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

Nomination Form
Anadromous Waters Catalog

Region: Southcentral

USGS Quad(s): Seldovia B-5, B-6

Anadromous Waters Catalog Number of Waterway: 241-30-10500 - 0010, 0020, 0030

Name of Waterway: English Bay Lakes

☒ USGS Name ☐ Local Name

☐ Addition ☐ Deletion ☐ Correction ☒ Backup Information

For Office Use

Nomination #	09-1551		
		Fisheries Scientist	Date
Revision Year:	2010		
Revision to:	Atlas ____ Catalog ____	Habitat Operations Manager	Date
	Both ____		5 NOV 09
		AWC Project Biologist	Date
Revision Code:	F-1		
		Cartographer	Date

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Present	Anadromous
Sockeye	Annually	✓	✓	✓	✓
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐

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: Weir counts conducted annually to determine escapement of sockeyes into the system; intermittent aerial surveys also conducted; adult fish have been collected from the lakes in some years for use as hatchery broodstock; smolt outmigration enumeration was also conducted annually in the 1990's and early 2000's

Name of Observer (please print): LEE HAMMARSTROM

Signature: Lee Hammarstrom

Date: 10/29/09

Agency: ADFG

Address: 3298 Douglas Place
Homer, AK 99603

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.

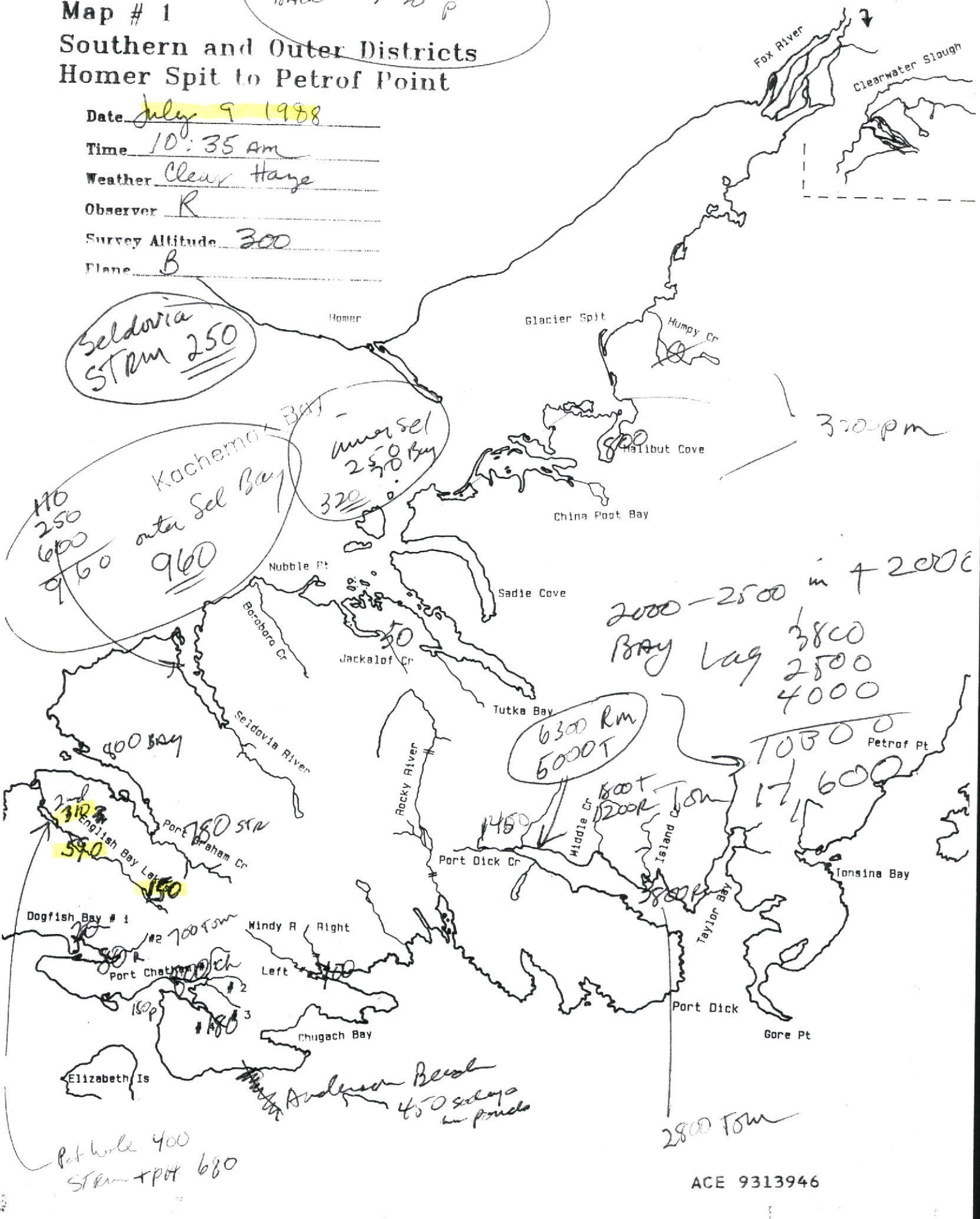
Signature of Area Biologist: Lee Hammarstrom Date: 10/29/09

