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

NOMINATION FORM 2

AWC Volume (SE) SC SW W AR IN USGS Quad KETCHIKAN B-5

Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway TRIBUTARY TO WHITE RIVER (#101-45-10240)-2011-3005

Name of Waterway NONE USGS name ___ Local name ___

Addition X Deletion ___ Correction ___ Backup Information ___

For Office Use

Nomination # 95 207	Regional Supervisor / Date
Revision Year: -95	Ed Weiss 12/9/94
Revision to: Atlas ___ Catalog ___ Both X	J. Drone 12/13/94
Revision Code: A-Z	Drafted / Date

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Migration	Anadromous
COHO	7-14-94		X		YES
DOLLY VARDEN	"		X		? (PRESUMABLY RESIDENT)

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 any other information such as: specific stream reaches observed as spawning or rearing habitat; locations, types, and heights of any barriers; etc.

Comments: TRIBUTARY TO THE WHITE RIVER (STREAM #101-45-10240). ANADROMOUS HABITAT DOCUMENTED THROUGH THE CAPTURE OF NUMEROUS COHO FRY USING BAITED MINNOW TRAPS DURING A FOREST PRACTICES INSPECTION ON 7-14-94 (SPECIFIC NUMBERS OF FRY WERE NOT RECORDED, HOWEVER, AS THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE TRAPPING EFFORT WAS SIMPLY TO VERIFY THE PRESENCE OF REARING COHO FOR STREAM CLASSIFICATION AND BUFFER PROTECTION PURPOSES). SEE PAGE 3 of ATTACHED 7-15-94 FOREST PRACTICES INSPECTION REPORT.

* - DOCUMENTED COHO REARING EXTENDS APPROXIMATELY 800 FEET UPSTREAM OF THE WHITE RIVER.

ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME
NOV 29 1994
REGION II HABITAT AND RESTORATION DIVISION

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

Date: 10/20/94 Signature: Kevin J. Hanley

Address: ADF&G, 2030 SEA LEVEL DRIVE, SUITE 205
KETCHIKAN, AK 99901

This certifies that in my best professional judgement 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: Jack Gadsden

