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STATE OF ALASKA

William A. Egan, Governor



ANNUAL REPORT OF PROGRESS, 1965 - 1966
FEDERAL AID IN FISH RESTORATION PROJECT F-5-R-7
SPORT FISH INVESTIGATIONS OF ALASKA

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
Walter Kirkness, Commissioner

E. S. Marvich, Deputy Commissioner

Alex H. McRea, Director
Sport Fish Division

Louis S. Bandirola, Coordinator

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INTRODUCTION

This report of progress consists of Job Segment Reports conducted under the State of Alaska Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Project F-5-R-7, "Sport Fish Investigations of Alaska."

The project during this report period is composed of 18 separate studies. Some are specific to certain areas, species or fisheries, while others deal with a common need for information. Each job has been developed to meet the needs of various aspects of the State's recreational fishery resource. Seven jobs are designed to pursue the cataloging and inventory of the numerous State waters. These jobs, which are of a continuing nature, will eventually index the potential recreational fisheries. Four jobs are directed toward specific sport fish studies. These include specialized efforts toward the anadromous Dolly Varden of Southeastern Alaska, the silver salmon in Resurrection Bay, the king salmon stocks on the Lower Kenai Peninsula, the king salmon stocks in Upper Cook Inlet, and the Arctic grayling of the Tanana River system.

The statewide access program is developing rapidly. Our efforts in investigating existing and potential recreational sites and access has resulted in favorable action being taken on our proposals and recommendations submitted to the land management agencies at both the State and Federal levels.

The remaining jobs included a specialized creel census effort in Southeastern, an egg-take program designed to establish indigenous egg-take sources, and evaluation of the Fire Lake system.

Three special reports have been completed from past studies on the Dolly Varden study. These appear in the Department's "Research Report" series and are a direct result of the Federal Aid In Fish Restoration Program. To date, the following reports have been published: Research Report No. 3, "Some Migratory Habits of the Anadromous Dolly Varden Salvelinus malma (Walbaum) in Southeastern Alaska," 1965, Robert H. Armstrong; Research Report No. 4, "Annotated Bibliography on the Dolly Varden Char," 1965, Robert H. Armstrong; and Research Report No. 5, "Age and Growth of Anadromous Dolly Varden Char Salvelinus malma (Walbaum), in Eva Creek, Baranof Island, Southeastern Alaska," 1966, David W. Heiser.

The material contained in this progress report is often fragmentary in nature. The findings may not be conclusive and the interpretations contained herein are subject to re-evaluation as the work progresses.

RESEARCH PROJECT SEGMENT

STATE: ALASKAProject No.: F-5-R-7Name: Sport Fish Investigations
of Alaska.Job No.: 18-GTitle: Investigations of Alaska's
Public Fishing Access
Requirements.Period Covered: April 15, 1965 to April 26, 1966.

ABSTRACT

Statewide sport fishing access investigations involved review and evaluation of 1,154 lakes, 129 streams and 24 marine shoreline areas. Priority of regions to be investigated were based on extent of private land entry, state and federal land planning schedules and highway construction projects.

One hundred fifty-nine tracts of land were classified, reserved, or withdrawn from disposal or entry by either the Alaska Division of Lands or the Bureau of Land Management. These units provide undeveloped access to 128 lakes, 24 streams and 2 saltwater shorelines.

Recommendations were submitted to Alaska Division of Lands, Alaska Department of Highways, and the Bureau of Land Management for reserving 18 units from sale or disposal by the State, developing 6 access sites in conjunction with highway projects, and classifying 79 tracts for federal government retention.

Land ownership of lands of Alaska is tabulated and the status of state land selection-classification is reported.

An intensive land jurisdiction study was conducted on waters found on the west side of the Kenai Peninsula. Land status was determined from public records located at the State Division of Lands and Bureau of Land Management offices in Anchorage. One hundred thirty-seven lakes within the study area were found to contain areas suitable for public access; 56 lakes were controlled by private ownership. Public land was found along 126.7 miles of stream while private land composed the remaining 62.7 miles of the 20 streams examined. Shoreline fronting on Cook Inlet and Kachemak Bay contained 93.37 miles of public land and 70.46 miles of private land. The private land was predominantly in areas of high use and value. Sites classified for public recreation exist on 0.37 percent of the stream length, lakes which contain 5.17 percent of the total surface area, and 1.73 percent of the Cook Inlet-Kachemak Bay shoreline.

Progress made on developed access parking areas by Department of Highways, under the provisions of the Federal Aid to Highways Program, is reported.

Investigation of the 3.5-million-acre Nelchina Study Unit resulted in submitting recommendations to the Bureau of Land Management of 308 units, totaling 10,245 acres. It was requested that these sites, streambank rights-of-way, be included in their current land use planning and, further, that they be held in government ownership.

The procedures and forms utilized in development and maintenance of a land status file, together with procedures for data processing of project material are outlined.

Recommendations regarding cooperative field work involving federal, state and borough agencies are included in the report. Techniques concerning the evaluation of waters are described, and the legal procedures involved in this segment's effort are listed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A definitive ownership status study be undertaken on lands along the Kenai River, Anchor River and all of the Kenai beaches of Cook Inlet.
2. Field examinations be made along the Kenai River, Anchor River and Kenai beaches to determine feasible access points.
3. Prepare and submit a list of areas required for development of public access to the above resource zones to Alaska Division of Lands.
4. Promote the development of boat launching access roads on the Kenai River, and promote development of access routes and parking areas for the Kenai beaches.
5. Examine those lands selected by the State that have not yet been classified for use and recommend sites where appropriate.
6. Coordinate field effort of game range and sport fish access requirements in Nelchina-Denali land use planning unit.
7. Prepare a sport fish access site catalog, utilizing data processing methods, and supply each regional supervisor with a copy for his use. As changes occur in the status of any access site, amended forms are to be completed and incorporated into annual catalog re-runs.
8. That the appropriate retention classifications be made by the Bureau of Land Management on those lands tabulated in the Nelchina Study Unit.

9. That construction features, such as highway material sites, site access roads developed for highway projects, when no longer required by the user agency, be retained in public ownership and made available for use upon completion of the road projects.
10. That private land development, other than water-oriented facilities, be located so as not to preclude or limit maximum use of rivers and lakes. Where practicable, establish rights-of-way along lake shorelines and riverbanks.
11. The proposed sites, however, may not be utilized or developed immediately because of land boundary and title disputes, and because public agencies will not be in a financial position to develop immediately all the lands that are necessary for current user needs. Therefore, it is imperative that recommended sites and rights-of-way be placed in a reserved status for anticipated future access requirements.
12. That existing and future constructed seismic roads and military maneuver trails be reserved as public ways.

OBJECTIVES

1. To investigate potential recreational fishing areas in the public domain, State selected lands, Borough grant lands and, when required, private lands.
2. To make recommendations for the classification of lands for public fishing access purposes.

TECHNIQUES USED

1. Examination and evaluation of individual access tracts was made on the basis of:
 - a. Sport Fishery - Biological and limnological data were acquired on each water from a Department of Fish and Game Lake Survey form, and a Lake Stream Survey Notes form. Information was acquired in the field using standard survey methods, and from data supplied by Department fishery biologists. Surface area of unsurveyed lakes was determined by using an average of five readings of a modified acreage grid over 1:63,360 scale, U. S. Geological Survey maps. The third source of lake surface data was obtained from either Alaska Division of Lands or Bureau of Land Management protractors of township-range.
 - b. Current or Anticipated Angler-Use - Angler use estimates were gathered from Department creel census project reports and augmented by annual campground registration data supplied by the Department of Natural Resources and U. S. Forest Service user studies.

- c. Reviews of both Federal and State land records were carried out periodically and were associated with preliminary field work planning for specific management regions.
 - d. The status of land adjoining lakes, streams, and saltwater shorelines was obtained from public records at the State Division of Lands and the district offices of the Bureau of Land Management in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau.
 - e. The Kenai Peninsula special study considered a fishery as public if some form of Borough, State or Federal jurisdiction existed over a portion of the shoreline property. The lakes were tabulated using the method under which the public land was acquired, managed or retained. The type of control offering the most favorable situation to present or future public access was the category in which the lake was placed if shoreline jurisdiction was represented by various forms of public land control. Waters encompassed by private land ownership or entry are considered private although many land owners allow free access over their lands to anglers who either request permission or trespass intentionally or inadvertently. Section line right-of-way was not considered as public access in the Kenai sub-unit report.
2. A more efficient system for access site files was developed during report period. Procedures involved in establishing and maintaining a site file are:
- a. Upon receipt of the access site acquisition request, a case history IDENTIFICATION NUMBER is assigned to the fishery.
 - b. One 3" x 5" locator card listing identification number, section, township, range, meridian, and name of water, is completed. The locator cards are filed alphabetically within geographic subgroups.
 - c. One CASE HISTORY FG Form 9-G-62 is immediately completed to the extent of available information. This form lists identification number, name of fishery, classification (priority), USGS topographic map on which it is located, recommendations for acquisition as being required, requested, acquired, and the means of acquisition. Subsequent information and changes in either legal status of the tract or size of tract is noted on this form. One xerox copy of case history forms is maintained in the actual file folder of each water. One copy of the case history is forwarded to Juneau when (1) initiating site investigation or action, (2) when a request for site reservation is made to the appropriate land agency, and (3) completion of the acquisition at the time a public land order, or land classification order, is issued.

- d. At the time an individual fishery is recommended for site acquisition, a field data processing form is completed and held for scheduled data processing. The SPORT FISH ACCESS SITE INVENTORY FG 179a form will provide a catalog-type inventory that lists case identification number, fishery, location by township-range and section, site acreage, shore frontage, management region, and means of acquisition. The machine-printed catalog will provide regional supervisors with a complete list of fisheries worked on and will be an aid in management planning and development. The inventory will be a valuable aid in periodic tabulations of access site statistics that are useable for prognosis studies and angler use projection studies (Figure 2).

The data processing printed INVENTORY CATALOG will list Alaska Department of Fish and Game case number, name of fishery, location by township-range, section, meridian, surface acreage of lakes, shore frontage of site on lake or stream, acreage of site, acquisition means or methods, and the land agency realty case numbers. The contents of the catalog are sectioned into management regions, listed numerically by township, meridian, and sub-tabulated by means of acquisition. Margins are enlarged and will provide for corrections, notations, and amendments. Nine hundred fifty-four Site Inventory forms 179a have been compiled to date. Completion of forms covering all files is expected by mid-May.

- e. The following land laws and administrative procedures were used or involved in facilitating recommendations for the withdrawal, reservation, or classification of lands and waters for future public access:
1. Classification and Multiple-Use Act, approved September, 1964, revisions of 1720(a) through 2410, same act (78 Stat. 986.43 U.S.C. 1411-2410).
 2. Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897, Title 1, Section 5, P.L. 88-578).
 3. Federal Aid to Highways Act (72 Stat. 885.904, 916.23 U.S.C. 131, 139).
 4. Foreclosure of Liens Act pursuant to the Alaska Registration Law of 1953, as Amended in 1955 (Chapter 134, SLA 1953 and Chapter 135, SLA 1955).
 5. Reserve-Use Applications and Land Classification Orders as provided by Title 11, Alaska Land Act.
 6. Stream-Bank Pedestrian Easements pursuant to Alaska Division of Lands Order No. 74, dated May 8, 1964.

FIGURE 1. Example of Access Site Inventory Catalog, 1965-66.

