State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish

Nomination Form
Anadromous Waters Catalog

M

Region: SOUTHCENTRAL

USGS Quad(s): SELDOVIA D-4

Anadromous Waters Catalog Number of Waterway: 244-10-10010-~~2150~~ 2217

Name of Waterway:

☐ USGS Name ☐ Local Name

☐ Addition ☐ Deletion ☐ Correction ☑ Backup Information

ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME
OCT 29 2009

For Office Use

Nomination #: 09-1523

Revision Year: 2010

Revision to: Atlas ____ Catalog ____ Both ✓

Revision Code: B-2

	Fisheries Scientist	10/30/09 Date
	Habitat Operations Manager	10/30/09 Date
	AWC Project Biologist	30OCT09 Date
	Cartographer	12/17/09 Date

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Present	Anadromous
Dolly Varden	10/5/2004			Yes	☒
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐

IMPORTANT: Provide all supporting documentation that this water body is important for the spawning, rearing or migration of anadromous fish, including: number of fish and life stages observed; sampling methods, sampling duration and area sampled; copies of field notes; etc. Attach a copy of a map showing location of mouth and observed upper extent of each species, as well as other information such as: specific stream reaches observed as spawning or rearing habitat; locations, types, and heights of any barriers; etc.

Comments:

Adult Dolly Varden seen between given GPS positions.
See attached documents and map.

Add Dolly Varden reset to 244-10-10010-2217

Name of Observer (please print): Mike Booz

Signature:

Agency: ADF&G

Address: 3298 Douglas Place
Homer, AK 99603

Date: 10/21/09

This certifies that in my best professional judgment and belief the above information is evidence that this waterbody should be included in or deleted from the Anadromous Waters Catalog.

Signature of Area Biologist: Mike Booz Date: 10/26/2009 Revision

02/08

INSTREAM LARGE WOODY DEBRIS SURVEY FORM

ATV Trail Trib.

Site Name: SFANC-64 Date: 10-5-04 Crew initials: JL MK Page 1 of

Bottom of Reach Average GPS Position: 59.8144N 151.20180W Accuracy: 16.2 Count: T572 B265

Top of Reach Average GPS Position: 59.8135N 151.1992W Accuracy: 16.2 Datum:

# of Undercut LWD trees: Left Bank Ø Right Bank Ø

Slope 2%

59°48'51.8394"
-151° 12' 6.4794"

extends DVP a little further

Debris Jams

#	Length (M)	% of Bankull Width	Distance(M)	# of LWD Pieces	Flag

Wood Tally

wood #	species	diameter (≥10cm)	length (≥2m)	source	position	decay class	root wad (y/n)	debris jam (y/n)	habitat unit	zone(s)	flag
1	~~PTGL~~	20	1m	~~UNK~~	PER	7	Y	N	RI	1,2,3	
2	UNK	35	1m	UNK	ADO	7	N	N	PL	1,2,3	
3	PTGL	15	1.5	BEA	PER	4	N	N	PL	1,	

COMMENTS

FLAG	

POOL/ SPAWNING GRAVEL SURVEY FORM

30/56

Site Name: ATV Trail 1st crossing – Tributary SFANC-64 Crew initials: JL MK Date: 10-5-04 Page 1 of 2

