

105-10-10190

Stream 105-10-19

Latitude $56^{\circ}18'55''$ Longitude $134^{\circ}04'35''$
 $19'00''$ $04'49''$

Map: Port Alexander B-1

This stream enters Affleck Canal about .25 mile west of Scot marker and 1.35 miles northwest of Trus marker.

The stream, approximately five miles long, drains two relatively high peaks. One peak, largely barren rock, separates Affleck Canal and Port Malmesbury. The other peak is located between Affleck Canal and Thetis Bay. The stream flows through a relatively large valley with gently sloping terrain.

The substrate of the 300-yard-long intertidal area is mostly 2"-4" gravels, lightly compacted and with some algae present. Spawning potential throughout the intertidal area is high (90 percent utilization).

The lower .38 mile of the stream is characterized by large, dry gravel bars, scouring and braiding which indicate seasonal high water levels and flows. Photo #48 depicts the 3-5" gravel substrates which provide good spawning habitat.



Photo #48: "Typical" habitat .25 mile upstream.

Above .38 mile upstream, spawning potential decreases as the amount of cobble increases. The stream enters a canyon .75 mile upstream and the substrate becomes mainly small boulders and large cobble. Braiding is absent in the canyon but bank sluffing is evident. The vegetative

canopy is very open. A five-foot-high barrier, consisting of a log with gravel deposited on the upstream side, is located .75 mile upstream.

Tributary 01 enters the main stream .05 mile upstream and displays has very good rearing habitat. Undercut banks, natural windfall and heavy streamside vegetation provide good cover. The bottom substrates are predominately 2"-4" gravels lightly covered with brown algae (Photo #49).



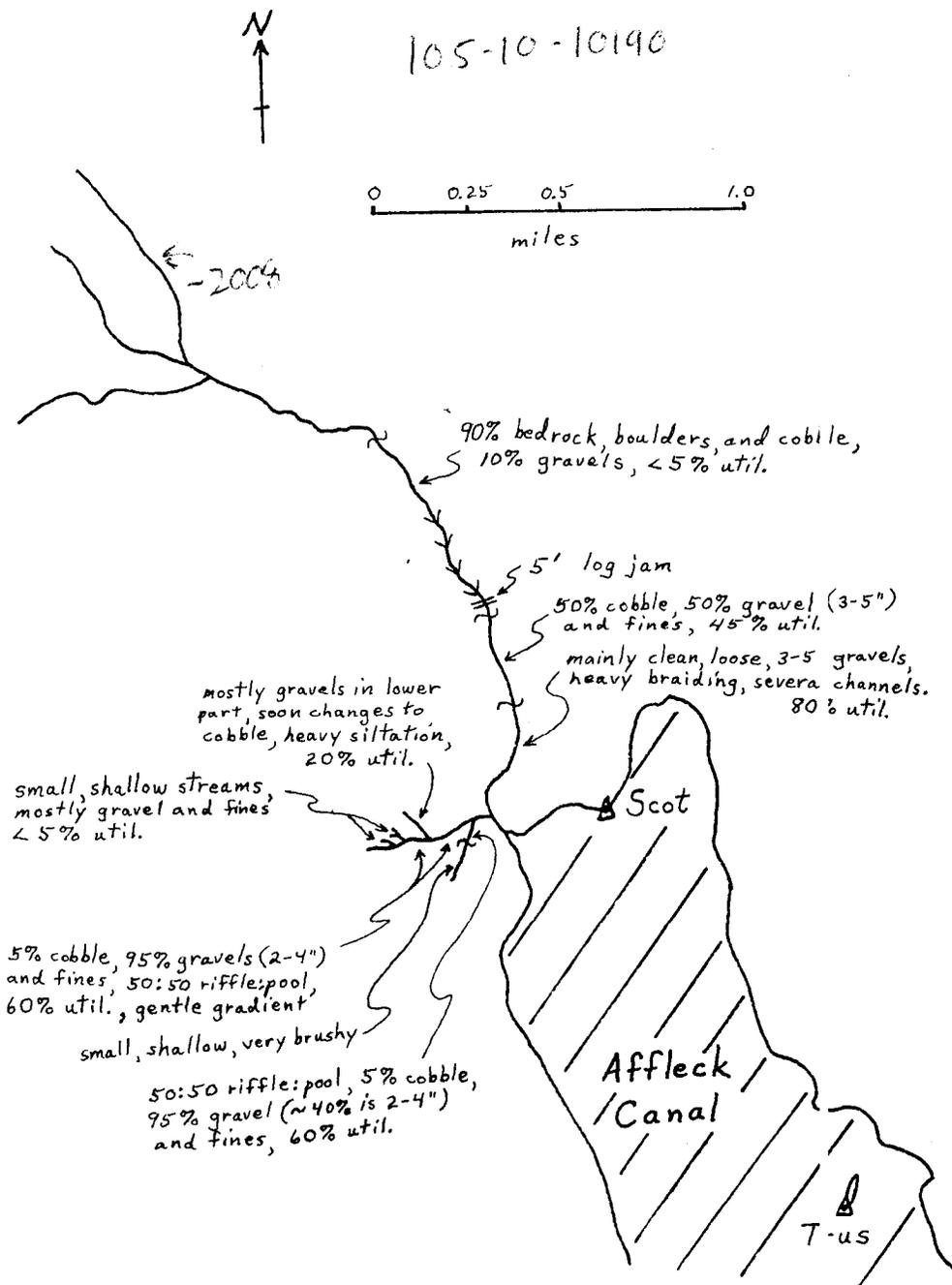
Photo #49: "Typical" habitat tributary 01.