WATER CODE	FISHERY	MNGT REGION	TWP	RG	MER	SEC	SURF ACRES	SITE ACREAGE	SHORE FRONTAGE	ACQ. CODE	AGENCY NUMBER
00001	Beach	L 2	9N	3W	SM	12	300.0	160.10	1346.0	LCO	25399
00002	Louise, Lt	L	10N	41W		33	588.0	10.00	300.0	PLO	1573
00009	Bird	C	8N	2W		10	-	5.13	214.0	LCO	22113
00145	Trapper, Up	L 3	10N	11E	CRM	2	240.0	40.00	950.0	REC	-
00146	Trapper, Up	L	10N	12E		4	-	12.50	177.0	PLO	1574
00147	Trapper, Lo	L	11N	1W		16	910.0	40.00	1100.0	PLA	87478
00148	John	L	32N	40E	KRM	33	1430.0	100.00	1850.0	REC	-
00149	John, Lt	L	32N	40E		5	332.0	20.00	350.0	REC	-
00243	Nome	R	10S	9W	UM	8	-	10.00	600.0	PLO	1599
01232	Pilgrim	R	11S	4W		22	-	22.00	890.0	PLO	1601
01233	Aggpopokuk	C	21N	45E		11	-	20.00	1134.0	REC	-
01348	Nigu	R	22S	8E		1	-	10.00	200.0	REC	-
00014	Buskin	R 4	50N	80W	SM	9	-	900.00	5670.0	MIL	-
00189	Karluk	L	30N	79W		15	800.0	-	-	PLO	179
00203	Ugashik, Up	L	31N	80W		33	9989.0	160.00	2400.0	RPA	88567
00204	Ugashik, Up	L	31N	80W		34	-	80.00	890.0	RPA	88568
00205	Ugashik, Lo	L	30N	81W		21	8760.0	100.00	2100.0	RPA	88569
00019	Salt	L 1	50S	39E	CRM	11	50.0	6.00	240.0	RUA	25400
00022	Peterson	C	50S	39E		12	-	8.50	300.0	RUA	25401
00045	Falls	C	54S	46E		34	-	14.00	800.0	LCO	134
00055	Stikine	O	54S	50E		24	-	9999.99	9900.0	LCO	135
00167	Stika	S	55S	46E		9	-	90.90	3451.2	LCO	334
00237	Wrangell	S	56S	34E		36	-	160.50	1400.0	LCO	456
00346	Naha	R	57S	67E		8	-	49.55	1200.0	LCO	456
00542	Blue	L	57S	67E		11	678.0	58.00	1600.0	LCO	456
00698	Karta	R	58S	89E		30	-	230.00	2150.0	FLO	339
01355	Otter	L 2	10S	4W	SM	11	140.0	10.00	330.0	RUA	22578
01355	Otter	L	10S	4W		11	-	5.50	190.0	RUA	22579
01355	Otter	L	10S	5W		1	-	1.55	65.0	RUA	22576
01614	Island	L	9S	1W		36	456.0	20.50	670.5	LCO	147
01614	Island	L	9S	1W		35	-	1.45	52.0	LCO	147
01615	Swanson	R	1N	1E		1	-	100.10	1123.5	LCO	322
00432	Mackey, Lt	L	2N	1E		19	300.0	20.50	356.0	RUA	27567
00432	Mackey, Lt	L	2N	1E		19	-	10.00	250.0	RUA	27568
00433	Mackey, Up	L	3N	2E		33	1100.0	40.50	1400.0	RUA	27569
00433	Mackey, Up	L 2	3N	3E	SM	5	-	140.00	1325.0	RUA	27570

RECAP STATUS FOR 1//1//65 - 31//65

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7. Reservations of Rights-of-Way over public domain lands (44 LD 513).
8. Withdrawal of Lands for Protection of Public Recreation Values (17 F.R. 4831 and 43 U.S.C. 141).
3. New Alaska Division of Lands and Bureau of Land Management township-range protractations, cadastral survey plats, and charts were acquired to facilitate location of sites. New U. S. Geological topographic maps were received periodically and incorporated into the existing mapping control files. Coordination and cooperation necessary for an effective project required increasingly more liaison between the Department and the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Forest Service, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Lands, Alaska Department of Highways, Alaska Department of Public Works and the Kenai, Matanuska-Susitna, North Pole (Fairbanks) and Juneau-Douglas Boroughs.

FINDINGS

General Land Ownership

Alaska land and inland waters total approximately 375 million acres, making up 16 percent of the United States' entire land area. Of this acreage, more than 10 million surface acres are composed of lakes, ponds and streams. Alaskan freshwater resources represent 23 percent of the nation's total.

Land ownership is principally vested in (1) U. S. Department of the Interior, all Bureaus; (2) U. S. Department of Agriculture, U. S. Forest Service; (3) U. S. Department of Defense, Army and Air Force; and (4) increasingly, the State of Alaska by virtue of its land selection programs. Approximately 0.1 percent of Alaska's lands are privately owned (Table 1).

State Land Classification

Although some 17 million acres have been applied for by the State, slightly less than 3 million acres have been patented to the State since 1959. Between 1959 and December, 1965, 4,606 planning units of some 528,399 acres were reviewed by the Division of Lands. Land plans are compiled, approved and various units were classified as to their highest potential use. During the period 1959 to 1965, 130 units totaling 26,039 acres were classified public recreation (Table 2). In addition, 262,865 acres were classified as timber and 64,547 acres as grazing lands. These areas are considered open to public fishing use. Of 185 tideland units classified for retention or disposal by the State, 38 were reserved for public recreation. The reserved units provide 132.70 miles of public access on and through tideland areas.

A total of 162 reserve-use units was applied for during 1959 and 1965. The applications were completed by both Department and Division of Lands personnel, approved by Parks and Recreation and are now noted on the public land records. The access sites provided by these applications are located on 136 lakes, 74 streams and encompass some 11,829.13 acres (Table 3).

TABLE 1 - Land Ownership - Alaska 1965

	<u>Acres*</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Department of Agriculture	20,742,007.9	5.70
Department of Commerce	127.6	.01
Health, Education & Welfare	708.6	.01
Interior Department	325,154,716.3	89.00
Post Office	2.5	.01
Treasury Department	48,555.8	.01
General Services		
Administration	9.5	.01
FAA	79,670.6	.03
FCC	266.6	.01
National Aero. & Space		
Administration	23.4	.01
Department of Defense	1,915,007.9	.50
Non-Federal, Non-State		
(Cities, etc.)	412,315.3	.10
State Selection	<u>17,128,188.0**</u>	<u>4.60</u>
TOTAL ALASKA	365,481,600.0	100.00

* BLM 1962

** December 31, 1965, ADL

During the report period May 1, 1965 through May 1, 1966, 1,154 lakes, 129 streams, and 24 marine or ocean shoreline areas located throughout the State, were reviewed and the fishery potential evaluated in terms of present and future public access requirements. One hundred ninety-three lakes and 20 streams received intensive status review in a sub-unit Kenai Peninsula Study. Subject special report investigated the land ownership of 163.83 miles of marine shoreline and intertidal zone. A second special unit report, together with recommendations, was drawn up on 230 lakes and 45 streams of the Nelchina Access Unit.

TABLE 2 - Uplands Classified by Land Orders that Provide Access Lands, Alaska Division of Lands, 1959-1965.

Calendar Year	Annual Total		Public Recreation		Timber		Grazing	
	No. Units	Acres	No. Units	Acres	No. Units	Acres	No. Units	Acres
1950-60	193	1,019	2	83	--	--	--	--
1961	950	61,704	39	1,442	--	--	3	30,129
1962	442	90,721	6	92	10	31,895	5	26,821
1963	655	31,351	21	923	3	19,903	8	5,006
1964	831	115,728	34	1,715	3	62,889	2	1,880
1965	<u>1,535</u>	<u>227,914</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>21,784</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>148,178</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>711</u>
Totals	4,606	528,437	130	26,039	30	262,865	20	64,547

TABLE 3 - Access Sites Under Reserve-Use Application* 1959-1965.

	No. Units	Acres	No. Waters
Lakes	103	5,381.65	136
Streams	55	6,447.48	74
Other**	<u>4</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Totals	162	11,829.13	210

*

*April 1966. Table does not include Reserve-Use Application noted on ADL records, but existing outside State Selection Application limits (28 units, 19 lakes and 11 streams, 183.93 acres).

**Reserve-Use Applications filed on Rights-of-Ways, Waterfowl tracts and Airstrips

Applications for 24 access tracts were submitted to the Alaska Department of Natural Resources on 10 lakes and 14 streams. The sites were applied for under reserved land use provisions and are now noted on the public records. As state land planning surveys move into areas covered by our reserve use sites, each tract will be considered for permanent classification.

Recommendations on 79 sites on 63 lakes and 2 streams were submitted to the Bureau of Land Management. It was requested that subject lands be classified for recreation with access the primary use. Nabesna-McCarthy and Valdez waters were investigated. Recommendations were forwarded under a cooperative land planning project.

Eighteen marine intertidal, adjacent and upland units were recommended for early land classification as public recreation or reserved-use. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Lands, was provided with fishery, hunting, marine anchorage and general recreational potential data. The tracts total more than 12,400 acres of timbered uplands plus the abutting tidelands. Included in one access tract are the city recreation requirements for Homer, Alaska.

Three stream fisheries were accorded reservations for protection of public recreation values and total some 1,820 acres. One reservation serves as an extensive streambank protective strip, and two others provide river access. They are withdrawn from all forms of entry and reserved for public access and recreation. Two of the tracts are accessible and partially developed for parking, and provide 5,600 feet of shoreline to the angler. Two lakes, Klutina and Moose (Tolsona), were accorded temporary Recreation and Public Purposes land classification as an interim protective measure until the regional land use plans are approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Under this protective measure, 10 sites and a shoreline access strip of more than 1,200 acres were segregated from private entry by the BLM and developed by the State Parks and Recreation on Salmon Lake. This tract, together with a new access road, now provides for boat launching and access to the lake and the Pilgrim River.

Land Classification Orders, issued by Department of Natural Resources during this report period, reserved 786.86 acres of land on 8 lakes, 6 streams, and 2 marine shoreline areas. The 16 sites provide 10,100 feet of shore and streambank public access.

Reviews were made of all highway realignment projects. Those stream-crossing or lakeside projects appearing desirable for inclusion of a parking area or angler pull-offs were requested. During the report period two recommended pull-off parking areas were constructed by the Department of Highways on the Palmer-Wasilla Cut-off road. One provides parking adjacent to the Palmer Slough and will afford access to the salmon sport fishery. Another pull-off parking area was constructed at the beginning of the Johnson, Triangle, Canoe and Irene (unnamed) Lake public fishing trail. During the Glenn Highway paving project, the Highway Department constructed a culverted off-ramp road



FIGURE 2. Palmer Slough Pull-off and Parking Site.

leading from the highway toward Tex Smith Lake. The ramp ends at a fairly level and cleared portion of the highway right-of-way and can provide parking for anglers. The development of a parking area on Matanuska Lake and an access road and parking area on the Knik River was recommended to Department of Highways. The current gravel storage tract on Matanuska Lake can possibly be leveled and utilized by anglers for parking and access to the lake. The Knik recommendations may be fulfilled once the current material site is no longer required and the Palmer-Wasilla road is completed.