11.5 + 8 + 14.5 = 33.5

Pools

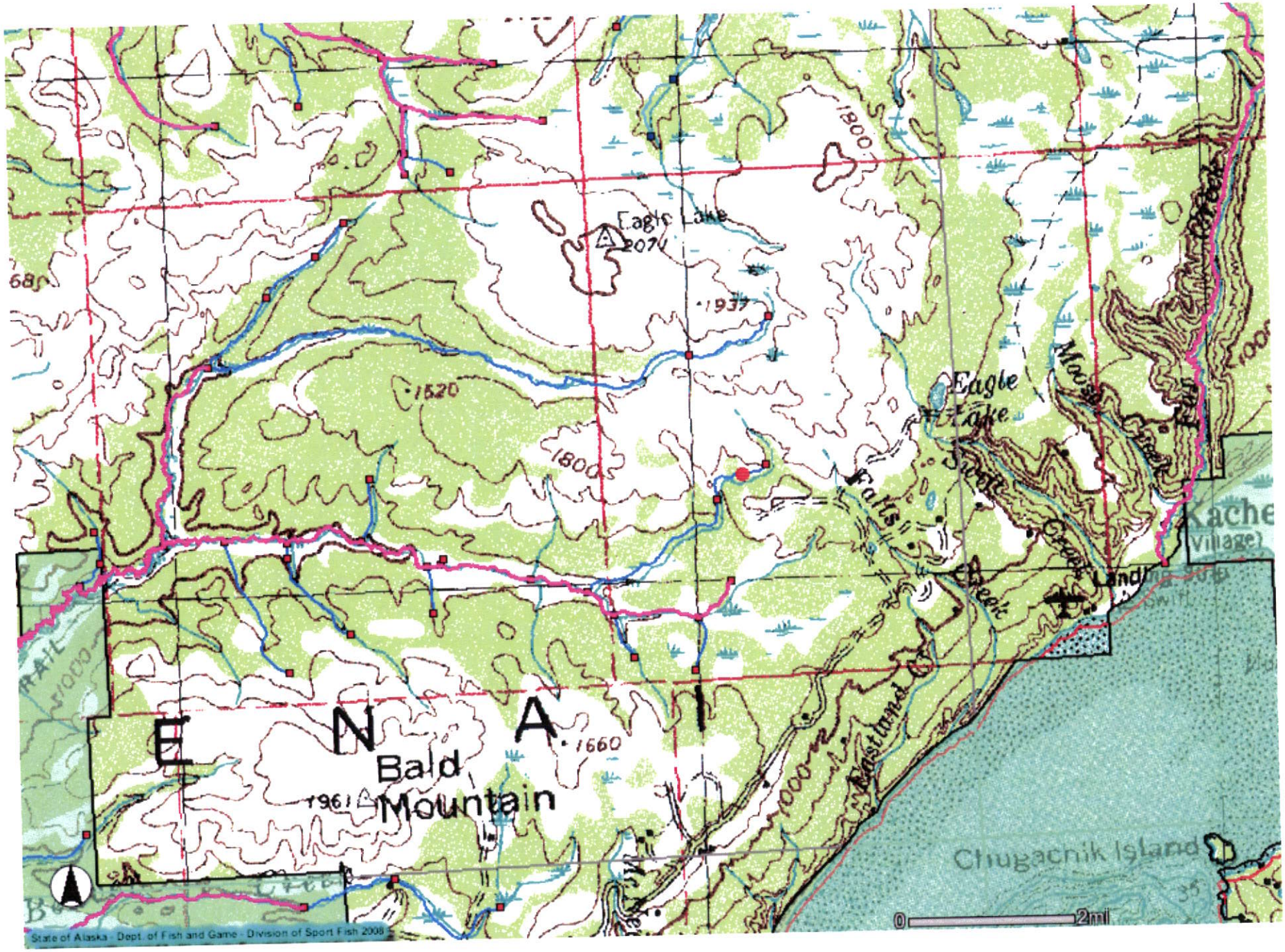
Pool #	Type	Form Code	Length (M)	Bankfull Width (M)	Wetted Width (M)	Bankfull Height (cm)	Max Depth(cm)	Tail Crest Depth(cm)	Spawning Substrate Area	Embed. (%)	Fish Cover LWD	B	UCB	LT	OHV	Fish (Y/N)	Flag
1	PL	F	4.4	2.15	3.5	50	40	30	—	—	0	0	1	2	4	Y	F1
2	PL	F	1.2	1.0 m	1.4	50	40	25	—	—	0	0	1	2	4	N	
3	PL	F	11.9	1.0 m	1.8	50	50	35	—	—	1	0	3	2	4	N	
4	PL	F	2.0	1.2	1.6	50	45	30	—	—	0	0	2	2	4	N	
5	PL	F	4.2 11.9	2.4	3.0	50	40	30	—	—	0	0	1	1	3	N	

Spawning Gravel

Habitat Unit	Substrate Area	% Sub. B/T 10-102mm	Embed.(%)	LWD (Y/N)	Redd Count	Comments

FLAG	COMMENTS
F1	Dolly Varden 2

Riffle # Length
1 5m
2 10m
3 6.2m
4 23 23
5 33.5
6 23.0
7 16
8 20.7


Eagle Lake
2076
1937
1800
1520
1800
1660
1000
Eagle Lake
Moose Creek
Falls Creek
Kache
Village
Land
Bald Mountain
1961
Chugachnik Island
0
2mi
State of Alaska - Dept. of Fish and Game - Division of Sport Fish 2008