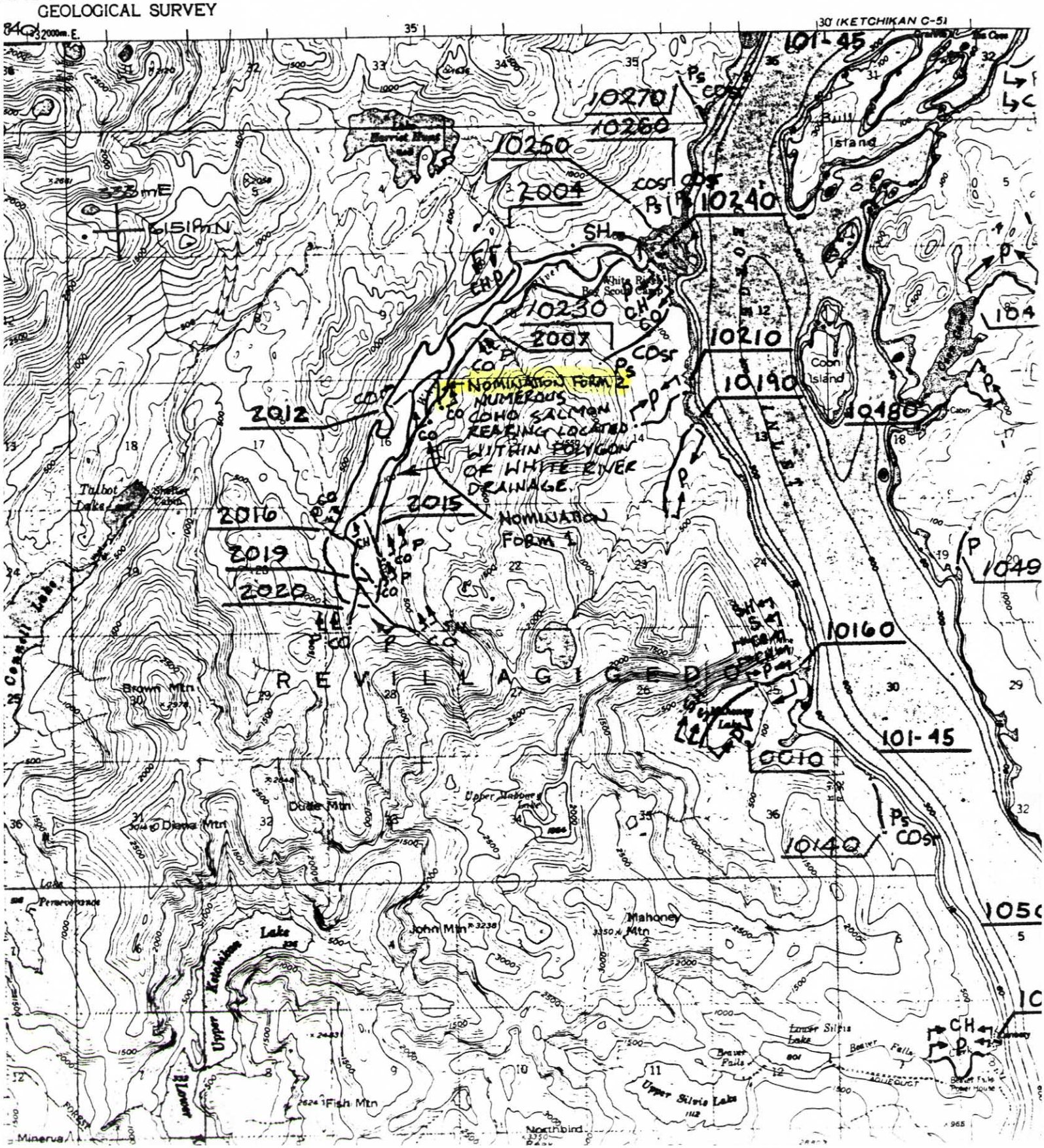
Rev. 7/93