During 1965-66, two off-ramp roads and four parking turn-outs for accommodating 35 cars daily were recommended for development on Federal Aid to Secondary Project (S-0650(14), Chena Hot Springs Road. Two off-ramp roads and two parking areas on the North Fork of the Chena River, one parking turn-out on Angel Creek, and one parking turn-out on the West Fork of the Chena comprise the FAH effort. The long-range highway program was reviewed and projects affecting, or developable for, access were tabulated and distributed to district and regional Department biologists for their review, comments and recommendations. Further biological and engineering data are required before a list of development projects and proposals can be forwarded to Department of Highways.

A bill establishing the 19,390-acre Nancy Lake State Recreation Area, encompassing 102 lakes and ponds of 5,078 estimated surface acres, was passed by the legislature and approved by the Governor. The development of access roads within this unit is in the planning stage at the time of this report. This is a combined cooperative endeavor of the Alaska Division of Lands, Parks and Recreation Section as the developing agency; and the Department of Fish and Game/Matanuska-Susitna Borough as resource information units.

Kenai Peninsula Special Study Unit

The area included in the study is the western side of the Kenai Peninsula which has been available for State land selection since 1959 (Figure 3). Portions of this unit were open to private land entry prior to statehood. Lands included within the Kenai National Moose Range and the Chugach National Forest were not included in the unit study. The study objective was to determine the number of lakes on the Peninsula that have State land available as shore frontage, amount of streambank which provides public access as State land, and the amount of shore frontage available to the public for access to the tidelands of Cook Inlet and Kachemak Bay.

All unappropriated or unreserved land contained within the study area was obtained by the State of Alaska since statehood. The general selection and grant program accounts for most of the land obtained by the State. The Division of Lands is also charged with the responsibility of managing trust lands from land grants made by the U. S. Congress to provide reserve for school, University of Alaska, and mental health programs.

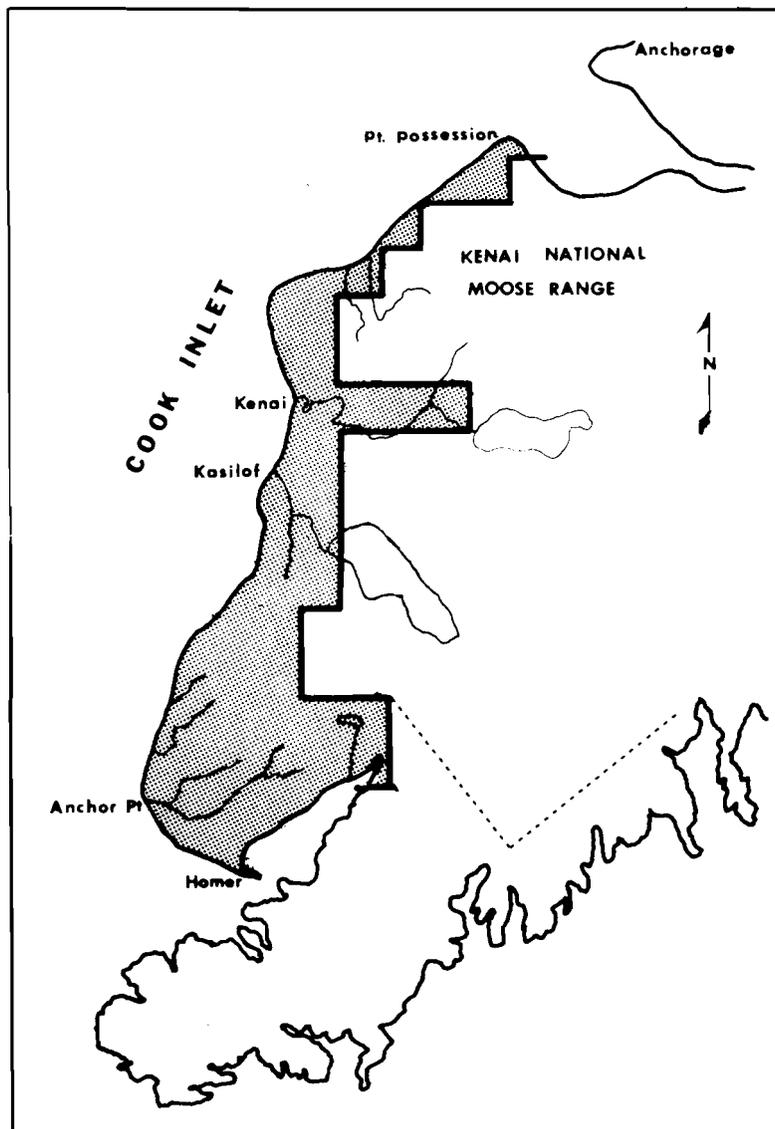


FIGURE 3. The Kenai Special Study Unit, 1965-66.

University lands are managed by the Division of Lands, but final authority for selling or leasing any University lands rests with the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska. School and University lands may not be sold unless the lands have been classified for residential use. Mental Health lands that were intended to provide a continuous source of income for the State Mental Health program, may be leased but not sold.

The granted or selected land may be classified in one or more of the following categories which would afford the land its highest possible use: agriculture, commercial-industry, grazing, material, mineral, public recreation, residential, reserved use, or timber.

Kenai Peninsula Lakes:

The ability of lakes to sustain populations of fish was not a criteria for inclusion in this study. Biological and limnological information is as yet not available for many lakes in this area.

Lakes partially located within the Moose Range or with a surface area of less than ten acres were not included in the study.

Access information on 193 lakes in 52 townships was included in the land jurisdiction determination study (Table 4). One hundred and thirty-seven of the lakes had some shoreline land managed by the State Division of Lands. Fifty-seven lakes, accounting for 16.67 percent of the lake surface within the study area, were completely controlled by privately owned lands.

Currently unclassified lands acquired by the State for purposes of providing money for the Mental Health program contained 19.71 percent of the lake surface located in the study area.

Lands included in the State's General Selection-Grant program, and as yet not classified, border lands on 18.85 percent of the lake surface area. One lake included in Borough selection is also included.

Reserve-Use Applications have been filed for sites on 31 lakes or 35.19 percent of the total surface area of the lakes investigated.

Lands within University of Alaska selections front on 1.28 percent of the lake surface. Lands managed for purposes of school revenue (a separate function from University lands) contained 0.87 percent of the lake surface acres.

Lands accorded timber, grazing or private recreation classifications by the State include 2.26 percent of the lake surface.

Six lakes in the Kenai Study Area contain shore land that has been classified for Public Recreation. These lakes represent 3.11 percent of the total number and 5.17 percent of the total surface of lakes examined.

TABLE 4 - Status of Land Bordering Lakes in the Kenai Study Area, 1965.

Jurisdiction or Activity	Lakes		Surface Area	
	Number	Percent of Total	Acres	Percent of Total
Reserve Use Application*	31	16.06	3,630	35.19
General Selection/ Grant, Borough*	43	22.28	1,944	18.85
Mental Health*	42	21.76	2,033	19.71
University*	7	3.63	132	1.28
School*	4	2.07	90	0.87
Timber, Grazing and Private Recreation Classification	3	1.55	233	2.26
Public Recreation Classification	6	3.11	533	5.17
Private	<u>57</u>	29.54	<u>1,720</u>	16.67
TOTAL	193		10,315	

*Unclassified State Land

Kenai Peninsula Streams:

Ownership of land along 20 streams and rivers flowing through the Kenai Study Area was also examined during this report period (Table 5). A particular distance of stream was considered public if at least one side of the stream was public. Streams were considered private if both sides of a given distance of stream was in private ownership.

Private land enclosed 33.11 percent of the 189.4 total miles of stream investigated. Public land was found along the remaining 66.89 percent, or 126.7 miles, of stream ownership examined. General Selection, General Grant, University, School and Mental Health lands that are unclassified encompass 52.37 percent of the stream distance. Lands classified for Timber and Grazing contain 10.08 percent of the stream distance. Two sites with a total of 0.7 of a mile of stream distance, which amount to 0.37 percent of the stream ownership examined, have been set aside by classification order having public recreation as the highest possible use. Reserve Use Applications, with recreation the principal use, have been filed on 4.07 percent of the stream distance.

The existing public land remaining on most of the important streams is generally found on the inaccessible head waters where sport fishing is marginal and salmon fishing is often prohibited. There is not a single developed public site for the use of bank or boat fishermen on the 189.4 miles of stream investigated.

The Kenai River is a desirable fishery due to the size and variety of fish obtainable, it is navigable by boat and close to roads and commercial facilities. No public camp areas or boat launching sites are available throughout the length of the stream. Anglers are charged fees to fish at several areas on private land in the downstream portion of the River during the silver salmon run, with little or no facilities or improvements being provided by the entrepreneur. The existing undeveloped public recreation site located at the junction of the Moose and Kenai Rivers is inaccessible except by boat.

Shoreline Access:

Land ownership along 163.83 miles of shoreline fronting on Cook Inlet and Kachemak Bay was investigated. The coastal ownership study was divided into two sections due to the unique situations that exist in Cook Inlet in regards to water quality and biological productivity. One segment of the study consists of the shoreline from Kasilof north to Point Possession; the other segment is from Kasilof south and east to the head of Kachemak Bay (Table 6).

The beaches in Upper Cook Inlet consist mainly of heavy clay and mud flats due to heavy siltation from several large glacial streams. The violent nature of the tides and currents renders Upper Cook Inlet extremely hazardous for small boat operations and also is a factor in reducing shoreline fishing.

TABLE 5 - Status of Land Bordering Streams in the Kenai Study Area, in Stream Miles, December, 1965.

Stream	Unclassified			Classified			Private	Total
	General Selection	School Mental Health University	Reserve-Use Application	Timber and Grazing	Public Recreation	Total Public		
Anchor R.	1.9	---	0.2	12.0	0.3	14.4	9.1	23.5
Bishop Cr.	1.2	5.0	---	---	---	6.2	1.0	7.2
Bring Cr.	.8	---	---	---	---	0.8	0.0	0.8
Crooked Cr.	4.7	3.0	0.1	---	---	7.8	3.1	10.9
Deep Cr.	16.0	---	---	---	---	16.0	7.8	23.8
Fox Cr.	7.0	---	---	---	---	7.0	0.3	7.3
Funny R.	0.0	0.9	0.2	---	---	1.1	1.9	3.0
Kasilof R.	4.0	2.0	1.3	1.5	---	8.8	4.3	13.1
Kenai R.	9.5	9.1	3.9	---	0.4	22.9	16.5	39.4
Miller Cr.	2.2	---	---	---	---	2.2	0.8	3.0
Moose R.	0.0	0.1	0.3	---	---	0.4	2.6	3.0
Ninilchik R.	7.7	1.0	---	5.6	---	14.3	4.2	18.5
Otter Cr.	2.7	---	0.4	---	---	3.1	0.0	3.1
Rusty Cr.	2.7	---	0.2	---	---	2.9	0.0	2.9

TABLE 5 (Cont.) - Status of Land Bordering Streams in the Kenai Study Area, in Stream Miles, December, 1965.

Stream	Unclassified			Classified		Total Public	Private	Total
	General Selection	School Mental Health University	Reserve-Use Application	Timber and Grazing	Public Recreation			
Salmatof Cr.	---	---	---	---	---	0.0	0.7	0.7
Seven Egg Cr.	2.4	---	---	---	---	2.4	0.2	2.6
Slikok R.	1.3	0.8	---	---	---	2.1	4.1	6.2
Soldotna Cr.	0.3	2.4	---	---	---	2.7	2.8	5.5
Stariski R.	10.5	---	---	---	---	10.5	3.2	13.7
Swanson R.	---	---	1.1	---	---	1.1	0.1	1.2
TOTAL	74.9	24.3	7.7	19.1	0.7	126.7	62.7	189.4
Percent of Total Land	39.54	12.83	4.07	10.08	0.37	66.89	33.11	

TABLE 6 - Status of Land by Stream Miles and Percent of Total within the Kenai Study Area Bordering Cook Inlet and Kachemak Bay, January, 1966.

