



State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
Sportfish Division

Nomination Form
Anadromous Waters Catalog

MA

Region 1 USGS Quad(s) Ketchikan D-5

Anadromous Waters Catalog Number of Waterway 101-80-10730

Name of Waterway Shelokum Creek USGS Name Local Name

Addition Deletion Correction Backup Information

For Office Use

Nomination #	<u>09-1010</u>		<u>10/30/09</u>
Revision Year:	<u>2010</u>	Fisheries Scientist	Date
Revision to:	Atlas _____ Both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<u>10/30/09</u>
		Habitat Operations Manager	Date
Revision Code:	<u>D-1, B-2, E-9</u> <u>A3</u>		<u>9/16/09</u>
		AWC Project Biologist	Date
			<u>11/25/09</u>
		Cartographer	Date

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Present	Anadromous
pink salmon	09/02/2009	✓			✓
chum salmon	09/02/2009	✓			✓

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:
Current AWC nomination for Shelokum Creek shows that pink and chum salmon reach the lake outlet. We observed an anadromous barrier (waterfall) approximately 1/4 mile at the upper reach lat/long detailed above. I would like shorten the AWC from the lake outlet to the barrier. A field trip report has also been sent to J Johnson with further information regarding this nomination.
Coordinates (Lat,Long): (55.97621,-131.63136)
Shorter stream 101-80-10730 odd barrier, change pink salmon present to pink salmon spawning

Name of Observer (please print): jarrod sowa
Signature: 146.63.139.82 (Web Nomination) Date: 09/09/2009
Agency: _____
Address: 802 3rd st 802 3rd st
douglas, ak 99824

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 Anadromous Waters Catalog.
Signature of Area Biologist: _____ Date: _____ Revision 02/08
Name of Area Biologist (please print): _____

Field Trip Report
Shelokum Creek
Date prepared: September 4, 2009

Prepared by:

Jarrold Sowa, Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Fishery Biologist,
Division of Sport Fish

Location:

Shelokum Creek is located at the head of Bailey Bay approximately 45 miles north of Ketchikan in southeast Alaska (Figure 1).

Field Trip Purpose:

Determine the upper extent of anadromous fish within Shelokum Creek.

Background:

A reservation of water (ROW) application, LAS 5881, was filed by ADF&G for one reach of Shelokum Creek on October 12, 2006. This ROW was filed to reserve water within Shelokum Creek for the purpose of maintaining stream flows for fish migration, habitat, and propagation. The reach boundaries applied for in the ROW (LAS 5881) extend from the downstream end of the creek at mean lower low water upstream to the outlet of Shelokum Lake (Figure 2). Shelokum Creek (AWC # 101-80-10730) has been catalogued by ADF&G for pink and chum salmon in the Anadromous Water Catalog (AWC; Stream # 101-80-10730). The AWC catalog indicates that pink and chum salmon can be found from saltwater to the outlet of Shelokum Lake.

A public notice detailing the instream flow rates and the proposed ROW was released by ADNR on 08/18/2009. Alaska Power and Telephone Company provided a comment to ADNR on 08/26/2009 questioning if anadromous fish used the entire portion of the reach filed under the ROW reach due to a large waterfall and cascades observed through Google mapping software.

Date of Field Trip:

09/02/2009

Weather/Site Conditions:

Partly cloudy and low 60s. Estimated discharge in creek was 300 ft³/s.

Staff:

Scott Walker (ADF&G Commercial Fish Division, Ketchikan Area Management Biologist)
Jarrod Sowa (ADF&G Sport Fish Division, Fishery Biologist).

Site Visit:

We departed Ketchikan via a Pacific Airways float plane at 8:30 am and arrived at the Shelokum Creek watershed at 9:00 am. Before landing at saltwater we flew around the watershed and took pictures of the creek from saltwater to the outlet of the lake (Picture 1).

