and large portions of the riverbed are left dry.

The fall of 2002 marked the first time that a trout population estimate was obtained on the North Platte River near Glenrock. This area has considerably fewer trout than areas closer to Gray Reef Dam (Figure 2) but still provides excellent angling without the crowds seen further upstream. Trout are abundant in spots with good habitat but there are also substantial stretches of water with few fish.

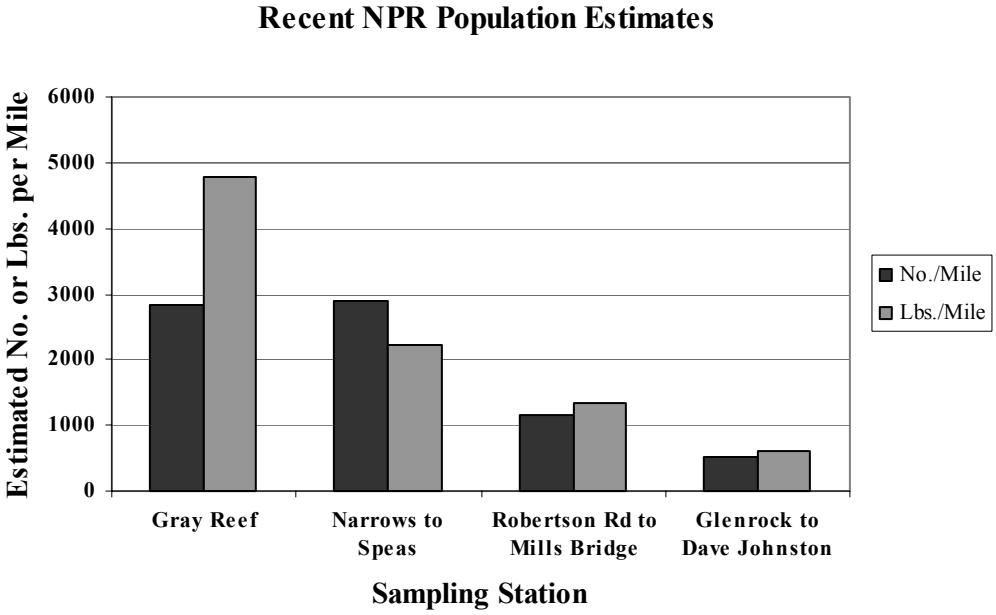


Figure 2. Recent population estimates for trout in the Gray Reef, Narrows-Speas, Glenrock-Dave Johnston (2002), and Robertson Rd-Mills Bridge (2001) sampling stations.

GLENDO RESERVOIR

The walleye fishery continues to be strong at Glendo Reservoir. We caught nearly the same number of walleye in 2002 that we did in our 2001 netting sample (Figure 3). Average length of walleye in 2002 has increased from about 15½ inches in 2001 to over 19 inches in 2002. However, the lack of small walleye in the sample indicates poor recruitment (Figure 4). In fact, we found fewer 1 year old walleye in 2002 than in any other recent year.

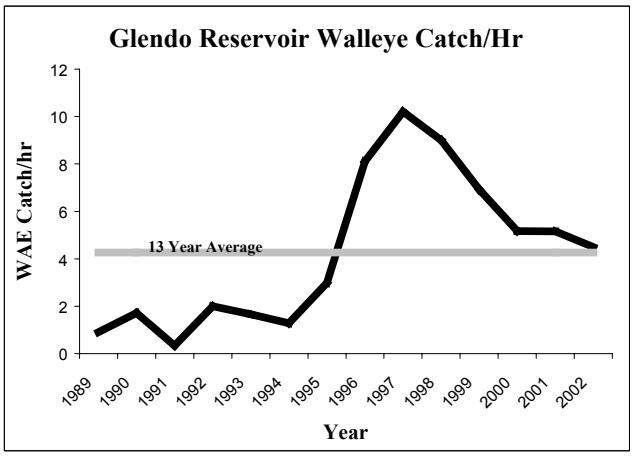


Figure 3. Catch per unit effort of walleye.

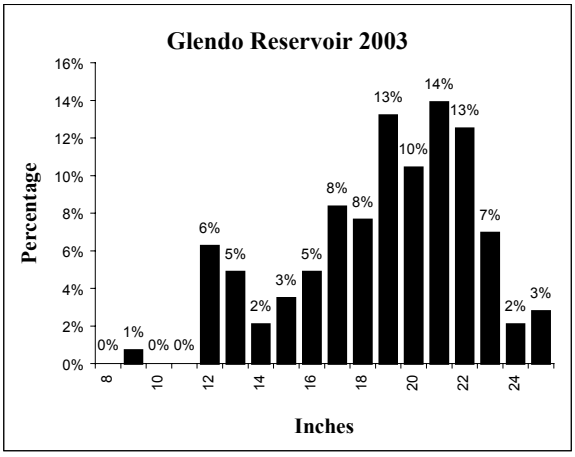


Figure 4. Walleye size distribution in 2003.

