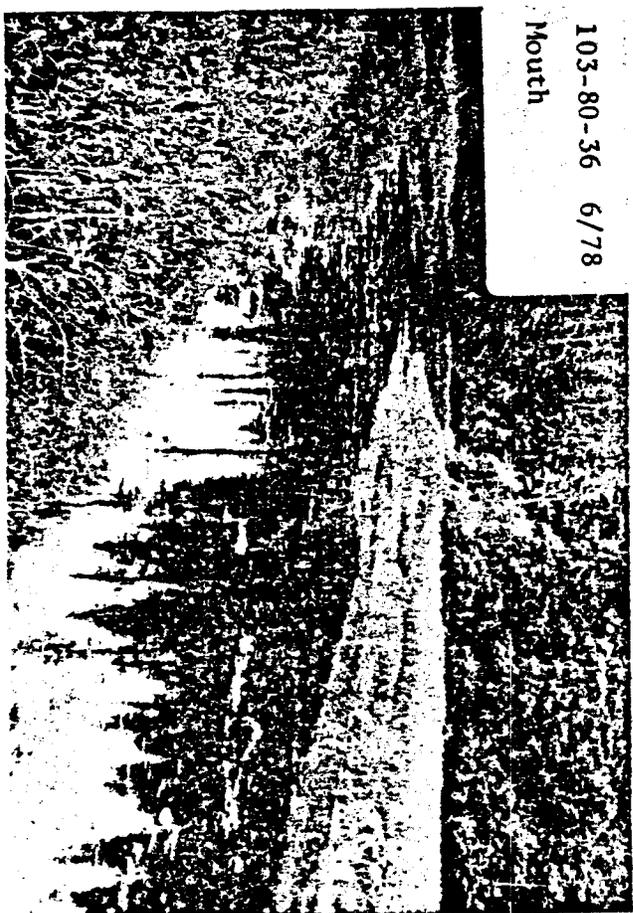
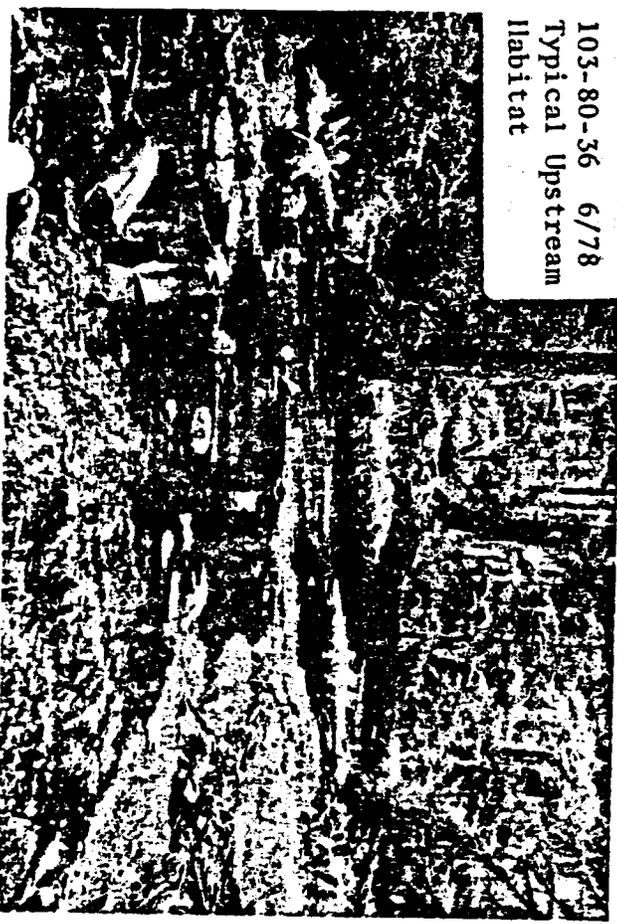