Revision 02/08

Depart 10:30 A
Back 3:30 P

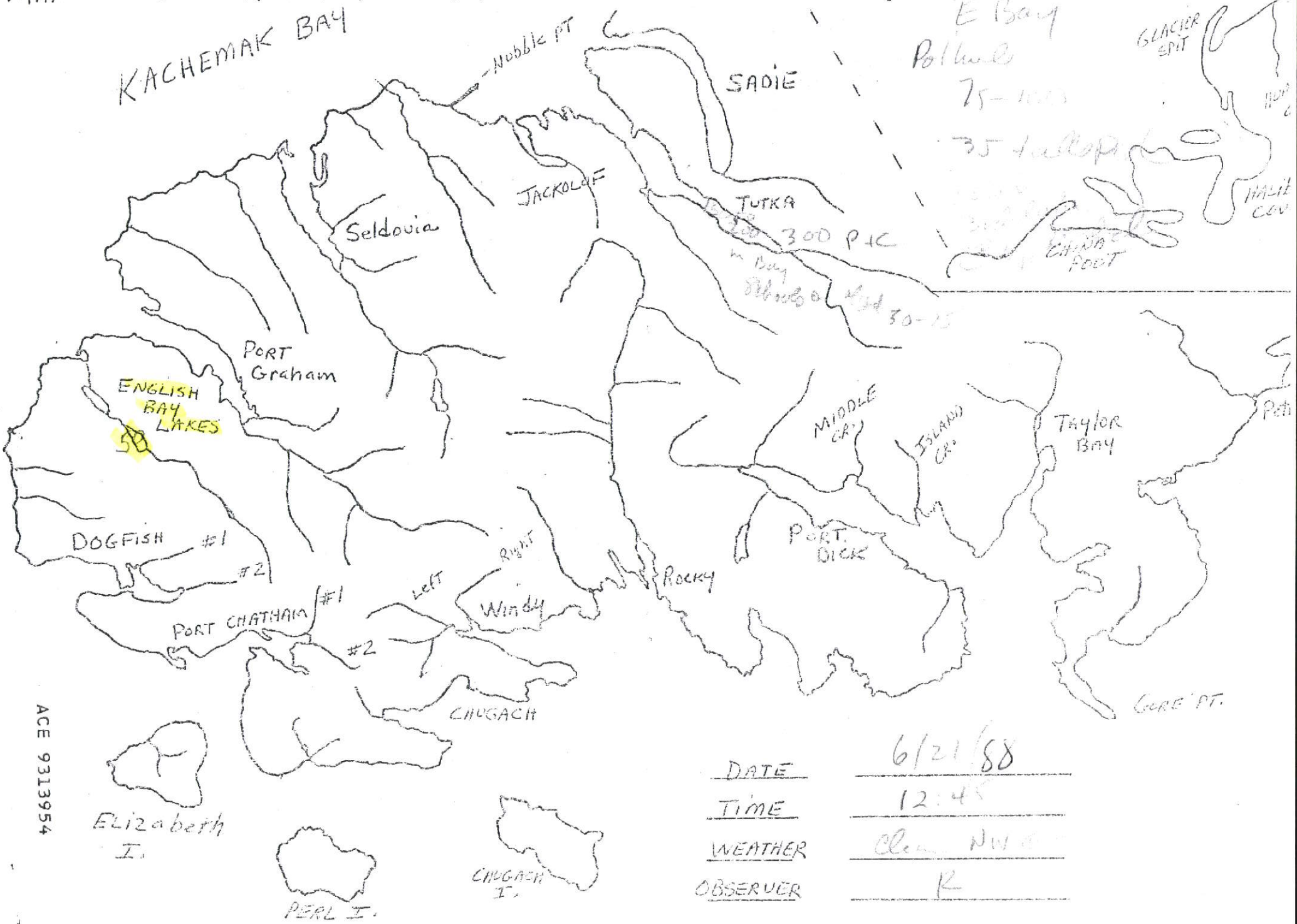
Map # 1
Southern and Outer Districts
Homer Spit to Petrof Point

Date July 9 1988
Time 10:35 Am
Weather Clear Haze
Observer R
Survey Altitude 300
Plane B



