



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

Nomination for Waters
Important to Anadromous Fish

Region **SOUTHEAST**

USGS Quad

Craig A-4 T 77S R.82E S.2. 3

Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway

103-40-XXXXX-XXXXX

~~103-40-10170-2012~~

Name of Waterway

Unnamed

USGS Name

Local Name

Addition

Deletion

Correction

Backup Information

For Office Use

AKWA 2/24/05

Nomination # 04 568
Revision Year: _____
Revision to: Atlas _____ Catalog _____
Both _____
Revision Code: F-2

[Signature]
Regional Supervisor
[Signature]
AWC Project Biologist
Drafted

2/24/05
Date
12-21-04
Date
Date

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Present	Anadromous
coho salmon	2/20/2004			X	<input type="checkbox"/>
cuthroat trout	2/18/04			X	<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input 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: On February 20, 2004, I used an electrofisher to capture 1 juvenile coho salmon and 3 cuthroat trout in a stream located on the southwest end of the peninsula located between Soda Bay to the north and Natzahini Bay to the south of the above referenced location and originating from a small lake. The stream is a low gradient, palustrine channel in the lower reaches with a gravel/cobble substrate along the remainder of the stream. Although not surveyed, the land owner has stated that he has seen juvenile coho salmon in the outlet of the lake at the head of the stream.

Action: Add a new stream at the location shown on the attached map for a distance of approximately 1400 feet for coho salmon. If possible, based on the information provided, include the lake at the head of the stream for coho rearing.

only one fish

Name of Observer (please print):

Mark Minnillo

Signature:

[Signature]

Date: 10/27/2004

Address:

DNR OHMP

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.B70.