Yellow perch numbers have really decreased, so if you want to catch perch, Glendo is not going to be your hot spot in 2003. With walleye numbers and sizes remaining high in 2003, yellow perch numbers may not improve until walleye numbers decline.

Channel catfish are in great shape in Glendo, but other species like crappie, both black and white, and largemouth bass are scarce. With the high walleye population in recent years, reproductive success of these species has likely suffered.

A new boat ramp was built in late 2002 near Bennett Hill. The quickest way to reach the ramp is by going through the Airport Bay tollbooth. This ramp will be usable most years after the Elkhorn Ramp has gone dry.

NOT-SO-SHOCKING INFORMATION ABOUT ELECTROFISHING

Each year, we conduct population estimates on the North Platte River at different spots, such as the Miracle Mile, Gray Reef above Lusby, Bessemer Bend, and in town. Data are collected at most electrofishing stations every other year. In 2002, we collected population information at the Miracle Mile, Gray Reef, Bessemer Bend and Glenrock stations. Anglers are naturally interested in what we are doing, how the operation works and if electrofishing hurts their fishing. This is a quick summary of how electrofishing works that should answer some of these questions.

First, our boats are very specialized pieces of equipment. We use a jet outboard so we can access most spots on the river. The front of the boat has a high railing to keep netters in the boat. A generator (5,000 watts) in the boat is connected to the Variable Voltage Pulsator (VVP). The VVP alters the electricity from the generator into a direct current (DC) pulsed output. Several studies have shown that pulsed DC has the smallest negative effect on fish. The electricity enters the water at the front of the boat in front of where the netters stand. The electricity temporarily stuns the fish within about 4 feet around and under the boat. When stunned, fish typically swim erratically or turn over. The netters then use 10-foot nets to quickly net the fish and put them in a livecar in the boat. Once the livecar has enough fish, we stop along the bank and measure, weigh and give each fish a fin clip (usually with a hole punch). We typically make three passes through an electrofishing station in a week's time. By keeping track of how many fish we catch each pass, which pass they are captured on, and how many we capture, we can generate population estimates to compare from one sampling event to another. These data show if the population is going up or down, what size the fish are and how heavy they are.

These data are used to evaluate changes in stocking strategies or regulations. All the fish we shock are released back into the river. Anytime fish are handled, whether it is by fishing or electrofishing, some fish die. However, based on our observations and the results of many studies, a very small proportion of the trout we handle later die. Without electrofishing, we would be unable to adequately assess the health of our fisheries.

Please note: if you are fishing and see an electrofishing boat coming down river, it is best to get out of the water while we pass by. We estimate we only touch about 5% of all the fish in the area we shock. We consistently see anglers catch fish right after we pass by, so don't think the fishing is ruined for the day.

Odds & Ends

TRANSPORTING LIVE FISH

Each year, more and more anglers are transporting live fish despite the fact it is expressly prohibited in the Wyoming Fishing Regulations unless they are baitfish and you have a valid seining license or receipt from a bait dealer. The reason behind this regulation is a simple, but very good one. Sometimes anglers think they are helping the water out by stocking some species that are not there. In reality, this practice almost always causes far more harm than good. For example, walleye are now in Lake DeSmet so G&F may have to stock larger, more costly fish to maintain the trout fishery in the future.

Under no circumstances is it okay to transport live game fish. Wardens often hear the excuse that anglers want to get the fish home alive so they are as fresh as possible. The best option is to kill the fish at the water you are fishing, then put them on ice until you eat or freeze them.

The fine that comes with transporting live fish matches the severity of the problem. If you are caught transporting live fish you will be written a ticket for $410. So next time you are getting off the water, ask yourself if it is worth a $410 risk to get those fish home alive?

WIA FISHING ATLAS 2003

Start planning for this season's fishing trips by picking up the 2003 Walk-in Area Fishing Atlas. The 38-page guide features 61 fishing spots enrolled in the G&F's Private Lands/Public Wildlife Access Program. This year the atlas, available at license agents and G&F offices, has added prominent species found in each stream or lake, plus more detailed directions to reach the waters. Access Yes donations help fund the Walk-in Area Program.

Unfortunately, like our wildlife and livestock, the drought has hurt the Walk-in Area Fishing Program. The amount of lake acreage enrolled has taken a hit, because many ponds have gotten so low they are no longer viable fisheries. But on the plus side, we have been able to sign up more stream miles. The program's lake acreage dropped from 195 acres in 2002 to 110 acres this year. However, stream length increased from 68 to 82 miles. Fifty-nine landowners are participating in the program.

Landowners who would like to receive a payment for allowing public fishing access to their stream or pond are encouraged to contact their local G&F office or game warden. Likewise, anglers who

know of some potential fishing on private land, let us know and we'll contact the landowner. Contracts for 2004 need to be signed by Oct. 1, 2003 and landowners can enroll for one to five years.

To promote the signing of more waters please pack out your trash and any other litter you see. It is also very important that when we do finally get some snow or rain, that anglers use some discretion to not tear up the access roads on private property.

