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

241-20-10550
Segment 3-01 & 3-02

AWC Volume SE (SC) SW W AR IN USGS Quad Seldovia B-5

Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway 241-20-10550-2019

Name of Waterway _____ USGS name ____ Local name ____

Addition ✓ Deletion ____ Correction ____ Backup Information ____

For Office Use

Nomination #	94 276	[signature] Regional Supervisor	1/19/94 Date
Revision Year:	'94	Ed Weiss	12/28/93
Revision to: Atlas ____ Catalog ____ Both X		L. Grove Drafted	1/28/94 Date
Revision Code:	A-2		

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Migration	Anadromous
Coho Salmon - Juvenile	9-21-93		76		

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: Stream width ranges from 2 meter at the mouth to 10 meters at the upper extent, including several 10m x 10m ponds. Gradient is 2 percent. The stream contains two ~~one~~ 10x10m ponds near the mouth and is terminated by two ponds ~ 10 x 10 m each. The system offers excellent rearing habitat.

ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME
NOV 03 1993
REGION II
HABITAT AND RESTORATION

Name of Observer (please print) KATHRIN SUNDET

Date: 10/29/93 Signature: Kathrin Sundet

Address: 333 RASPBERRY
ANCHORAGE AK 99518

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

STREAM HABITAT ASSESSMENT 1993 – SEGMENTS

STREAM: ~~GRANDY-03~~ 241-20-10550 SEGMENT: 3-04 DATE: 9/21/93 TEAM: WG/KS

ANADROMOUS: y n WIDTH (m): 1 - 2 LENGTH (m): – GPS DATE: __/__/ DIGITIZE: y n

WATERBODY: mainstem tributary lake/pond wetland intertidal other : _____

FISH					WILDLIFE		
SPECIES	STAGE (A J U)	COUNT	METHOD (E V D)	COMMENTS	SPECIES	COUNT	COMMENTS
Coho	J	4	E	1+			
Coho	J	11	E	0+			
Coho	J	25	V	0+			

GRADIENT(%): 1 CHANNEL PROFILE: A B C D E F

CHANNEL PATTERN: single multi braided

STREAM SUBSTRATE : (rank three most predominant types) BEDROCK ___ BOULDER ___ RUBBLE ___ COBBLE ___ GRAVEL ___ SAND 3 MUD/SILT 1 ORGANICS 2 OTHER: _____

STREAM COVER TYPE: ORGANIC DEBRIS ✓ DEAD BRANCHES/TWIGS ✓ LOGS ✓ 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: Cottonwood Spruce –

UNDERSTORY: willow Grass Alder

CANOPY ABOVE STREAM: none low medium high

GROWTH: mature secondary shrubs meadow muskeg intertidal

TOTAL BARRIER? y/n BARRIER TO SPECIES: _____ adults juveniles

TYPE: fall slide beaverdam logjam spring substrate HEIGHT (m): ___ DIST. FROM UPPER EXTENT (m): ___

PHOTO ROLL(s): HOMER-SM VIDEO TAPE(s): _____

FRAME	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
2	midsgement lower pool		
2	second pool		
3			

Substrate: Bedrock (solid) Boulder >1' Rubble 6–12" Cobble 2–6" Gravel .1–2" Sand <.1"

(Please enter comments on the other side)

STREAM HABITAT ASSESSMENT 1993 – SEGMENTS

241-20-10550

STREAM: GRAYLING-03 SEGMENT: 3-02 DATE: 07/21/93 TEAM: WG/KS

ANADROMOUS: (y) n WIDTH (m): 10 - 10 LENGTH (m): ____ GPS DATE: __/__/ DIGITIZE: y n

WATERBODY: mainstem tributary (lake/pond) wetland intertidal other : ____

FISH					WILDLIFE		
SPECIES	STAGE (A J U)	COUNT	METHOD (E V D)	COMMENTS	SPECIES	COUNT	COMMENTS
Coho	J	6	E	G/+			
Coho	J	30	V	ok			

GRADIENT(%): Ø CHANNEL PROFILE: A B (C) D E F

CHANNEL PATTERN: (single) multi braided

STREAM SUBSTRATE : (rank three most predominant types) BEDROCK ___ BOULDER ___ RUBBLE ___ COBBLE ___ GRAVEL ___ SAND ___ MUD/SILT 2 ORGANICS 1 OTHER: Moss