Signature of Area Biologist: _____

Revision 3-97

Natalia Pt

T. 76 S

36

31

100

R 80 E

R 81 E

500

x 470

1 240 00

PRINCE OF WALES

FEET

T. 77 S

ISLAND 2

60

470

10

100

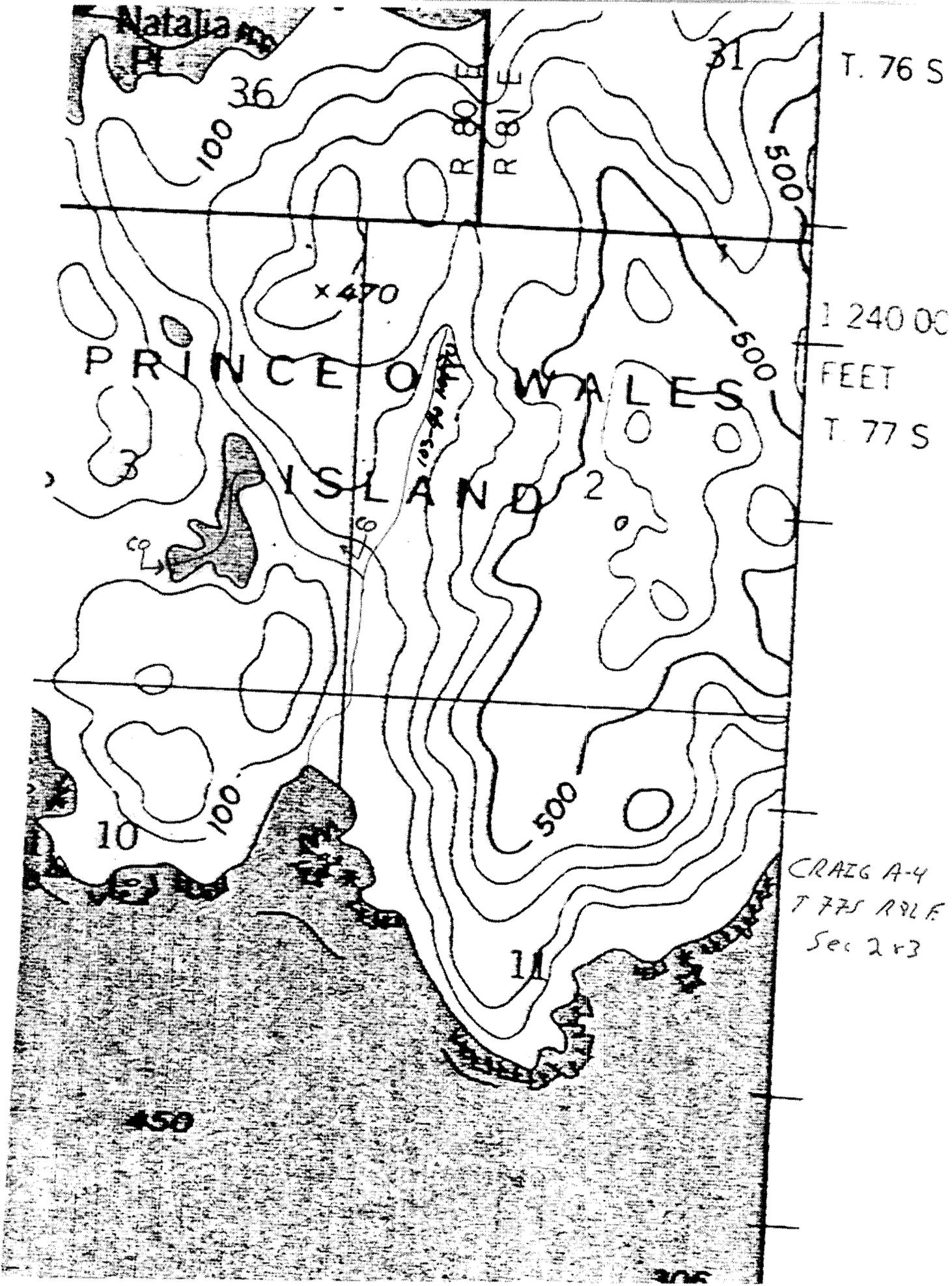
500

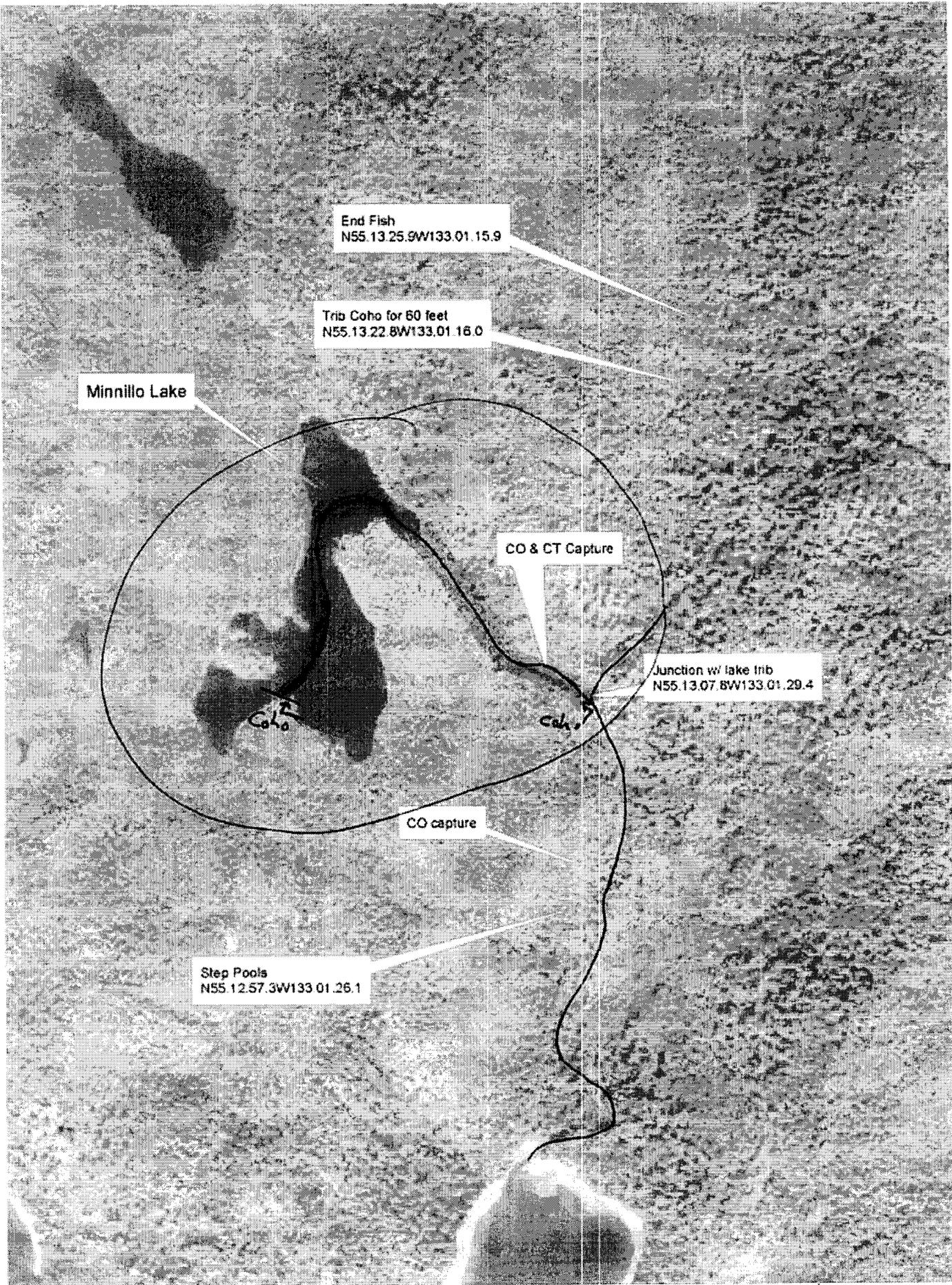
CRAIG A-4
T 77 S R 81 E
Sec 2 & 3

11

450

305





End Fish
N55.13.25.9W133.01.15.9

Trip Coho for 60 feet
N55.13.22.8W133.01.16.0

Minnillo Lake

CO & CT Capture

Junction w lake Inb
N55.13.07.8W133.01.29.4

CO capture

Step Pools
N55.12.57.3W133.01.26.1

Craig A-4
T.775, R.21E, S. 3

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO: Patricia Palkovic
Forest Practices Forester
Department of Natural Resources
Ketchikan

DATE: February 24, 2004

FILE NO: SE-99-002

PHONE: 826-2560

FROM: Mark J. Minnillo
Area Habitat Biologist
Office of Habitat Management and Permitting
Craig

SUBJECT: Stream Inspection Report --STC
Soda Bay
SH 300, T. 76S, R. 81E, Sec. 2
Second Inspection

On February 18, 2004, Bill Bennett, Sealaska Timber Corp. (STC) and I conducted an inspection of a stream in the western most portion of unit SH 300 of STC's Soda Bay operations area. The stream is located at T. 76S., R. 81E., Section 2, adjacent to the section line between Sections 2 and 3. The purpose of the inspection was to verify the upper extent of fish habitat as marked in the field by STC personnel. Due to a disagreement about a potential barrier, STC requested that an additional inspection be conducted in order to verify the presence of anadromous fish.

On February 20, 2004, Mr. Bennett and I returned to the stream in the western portion of SH 300. Using the electrofisher I verified the presence of coho juveniles approximately 300 feet above the step pools that STC assumed was the upper extent of anadromous fish habitat.