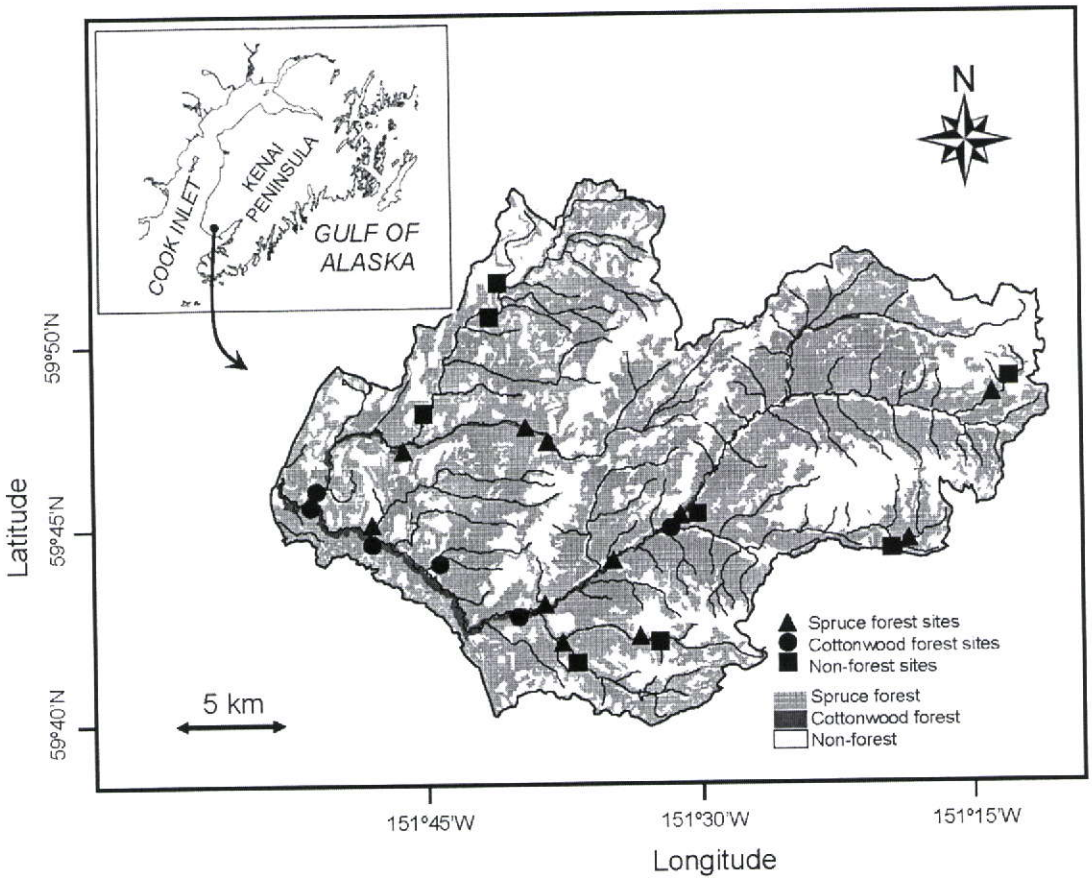


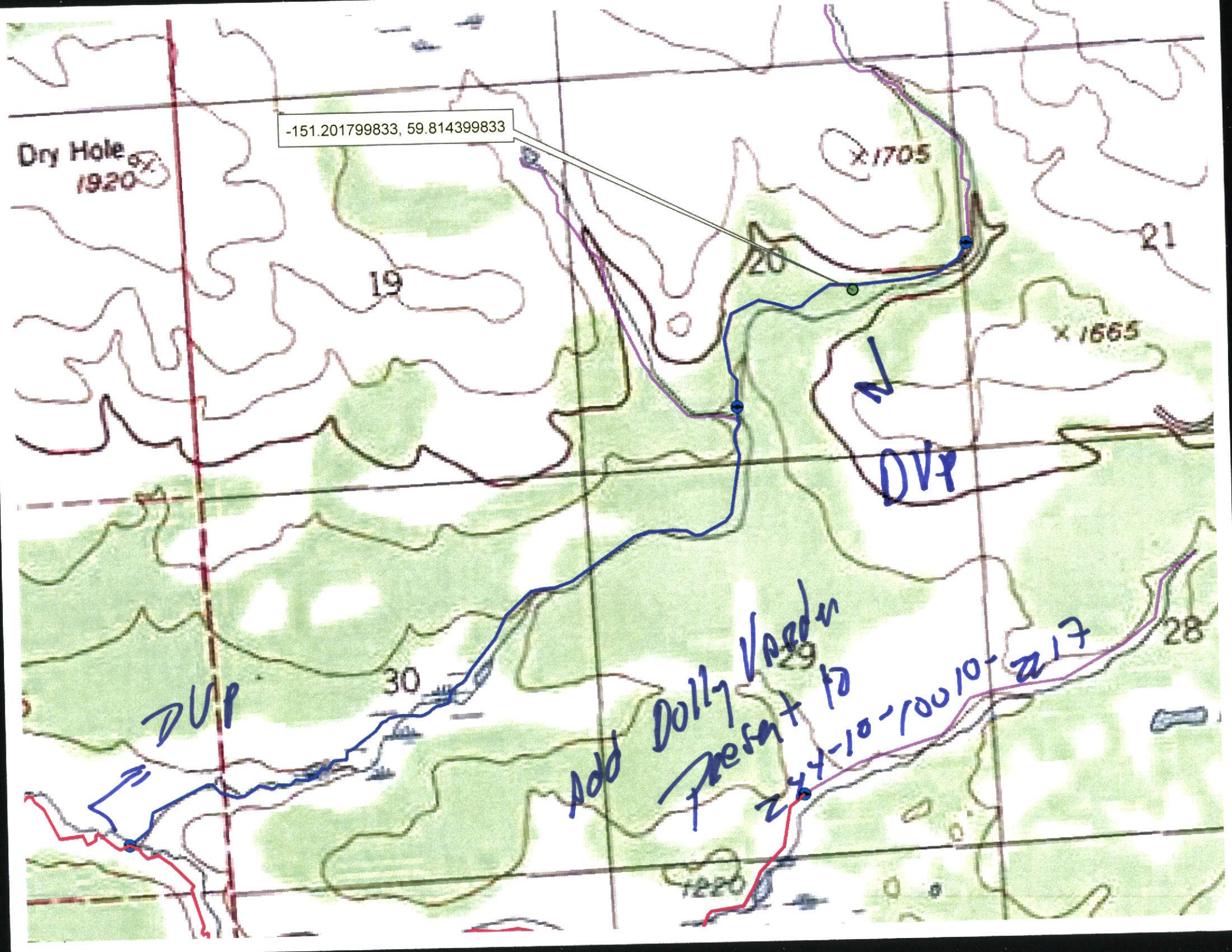
Figure 1. Distribution of dominant vegetation types and in-stream survey sites within the Anchor River basin, Alaska.

timberlands, road and trail networks, recreational and residential development, oil and gas fields, and gravel mines (Szarzi et al 2003).

We defined the LWD recruitment zone as a 30-m-wide band along each streambank since nearly all LWD originates from this area (Murphy and Koski 1989). The vegetation map by Greenberg and Rude (2003) identifies seven dominant vegetation types throughout the riparian zones of the Anchor River, although only four are common (Figure 1). Willow (*Salix* spp.) and grass (primarily bluejoint [*Calamagrostis canadensis* (Michx.) Beauv.]), combined into the non-forested vegetation type for this study, dominate some reaches in the upper half of the basin (1st- through 3rd-order reaches), making up 9% and 8% of the riparian zone, respectively. White spruce forest, comprising 52% of the riparian zone, is the most common riparian vegetation type and is found throughout the watershed. Continuous bands of cottonwood forest (*Populus balsamifera* spp. *trichocarpa* [Torr. & Gray ex Hook.] Brayshaw) dominate the vegetation along the floodplain reaches of the lower valley floor (4th- and 5th-order reaches) for a total of 16% of the riparian zone. Although hybrid Lutz spruce (*Picea glauca* x *sitchensis*) were present in the study area, we considered them to be synonymous with white spruce due to the difficulty of distinguishing between these taxa in the field. The spruce forest was essentially a monoculture, but cottonwood stands contained a substantial number of spruce and lesser amounts of mountain alder (*Alnus tenuifolia* Nutt.).

Two large floods during the fall of 2002 undoubtedly influenced the abundance and

Finkle, D.J. et al. Large Woody Debris and Salmonid Habitat in the Anchor River Basin, Alaska Following an extensive Spruce Beetle


-151.201799833, 59.814399833
Dry Hole
1920
x1705
x1665
19
20
21
30
29
28
1220
DVP
DVP
Add Dolly Varden
Present to
24-10-10010-2217