FISHERIES RESEARCH BOARD OF CANADA

MANUSCRIPT REPORT SERIES

No. 1046

Section 4
(Revised 1969)

Catalogue of Salmon Spawning Grounds and Tabulation of Escapements in the Skeena River and Department of Fisheries Statistical Area 4

by

Howard D. Smith and John Lucop

Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C.

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This Manuscript Report was first printed in November, 1966 as No. 882. It was bound in 5 sections.

Requests for Babine Lake escapement data have exceeded the supply and necessitated a second printing of Section 4.

The escapement data in this printing have been updated by Ichio Miki.

Catalogue of salmon spawning grounds and tabulation of escapements in the Skeena River and Department of Fisheries Statistical Area 4

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of this catalogue is to bring under a single cover historical and recent information which describes salmon spawning grounds and annual escapements in the Skeena River drainage and immediately adjacent to it. This region includes mainland and island streams and is defined for management purposes as Department of Fisheries Statistical Area 4.

Source of data

Spawning escapements and stream characteristics have been recorded by personnel of the British Columbia Provincial Fisheries 1904-36, the Department of Fisheries of Canada, and the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. The original data are in publications and files referenced in this catalogue by abbreviations in the margins and in a few instances by footnotes on the appropriate catalogue pages, as follows:

1. British Columbia Provincial Fisheries - includes spawning ground reports of the Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia in the period 1904-1936. (Abbreviated BCFR.)

2. Department of Fisheries of Canada:

   (a) Annual Reports (abbreviated DFR)

   (b) Yearly spawning ground reports (abbreviated BC-16)[1]

3. Fisheries Research Board of Canada:

   (a) Annual Reports (abbreviated FRB Ann. Rep.)

   (b) Progress Reports of the Pacific Coast Stations Biological Station, Nanaimo, B. C. (abbreviated Pac. Prog. Rep.)

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[1] Forms B.C. 16 replaced in 1959 by Forms F381. Format remains the same.

(c) Miscellaneous data on file at the Biological Station, Nanaimo (abbreviated FRB) and including the following:

- file 3-3 containing salmon escapement data;
- a card file of stream data compiled largely in the period 1944-1948.
- miscellaneous notes from spawning ground surveys 1955-1965.

(d) Skeena River Salmon - Interim Report, 1948 (with appendices). (Abbreviated Skeena MS, 1948)

(e) Brett, J. R. (1952). Skeena River Sockeye Escapement and Distribution. Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Vol. 8, No. 7, 1952. (Abbreviated Brett, 1952)

4. Department of Fisheries of Canada and Fisheries Research Board of Canada - joint preparation. Proposed Sockeye Salmon Development Program for Babine Lake. (1965). (Abbreviated Bab. Dev. Rep., 1965)

HISTORY AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

Skeena escapement estimates were initiated about 60 years ago. Our first recorded estimate is of 750,000 sockeye on the spawning grounds of the Babine River in 1904. Salmon hatcheries built at Lakelse Lake in 1902 and on Morrison Lake in 1907 likely provided the stimulus for spawning ground assessments in local streams in 1907. The frequency and scope of reporting at these places and elsewhere through the system increased slowly during the next 10 years.

Until about 1920, sockeye was the only species enumerated. During the next 10 years, assessments of the other species began and the inventory of streams regularly reported upon grew rapidly.

However, in the early years word appraisals were the usual method of reporting escapements and it is seldom clear whether the intention was to compare escapements from one year to the next in a particular river, or to compare escapements between rivers in a particular year.

In the mid-1940's important changes were made in the system of reporting. The Department of Fisheries developed a form which encouraged the use of absolute numbers, and provided a system of code letters which could be used to indicate a numerical range when absolute numbers could not be provided. This standard method is still in effect.

For purposes of this report, in those cases where only code-letters

were available, we have entered both code letters, and the number representing the mid-point of the coded range of escapements.

Two large-scale investigations of Skeena River salmon have contributed enormously to the fund of data on escapements. The first was conducted by the Fisheries Research Board, 1944-1948, and is reflected in several files of escapement data at the Nanaimo Biological Station.

A second Skeena Investigation was initiated in 1955. This has been under the direction of a committee having responsibility for biological investigations and management of the commercial fisheries. Accurate escapement enumerations have been an objective and pink salmon escapements in large tributaries have been regularly reported upon for the first time in the past 10 years. Block assessments of runs within broad geographical areas are gradually being replaced by assessments of separate substocks spawning in small, well-defined stream and lake units.

In recent years sockeye and spring salmon escapements have been regularly assessed on all important spawning grounds by either the Fisheries Research Board, the Department of Fisheries or both. Coho salmon, by virtue of their diverse habitat and late spawning have been overlooked, or incompletely reported upon in a vast number of streams. Chum salmon have never been an important species on the Skeena.

Data on all species have been entered through 1964.

Greatly accelerated development within the Skeena River valley in the past decade has changed the scope of escapement reporting. An improved and proliferated highway and public access system has simplified logistic problems. The emergence of economical, readily available air transport has encouraged assessments in remote areas. Furthermore the accumulation of a fund of knowledge on characteristics of spawning ground and speciation, distribution and timing of the runs has lessened the burden on all who have participated in enumeration work.

The remarkable contribution of a host of men responsible for spawning assessments in early years is best appreciated in the light of circumstances surrounding escapement enumerations today.

FORMAT

The catalogued data are presented in 5 sections. Each section deals with a separate geographical region within the Skeena drainage area and is preceded by a map of the region. Regional boundaries have been drawn along heights of land to ensure that major rivers and their tributaries do not appear in more than one section. The map scale is not the same in all cases.

Data from every productive stream and lake in Area 4 is listed in the numerical and alphabetical indices, and each is represented by two forms[1]:

1. A description data form which gives the location and physical features of the streams and lakes, and shows timing, and internal distribution of salmon by species. Relative importance of principle streams is indicated.

2. An escapement data form listing annual escapements by species. This is in two sections: one for sockeye and pink salmon; one for spring, coho and chum salmon.

A number of the more productive systems are further described by means of sketch maps bearing descriptive features of their surroundings. Escapement data, 1950-1960, are graphed whenever a series of numerical assessments are available. From 1960 onward, nearly all numerical data are graphed. The scale is not uniform for all systems but is indicated on the margins of all the graphs.

Finally miscellaneous data have been appended when this has helped the aim of the volume.

The loose-leaf format permits new pages to be entered, corrections and additions to be made as required, and makes possible a division into two or more sections for convenience when taken into the field.

Standards used in filling out the forms

1. Name of stream: The preferred name is capitalized, and if gazetted (Gazetteer of Canada - British Columbia, 1953) it is followed by (G). Popular names are added in lower case type when their inclusion appears likely to aid identification.

2. Number: All streams in Area 4 which have supported, or appear capable of supporting, 100 or more salmon annually (any species or all species combined) are provided for in the numbering system[2]. Lakes which are known to support (even intermittently) any number of migrating or spawning adult sockeye are also numbered.

