



AWC DATABASE CATALOG/ATLAS
CORRECTION FORM

CORRECTION TO: Atlas X Catalog X

Region: SWT

Map: Afognak A-3

Water Body Number: 251-40-10030-2006

Describe Change(s): Updated stream course based on BDL WMS imagery

Change Requested By: Johnson 2/27/14
Date

Drafted/Digitized By: Thalassa Smith 2/27/2014
Date

Revision Code: C-5

Nomination Number: 13-235

****ATTACH THIS FORM TO EXISTING NOMINATION FORM****



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

Nomination Form
Anadromous Waters Catalog

ME

Region Southwest USGS Quad(s) Afognak A-3
 Anadromous Waters Catalog Number of Waterway 251-40-10030-206
 Name of Waterway Unnamed Tributary Paramanof River USGS Name Local Name
 Addition Deletion Correction Backup Information

For Office Use

Nomination #	<u>130235</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>10/29/13</u>
Revision Year:	<u>2014</u>	Fisheries Scientist	Date
Revision to:	Atlas _____ Catalog _____	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>10/29/13</u>
	Both <u>X</u>	Habitat Operations Manager	Date
Revision Code:	<u>A-2</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>10/10/13</u>
		AWC Project Biologist	Date
		<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>11 5 13</u>
		Cartographer	Date

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Present	Anadromous
Pink Salmon (10)	9/16/2013	<u>X</u>		<u>X</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>CARCASSES</u>					<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

During a AKSSF foot survey we observed pink salmon carcasses in the stream channel. See the September 16-18, 2013, Trip Report. add new stream based on observations of pink salmon carcasses and previous documentation of pink salmon of

Name of Observer (please print): Will Frost, Habitat Biologist
 Signature: [Signature] Date: 9/23/2013
 Agency: ADF&G, Division of Habitat
 Address: 333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518

ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME
SEP 25 2013

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): _____

Subject: RE: live vs. dead
Importance: High

J,

After looking at these nominations and thinking about it a bit, I think we can use most (see my comment below on nom 130218) of this information as nominations for spawning. I also think as a matter of policy that adult carcasses can only be used for a positive nomination for "spawning" if there is accompanying information on the nearby presence of redds/eggs in a stream (see Mike's criteria below). Each nomination must be judged on a case-by-case basis (i.e., carcasses by themselves do not constitute a positive nomination) along with other information in adjacent reaches or streams. As a result, carcasses cannot be used for nominations of "presence" only. I also would not accept the nomination of a dry channel as a spawning area (nom. 130218) as it cannot be confirmed that spawning occurred there. I do not believe that this change in policy would cause us to go back through all old F-noms that used carcasses, but I do believe that we should provide this policy information on our website so folks can know that they can use carcasses, but need accompanying information for a successful nomination. Thanks.

Bob

From: Johnson, J D (DFG)
Sent: Friday, October 11, 2013 1:24 PM
To: Clark, Robert A (DFG)
Subject: RE: live vs. dead

May be too big to email
I'll stick a hard copy in your "mail box" too

From: Clark, Robert A (DFG)
Sent: Friday, October 11, 2013 1:22 PM
To: Johnson, J D (DFG)
Subject: RE: live vs. dead

Sure – send 'em over – I will have a look on Monday.

From: Johnson, J D (DFG)
Sent: Friday, October 11, 2013 1:19 PM
To: Clark, Robert A (DFG)
Subject: RE: live vs. dead

I scanned all eight which I can send for your viewing pleasure or if ya want to go thru them together that works too

From: Clark, Robert A (DFG)
Sent: Friday, October 11, 2013 1:13 PM
To: Johnson, J D (DFG)
Subject: RE: live vs. dead

Sounds good J. I am busy right now, but is there a time next week that I could stop by to have a look?

Bob

From: Johnson, J D (DFG)
Sent: Friday, October 11, 2013 1:12 PM
To: Clark, Robert A (DFG)
Subject: RE: live vs. dead

I've made a copy of nom forms w/carcass observations and would welcome others review to decide whether revision to AWC is warranted.

From: Clark, Robert A (DFG)
Sent: Friday, October 11, 2013 12:46 PM
To: Johnson, J D (DFG)
Subject: FW: live vs. dead

J,

Here is Mike's thinking on the topic of carcasses and the AWC. Please let me know if there are issues with this type of guidance. Thanks.

Bob

From: Daigneault, Michael J (DFG)
Sent: Friday, October 11, 2013 12:44 PM
To: Clark, Robert A (DFG)
Subject: live vs. dead

Bob,

I looked at our criteria for nomination review and didn't see anything specifying the need for live fish observations. Seems like you and I are in general agreement that some level of judgment needs to be applied when considering AWC nominations based on adult carcass observations. Here is an attempt to provide guidance for evaluating these types of nominations – let me know what you think.

