

Describe spawning habitat: 80 to 100 meters of excellent spawning gravel where creek flows across the alluvial fan. Below this point substrate turns to fine gravel to sand to mud at 1,200 ft.

Rearing habitat conditions: None Poor Fair Good Excellent

Describe pond and other rearing habitat: Outlet channel is low gradient and defined with very good cover, L.O.D. (old cedar logs) and roots, and in stream vegetation. Channel is sand and mud bottomed. The pond is mud bottomed with downed and standing dead timber, and with willow and red ozier dogwood growing in and around. Inlet channel starts out low gradient and slowly gains gradient toward the valley wall. Inlet channel starts with a sand bottom and amount and size of gravel increases as you go upstream. Very good cover throughout under a mature forest canopy.

Describe inaccessible habitat:

Wetland type: Bog Marsh Scrub-shrub Forested

Describe:

Flooding potential: Low Medium High

Describe: Site is well protected from the river.

FISH INFORMATION

Site entry condition: Poor Fair Good

Describe: Very good on date of survey, quiet backwater eddy, Skagit high due to snow melt.

Coho access and use: Juvenile Unknown None Poor Fair Good
Adult Unknown None Poor Fair Good

Describe: Both adult and juvenile use is good. Significant stranding occurs resulting from intermittent flows. 1000 meters of creek dried up between 7-13-90 and 7-17-90, resulting in 1,500 to 2,000 dead fry.

Other species access and use: Chum Pink Sockeye Chinook Trout

Describe: Pinks have been observed spawning in the lower end on wet years. Trout have been observed in the upper end.

ENHANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Project type:

Equipment access: Fair, road needs repair and temporary bridges may be needed.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: The rearing potential of the existing pond could be increased by deepening the pond with equipment or explosives. Lengthening the existing blind channel on the north end of the pond to 800 ft may be possible by digging down to subsurface flows from alluvial fan. If existing southern flowing channel is deepened stranding may be prevented. The addition of spawning gravel may prevent possible super-imposition of redds by creating more available spawning area. Alluvial gravel deposit could be used for spawning gravel. Explosives and helicopters could possibly be used to excavate the channel and place spawning gravel.

ATTACHMENTS AVAILABLE

Aerials Sketch Maps Spawning Surveys Juvenile Trapping
 Other References

7-17-90

1853-A SOUTH

194° 400' 56°

56° 110' 20°

20° 160'

Pond outlet

INLET (52°F H₂O)

TO Pond 254° 80' 167°

167° 160'

Pond 300' x 500'

NW-6-7' D 1-2' CW 6-8' mud + mass 100 SAND

Dry w/beds

CW 6-8'

mud Bottom roots + debris

mud Bottom

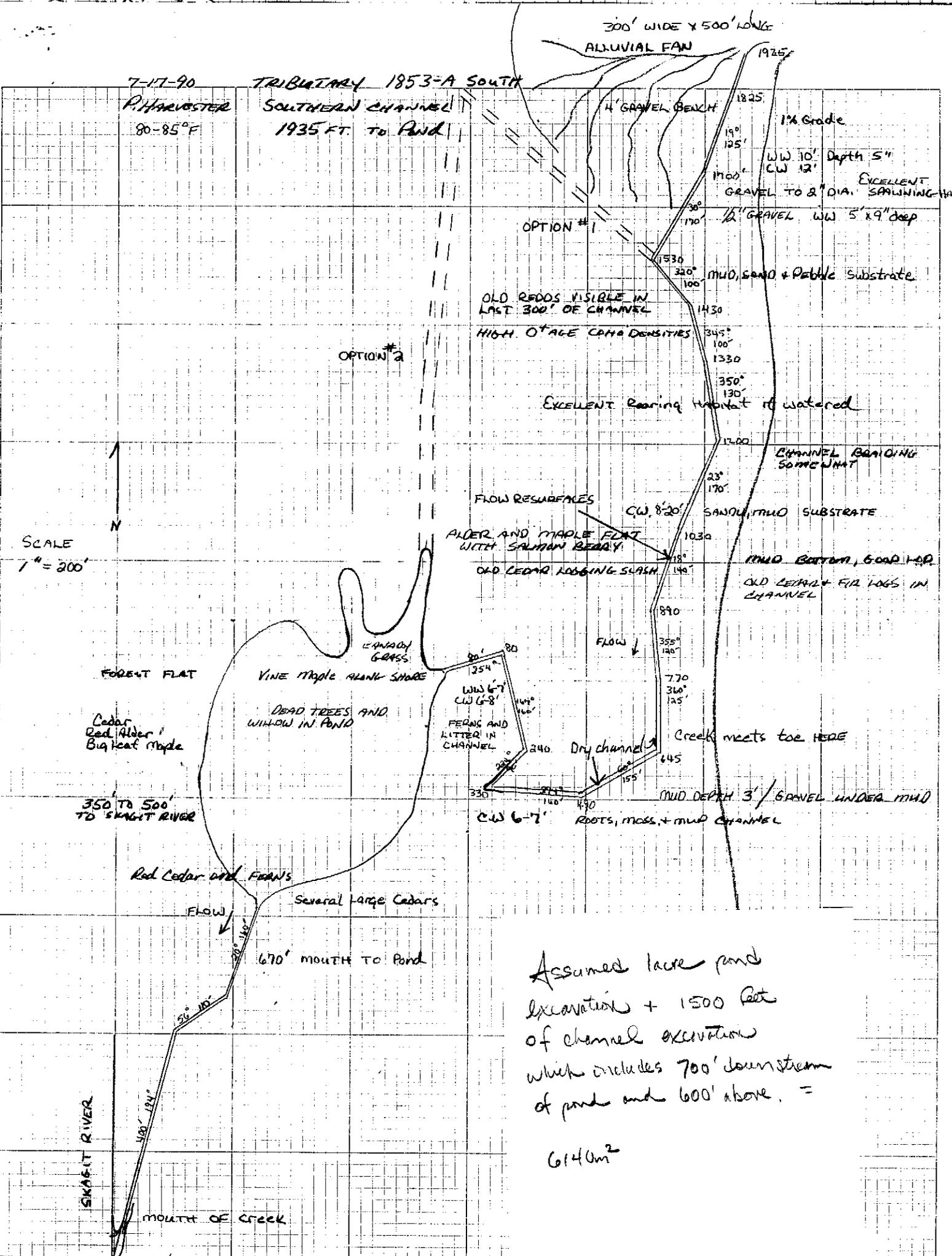
W 4'

INLET 4'

CW 4'

Roots mass Debris (Subst)

H₂O 57°F Pond outlet



Assumed lake pond excavation + 1500 feet of channel excavation which includes 700' downstream of pond and 600' above. =

$$6140m^2$$