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[1]Historic data in several localities combines lake, stream and river escapements. We have catalogued these as reported, but in view of the need for separating such escapement units we have included separate forms and assigned catalogue numbers as a guide for future reporting.

[2]Streams supporting 100 or more pink salmon in either odd or even years are included.

Streams which appear capable of supporting 100 salmon, but neither appear in the records nor clearly serve as access to spawning grounds above, are shown without numbers on the five index maps. Corresponding gaps appear in the number index but if these streams develop runs they can be catalogued without disrupting the numbering sequence.

Occasionally very short unproductive streams or defiles separate numbered bodies of water without themselves being numbered.

A logical rather than an arbitrary numbering system has been used. Once familiar with the system a reader may visualize the general vicinity of the stream when provided with its number, and when confronted only with a suitable map of the Skeena drainage, may deduce the logical number for any desired stream.

The system is applicable to any management area. The addition of the area number as a prefix to the stream number can be used to differentiate between streams in a corresponding geographical position in two separate areas.

The following hypothetical river system will be used to clarify the numbering procedure described below:

A. Trunk streams (flow directly into the ocean). Numbered consecutively from 1 as their distance from the northwest corner of the management area increases.

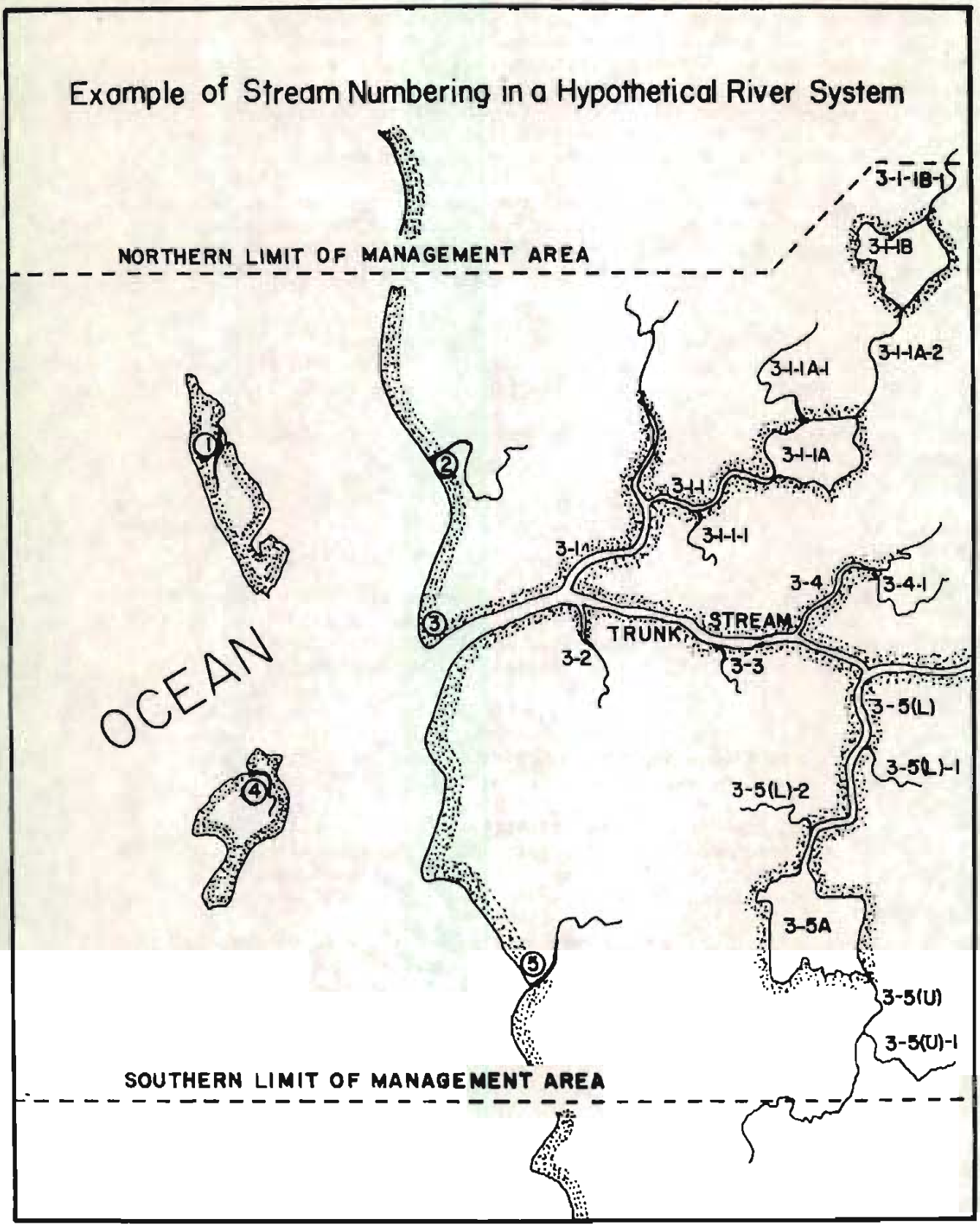
B. Tributary streams. May be of several orders. Numbered consecutively from 1 nearest the sea and describe the route a salmon must follow to reach its destination. When two tributaries enter directly opposite each other the one on the right bank receives the lower number.

(a) First order tributary streams (flow directly into a trunk stream). Numbered with the trunk stream number plus a second number separated from the first by a hyphen, e.g. 3-1.

(b) Second order tributary streams (flow directly into first order tributary streams). Numbered with the first order tributary number plus a second number separated from the first by a hyphen, e.g. 3-1-1.

(c) Third order tributary streams and below. Numbered by extension of the principle established for first, and second order streams above, e.g. 3-1-1-1 etc.

C. Lakes. Numbered with their outlet stream numbers plus a capital letter, e.g. 3-1-1A. When more than one lake appears in succession on the same local drainage system letters are assigned consecutively from A as their distance increases by water route from the sea (e.g. the Morrison system on Babine Lake, and the Stevens-Swan Lake system on the Kispiox River system).


Example of Stream Numbering in a Hypothetical River System
NORTHERN LIMIT OF MANAGEMENT AREA
SOUTHERN LIMIT OF MANAGEMENT AREA
OCEAN
TRUNK STREAM
1
2
3
4
5
3-1-1B-1
3-1-1B
3-1-1A-2
3-1-1A-1
3-1-1A
3-1-1
3-1-1-1
3-1
3-4
3-4-1
3-2
3-3
3-5(L)
3-5(L)-1
3-5(L)-2
3-5A
3-5(U)
3-5(U)-1

D. Tributaries flowing into lakes. Assigned the lake designation plus a number separated from it by a hyphen, e.g. 3-1-1A-1. Numbered consecutively from 1 according to the distance from the outlet stream.

