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

Nomination Form
Anadromous Waters Catalog

Region South Central USGS Quad(s) Anchorage B-8
 Anadromous Waters Catalog Number of Waterway 247-50-10330-2020
 Name of Waterway Threemile Creek USGS Name Local Name
 Addition Deletion Correction Backup Information

For Office Use

Nomination # <u>100394</u>	_____	_____
Revision Year: <u>2011</u>	Fisheries Scientist	Date
Revision to: Atlas _____ Catalog _____	_____	_____
Both _____	Habitat Operations Manager	Date
Revision Code: <u>F-1</u>		<u>24 March 2010</u>
	AWC Project Biologist	Date
	_____	_____
	Cartographer	Date

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Present	Anadromous
Sockeye	1993	X	X	X	X
coho	1993	X	X	X	X
pink	1993			X	X

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.

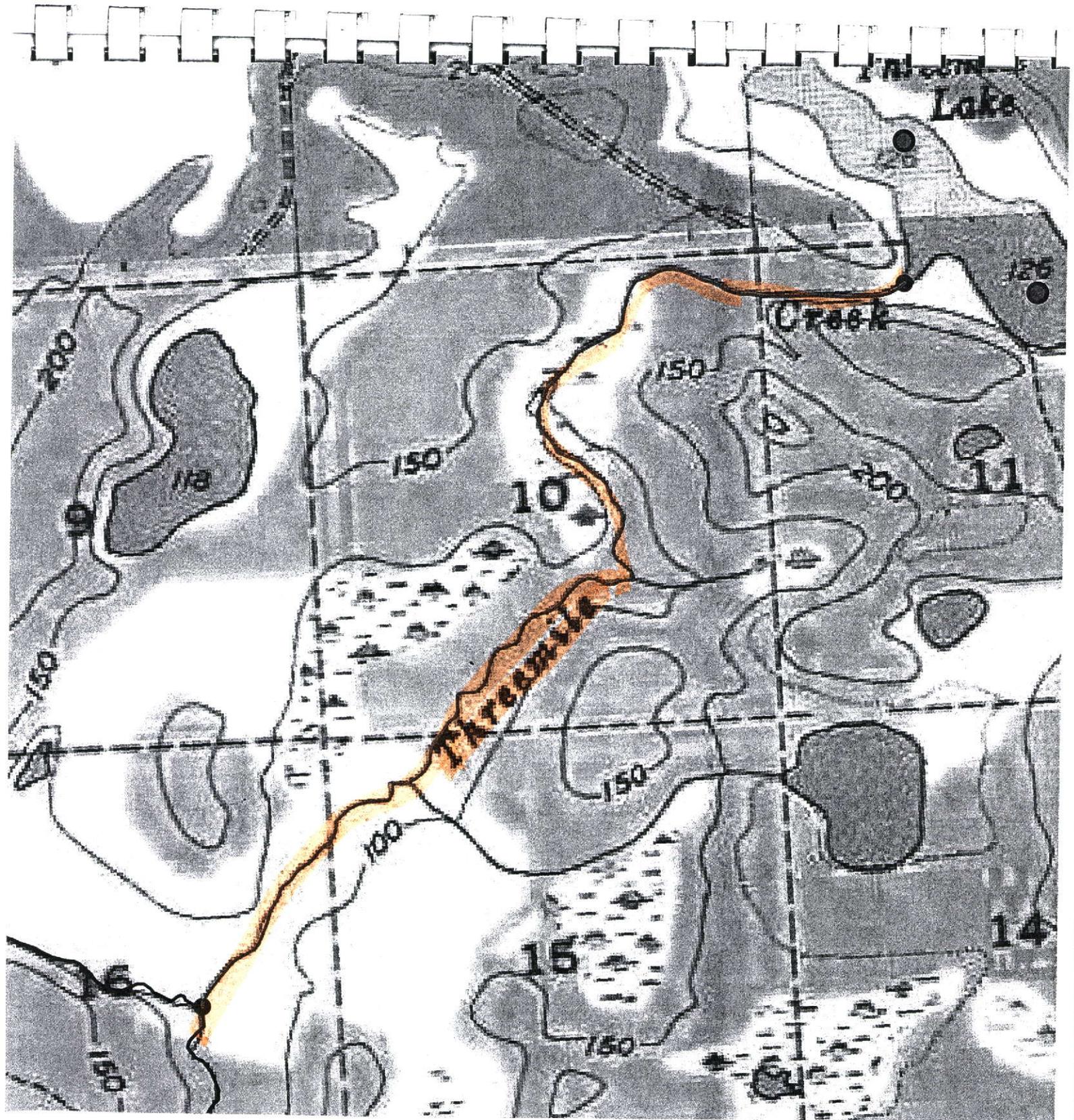
Comments:

Survey Attached.

