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

ALASKA DEPT. OF
FISH & GAME

OCT 13 1992

REGION II
HABITAT DIVISION

AWC Volume (SE) SC SW W AR IN USGS Quad CRAIG A-1

Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway 102-40-10310

Name of Waterway NONE USGS name — Local name —

Addition X Deletion ___ Correction ___ Backup Information ___

For Office Use

Nomination # 93 041

Revision Year: ___

Revision to: Atlas ___ Catalog ___ Both X

Revision Code: B-1

Regional Supervisor — 10-9-92 Date

Ed Weiss — 12/9/92

D. Drone — 12/31/92
Drafted — Date

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Migration	Anadromous
COHO	7-21-92	X	X		X
DOLLY VARDEN	7-21-92		X		

Provide any clarifying information, including number of fish observed, location of fish survey data, etc. Attach a copy of the fish survey data, if available. Attach a copy of a map showing location of mouth and upper points of each species, specific stream reaches identified for spawning or rearing, locations of barriers, such as falls.

Comments:

NUMEROUS COHO FRY OBSERVED AS WELL AS TRAPPED THROUGHOUT ITS CATALOGED LENGTH.

CURRENTLY CATALOGED FOR PINKS & CHUM — CATALOG NEEDS TO BE REVISED TO INCLUDE COHO.

Name of Observer (please print) KEVIN HANLEY, HABITAT BIOLOGIST

Date: 9-25-92 Signature: Kevin J Hanley

Address: ADF&G - HABITAT DIVISION, KETCHIKAN

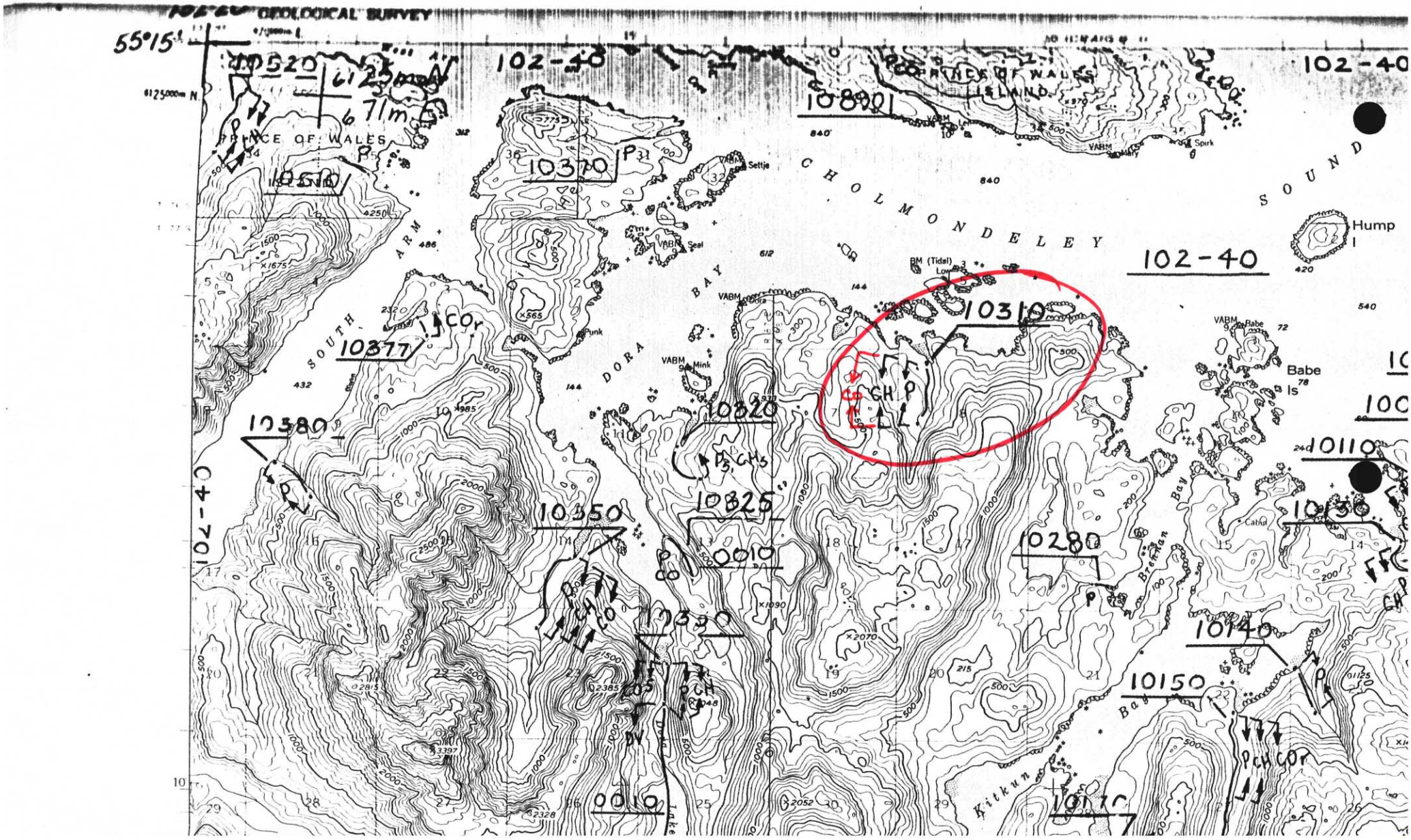
Signature of Area Biologist: Jack Tomlinson

Rev. 12/91

CRAIG A-1

- ADD COHO TO STREAM # 102-40-10310. NUMEROUS COHO FRY WERE OBSERVED AS WELL AS TRAPPED THROUGHOUT ITS CATALOGED LENGTH.