When a major stream bears the same gazetted name above and below a lake, and historic escapement records have been separated accordingly, the section below the lake is designated (L), e.g. 3-5(L); the section above (U), e.g. 3-5(U). Tributaries entering the upper and lower sections are numbered consecutively from 1 in both the lower section, e.g. 3-5(L)-1, and the upper section, e.g. 3-5(U)-1. (L) and (U) designations are omitted from numbers describing small local systems such as Upper and Lower Club Creeks on the Kispiox River system.

3. Location of stream mouth or lake outlet: Located by map co-ordinates to the nearest minutes of latitude and longitude. Prominent landmarks are described where helpful. Direction of flow is indicated.

4. Length: (a) of streams - measured in miles and tenths of a mile from the mouth to a point beyond which 1% of the spawning population of any species fails to spawn profitably. Does not include tributary streams; (b) of lakes - maximum length.

5. Width: (a) of streams - averaged width estimated to the nearest foot throughout the length described in 4; (b) of lakes - maximum width.

6. Depth: (a) of streams - average depth estimated to the nearest 0.1 feet throughout the length as described in 4; (b) of lakes - maximum depth.

7. Drainage: Area in square miles of the entire drainage basin feeding a lake or stream, measured by a compensating polar planimeter directed along the heights of land separating it from other basins.

8. Bottom composition: Composition of the wetted stream bed at average water levels when the principal salmon species is spawning. Gravel of mean particle diameter 2" (50.8 mm) or greater is considered "coarse"; less than 1/4" (6.4 mm) is termed "silt and sand".

9. Gradient: Vertical drop per thousand linear feet of useful stream as defined in 4 above, and established from topographic maps where possible. Recorded in 3 categories: slow - averaging less than 100 feet per thousand; moderate - from 100 to 300 feet per thousand; rapid - more than 300 feet per thousand.

10. Average discharge and water temperature: From stream gauge and thermograph records when available. Otherwise from stream survey records - preferably measured in an area near the mouth when the most abundant species is spawning.

11. Barriers or points of difficulty: Complete and partial barriers to salmon, and their distance in miles and tenths of a mile from the stream mouth are noted. Species likely to be affected during their normal migration periods may be listed.

12. Spawning bed: Accessible stream bed (defined in 4) is divided into: percent in use; percent unused. The latter refers to parts of the stream which appear suitable but are not normally populated by spawning salmon. The total of suitable stream bed - both used and unused - is given in square yards.

13. Potential of unused portion of stream: Expressed as good, fair, or poor in terms of factors observed to limit salmon production. Gradient, gravel size and the quantity and quality of water are considered.

14. Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Substantial sections of stream bed above barriers but apparently suitable as spawning grounds are rated fair or poor as in 13.

15. Species using stream and sections of stream used. Species commonly spawning in the stream are shown by an × opposite the species name, and distribution is indicated by brief comments opposite. Extent of spawning area is described in miles and tenths of a mile from the mouth, e.g. from 1.5 to 2.5 mi.

16. Time of entry, time of spawning and range of escapements: The estimated start, peak and end of periods of entry and spawning of the central 90% of the escapement is entered opposite the species name. Months and days of the month are entered when known. Months are identified by their first letters, July through November. Day of the month is entered to the nearest 5 days starting on the first day of the month, e.g. J (for July) 1, 5, 10 etc.

17. Rating of productivity: For each species the ten most productive streams are rated by a single numeral indicating their rank in descending order of production from 1. Ranking is by maximum rather than average escapements.

18. Access and general remarks: Describes the best or conventional access routes to streams or spawning grounds and emphasizes features of streams or spawning populations not adequately covered, or omitted from sections above.

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Name	Index No.
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Name	Index No.
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6	Kloiya River
6A	Prudhomme Lake
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7	Humpback Creek
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9	Useless Creek
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10-39	Mill Creek [Milling Creek]
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10-48-1	Date Creek
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10-48-3	McCully Creek [Cedar Creek No. 2]
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10-48-5	Cullon Creek [Grouse Creek]
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10-50B-18	Sutherland River [Beaver River]
10-50B-18-1	Shass Creek [Grizzly Creek]
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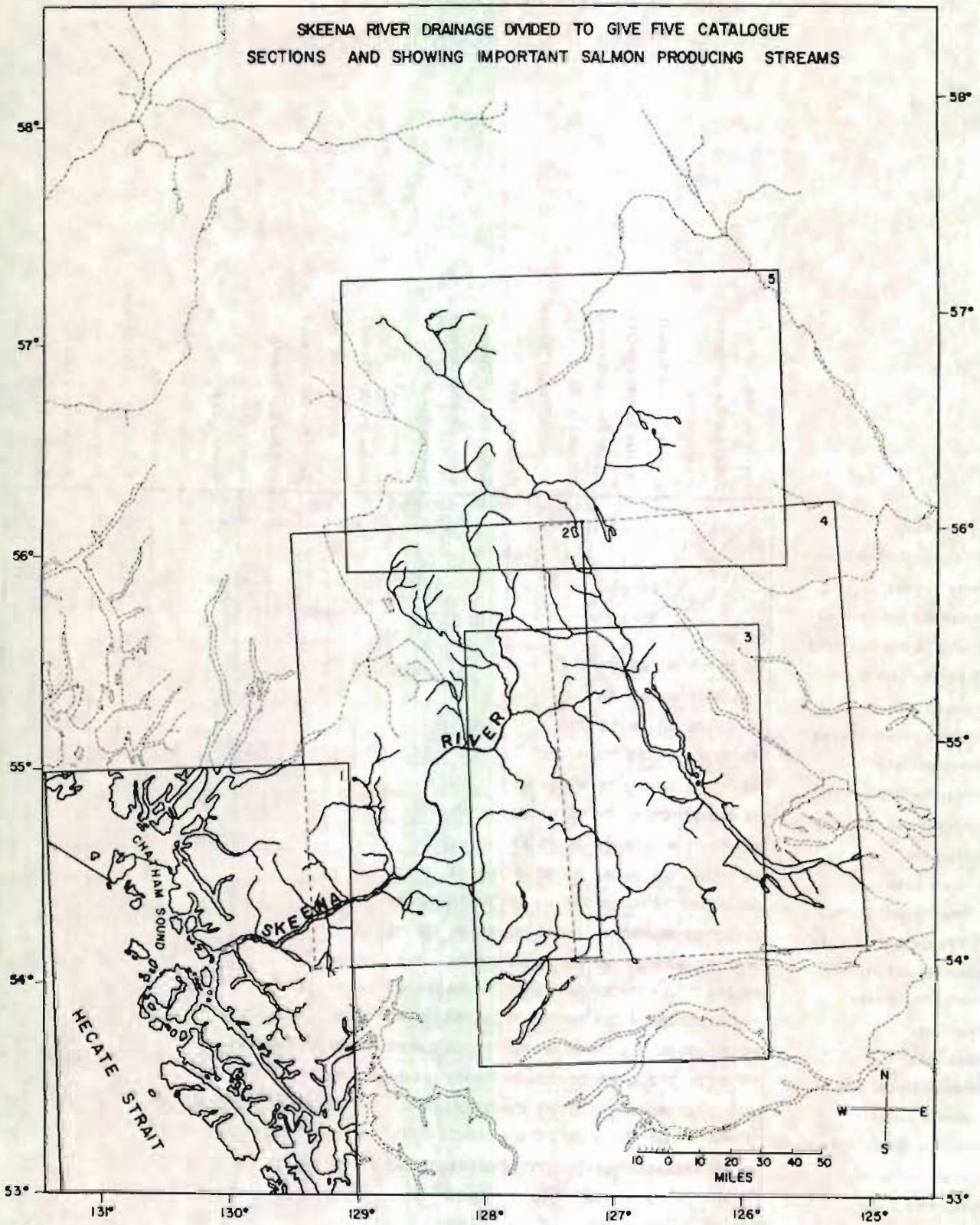
10-45(L)	Bulkley River (Lower)
10-45(L)-1	Station Creek [Mission Creek]
10-45(L)-2	Suskwa River [Bear River]
10-45(L)-4	Causqua Creek
10-45(L)-8	Sheedy Creek [Trout Creek]
10-45(L)-9	Toboggan Creek
10-45(L)-10	Reiseter Creek [Two Bridge Creek]
10-45(L)-11	Driftwood Creek
10-45(L)-12	Carr Creek [Canyon Creek]
10-45(L)-13	Kathlyn Creek [Chicken Creek]
10-45(L)-14	Telkwa River
10-45(L)-17	Morice River
10-45(L)-17-2	Owen Creek
10-45(L)-17-5	Gosnell Creek [Cono Creek]
10-45(L)-17A	Morice Lake
10-45(L)-17A-1	Nanika River
10-45(U)	Bulkley River (Upper)
10-45(U)-1	Buck Creek
10-45(U)-3	Richfield Creek [Findlay Creek]
10-45A	Bulkley Lake
10-45A-1	Maxan Creek
10-55	Sicintine River
10-55A	Sicintine Lake

