

State of Alaska  
 Department of Fish and Game  
 Nomination for Waters  
 Important to Anadromous Fish

ALASKA DEPT. OF  
 FISH & GAME

OCT 06 1997

AWC Volume SE SC SW W AR IN USGS Quad Naknek (45), C-2

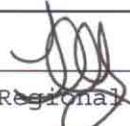
REGION II  
 HABITAT AND RESTORATION  
 DIVISION

Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway 324-20-10140-XXXX - 2077

Name of Waterway Tributary to Naknek R. USGS name: none Local name     

Addition XX Deletion      Correction      Backup Information     

For Office Use

Nomination # <u>98 091</u>		<u>11/20/97</u>
Revision Year: <u>98</u>	Regional Supervisor	Date
Revision to: Atlas <u>    </u> Catalog <u>    </u>	<u>Ed Wain</u>	<u>11/17/97</u>
Both <u>X</u>	<u>J. Inoue</u>	<u>12/4/97</u>
Revision Code: <u>A-20</u>	Drafted	Date

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Migration	Anadromous
chinook	4/28/96 & 7/31/96		XXXXXXX		
coho	4/28/96		XXXXXXX		

**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: Electro-fishing survey (total of 398 seconds) conducted by Richard Russell, Fishery Biologist from ADF&G on April 28, 1997, captured: 22 chinook salmon fry (recently buttoned up) in 35-38 mm length range and stunned but didn't capture another 20 to 30 chinook fry, 1 coho fingerling 75mm long, 4 rainbow trout fingerling in the 50 to 55mm length range, 1 sculpin 94mm long, and 1 Dolly Varden 3 inches. See copy of report for habitats description. Length of stream from mouth to upper limit (blocked for now by an old beaver dam) is about 450 feet.

Electro-fishing survey (total of 220 seconds) on July 31, 1996, by Jeff Regnart, Fishery Biologist from ADF&G, captured 7 juvenile chinook salmon and 1 rainbow trout.

Name of Observer (please print) Jeff Regnart

Date: 10/6/97 Signature: 

Address: ADF&G-CFMD  
333 Raspberry Road  
Anchorage AK 99518

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:

*C. Wayne Holzapfel*

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Rev. 7/93

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



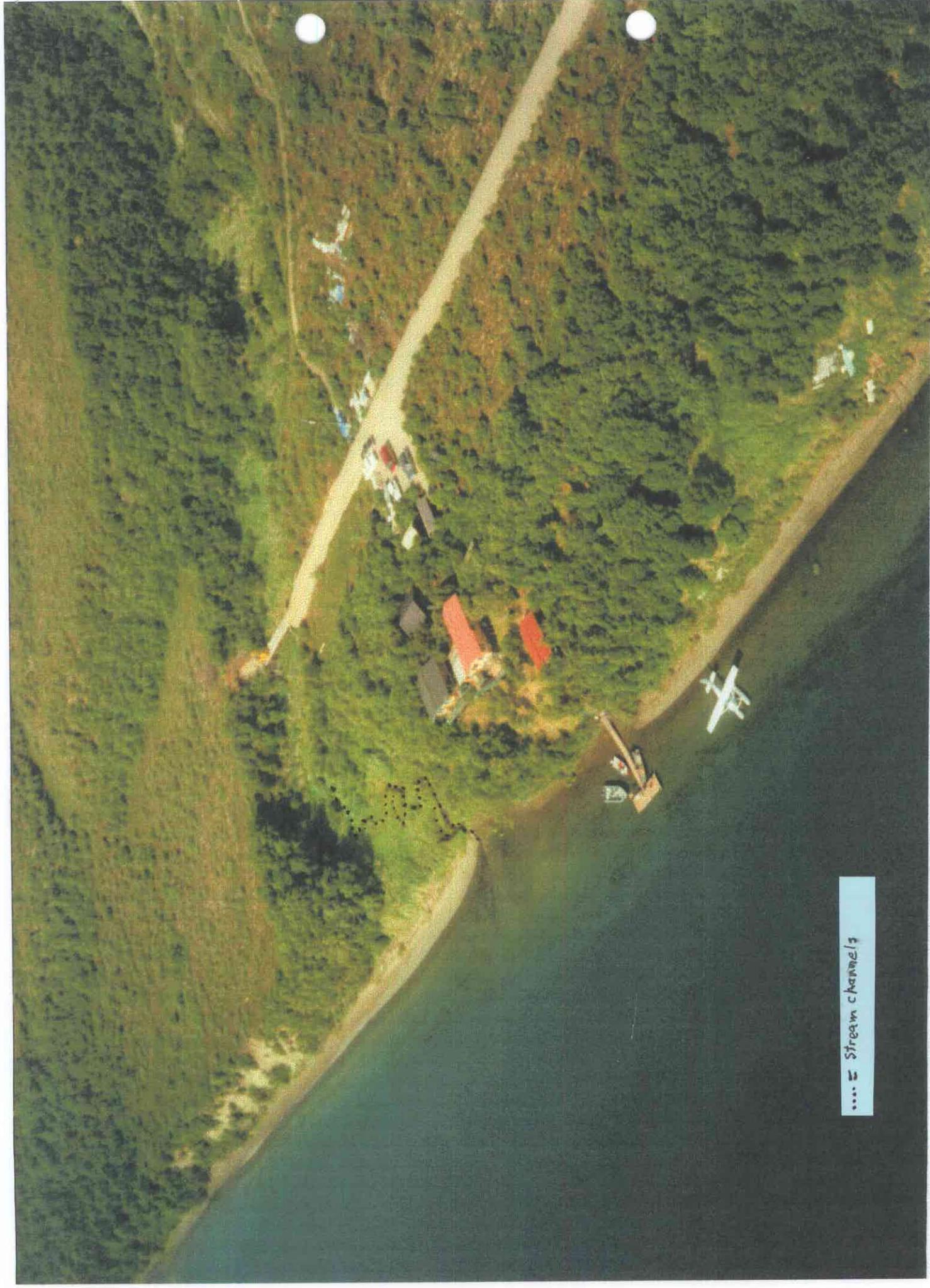
INAKNEK D-3

INAKNEK D-21 30'

NAKNER 15 MI

INAKNEK C-3

WINTER



..... E Stream channels



Upper limit (water  
to lower down)



## **Dolezal, Wayne**

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**From:** Regnart, Jeff  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 24, 1996 11:37 AM  
**To:** Dolezal, Wayne

Wayne,

On July 31 I electro-shocked the small creek just downstream of Virgil Bannock's house. I shocked for a total of 220 seconds, the area covered was from the confluence with the Naknek up to the first beaver dam. Seven juvenile king salmon and one rainbow were turned. The water level appeared to be approx. half of normal flow for that time of year.

**Dolezal, Wayne**

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**From:** King Salmon Richard Russell  
**To:** Dolezal, Wayne  
**Cc:** Dillingham Mac Minard; Wiedmer, Mike; Regnart, Jeff  
**Subject:** FW: Electroshocking Virgil Banach's Creek  
**Date:** Monday, April 29, 1996 3:14PM

<<File Attachment: VIRGILCR>>

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**From:** King Salmon Richard Russell  
**To:** Dolezal, Wayne  
**Cc:** Dillingham Mac Minard; Regnart, Jeff; Wiedmer, Mike  
**Subject:** Electroshocking Virgil Banach's Creek  
**Date:** Monday, April 29, 1996 3:07PM

I electro-shocked Virgil's Creek on Sunday April 28...and the results are enclosed. Virgil assisted as the dip-net person. The electroshocker worked well. I don't see how to re-zero the gauge for registering shocking time however. Let me know if I've overlooked any information you'd be interested in.

R. Russell

## Electro-shock sampling of Virgil Banach's Creek

On April 28, 1996 I electro-shocked portions of the lower 150 yards of the tiny creek that enters the Naknek River just downstream of Virgil Banach's lodge (opposite from the mouth of Big Creek). Virgil Banach, his wife Jean, & Nancy Morris assisted me. We used a Model 15-A Smith-Root gas-powered backpack electroshocker, set at 60 pulses per second at 600 V. Creek water temperature at 1120 hours was 2 Degrees Centigrade.

Throughout most of its length the creek is 2-4 feet in width, 2-12 inches in depth, with some areas of over-hanging grasses and willows. There is not much instream cover in the lower 50 yards of the creek. It has a sand and gravel bottom and a flow rate of approximately 1 fps. About 80 yards upstream from the creek's outlet there is an old beaver dam that completely blocks the channel. In the pool above this dam depths range down to 3.5 feet. Farther upstream there are at least 2 more old beaver dams. The creek water was clear.

We began electroshocking operations where the creek intersects the normal flood-plain of the Naknek River. It was almost dead low tide in the Naknek River when we began. In the very shallow water just above the creek outlet we encountered chinook salmon fry apparently hiding in the sandy creek bottom. We pulled out several from apparently open shallow runs and more from tiny hiding places under over-hanging grass clumps. When we got a little farther upstream we caught several rainbow trout fingerlings and more chinook fry from beneath grass clumps, from under an old submerged wooden shipping pallet, and from around root wads. We electroshocked 204 seconds in the lower stream area before reaching the lowest beaver dam. We then spent another 194 seconds of shocking above the lowest beaver dam and in this stretch caught only a single 3-inch juvenile Dolly Varden. It was the only fish seen upstream of the lowest beaver dam. We terminated shocking approximately 150 yards upstream of the mouth, just below another beaver dam.

We caught 22 chinook salmon fry (just recently buttoned up) in the 35-38 mm range, 1 pre-spawn sculpin (94 mm), 1 coho salmon fingerling (approximately 75 mm), and 4 rainbow trout fingerlings (approximately 50-55 mm). We also stunned but did not capture another 20-30 salmonid fry (probably additional chinook)...they filtered through the mesh of my dipnet. They were found all the way up to lowest beaver dam.

It appears to me that the chinook fry probably only recently entered the creek (probably on Naknek River high tides) to feed or to take cover as no chinook are known to spawn in this tiny waterway. The coho fingerling and rainbow trout fingerlings could easily have been over-wintering residents of the creek (all were

darkly colored) or immigrants as well. The Dolly Varden was apparently landlocked at least for the time being.

I would recommend re-sampling in late fall to check for overwintering chinook and coho fingerlings.

Richard Russell  
Fishery Biologist III