	Unclassified			School	Classified		Private	Total
	Reserve-Use Application	General Selection	Mental Health University Lands		Reserve-Use and Recreation	Timber and Grazing		
North of Kasilof (miles)	34.34	11.30	2.91	2.23	0.00	0.00	12.98	63.76
South of Kasilof (miles)	<u>14.40</u>	<u>19.81</u>	<u>0.13</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>2.84</u>	<u>5.41</u>	<u>57.48</u>	<u>100.07</u>
TOTAL	48.74	31.11	3.04	2.23	2.84	5.41	70.46	163.83
Percent of Total Miles	29.75	18.99	1.86	1.36	1.73	3.30	43.01	100.00

The beaches south of Kasilof are composed mainly of sand and rocks. Clams are available in large numbers and the influence of currents in the Pacific Ocean produce more favorable areas for beach fishing and other recreational pursuits.

The 63.76 miles of shoreline from Kasilof north of Point Possession is 12.98 percent in private ownership and 87.02 percent public. Private lands south of Kasilof, around Anchor Point and northeast to the head of Kachemak Bay amounts to 57.48 percent of the 100.07 miles of shore property examined.

The limited state land available adjacent to these beaches has no access roads or parking space for the public. Two of the twelve most desirable (and productive clamming) beaches between Kasilof and Anchor Point have access routes open to the public. The remainder of the beach areas are reached by parking on the roadways and crossing private land.

Few anglers have been refused access across private lands to reach the tidewater area; however, as roads improve and increased development occurs, private land owners will become increasingly critical of the invasion of their personal lands.

Dedication for public use of extensive beach areas is not needed if access along the beach is insured. Strategically located areas for parking and camping would serve large numbers of users. The campgrounds at Johnson Lake, Ninilchik and Stariski are often filled to capacity causing people to use gravel pits and roadsides for camping area.

DISCUSSION

A large amount of lakeshore and streambank land within state jurisdiction has not yet been classified but is accessible to the angler.

The amount of water area available to the angler could possibly decrease as more land is disposed of, either permanently by sale, or temporarily by lease arrangements. The possibility of multiple use of grazing lands hinges on the whim of the lessee of such lands. Grazing lessees may obtain permission from the State to post the leased lands to prevent hunting and fishing.

The lawful pursuit or the hunting of game, the taking of fish and trapping, if sanctioned by a proper permit from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, or the picking of berries shall not be denied on lands leased for agricultural or grazing purposes; provided, however, the Director (Lands), may, UPON REQUEST, grant permission, in writing, that ALL or a PORTION of the leased premises may be POSTED to prevent hunting and/or fishing and/or berry picking when it appears necessary in order to properly protect the lessee and his property (Title 11, 302.50).

The policy of the Division of Lands has been to allow for public access when land around a lake is subdivided for residential use and no other access is available to the public. Provisions are also made for streambank rights-of-way whenever land on certain streams is disposed of.

Land planning to meet desires of private commercial corporations or industrial development on school lands may, in limited instances, take precedence over public needs. Access to Club Lake near Nikiska was lost when Standard Oil of California obtained the land encompassing the lake for development of refinery operations.

The Reserve-Use Application sites on the Kenai Peninsula waters were recorded by the Division of Lands at the request of the Department of Fish and Game or the State Parks and Forestry Branch in cooperation with the Department of Fish and Game.

Sites on which Reserve-Use Applications have been filed may or may not be ultimately classified for Public Recreation or for Reserve-Use as recreation, the intended use. A Reserve-Use Application is merely a request for that portion of land to be considered for Reserve-Use Classification at some future date.

Increased timber classification would be a much needed step in insuring public access to large portions of the Western Kenai Peninsula. Timber management on a long range basis coincides with recreation planning and the preservation of esthetic values, but still allows a monetary return to the State. The wood-products mill planned for the City of Homer will affect fish and game access in the western portion of the Kenai Peninsula. Utilization of the timber resource would not conflict with proper game management practices and close monitoring by State Forest and Fish and Game personnel would hold stream damage to a minimum.

The current practice of isolated timber classifications, made after the timber sale is initiated, eliminates the possibility of establishing a methodical plan for interconnecting roads which would facilitate public access. Long range, large scale timber classification placed on lands which ultimately will produce marketable timber appears to be the best method of insuring access.

Public Recreation Classification and Reserve-Use Classification with recreation the intended use, affords minimum land control, enabling public agencies to plan and initiate development projects such as boat launching sites and campgrounds. An area as rich in recreational potential as the Kenai will undoubtedly receive more Public Recreation Classifications than presently exists on lands bordering 0.37 percent of the stream distance, 5.17 percent of the lake surface, and 1.73 percent of Cook Inlet and Kachemak Bay shoreline.

Public recreation and long range timber classifications are very possibly discouraged due to the unlikelihood of direct monetary return to the State such as "disposable" (commercial, mineral, residential, etc.) classifications would permit. Public access to large hunting and fishing areas are in jeopardy if land disposal practices are governed wholly by the profit motive.

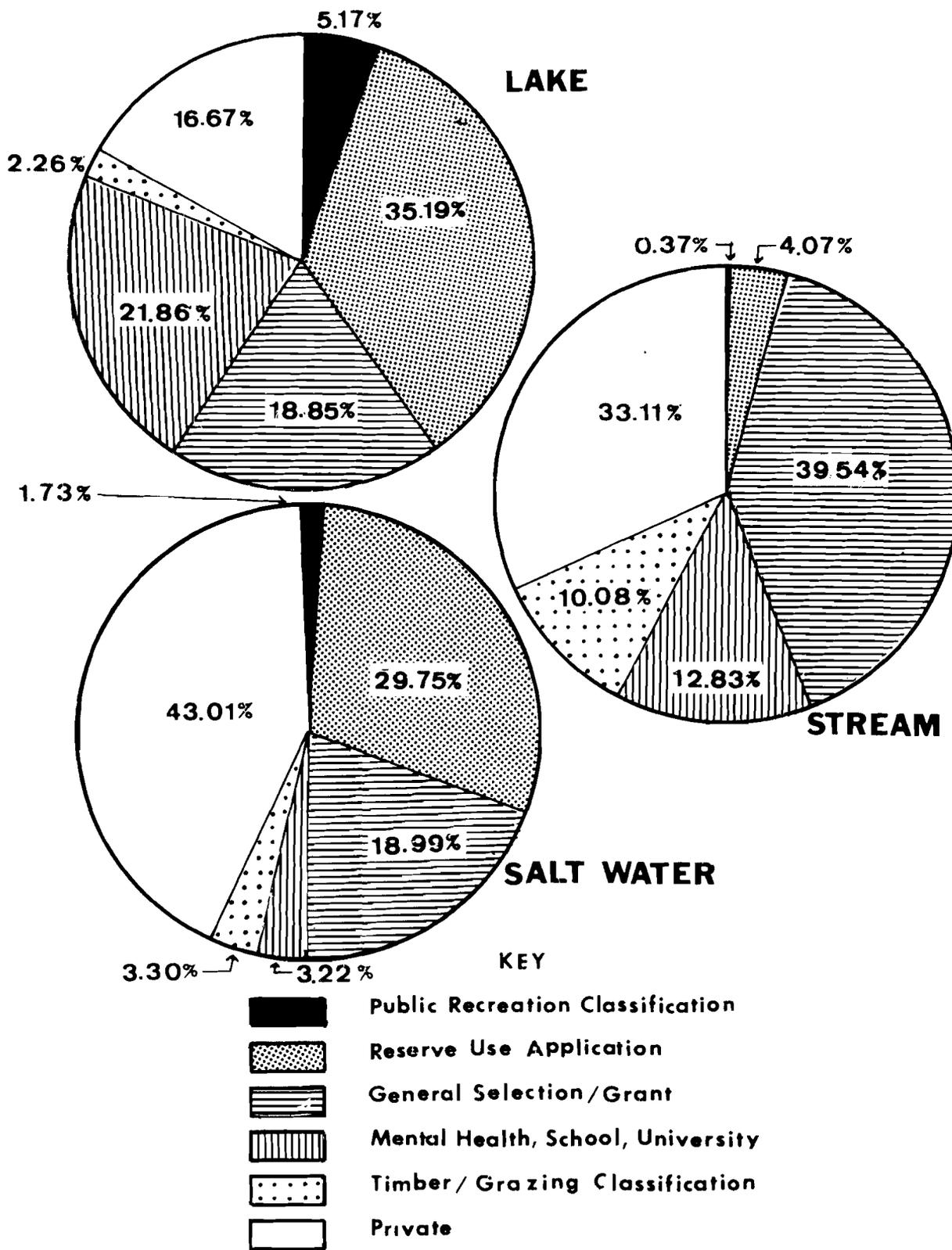


FIGURE 4. Land Jurisdiction by Percent of Lake Surface Area, Stream Distance, and Saltwater Frontage Within the Kenai Study Area, 1965.

The Nelchina Study Unit

The Nelchina Region is a 3.5-million-acre intermountain basin located approximately 140 miles northeast of Anchorage, Alaska. In general, the study unit is bounded on the west by the Talkeetna Mountain Range, on the north by the foothills of the Alaska Range, on the east by the Chistochina River, and on the south by the Tazlina River system (Figure 5).

The study and intensified field work were stimulated by the enactment of the Land Classification and Multiple-Use Act and increased land planning activities of the Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Region. The primary objective of the study was to provide fishery information and public access land requirements and recommendations to the agency administering the lands. This enables the agency to be in a position to determine which lands are to be designated and held for future public use and future development.

Other objectives of the study were to provide long range public benefits through continued preservation of existing access units, establish adequate areas for efficient fishery management and harvest to meet the user needs now and in the future, and to insure full realization of the potential of the Nelchina area for fishing activities.

Three aerial surveys were conducted. The surveys followed pre-determined flight routes, with two observers scanning the traverse. Those waters that were considered potential sport fisheries and so noted on the 1:63,360 quadrangle survey maps, were typically deep; contained varying percentages of shoal area; usually clear-watered; and often had indications of fish populations present by surface activity or actual spotting of the schools. Those waters that were listed as unsatisfactory for fishery management were characteristically very shallow, abundant in submergent and emergent aquatics, lacked outlets or inlets, and contained extremely high percentages of shoal. A third category of lakes were developed early during the survey; that of marginal to fishery production. They were very shallow over the greater portion of the lake area, but did exhibit limited deep regions. They contained fish and some had inlets and outlets while others appeared lacking such. No sites were recommended for the marginal lakes, but it is felt that future work on these will reveal that many are seasonally heavy fish producers. Upon completion of each aerial traverse, the observers tabulated the map notations and compared observations made on each water. A fourth lake group emerged from the data. These waters exhibited clarity, depths, 20 to 30 percent shoal areas, and many had excellent inlet and outlet tributaries that appeared to hold high potential for stream spawning species. These were considered superior or high-value waters.