Index No.	Name
10-57	Canyon Creek [Larch Creek]
10-58	Slamgeesh River
10-58-1	Slamgeesh Creek
10-58-1A	Slamgeesh Lake
10-58-1A-1	5th Cabin Creek
10-60	Squingula River
10-60A	Motase Lake
10-61-2	Bear River
10-61-2A	Bear Lake
10-61-2A-1	Salix Creek [Willow Creek]
10-61-2B	Azuklotz Lake
10-61-2B-1	Azuklotz Creek
10-61	Sustut River
10-61A	Sustut Lake
10-61-4	Asitka River
10-61-4A	Asitka Lake
10-61-9	Johanson Creek
10-61-9A	Johanson Lake
10-68	Kluatantan River
10-68-1	Tantan Creek
10-68-1A	Kluatantan Lake
10-68-2A	Kluayaz Lake

RIVER MILES BETWEEN PRINCIPAL RIVERS AND LAKES WITHIN THE SKEENA RIVER DRAINAGE SYTEM.

	Test Fishing	Gitnadaix Riv (Jct Skeena)	Alastair Lake	Lakelse Riv (Jct Skeena)	Lakelse Lk (Herman Crk)	Copper Riv (Jct Skeena)	McDonell Lake	Kitwanga Riv (Jct Skeena)	Kitwanga Lake	Bulkley Riv (Jct Skeena)	Kisplox Riv (Jct Skeena)	Sweetin Riv	Stephens Lake	Babine Riv (Jct Skeena)	FRB Fence-Babine Lake	Sustut Riv (Jct Skeena)	Bear Riv (Jct Sustut)	Bear Lake	Sustut Lake	Johanson Crk (Jct Sustut)	Johanson Lake	Kluatantan Riv (Jct Skeena)	Kluatantan Lake	Moricetown Falls	Morice River	Morice Lake
Test Fishing																									
Gitnadaix Riv (Jct Skeena)	36																								
Alastair Lake	49	13																							
Lakelse Riv (Jct Skeena)	56	20	33																						
Lakelse Lk (Herman Crk)	66	30	43	10																					
Copper Riv (Jct Skeena)	58	36	59	16	26																				
McDonell Lake	140	104	117	84	94	68																			
Kitwanga Riv (Jct Skeena)	119	83	101	68	78	52	120																		
Kitwanga Lake	145	109	122	89	99	73	141	21																	
Bulkley Riv (Jct Skeena)	148	112	125	92	102	76	144	24	45																
Kisplox Riv (Jct Skeena)	156	120	133	100	110	84	152	32	53	8															
Sweetin Riv	200	164	177	144	154	128	196	76	97	50	42														
Stephens Lake	214	178	191	158	168	142	210	90	111	64	56	14													
Babine Riv (Jct Skeena)	188	152	165	132	142	116	184	64	85	38	30	72	86												
FRB Fence-Babine Lake	236	200	213	180	190	164	232	112	133	88	80	122	136	80											
Sustut Riv (Jct Skeena)	262	226	239	206	216	190	258	138	159	114	108	148	162	76	126										
Bear Riv (Jct Skeena)	280	244	257	224	234	208	276	156	177	132	124	166	180	94	144	18									
Bear Lake	286	250	263	230	240	214	282	162	183	138	130	172	186	100	150	24	6								
Sustut Lake	318	282	295	262	272	246	314	194	215	170	162	204	218	132	182	56	38	44							
Johanson Crk (Jct Sustut)	328	292	310	272	282	256	324	204	225	180	172	184	198	142	192	64	48	142	14						
Johanson Lake	351	305	323	285	295	269	337	217	238	193	185	197	211	155	205	77	61	55	27	13					
Kluatantan Riv (Jct Skeena)	401	355	368	335	345	319	387	267	286	243	235	277	291	261	311	50	68	74	106	114	127				
Kluatantan Lake	411	365	378	345	355	329	397	277	298	253	245	287	301	271	321	60	78	84	116	124	137	10			
Moricetown Falls	176	140		120		104		52		28	36														
Morice River	234	198		178		162		110		86	94												58		
Morice Lake	276	242		222		208		154		130	138												102	44	


SKEENA RIVER DRAINAGE DIVIDED TO GIVE FIVE CATALOGUE
SECTIONS AND SHOWING IMPORTANT SALMON PRODUCING STREAMS
58°
57°
56°
55°
54°
53°
131°
130°
129°
128°
127°
126°
125°
1
2
3
4
5
SKEENA
RIVER
CHATHAM SOUND
HECATE STRAIT
N
S
E
W
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
MILES

Section 4

The Babine River and tributaries

In order to allay misunderstandings in reading and interpreting data from the Babine River spawning grounds the following is presented.

