

AWC Volume (SE) SC SW W AR IN USGS Quad Juneau D4 115-10-10800
 Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway ~~115-31-70430~~
 Name of Waterway ENDICOTT RIVER USGS name Local name _____
 Addition Deletion _____ Correction _____ Backup Information _____

For Office Use

Nomination # <u>95 242</u> Revision Year: <u>2005</u> Revision to: Atlas _____ Catalog _____ Both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revision Code: <u>B-1</u>	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 5px;"><i>AMH</i></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 70%;"> <u><i>[Signature]</i></u> Regional Supervisor </div> <div style="width: 20%; text-align: center;"> <u>5/13/04</u> Date </div> </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 70%;"> <u><i>[Signature]</i></u> Drafted </div> <div style="width: 20%; text-align: center;"> <u>04/28/04</u> Date </div> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 5px;"><i>LB</i></div>
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OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Migration	Anadromous
PINK SALMON	8/30/94	X			X

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: Pink salmon were observed spawning intertidally and in the mouth of the Endicott

ALASKA DEPT. OF
FISH & GAME

Add Ps to 115-10-10800

DEC 19 1994

REGION II
HABITAT AND RESTORATION
DIVISION

Name of Observer (please print) JOEY LYNNE CATERINICHIO
 Date: _____ Signature: *[Signature]*
 Address: WFPE Roen Lockman JV
Box 34797 Juneau, AK 99803

N. Reed

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: *[Signature]*



Add P.S. to 115-10-10800

P.S.

1724

RIVER

A Col

1000

100

50

500

ROAD

300

200

100

50

0

5.2.6 STREAM #4BW

ENDICOTT RIVER

LOCATION*: LAT N 58° 47' 3.8" LONG W 135° 16' 18.6" JUNEAU D4

ADF&G CATALOG #: 115-10-10800

SPECIES IDENTIFIED ADF&G: Dolly Varden, cutthroat, coho and chum salmon

This stream has been submitted to The Alaska Department of Fish and Game to be cataloged as an anadromous stream for the identification of pink salmon.

DESCRIPTION OF OVERALL STREAM:

The Endicott River is large glacial river system that is contained in a classic U-shaped valley. It is an active meandering braided stream that originates near the Glacier Bay National park boundary at Endicott Lake near the 1900 foot elevation. The river flows 21 miles east, through the valley and floodplain and terminates in Lynn Canal. Karst topography lines the beach in front of the river.

To the south of the River lies a dense forest while to the north lies an open estuary, bordering the flood plain. Many feeder creeks are observed running off of the adjacent mountains and into the river, from the south bank. These runoffs provide extra fresh water for rearing pools, and enable the channels to not dry up during dry periods. The canopy cover of the feeder creeks is approximately 90 percent.

The main river channel has the same morphology as the road crossing with various sand and gravel bars. The side channels have a lower velocity, pools, undercut banks, sand/silt and gravel flat bottom, and clear running water.

DESCRIPTION OF STREAM AT THE PROPOSED ROAD CROSSING:

The gradient is one percent, the width of the main channel is 60 feet, the depth is three to five feet, the water is glacial and has a low to medium velocity. Two other channels, 15 feet wide and three feet deep, are in line with the road crossing. Total river span width is 300 feet. The substrate composed gravel beds overlain by silt. The water is clear in these side sloughs, while the main channel is silty.

The north banks are gravel and adjacent to the floodplain with alders and dead downed trees. The south banks are also gravel and two feet high with Sitka alders growing on top. Approximately 100 horizontal yards from the main river on the south side are the 100-foot, stable and vegetated mountains.

The canopy cover is non-existent in the main channel, but there are alders hanging low over the side channels. The predominant vegetation is; Sitka alder and spruce, western hemlock, cottonwood, willow, fireweed, equisetum, sedges, and grasses are the predominant species. See Figure 5.2.4-1.

FISH OBSERVED: Sculpins were observed in the intertidal pools on the beach. Fish traps were set, and coho smolt were captured and identified. They were observed in abundance rearing

in the side sloughs. Adult pink salmon were also observed spawning at the mouth and up the river.

EVALUATION OF HABITAT TYPE: SPAWNING AND REARING:

The Endicott River provides excellent habitat for fish. The side channels provide good rearing habitat, with low flows, and adequate canopy coverage, undercut banks. The gravel and substrate and pools allow for good spawning habitat. Both spawning and rearing was observed at the proposed bridge crossing site.

WILDLIFE OBSERVED:

A river otter was seen at the mouth of the stream, as well as a harbor seal. Eagles, shrews, moose, great blue heron, and wolf tracks were observed.