The investigation resulted in a list of 308 fishing access sites, totaling 10,245 acres, that should be reserved from entry and held for future public use. These tracts would provide undeveloped access to 230 lakes comprising 80,780 surface acres, and 45 stream fisheries.

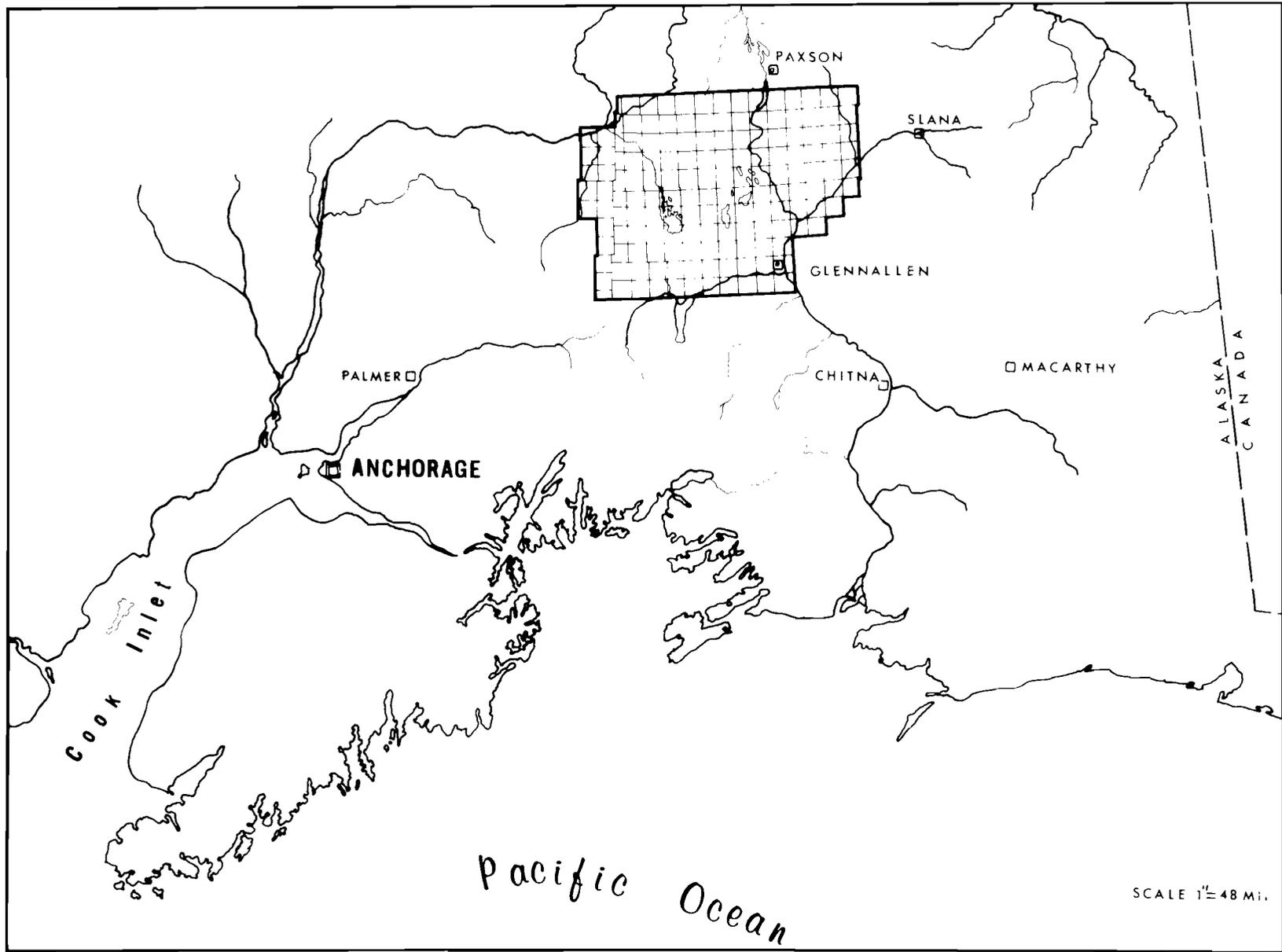


FIGURE 5. The Nelchina Special Study Unit.

Sixty-five lakes and four streams currently utilized by recreationists, or having high fishery use potential due to their proximity to roads, or containing very desirable sport fisheries, or exhibiting excellent limnological and biological characteristics, and necessary for future fishery management, were classified as critical to regional access.

Ninty-five tracts, both those currently reserved but subject to restoration, and newly proposed, were recommended to the Bureau of Land Management for permanent reservation. Subject sites will provide minimal undeveloped access to some 56,680 surface acres of prime lake fisheries. Four sites, located on streams, are capable of providing for riverboat shore access.

One site at each of the junctions of 30 clear water tributaries and major glacial streams are recommended for retention in government ownership. The increased interest in canoe, life raft, and riverboat travel by anglers necessitated seeking out potential overnighting sites for the float trip enthusiast. Each site recommended has a ready supply of fresh water - a necessity when traveling the main glacial rivers.

It was recommended that the Bureau of Land Management create a scenic easement along each bank on 11 streams studied. Three of the streams listed in this category now contain bank easements, with one additional river being considered for a more extensive strip than that recommended. Seven remaining streams have had no action taken on them as of the date of this report.

One hundred sixty-five lakes of some 24,100 surface acres required recommending 168 tracts as meeting future minimal access requirements. The tracts total an estimated 4,890 acres. Subject waters are presently little used by anglers. However, due to the characteristics they exhibit, they appeared to be capable of supporting excellent sport fish populations. At some future date and as the fly-in angling pressures or increased accessibility necessitate, these fisheries can be brought into full production. A listing of the Nelchina sites is found in Tables 8 through 11, appended to this report.

State Easement Rights-of-Way

Prior to the disposal of any State land which abuts a stream recognized as capable of supporting a sports fishery, the State will provide for a ten-foot-wide public pedestrian easement along the banks of the stream for pedestrian ingress and egress. Streambank erosion shall not result in elimination of the pedestrian easement so established (ADL Order No. 74).

A ten-foot-wide public pedestrian easement is provided along both banks of five Kenai Peninsula streams (Table 7).

The easements are located in units purchased from the State via sale contracts of variable length of full payment; thus, patents have not yet been issued to "Vendee." At the time the patent is transferred to the owner, each will be reviewed in order to assure that the streambank easement clause is stipulated.

Table 7 - Streambank Easements Reserved for Public Use on State Land Sales.

<u>Sale Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Fishery</u>	<u>Approximate Footage</u>
4	Anchor Pt.	Anchor R., N.F.	300 ₊
5	"	Anchor R., S.F.	100 ₊
15	"	Stariski Cr.	5,000 ₊
16	"	Chakok R.	600 ₊
30	Soldotna	Soldotna Cr.	300 ₊

Existing access roads on State lands not located on section lines will be protected by reservation of a right-of-way with stipulated width. Widths vary with each specific sale unit.

Roads and trails crossing privately owned lands now in existence, which have been and are now being used by the general public for access, are presumed to have an easement by prescription.

All State-owned lands bordering section lines have a reservation for rights-of-way 50 feet wide. Total width of rights-of-way will be 100 feet where the State owns land on both sides of the section line.

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U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Federal Aid Branch, Portland, Oregon.

U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Regional and District Offices of Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau.

Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Chairman and Members of the Borough
Committee.

Greater Juneau Borough, Realty and Lands Officers.

City of Homer, Alaska, Parks-Recreation and Planning personnel.

Alaska Department of Highways, Planning personnel, Juneau.

Prepared by:

Jay L. Bergstrand
Fishery Biologist

Job Leader:

Edward J. Cramer
Fishery Biologist

Date: May 1, 1966

Approved by:

s/Louis S. Bandirola
D-J Coordinator

s/Alex H. McRea, Director
Sport Fish Division

TABLE 8 - Critical Lake and Stream Access Areas.

Map and Site No.		Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana A-5	9	Lost Cabin Lake	00206	T3N,R5W,CRM	5	NW ⁴ NE ⁴	20
" "	10	Mae West Lake	00205	T4N,R5W,CRM	26	E ² SE ⁴	80
" "	11	Tolsona Lake	00169	" " "	13	E ² SW ⁴	80
" "	12	Moose Lake	00170	" " "	11	SW ⁴ SE ⁴	40
" "	13	Lee's Lake	00187	T4N,R7W,CRM	31	N ² SW ⁴	60
" "	14	Arizona Lake	00217	T3N,R7W,CRM	11	E ² SE ⁴ NW ⁴	10
" "	15	Crater Lake	01118	T4N,R7W,CRM	25	W ² W ² SW ⁴	40
" "	16	Junction Lake	01119	T4N,R6W,CRM	32	NE ⁴ NE ⁴ NE ⁴	10
" "	17	One-Mile Lake	01120	" " "	29	W ² NW ⁴	20
Gulkana A-6	1	Snowshoe Lake	00350	T3N,R8W,CRM	15	SW ⁴ SW ⁴ SW ⁴	10
" "	2	Old Man Lake	00347	T4N,R8W,CRM	14	N ² NE ⁴	80
" "	3	" " "	00347	" " "	10	N ² NW ⁴ SE ⁴	20
" "	4	" " "	00347	" " "	10	S ² SW ⁴ NE ⁴	20
" "	5	" " "	00347	" " "	2	W ² NW ⁴ NW ⁴	20
" "	6	" " "	00347	" " "	3	E ² NE ⁴ NE ⁴	20
" "	7	Fish Lake	00694	T3N,R7W,CRM	18	E ² NE ⁴ NE ⁴	20
" "	8	" "	00694	" " "	7	S ² SE ⁴ SE ⁴	20
Gulkana B-2	98	Little Lake Tulsona	01137	T8N,R2E,CRM	36	NW ⁴ NE ⁴	5
Gulkana B-4	68	Ewan Lake	01126	T7-8N,R3W,CRM	23	NE ⁴	160
" "	69	Middle Lake	01134	T8N,R3W,CRM	14	SW ⁴ SE ⁴	20
" "	70	Dog Lake	01135	T8N,R4W,CRM	27	S ² SW ⁴ NE ⁴	20

TABLE 8 (Con't) - Critical Lake and Stream Access Areas.

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana B-4 55	Little Dog Lake	01123	T8N,R4W,CRM	27	S ² S ² NW ⁴	40
" " 56	" " "	01123	" " "	28	S ² NW ⁴ NE ⁴	20
" " 57	Little Dog Lake	01123	" " "	33	N ² NE ⁴ SE ⁴	20
" " 58	Pup Lake	01124	T7N,R4W,CRM	4	S ² NE ⁴ NE ⁴	20
" " 59	" "	01124	" " "	5	SE ⁴ NE ⁴ SE ⁴	10
" " 60	Upper Dog Lake	01125	T8N,R4W,CRM	15	S ² NE ⁴	80
" " 61	Ewan Lake	01126	T8N,R3W,CRM	23	E ² SE ⁴ SW ⁴	20
" " 62	" "	01126	" " "	26	N ² NW ⁴	90
" " 63	" "	01126	" " "	27	S ² N ² NE ⁴	40
" " 64	" "	01126	" " "	27	S ² S ² NW ⁴	40
" " 65	" "	01126	" " "	28	S ² S ² NE ⁴	40
" " 66	" "	01126	T7N,R3W,CRM	4	E ² SE ⁴	60
" " 67	" "	01126	" " "	3	NW ⁴	30
Gulkana B-5 53	Jans Lake	01163	T6N,R7W,CRM	20	S ² NE ⁴ NW ⁴	20
" " 54	" "	01163	" " "	20	NE ⁴ SW ⁴ NE ⁴	10
" " 36	Tom Lake	01139	" " "	17	N ² NE ⁴ SW ⁴	20
" " 37	Sarani Lake	01140	T6N,R7W,CRM	27	S ² SW ⁴ SE ⁴	100
" " 38	Nothing Lake	01141	T6N,R6W,CRM	7	NE ⁴ NW ⁴ SE ⁴	20
" " 39	Teal Lake	01142	" " "	6	S ² NW ⁴ SW ⁴	20
" " 40	Swan Lake	01143	T7N,R7W,CRM	26	NE ⁴ NW ⁴	40

TABLE 8 (Con't) - Critical Lake and Stream Access Areas.

