



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

Nomination for Waters
Important to Anadromous Fish

OK

Region **SOUTHEAST**

USGS Quad **Craig A-4, T.77S, R.82E, S.2, 10, 11**

Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway

103-40-10170 ~~103-40-XXXX~~ **ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME**

Name of Waterway

Unnamed

USGS Name

Local Name

Addition

Deletion

Correction

Backup Information

For Office Use

Nomination # **04 569**
Revision Year: **2006**
Revision to: Atlas Catalog
Both
Revision Code: **A-2**

AKL **2/24/05**
WOC **2/24/05**
Regional Supervisor **12-21-04**
Date
AWC Project Biologist **3/14/05**
Date
Drafted

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Present	Anadromous
coho salmon	2/20/2004			X	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
pink salmon	2/20/2004			X	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					<input checked="" 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 observed juvenile coho salmon 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. An electrofisher was used to determine the presence of coho juveniles. 2 Juvenile cohos were captured. Other than a short steep bedrock section in the lower reaches of the stream the stream is low gradient with a gravel/cobble substrate. Several beaver ponds are also located in the lower reaches of the stream. Pink salmon bones were found from saltwater up to the step pools indicated on the attached map. Just upstream from where the second coho capture occurred the stream gains gradient and the substrate becomes predominantly bedrock and appeared to be the upper extent of anadromous fish habitat as only Dolly Varden char were captured above this location. Coordinates were gathered in NAD 27.

Add new Stream w/ COP Pp

Action: Add a new stream at the location shown on the attached map for a distance of approximately 4500 feet (see coordinates on map) for coho and a distance of approximately 1200 feet (see coordinates for step pools on map) for pink salmon

Name of Observer (please print):

Mark Mingillo

Signature:

Mark Mingillo

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.

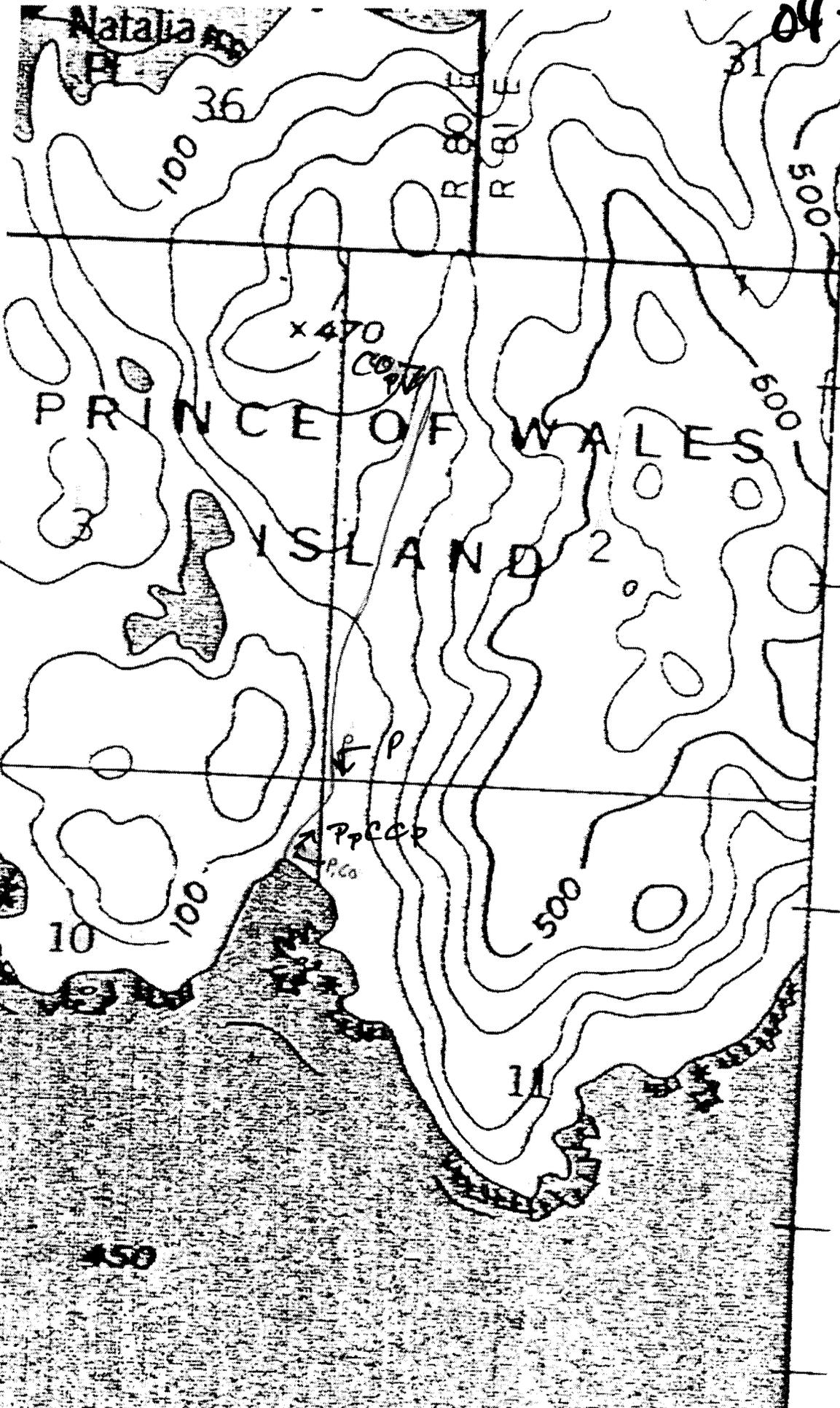
Signature of Area Biologist:

Revision 3/97

04-569

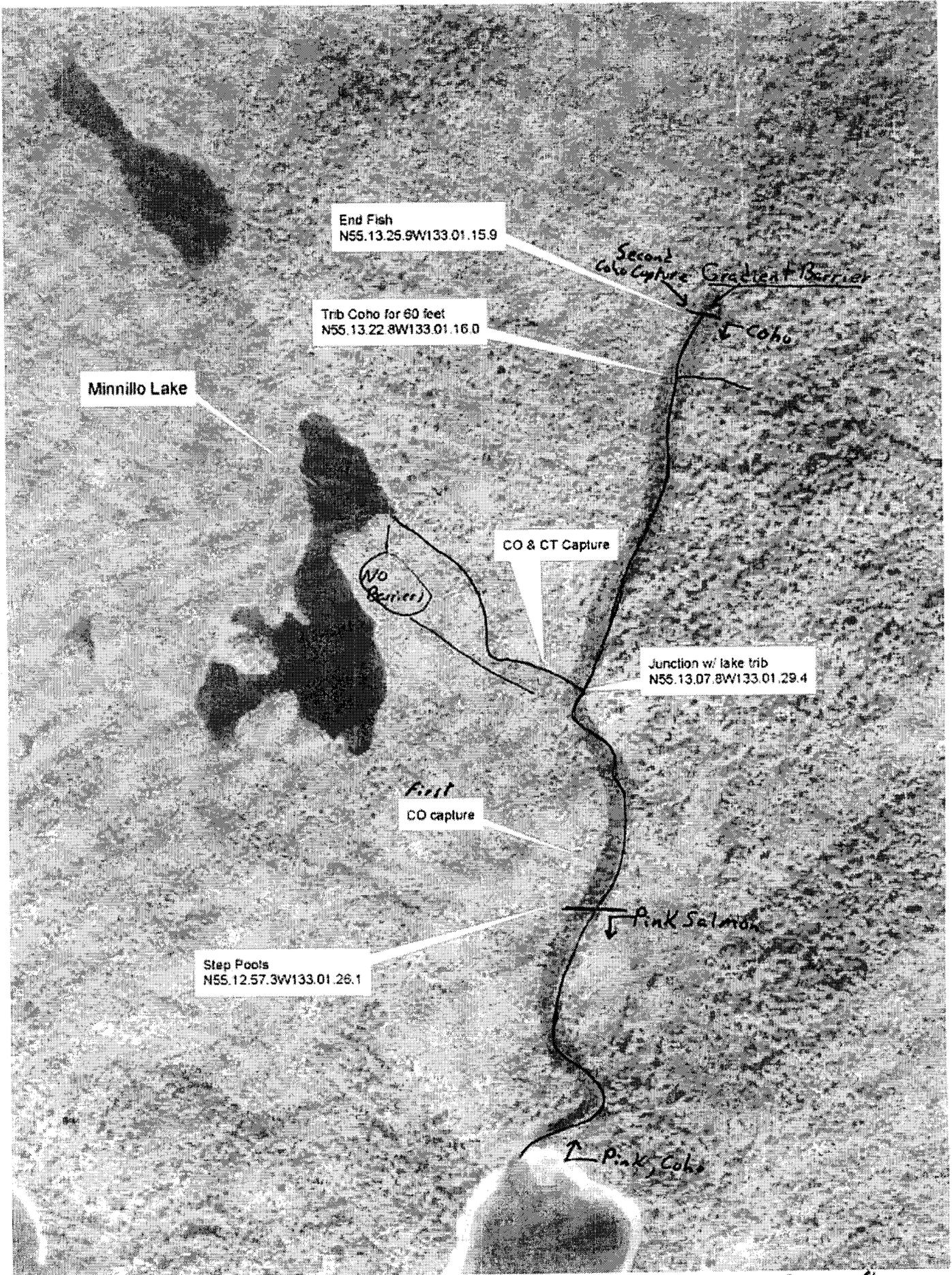
T. 76 S

Natalia Pt



2400 FEET T. 77 S

450



End Fish
N55.13.25.9W133.01.15.9

Trib Coho for 80 feet
N55.13.22.8W133.01.16.0

Minnillo Lake

CO & CT Capture

Junction w/ lake trib
N55.13.07.8W133.01.29.4

First
CO capture

Step Pools
N55.12.57.3W133.01.26.1

Second
Coho Capture Gradient Barrier

Coho

No
Barrier

Pink Salmon

Pink, Coho

Craig A 2/10/11
T. 775, R. 826, S. 233

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

*e-mail

Attachment: 1 Map



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

Nomination for Waters
Important to Anadromous Fish

RECEIVED
DEC 27 2004

STATE OF ALASKA
FISH & GAME

Region SOUTHEAST USGS Quad Craig A-4, T.77S, R.82E, S.2, 10, 11

Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway 103-40-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 _____

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Comments: On February 20, 2004, I observed juvenile coho salmon 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. An electrofisher was used to determine the presence of coho juveniles. 2 Juvenile cohos were captured. Other than a short step bedrock section in the lower reaches of the stream the stream is low gradient with a gravel/cobble substrate. Several beaver ponds are also located in the lower reaches of the stream. Pink salmon bones were found from saltwater up to the step pools indicated on the attached map. Just upstream from where the second coho capture occurred the stream gains gradient and the substrate becomes predominantly bedrock and appeared to be the upper extent of anadromous fish habitat as only Dolly Varden char were captured above this location. Coordinates were gathered in NAD 27.

Action: Add a new stream at the location shown on the attached map for a distance of approximately 4500 feet (see coordinates on map) for coho and a distance of approximately 1200 feet (see coordinates for step pools on map) for pink salmon

Name of Observer (please print): Mark Minnillo
 Signature: Date: 10/27/2004
 Address: DNR OHMP
P.O. Box 668 Craig, AK 99921

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Signature of Area Biologist: _____ Revision 3/97

