

The only potential improvements to the system include a new cabin and improving the trail to the cabin from the outlet.

The apparent wildlife in the area consists mainly of loons, geese, mallards, and an abundant number of beaver. Bear and deer sign were found near the main inlet but none were sighted. Eagles were fairly abundant in the outlet.

Salmon Bay Lake, Prince of Wales Island:

Salmon Bay Lake (56°15' N, 133°12' W) is located at the north end of Prince of Wales Island at the head of Salmon Bay. Lake area is 388 ha, and maximum depth is 60 m. Water is fairly clear throughout the lake, but the outlet area has a muskeg color in the proximity of lily pad concentrations. Access to the lake is via floatplane or by boat to Salmon Bay and trail to the cabin. Facilities on the lake include a panabode cabin with oil stove and 4.3-m aluminum skiff. The cabin is in good shape and has four bunks. The cabin is located on the north shore near a small stream with a large sand beach. The skiff has several patches covering bullet holes but still leaks. The U.S. Forest Service maintains a trail along the outlet stream from the cabin to Salmon Bay.

The lake is surrounded by mountains averaging about 170 m in elevation that are covered by cedar, hemlock, and spruce. Towards the south bowl of the lake are some larger mountains which add to the scenic beauty of the lake.

Fish species found in the Salmon Bay Lake and outlet stream include: rainbow/steelhead and cutthroat trout; Dolly Varden; and pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon. The outlet stream is the best fishing area. Cutthroat trout were the only fish caught in the lake during July and August.

The lake is a nice area for the person that wants a pleasant stay in the woods away from "civilization," but civilization is apparent even on Salmon Bay Lake with logging taking place only about 1.7 km northeast of the lake's north shore. During the summer months the sound of "toots" and "whistles" from logging machinery is constantly heard.

The wildlife in the area consists mainly of beavers, loons, mergansers, and some deer, black bear, and wolves.

LITERATURE CITED

- Henderson, H. F., R. A. Ryder, and A. W. Kudhonganina 1973. Assessing fishery potentials of lakes and reservoirs. J. Fish Res. Bd. Can. 30:2000-2009.
- Jenkins, R. M. 1967. The influence of some environmental factors on standing crop and harvest of fishes in U.S. reservoirs. Pages 298-321 In Proc. Res. Fish. Symp. Southern Div. Am. Fish. Soc.