

AWC Volume SE SC SW W AR IN USGS Quad Juneau D4
 Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway 115-31-10350-10900 ¹¹⁵⁻¹⁰⁻
 Name of Waterway Unnamed USGS name Local name
 Addition Deletion Correction Backup Information

For Office Use

Nomination # <u>95 243</u>	<u>Smallhee</u>	<u>5/13/64</u>
Revision Year: <u>2005</u>	Regional Supervisor	Date
Revision to: Atlas <u> </u> Catalog <u> </u>	<u>902</u>	<u>04/20/04</u>
Revision Code: <u>A-2</u>	<u>CS</u>	<u>10/14/04</u>
	Drafted	Date

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Migration	Anadromous
<u>Pink Salmon</u>	<u>8/30/94</u>	<u>X</u>			<u>X</u>

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: Numerous adult pink salmon were observed spawning in the channel from the mouth to the falls.

ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME
 DEC 19 1994

* See attached sheet
Add Ds to new stream 115-10-10900
Ps in stream to north
 Name of Observer (please print) JOEY LYVNE CATERINICHIO
 Date: Signature: Joey Caterinichio
 Address: C/O FPE Roen-Lockner JV
Box 34797 Juneau, AK 99803

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] Rev. 7/93

5.2.9 STREAM #7W

LOCATION*: LAT N 58° 50' 48.7"

LONG W 135° 18' 38.4"

JUNEAU D4

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:

This stream is located approximately five miles north of the Endicott River. This stream originates 3,000-feet in elevation and flows through a large contained valley. It consists of a large waterfall feeding the stream. These falls are approximately 1000 feet long, flow at a high velocity, and are located upstream from the road crossing. The falls flow over bedrock and numerous large boulders in the stream bed. The waterfall sits in a groove between a 2,000-foot bedrock cliff. See Figure 5.2.9-2.

The stream then flows through a single meandering, moderate gradient channel approximately 600 feet long and into the inlet. This channel has a gradient of four percent, the width is 25 feet, the depth is three feet, and the water is clear with a moderate velocity. The substrate is irregular and consists of consists of a gravel/cobble substrate intermixed with large boulders that are scattered throughout. Sand is noted deposited along the side banks.

The banks are stable and are lined with two-foot boulders and vegetation. The canopy cover is ten percent. The predominant vegetation along the banks is: Sitka spruce and alder, willow, elderberry, salmonberry, devils club, goatsbeard, yarrow, grasses and sedges.

Towards the mouth of the stream. The grass covered banks are stable and composed of boulders and sand. A beach gravel mound is formed in front of the stream, from inlet wave action creating a small spit in front. At high tide, the influx of water over flows the stream and a small lagoon-pond forms behind the gravel spit. Sedges and grasses are the predominant species around the pond. Karst topography of limestone bedrock cliffs line the beach to the south of the inlet.

Pink salmon were observed spawning throughout the stream south of the falls. Sculpins were noted in the pond area.

DESCRIPTION OF STREAM AT THE PROPOSED ROAD CROSSING:

The proposed bridge crossing lies directly south of the falls, and 500 feet up from the mouth of the stream. Spawning and rearing habitat is located south of the crossing site. Large boulders exist in the area of this area, creating small drops two to three feet in height. The velocity at these small falls is high. Approximately 25 feet south of this site the velocity decreases, and spawning and rearing habitat does exist. See Figure 5.2.9-1.

FISH OBSERVED: Pink salmon were observed spawning throughout the stream from the falls to the mouth.