ACE 9313946

MAP II GLACIER SPIT TO PETROF POINT



DATE 6/21/88

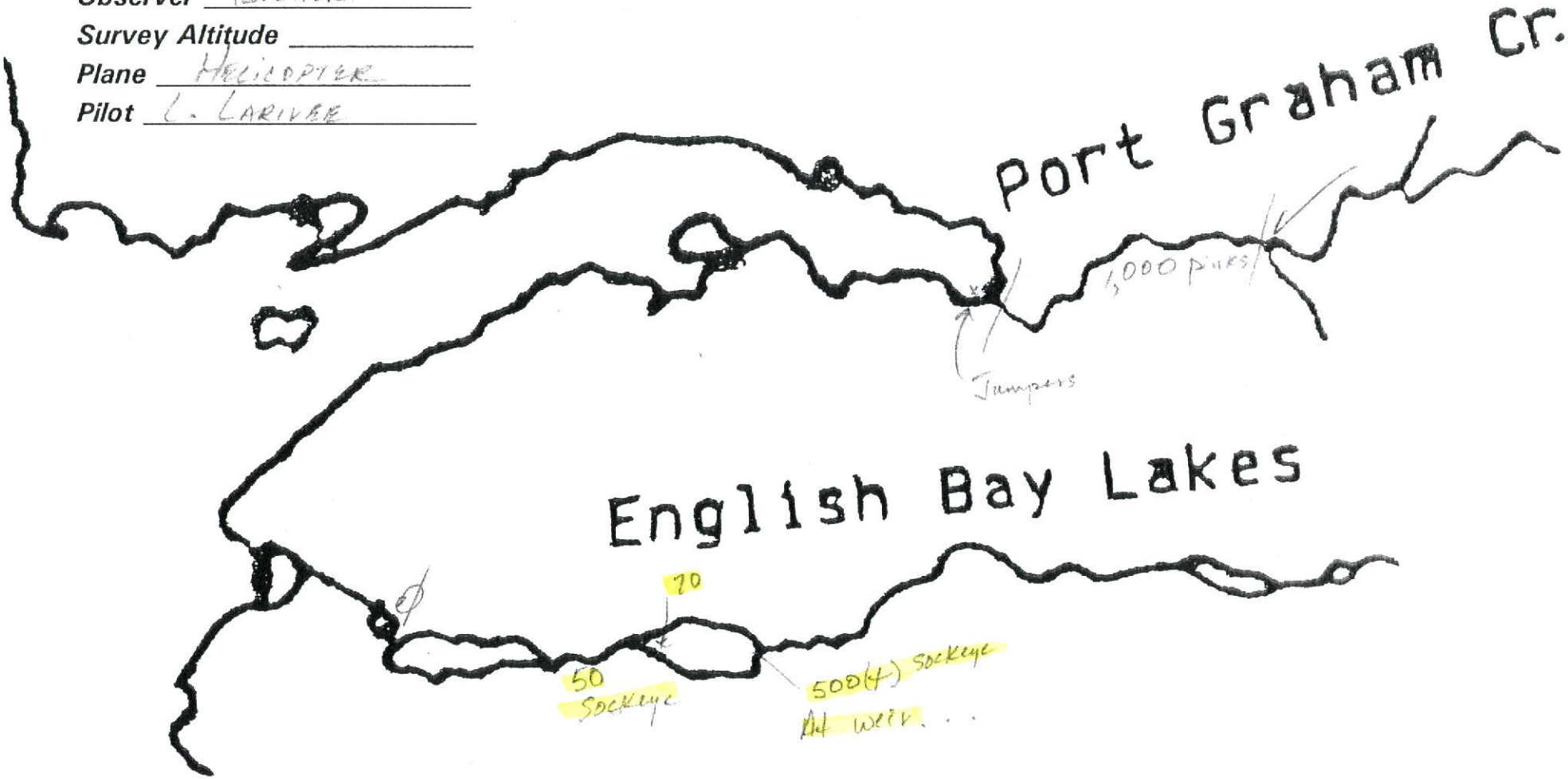
TIME 12:4

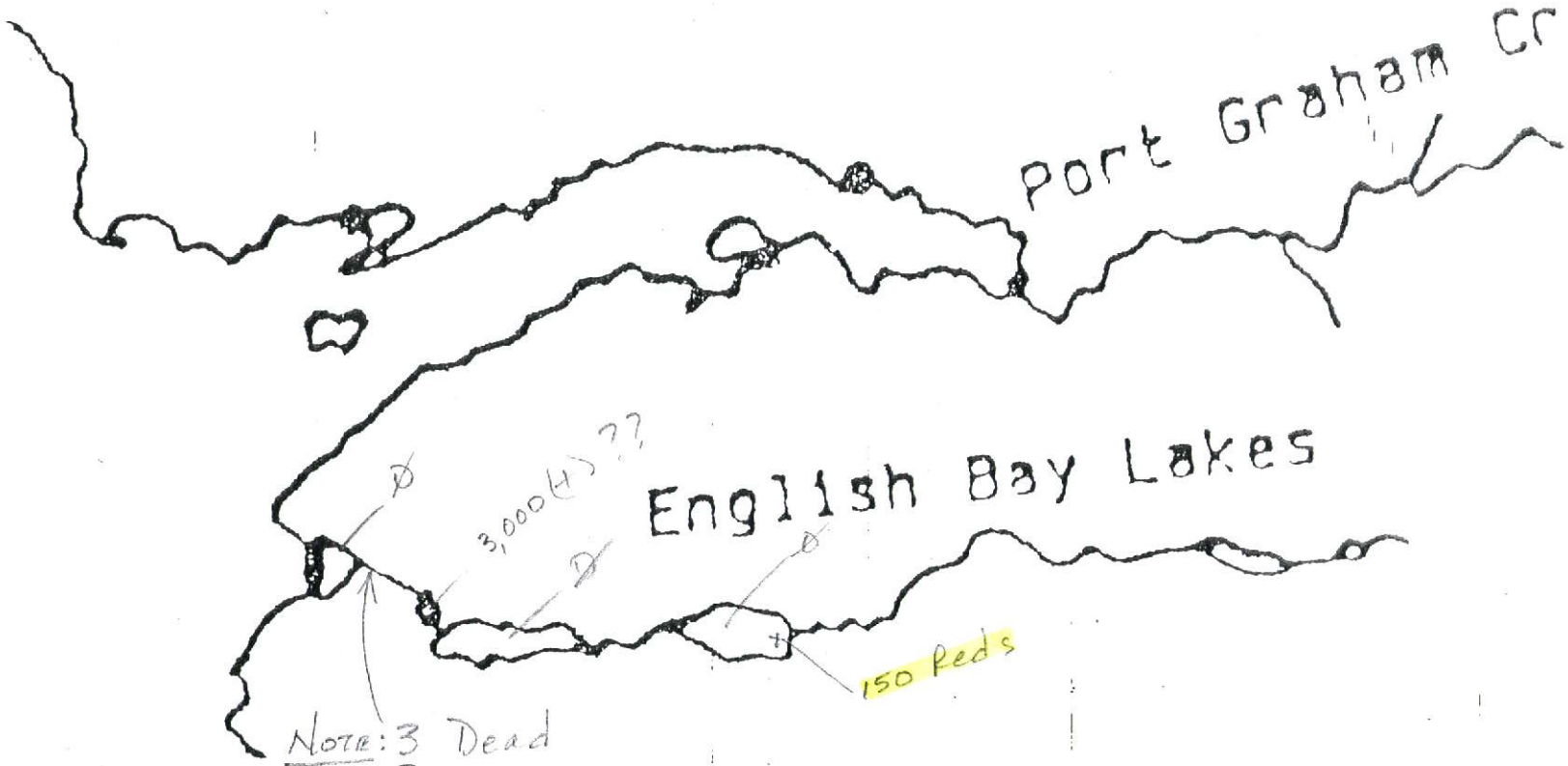
WEATHER Clear NW

OBSERVER K

ACE 9313954

Date 1/28/97
Time 1630
Weather O.C. / RAIN
Observer BUCHANAN
Survey Altitude
Plane HELICOPTER
Pilot L. LARIVEE





NOTE: 3 Dead Sockeye on Bank just below weir. . . young boy standing next to them

Date 7/16/92

Time 1330

Weather O.C. No Wind

Observer Buchek

Survey Altitude 300'

Plane CESSNA 185

(Not entered on aerial spreadsheet, using weir counts)

MEMORANDUM

STATE OF ALASKA

TO: Larry Larson
Fisheries Biologist
Soldotna

DATE: May 11, 1989

FROM: Terry Bendock
Fisheries Biologist
Soldotna

SUBJECT: Reconnaissance of English Bay Lakes.

On 9 May 1989, I made a reconnaissance flight to English Bay lakes. The purpose of the trip was to look for concentrations of overwintering Dolly Varden, observe the size and configuration of the lakes and inlet and outlet streams, and try to determine what type of gear would be suitable for capturing dollys in the lake or streams. We do not have any survey data on these waters in our lake catalog file. There is currently a fresh water Dolly Varden subsistence fishery for residents domiciled in Port Graham and English Bay that is authorized from 1 April through 31 May using beach seines < 60' in length.