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana B-5 41	Hiccup Lake	01144	T6N,R6W,CRM	33	NE ⁴ NW ⁴ SW ⁴	10
" " 42	Bacon Lake	01145	" " "	32	NW ⁴ SE ⁴ SW ⁴	10
" " 43	Square Lake	01146	T6N,R7W,CRM	24	S ² S ² NE ⁴	40
" " 44	Turquoise Lake	01147	" " "	24	N ² NW ⁴ SE ⁴	20
" " 45	Sand Lake	01148	" " "	25	N ² NW ⁴ NE ⁴	10
" " 46	" "	01148	" " "	25	NE ⁴ NE ⁴ NW ⁴	10
" " 47	Turquoise Lake	01147	" " "	24	SE ⁴ SE ⁴ SW ⁴	10
" " 48	Pitcher Lake	01149	" " "	26	E ² NE ⁴ NW ⁴ SE ⁴	5
" " 49	Elephant Lake	01150	" " "	35	W ² NE ⁴	80
" " 50	You Lake	01151	" " "	35	NE ⁴ NE ⁴ SE ⁴	10
" " 71	Crosswind Lake	00574	T6-7N,R4-5W,CRM	20	W ²	80
" " 51	Deep Lake	01136	T8N,R4W,CRM	8	SE ⁴ SW ⁴	80
" " 52	" "	01136	" " "	7	NE ⁴	160
Gulkana B-6 23	Clear Lake	01159	62° 16' 16" N 146° 35' 30" W		North Inlet	20
" " 24	Little Leven Lake	01154	62° 17' 18" N 146° 37' 30" W		NE Shore	20
" " 25	Little Dinty Lake	01155	62° 17' 31" N 146° 39' 45" W		North Shore	10
" " 26	Leven Lake	01156	62° 17' 07" N 146° 38' 45" W		Narrows	100
" " 27	Frog Lake	01157	62° 17' 23" N 146° 38' 45" W		NW Shore	40

TABLE 8 (Con't) - Critical Lake and Stream Access Areas.

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana B-6 28	Little Frog Lake	01159	62° 16' 01" N 146° 39' 45" W		SE Shore	10
" " 29	Fry Lake	01158	62° 15' 33" N 146° 39' 45" W		NW Shore	20
" " 30	Little Lake Louise	00829	62° 18' 04" N 146° 39' 45" W		Inlet Lake Louise	40
" " 31	" " "	00829	62° 18' 16" N 146° 38' 45" W		SE Peninsula	40
" " 32	Little Lake Tabert #2	01160	62° 16' 48" N 146° 45' 00" W		NE Outlet	10
" " 33	Little Lake Tabert #3	01161	62° 16' 41" N 146° 45' 33" W		East Outlet	10
" " 34	Grayling Lake	01162	62° 18' 30" N 146° 51' 38" W		East Outlet	10
" " 35	Little Tabert Lake #1	01122	62° 16' 59" N 146° 44' 53" W		South Inlet	10
" " 18	Dog Lake	00855	62° 23' 47" N 146° 32' 07" W		North Inlet	40
" " 19	" "	00855	62° 22' 53" N 146° 30' 53" W		North Peninsula	20
" " 20	Tabert Lake	01138	62° 17' 07" N 146° 44' 53" W		South Inlet	40
" " 21	Tabert Lake	01138	63° 17' 31" N 146° 44' 53" W		East - Outlet	20
" " 22	Dog Lake	00855	62° 23' 26" N 146° 30' 18" W		NE Inlet	20

TABLE 8 (Con't) - Critical Lake and Stream Access Areas.

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana C-3 87	Haggard Creek	00223	T11N,R1W,CRM	32	NE ⁴	160
Gulkana C-4 79	Middle Lake	01134	T8N,R3W,CRM	4	SW ⁴ SW ⁴ NE ⁴	10
" " 80	" "	01134	" " "	4	NE ⁴ NW ⁴ SE ⁴	10
" " 81	Canyon Lake	01106	T11N,R2W,CRM	27	SW ⁴ NE ⁴	40
" " 82	Fish Lake	01115	T9N,R3W,CRM	32	W ² SE ⁴	80
" " 83	" "	01115	T9N,R4W,CRM	12	E ² SW ⁴	80
" " 84	" "	01115	" " "	12	W ² SE ⁴ NW ⁴	20
" " 85	Hook Creek	01116	" " "	13	S ² SW ⁴ NE ⁴	10
" " 86	West Fork-Fish Creek	01117	T9N,R3W,CRM	6	NE ⁴ SW ⁴	40
Gulkana C-5 72	Caribou Lake #1	01127	T9N,R5W,CRM	15	W ² NW ⁴	60
" " 73	Caribou Lake #2	01128	" " "	5	S ² S ²	40
" " 74	Caribou Lake #3	01129	T9N,R6W,CRM	12	SW ⁴ NE ⁴	20
" " 75	Caribou Lake #4	01130	T9N,R5W,CRM	5	S ² S ²	-
" " 75	Caribou Lake #5	01131	" " "	7	S ² NW ⁴	20
" " 77	Caribou Lake #6	01132	" " "	6	E ² NE ⁴ SW ⁴	10
" " 78	Caribou Lake #7	01133	T9N,R6W,CRM	11	SW ⁴ NW ⁴ SE ⁴	10
Gulkana D-3 92	Wyoming Lake	00111	T11N,R1W,CRM	6	SW ⁴ NE ⁴	40
" " 93	June Lake	00124	T12N,R1W,CRM	31	E ² NW ⁴ SE ⁴	20
" " 94	Gillispie Lake	00156	" " "	30	SW ⁴ SE ⁴	25
" " 95	Meier Lake	01112	" " "	7	W ² W ² SE ⁴	20
" " 96	" "	01112	" " "	7	E ² E ² SW ⁴	20
" " 97	Dick Lake	00115	T13N,R1W,CRM	31	SE ⁴	160

TABLE 8 (Con't) - Critical Lake and Stream Access Areas.

<u>Map and Site No.</u>	<u>Fishery</u>	<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Location of Access Site</u>	<u>Minimum Recommended Acreage</u>
Gulkana D-5 88	Dickey Lake	01113	T13N,R5W,CRM	12	SW ⁴ SW ⁴ NW ⁴	10
" " 89	" "	01113	" " "	11	NW ⁴ NW ⁴	20
" " 90	Keg Lake	01114	T12N,R6W,CRM	10	N ² NE ⁴ NE ⁴ SE ⁴	5
" " 91	" "	01114	" " "		N ² SW ⁴ SW ⁴ SE ⁴	5
Talkeetna Mts. C-1 99	Tyone Creek	01090	62° 39' 36" N 147° 02' 04" W		Junction with Tyone River	160
" " 100	" "	01121	62° 42' 29" N 147° 12' 40" W		Junction with Tyone Creek	200

TABLE 9 - Sites Providing Sources of Freshwater & River-boat Access

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage	
Gulkana A-3	107	Moose Creek	00860	T3N,R1W,CRM	6	N ²	40
" "	108	Lt. Klawasi River	01093	T4N,R1W,CRM	27	N ²	20
" "	109	Dry Creek	00753	" " "	16	N ²	20
" "	110	Shrub Creek	01092	" " "	10	N ² NW ⁴	40
" "	111	Tazlina River	01089	T3N,R1W,CRM	15	S ²	40
Gulkana A-4	103	Big Marge Creek	01086	T4N,R2W,CRM	34	N ² SE ⁴ SE ⁴	20
" "	104	Nickel Creek	01087	T4N,R3W,CRM	36	S ² SE ⁴	20
" "	105	Durham Creek	01088	T3N,R4W,CRM	3	E ²	20
" "	106	Tolsona Creek	00631	T3N,R4W,CRM	5	S ²	20
Gulkana A-5	101	Little Woods Creek	01084	T3N,R5W,CRM	12	SE ⁴ SE ⁴	10
" "	102	Lost Cabin Creek	01085	T3N,R6W,CRM	25	NE ⁴	10
Gulkana C-3	112	Tule Creek	01082	T9N,R1E,CRM	15	SW ⁴ SE ⁴	40
" "	113	Spring Creek	01083	T10N,R1E,CRM	28	NW ⁴ SW ⁴	40
Gulkana C-5	114	Supper Creek	01102	T10N,R4W,CRM	20	N ² N ² NW ⁴	40
" "	115	Diner Creek	01103	" " "	17	W ² SW ⁴ SW ⁴	20
" "	116	Antelope Creek	01104	T10N,R5W,CRM	11	W ² SW ⁴ SE ⁴	20
" "	117	West Fork Gulkana R.	01091	T10N,R6W,CRM	12	NE ⁴ SW ⁴	80
Gulkana C-6	118	Horn Canyon Creek	01096	62° 35' 04" N 146° 52' 00" W		Junction with Tyone River	40

TABLE 9 (Con't) - Sites Providing Sources of Freshwater & River-boat Access.

Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana C-6 119	Fifth Creek	01097	62° 36' 44" N 146° 53' 10" W		Junction with Tyone River	30
" " 120	Alder Creek	01098	62° 36' 10" N 146° 52' 28" W		Junction with Tyone River	40
" " 121	Nigu Canyon	01099	62° 38' 46" N 146° 52' 12" W		Junction with Tyone River	50
" " 122	Third Creek	01100	62° 34' 43" N 146° 51' 17" W		Junction with Tyone River	40
" " 123	Antler Creek	01101	62° 32' 52" N 146° 46' 19" W		Junction with Tyone River	30
Gulkana D-3 124	Excelsior Creek	01050	T12N,R2E,CRM	20	E ² E ² SE ⁴ NE ⁴	10
" " 125	" "	01050	" " "	21	SW ⁴ SW ⁴ NW ⁴	10
" " 126	Otter Creek	01081	T12N,R1E,CRM	1	N ² SE ⁴ NW ⁴	40
Talkeetna						
Mt. C-1 127	Nagata Creek	01094	62° 40' 37" N 147° 03' 59" W		Junction with Tyone River	20
" " 128	Lynne Creek	01095	62° 40' 27" N 147° 08' 46" W		Junction with Tyone River	20
" " 129	Tyone Creek	01090	62° 39' 36" N 147° 02' 04" W		Junction with Tyone River	100
" " 130	Tyone-Susitna Creek	01090	62° 43' 29" N 147° 12' 40" W		Junction with Tyone River	200

TABLE 10 - Streambank Rights-of-way, Pedestrian Easements, Angler-Hunter Access Trails.