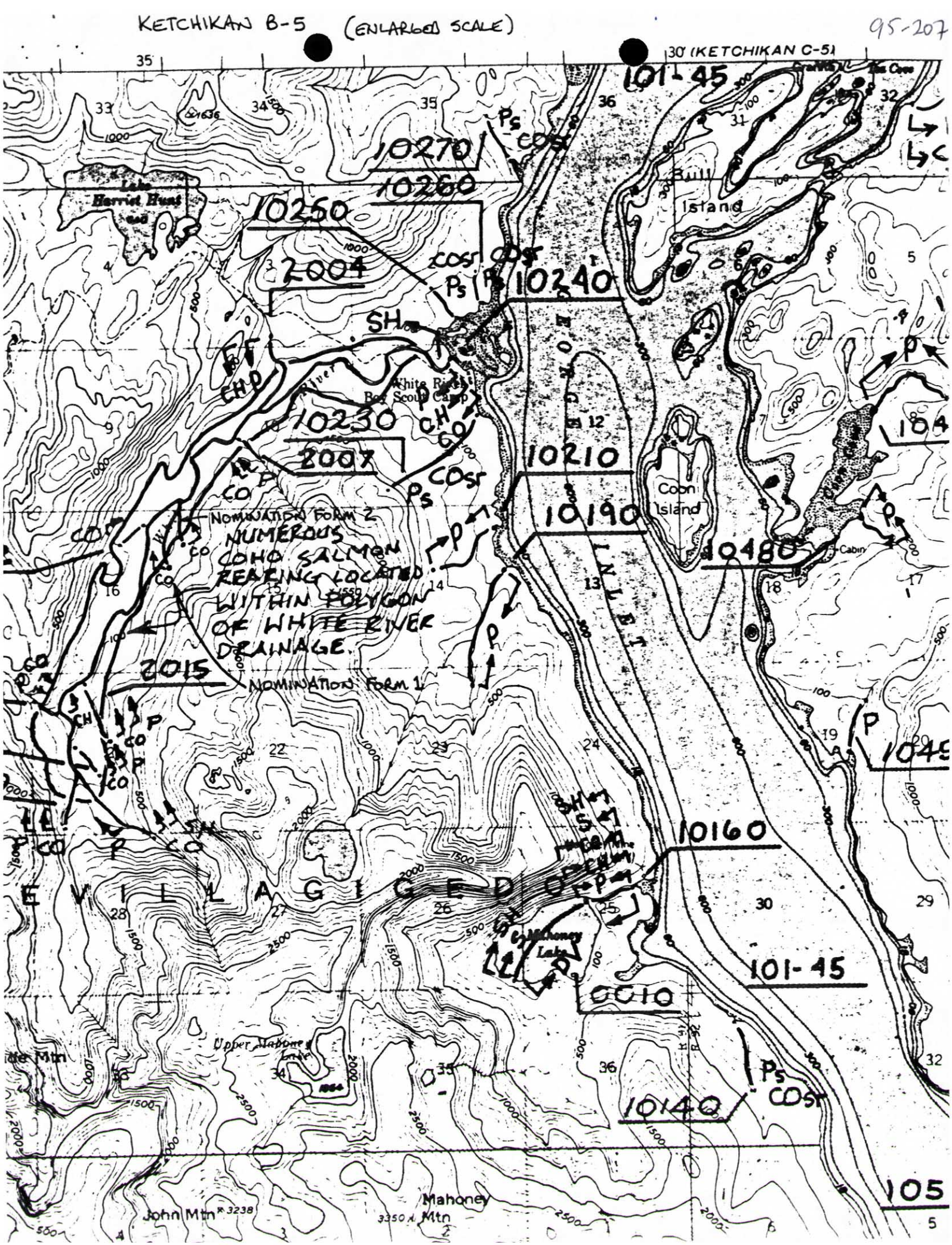
ADD STRATUM
101-45-1024 - 2011-3005 95-207
w/ COP

