

hours of fishing they had caught 67 fish for a catch per angler hour of 0.29.

References: Anonymous, 1968 (Chemical data)  
Baade, 1961 (Fishing history)  
Bailey, 1971 (Salmon counts)  
Bucaria, 1968 (Salmon info.)  
McConaghy, 1969 (Hydrologic data)  
Orth, 1967 (Location, Historical data)  
Wadman, 1962 (Description)

Auke Lake 111-50-10420-0010 Survey Date Not Surveyed

Location: Lat. 58°23'17" Long. 134° 38' 37" 49"  
Map: Juneau B-2 (12 miles NW of Juneau)

Description: Auke Lake is about one mile long and 3/4-mile wide and its greatest depth is 103 feet (see map). The water is clear, but brown color, and the lake bottom is predominantly mud with heavy layers of organic ooze. There is an abundance of pond lilies and eel grass around the lake perimeter. It has one outlet, Auke Creek, and two permanent inlets, Lake Creek, and Lake Two Creek (each creek is discussed separately). An extensive investigation of the physical, chemical and biological parameters of Auke Lake has been carried out by the National Marine Fisheries Service (Bureau of Commercial Fisheries) at the Auke Bay Biological Laboratory since 1962. The lake is located at the 35-foot elevation, and is bordered by the Glacier Highway, and the Mendenhall Loop Road. Although some sections of the shoreline are private property, public access is provided at the state access area off the Glacier Highway. Auke Lake was originally called Aylward Lake by early miners after Edward Aylward who, in 1884, located mining claims in the vicinity. The present name is derived from the Auk Indians, a subdivision of the Tlingit Indians (Orth, 1967).

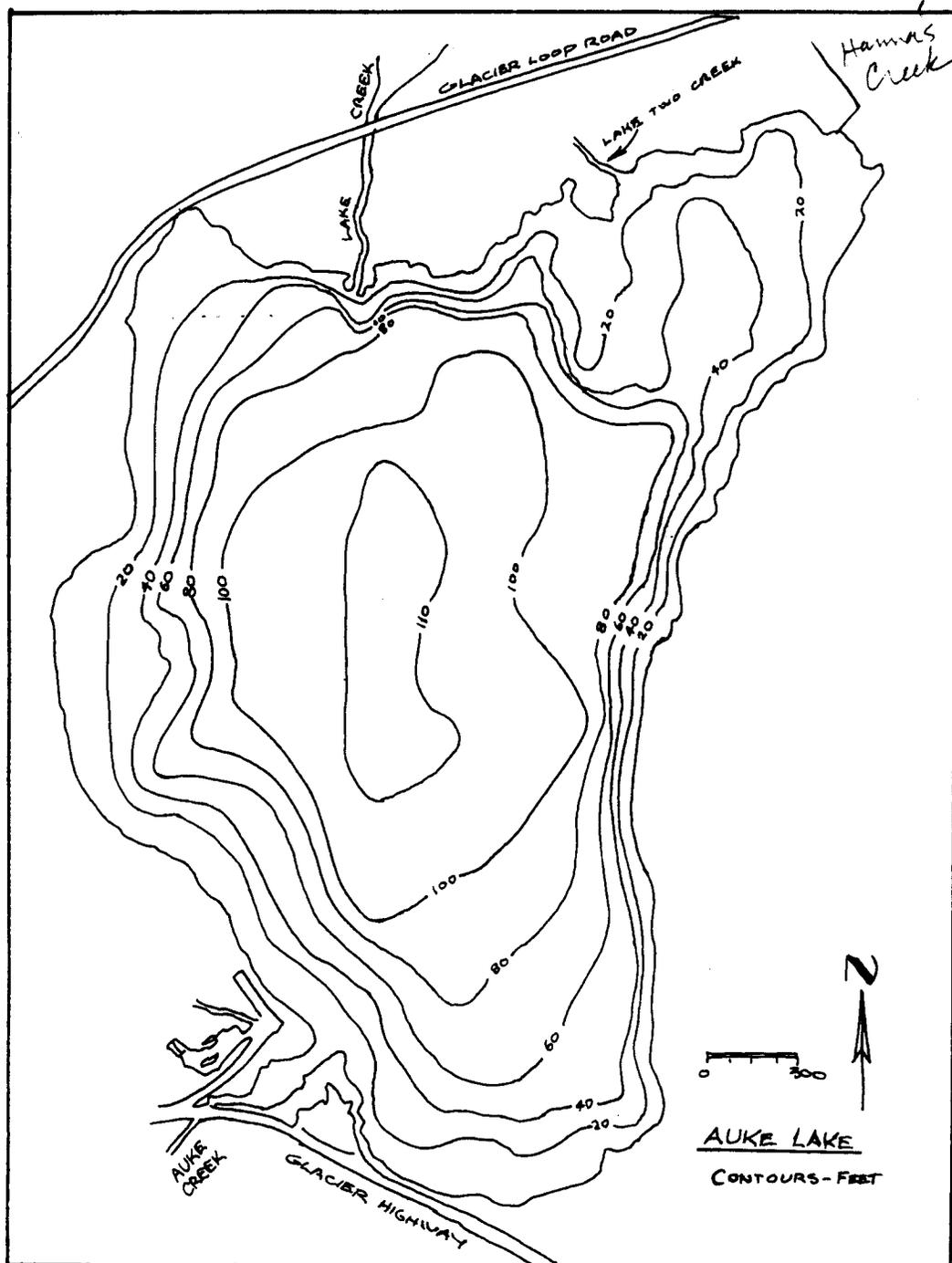
Barriers: None in the outlet stream.