AWC nominations based on adult carcass observations will not be considered if:

- there are < 2 fish, or
- the observation is isolated (i.e., no other fish where observed nearby in the waterbody), or
- there is no other associated evidence of fish use of the habitat.

AWC nominations based on adult carcass observations will be considered if:

- there are ≥ 2 fish, and
- there is evidence of recent spawning activity (e.g., redds present, eggs observed in the gravel), or
- there are recent observations by others of live/spawning fish in the same location, or
- the waterbody is a tributary to a currently specified waterbody that supports the same species, or
- there is evidence of downstream fish use in a corresponding AWC nomination.

As with all 'judgment' decisions, multiple lines of evidence is certainly better than a single piece of information. Ultimately, if there is enough info to reasonably conclude anadromous fish use a certain waterbody, that AWC nomination is valid. If the evidence is uncertain or non-existent, the nomination cannot be defended.

Thanks,
Mike

Michael Daigneault
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Division of Habitat
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518

907-267-2342
michael.daigneault@alaska.gov

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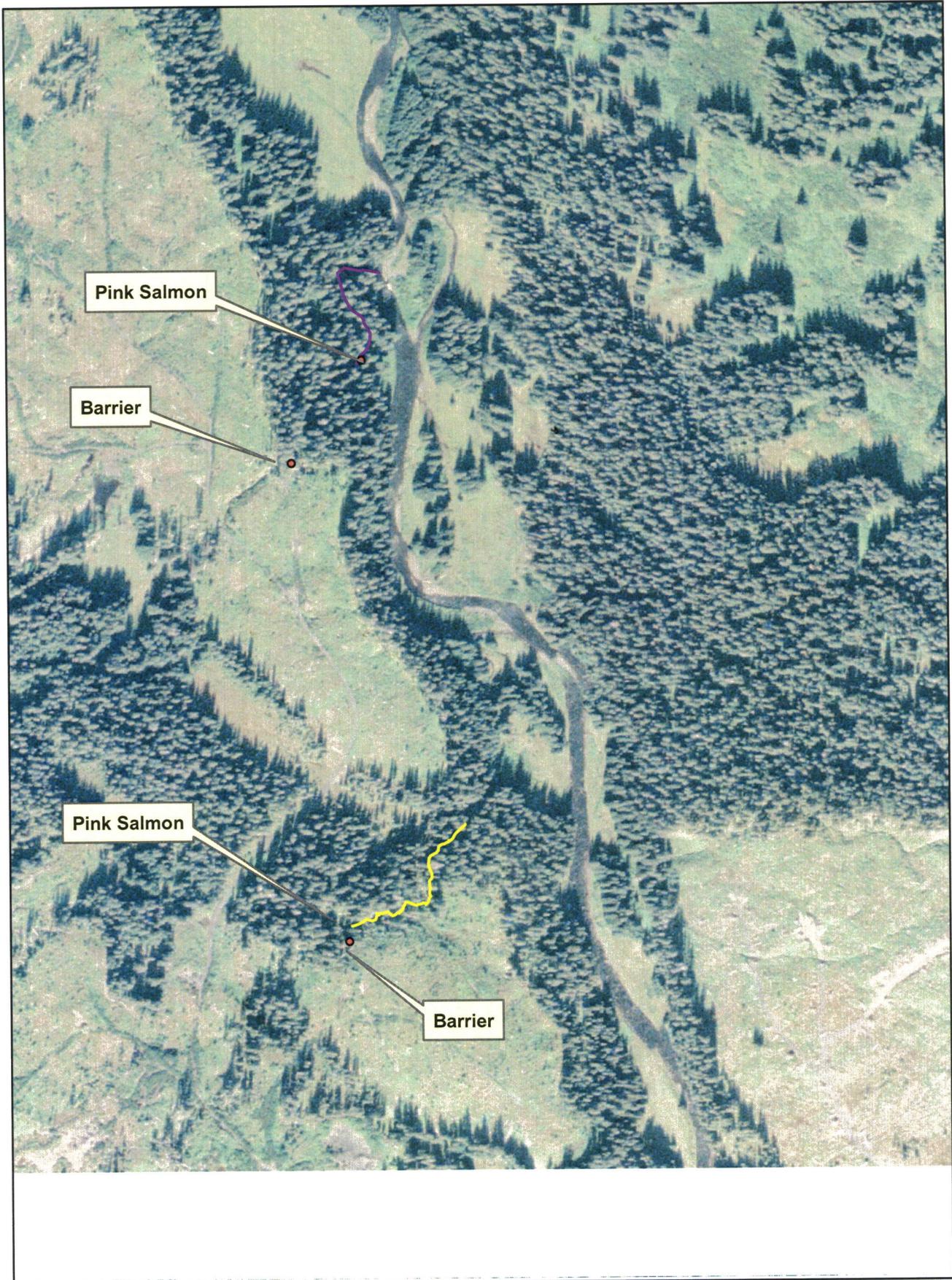