I next used the electrofisher to verify the presence of anadromous fish in the western tributary that flows between a small lake (Minnillo Lake for references purposes) and the main channel. At approximately 200 feet upstream from the confluence of the tributary and the main stream I caught 1 coho juvenile and 3 cutthroat trout. Although we did not inspect the tributary any further upstream, Mr. Bennett said that he would treat the rest of the tributary and Minnillo Lake as anadromous, Type A water bodies.

We walked down the tributary to the main channel and proceeded upstream in order to establish the upper extent of anadromous fish habitat on the main channel. Approximately 1000 feet upstream of the confluence with the Minnillo Lake tributary we encountered another tributary entering the main channel from the east at N 55°13'22.8" W 133°01'16.0". This tributary was not shown on the original DPO map and stream type had not been determined. I used the electrofisher to determine the presence of coho juveniles approximately 40 feet up the tributary. I determined the upper extent of anadromous fish habitat to be approximately 60 feet up the tributary due to a small vertical falls at this location and not finding anadromous fish above the falls.

We returned to the main channel and proceeded upstream to determine the upper extent of anadromous fish habitat in the main channel. At N 55°13'25.9" W

Patricia Palkovic
February 24, 2004

Stream Inspection Report
STC—Soda Bay

133°01'15.9" the channel changes characteristics from a typical Type A, low gradient channel with gravel/cobble substrate to a higher gradient (>8%) channel with a bedrock/boulder substrate. I used the electrofisher to inspect for fish for a distance of approximately 200 feet above the channel type change and found Dolly Varden char but no anadromous fish. The upper extent of anadromous fish habitat was flagged with blue and white flagging.

