



State of Alaska  
Department of Fish and Game  
Division of Sport Fish

Nomination Form  
Anadromous Waters Catalog

ME

Hag D-4

Region  USGS Quad(s)   
 Anadromous Waters Catalog Number of Waterway   
 Name of Waterway   USGS Name  Local Name  
 Addition  Deletion  Correction  Backup Information

For Office Use

Nomination # <u>11-335</u>	<u>[Signature]</u> Fisheries Scientist	<u>10/14/11</u> Date
Revision Year: <u>2012</u>	<u>[Signature]</u> Habitat Operations Manager	<u>10/14/11</u> Date
Revision to: Atlas _____ Catalog _____ Both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>[Signature]</u> AWC Project Biologist	<u>9/19/11</u> Date
Revision Code: <u>B-1, B-2, B6</u>	<u>[Signature]</u> Cartographer	<u>11/7/11</u> Date

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Present	Anadromous
Sockeye	8/8-10/2011	Y		Y	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>

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

**Comments:**

Spawning sockeye sampled from (59.044,-161.115) to (58.978,-161.169)  
 add sockeye salmon present <sup>and</sup> spawning to stream

Name of Observer (please print): Chase Jalbert  
 Signature: [Signature] Date: 9/13/2011  
 Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game- Genetics  
 Address: 333 Raspberry Road  
Anchorage AK 99518

This certifies that in my best professional judgment and belief the above information is evidence that this waterbody should be included in or deleted from the Anadromous Waters Catalog.

Signature of Area Biologist: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Revision 05/08  
 Name of Area Biologist (please print): \_\_\_\_\_

August 7: Crew assembled in Dillingham, making preparations sorting and packing gear.

August 8: Tucker Aviation (Cessna 206) and Alpine Air (R-44) hauled crew and gear under marginal weather conditions to Togiak. Gear and crew were shuttled to the Osviak and river was surveyed via helicopter. Chum were well distributed throughout the river and groups of several hundred chums were noted at (58.95058 N, 161.21657) and (58.96795 N, 161.18378 W). The first sockeye seen was located over 20 miles from the river mouth (58.93080 N, 161.21303 W). Groups of sockeye were seen at (59.03992 N, 161.12093 W) and (59.04169 N, 161.11810 W) approximately 27 miles from the river mouth. A camping location/landing spot on a high bluff off the main channel at the upstream extreme of sockeye presence (59.05848 N, 161.10883 W). The weather was rainy and windy throughout the day. Sampled below our campsite see survey Site 1.

August 9: We portaged gear to the braided Osviak river below camp and began sampling see survey Sites 2 and 3. However, seining was challenging due to the high water and collection progress was slow. We made multiple sets at most sampling locations employing various seining techniques throughout this reach. Realizing that most of the sockeye we had seen on helicopter survey were located within the first 3-4 miles of our 30 mile trip we knew we had to make the most of each opportunity to collect sockeye as we moved downstream. We hoped that we would have improved success at the site with the greatest sockeye abundance seen in the helicopter survey see survey Site 4. Travelling downstream of the area with the highest concentration of sockeye, we realized achieving the sockeye sample would become increasingly difficult. Below the creek confluence site we found a couple groups of sockeye and we made multiple sets see survey Site 5 and Site 6. Downstream of the sockeye areas we began to shift our sampling effort to the more abundant chum see survey Site 7 and Site 8. We found a camp site on a good gravel bar after travelling approximately 7 miles that day (59.00350 N, 161.18199 W). The collection total by the end of the day was approximately 39 sockeye and 33 chum. Weather was rainy and windy throughout the day.

August 10: Weather continued to be marginal with fog, rain, and wind. We proceeded travelling downstream and within the first mile of travel downstream of our campsite we found two good groups of chum see survey Site 9 and Site 10. From this point on we continued to look for sockeye but very few were seen. As we travelled downstream the river became larger and deeper with fewer gravel bars to work a seine. So we chose to concentrate on travelling to the mouth. We needed to allow for enough time to travel through the lagoon and then break down and stage our gear for a floatplane pickup the following day.

After several hours of travelling without attempting to sample, we found a campsite located near the lagoon/river mouth in the tundra downstream of an old cabin on the north bank (58.80307 N, 161.30544 W). We had covered approximately 24.5 miles during the day. Weather continued to be marginal.





