

Work Plan (a) Job No. 1 - Reconnaissance of Sport Fishing Pressure
Southeastern Alaska - by Robert T. Baade

Sport fishing pressure in Southeastern Alaska is directly related to the three modes of transportation, plane, boat, automobile, and the seasonal weather conditions prevailing. Those areas adjacent to the cities, towns, and villages which can be reached by car are generally heavily fished, those available only through plane or boat travel being less frequently fished.

The limited road systems and the range of distance traveled by boat confine fishing generally to lakes and streams within a forty mile radius of the centers of populations. Plane travel is not limited in distance traveled, particularly, but to the size of lakes which permit landing and take-off, or to those streams and lakes available through salt water landing.

Lake freeze-up occurs early in October and extends until approximately June 1.

Streams entering salt water are available for fishing earlier and later than the lakes, but prevailing cold weather, heavy rain and wind limit fishing to very few fishermen during the period of November to May.

Salt water sport fishing extends over a longer period of time than the fresh water fishing because the waters are open year round, however, winter weather prevents extensive fishing in the usual 14 to 18 foot outboard skiff.

A. Trout Fishing Pressure

The creel data as listed below for the entire year indicates the relative species composition by time. The effectiveness and use of the various types of fishing tackle such as spinning, casting, bait, and flies are varied and depend mainly on the fishermen's choice.

Date	Location	Fishermen	Cutthroat		Rainbow		Steelhead		Dolly Varden	
			T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R
7/3	Punchbowl Lake	4	0	0	6	4	0	0	2	0
7/4	Punchbowl Lake	4	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
7/5/54	Checats Cr.	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	5	15
8/1	Juneau * 80 children in A.T.S. Junior Trout Derby fishing in Montana, Sheep, Jordan, and Salmon Creeks								75	0
8/8	Naha River	3	5	0	30	0	0	0	8	5
8/12	Bartlett River	3	17	8	1	0	0	0	0	6
8/17	Thayer Cr.	2	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
8/19	Yehring Cr.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
8/19	Johnson Cr.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
8/28	Third L. Fish Cr.	2	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cont'd.

T - Fish taken R - Fish released

* Some of these youngsters released fish they were sure would not take prizes.

June 17, 1951

CHOCOMA CREEK

Gravel and bedrock bottom, considerable grade.

Grade is fairly steep, lots of riffles.

Surrounding cover is timber and muskeg.

Flow - Maximum 1400 ft³/sec
Minimum 75 ft³/sec
Normal 150 ft³/sec

Bottom is mostly gravel, some bedrock riffles

No barrier to the lake

Tributaries - insignificant.

Lakes in system - Checats, Upper Checats.

Used by cutthroat, steelhead, rainbow, cottoids, chum, coho, pink, sockeye(?), dolly varden, sticklebacks.

Resilient species - cottoids, sticklebacks, cutthroat?

No plants on record for this lake

Food present - insects and larvae, salmon fry and spawn, cottoids, sticklebacks, snails.

Size and age groups of desired species -

Diseases and parasites noted - copepods in gills

Stomach contents - salmon fry, sticklebacks, cottoids, insect material.

Remarks - Checats Creek is far enough from Ketchikan that it is not often fished and consequently good catches are made when it is fished.

June 17, 1951

CHECATS CREEK (Chickamin)

Gravel and bedrock bottom, considerable grade.

Grade is fairly steep, lots of riffles.

Surrounding cover is timber and muskeg.

Flow --	Maximum	1400 ft ³ /sec
	Minimum	75 ft ³ /sec
	Normal	150 ft ³ /sec

Bottom is mostly gravel, some bedrock riffles

No barrier to the lake

Tributaries - insignificant.

Lakes in System - Checats, Upper Checats.

Used by cutthroat, steelhead, rainbow, cottoids, chum, coho, pinks, sockeye(?), dolly varden, sticklebacks.

Resident species - cottoids, sticklebacks, cutthroat?

No plants on record for this lake

Food present - insects and larvae, salmon fry and spawn, cottoids, sticklebacks, snails.

Size and age groups of desired species -

Diseases and parasites noted - copepods in gills

Stomach contents - salmon fry, sticklebacks, cottoids, insect material.

Remarks - Checats Creek is far enough from Ketchikan that it is not often fished and consequently good catches are made when it is fished.

Report No. 2	Ort No. 3
Dec 30, 1952	Ch 31, 1953