Natalia Pt

T. 76 S

36

31

R 80 E
R 81 E

500

x 470

1 240 00

PRINCE OF WALES

FEET

ISLAND

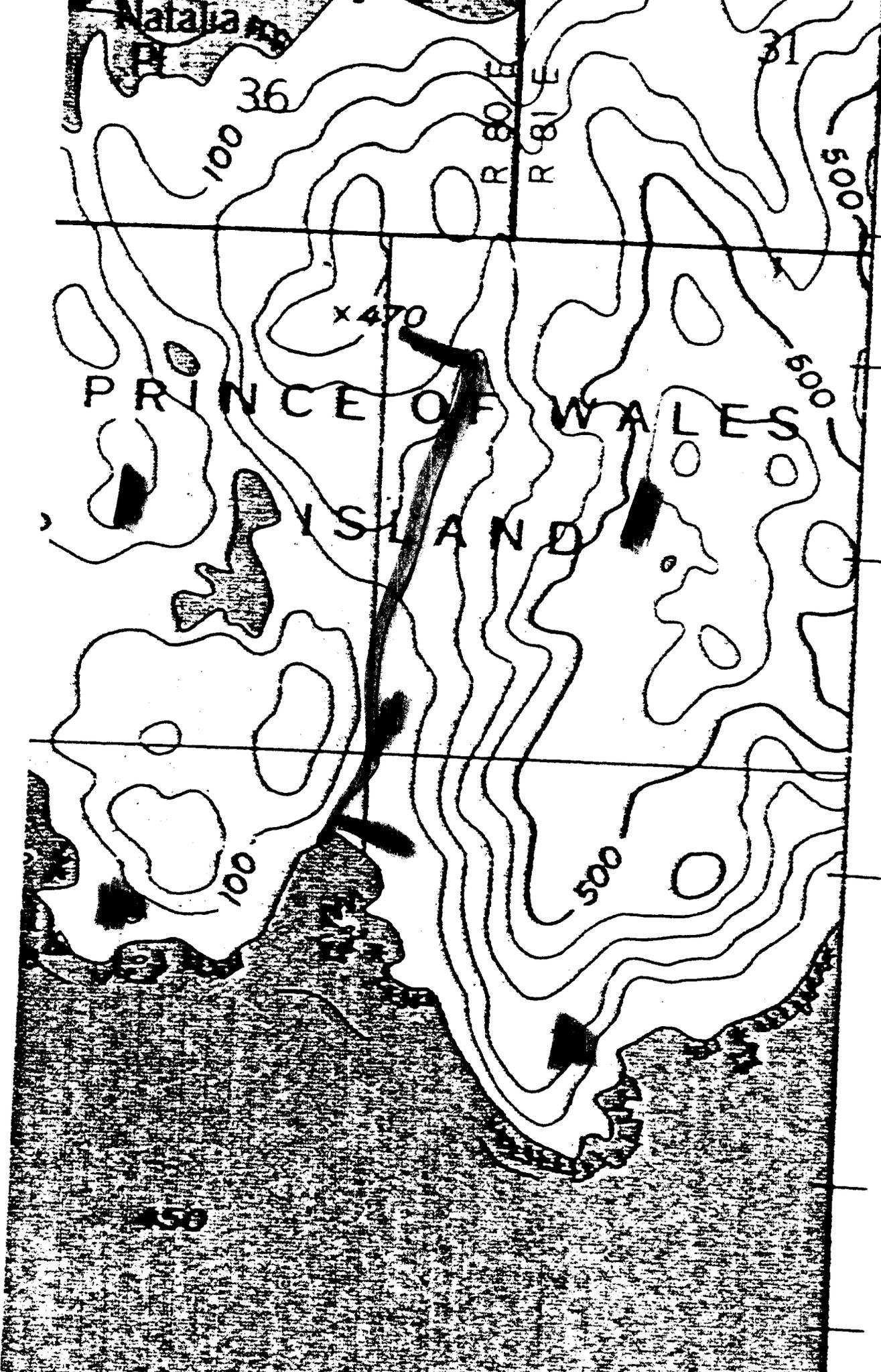
T. 77 S

600

100

500

453



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-# 2/10/11
T. 77S, R. 82E, S ~~208~~

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[REDACTED]

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