



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

Nomination Form  
Anadromous Waters Catalog

101

Region South Central USGS Quad(s) BIYING SOUND DI  
 Anadromous Waters Catalog Number of Waterway 227-30-17820  
 Name of Waterway PATTON CREEK  USGS Name  Local Name  
 Addition  Deletion  Correction  Backup information

For Office Use

Nomination #	<u>120372</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>11/2/12</u>
Revision Year:	<u>2013</u>	Fisheries Scientist	Date
Revision to:	Atlas <input type="checkbox"/> Catalog <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>11/2/12</u>
	Both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Habitat Operations Manager	Date
Revision Code:	<u>A-3, B-2</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>9/25/12</u>
		AWC Project Biologist	Date
		<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>11/9/12</u>
		Cartographer	Date

*Add local name*

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Present	Anadromous
PINK	9-5-12	100%			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
COTTO	9-5-12			10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sockeye	1996	12.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>

*Add coho salmon present and pink salmon spawning to stream*

**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:

NOTES ATTACHED WRITTEN BY LUCA ADELFO WITH THE USFS & KEN HODGES WITH USFS.  
 NAME OF CREEK FROM 1968 AWC & CORDOVA PWS AERIAL STREAMS  
 \* COORDINATES ~~XXXX~~ IN NAD-83

Name of Observer (please print): Angela Kuntz  
 Signature: [Signature] Date: 9/12/12  
 Agency: ADEG  
 Address: PO BOX 9 CORDOVA  
AK 99574

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: [Signature] Date: 9/20/2012 Revision 02/08

Luca Adelfio:

USFS did make it to Stump. Here is what I (*Luca Adelfio/Fisheries Technician/Chugach National Forest/Cordova, Alaska*) know:

**Coho (10s) and Pinks (100s) were present in the outlet stream on September 5, 2012. Pinks were actively spawning. Cutthroat and Dolly Varden were present in the lake.**

That lake water is full of tannins and it is tough to see into it in ideal conditions. It was quite windy and the water was up into the spruce trees while we were there this year, so fish searching was difficult. We did walk the entire windward shoreline as part of an elodea and toad survey and we didn't see any washed up sockeye carcasses. The absence of carcasses isn't surprising to me because the bear density is high, particularly this year due to a whale carcass on the beach.

Ken Hodges (USFS/CORDOVA ALASKA) says he has found **adult sockeye carcasses** on the upstream side of the log jam (in the outlet stream) in the past, but in low numbers. In summary, we don't have any definitive evidence of sockeye spawning, just the presence of a small sockeye run.

NAD 83 projection

Decimal Degrees for units-

- Cutthroat adults in lake and outlet stream- location
  - #1 lat 59.874235 long -147.466992 location
  - #2 lat 59.874018 long -147.453807
- Dolly Varden adult at lake edge- lat 59.876192 long -147.456332
- Coho adults at the mouth of the outlet stream, where it hits the saltwater- lat 59.874290 long -147.448627
- Pink salmon adults, spawning throughout the outlet stream including- lat 59.873632 long -147.453217

Ken Hodges:

The Stump Lake name has been in existence before 1989 when I first got here. At that time there were two cabins there, the one nearer the ocean was the Log Jam Bay cabin and the older cabin to the west was called the Stump Lake cabin. It is also called Stump Lake on Google Earth. The creek has no name as far as we know.

12 adult sockeye salmon were observed in the inlet stream at the west end of the lake in 1996, perhaps by Dr. Gordon Reeves. 6 others were observed spawning in the outlet stream upstream from the control structure. I saw a fresh sockeye carcass in the log jam of the outlet stream in 1997, freshly killed by an otter or mink. (One other year I also saw some really beat up fish spawning in the outlet stream – almost all white and their tails so beat up that you couldn't tell

if there were spots, but they had some red and looked like small sockeye.) Sockeye salmon escapement may depend on a large degree as to whether there are high flows that can create sufficiently deep channels under the log jam at the beach. At low tides and low flows, the stream sinks into the sand, so there is no passage. It is possible that there are prolonged low flows could prevent sockeye passage for an entire season.

**Pink salmon:** Several hundred pink salmon were in the outlet creek in 1991, but none have been documented in the lake or the inlet stream. Sean Meade says that he has seen thousands in the outlet stream almost every year that he has been down there in the 2000's.

**Coho juveniles** have been trapped in the lake in 1990, 92, 93, 96, 97 etc. Coho have been observed spawning in the outlet stream above the control structure, but it is almost certain that they are spawning in the inlet stream.



add pink salmon spawning & coho salmon present to 227-30-17820