For previous information on this stream system please see my field report of February 19, 2004, which pertained to a field inspection conducted on February 18, 2004.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

cc: Al Oit, OHMP, Fairbanks*
Kevin Hanley, DEC, Juneau*
Bill Bennett, STC, Craig*
Gabriel Scott, Cascadia Wildlands Project, Cordova*

*e-mail

Attachment: 1 Map

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO: J D Johnson
FDD Project Biologist
Department of Fish & Game
Anchorage

DATE: December 17, 2004

FILE NO:

PHONE: 826-2560

FROM: Mark J. Minnillo
Area Habitat Biologist
Office of Habitat Management and Permitting
Craig

SUBJECT: Minnillo Lake Nomination
103-40-xxxxx-xxxx
Supporting Information

The following information is being submitted as supporting information for the nomination of a small lake, which has been identified as containing coho salmon juveniles by the landowner.

The lake is located on Craig A-4, T.77S., R.82E., S. 2&3 near the tip of the peninsula between Soda Bay and Natuhini Bay on the west side of Prince of Wales Island. On February 20, 2004, the outlet stream of this lake was determined by OHMP to contain coho salmon juveniles with the use of an electrofisher. This stream will be nominated to be added to the Atlas and Catalog. On a subsequent inspection by Mr. Bill Bennett, Woods QC/Contract Compliance Supervisor for Sealaska Timber Corporation; Mr. Bennett identified coho salmon juveniles in the outlet of the lake (Minnillo Lake) at the upper end of the stream in which I found the coho juveniles.

The terrain of the lake and outlet stream is quite flat with the outlet stream having a gradient of less than 2 percent with a gravel substrate. No barriers were observed during my inspection of the outlet stream and Mr. Bennett has stated that there are no barriers between the end of my survey and Minnillo Lake. For this reason, and for the fact that I have worked extensively in the field with Mr. Bennett and am confident that he can identify coho salmon juveniles, I am requesting that Minnillo Lake also be added to the Atlas and Catalog.

If you have any questions or need further information, please contact me.



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

Nomination for Waters
Important to Anadromous Fish

RECEIVED

FEB 27 2004

STATE OF ALASKA
FISH & GAME

Region SOUTHEAST



USGS Quad Craig A-4, T.77S, R.82E, S.2, 3

Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway 103-40-XXXXX-XXXX

Name of Waterway Unnamed USGS Name Local Name

Addition Deletion Correction Backup Information

For Office Use

Nomination # _____	_____	_____
Revision Year: _____	Regional Supervisor _____	Date _____
Revision to: Atlas _____ Catalog _____	_____	_____
Both _____	AWC Project Biologist _____	Date _____
Revision Code: _____	_____	_____
	Drafted _____	Date _____

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Present	Anadromous
coho salmon	2/20/2004			X	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
cutthroat trout	2/26/04			X	<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input 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: On February 20, 2004, I used an electrofisher to capture 1 juvenile coho salmon and 3 cutthroat trout in a stream located on the southwest end of the peninsula located between Soda Bay to the north and Natzahini Bay to the south of the above referenced location and originating from a small lake. The stream is a low gradient, palustrine channel in the lower reaches with a gravel/cobble substrate along the remainder of the stream. Although not surveyed, the land owner has stated that he has seen juvenile coho salmon in the outlet of the lake at the head of the stream.

Action: Add a new stream at the location shown on the attached map for a distance of approximately 1400 feet for coho salmon. If possible, based on the information provided, include the lake at the head of the stream for coho rearing.

Name of Observer (please print):

Mark Minnillo

Signature:

Date: 10/27/2004

Address:

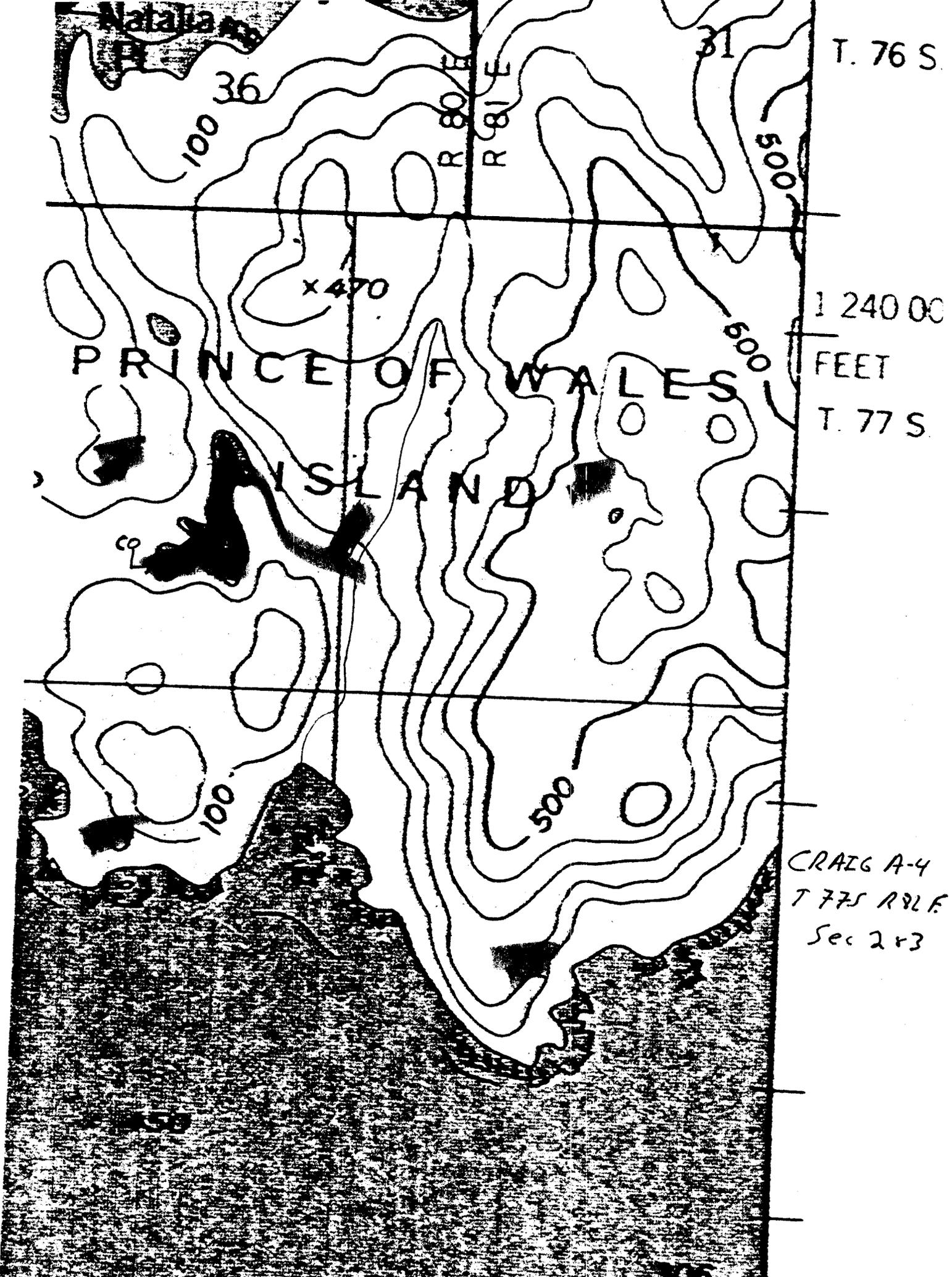
DNR OHMP

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: _____

Revision 3/97



Natalia

36

31

T. 76 S

100

R 80 E
R 81 E

500

x 470

1240.00

PRINCE OF WALES

FEET

T. 77 S

ISLAND

600

100

500

CRAIG A-4
T 77 S R 81 E
Sec 2 & 3

End Fish
N55.13.25.9W133.01.15.9

Trib Coho for 60 feet
N55.13.22.8W133.01.16.0

Minnillo Lake

CO & CT Capture

Junction w/ lake trib
N55.13.07.8W133.01.29.4

CO capture

Step Pools
N55.12.57.3W133.01.26.1

Craig A-4
T.775, R.32E, S. 23

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO: Patricia Palkovic
Forest Practices Forester
Department of Natural Resources
Ketchikan

DATE: February 24, 2004

FILE NO: SE-99-002

PHONE: 826-2560

FROM: Mark J. Minnillo
Area Habitat Biologist
Office of Habitat Management and Permitting
Craig

SUBJECT: Stream Inspection Report --STC
Soda Bay
SH 300, T. 76S, R. 81E, Sec. 2
Second Inspection

On February 18, 2004, Bill Bennett, Sealaska Timber Corp. (STC) and I conducted an inspection of a stream in the western most portion of unit SH 300 of STC's Soda Bay operations area. The stream is located at T. 76S., R. 81E., Section 2, adjacent to the section line between Sections 2 and 3. The purpose of the inspection was to verify the upper extent of fish habitat as marked in the field by STC personnel. Due to a disagreement about a potential barrier, STC requested that an additional inspection be conducted in order to verify the presence of anadromous fish.