KETCHIKAN B-5

T. 74S, R. 91E, NE¼ S. 16 & SE¼ S. 9 C.R.M.

UNITED STATES
EPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY




KETCHIKAN B-5 (ENLARGED SCALE)
95-207
30' (KETCHIKAN C-5)
10270
10260
10250
2004
10240
10230
2007
10210
10190
2015
10480
10160
10140
101-45
Bull Island
Coon Island
Lake Harriet Hunt
White River Boy Scout Camp
NOMINATION FORM 2
NUMEROUS COHO SALMON REARING LOCATED WITHIN POLYGON OF WHITE RIVER DRAINAGE.
NOMINATION FORM 1
INLET
VILLAGE
Upper Mahoney Lake
Mahoney Lake
John Mtn 3238
Mahoney Mtn 3350
Cabin

95-207

MEMORANDUM

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

To: Chris Westwood
Area Forester
Department of Natural Resources
Ketchikan

Date: July 15, 1994

File No: SE-88-021

Phone: 225-2027

From: Kevin J. Hanley KJH
Habitat Biologist
Habitat and Restoration Division
Ketchikan

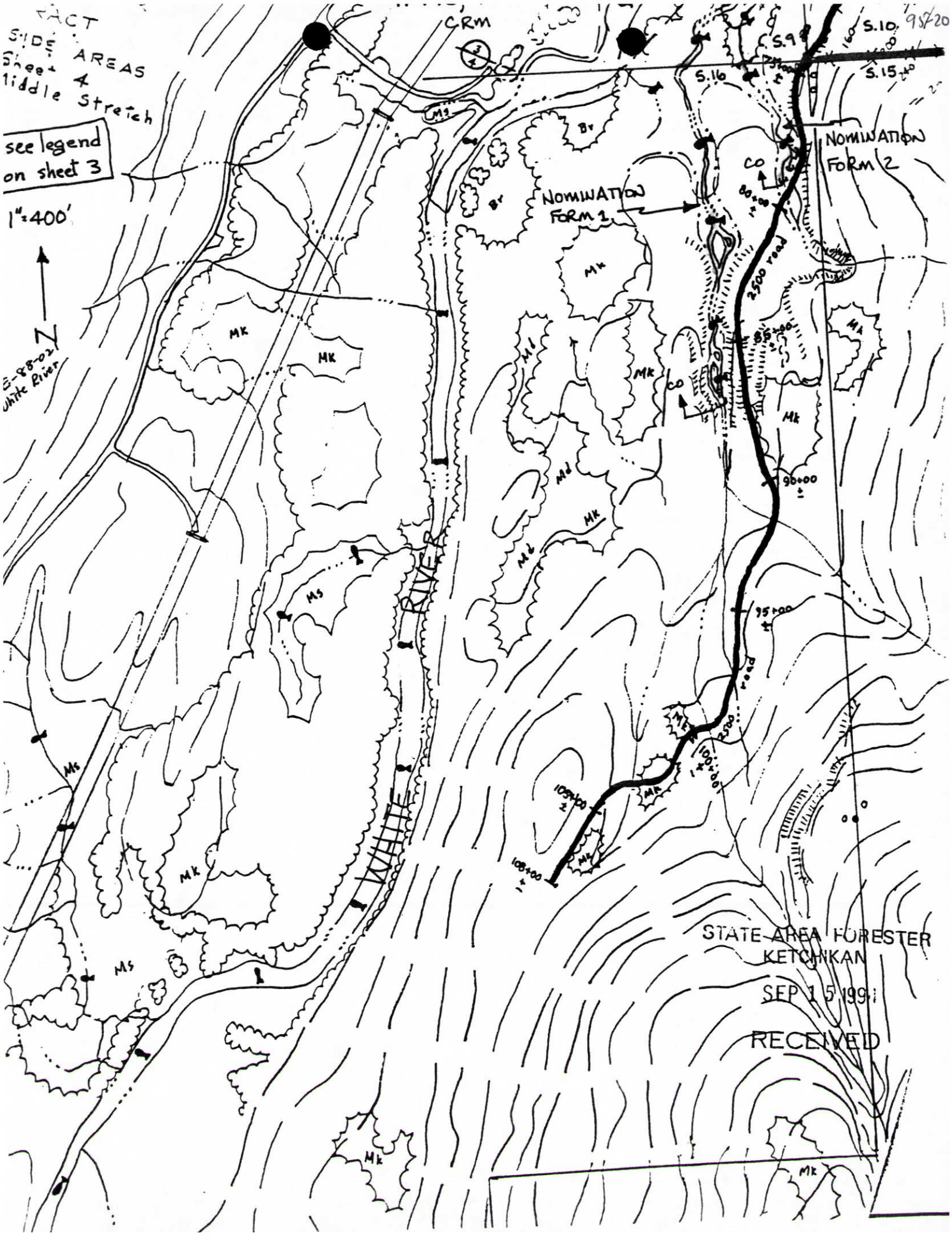
Subject: Forest Practices Inspection - White River

On July 14, 1994, you, Eric Muench, and I conducted a Forest Practices Inspection at Cape Fox Corporation's White River tract to examine the notified alignment of the 2500 Road and several of the units that it is proposed to access. The results of this inspection are as follows:

The 2500 Road is scheduled to be a permanent road designed to access harvest units on the east side of the White River. We traversed the alignment from its intersection with the 2000 Road to approximately Station 9+58 where it enters notified Unit 5A. According to Eric, the lower boundary of this unit has been located a considerable distance upslope and away from the White River in an effort to preserve the scenic quality of the river, especially that portion visible from the 2000 mainline road and bridge crossing. No perennial streams or fish habitat were identified within this unit.

The alignment enters Unit 5B at approximately Station 23+48. Like Unit 5A, this unit has been laid out with consideration for visual concerns. The actual size of the unit and the downslope extent of the lower unit boundary (towards the river) will depend upon the size of the yarder to be used and the attendant guyline circle required. If a smaller yarder is employed, the lower lobe of the unit, downslope of Station 30+88, will not require harvesting but will be retained for visual reasons.

Just before leaving Unit 5B, the alignment crosses a 7 to 10 foot wide ephemeral stream at Station 34+37. Although nearly dry at the time of the inspection, the bedload type and deposition indicate that this stream is capable of carrying substantial flows. The substrate is composed of a mixture of large and moderate size angular cobbles with a gradient of approximately 15 percent at the crossing site. According to Eric, a minimum 48-inch CMP culvert is proposed to complete this crossing. As discussed during the inspection, to minimize debris loading and potential damming at the culvert inlet, trees should be directionally felled and yarded away


TRACT
SIDE AREAS
Sheet 4
Middle Stretch
see legend on sheet 3
1"=400'
N
E-88-02
White River
CRM
S.9
S.10
S.15 ±
S.16
NOMINATION FORM 2
NOMINATION FORM 1
CO
80+00 ±
2500 road
85+00 ±
90+00 ±
95+00 ±
100+00 ±
105+00 ±
108+00 ±
Mk
Ms
Md
Br
STATE AREA FORESTER
KETCHIKAN
SEP 15 1994
RECEIVED

from the stream during the harvest of Unit 5B. This practice will minimize the potential for culvert failure and road washout at this station of the alignment. Eric indicated that the landing configurations were specifically designed to accomplish this.

