



State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
Habitat and Restoration Division

Nomination for Waters
Important to Anadromous Fish

Region SOUTHEAST

USGS Quad Craig B-4

Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway 103-60-10501

Name of Waterway (unnamed) USGS Name Local Name

Addition Deletion Correction Backup Information

For Office Use

Nomination #	<u>01 216</u>	<i>Paul Hansen</i>	<u>10/8/01</u>
Revision Year:	<u>2001</u>	Regional Supervisor	Date
Revision to:	Atlas _____ Catalog _____	<i>Edwin</i>	<u>12/18/01</u>
	Both <u>X</u>	AWC Project Biologist	Date
Revision Code:	<u>A-2</u>	<u>2 Stone</u>	<u>1/14/02</u>
		Drafted	Date

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

109 1/14/02

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Present	Anadromous
coho salmon	4/27/1999; 9/29/01		2 total		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
pink salmon	9/20/01; 9/25/01	40 total			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dolly Varden char	4/27/99; 9/26-27/01			7 total	<input type="checkbox"/>
steelhead trout	4/27/99		1		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					<input 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 other information such as: specific stream reaches observed as spawning or rearing habitat; locations, types, and heights of any barriers; etc.

Comments: One coho juvenile, one steelhead juvenile, and one Dolly Varden juvenile were electroshocked in this system on April 27, 1999. Twelve pink salmon adults (live and dead) were observed on September 20, 2001. Forty pink salmon adults (live and dead) were observed on September 25, 2001. A total of five Dolly Varden were trapped using minnow traps with salmon eggs as bait on September 26 and 27, 2001, along with one 2-year-old (100mm) coho. Anadromous habitat in this stream extends 127 meters from saltwater to the Craig-Klawock highway, with no barriers within that distance. Stream width varies from 1 meter to 3 meters, with a gravel, cobble, and silt substrate. See attached pages for more detail.

Action: ADD 127 meters of pink and coho salmon, steelhead trout, and Dolly Varden char habitat to the catalog.

Name of Observer (please print):

Moira A. Ingle

Signature:

Moira A. Ingle

Date: 9/28/01

Address:

ADF&G Habitat & Restoration Division

P.O. Box 668, Craig, AK 99921

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 Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing or Migration of Anadromous Fishes per AS 16.05.870.

Signature of Area Biologist:

Moira A. Ingle

Revision 3/97

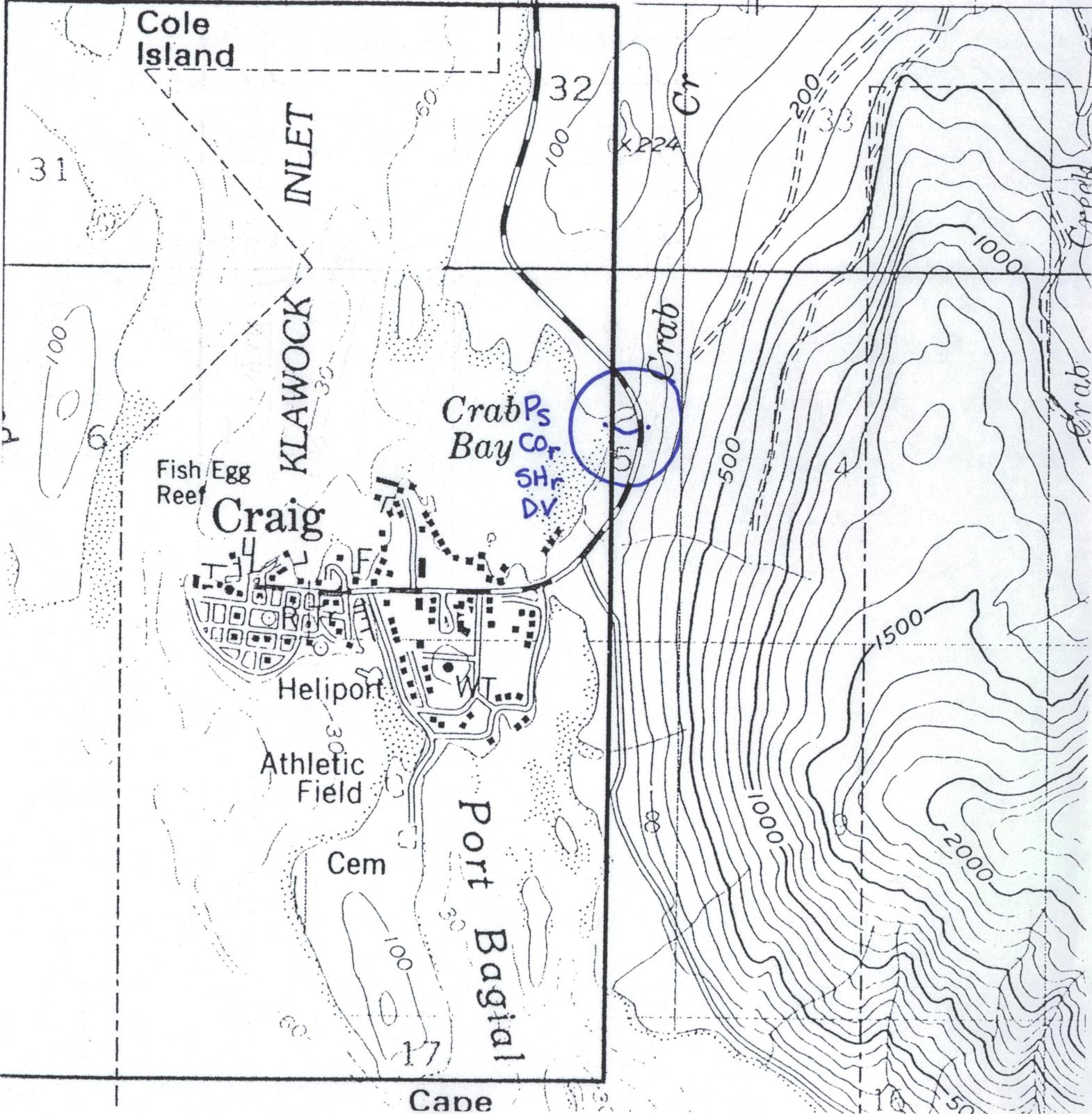
ADD STREAM

103-60-10501

w/ P_s CO_R

0' (CRAIG C-4) R 81 E

KLAWOCK 4 MI.



Date: April 27, 1999

From: Steven McCurdy

Subject: Field inspection of small stream that flows into the Crab Creek estuary.

On April 27, 1999 the stream that flows into the Crab creek estuary from the south was electroshocked to determine the presence of fish. I started at the mouth and worked upstream to approximately 50 feet above the highway. Approximately 30 feet from the high tide level a juvenile steelhead was captured in a small plunge pool. The fish was over 90 mm in length and probably two years old. No other fish were observed until the pool at the culvert outlet of the road was examined. One juvenile coho salmon and one juvenile Dolly Varden trout were captured in this pool. The coho was over 80 mm in length and the Dolly Varden was over 100 mm in length. No fish were observed upstream of the road crossing.

It is unlikely that adult salmon or steelhead spawn in this creek due to its small size and limited spawning habitat. The juvenile fish present most likely entered this creek from Crab Creek to use as over winter habitat. Winter habitat appears to be very limited due the lack of suitable pools. The road crossing may be a block to upstream migration of juvenile salmonids due to a perched culvert. It appears that juvenile fish could enter the stream only at high tide due to a cascade created at the high tide mark by boulders placed in the creek, and this may limit the use of this creek by juvenile fish.

Moira Ingle

From: Moira Ingle [moira_ingle@adfg.state.ak.us]
Sent: Thursday, September 27, 2001 11:14 AM
To: 'Dale Kanen'
Cc: 'Jon Bolling'; Ben Kirkpatrick; Steve J Mccurdy; Edward W Weiss
Subject: FW: CCF creek fish update

I'm not sure the message below got to any of you (I got an error message from the Postmaster).

I just checked the two traps I had set yesterday. I caught 2 Dolly Varden char in the upstream trap (1 3-inch fish, 1 2.5-inch fish), and 1 4-inch coho in the trap downstream. The coho is likely 2 years old.

-----Original Message-----

From: Moira Ingle [mailto:moira_ingle@adfg.state.ak.us]
Sent: Thursday, September 27, 2001 9:44 AM
To: Dale Kanen/R10/USDAFS
Cc: "'Dale Kanen'"@fs.fed.us; "'Edward W Weiss'"@fishgame.state.ak.us; "'Jon Bolling'"@aptalaska.net; "'Ben Kirkpatrick'"@fishgame.state.ak.us; "Steve J Mccurdy"@fishgame.state.ak.us
Subject: RE: CCF creek fish update

We looked again at the habitat upstream before DOT built the bike path (which completely blocks upstream fish passage), and concluded that habitat was minimal at best, primarily because the stream gradient increases markedly within a short distance. So we indicated that DOT does not have to provide fish passage through the culvert under the path, which renders moot the need for providing fish passage under the highway. In my mind, the reach of concern is from the highway down to saltwater.