Once on the ground we observed a group of approximately 1,500 pink salmon in saltwater near the mouth of the creek (Picture 2). We walked up the creek from saltwater and observed spawning and dead pink salmon in the intertidal zone (Picture 3). From the intertidal zone we walked upstream (Picture 4) and continued to observe spawning pink salmon through the cascade reach until an anadromous barrier (waterfall) was found approximately 1,000 feet downstream of the lake outlet at WGS 84 N 55.97621° W 131.63136° (Picture 5, 6, and 7). No fish were observed upstream of the barrier. Based on the size and extent of the barrier, it was the professional opinion of both biologists that the barrier was impassable to anadromous fish such that fish passage to the lake was prevented.

Approximately 13,000 live pinks, 3,000 pink carcasses, and one live chum were observed within the creek. We were picked up at Shelokum Lake by Pacific Airways at 3:00 pm and flew back to Ketchikan.

Conclusions:

The AWC needs to be updated to document that pink salmon were observed upstream to the identified barrier. Pink Salmon utilize Shelokum Creek from saltwater until an anadromous barrier approximately 1,000 feet downstream of the lake outlet at N 55.97621° W 131.63136°. A new nomination will be submitted by Jarrod Sowa.

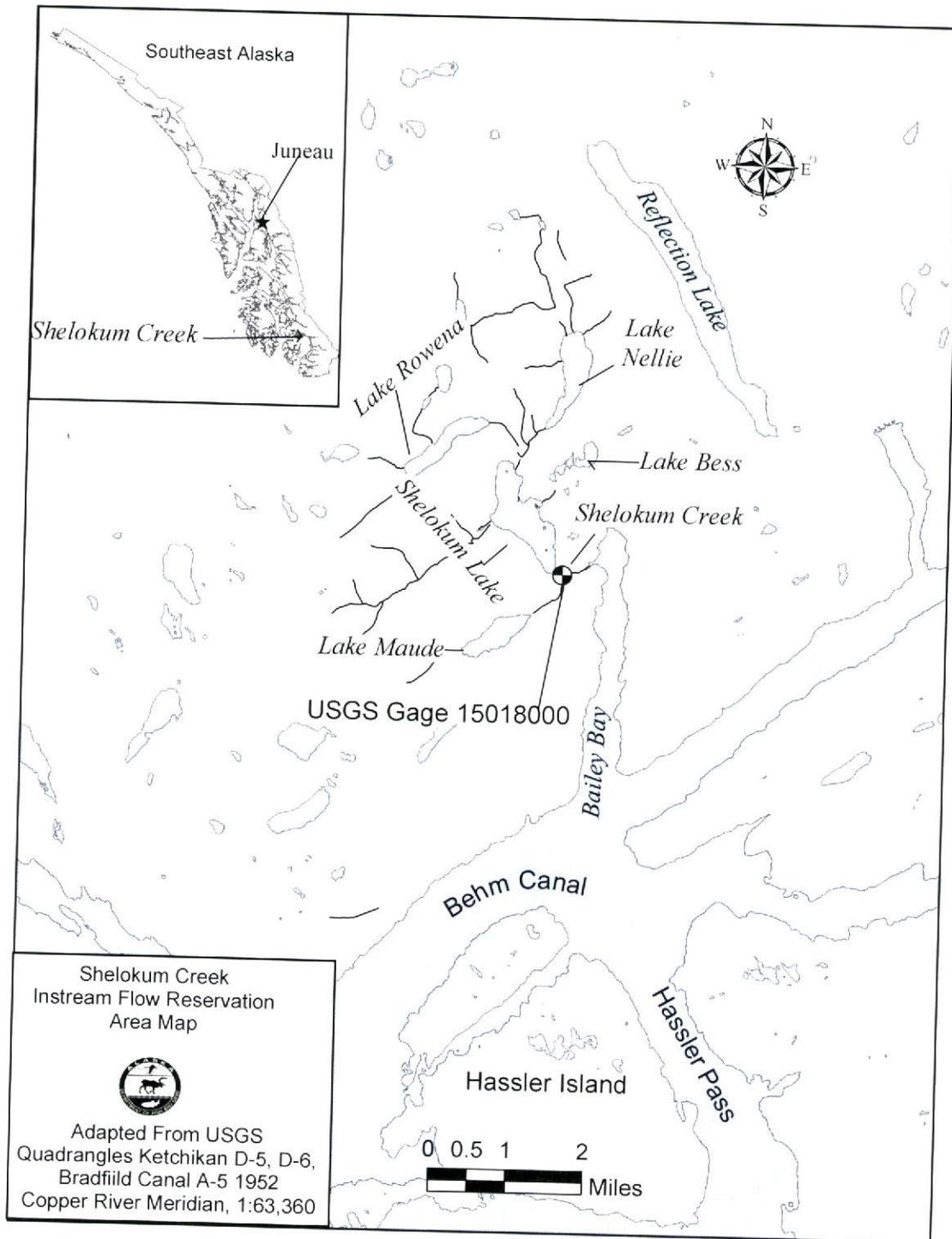


Figure 1. Shelokum Creek ROW Area Map

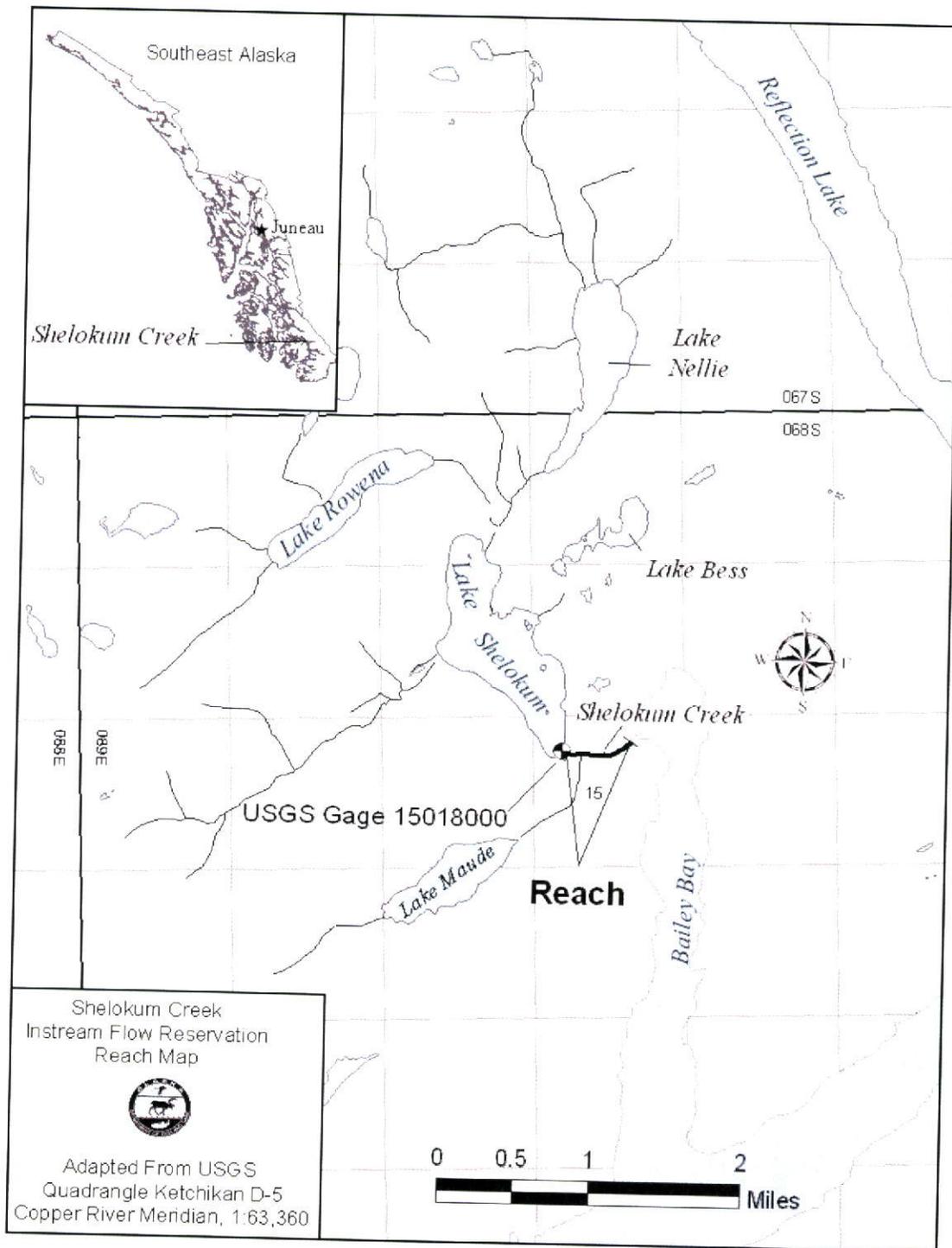
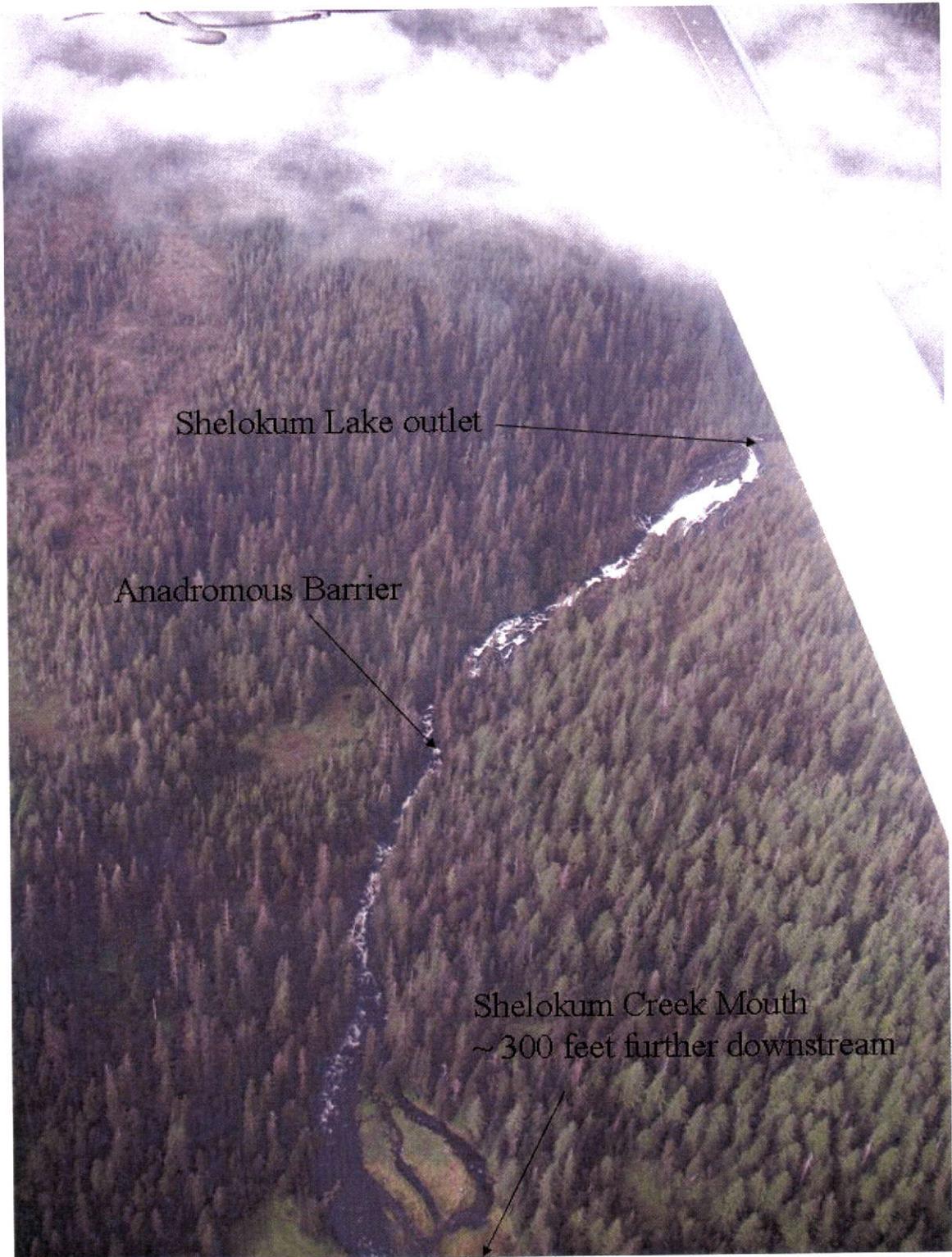