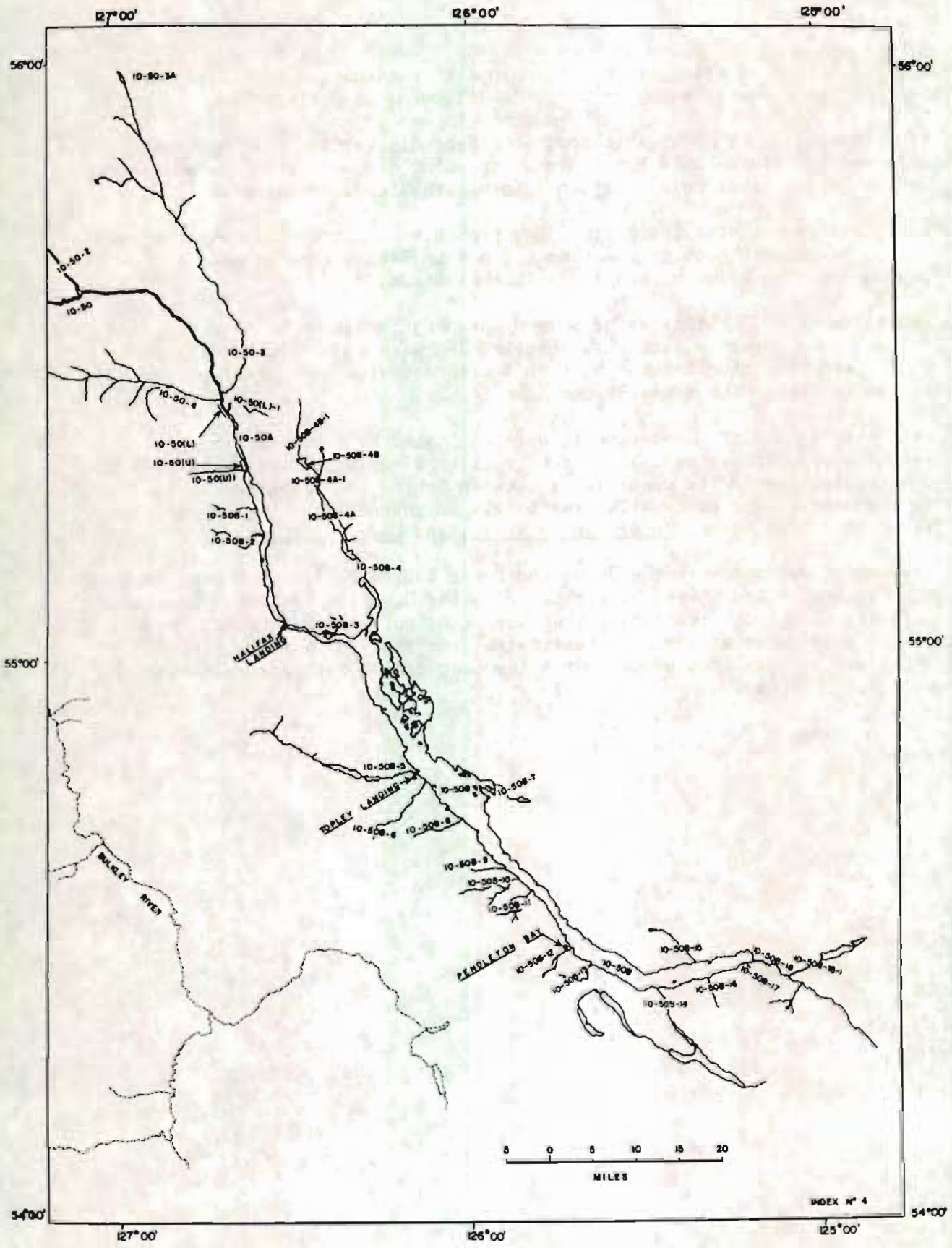
1. Four species of salmon pass through the Babine River to spawn in, or adjacent to, Babine Lake but no known spawning grounds exist for any species in the Babine River below its confluence with Nichyeskwa River.

2. Early escapement data (prior to 1934) probably was often meant to include salmon passing through to spawning grounds on Babine Lake as well as salmon spawning below Babine and Nilkitkwa Lakes.

3. Beginning in 1933 estimates of salmon spawning in Babine River were related to 4 separate sections. Sections 1-3 were adjoining areas between Babine and Nilkitkwa Lakes. Section 4 extended from Nilkitkwa Lake downstream to about Nichyeskwa River.

4. Beginning in 1962 the escapements were estimated by separate tag and recovery programs as well as by the traditional direct observation method. One tagging was in the upper river between Babine and Nilkitkwa Lakes; one in the lower river below Nilkitkwa Lake. In recent years the two river areas have been termed Upper Babine River, and Lower Babine River respectively.

5. Escapement estimates in the Upper and Lower Babine Rivers have been entered in the data record sheets as estimated by the District Fisheries Inspector from his direct observations. Thus some continuity is maintained through 30 years of observations. The estimates from tag and recovery are entered separately a few lines below. Only the Inspector's sectional estimates have been graphed.


127°00'
126°00'
125°00'
56°00'
55°00'
54°00'
10-50-3A
10-50-2
10-50
10-50-5
10-50-4
10-50(L)-1
10-50(L)
10-50A
10-50(U)
10-50(U)1
10-508-1
10-508-2
10-508-4B
10-508-4B-1
10-508-4A-1
10-508-4A
10-508-4
10-508-3
HALIFAX LANDING
10-508-9
10-508-7
TOPLEY LANDING
10-508-6
10-508-8
10-508-10
10-508-11
BULKLEY RIVER
PENDLETON BAY
10-508-12
10-508-13
10-508
10-508-15
10-508-16
10-508-17
10-508-18
10-508-18-1
10-505-19
5 0 5 10 15 20
MILES
INDEX N° 4

NAME OF STREAM BABINE RIVER (G) NUMBER 10-50

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-41 N, 127-41 W. Flows W into the Skeena R. 30 mi. above Hazelton (see also "Lower" Babine R. 10-50(L)).

Length 55 mi Width 250 ft. Depth _____ ft. Drainage area 3861 sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate X Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent Probably difficult areas at some water levels. A rock slide restricted migration 1951, 1952.

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ %: Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair X Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM	SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	
Pink	
Coho	See general remarks
Spring	
Chum	

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Four species of salmon migrate through this river but there is no recognized spawning ground below its confluence with Nichyeskwa R. Spawning grounds immediately below Nilkitkwa L. are now called "Lower Babine River".

Early reports did not specify specific spawning grounds.