Figure 2



MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

Department of Fish and Game
Division of Habitat

TO: Michael Daigneault
Central Region
Regional Supervisor

DATE: September 25, 2013

PHONE NO: 267-2813

FROM: Will Frost *WF*
Habitat Biologist

SUBJECT: AKSSF AWC Survey: Afognak Island
September 2013

On September 16 to 18, 2013, I joined Keith Coulter, Koncor, Greg Harris, Afognak Native Corporation (ANC), and Jodi Estrada, Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) on Afognak Island for the purpose of sampling waters in the area of proposed harvest activities to document the presence of anadromous fish. The information gathered will be used to submit official nominations for inclusion in the Anadromous Waters Catalog and its companion Atlas. Inclusion in the Anadromous Waters Catalog will conserve salmon habitat by providing the 66-foot riparian retention area protection required under the Forest Resources and Practices Act (FRPA). A water body listed in the Anadromous Waters Catalog is also afforded additional protection under State law at AS 16.05.871. The weather conditions were clear and cool.

On the morning of September 16, Ms. Estrada and I drove the 1125 Road to an unnamed tributary to the Paramanof River (Stream No. 251-40-10030). The stream is on land managed by ANC. The stream was sampled in April and July 2013. Because of ice in the stream in April and low water in July, no salmon were captured. We conducted a foot survey to determine if adult salmon were present in the stream. We observed about 10 adult pink salmon carcasses in the stream channel about 500 feet above the stream mouth. The unnamed stream will be nominated to the Anadromous Waters Catalog.

We walked to Stream No. 251-40-10030-2008. The stream was sampled in April and July 2013. Because of ice in the stream in April, no salmon were captured. One juvenile coho salmon was captured using an electrofisher in July. We began a foot survey from the upper extent of the specified reach and walked upstream to a barrier to determine if adult salmon were present in the stream (Figure 1). We observed about 25 adult pink salmon carcasses in the stream channel and along the streambanks. The adult pink salmon will be nominated for update to the Anadromous Waters Catalog.

We drove the 1125 Road to Stream No. 251-40-10030-2020. We walked downstream about 1,500 linear feet from the road to conduct a foot survey to determine if adult salmon were present in the stream. We did not observe any adult salmon. We located a 7-foot high barrier about 300 linear feet below the road (Figure 2). The upper extent of the specified reach of Stream No. 251-40-10030-2020 may be located at the barrier. We used an electrofisher to sample the stream

from above the barrier about 550 linear feet upstream to an abandoned beaver dam. We captured one juvenile steelhead/rainbow trout (90 mm fork length (FL)) and 10 Dolly Varden (85-250 mm FL) (Figure 3).

We drove the 1125 Road to Stream No. 251-40-10030. We walked downstream about 1,000 feet from the road and conducted a foot survey to determine if adult salmon were present in the stream. No adult salmon were observed.

On the morning of September 17, I drove the 500 Road to "Ursus" Creek" (Stream No. 251-82-10050-2021). I set two baited minnow traps above the specified reach. The traps soaked about four hours and captured 5 Dolly Varden. No length measurements were taken for the Dolly Varden.

I drove the 1100 Road to an unnamed tributary to Ursus Creek (Figure 4). I set one baited minnow trap about 350 linear feet above the confluence with Ursus Creek. The trap soaked about one hour and captured 5 juvenile coho salmon (45-65 mm FL). I walked upstream an additional 675 linear feet until I located a barrier consisting of five, 5-8-foot high cascades. The unnamed stream will be nominated to the Anadromous Waters Catalog.

I walked up Ursus Creek above the 1100 Road about 1,000 linear feet until I located a barrier consisting of seven, 4-7-foot high cascades (Figures 5 and 6). The Anadromous Waters Catalog depicts the upper extent of the specified reach of Ursus Creek about 1.3 miles above the barrier.

I drove to an unnamed stream located below the marina access road adjacent to the ANC camp. I walked up the stream from Danger Bay to a 10-foot high barrier. The stream is about 350 linear feet. I observed 5 adult pink salmon carcasses in the stream. The unnamed stream will be nominated to the Anadromous Waters Catalog.

On the morning of September 18, Mr. Coulter and I returned to the unnamed tributary to Ursus Creek. I used an electrofisher to sample the stream from the location where the coho salmon were captured on September 17, upstream about 700 linear feet to the barrier. I captured an additional 4 juvenile coho salmon (60 mm FL).