STREAM COVER TYPE: ORGANIC DEBRIS ___ DEAD BRANCHES/TWIGS ___ LOGS ___ 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: Spruce – –

UNDERSTORY: Grass Willow – Moss

CANOPY ABOVE STREAM: (none) low medium high

GROWTH: mature secondary shrubs meadow (muskeg) intertidal

TOTAL BARRIER? (y) n BARRIER TO SPECIES: ALL (adults) juveniles

TYPE: fall slide beaverdam logjam (spring) substrate HEIGHT (m): — DIST. FROM UPPER EXTENT (m): Ø

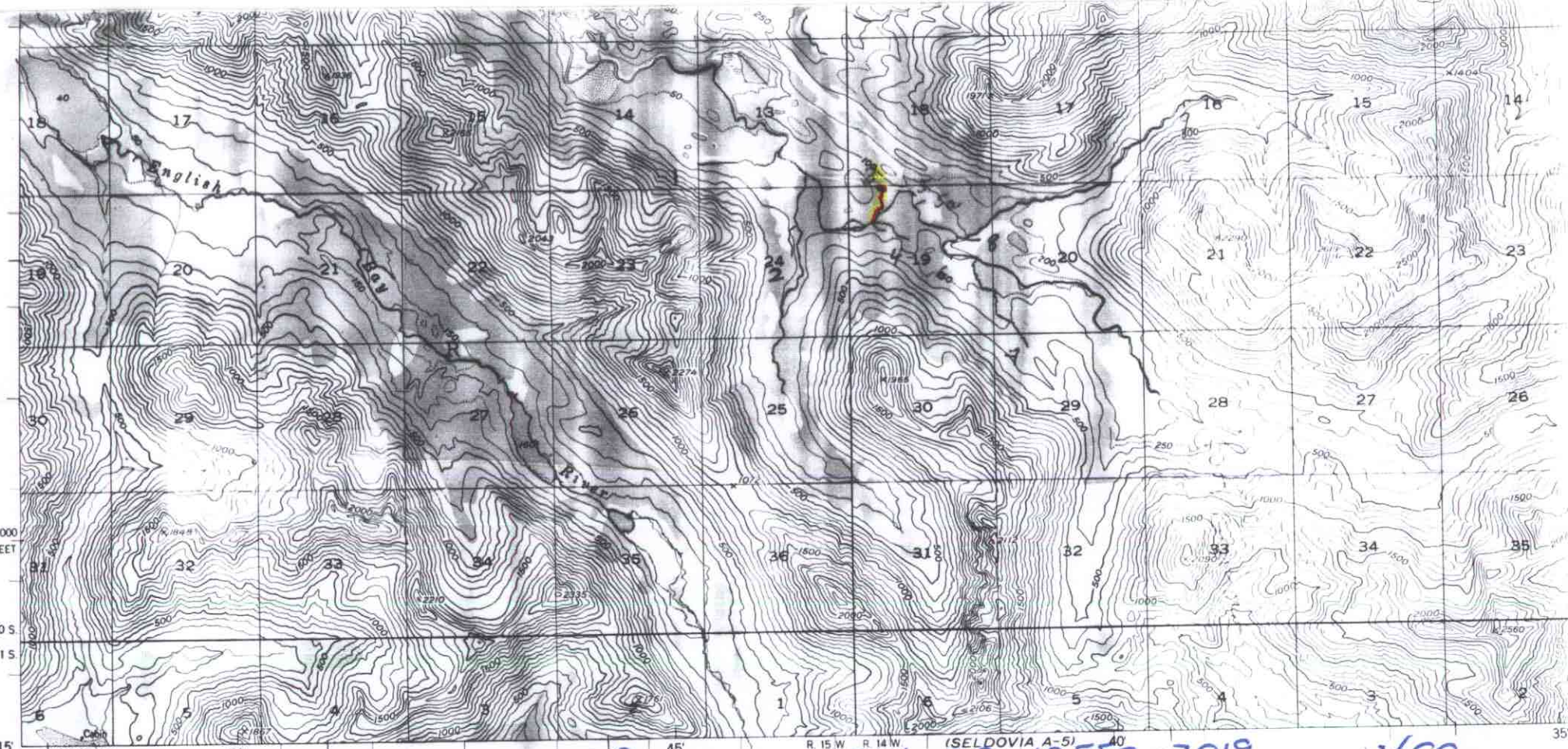
PHOTO ROLL(s): HUMER-04 VIDEO TAPE(s): ____

