

ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME

MAR 14 1985

HABITAT REGIONAL OFFICE

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

85-366

Richard Reed
Regional Supervisor
3/11/85

TB 10-9-85

AR STS 10/23/85

Addition

Deletion

Name of Waterbody (if known):

Control Lk. inlets

Location: PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND CC. PA. NAUK. TNB

Anadromous Waters Catalog Volume and Number 102-70-10580-2035-

USGS 1:63,360 Quadrangle CRAIG (C-3) NE

3013-?

3

or 1:250,000 (if 1:63,360 not available)

5

Species	Date(s) Observed	Stage(s) (Spawning, Rearing, Migration)
Sockeye		Spawning
Kokanee		Spawning
<u>Coho</u>		<u>Rearing</u>

Comments: Please provide any clarifying information in addition to identification on Anadromous Waters Catalog Public Review Maps.

EXTEND UPPER LIMIT AS DESIGNATED ON MAP AND REPORT.

Note correction of Steelhead Creek tributary in this area (compare maps)

Name of Observer (please print)

RON MEDEL FISHERIES TECH ^{Ret'd}
BOB METZGER FISHERIES BIOL

Date:

12-21-84

Signature:

Bob Metzger

THORNE BAY RANGER DISTRICT
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Field Survey Report - Fisheries
Three Lakes Study Area
10 Year Independent Sale Program
Thorne Bay Ranger District
By Ron Medel and Russ Stewart

This field survey of the Three Lakes Study Area covers stream main stems and tributaries in portions of four major watersheds. The largest system, encompassing most of the study area, is the Thorne River. Tributaries to the Thorne occurring within the study area include the North Fork of the Thorne, Rio Beaver, Rio Roberts, and the Cutthroat Lake - Balls/Control Lake fork of the Thorne (map 1 & 2).

The second major drainage is the upper section of Logjam Creek, a major tributary to Sweetwater Lake. The stream flows north through the upper "peninsula" of the study area (map 1 & 3).

There are two additional small watersheds within the study area boundary. One is a two-mile headwater section of Hatchery Creek (Sec 13, map 4); the other is a small, upper fork of Steehead Creek (Sec 29, 30, 31; map 5).

The survey ran from August 1 to September 7, 1984. The field observations were conducted to identify preliminary fishery resources of the streams within the study area. No site specific stream data were collected for any given stream reach. What follows here is an overall fishery and/or fish habitat assessment for the streams as observed during the field traverse, based on the objective judgement of the surveyors.

The small stream flowing into Control Lake, near its southeast corner (Sec. 28, map 8) provides at least 800 feet of excellent quality 1/2 to 3 inch diameter spawning gravels. At the time of survey, virtually every reach of the 12 to 15 wide stream had been "turned" by spawning sockeye salmon. Ten (10) late stage adults were observed, but all carcasses had been removed by bear, of which signs were everywhere (entire areas of streamside devilsclub and brush had been flattened and defoliated). Approximately 60 Kokanee adults (7 inches in length) were also observed spawning in the stream. Coho fry (2 in. length) were abundant at 80 fish per 100 feet of stream.