ADD SPECIES CO.



MEMORANDUM

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

- SEE PAGE 2 -

TO: Al Peterson
Forest Practices Forester
Department of Natural Resources
Ketchikan

DATE: July 23, 1992

FILE NO: SE-92-007

PHONE: 225-2027

FROM: Kevin J. Hanley KJH
Habitat Biologist
Habitat Division
Ketchikan

SUBJECT: Forest Practices Inspection - Dora Bay II

On July 21, 1992, you, Gerry Engle, Dick Tieman, Jerry Clark, and I conducted a Forest Practices Inspection to determine the waterbody classifications and riparian protection needs of three streams within Kootznoowoo's Dora Bay II tract. Each stream was traversed from its saltwater outlet at Cholmondeley Sound upstream to the end of anadromous fish habitat. For the purpose of this report, these streams are identified numerically by the order in which they were examined. The results of this inspection are as follows:

Stream 1 occurs within the western portion of Unit U-3. For a distance of approximately 600 feet upstream from the intertidal zone to the lower beaver pond, stream gradient averages between 12 to 14 percent with a substrate and stream banks that are predominantly solid bedrock. In addition to the lack of spawning habitat within this reach, the 6 to 7 foot high beaver dam located at its upper end effectively precludes fish from migrating to and utilizing reaches upstream of the beaver pond. Though the stream exhibits all the physical characteristics of a type C waterbody, it is not tributary to anadromous waters and as such, can only be described as an unclassified nonanadromous waterbody.

The majority of that portion of the unit downstream of the beaver dam is laid out atop the slope break on the east side of the stream, though some selective harvesting will occur below the slope break in the vicinity of the intertidal zone. As discussed during the inspection, those trees that cannot be directionally felled away from this lower reach should be felled perpendicular to and across the stream. Limbing and bucking must be avoided within or over the stream with all inadvertently deposited debris removed concurrent with harvesting. In the area of the beaver pond, timber will be directionally felled away from the east side of the pond with all low-value and non-merchantable timber retained along the shoreline. An unspecified width buffer of dense pole size trees and other non-merchantable timber will be retained along the west side of the pond. Although no trapping was done, the

beaver pond and the stream's upper reaches within Unit U-3 more than likely support a population of resident fishes such as Dolly Varden char and cutthroat trout. As such, we would like to request that timber be directionally felled and yarded away from the stream throughout its length within this unit and those located farther upstream.

Stream 2 bisects Unit U-4 and has previously been specified as providing pink and chum salmon spawning habitat (catalog #102-40-10310) though coho fry were observed and trapped throughout much of its length during this inspection. The stream's estuary contains a productive bed of eelgrass as well as a relatively long, low gradient gravelly tide flat that exhibits exceptional intertidal spawning habitat throughout. According to Gerry Engle and Dick Tieman, the estuarine portion of the stream's buffer will extend seaward to the east and west points of land that are located roughly perpendicular to the stream's mouth at 0.0' MLLW. Upstream of the intertidal area for an approximate distance of 2,700 feet, the stream is a type A waterbody occurring within a floodplain that is dominated by a dense cover of salmonberry. Gradient averages between 2 to 5 percent with a gravelly substrate and vegetatively controlled banks. The stream exhibits the potential to carry a high volume of water throughout the width of the floodplain. Several side or spring high flow channels were identified during the inspection though others are undoubtedly present but masked by the dense growth of salmonberry. As such, we would highly recommend that extra effort be taken when laying out the buffer to clearly identify the locations of these seasonal high flow channels as they are considered type A waterbodies from which the 66-foot buffer should be measured. The upstream end of type A classification and anadromous habitat was identified and flagged with blue/white "Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone" ribbon tied across the stream. Above this location, the stream gradient increases and continues to average greater than 10 percent for approximately 300 feet at which point surface flow ceases to exist and the gradient of the dry streambed increases to approximately 15 percent. Two baited minnow traps were set within the reach of stream between the assumed end of anadromous habitat and the dry streambed. Both traps yielded only Dolly Varden char, thus verifying the location identified as the upper end of anadromous habitat. Unit U-4 has been laid out to accommodate split-lining along the upper nonanadromous reaches of the stream. To provide additional protection for downstream water quality and anadromous fish habitat we would like to request that directional felling be employed as well.

Stream 3 occurs within the eastern portion of Unit U-3 and was briefly examined during our return to camp. It is a small, shallow, extremely slow moving stream that lacks sufficient flow and suitable spawning substrate to be considered as anadromous fish habitat. No evidence of higher stream flows,

such as bedload movement and deposition, was apparent. The substrate alternates between organic/silt and small pebble size gravels. Although this stream does not provide anadromous fish habitat, it more than likely supports a population of resident Dolly Varden char. As such, we would like to request that, if feasible, directional felling and split-line yarding be employed to minimize impacts to this potential resident fish habitat.

If you have any need to discuss this report, please contact me at 225-2027.

cc: R. Reed, ADF&G, Juneau
J. Gustafson, ADF&G, Ketchikan
B. Hogarty, ADEC, Ketchikan
G. Engle, Kootznoowoo, Inc., Ketchikan
D. Tieman, Gildersleeve Log, Inc., Ketchikan
K. Gildersleeve, Gildersleeve log, Inc., Ketchikan