The weather was clear and windy when I arrived at the lakes. Both lakes were completely ice-free, and the lower 1/3 of the surrounding hills were free of snow. The inlet and outlet streams were high but within their banks and the water in both the streams and lakes was very transparent. I flew the entire drainage at 1000'agl, then landed near the inlet to the upper lake. Steve Hammarstrom had reported seeing large concentrations of Dolly Varden in the inlet to the upper lake during a mid-August red salmon survey in the 1960's. I walked up the inlet about 1/4 mile. It was about 30-50' wide, meandering, and 6-8' deep in pool areas. There was an abundance of overhanging vegetation and dense bank cover along the inlet which may preclude the use of a beach seine unless the water drops substantially. The stream channel was more accessible near the confluence with the lake and looked like a good area to set a hoop net. The entire southeast shore of the lake had a shoal area extending 50 to 100' off shore which appeared to be ideal for setting fyke-traps however the remainder of the shoreline seems to drop-off very rapidly. During the hour I spent on the ground I did not observe any fish in either the lake or the inlet. I also cast a pixie into the lake about 20 times but again saw no fish.

I then taxied across the upper lake to the outlet and walked down it about 1/2 mile. There was a well-kept cabin near the outlet on the north shore. The outlet was about 100' wide and 6-8' deep in the pools. There were no exposed beaches for closing off a seine. Thus, fyke traps or hoop nets would have to be used at this water level. Again, I did not observe any fish.

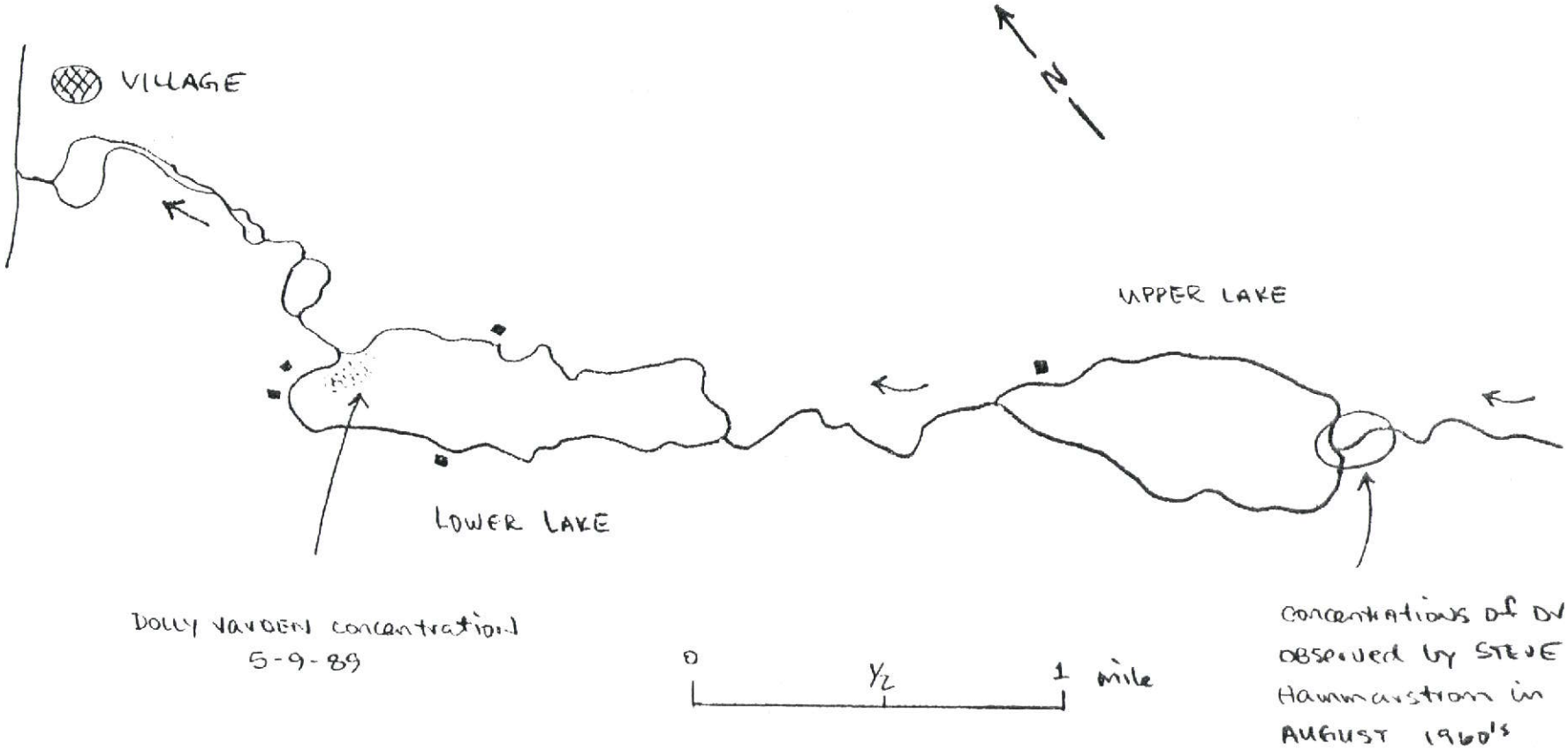
I then left the upper lake and flew low and slow over the entire inlet steam and both lake perimeters. The two small lakes near the headwaters were very shallow (too shallow to land on). I did not see any fish in the entire stream system or along the perimeter of the upper lake. However, I did locate a large concentration of fish (Dolly Varden) near