BABINE RIVER - Early General Reports

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1904	750,000		1905 Dom.
			Fish. Rep.
1908	8 Indian families obtained all		B.C.F.R.
	needed by 5 Sept. 1908		
1909	Late, but in great quantity		B.C.F.R.
1910	Easiest fishing since 1906		Dom. Fish. Rep.
1911	Large number - Indians had enough		B.C.F.R.
	by 10 Oct. 1911		
1912	Indians report poor catches,		B.C.F.R.
	Indians estimate 80,000		
1913	86 Indian families say poor run		B.C.F.R.
1914	Plentiful	Few	B.C.F.R.
1915	Indians did OK		B.C.F.R.
1916	Worst in Natives' memory		Dom. Fish. Rep.
1919	114,000 (95 families, 1200 fish		B.C.F.R.
	each)		
1920	Poor - equal to 1916		B.C.F.R.
1921	Poor	Large numbers	B.C.F.R.
1922	Up to average of good years	Very few	B.C.F.R.
1923	As good as last year	Exceptional run	B.C.F.R.
1924	Good	Good	B.C.F.R.
1925	As good as previous years	Very thick	B.C.F.R.
1926	Good	Not as plentiful	B.C.F.R.
1927	Good	Greatest ever known	Dom. Fish. Rep.
1928	Estimate 150,000 caught	Poor	B.C.F.R.
1929	A big run	Record run	B.C.F.C.
1930	150,000 caught - suggests good run	Few	B.C.F.R.
1931	Good but not up to expectations	Good	B.C.F.R.
	35,000 caught by Indians. "Jacks"		F.R.B.
	suggested as 10% of total		
1932	Good average run	Poor	Dom. Fish. Rep. and
			F.R.B.
1933	Lower River - heavy	Medium	F.R.B.
	Upper River - Poor		
	Sec. 1 - very few		
	Sec. 2 - complete washout		
	Sec. 3 - Medium - 15% runts		F.R.B.

BABINE RIVER - Early General Reports

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1934	Good - Lower River better than 1939		Dom. Fish. Rep.

BABINE RIVER - Early General Reports

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1921		Some		B.C.F.R.
1922	Good showing			B.C.F.R.
1924	Some	Good		B.C.F.R.
1925	Plentiful			B.C.F.R.
1926	Exceptional			B.C.F.R.
1927		Up to average		Dom. Fish. Rep.
1928	Good			B.C.F.R.
1930	Good			B.C.F.R.
1931	Good			B.C.F.R.
1932	Greatest in 10 years	Light		F.R.B.
1933	Good	Medium		Dom. Fish. Rep.&FRB

NAME OF STREAM NILKITKWA RIVER (G) NUMBER 10-50-3

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-27 N, 126-43 W. Flows S into Babine R. 2.5 mi. N of Nilkitkwa L.

Length 2.5 mi. Width 100 ft. Depth _____ ft. Drainage area 357 sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid X Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent Numerous beaver dams in clear N fork.

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ % Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	Upper limits of N fork
Pink		
Coho	X	Upper limits of N fork at least
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							200-400
Pink							
Coho							200-300
Spring							50-250
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: By trail from FRB counting fence on Babine R. to Nilkitkwa mouth or by air to Onerka L. on N fork headwaters. River is heavily glaciated to clear N fork about 45 mi. from mouth. Some sockeye spawn in upwelling ponds 1 mi. from lake, and below numerous beaver dams in upper 3 mi. which is comparatively small stream.

NILKITKWA RIVER

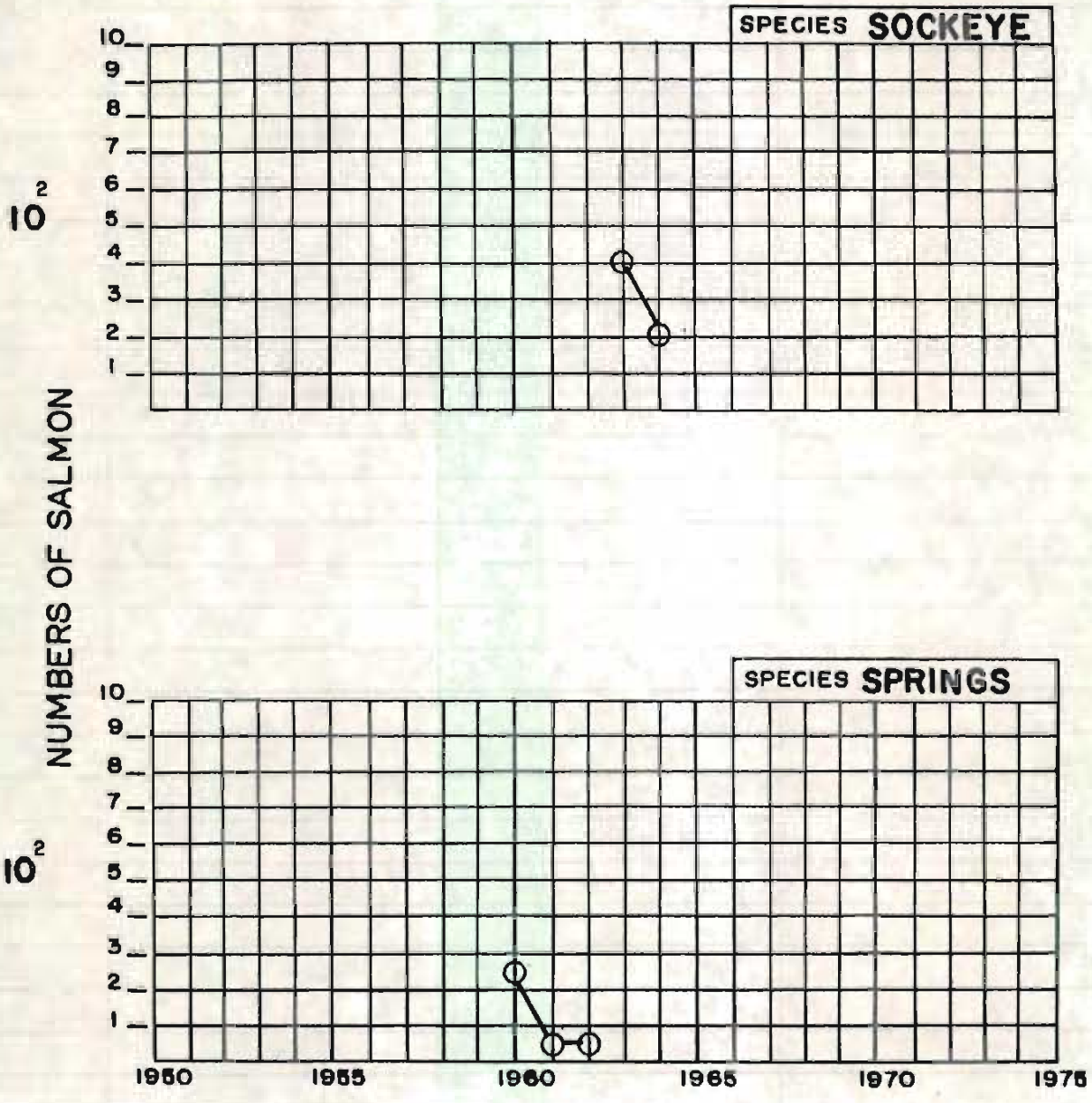
Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1913	A little below average		Dom. Fish. Rep.
1960	Some sockeye reported to spawn		
	near lake		B.C. 16
1963	D 400		B.C. 16
1964	C 200		B.C. 16
1965	A few		B.C. 16
1966	A few. Inspected several times		B.C. 16
1967	No spawners seen		B.C. 16
1968	Not inspected		B.C. 16