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Recommended Form of Access to be Provided
Gulkana A-6 131	Mendeltna Creek	00166	T3-9N,R7-8W,CRM		15'
" " 132	Cache Creek	00195	T3N,R8W,CRM		15'
Gulkana B-2 147	Tolsona Creek	00631	T7-8N,R2E,CRM		15' Streambank easement
Gulkana B-4 136	Dog Creek (Ewan)	01111	T7-8N,R3-4W,CRM		330' Streambank strip
Gulkana B-6 133	Beaver Creek	01108	62° 24' 30" N 146° 35' 42" W		15' Retain streambank easement
" " 134	Dog Creek	01109	62° 22' 26" N 146° 31' 52" W		15' Retain streambank easement
" " 135	Little Louise River	01110	62° 18' 37" N 146° 36' 15" W		15+' Retain streambank easement
Gulkana C-2 140	Sinona Creek	01107	T9N,R4E,CRM	15,10,3	15' Streambank easement
Gulkana C-3 138	Sourdough Creek	00853	T10N,R1W,CRM	28,29,32,33	-- Access Road dedication
" " 139	" "	00853	T9N,R1W,CRM	3,4,9,10	15' Access trail R.O.W. plus streambank easement
Gulkana C-4 137	Canyon Lake	01106	T11N,R2W,CRM	22,27	-- Trail R.O.W. to Gulkana R.
Gulkana D-3 143	Wyoming Lake	00111	T11N,R1W,CRM	5-6	-- Access Trail R.O.W.
" " 144	Nita Lake	00119	" " "	5-6	-- " " "
" " 145	June Lake	00124	T12N,R1W,CRM	31	-- " " "
" " 146	Gillispie Lake	00156	" " "	30	15' Streambank easement and trail R.O.W.
Gulkana D-4 141	Middle Fork	01105	T12-13N,R2-4W,CRM		660' Streambank strip
" " 142	Gulkana River	00319	T12N,R2W,CRM		660' " "

TABLE 11 - Access Sites - Potential High-value Fisheries.

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana A-4 305	Lower Twin Lake	01211	T5N,R4W,CRM	15	W ² NE ⁴	80
" " 306	" " "	01211	" " "	23	E ² SE ⁴ SW ⁴	40
Gulkana A-5 173	Bluebill Lake	01300	T5N,R6W,CRM	3	NE ⁴ NW ⁴ SW ⁴	10
" " 174	Lower Trapper Lake	01301	T4N,R6W,CRM	17	SW ⁴ SE ⁴ NE ⁴	10
" " 175	Middle Trapper Lake	01302	" " "	9	W ² NE ⁴ NW ⁴	40
" " 176	Big Trapper Lake	01303	" " "	4	S ² SW ⁴ SW ⁴	40
" " 177	Chain Lake	01304	T4N,R6W,CRM	16	NE ⁴ NW ⁴ NE ⁴	10
" " 178	Upper Trapper Lake	01305	" " "	5	NE ⁴ NE ⁴ NW ⁴	10
" " 179	Climax Lake	01306	T4N,R5W,CRM	6	SE ⁴ SW ⁴	40
" " 180	Survey Lake	01307	" " "	9	S ² SW ⁴ SW ⁴	40
" " 181	Baker Lake	01308	T4N,R6W,CRM	22	SW ⁴ NE ⁴ NW ⁴	10
" " 171	Long Lake	01298	T5N,R5W,CRM	21	S ² NW ⁴ SW ⁴	20
" " 172	Slippery Lake	01299	T5N,R6W,CRM	11	SW ⁴ SW ⁴ NW ⁴	10
" " 169	Sucker Lake	01209	T3N,R4W,CRM	22	SW ⁴ NE ⁴	40
" " 170	Island Lake	01210	T5N,R4W,CRM	30	SW ⁴ NE ⁴	40
Gulkana A-6 148	Nickoli Lake	00348	T4N,R8W,CRM	36	SE ⁴	80
" " 149	John Lake	01193	T4N,R9W,CRM	29	NW ⁴ SW ⁴	40
" " 150	Kelly Lake	01194	T4N,R10W,CRM	2	NE ⁴	10
" " 151	Marie Lake	01195	T5N,R9W,CRM	31	NW ⁴ NE ⁴ NE ⁴	10

TABLE 11 (Con't) - Access Sites - Potential High-value Fisheries.

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana A-6 166	Bottle Lake	01309	T5N,R7W,CRM	8	W ² W ² E ² SW ⁴	20
" " 167	Shealth Lake	01310	" " "	8	---	--
" " 168	Jackys Lake	01311	" " "	8	NW ⁴ NE ⁴ NW ⁴	10
" " 152	Maria Lake	01195	T5N,R9W,CRM	31	NE ⁴ SE ⁴ SE ⁴	10
" " 153	Maxson Lake	01196	" " "	21	E ² NW ⁴	80
" " 154	Pup Lake	01124	" " "	21	W ² W ² NE ⁴	40
" " 155	Cup Lake	01198	" " "	21	N ² NW ⁴ SE ⁴	20
" " 156	Mohler Lake	01199	" " "	9	SE ⁴ SE ⁴ SW ⁴	10
" " 157	God Lake	01200	" " "	9	SE ⁴ SW ⁴ SE ⁴	10
" " 158	Nicholson Lake	01201	" " "	8	NW ⁴ NE ⁴ SE ⁴	10
" " 159	Blue Lake	01202	" " "	14	NE ⁴ NE ⁴ SE ⁴	10
" " 160	Nye Lake	01203	" " "	10	NW ⁴ NW ⁴ NE ⁴	10
" " 161	Cat Lake	01204	T5N,R10W,CRM	13	NE ⁴ SE ⁴ NW ⁴	10
" " 162	Judd Lake	01205	T5N,R8W,CRM	1	SW ⁴ NW ⁴ SW ⁴	10
" " 163	Little Judd Lake	01206	" " "	2	NW ⁴ SE ⁴	10
" " 164	Bobs Lake	01207	T5N,R7W,CRM	19	SE ⁴ NE ⁴	40
" " 165	Loon Lake	01208	" " "	19	SE ⁴	160
Gulkana B-4 229	Little Deep Lake	01233	T8N,R4W,CRM	9	SE ⁴ NW ⁴ SW ⁴	10

TABLE 11 (Con't) - Access Sites - Potential High-value Fisheries.

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana B-5 221	Bell Lake	01183	T8N,R7W,CRM	26	W ² NW ⁴ SW ⁴	20
" " 222	" "	01183	" " "	27	NE ⁴ SE ⁴	20
" " 223	Carter Lake	01184	T8N,R6W,CRM	13	W ² NE ⁴ SW ⁴	20
" " 224	Alpha Lake	01185	T8N,R5W,CRM	18	S ² SE ⁴ NW ⁴	20
" " 225	Big Y Lake	01186	" " "	7	SW ⁴ NE ⁴	40
Gulkana B-5 226	Little Alpha Lake	01227	T8N,R5W,CRM	18	NE ⁴ NE ⁴ SE ⁴	10
" " 227	Omega Lake	01228	T8N,R6W,CRM	12	S ² NE ⁴ SE ⁴	20
" " 228	Beta Lake	01229	" " "	8	S ² SW ⁴ NE ⁴	20
Gulkana B-6 214	Moore Lake #2	01316	62° 23' 45" N 146° 48' 18" W	--	N. Bay	20
" " 215	Moore Lake #3	01317	62° 22' 33" N 146° 48' 18" W	--	NE Shore	20
" " 216	Moore Lake #4	01318	62° 22' 33" N 146° 50' 16" W	--	NW Shore	10
" " 217	Moore Lake #5	01319	62° 21' 53" N 146° 50' 16" W	--	SE Bay	20
" " 218	Moore Lake #6	01320	62° 22' 09" N 146° 53' 15" W	--	NW Shore	10
" " 219	Moore Lake #7	01321	62° 21' 10" N 146° 52' 30" W	--	N. Shore	10
" " 220	Moore Lake #8	01322	62° 20' 44" N 146° 52' 40" W	--	W. Shore	10

TABLE 11 (Con't) - Access Sites - Potential High-value Fisheries.

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana B-6 206	Snail Lake	01189	62° 29' 07" N 146° 35' 31" W		N. Shore Inlet	40
" " 207	Little Ding Lake	01312	62° 38' 29" N 146° 31' 52" W		N. Shore area	10
" " 208	Little Dong Lake	01312	62° 27' 45" N 146° 31' 52" W		SE Bay area	10
" " 209	Mug Lake	01313	62° 24' 11" N 146° 42' 58" W		NE Shore area	10
" " 210	Rollinger Creek	01314	62° 26' 05" N 146° 41' 36" W		Inlet-Susitna Lk.	20
" " 211	Beaver Lake	00834	62° 25' 04" N 146° 34' 40" W		N. Inlet area	40
" " 212	Moore Lake	01315	62° 23' 29" N 146° 53' 22" W		SE Peninsula	40
" " 213	" "	01315	62° 23' 32" N 146° 52' 30" W		E. Outlet	20
" " 182	Curtis Lake	01188	62° 18' 00" N 146° 58' 56" W		S. Shore Peninsula	80
" " 183	Snail Lake	01189	62° 28' 59" N 146° 36' 33" W		Outlet area	20
" " 184	Big Fish Lake	01190	62° 27' 31" N 146° 35' 23" W		Outlet area	20
" " 185	" " "	01190	62° 27' 17" N 146° 34' 40" W		SE Shore area	20

TABLE 11 (Con't) - Access Sites - Potential High-value Fisheries.

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana B-6 186	Whitefish Lake	01191	62° 17' 18" N 146° 50' 00" W	--	S. Shore	10
" " 187	Grayling Lake	01162	62° 18' 30" N 146° 51' 38" W	--	NE Peninsula	40
" " 188	" "	01162	62° 18' 00" N 146° 53' 38" W	--	S. Inlet	20
" " 189	Dong Lake	01192	62° 27' 17" N 146° 30' 53" W	--	SE Shore & Outlet	100
" " 190	Furfaces Lake	01230	62° 23' 18" N 146° 33' 45" W	--	SW Shore area	10
" " 191	Triangle Lake	01231	62° 16' 27" N 146° 52' 00" W	--	S. Bay	20
" " 192	Lion Creek	01232	62° 21' 38" N 146° 39' 54" W	--	Inlet-Susitna Lk.	20
" " 198	Lion Creek #4	01290	62° 16' 27" N 146° 57' 26" W	--	S. Shore	10
" " 199	Lion Creek #5	01291	62° 15' 21" N 146° 56' 15" W	--	SW Bay	40
" " 200	Lion Creek #6	01292	62° 15' 15" N 146° 56' 48" W	--	N. Shore	10
" " 201	Lion Creek #7	01293	62° 15' 33" N 146° 58' 15" W	--	E. Shore	10
" " 202	Lion Creek #8	01294	62° 15' 33" N 146° 59' 23" W	--	E. Shore	10

TABLE 11 (Con't) - Access Sites - Potential High-value Fisheries.