On February 20, 2004, Mr. Bennett and I returned to the stream in the western portion of SH 300. Using the electrofisher I verified the presence of coho juveniles approximately 300 feet above the step pools that STC assumed was the upper extent of anadromous fish habitat.

I next used the electrofisher to verify the presence of anadromous fish in the western tributary that flows between a small lake (Minnillo Lake for reference purposes) and the main channel. At approximately 200 feet upstream from the confluence of the tributary and the main stream I caught 1 coho juvenile and 3 outthroat trout. Although we did not inspect the tributary any further upstream, Mr. Bennett said that he would treat the rest of the tributary and Minnillo Lake as anadromous, Type A water bodies.

We walked down the tributary to the main channel and proceeded upstream in order to establish the upper extent of anadromous fish habitat on the main channel. Approximately 1000 feet upstream of the confluence with the Minnillo Lake tributary we encountered another tributary entering the main channel from the east at N 55°13'22.8" W 133°01'16.0". This tributary was not shown on the original DPO map and stream type had not been determined. I used the electrofisher to determine the presence of coho juveniles approximately 40 feet up the tributary. I determined the upper extent of anadromous fish habitat to be approximately 60 feet up the tributary due to a small vertical falls at this location and not finding anadromous fish above the falls.

We returned to the main channel and proceeded upstream to determine the upper extent of anadromous fish habitat in the main channel. At N 55°13'25.9" W

Patricia Palkovic
February 24, 2004

Stream Inspection Report
STC—Soda Bay

133°01'15.9" the channel changes characteristics from a typical Type A, low gradient channel with gravel/cobble substrate to a higher gradient (>8%) channel with a bedrock/boulder substrate. I used the electrofisher to inspect for fish for a distance of approximately 200 feet above the channel type change and found Dolly Varden char but no anadromous fish. The upper extent of anadromous fish habitat was flagged with blue and white flagging.

For previous information on this stream system please see my field report of February 19, 2004, which pertained to a field inspection conducted on February 18, 2004.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

cc: Al Ott, OHMP, Fairbanks*
Kevin Hanley, DEC, Juneau*
Bill Bennett, STC, Craig*
Gabriel Scott, Cascadia Wildlands Project, Cordova*

*e-mail

Attachment: 1 Map

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

TO: J D Johnson
FDD Project Biologist
Department of Fish & Game
Anchorage

DATE: December 17, 2004

FILE NO:

PHONE: 826-2560

FROM: Mark J. Minnillo
Area Habitat Biologist
Office of Habitat Management and Permitting
Craig

SUBJECT: Minnillo Lake Nomination
103-40-xxxxx-xxxx
Supporting Information

The following information is being submitted as supporting information for the nomination of a small lake, which has been identified as containing coho salmon juveniles by the landowner.

The lake is located on Craig A-4, T.77S., R.82E., S. 2&3 near the tip of the peninsula between Soda Bay and Natzuhini Bay on the west side of Prince of Wales Island. On February 20, 2004, the outlet stream of this lake was determined by OHMP to contain coho salmon juveniles with the use of an electrofisher. This stream will be nominated to be added to the Atlas and Catalog. On a subsequent inspection by Mr. Bill Bennett, Woods QC/Contract Compliance Supervisor for Sealaska Timber Corporation; Mr. Bennett identified coho salmon juveniles in the outlet of the lake (Minnillo Lake) at the upper end of the stream in which I found the coho juveniles.

The terrain of the lake and outlet stream is quite flat with the outlet stream having a gradient of less than 2 percent with a gravel substrate. No barriers were observed during my inspection of the outlet stream and Mr. Bennett has stated that there are no barriers between the end of my survey and Minnillo Lake. For this reason, and for the fact that I have worked extensively in the field with Mr. Bennett and am confident that he can identify coho salmon juveniles, I am requesting that Minnillo Lake also be added to the Atlas and Catalog.

If you have any questions or need further information, please contact me.