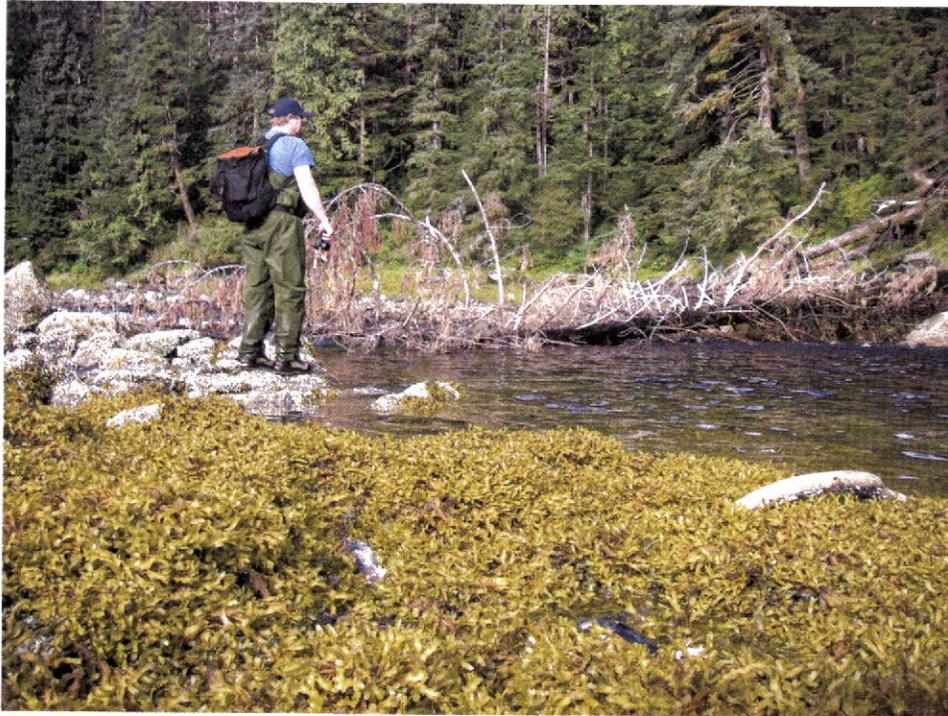
Figure 2. Shelokum Creek ROW Reach Map.



Picture 1. Aerial view of Shelokum Creek from the mouth to the lake outlet with landscape features labeled.