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Talkeetna Mt. A-1 328	Reka Lake	01212	T3N,R10W,CRM	7	N ² SE ⁴	20
Talkeetna Mts. B-1 326	Big Bleek Lake	01213	62° 27' 03" N 147° 09' 01" W	--		40
" " 327	Little Bleek Lake	01214	62° 26' 45" N 147° 08' 30" W	--		20
Talkeetna Mts. C-1 317	Lone Butte #4	01216	62° 33' 02" N 147° 13' 00" W	--	NW Shore	40
" " 318	Nyland Lake #2	01217	62° 36' 21" N 147° 20' 08" W	--	NE Bay	20
" " 319	Nyland Lake #3	01218	62° 36' 48" N 147° 20' 08" W	--	SE Bay	40
" " 320	Nyland Lake #4	01219	62° 36' 48" N 147° 17' 53" W	--	S Shore	30
" " 321	Nyland Lake #5	01220	62° 39' 30" N 147° 14' 31" W	--	N Peninsula	40
" " 322	Big Lynne Lake	01221	62° 39' 30" N 147° 09' 08" W	--	SE Shoreline	10
" " 323	Enoyte Lake	01222	62° 32' 31" N 147° 02' 52" W	--	N Shoreline	20
" " 324	Oshetna Lake #1	01223	62° 30' 38" N 147° 26' 00" W	--	SW Shoreline	20
" " 325	Oshetna Lake #3	01224	62° 30' 38" N 147° 27' 23" W	--	S Bay	20
" " 316	Luck Lake	01215	62° 39' 36" N 147° 01' 15" W	--	S Shoreline	20

TABLE 11 (Con't) - Access Sites - Potential High-value Fisheries.

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana B-6 203	Lion Creek #9	01295	62° 16' 45" N 146° 58' 56" W	--	SE Shore	10
" " 204	Lion Creek #10	01296	62° 18' 00" N 146° 59' 52" W	--	E. Shore	10
" " 205	Lion Creek #11	01297	62° 18' 30" N 146° 58' 15" W	--	S. Shore	10
" " 193	Grayling Lake #2	01285	62° 19' 59" N 146° 53' 00" W	--	NE Shore	10
" " 194	Grayling Lake #3	01286	62° 19' 45" N 146° 53' 22" W	--	N. Bay	10
" " 195	Grayling Lake #4	01287	62° 19' 59" N 146° 53' 22" W	--	S. Bay	10
" " 196	Curtis Lake #2	01288	62° 16' 27" N 146° 59' 23" W	--	W. Shore	100
" " 197	Curtis Lake #3	01289	62° 16' 27" N 146° 59' 23" W	--	--	--
Gulkana C-3 304	Gakona Lake	01182	T9N,R2E,CRM	30	N ² NW ⁴ SW ⁴	80
Gulkana C-5 233	Caribou Lake #8	01234	T9N,R5W,CRM	14	E ² NW ⁴	40
" " 234	Caribou Lake #9	01235	" " "	14	--	--
" " 235	Caribou Lake #10	01236	" " "	11	S ² SE ⁴	40
" " 236	Caribou Lake #11	01237	" " "	11	S ² SW ⁴	40
" " 237	Caribou Lake #12	01238	" " "	2	SW ⁴ SE ⁴	15

TABLE 11 (Con't) - Access Sites - Potential High-value Fisheries.

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana C-5 238	Caribou Lake #13	01239	T9N,R5W,CRM	31	E ² SW ⁴ SW ⁴	20
" " 239	Caribou Lake #14	01240	" " "	21	N ² SW ⁴ SE ⁴	20
" " 240	Caribou Lake #15	01241	" " "	21	N ² SE ⁴	
" " 241	Caribou Lake #16	01242	" " "	30	E ² SE ⁴ SW ⁴	20
" " 242	Caribou Lake #17	01243	" " "	30	---	
" " 243	Caribou Lake #18	01244	" " "	28	NW ⁴ NW ⁴	40
" " 244	Caribou Lake #19	01245	" " "	28	---	--
" " 245	Caribou Lake #20	01246	" " "	28	NW ⁴ SW ⁴	40
" " 246	Caribou Lake #21	01247	" " "	29	N ² SW ⁴ NW ⁴	20
" " 247	Caribou Lake #22	01248	" " "	19	SE ⁴ NW ⁴ SW ⁴	10
" " 248	Caribou Lake #23	01249	" " "	32	S ² N ² SE ⁴	40
" " 249	Caribou Lake #24	01250	" " "	32	---	--
" " 250	Caribou Lake #25	01251	" " "	32	NW ⁴ SW ⁴	40
" " 251	Caribou Lake #26	01252	" " "	32	---	--
" " 252	Caribou Lake #27	01253	" " "	26	N ² SW ⁴ SE ⁴	20
" " 253	Caribou Lake #28	01254	" " "	23	E ² SW ⁴ SE ⁴	20
" " 254	Caribou Lake #29	01255	" " "	23	---	--

TABLE 11 (Con't) - Access Sites - Potential High-value Fisheries.

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana C-5 255	Caribou Lake #30	01256	T9N,R5W,CRM	34	E ² W ² NE ⁴	40
" " 256	Caribou Lake #31	01257	" " "	34	---	--
" " 257	Caribou Lake #32	01258	" " "	26	S ² SW ⁴ SW ⁴	10
" " 258	Caribou Lake #33	01259	" " "	27	S ² NE ⁴ SW ⁴	20
" " 259	Caribou Lake #34	01260	" " "	33	W ² E ² SW ⁴	30
" " 260	Caribou Lake #35	01261	" " "	33	---	--
" " 261	Caribou Lake #36	01262	" " "	3	E ² SE ⁴ SW ⁴	20
" " 262	Caribou Lake #37	01263	" " "	18	W ² SW ⁴ SW ⁴	20
" " 263	Caribou Lake #38	01264	" " "	17	E ² NE ⁴ SW ⁴	20
" " 264	Caribou Lake #39	01265	" " "	17	NW ⁴ NW ⁴ SW ⁴	10
" " 265	Caribou Lake #40	01266	T9N,R6W,CRM	26	SE ⁴ SE ⁴ NW ⁴	10
" " 266	Caribou Lake #41	01267	" " "	35	SW ⁴ SW ⁴ NW ⁴	10
" " 267	Caribou Lake #42	01268	" " "	22	S ² S ² SW ⁴	20
" " 268	Caribou Lake #43	01269	" " "	22	---	--
" " 269	Caribou Lake #44	01270	" " "	22	---	--
" " 270	Caribou Lake #45	01271	" " "	10	NW ⁴ SW ⁴ NW ⁴	10
" " 271	Caribou Lake #46	01272	" " "	9	NE ⁴ NW ⁴	40

TABLE 11 (Con't) - Access Sites - Potential High-value Fisheries

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana C-5 272	Caribou Lake #47	01273	T9N,R6W,CRM	16	NE ⁴ NE ⁴ NE ⁴	10
" " 273	Caribou Lake #48	01274	" " "	9	SE ⁴ SE ⁴ SE ⁴	10
" " 274	Caribou Lake #49	01275	T8N,R6W,CRM	2	SE ⁴ NW ⁴	40
" " 275	Caribou Lake #50	01276	" " "	1	E ² NW ⁴ SW ⁴	20
" " 276	Caribou Lake #51	01277	T8N,R5W,CRM	6	N ² NW ⁴ SW ⁴	20
" " 277	Caribou Lake #52	01278	" " "	6	---	--
" " 278	Caribou Lake #53	01279	T9N,R6W,CRM	35	N ² NE ⁴ NE ⁴	20
" " 279	Ken Lake	01280	T11N,R6W,CRM	31	E ² SE ⁴ NE ⁴	10
" " 280	Antelope Lake	01281	" " "	26	N ² NE ⁴	80
" " 281	Little Antelope Lake	01282	" " "	26	---	--
" " 230	Rooster Lake	01180	T9N,R7W,CRM	25	N ² NE ⁴ NW ⁴	20
" " 231	Little Y Lake	01181	" " "	35	SW ⁴ SE ⁴	40
" " 282	Fred Lake #4	01284	T10N,R7W,CRM	10	E ² SE ⁴ SE ⁴	20
" " 283	Fred Lake #4	01284	" " "	11	SW ⁴ SW ⁴	40
" " 284	Hen Lake	01187	T9N,R6W,CRM	7	SE ⁴ SW ⁴	40
" " 232	Hen Lake	01187	T9N,R6W,CRM	7	S ² NW ⁴	60
Gulkana C-6 302	Second Lake	01225	62° 34' 35" N 146° 53' 11" W	--	SE Peninsula	40

TABLE 11 (Con't) - Access Sites - Potential High-value Fisheries.

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana C-6 303	Last Lake	01226	62° 34' 01" N 146° 53' 11" W	--	N. Bay	20
" " 286	Freds Lake #1	01165	62° 37' 48" N 146° 33' 16" W	--	N. Shore	40
" " 287	Freds Lake #2	01166	62° 36' 51" N 146° 42' 28" W	--	NW Peninsula	20
" " 288	Freds Lake #3	01167	62° 36' 10" N 146° 39' 29" W	--	S. Shore Peninsula	25
" " 289	W. Fork Lake #1	01168	62° 43' 15" N 146° 39' 14" W	--	N. Outlet	10
" " 290	W. Fork Lake #2	01169	62° 44' 52" N 146° 42' 00" W	--	E. Outlet	25
" " 291	Williams Lake #1	01170	62° 31' 20" N 146° 31' 37" W	--	N. Outlet	200
" " 292	Williams Lake #2	01171	62° 31' 20" N 146° 31' 37" W	--	S. Inlet	--
" " 293	Williams Lake #3	01172	62° 33' 03" N 146° 31' 37" W	--	E. Inlet	10
" " 294	Williams Lake #4	01173	62° 34' 32" N 146° 31' 37" W	--	W. Inlet	5
" " 295	Gregory Lake	01174	62° 33' 19" N 146° 59' 32" W	--	S. Outlet	50
" " 296	Little Tyone Lake	01175	62° 37' 39" N 146° 59' 32" W	--	N. Inlet	100

TABLE 11 (Con't) - Access Sites - Potential High-value Fisheries.

Map and Site No.	Fishery	Code No.	Location	Section	Location of Access Site	Minimum Recommended Acreage
Gulkana C-6 297	Third Creek Lake	01176	62° 34' 15" N 146° 52' 00" W	--	E. Outlet	20
" " 298	Little Bay Creek	01177	62° 31' 00" N 146° 46' 48" W	--	Bay Cr. - Tyone	200
" " 299	Lynx Creek (Tyone)	01178	62° 32' 06" N 146° 48' 12" W	--	Lynx - Tyone	200
" " 300	Big Moose Lake	01179	62° 35' 54" N 146° 37' 15" W	--	NE Outlet & outlet	100
" " 301	Little Tyone Lake	01175	62° 36' 37" N 146° 57' 32" W	--	SE Outlet	100
Gulkana D-2 314	Mercra Lake	01323	T12N,R3E,CRM	15	E ² SE ⁴	80
" " 315	Sinoma Lake	01324	T14N,R3E,CRM	32	N ² NE ⁴	80
Gulkana D-3 313	Lake Wayne	01325	T12N,R1W,CRM	4	SW ⁴ SW ⁴	40
Gulkana D-4 308	Big Tom Lake	01197	T12N,R3W,CRM	30	E ² E ² W ² SW ⁴	20
" " 309	" " "	01197	" " "	31	W ² W ² E ² SW ⁴	20
" " 310	" " "	01197	" " "	31	N ² N ² N ² NW ⁴	20
" " 311	Little Tom Lake	01152	T11N,R3W,CRM	6	E ² SW ⁴ SW ⁴	20
" " 312	" " "	01152	" " "	6	S ² NW ⁴ NW ⁴	20
Gulkana D-6 307	Big Horn Lake	01283	T12N,R8W,CRM	13	N ² SE ⁴ SE ⁴	20
" " 285	Laren Lake #1	01164	T12N,R8W,CRM(I)	22	NW ⁴	160
					E ² SE ⁴ NE ⁴	20

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