83-086

State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
Public Review Nomination for Waters
Important to Anadromous Species

ALASKA DEPT. OF
FISH & GAME

APR 13 1983

HABITAT
REGIONAL OFFICE

☐ Addition ☐ Deletion

Name of Waterbody (if known): LUCILLE LAKE, LUCILLE CREEK

Location:

Anadromous Waters Catalog Volume and Number _____

USGS 1:63,360 Quadrangle ANCHORAGE C-7 and ANCHORAGE C-8

or 1:250,000 (if 1:63,360 not available) _____

Species (SALMON)	Date(s) Observed*	Stage(s) (Spawning, Rearing, Migration)
Sockeye	mid July - Sept. 1981	migrating fry
COHO	August - October 1981	redring and migrating
SOCKEYE	mid July - Sept. 1981	Spawning
COHO	Aug - October 1981	Spawning
SOCKEYE	May - June 1982	fry migrating
COHO	May - June 1982	Redring + migrating
SOCKEYE ADULT	mid July end of September 1982	Spawning
COHO ADULT	August - October 1982	Spawning

*Lucille Creek is sampled for fry and enumerated for adult salmon on numerous occasions during a field season, consequently dates reflect a spanned time period.

Comments: Please provide any clarifying information in addition to identification on Anadromous Waters Catalog Public Review Maps.

Lucille is screened off at the outlet preventing any passage of adult salmon to enter the lake to spawn, however, sockeye salmon adults are annually seen spawning as high as 7 miles above Meadow Creek in Lucille Creek. The creek is minnow trapped at the Meadow Creek - Lucille Creek confluence, at selected sites up stream, and at the outfall from Lucille Lake. Each year sockeye fry are captured at the various

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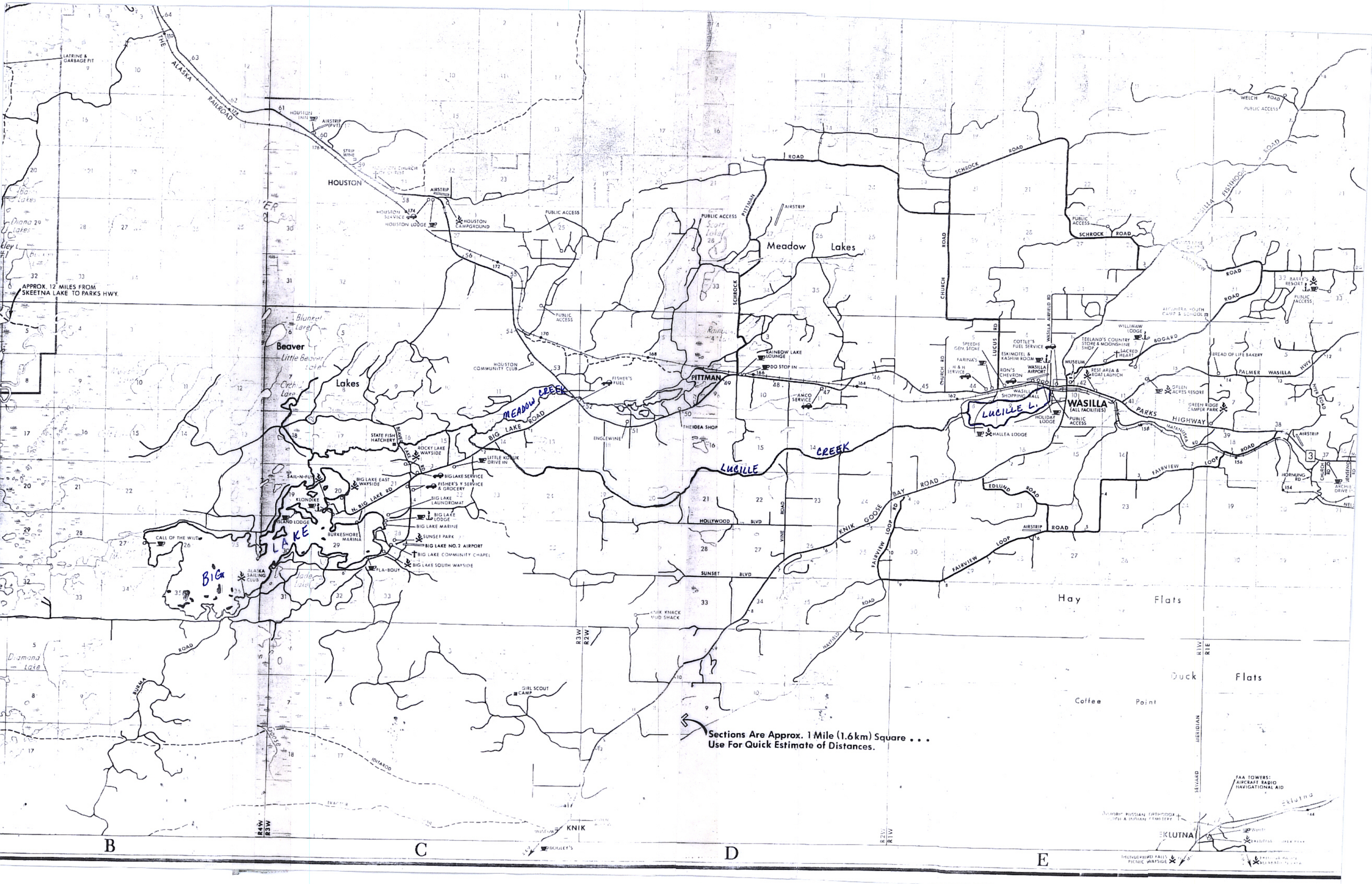
Name of Observer (please print) BOB CHLUPACH

Date: 4/11/83 Signature: Bob Chlupach

CB 5/83 — not drafted — Durand said what was in the '82 atlas was okay.

locations while coho fry almost exclusively at the confluence. As is the nature of sockeye fry, that is, to move up or down stream to lake environments which serve as nursery areas until smolting occurs, similar movement of sockeye also occurs in Lucille Creek. Since they cannot get into Lucille Lake they drop out of the creek and move via Meadow Creek into Big Lake. Coho ~~or~~ salmon adults, much fewer in numbers than sockeye, are seen in Lucille Creek but not as significantly as sockeye. Big Lake Hatchery which lies on Meadow Creek utilizes both Meadow Creek and well water for ~~all~~ egg incubation and fry rearing of sockeye and coho salmon. ~~Since~~ Stream flows monitored at Lucille Creek and at Meadow Creek where the hatchery is located indicate that Lucille Creek contributes about ⅓ of the water that passes by and is used at Big Lake Hatchery. Sockeye adult spawners in Lucille Creek have ranged from 75 - 700 ~~for~~ for the period 1978 - 1983. Coho ranged from 5 - 40 for the same years.



APPROX. 12 MILES FROM SKEETNA LAKE TO PARKS HWY.
THE ALASKA RAILROAD
HOUSTON
Beaver Lakes
Meadow Lakes
PITTMAN
WASILLA (ALL FACILITIES)
LUCILLE L.
LUCILLE CREEK
MEADOW CREEK
BIG LAKE
BIG LAKE ROAD
N. BIG LAKE RD
SCHROCK ROAD
CHURCH ROAD
PARKS HIGHWAY
KNIK GOOSE BAY ROAD
FAIRVIEW LOOP ROAD
Hay Flats
Duck Flats
Coffee Point
KNIK
EKLUTNA
Sections Are Approx. 1 Mile (1.6km) Square . . .
Use For Quick Estimate of Distances.
B
C
D
E