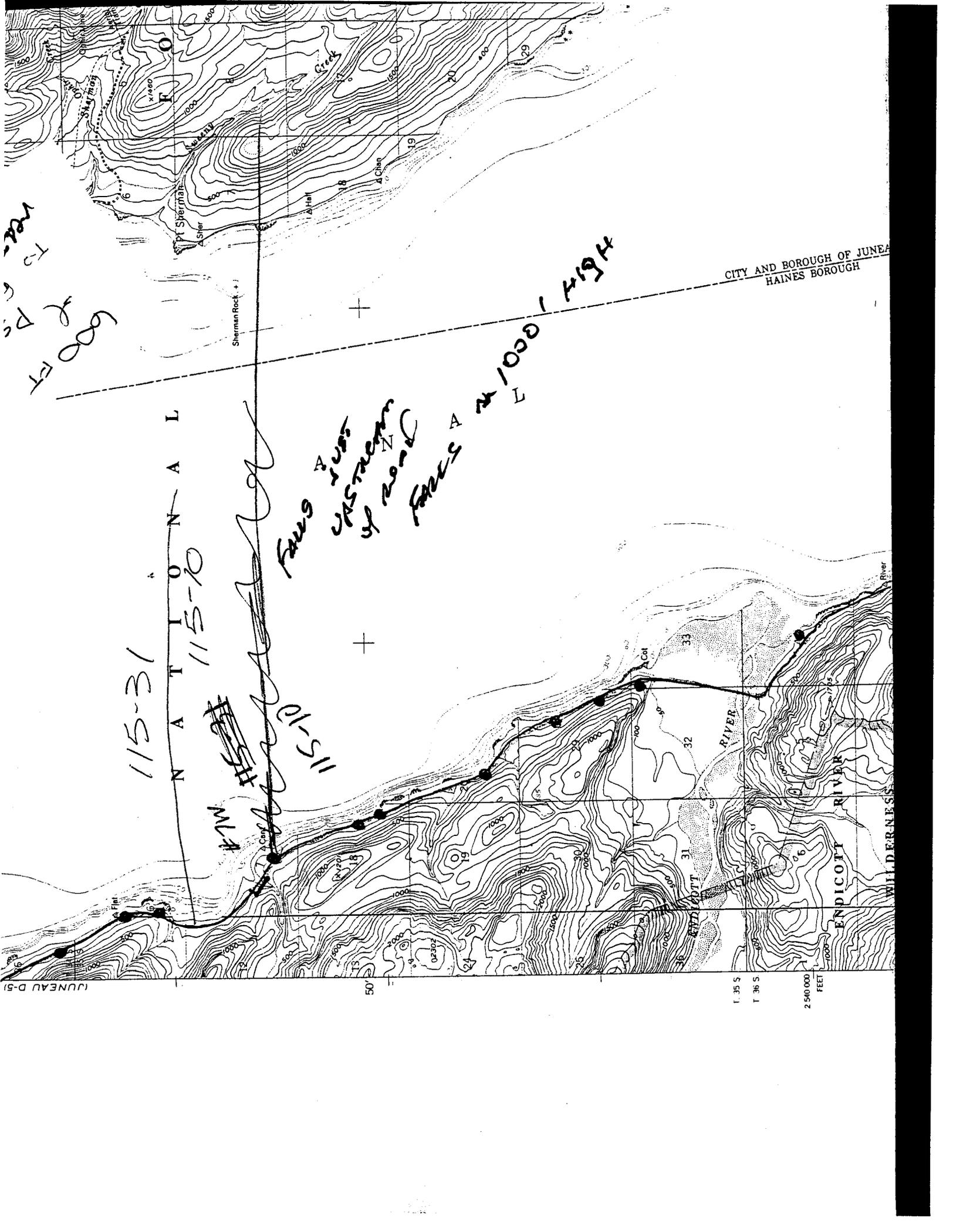
EVALUATION OF HABITAT TYPE: SPAWNING AND REARING:

This stream has the potential for pink salmon and chum salmon spawning. The short reach from the waterfall to the inlet, provides adequate habitat for intertidal spawning, however species that require longterm rearing probably do not use this system because of the constant tidal changes of the water level as well as high velocity, limited pools and undercut banks.

WILDLIFE OBSERVED:

Twenty hooded mergansers were observed on the beach in front of the stream. One harbor seal was sighted in the inlet, in front of the stream. Bear and deer tracks were observed on the beach.

Figure 5.2.9-1 Small spit and lagoon at the mouth of stream #7.



115-31

N A T I O N A L

115-10

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Sherman Rock (+)

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FEET

50'

ENDICOTT RIVER
WILDERNESS

(JUNEAU D-5)