NILKITKWA RIVER

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1913	Better than for a number of years			Dom. Fish. Rep.
1960	C-250	C-300		B.C. 16
1961	A-50-Light	C-250-Light		B.C. 16
1962	A-50-Light	C-200-Light		B.C. 16

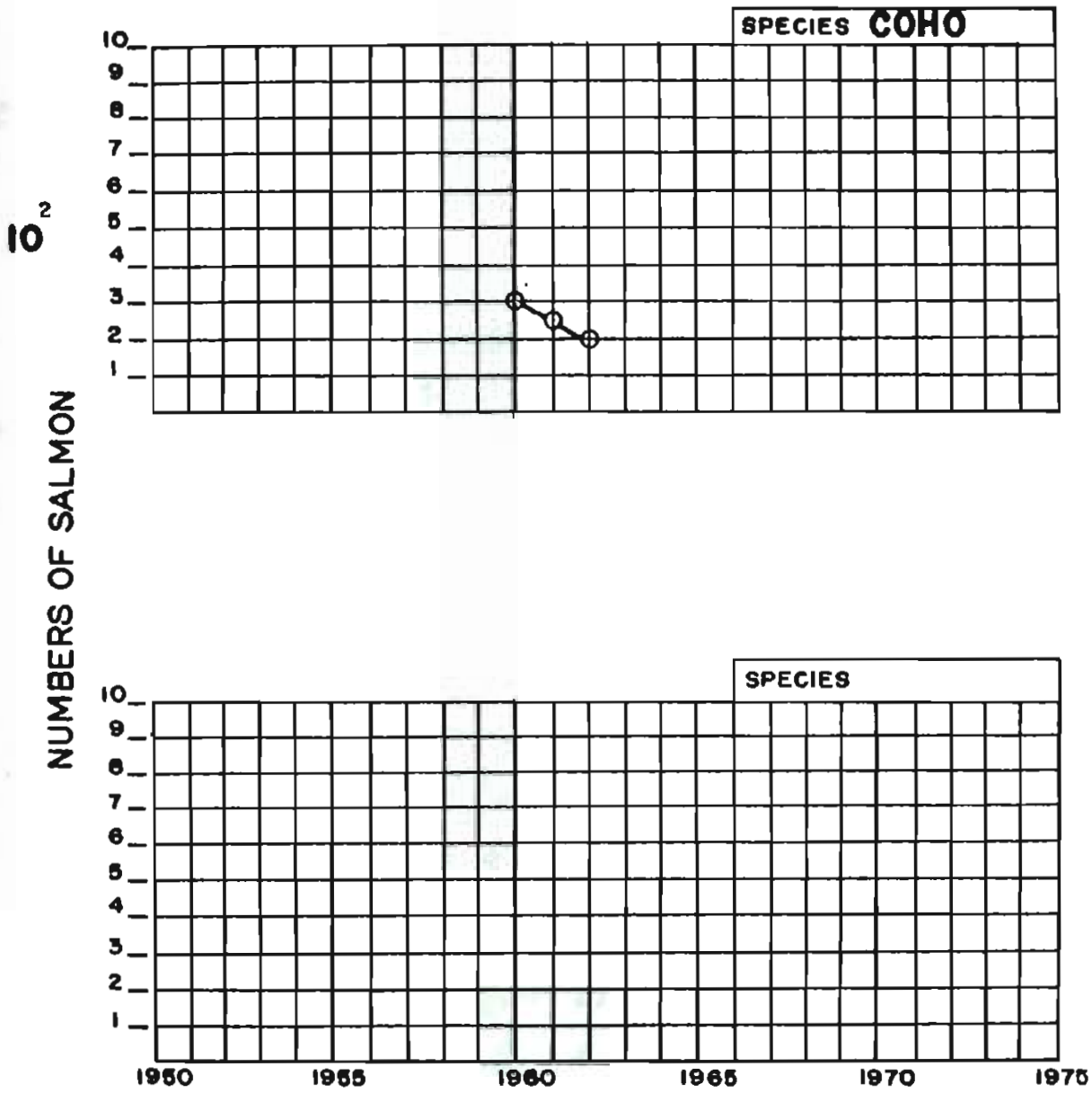
ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

