

AWC Volume (9) SC SW W AR IN USGS Quad Guneau D4
 Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway 115-31-10430
 Name of Waterway Sullivan River USGS name X Local name _____
 Addition X Deletion _____ Correction _____ Backup Information _____

For Office Use

Nomination # <u>95 244</u>	<u>[Signature]</u> Regional Supervisor	<u>5/13/04</u> Date
Revision Year: _____	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>12-15-94</u>
Revision to: Atlas _____ Catalog _____	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>04/28/04</u>
Revision Code: <u>F-1</u>	<u>[Signature]</u> Drafted	<u>10/14/04</u> 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 Pink Salmon were observed intertidally spawning and 100 feet up from mouth of river in the small channel adjacent to the Sullivan River flood plain
Stream mouth & stream route not clearly identified
See attached sheets smelt not identified
Ps on 4 intertidal

ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME
 DEC 19 1994
 REGION II
 HABITAT AND RESTORATION DIVISION

Name of Observer (please print) JOEY LYNNE CATERINICHIO
 Date: _____ Signature: [Signature]
 Address: 1010 FPE Roan-Lochner JV
Box 34797 Guneau, 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]

5.2.10 STREAM #8W

LOCATION*: LAT N 58° 51' 21.3" W 135° 19' 12.1" JUNEAU D4

DESCRIPTION OF OVERALL STREAM:

The stream's morphology is similar to the road crossing. The stream percolates down into the beach gravel instead of flowing into the inlet. This stream originates from 1,500 feet and flows through a moderate gradient valley.

DESCRIPTION OF STREAM AT THE PROPOSED ROAD CROSSING:

The gradient is one percent, the width is two feet, the depth is six inches, the water is clear and has a low velocity. The stream runs in a single straight channel. The substrate is uniform with cobbles, gravel, and boulders scattered throughout. Water flows over moss-covered boulders in a stair step pattern, forming pools. The one-foot high cobble banks are stable with undercutting. The vegetation is predominantly Sitka spruce and alder, willow, devils club, currants, cow parsnip, sedges and grasses. The canopy cover is 80 percent.

FISH OBSERVED: No fish were observed.

EVALUATION OF HABITAT TYPE: SPAWNING AND REARING:

The water velocity is low and this stream functions primarily as a spring drainage system and access to stream is limited.

WILDLIFE OBSERVED:

Black bear and deer prints were observed on the beach. Five orca whales were spotted in Lynn Canal.

5.2.11 STREAM #9W & #9A

SULLIVAN RIVER

LOCATION*: LAT N 58° 54' 24.5" LONG 135° 21' 20.4" JUNEAU D4

ADF&G CATALOG #: 115-31-10430

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:

Sullivan River flows nine miles from its mountainous origin to empty into Lynn Canal. The river flows between mountains originating 4000 feet in elevation for approximately four miles before meandering through a floodplain for the last five miles. The stream's morphology is similar to that of the road crossing. Lower velocity and silty side channels are present

downstream from the road crossing. Fifty percent canopy coverage is present over the side channels. See Figure 5.2.11-1

DESCRIPTION OF STREAM AT THE PROPOSED ROAD CROSSING:

The gradient is two percent, the width including the all of the braided channels is approximately 400 feet. The average width of the currant channel was 30 feet. The depth is one to three feet, and the water is glacial with a medium velocity. The stream meanders, and flows through braided channels. The substrate is 90 percent sand/silt, with gravel along the side banks. Gravel bars with alders, rootwads and downed trees are scattered throughout the stream. The sand banks are fairly stable, but tree sloughing and undercut banks are present. Sitka spruce and alder, willow, cottonwood, devils club, currants, and cranberries are the predominant species. No canopy cover is present over the stream. See Figure 5.2.11-2.

Stream #9A: South of Sullivan River, in line with the road crossing small side sloughs branching from the Sullivan River exist throughout the adjacent muskegs and floodplains. Hundreds of unidentified smolt, potentially coho salmon were observed rearing in the small channels. This slough was found during the areal flights surveys, and vegetation study for the Juneau Access on August 30, 1994. Access to this area was by helicopter. Location of this area is labeled on the area map in appendix A.

This system accessed the beach and the inlet. Fish migration was possible in this channel and the entrance was located south of the mouth Sullivan River, adjacent to the floodplains. Pink salmon were observed intertidal spawning.