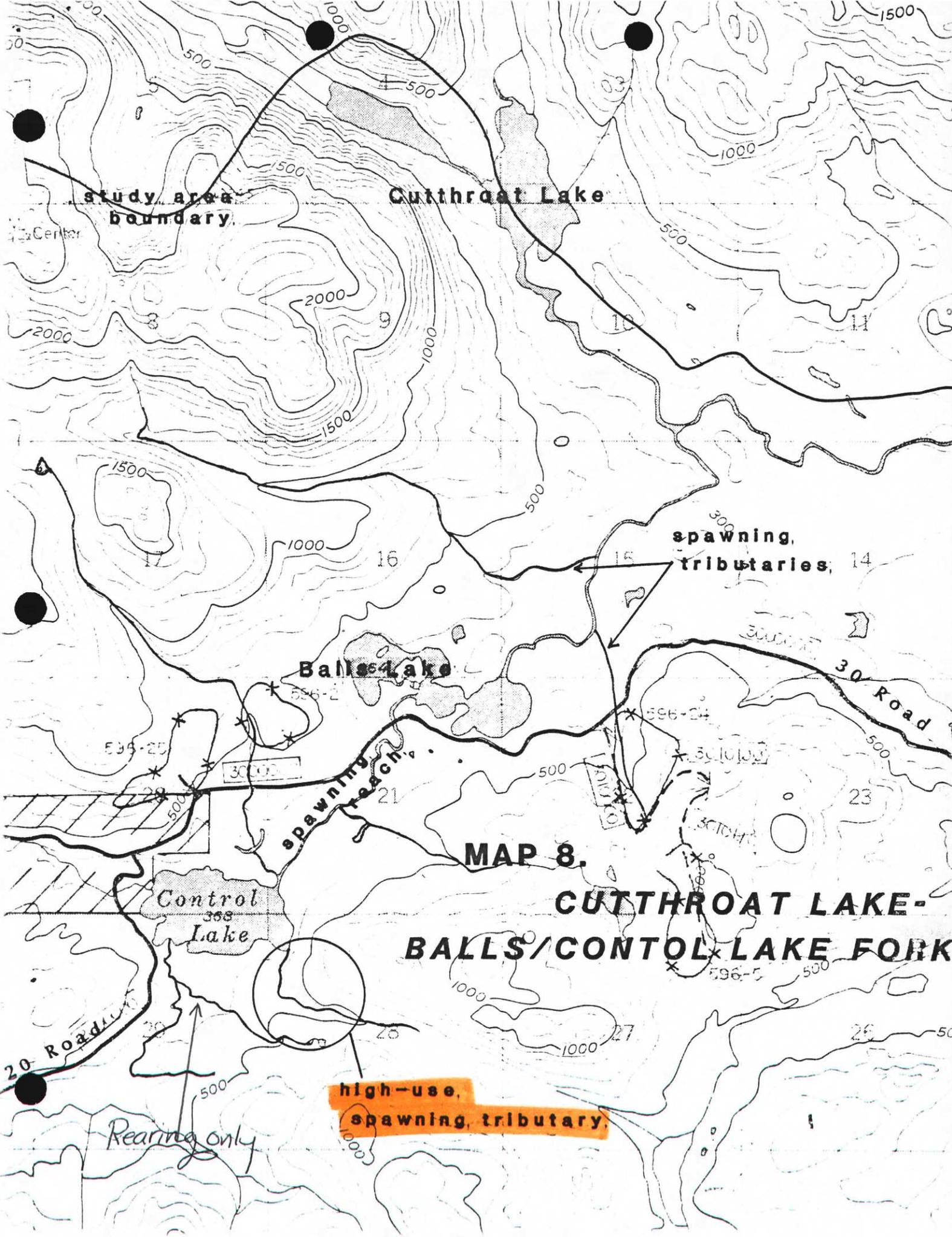
The other small tributaries to Control Lake provide very little spawning but considerable additional rearing habitat to this system. The majority of the remaining watershed drainage to the north of the 30 Road is of steep gradient with no fish habitat.

The main Thorne, North Fork, Cutthroat Lake fork, and Balls/Control Lake fork are all designated by the USFS as potentially temperature sensitive.

Rio Beaver

ADF&G #102-70-10580-2023

At the confluence with the Thorne River (map 7), Rio Beaver receives very heavy, documented spawning use by pink and coho salmon and steelhead. This critical reach of Rio Beaver extends upstream for two miles.



study area boundary

Cutthroat Lake

spawning tributaries

Balls Lake

spawning reach

Control Lake

MAP 8.
CUTTHROAT LAKE-BALLS/CONTROL LAKE FORK

high-use spawning tributary

Rearing only