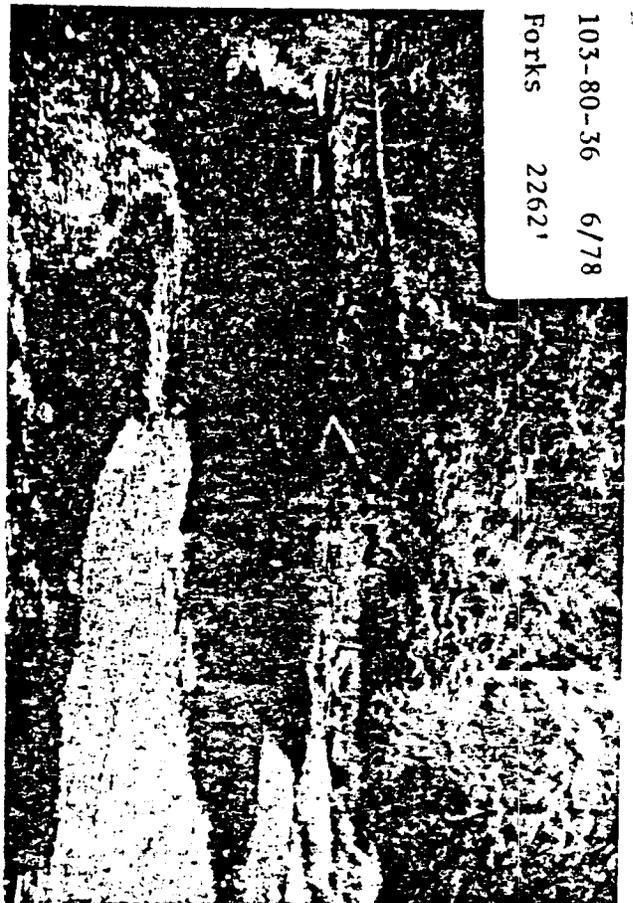
103-80-36 6/78  
Mouth



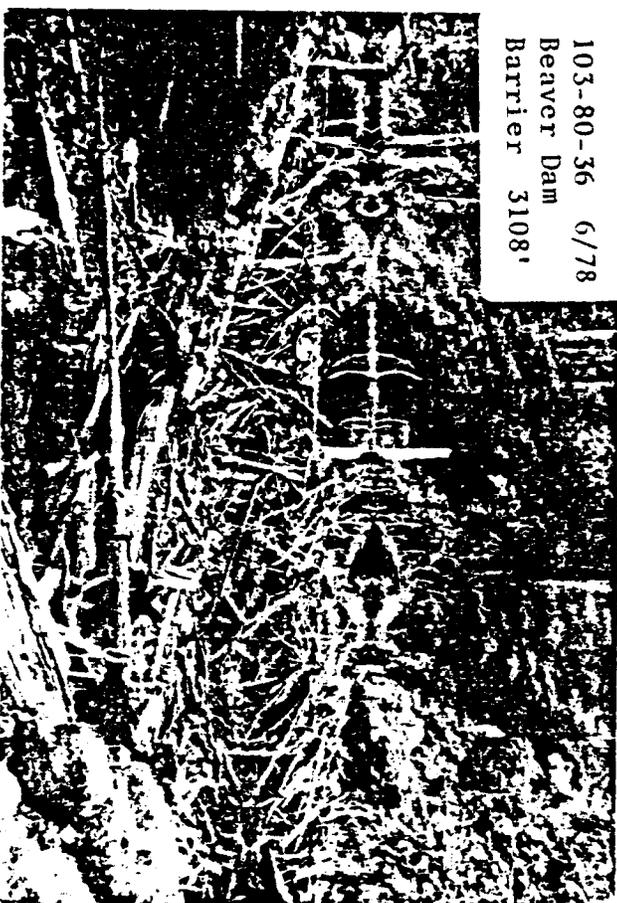
103-80-36 6/78  
Typical Upstream  
Habitat