Anglers interested in visiting one of the areas enrolled in the G&F's Walk-in fishing program have an easy way to choose their spot. Visit the G&F's Website at http://gf.state.wy.us and click "Fishing and Boating" then "Private Lands, Public Wildlife Access Program." This site contains maps and directions to all the private lands with fishing opportunities.

MOUNTAIN STREAMS

We spent considerable time conducting stream surveys in the Ferris, Seminoe and Shirley mountains in 2002. There are a few streams, like Pete and Austin creeks, with good populations of small trout. If you are interested in fishing these areas, please call us at the Casper Game and Fish Office and we'll point you in the right direction.

UPCOMING REGULATION MEETINGS

This spring G&F will be holding a series of public meetings to get input on proposed changes to the fishing and watercraft regulations. All anglers are encouraged to attend and let us know what you think about the proposals and offer any more changes you would like to see. Specifics on the proposals and meeting locations and dates will be available by late April. You will be able to e-mail comments about regulation proposals to wgffishregs@wgf.state.wy.us .

HATCHERY BROODSTOCKS

A broodstock is a group of fish used to produce eggs for future hatchery production. There are two types of broodstocks in Wyoming, captive and wild. Captive broodstocks are held on a culture facility year-round. As the name implies, a wild broodstock lives in the wild, like Soda Lake near Pinedale, and eggs are collected on site. G&F keeps 11 captive broodstocks on facilities around the state. Of these, 6 are cutthroat trout, 4 are rainbow trout and 1 is lake trout. Wild broodstocks include brown trout, brook trout, grayling and kokanee salmon. In addition to these broodstocks, male brook trout are crossed with female lake trout to produce splake. This diversity of broodstocks ensures a wide variety of species and strains are available to stock in Wyoming waters.

SEMINOE RESERVOIR FISHERY STUDY

This summer fisheries personnel from the Casper Region and the Reservoir Research Unit will be working closely with the University of Wyoming to study the relationships between angler catch rates, sonar estimates, and gillnet catch of trout. We'll use the information from the study to refine our sampling of trout and improve our methods of evaluating trout stocking programs throughout the state. This will require intensive gillnetting and sonar surveys at Seminoe for one week each during May, June, August, and September. We will also be contacting anglers throughout the summer. Your support and cooperation are important to the success of this fishery study. Please be aware of increased WGFD activity this summer, avoid nets and other sampling equipment, and cooperate with fishery personnel as you enjoy the reservoir this summer.

The 5th annual Wyoming Hunting and Fishing Heritage Expo, held September 6-8, 2002 at the Casper Events Center, was a great success. Nearly 18,000 people attended, with 7,000 kids on the opening day alone. Expo coordinator Dave Lockman describes the Expo as an opportunity "to strengthen the bonds between people, wildlife and habitat, which is critical to the future of wildlife management". Every year more activities, exhibits, and seminars are added. That means it takes a lot of staffing to make it all work. If you think you'd enjoy sharing your knowledge of outdoor skills with thousands of eager participants, consider volunteering for the Expo. For information on being a participant, sponsor or volunteer at the 2003 Expo, see the Game and Fish's website at http://gf.state.wy.us, or call 1-(888) EXPO-WYO.

STOCKING 2002

Table 3 shows the fish stocked in the Casper Region in 2002. All non-trout species were acquired from other states through trout trades.

Table 3. Numbers and species stocked in 2002.

Water Name	Number Stocked	Species Stocked	Comments
Alcova Reservoir	120,800	Rainbow Trout	All about 8 inches
Bryan Stock Trail Reservoir	500	Rainbow Trout	All about 8 inches
Dome Rock Reservoir	400	Cutthroat Trout	Snake River Cutthroats
Glendo Reservoir	850	Gizzard Shad	Adults from Nebraska
Goldeneye Reservoir	11,000	Cutthroat Trout	Yellowstone Cutthroats
	50,000	Walleye	Fingerlings from North Dakota
	75	Gizzard Shad	Adults from Nebraska
Horseshoe Creek	950	Rainbow Trout	Stocked in public areas
LaBonte Creek	2,200	Rainbow Trout	Stocked in public areas
Cardwell Public Fishing Area	2,000	Rainbow Trout	See story on Cardwell area
Dave Johnston Dam to Glendo	5,500	Rainbow Trout	Stocked in public areas
Alcova to Gray Reef Reservoir	21,500	Rainbow Trout	Stocked below Alcova Dam
Wendover Canyon area	1,000	Rainbow Trout	Eagle Lake Rainbows
Miracle Mile	107,000	Rainbow Trout	Eagle Lake Rainbows
North Platte near Torrington	820	Rainbow Trout	Fall Rainbows
North Platte near Glenrock	22,000	Rainbow Trout	Eagle Lake Rainbows
Otter Creek beaver ponds	400	Brook Trout	On Muddy Mt. area
Pathfinder Reservoir	343,000	Trout	Rainbows and Cutthroats
Seminoe Reservoir	123,500	Rainbow Trout	Fall Rainbows
Yesness Pond	1,300	Rainbow Trout	Stocked several times
33 Mile Reservoirs	2,500	Rainbow Trout	Stocked in 5 reservoirs