Replenishing the Fishery: Chippewa Tribal Hatcheries
Chippewa tribal hatcheries

An introduction

Chippewa tribal hatcheries and the subsequent stocking programs have been a priority for the Ojibwe. The current expansion and growth seen among hatcheries reflects the concern Ojibwe people have towards the well-being of the fishery and the environment as a whole.

A recognition of the importance of fish and the necessary impact that management and conservation efforts have on the health of the Great Lakes and all of our natural resources brings a deeply rooted tradition of the Ojibwe people. Respecting the land is to respect this legacy as a way in which the Ojibwe people maintain their cultural identity.

The Ojibwe have been involved in the fisheries of the Upper Great Lakes and have fished through the seasons since prehistoric times. The Ojibwe have always respected the natural resources and have taken care of the fisheries. This respect and understanding have led them to a successful history in fishery management.

Today, the Ojibwe are actively involved in the fisheries of the area. As a result, the Ojibwe have become leaders in the management of the fisheries.

In addition to the hatchery work, the Ojibwe have also been involved in the management of the fisheries in the Upper Great Lakes. The Ojibwe have been successful in managing the fisheries and have been able to maintain healthy populations of fish.

The Ojibwe have continued to be involved in the Ojibwe Fish and Game Department, which is responsible for the management of the fisheries in the area. The Ojibwe have been successful in managing the fisheries and have been able to maintain healthy populations of fish.

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Red Cliff Tribal Hatchery

700,000 walleye fry; 47,000 whitefish fry; 35,000 lake trout fingerlings

A new hatchery facility will expand the potential of the hatchery operation enough to meet the fishery department's needs. The new facility will be able to produce almost 1,000,000 fish fry per year.

Red Cliff Fishermen Biological Hills, Inc., is constructing a new hatchery to begin in the spring of 1995. The facility will have a 1,000,000 fry capacity. The new facility will be located near the town of Big Falls.

The new facility will be used to produce walleye, whitefish, and lake trout fry. The facility will also be used to produce other fish species, such as salmon and trout.

Currently, the Red Cliff Hatchery is operated by a three-person staff with the assistance of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The staff includes Sue Erickson, Kendall Helms, and Joe Dan Rose.

Expansion plans

Expansion plans include a new hatchery building and a new fish nursery. The new building will be located near the town of Big Falls. The new fish nursery will be located near the town of Big Falls.

The expansion plans will be funded through federal and state grants. The total cost of the expansion is estimated to be $360,000.

Bad River Hatchery seeks greater rearing capacity

9,337,500 walleye fry produced

Over 9 million walleye fry were hatched at the Bad River Hatchery, Ontonagon, MI, this spring. The Bad River Hatchery is a cooperative project with the Bad River Tribe, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the Superior Indian Council.

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**Red Cliff Tribal Hatchery**

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A new hatchery facility will expand the potential of the hatchery operation, said the Tribal Chairman of the Red Cliff Band of Chippewa Indians, Mike Gallina. The facility will be able to raise up to 1.5 million fish per year, significantly increasing the hatchery's capacity. The facility is scheduled to be completed by the end of the year.

**Bad River Hatchery**

Seeking greater rearing capacity

9,337,500 walleye fry produced

Over 9 million walleye fry were hatched by the Bad River Hatchery in 1991, setting a new record for the hatchery. Joe Dan Rose, Bad River Tribal Fishery Specialist, attributes the success to the hatchery's improved facilities and increased rearing capacity. With the new facility, the hatchery is now able to produce over 10 million fry per year, significantly increasing its productivity.
The Sokaogon Tribal Hatchery
800,000 walleye fry produced

The hatchery runs Sokaogon Band of Chippewa fishery operations for the tribe. According to Leslie Ramczyk, LCO conservation dispatcher, the hatchery has been stocking walleye fry in the St. Croix since 1989. The fry are produced in the hatchery using a 200,000 egg collection and hatching facility.

The Tribe is currently using about 200,000 fingerling fry for stocking purposes. Approximately 50,000 fry are stocked annually in the four main stocking points.

The Tribe has been producing walleye fry for the past three years. The fry are produced in a temporary facility, with the fry being fed in the hatchery.

The hatchery is cooperative with the WDNR as fry are reared and stocked in the Wisconsin waters.

The Sokaogon Band is the only tribe in the region to have a tribal hatchery.

Guill, who has been working with the hatchery for the past four years, is responsible for the fry and the hatchery's operation. Guill states that the Tribe has never cooperated with the WDNR as fry are always reared and stocked in the Wisconsin waters.

The hatchery is located on the St. Croix River and is run by the LCO Tribe.

Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Hatchery
1.5 million walleye fry produced

Expansion of the current Lac Courte Oreilles hatchery facility is underway and will serve to increase hatchery production of walleye fry. The hatchery is currently producing 1.5 million walleye fry annually.

The existing hatchery facility is being expanded to increase fry production. The new facility will include four rearing ponds: two one-acre ponds and two 1.5-acre ponds. In addition, new facilities are being built to accommodate the increased fry production.

Responding with a positive attitude, Guill says, "The hatchery is doing well. We have been able to increase fry production and are looking forward to the future." The hatchery is continuing to expand and hopes to increase fry production further in the future.

Keweenaw Bay Tribal Hatchery
15,000 whitefish fingerlings released

Whitefish fingerlings have been released into the St. Ignace Canal. Whitefish are a popular sport fish and are a major component of the Lake Superior fishery.

The release of whitefish fingerlings is an important step in the restoration of the Lake Superior fishery. Whitefish are a major component of the Lake Superior fishery and their release is an important step in the restoration of the Lake Superior fishery.

The hatchery is located in the St. Ignace Canal and is run by the St. Ignace Fish and Wildlife Department.
Leonard Guath, Mole Lake adjusts water temperature before stocking walleye fry. (Photo by Amoose)

Bad River Hatchery staff seine for fingerlings. (Photo by Amoose)

Replenishing the Fishery: Chippewa Tribal Hatcheries is a publication of the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) Public Information Office. For further information call (715) 682-6519 or write: GLIFWC, Public Information Office, P.O. Box 9, Odanah, WI 54861.

CREDITS
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Planting walleye in Lake Namekagon are representatives from the Bad River Hatchery and Cable's Fish for the Future. (Photo by Sue Erickson)

Checking on walleye fry at the LCO Hatchery is Leslie Ramczyk. (Photo by Amoose)
Leonard Guth, Mole Lake adjusts water temperature before stocking walleye fry. (Photo by Amoose)

Keweenaw Bay Hatchery staff prepare to plant whitefish fingerlings. (Photo by Amoose)

Bad River Hatchery staff seine for fingerlings. (Photo by Amoose)

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Checking on walleye fry at the LCO Hatchery is Leslie Ramczyk. (Photo by Amoose)

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