We walked up Ursus Creek and I showed Mr. Coulter the barrier. We walked above the barrier and sampled about 900 linear feet of Ursus Creek (Figure 7). We captured 5 Dolly Varden. No length measurements were taken for the Dolly Varden. Because only Dolly Varden were captured above the barrier on September 17 and 18, additional sampling will be conducted in October 2013 to determine if the barrier is a blockage to anadromous fish. The upper extent of the specified waterbody may be reduced to the location of the barrier.

We located an additional tributary to Ursus Creek ("Little Ursus Creek") about 300 linear feet below the barrier (Figure 8). We sampled about 1,500 linear feet of the stream. We captured and observed about 15 anadromous Dolly Varden and observed 2 adult coho salmon. No length measurements were taken for the Dolly Varden. Little Ursus Creek will be nominated to the Anadromous Waters Catalog.

The ADF&G is currently planning on returning to Afognak for a sampling effort in October 2013.

cc: S. Schrof, ADF&G
L. Van Dale, ADF&G
N. Svoboda, ADF&G
D. Tracy, ADF&G
T. Polum, ADF&G
A. Ott, ADF&G
C. Curtis, ADF&G
K. Hanley, ADEC
J. Winters, ADOF
B. Cassidy, KIB
B. Scholze, KIB
K. Coulter, Koncor
G. Harris, ANC



Figure 1. Pink salmon carcasses located in Stream No. 251-40-10030-2008.

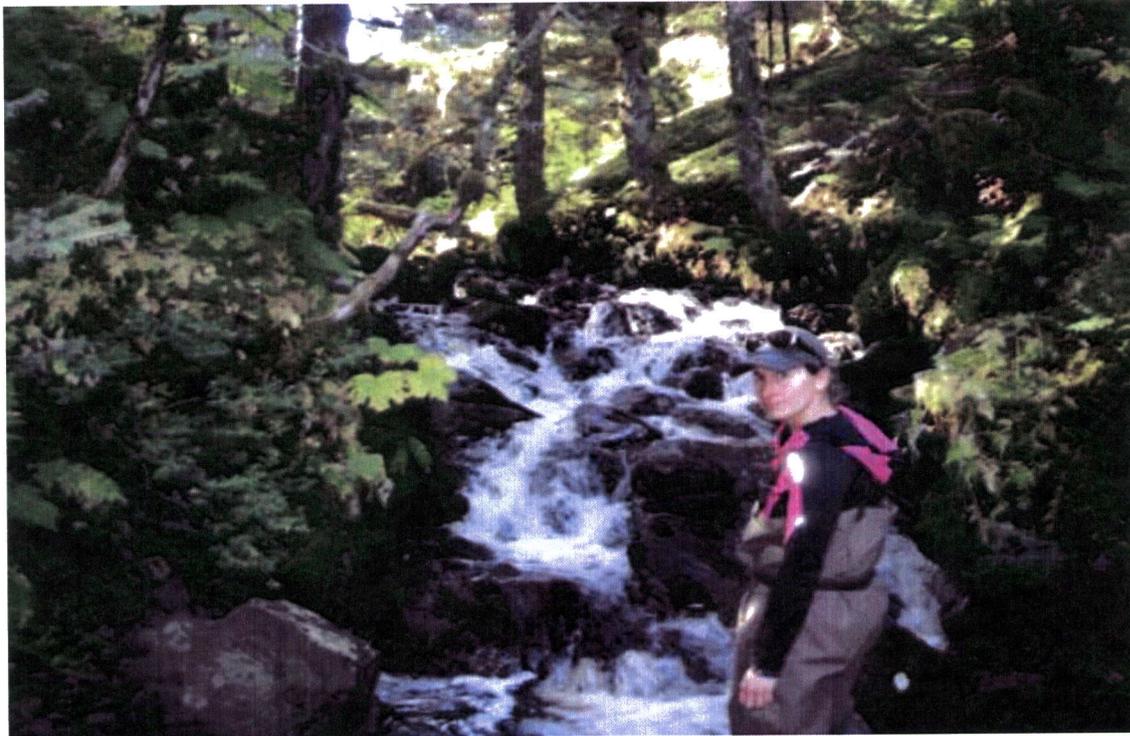


Figure 2. Jodi Estrada, ADF&G below the barrier located in Stream No. 251-40-10030-2020.



Figure 3. Dolly Varden captured in Stream No. 251-40-10030-2020.



Figure 4. Unnamed tributary to Ursus Creek. View looking upstream.



Figure 5. Barrier in Ursus Creek. View looking upstream.



Figure 6. Barrier in Ursus Creek. View looking upstream.



Figure 7. Will Frost, Habitat Biologist, sampling above the barrier in Ursus Creek.



Figure 8. Little Ursus Creek. View looking downstream.



add new stream 251-40-10030-2006
w/pink salmon present use norms/frost/9.8.01\9.8-20.shp
for hydro