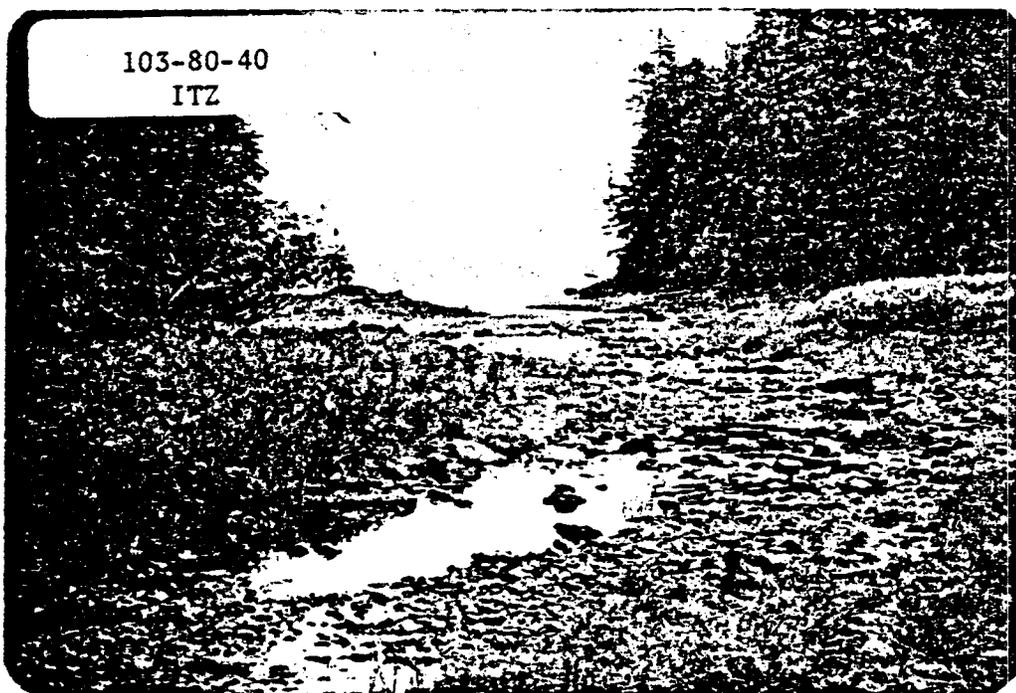
103-80-36 6/78  
Forks 2262'



103-80-36 6/78  
Beaver Dam  
Barrier 3108'



103-80-40  
ITZ



103-80-10360

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Latitude: 55°42'38" 37"  
Longitude: 133°19'08" 07"  
Geodetic Map No: Craig C-4  
Location: S head of Nossuk Bay,  
S side of head

Catalog No: 103-80-36  
Former Stream No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Work Area: Ketchikan  
Watershed Length: 0.7 mile  
Drainage Area: 1.6 mi  
Water Supply Type: runoff from  
mountain through forested area

Trails & Survey Routes: easily walked stream with few windfalls

Aerial Survey Notes: possible aerial surveys of beaver dam and intertidal flats,  
but middle stream portion is obstructed by forest canopy in most areas

Anchorage: none in immediate tideflats, but good at entrance to cove preceding  
stream  
Tide Stage when Surveyed: low

### RESOURCES

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES (species, escapement, timing, spawning area):  
pink and chum escapement data available; noted during the survey were pink salmon  
carcasses and profuse numbers of coho fry in excellent rearing pools; very little  
spawning habitat in lower stream, increasing in the upper reaches  
Spawning area: 606.7m<sup>2</sup> total (0m<sup>2</sup> in intertidal zone)  
Schooling Areas: large pool (40' x 5' deep) located in upper intertidal zone  
suggests excellent schooling potential  
Spawning Areas: very little in lower portion of stream, but marked increase in  
upper reaches

SHELLFISH POTENTIAL: large tideflat with clams observed; crab exoskeletons suggest  
abundances of crab can be found

SPORT FISHERIES: possible cutthroat fishery in beaver dam; 1 unidentified 2" fish  
seen in pond; no trout observed in stream

LAND USE (history, present, proposed): presently appears in natural state,  
but history is unknown

REHABILITATION POTENTIAL: none necessary; beaver dam is barrier to pinks and  
chums, but not coho; removal could alter the ecology of stream, and good management  
practices should be considered

