

AWC Volume SE SC SW W AR IN USGS Quad Seldovia A-5

Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway 242-10-10200-2003-3010

Name of Waterway _____ USGS name _____ Local name _____

Addition Deletion _____ Correction _____ Backup Information _____

For Office Use

Nomination # <u>94 253</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>11/19/94</u>
Revision Year: <u>94</u>	Regional Supervisor	Date
Revision to: Atlas _____ Catalog _____	<u>E.O. Wein</u>	<u>12/27/93</u>
Both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Z. Irone</u>	<u>2/1/94</u>
Revision Code: <u>A-2</u>	Drafted	Date

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Migration	Anadromous
<u>Pink Salmon - Adult</u>	<u>9-12-93</u>	<u>36</u>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Coho Salmon - Juvenile</u>	<u>9-12-93</u>		<u>3</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Sockeye salmon - Juvenile</u>	<u>9-12-93</u>		<u>2</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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 any other information such as: specific stream reaches observed as spawning or rearing habitat; locations, types, and heights of any barriers; etc.

Comments: Pink and Coho distribution extends to within 26 meters of the 2 meter high waterslide barrier. Sockeye distribution extends to location marked on sketch map. Stream width ranges from 3.5 meters at the mouth to 1 meter at the upper extent. Gradient is 2 percent. Excellent spawning and rearing habitat. Predominant stream substrate is gravel. Three tributaries join this stream. We did not find any fish in the tributaries.

Name of Observer (please print) JEFF BARNHART
 Date: 10-15-93 Signature: [Signature]
 Address: 333 Raspberry Row
Anchorage, AK

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This certifies that in my best professional judgement and belief the above information is evidence that this waterbody should be included in or deleted from the Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing or Migration of Anadromous Fishes per AS 16.05.870.

Signature of Area Biologist: _____ Rev. 7/93

CHUGACH-05
 STREAM HABITAT ASSESSMENT 1993 - SEGMENTS

STREAM: Chatham 15 SEGMENT: 0-01 DATE: 7/12/93 TEAM: JB/WG
 ANADROMOUS: WIDTH (m): 3.5-1 LENGTH (m): _____ GPS DATE: 7/13/ DIGITIZE:
 WATERBODY: (mainstem) tributary) lake/pond wetland Intertidal other: _____

FISH					WILDLIFE		
SPECIES	STAGE (A J U)	COUNT	METHOD (E V D)	COMMENTS	SPECIES	COUNT	COMMENTS
<u>pink</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>Live in stream</u>	<u>Black bear</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Obs. above Tids</u>
<u>pink</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>Dead in stream</u>			<u>Appears to be feeding</u>
<u>trout</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Age 1+</u>			<u>at glacial meadow</u>
<u>sockeye</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Found in mud segment</u>			

Additional comment:
 One sockeye fry
 sacrificed. Gill
 Arches examined with
 magnifying glass.
 low count

GRADIENT(%): 2 CHANNEL PROFILE: V U U U U U
 A B C D E F
 CHANNEL PATTERN: single multi braided
 STREAM SUBSTRATE: BEDROCK BOULDER RUBBLE COBBLE 2
 (rank three most predominant types) GRAVEL 1 SAND MUD/SILT ORGANICS OTHER:
 STREAM COVER TYPE: ORGANIC DEBRIS DEAD BRANCHES/TWIGS LOGS 2 BOULDERS
 CUT BANK OVERHANGING VEGET. OTHER: _____
 STREAM COVER ABUNDANCE: none low medium high

RIPARIAN VEGETATION (three most abundant plants in order of dominance) within 20m of the banks:
 OVERSTORY: Sitka spruce
 UNDERSTORY: Alder grass Salmonberry
 CANOPY ABOVE STREAM: none low medium high
 GROWTH: mature secondary shrubs meadow muskeg intertidal

TOTAL BARRIER? BARRIER TO SPECIES: Zesty/Reds/coh adults juveniles
 TYPE: fall wild beaverdam logjam spring substrate HEIGHT (m): 2 DIST. FROM UPPER EXTENT (m): 26

PHOTO ROLL(s): <u>JB06</u>		VIDEO TAPE(s): _____	
FRAME	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
<u>5</u>	<u>Stream mouth looking up stream:</u>		
<u>6</u>	<u>Looking up stream mid segment</u>		
<u>7</u>	<u>just before stream enters spruce trees</u>		
<u>7</u>	<u>upper portion of spruce looking up stream</u>		
<u>8</u>	<u>Slide at upper extent.</u>		

Substrate: Bedrock (solid) Boulder >1' Rubble 8-12" Cobble 2-8" Gravel .1-2" Sand <.1"
 (Please enter comments on the other side)