Some siltation occurs in the small tributary which enters .13 mile upstream. Tributary 01 branches six times within .19 mile upstream. Coho fry were observed only in the lower parts of the three largest of these branches. Trout fry dominated the upper waters of these tributaries. An estimated 400 pink salmon and 50 chum salmon were observed in the intertidal area and the lower .25 mile of the main stream. Coho fry were not observed above one mile.

ADF&G Escapement Data:

Year	Pink	Chum
1973	3850	180
1974	4600	300
1975	3500	500
1976	2000	3225

Figure 1. Stream 105-10-19



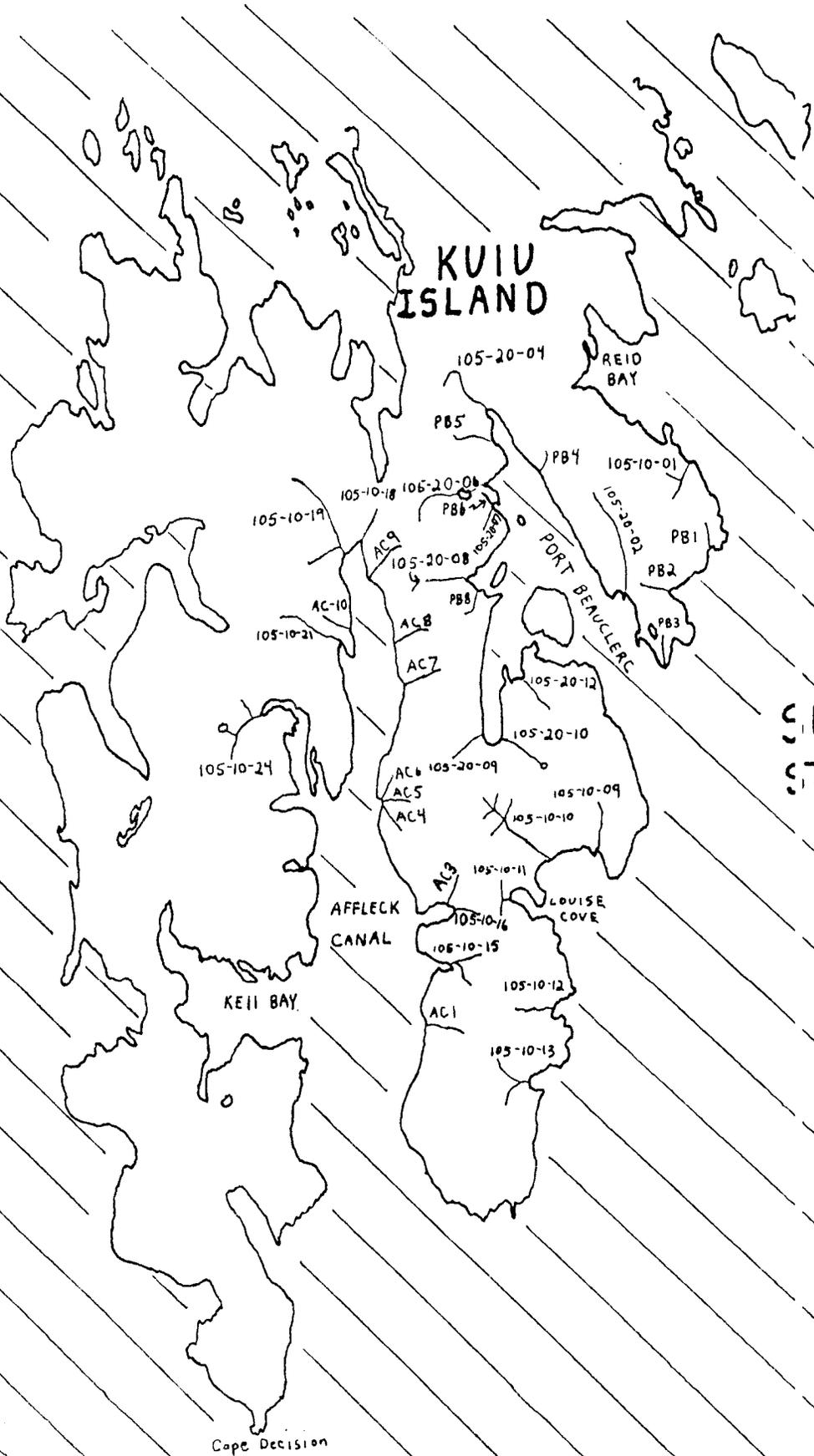
STREAMS OF THE S.E. KUIU STUDY AREA

17

FREDERICK SOUND

KUIU ISLAND

SUMNER STRAIT



Cape Decision

STREAM HABITAT INVENTORY

STREAM	MILE AND DISTANCE OF SURVEY	FISH SPECIES AND MATURITY	GENERAL QUALITY			STREAM		VELOCITY		WATER		SUBSTRATE	
			Spawning Inter-tidal	Up-stream	Rearing	Gradient	Mean width (ft.)	Mean depth (ft.)	Inter-tidal	Upstream	Color	Temp. °C	Inter-tidal
Affleck Canal AC-6	0.6 mile foot	adult pink salmon, coho fry, trout	fair/good	excellent	fair/good	gentle	20' channel 20' x 6"	6-8cfs		clear	120	small boulders and gravel	gravel
AC-7	.2 mile foot	trout, adult pink and chum	fair	fair	fair	gentle/moderate	15' channel 10' x 2"	2 cfs		clear	120	cobble and gravel	cobble gravel
AC-8	1/4 mile foot	none	good	fair/good	fair/good	gentle	15' channel 4' x 2"	1-2cfs		clear	120	1-2" angular gravels	1-3" gravel
AC-9	0.12 mile foot	no fish observed	lower is good upper is poor	poor	poor	moderate	8' channel 6' x 1"	1-2cfs		clear	120	cobble and gravel	cobble
Affleck Canal 105-10-19	1.4 mile foot	adult pink and chum salmon, coho fry, trout	excellent	good/very good	good/very good	gentle	60' channel 40' channel .25 mi. upstream 30' x 5"	20 cfs		clear	130	gravel	gravel and cobble