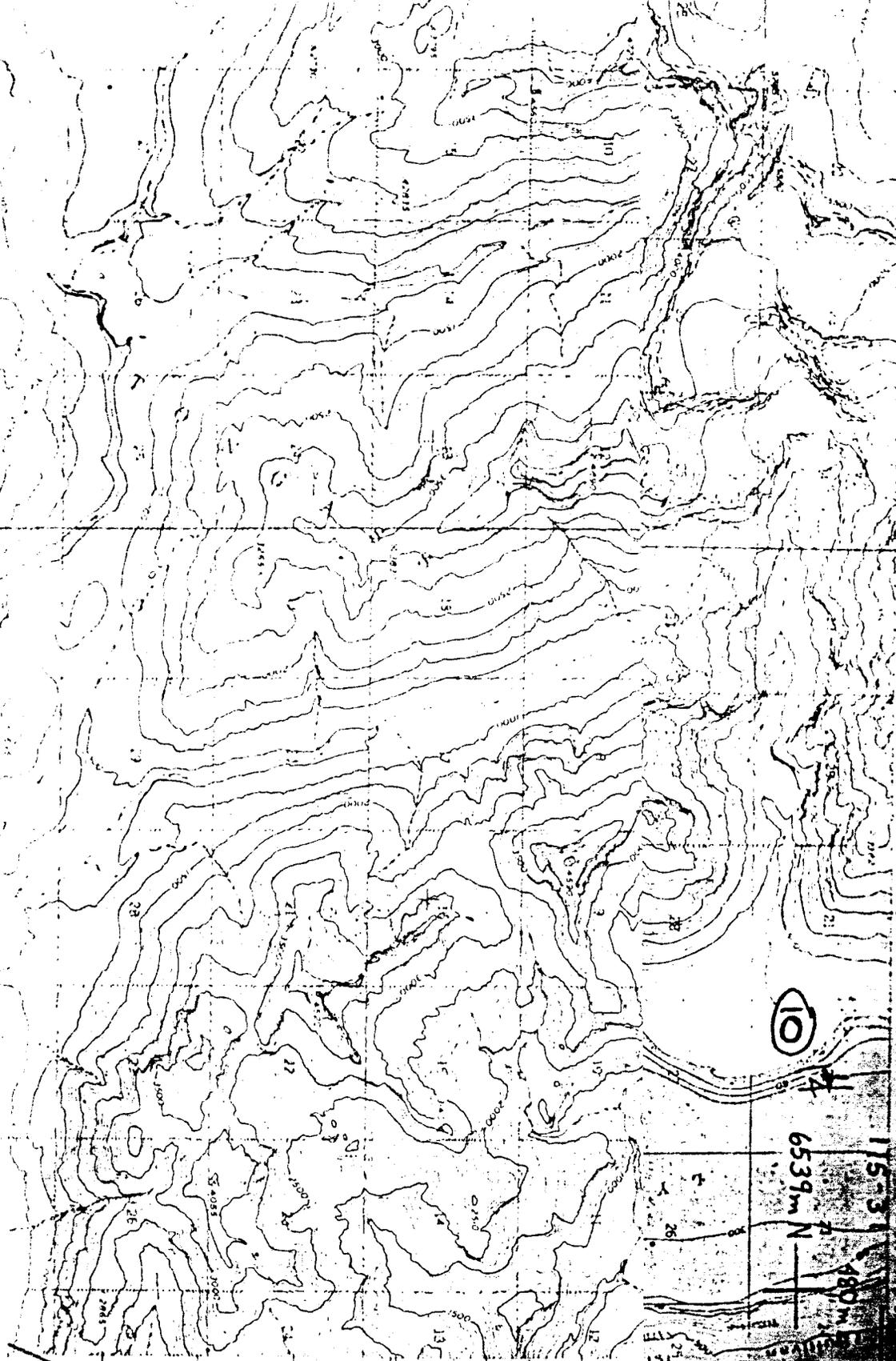
FISH OBSERVED: Pink salmon were observed intertidal spawning south of the mouth of Sullivan River in the area of #9A. Upstream from the mouth of the Sullivans tributary, were unidentified smolt, potentially coho rearing in sloughs in the adjacent floodplain south of Sullivan River.

EVALUATION OF HABITAT TYPE: SPAWNING AND REARING:

The main stream itself due to siltation and size probably limits spawning and rearing. Many tributary streams exist in this river system and contain very important rearing areas for anadromous fish. Suitable spawning areas also exist in the tributary streams. Access to the some of these tributaries does exist in line with the proposed bridge crossing. Good spawning gravel, pools, low velocity, LWD, and undercut banks are present in the main channel of the stream, the tributary's and in the area of the bridge crossing.

WILDLIFE OBSERVED:

A dozen great blue heron were seen on the beach. Black bear, deer prints, and bear scat were seen.



10

6539m N

153

480m

115-10-10800

gc

2/5

PS not north