

44
W 130° 44.4

NAKAT CREEK

K 13
Previous No. 8A

KETCHIKAN, NAKAT INLET, center of head

MAJOR SPECIES Pink
ESCAPEMENT TIMING Late. Sep.
SPAWNING FACILITIES Very good.
STREAM TEMPERATURES Warm range.
VALLEY DESCRIPTION Stream cut. Low hills in this area.
DRAINAGE Precipitation fed.
STREAM MOUTH IDENTIFICATION A small island lies off the stream mouth. A point of land extends out from the N.E. head of the inlet toward the island.
ANCHORAGE S. of the point by the island at the mouth in 13 fathoms.
TRAILS AND SURVEY ROUTES None.
AERIAL SURVEY NOTES Stream visibility during clear weather is good. During high water, discoloration reduces visibility below accurate enumeration limits. This entire area should be by-passed following rains for a day or so.

OTHER SPECIES Chum
ESCAPEMENT MAGNITUDE <5,000 (recent years)

INTERTIDAL ZONE

LENGTH .2 miles
GRADIENT AND VELOCITIES Less than 1° at 1' per second
BOTTOM Rocks and boulders. Gravel in upper zone.
LOW TIDE LOCATION At contact with E. shore.
HIGH TIDE LOCATION At entry into woods.
SCHOOLING AREAS Several pools in upper zone are used by ascending salmon, though not deep enough to offer shelter.
SPAWNING AREAS Upper zone areas.
GENERAL NOTES Very little intertidal spawning has been noted in recent years during low escapement levels.

UPSTREAM

LENGTH ACCESSIBLE 1 mile
GRADIENT AND VELOCITIES Less than 1° at 1-2' per second
BOTTOM Gravel ranging in size from 4" to 8" diameter, some sand.
MARKER DISTANCE 1 mile.
MARKER IDENTIFICATION Falls lying against the W. hill slope.
BARRIERS The marker falls appear to be a barrier to salmon migration.
TRIBUTARIES One small tributary enters on the E. side of the stream several hundred yards below the falls. It is too small and steep for spawning.

SCHOOLING AREAS Small, shallow pools scattered throughout the stream.
SPAWNING AREAS The major spawning area begins a short distance above high tide and continues upstream. The spawning facilities become more coarse toward the falls.

GENERAL NOTES This stream was observed in past years with unusually large escapements. The last record of such an observation was on September 15, 1945. Since then, escapements have been light. In recent years, the magnitudes have been in the hundreds.