Name of Observer (please print): Nick Logelin
 Signature: N. Logelin Date: 01-08-10
 Agency: ADF+G Sport Fish
 Address: 1800 Glenn Hwy. Suite #4
Palmer, AK 99645

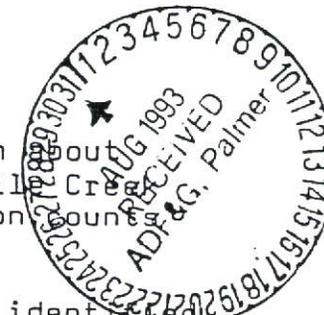
This certifies that in my best professional judgment and belief the above information is evidence that this waterbody should be included in or deleted from the Anadromous Waters Catalog.

Signature of Area Biologist: _____ Date: _____ Revision _____



1993 SOCKEYE SURVEY OF THREE MILE CREEK

MATTHEW L. LUMADUE



Last year, a survey was conducted compiling information about the spawning habitats of sockeye salmon on the Three Mile Creek system. Once again, in 1993, habitat surveys and salmon counts were conducted.

A limited number of salmon juveniles were captured and identified. This was done using a hand-held dip-net, in a random order.

Stream walking was the method used to complete the surveys and salmon counts. Stream-walking was conducted up to points where beaver dams stopped the upstream movements, or to an area that was at the furthest possible range of walking because of time limits.

The map and corresponding results are broken into nine separate segments. The divisions are made at naturally-defined separations.

HABITAT SURVEY

1. This is the 2 1/2 mile stretch of creek that runs from the culvert on the Beluga Road to the Tukallah Lake outlet. This segment contains good, potential spawning gravel, and many deep and secure holes distributed throughout.

Many Coho fry were identified evenly distributed throughout this segment.

2. This section of the creek, and the lake feeding it, was not studied this year. This was due to the facts that the dry, hot weather has dried the creek to a small trickle, and that it was researched earlier in the year by Beluga Elementary students.

Coho fry were identified there.

3. This is the three lake area containing; Tukallah, the connecting slough, lake L, and the land locked lake T.

Tukallah has a good potential spawning shoreline along the western 2/3 of the lake. However, no spawning activity was seen in the lake as of 8-8-93. There may have been spawning activity within the depths of the lake, but this was not determined.

The slough had at least one pair of sockeye spawning at its mouth.

Lake L has good potential spawning gravel at the mouth, where the creek spills into the lake. No spawning was seen here.

4. This section is the beginning stretch of upper Three Mile Creek. It is deep and slow moving throughout. It has a substrate of fine pea gravel. Coho fry were abundant.
5. This section of creek connects the main stream to lake C. The creek has good pea gravel for about 50 yards above its connection with the main stream. The creek is isolated from the lake by a beaver dam at the outlet.
6. This is the segment running to the main forks. It contains good, clean pea gravel.

Coho fry were seen throughout the area.

Some spawning activity was seen at the base of the forks.

7. This North fork is very slow moving and runs up to a major dam. Some sections are almost cut off from the others due to very low water. At the forks it is down to almost a trickle. It does have pea gravel up to the dam. The water was very muddy at the time counts were done (8-8).

No sockeye were seen in this area.

8. This main, South, fork held the majority of spawning activity. The entire stretch contain clean pea gravel, and runs up to another major dam.
9. This is the area above the dam at the end of section eight. The dam was opened on July 15. This area contains pea gravel. Sockeye were seen as of 8-8-93 spawning 1/2 mile above the dam.

SOCKEYE COUNTS

The official counts were done on Aug. 7 & 8. Many preliminary counts were done to monitor the fish progress on the creek system. The counts were done a little too early to provide a high percentage of accuracy. This was due to time constraints. It is very probable that several hundred fish were still within the depths of Tukallah at the time the counts were done.

Official counts are as follows:

section 1	-	40
section 3	-	388
section 4	-	134
section 5	-	0
section 6	-	526
section 7	-	0
section 8	-	361
section 9	-	36

Total Sockeye = 1485

BEHAVIORAL OBSERVATIONS

On July 14 the sockeye made their first appearance in the stream. On Aug. 2 they began movement into the upper creek system.

The fish made steady progress up the lower creek until they reached the lake system. They held in the lake until they began their push into the upper creek system.

Coho salmon first appeared on Aug 4.

Pink salmon began to appear with the sockeye. Their numbers are estimated to be near 100 total fish.