the outlet to the lower lake. The fish were schooled over approximately two-hundred yards along the outer edge of a shoal near the outlet stream. The school appeared to extend into deeper water and occasionally I would see the flashing sides of the fish in the sunlight. A close inspection of the remaining shoreline revealed no additional fish. I think we can reasonably assume that I was observing overwintering fish that had not yet gone to sea. While subsistence fishing was open, I did not see any nets or fishing activity in either of the lakes.

On 10 May I went to the Borough building in Soldotna and investigated the ownership status of lands adjacent to English Bay Lakes. In short, all of the adjacent land is owned by the English Bay Corporation or by individuals from English Bay. Thus, we will need to get permission to conduct any field work in the area. I will be making the appropriate contacts in future weeks. I will make an effort to fly the system once in mid-June and again in mid-July. Tentatively, we should plan on a trip to the lakes in mid-August for capturing and marking immigrant Dolly Varden near the inlet to the upper lake. I will try to round up a couple of beach seines, a hoop trap, and a fyke trap for capturing fish.

Following this memo are a sketch of the lake and several photos taken on May 9.

ENGLISH BAY LAKES



STREAM RECORD

ENGLISH BAY LAKE #2
Name of Stream or Lake

ENGLISH BAY
Drainage

Date	Distance Surveyed	Estimated Number of Salmon	Remarks
8/24/57	Entire	318 live reds	
8/19/58	Entire	159 live reds	FRI- fish observed along north shore.
8/29/58	Entire	464 live reds 9 dead reds 1 live pink	
9/19/58	Entire	112 live reds 45 dead reds	FRI

ENGLISH BAY LAKES #1 - #2

These two lakes and their connecting stream (English Bay Stream #2) lie in a fairly narrow valley bordered by rather steep mountains. The lakes have consistently supported a good run of red salmon.

#1 Lake is 1½ miles long with little available beach and must be surveyed by skiff. Dense alder brush grows to the water's edge in most areas. Lake spawning is confined predominantly to the north shore. There are some boats at the west end of the lake used by the natives to cross the lake. A slough area in the northeast corner of this lake is utilizied by red salmon for spawning. The stream enters this lake in the southeast corner. This is the best camping spot in the area and is also a good plane approach site.

#2 Lake, one mile upstream from #1, is about 1 mile long and considered too small for safe take-off with loaded plane. Same type vegetation around shores as at #1 Lake but the north shore has a good beach that enables one to walk the entire length of this lake. Spawning is confined to the east, north, and west sides of the lake and appears to be more extensive than in #1 Lake. Predation by bear along both lakes slight. There appears to be a tendency for large numbers of reds to collect in the lakes before moving upstream. The daily volume entering the streams is perhaps several hundred fish.

Insects are few and firewood for a campfire is scarce. No glacial streams in the area, nor any beaver activity.