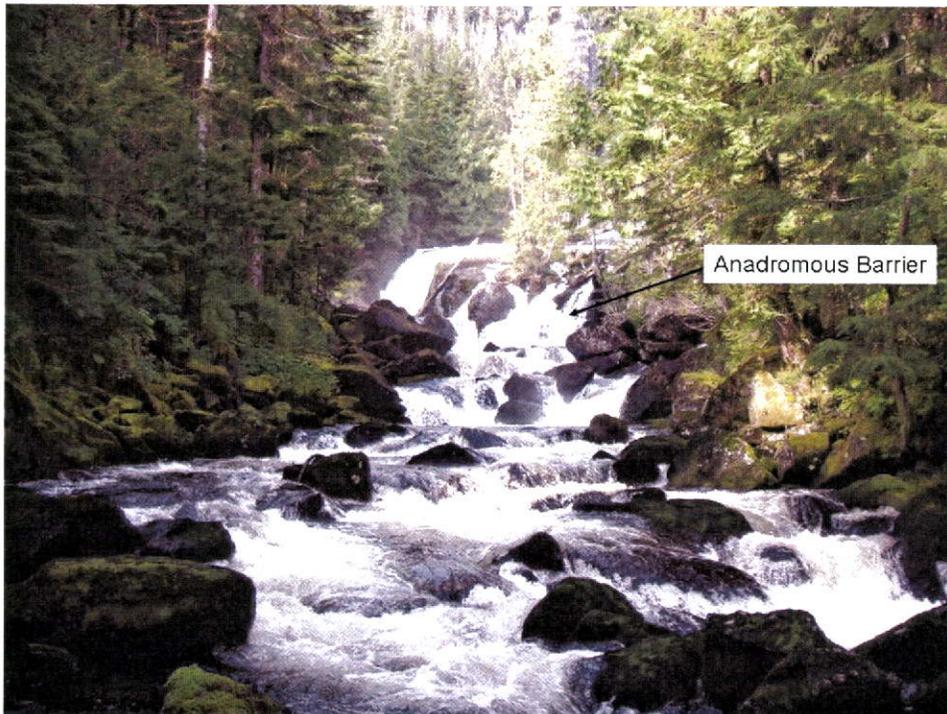
Picture 2. Pink Salmon in saltwater near mouth of Shelokum Creek.



Picture 3. Pink Salmon carcasses near mouth.



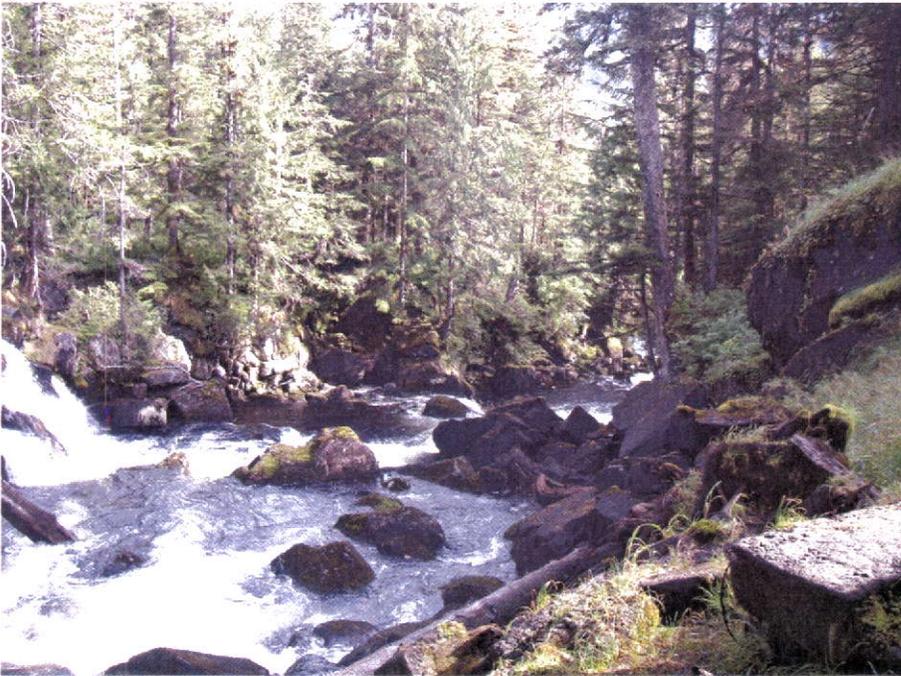
Picture 4. Looking downstream towards mouth of creek.