Species Present: Dolly Varden; cutthroat; brook trout, S. fontinalis; grayling, Thymallus arcticus; red, coho and pink salmon; stickleback; and cottids.

Rearing Habitat: Auke Lake provides rearing area for sockeye and coho salmon. It is questionable whether cutthroat and Dolly Varden use it for rearing. However, the lake does serve as an important wintering area for Dolly Varden.

Spawning Areas: The spawning areas in the lake are limited, however, two areas of sockeye lake spawning have been found (Bucaria, 1968). The majority of the spawning in the system occurs in the two inlet streams.

175  
acres  
2,650,000 water



CONTOUR MAP OF AUKE LAKE (from Bucaria, 1968).

<u>Planting History:</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number of Fish</u>
	1931	1050 brook trout
	1950	275 grayling

Both plants appear to have been failures, as there have been no reported catches of brook trout or grayling.

In addition to the above two plants, mention was made of plants of Dolly Varden; steelhead, Salmo guirdneri; and cutthroat prior to 1952, (Anon., 1952b); however, no records of these plants could be found.

Fishing History: A survey in 1961 was taken during the period May 20 through June 2 on Auke Lake. The results were 33 anglers caught 51 fish for a catch per angler hour of 1.55. An additional survey during 1961 revealed a catch of .095 fish per angler hour for 41 anglers during the period of June and July (Baade, 1962). During 1970, 28 anglers were checked on the lake. They had caught 33 fish in a period of 119 hours giving a catch per angler hour of 0.28.

References: Anonymous, 1950 (Planting), 1952b (Description)  
 Baade, 1961 (Description, fishing history)  
 Baade, 1962 (Fishing history)  
 Bailey, 1971 (Description, salmon info.)  
 Bucaria, 1968 (Salmon info.)  
 Heckart, 1969 (Planting)  
 Orth, 1967 (Location, historical data)  
 Wilding, 1939 (Description)

Auke Nu Creek (111-50-35)

Survey Date: 7/23/70

Location: Lat. 58°23'00" Long. 134°39'57" (11 miles north of Juneau)

Description: Auke Nu Creek drains a watershed of approximately one square mile, flows under the Glacier Highway, and empties into the north side of Auke Bay. The stream has an average depth of about 1½ feet and width of 10 feet. The water is clear, but dark brown color, and stream flow is rapid. The stream bottom consists primarily of bed rock. Access from the highway is via a steep bank heavily covered with brush and loose rocks. The first 1/8 mile up from the mouth, the stream flows through a canyon which has very heavy brush cover. Approximately half way up the canyon, the stream starts to "stair-step" forming falls; however, these falls did not appear to be fish blocks. Above the canyon, the stream flows across about 1/16 mile of tableland with shallow banks and light brush cover. At the head of the tableland another canyon is encountered, extending approximately 1/8 mile. The survey was terminated at an impassible falls. Difficult fisherman access would probably limit fishing. The only