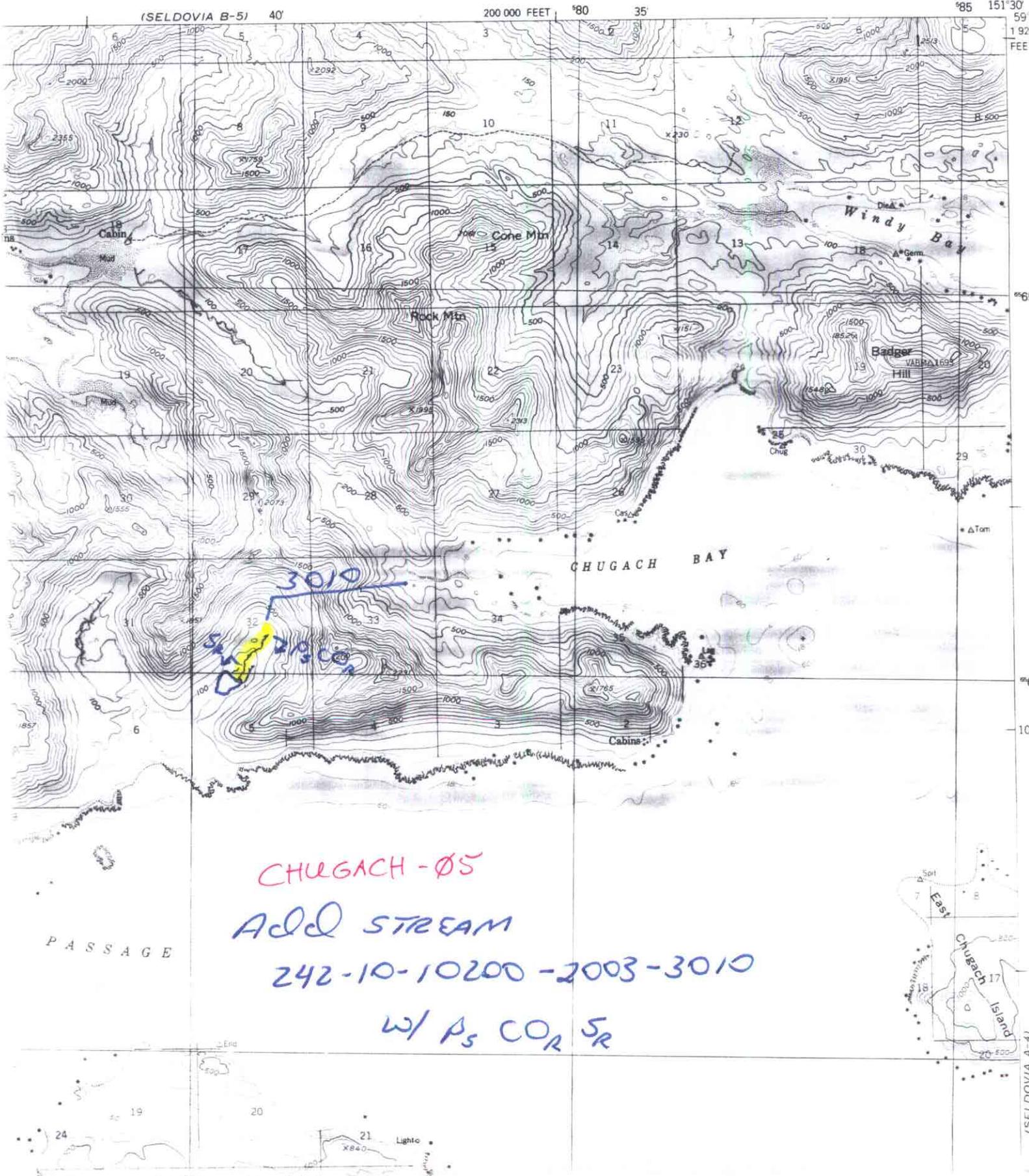
Excellent spawning stream with ideal spawning ground to the upper extent which consists of a 3m Falls/slide & 2 small tribos coming in from the east, North east. Both tribos have a sharp rise in gradient & are impassable to spawning salmon.

One trib 01-01 heads to the west & ends 30m in the timber at a 2m Falls.

Stream is rich in fish species w/ sockeye, Cutts & dolly varden fry. Numerous adult perches also observed. Stream winds thru meadow & eventually breaks into huge sedge spruce & alders.

STHSHI 143445
HSHSHI 143434
IS ST 143424
T.I.T. 143327
END. 143316
ST. 143216
ST. 143206

SELDOVIA (A-5) QUADRANGLE
ALASKA
1:63 360 SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



CHUGACH - Ø5

ADD STREAM

242-10-10200 - 2003-3010

W/ P5 COR SR

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME

TO: Ed Weiss
Habitat Biologist
Region II
Habitat and Restoration Division
Department of Fish and Game

DATE: November 3, 1993

FILE NO.:

TELEPHONE NO.: 267-2295

SUBJECT: Anadromous Stream
Nominations
and Corrections
Project R-51

FROM: Kathrin Sundet ^{KS}
Habitat Biologist
Region II
Habitat and Restoration Division
Department of Fish and Game

Attached are anadromous stream nominations and corrections to be included in the Anadromous Waters Catalog for 74 streams surveyed in the fall of 1993 on private lands held by the Port Graham, English Bay and Seldovia Native Corporations on the outer Kenai Peninsula.

Streams were surveyed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Habitat and Restoration Division personnel, Kathrin Sundet, Jeff Barnhart, Dan Grey, and Wes Ghormley as part of Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration project R-51 aka SHA (Stream Habitat Assessment).

Streams were surveyed on foot from the intertidal zone to the upper extent of anadromous fish distribution. Adult salmon and Dolly Varden were visually identified and enumerated. Juvenile salmon were visually identified in the stream, and then captured by electroshocking, dipnet, or minnow trap to confirm identification. Sampling was conducted periodically along the stream to determine the presence of juvenile salmon. No attempt was made to determine the rearing population sizes of juvenile salmon, or to determine the total escapement of adult salmon in a stream.

Stream data are on file at the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Habitat and Restoration office, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska.

cc: Lance Trasky
Don McKay
Mark Kuwada

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