At approximately Station 38+61, the alignment enters a second growth unit and crosses the upper nonanadromous reach of cataloged stream no. 101-45-10240-2007 at approximately Station 42+73. At the time of the inspection, the streambed was completely dry for a considerable distance upstream and downstream of the crossing site, and appears to have been so for some time. Given the bedload type and deposition, it appears that this reach of the stream is flashy, ephemeral, and subject to substantially high seasonal flows. Eric indicated that a 60-inch CMP is proposed to be installed at this location with a large (deep) settling basin to be developed at the culvert inlet to collect and retain deposited bedload. Potential fish habitat does not occur at or in the vicinity of the crossing site. In addition, an abrupt 5 to 6 foot drop in streambed elevation exists approximately 75 to 100 feet downstream of this location where, during active flows, the stream falls over two pieces of anchored large diameter woody debris.

The alignment continues through the second growth unit and joins an existing spur road at Station 44+85. Just beyond this location, the alignment crosses an anadromous tributary to the cataloged portion of stream no. -2007 at approximately Station 46+35. The existing log stringer bridge at this location is proposed to be pulled and replaced with a culvert sometime in mid-September. Although it is doubtful that this tributary contains spawning habitat, it does provide rearing habitat for coho fry as observed during the inspection. In addition, and perhaps more importantly, its close proximity to the White River raises significant concern for downstream siltation resulting from culvert installation activities at a time when adult fish are actively spawning in the river. An alternative to installing the culvert out-of-timing was discussed and consists of utilizing the existing bridge on a temporary basis by laying new log stringers atop the existing ones. The bridge could then be removed next summer and the culvert installed within the standard timing window. This would effectively minimize downstream siltation impacts to adult spawners and their incubating eggs in the White River and, therefore, should be employed during the construction of this station of the road.

The alignment parallels the west side of this tributary after crossing it at Station 46+35 and continues south through the second growth unit before entering the old-growth at Station 56+45. The upper forested reaches of the trib in the area adjacent to Stations 57+00 and 59+00 of the alignment were trapped to determine the presence of rearing coho fry,

however, only Dolly Varden char were captured. Although no buffers are required along this reach of the tributary, we would request that, to the extent feasible, timber be directionally felled and yarded away from its banks to protect resident fish habitat and to ensure the maintenance of downstream water quality.

We continued walking the alignment to the end of its notified length and continued further to examine the area that will be notified for harvesting in the future. This area contains two streams that are tributary to the White River. The first (and farthest north) of these was examined and found to contain coho fry throughout its actively flowing length. The upstream end of type A classification was identified where stream flow ceased to exist and the streambed drops over buried woody debris. Blue/white watercourse and lake protection zone flagging was hung throughout the type A reach and across the upper end of anadromous habitat to denote the portion requiring a buffer.

The second (and farthest south) stream is a more substantial channel, ranging in width from approximately 15 to 20 feet with suitable spawning habitat in its lower reaches. Overall, the substrate is composed of a mixture of cobbles and gravel with the gradient averaging 3 to 4 percent throughout the length observed. A total of three traps were set at successive upstream locations and, collectively, yielded a total of 8 coho juveniles and 4 Dolly Varden char. Type A classification extends up to a consolidated debris jam with a 5 to 6 foot vertical drop which forms a barrier to the upstream migration of coho fry. Upstream of this location, the gradient increases and the stream exhibits characteristics of a high energy system including a large cobble substrate, evidence of frequent bedload movement, and a paucity of quiet pool habitat. This location was marked with blue/white flagging tied across the channel. Additional flagging was hung downstream to identify the reach to be buffered.

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

cc: L. Shea, ADF&G, Juneau
J. Gustafson, ADF&G, Ketchikan
J. Ferguson, ADEC, Juneau
E. Muench, Cape Fox Corp., Ketchikan
D. Campbell, Cape Fox Corp., Ketchikan

NOMINATION FORM 2

NOMINATION FORM 1