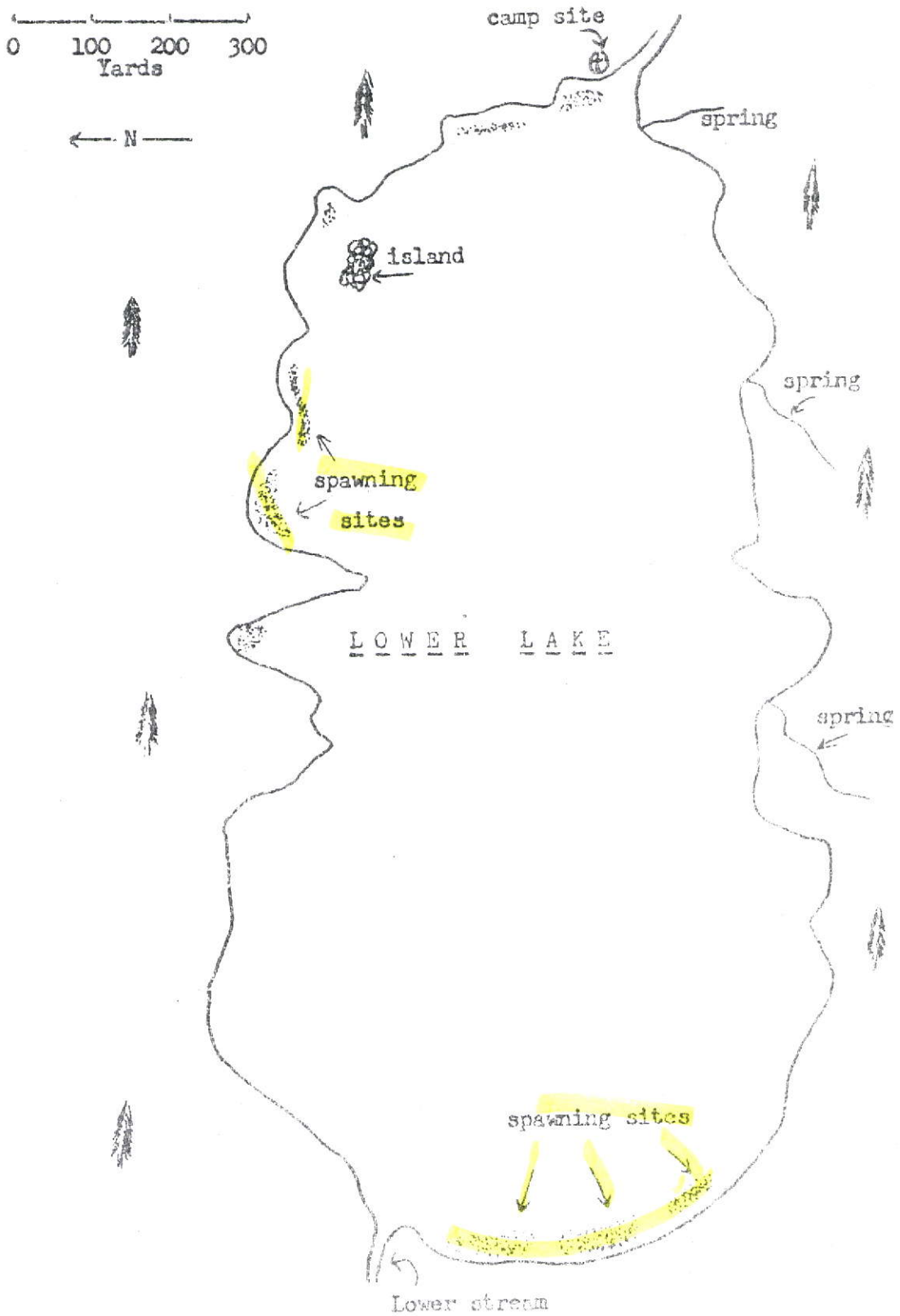
Spawning facilities: Good
Peak of spawning: Middle to late August
Location: East of English Bay

Fish spawn very deep in some areas of Lake #1 and most spawning is on the north shore.

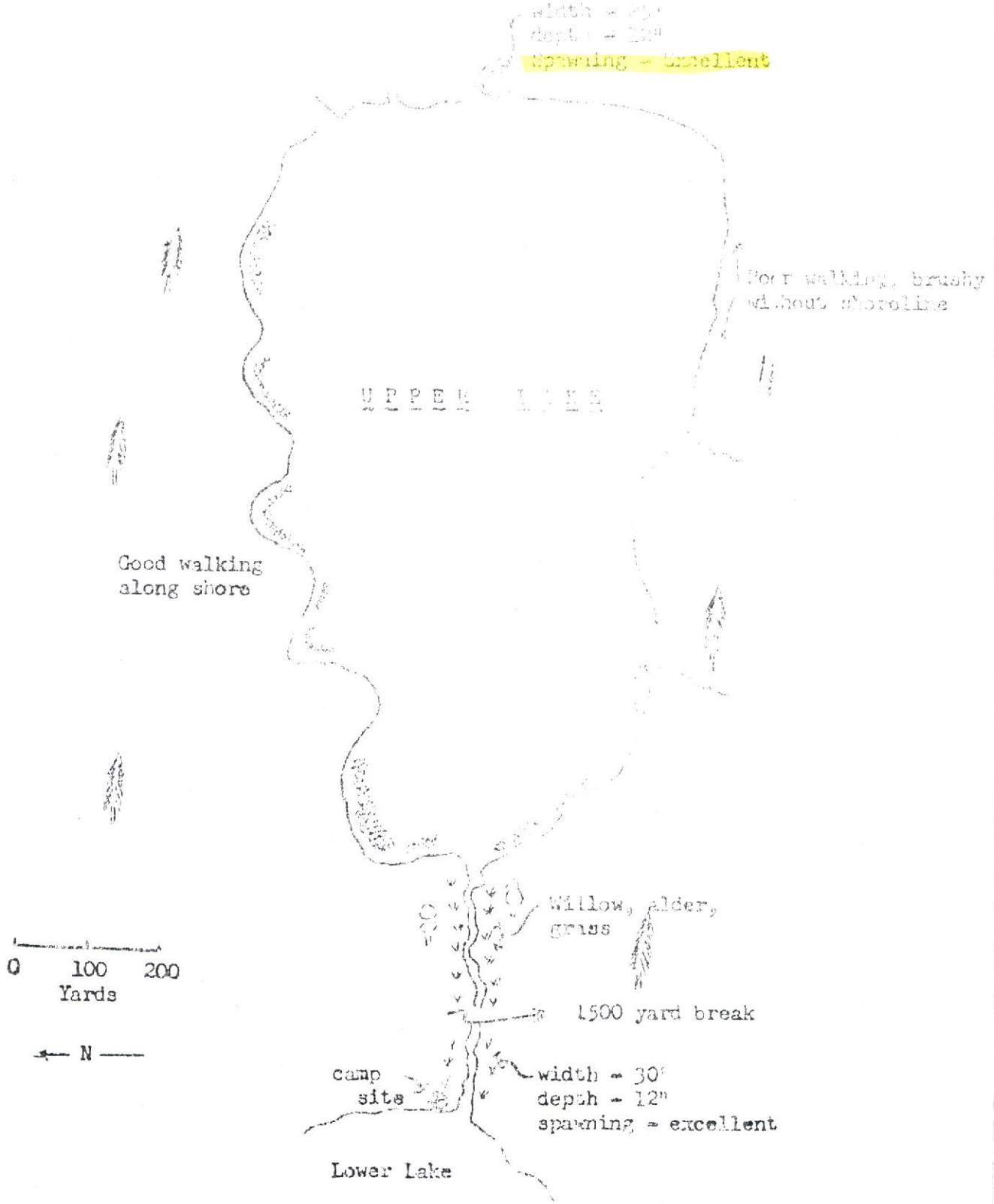
Most spawning in Lake #2 occurs near outlet on both shores and along length of north shore. Very little or no spawning on most of the south shore. A third lake (Lost Lake) lies about 9 miles further inland. Spawning believed to be somewhat earlier in this area - perhaps about August 15.