FRAME	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION
3	ponds		

Substrate: Bedrock (solid) Boulder >1' Rubble 6-12" Cobble 2-6" Gravel .1-2" Sand <.1"

(Please enter comments on the other side)

This segment consists of 2 approximately 10x10 m ponds.



Add 241-20-10550-2019 w/CO_R

A A-6)

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USC&GS and USCE

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1951, field annotated 1951. Map not field checked

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 8531 and 8589. This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Universal Transverse Mercator projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Alaska coordinate system, zone 4
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 5, shown in blue

Gray land lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations predetermined by the Bureau of Land Management. Folio S-16, Seward Meridian

Swamps, as portrayed, indicate only the wetter areas, usually of low relief, as interpreted from aerial photographs

Lake elevations are unchecked

24°
TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1951

SCALE 1:63360

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 MILES
3000 0 3000 6000 9000 12000 15000 18000 21000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 50-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 15 FEET

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

241-20-10550 3-Ø1 and 3-Ø2 (Tab 3) Co_R throughout.

DO NOT ENTER

STREAM HABITAT ASSESSMENT 1993 - STREAMS

STREAM: GRAHAM - 03 QUAD: Seldovia - B5 STAGE: H (M) L

LANDOWNER: Chenega CAC Eyak Tatitlek (Pt. Graham) English Bay (circle one)

DATE(s): 09/21/93 UTM ZONE: 5

GPS FILES: 3D922L00C

SKETCH (indicate UTM zones, if not uniform throughout the stream)

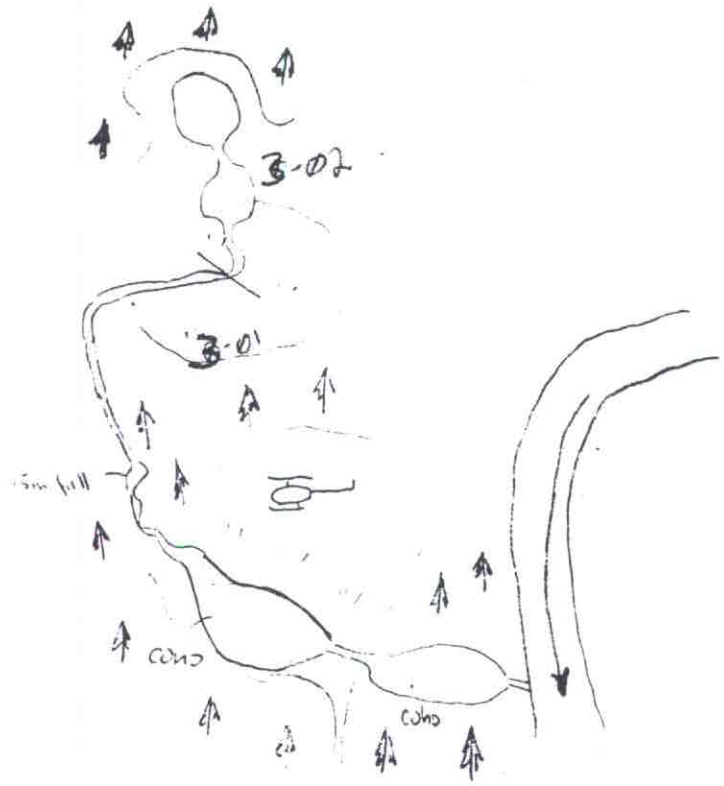


PHOTO ROLL(s): _____ VIDEO TAPE(s): _____

FRAME	DESCRIPTION	DATE	

(Please enter comments on the other side)

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

ALASKA DEPT. OF
FISH & GAME

NOV 03 1993

REGION II
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