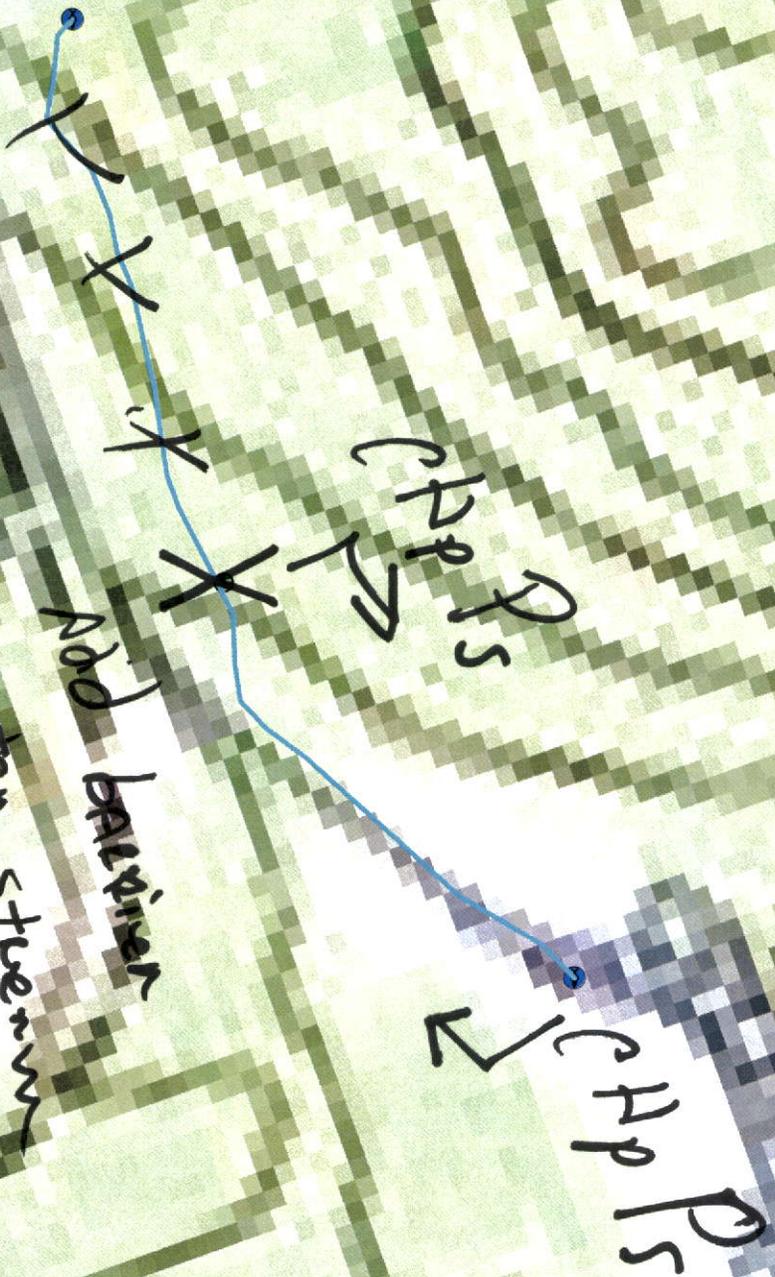
Picture 5. Look upstream at anadromous barrier. The barrier was determined to be the falls at the top of the photo.



Picture 6. Looking at barrier falls from above creek.



Picture 7. Looking downstream from anadromous barrier.



Add barrier

Shorten stream

Change pink salmon
presat to spawning