-----Original Message-----

From: Dale Kanen/R10/USDAFS [mailto:dkanen@fs.fed.us]
Sent: Thursday, September 27, 2001 8:53 AM
To: moira_ingle@adfg.state.ak.us
Cc: "'Dale Kanen'"@fs.fed.us; "'Edward W Weiss'"@fishgame.state.ak.us; "'Jon Bolling'"@aptalaska.net; "Ben Kirkpatrick"@fishgame.state.ak.us; "Steve J Mccurdy"@fishgame.state.ak.us
Subject: Re: CCF creek fish update

thanks Moira, I will try and get out today and walk the stream. My description of the stream was an attempt to describe the average characteristics of the system. I have never doubted that adults could navigate it at high tide and high flows. (I'll make a guess from Channel size that a 10-year event may reach 10 CFS). I have witnessed flows of 5CFS following sustained events. In fact, since we removed much of the slash left by the Native Corporation logging, the channel is more open to adult navigation. (we did not remove material that was imbedded in the channel or potential structure). Because it has flows of less than my home garden hose for much of the year, it is one of those systems that I suspect serves more as a winter trap and kill zone during average to harsh winters. IF there is some groundwater component there may even be a few eggs that survive but the geology does not appear to support much sub-surface flow. However, if is a productive producer, I hope we can get the State DOT to fix the perched Highway culvert.

"Moira Ingle"
<moira_ingle@adfg.st To: "'Dale Kanen'" <dkanen@fs.fed.us>

ate.ak.us> cc: "Jon Bolling"
<jbolling@aptalaska.net>, "Edward W Weiss"
09/26/2001 12:18 PM <ed_weiss@fishgame.state.ak.us>, "Ben
Please respond to Kirkpatrick"
moira_ingle <ben_kirkpatrick@fishgame.state.ak.us>, "Steve J
Mccurdy" <steve_mccurdy@fishgame.state.ak.us>
Subject: CCF creek fish update

Hi Dale--

Just wanted to keep you in the loop about the creek on the Craig Community Foundation site. If you remember, earlier this summer I told you that a resident (Gary Hamilton) of the float house immediately below the property told me that there's been a pink salmon run in that creek every year since he's been there (17 years). He said the fish usually go upstream to about the position of the large stump that was left along a curve midway up the creek, and that they usually come up on the high tides in September.

I went out last Thursday (9/20; about an hour before an 11.1 tide, the day after the two highest tides of the month) to check on that information, and saw 12 dead and live pinks, including several that had been fed upon by a bear (as evidenced by its tracks). At that time the boulders at the mouth were not visible: i.e., they were completely covered by the tide, and were definitely not a barrier to fish passage (I'm assuming that's the "small cobble dam" you referred to in your May 16 e-mail to Ed Weiss). The fish ranged from saltwater up to just below the embedded plastic (visqueen) by the rootwad that I asked you to tip back over following the windthrow event after the site was cleared. I thought the plastic and debris might be hanging them up at that point, as you suggested in your e-mail. However, I went out again yesterday and counted a total of 40 pinks (dead and alive), ranging from saltwater upstream to beyond the plastic, up to the next stump about 50 feet downstream of the large stump mentioned by Gary Hamilton.

I also placed two baited minnow traps, one in the pool at the outlet of the culvert under the highway (where Steve McCurdy shocked 1 coho and 1 Dolly Varden in April, 1999), and another in a pool about 30 feet upstream from saltwater, approximately where Steve McCurdy shocked 1 steelhead juvenile in 1999. I checked the traps this morning: the trap in the outlet pool contained 3 Dolly Varden (2 4-inch fish and 1 3-inch fish), and I saw another 3-inch Dolly Varden in the pool. The trap above saltwater contained no fish. I moved the traps to pools in the center reach of the stream, in the vicinity of the two stumps mentioned above, and will check them again tomorrow.

In re-reading your May 16 e-mail, I note that you say the stream "disappears underground near the bay." I agree that that portion of the stream was difficult to see when we walked the stream in February, 1999, but it's apparent to me now that it just flows under a large rootwad system for about 15 feet. Although I couldn't see under the rootwad system itself, water was present both upstream and down, along with adult pink salmon. So the pinks are getting through, as did the coho juvenile Steve McCurdy found.

You also state that "it is a small stream...with an average wetted surface width of less than two feet and an average depth of less than 3 inches." I also would characterize it as a "small" stream, but I estimate that the

average wetted surface width (or more specifically, the width at ordinary high water, which is the measurement we usually use) is closer to 4 feet: the only place it is less than 2 feet is for about 10 feet within the highway right-of-way, immediately downstream of the culvert outlet pool, where the channel is undefined and the stream passes through a grassy area. It then widens to approximately 3-4 feet for about half the remaining distance to saltwater. It continues to widen as it goes downstream, and is at least 6 feet wide about 20 feet upstream from saltwater. Within the logged/cleared area, the substrate consists of gravel with a significant silt component, some of which was undoubtedly introduced as a result of the clearing and stream crossing activities. Downstream of the logged area (i.e., within the 100-foot buffer on Crab Bay), the substrate consists of gravel and small cobbles, and appears to me to be acceptable spawning substrate. The depth varies, of course, by season, and I agree that it's a relatively shallow stream. During my visits in the past two weeks, however, I estimate that the average depth has been closer to 5 inches, with a number of pools of about 8 inches. I will take some measurements of width and depth at intervals along the streamcourse in the near future.

I'll keep you posted on the results of my sampling.