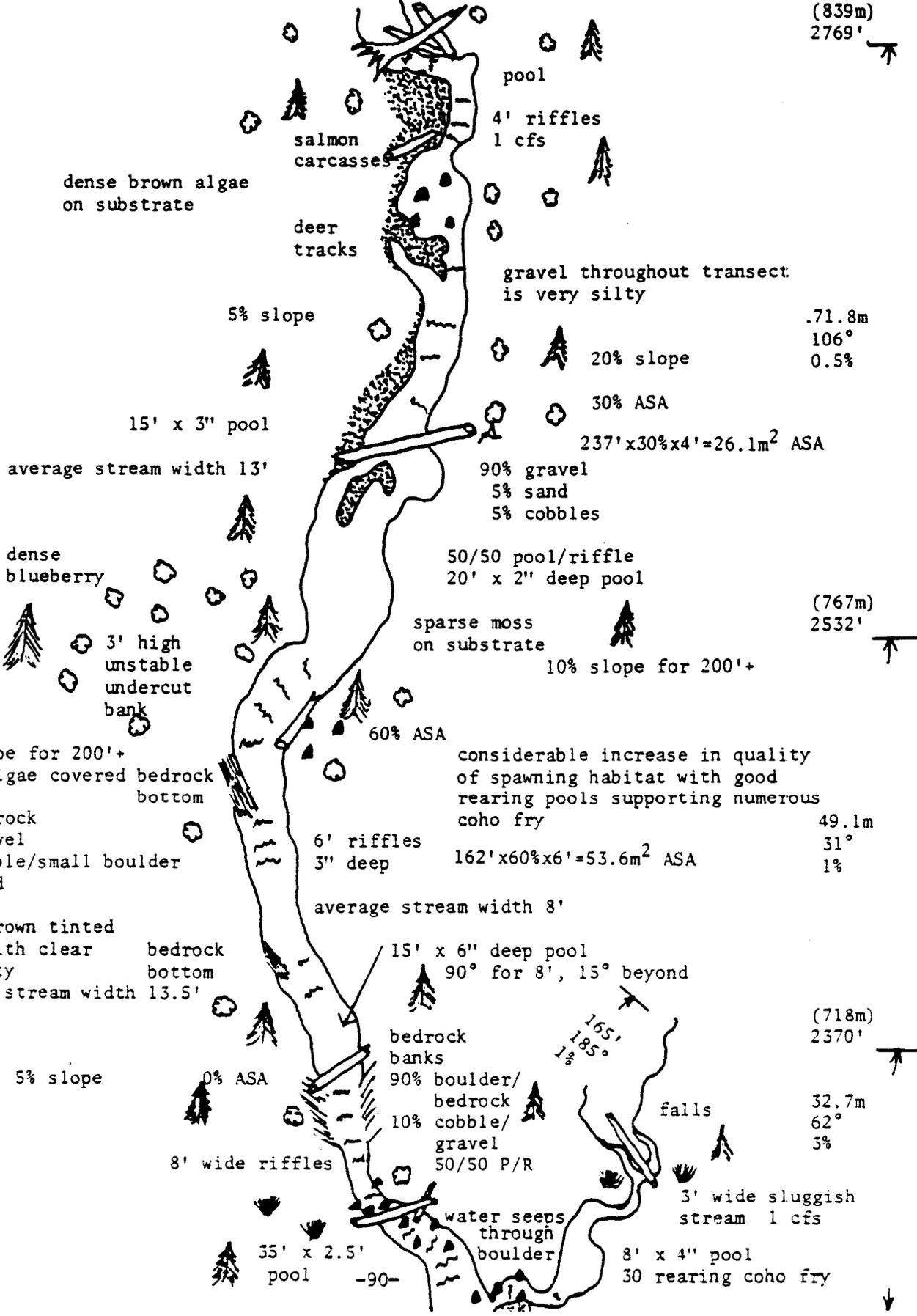
SOILS: stable throughout area above intertidal zone; dense moss, root systems and  
brush along banks prevent mass wasting; thick duff layer prevails on forest floors  
adjacent to stream

GAME RESOURCES (species, use, habitat): deer and bear sign along intertidal  
zone; grass areas of flats have been heavily browsed by bears

103-80-36

dense debris jam restricts flow to < 1 cfs

(839m)  
2769'



dense brown algae on substrate

salmon carcasses

pool

4' riffles  
1 cfs

deer tracks

gravel throughout transect is very silty

5% slope

.71.8m  
106°  
0.5%

20% slope

15' x 3" pool

30% ASA

average stream width 13'

237' x 30% x 4' = 26.1m<sup>2</sup> ASA

90% gravel  
5% sand  
5% cobbles

dense blueberry

50/50 pool/riffle  
20' x 2" deep pool

(767m)  
2532'

3' high unstable undercut bank

sparse moss on substrate

10% slope for 200'+

10% slope for 200'+  
brown algae covered bedrock bottom

considerable increase in quality of spawning habitat with good rearing pools supporting numerous coho fry

49.1m  
31°  
1%

30% bedrock  
55% gravel  
10% cobble/small boulder  
5% sand

60% ASA

6' riffles  
3" deep

162' x 60% x 6' = 53.6m<sup>2</sup> ASA

average stream width 8'

light brown tinted water with clear turbidity  
bedrock bottom  
average stream width 13.5'

15' x 6" deep pool  
90° for 8', 15° beyond

(718m)  
2370'

5% slope

bedrock banks  
90% boulder/bedrock  
10% cobble/gravel  
50/50 P/R

32.7m  
62°  
3%

8' wide riffles

falls

3' wide sluggish stream 1 cfs

55' x 2.5' pool

water seeps through boulder

8' x 4" pool  
30 rearing coho fry