LOWER LAKE - ENGLISH BAY

Sketch only, not to scale



UPPER LAKES - ENGLISH BAY



ENGLISH BAY LAKES
Name of Stream or Lake

ENGLISH BAY
Drainage

Date	Distance Surveyed	Estimated Number of Salmon	Remarks
LAKE #1			
8/18-26/52	Entire	1500 reds	
8/16/53	1 mi.	623 reds	West end, north shore. Spawning just commencing. Some schools may not all be lake spawners.
8/27/53	1 mi.	200 reds Coho present	All lake spawners. Estimate 1000 reds in lake.
8/18/54	1 mi.	270 reds	Boat survey of N. & W. shore. Est. 1000 reds in lake.
8/30/54	1 mi.	345 reds	Survey of N. & W. shores. Est. 1200 reds in lake.
LAKE #2			
8/20-24/52	Entire	3000 reds	
8/15/53	Entire	306 reds	Lake spawners. Poor light for counts. Many dolly varden noted. Estimate 1500 reds in lake. 1 dead red.
8/19/54	1 mi.	Present	Strong winds prevented counts by rippling water.
8/21/54	Entire	2000 reds	Air survey.
8/29/54	Entire	643 reds	Estimate 2500 reds in lake.
8/19/55	Outlet	500 reds	Lake #2. Lake choppy . Full count not possiable.
8/20/55	Entire	393 reds	Lake #1. 13 dead reds. No spawn. on left shore.
8/30/55	N.Shore	770 reds	21 dead. Est.2500 reds in lake. Lake #2
8/31/55	Entire	1081 reds	Lake #1. 31 dead. Est. 2500 reds in lake.
8/25/56	Entire	887 reds	Lake #1. 6 dead. Fish spawning but in good condition.
8/26/56	Entire.	940 reds 1 coho	Lake #2. 17 dead. Fish spawn. but in good condition.

STREAM RECORD

ENGLISH BAY LAKE # 1
Name of Stream or Lake

ENGLISH BAY
Drainage

Date	Distance Surveyed	Estimated Number of Salmon	Remarks
8/25/57	Entire	345 live reds	Visibility poor
8/29/58	Entire	537 live reds 25 dead reds 5 live pinks 1 live coho	

STREAM RECORD

LAKE #3 (LOST LAKE)
Name of Lake or Stream

ENGLISH BAY
Drainage

Date	Distance Surveyed	Estimated No. of salmon	Remarks
8/27/53	Entire	3000 reds	Air survey. Estimate for lake and surrounding drainage - Costello. 1200 dead reds.
8/21/54	Entire	2000 reds	Air survey. Spawning past peak. Less than in 1953.
8/18/55	Entire	1200 reds	Air survey. 200 dead. Somewhat less thanin 1954.