EXPERIMENTAL ERROR

One source of error is the inability to study the depths of Tukallah. It is not possible to tell how many fish are spawning in the deep areas of the lake.

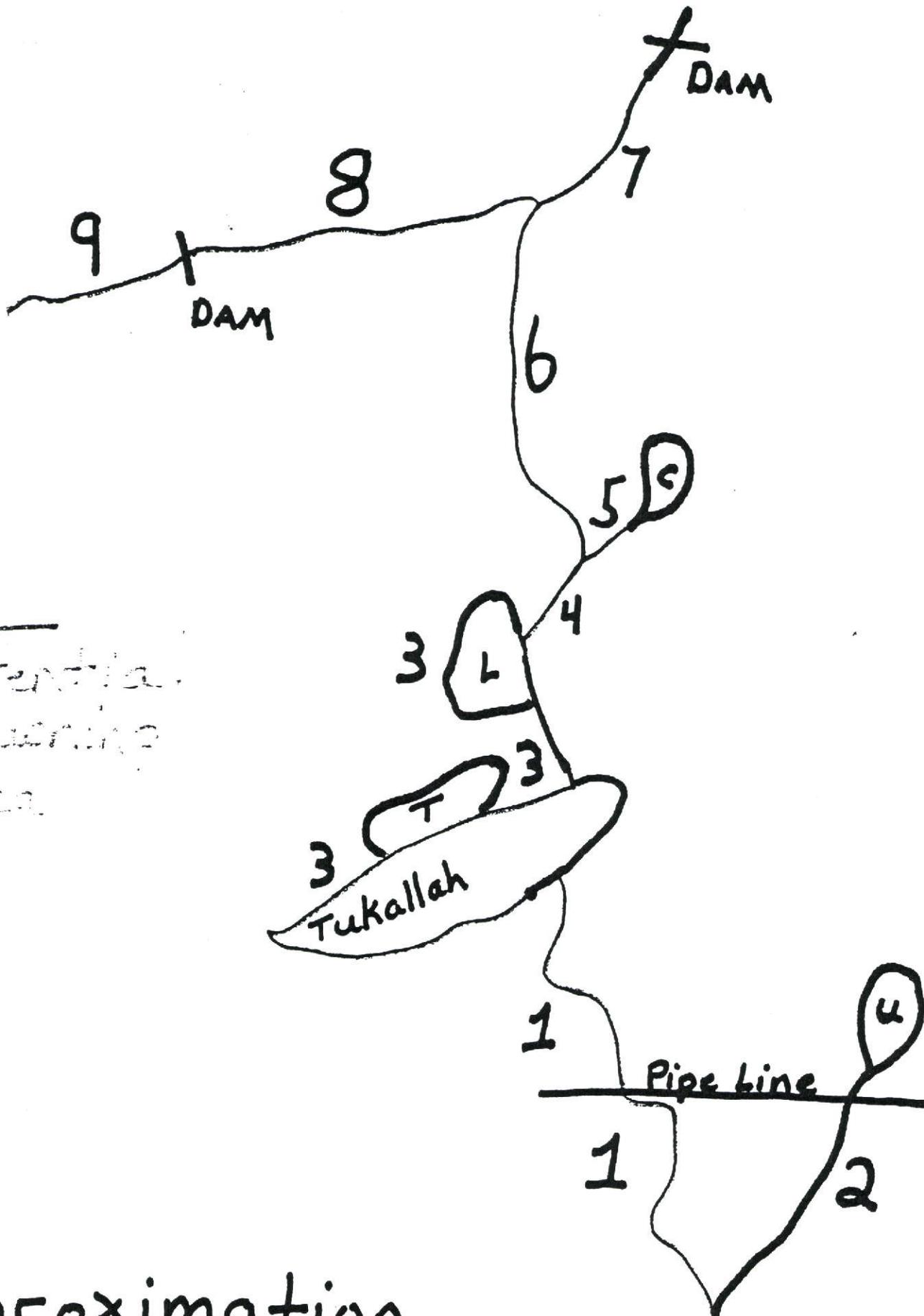
Many fish hide within the brush and deep pools. Therefore, some fish may have escaped detection.

On the days the official counts were done the sockeye were not completed with their migrations. It is probable that there were still fish within the depths of Tukallah.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The creek above the dam on the South fork should be further explored. This area may prove to be of good spawning value. If this area is valuable there may also be other obstructions to be removed.

The possibility of opening the dam on the North fork should be considered. If removed, this may open or clear substantial spawning areas.



Potential
upstream
area

Approximation
(Not To Scale)