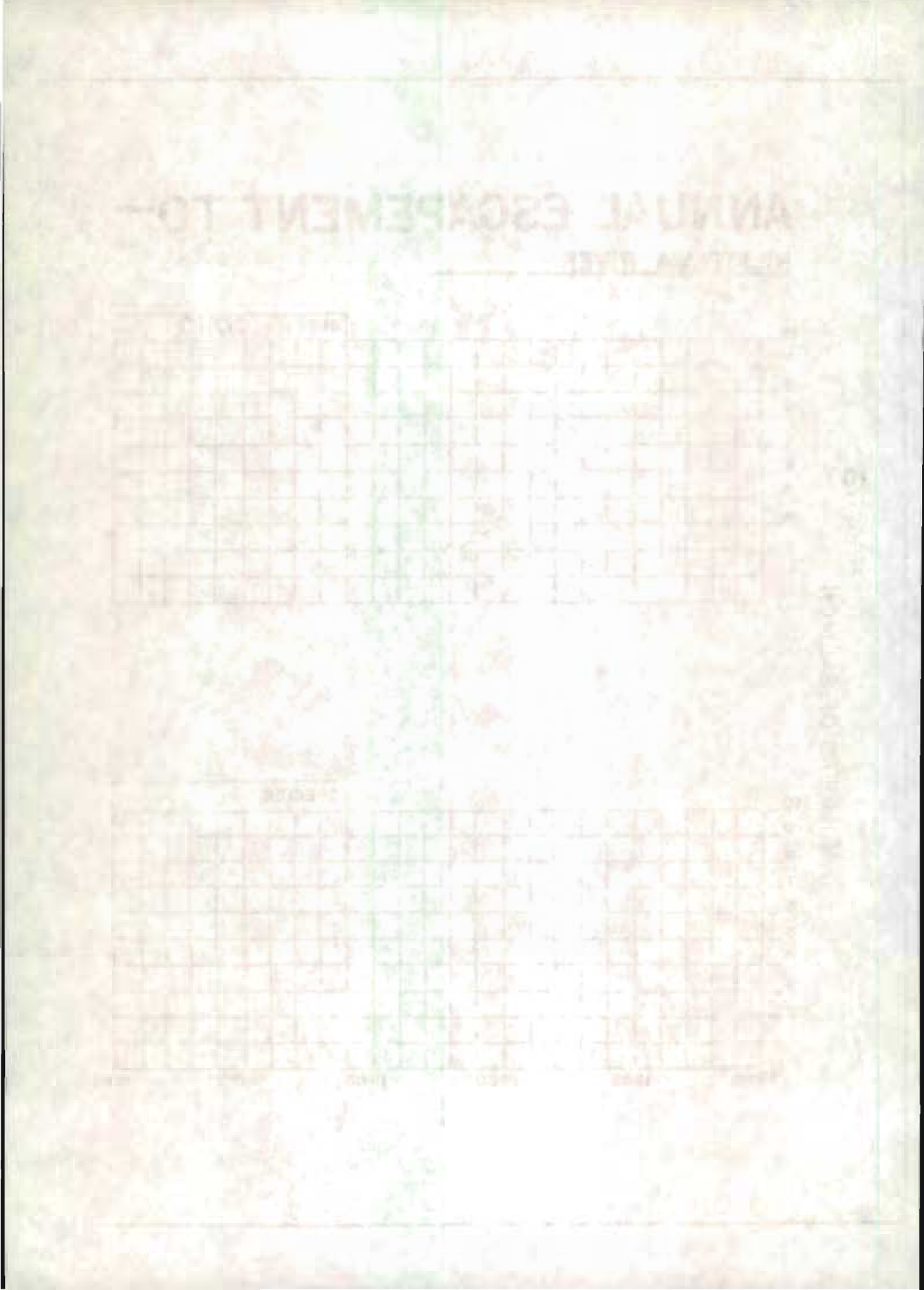
NILKITKWA RIVER



ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

NILKITKWA RIVER





NAME OF STREAM ONERKA LAKE (G) NUMBER 10-50-3A

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-59 N, 126-59 W. Headwaters of N fork of Nilkitkwa R.

(Elevation 3600')

Length 1.2 mi. Width 500 ft. Depth _____ ft. Drainage area 20 sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent _____

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ % Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	
Pink		
Coho	X	
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye				S 1		S 20	
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: By plane. Spawners have been observed in lake and in small pond 1 mi. below on left bank. Probably utilize stream below lake at times.

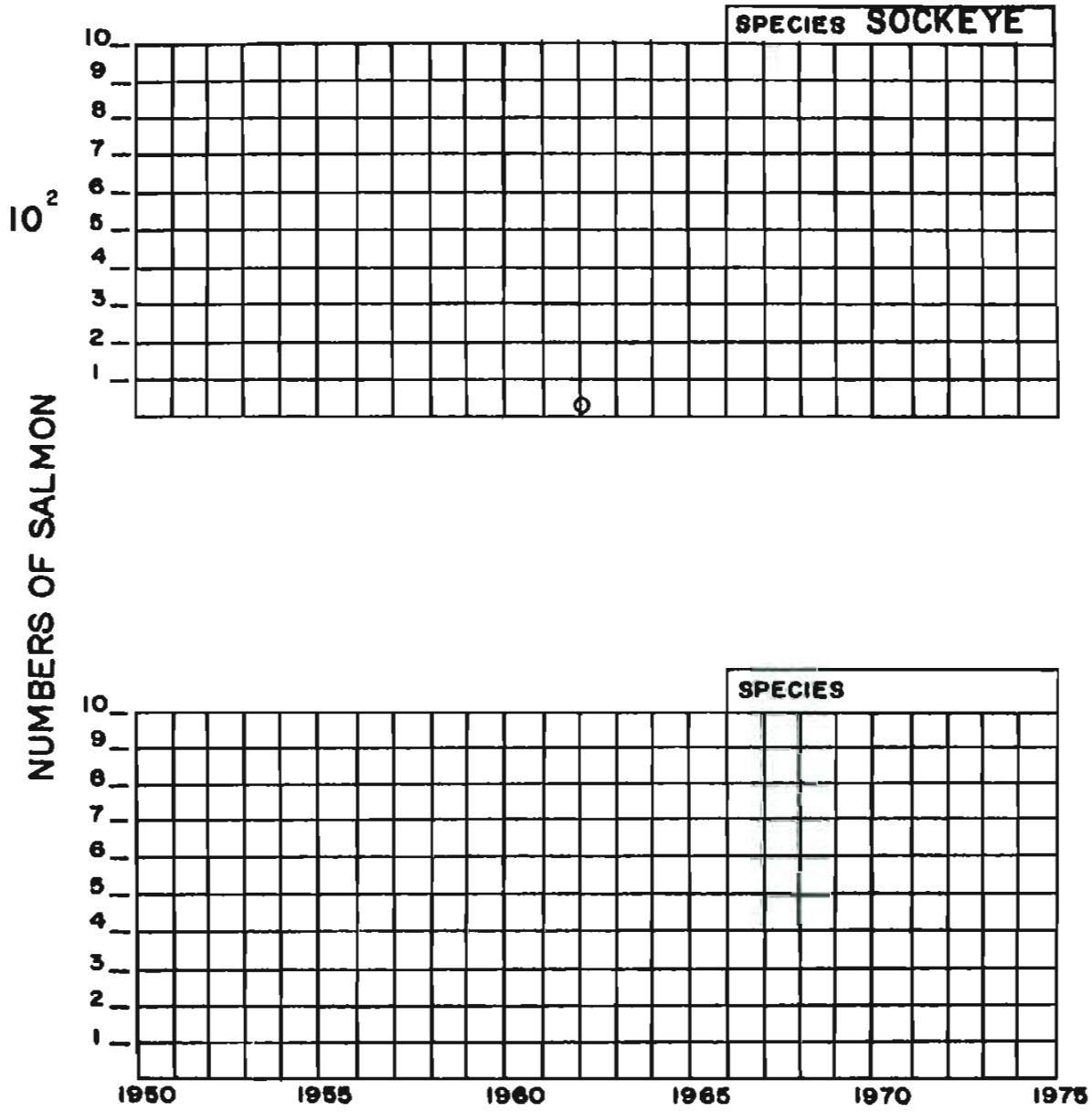
Ref: FRB Ann. Rep. 1946.

ONERKA LAKE

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1946	6		F.R.B. Ann. Rep.
1962	25		F.R.B.
1965	150		F.R.B.
1966	A few observed		B.C.16
1967	No fish seen. 22 beaver dams below lake.		B.C.16
1968	No spawning survey		B.C.16

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

ONERKA LAKE



NAME OF STREAM NICHYESKWA CREEK (G) NUMBER 10-50-4

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-27 N, 126-43 W. Flows E into Babine R. 1 mi. N of Nilkitkwa L.

Length 19 mi. Width 35 ft. Depth 1.0 ft. Drainage area 136 sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid X Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent Low water frequently delays migration.

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ % Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye		
Pink	X	Scattered through lower 10 mi.
Coho	X	" " " " "
Spring	X	" " " " "
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							
Pink							
Coho							100-1000
Spring							100-800
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Trail follows left bank of Babine R. from counting fence to stream mouth. Coho in particular school in mouth for prolonged periods in September if water is low.

NICHYESKWA CREEK

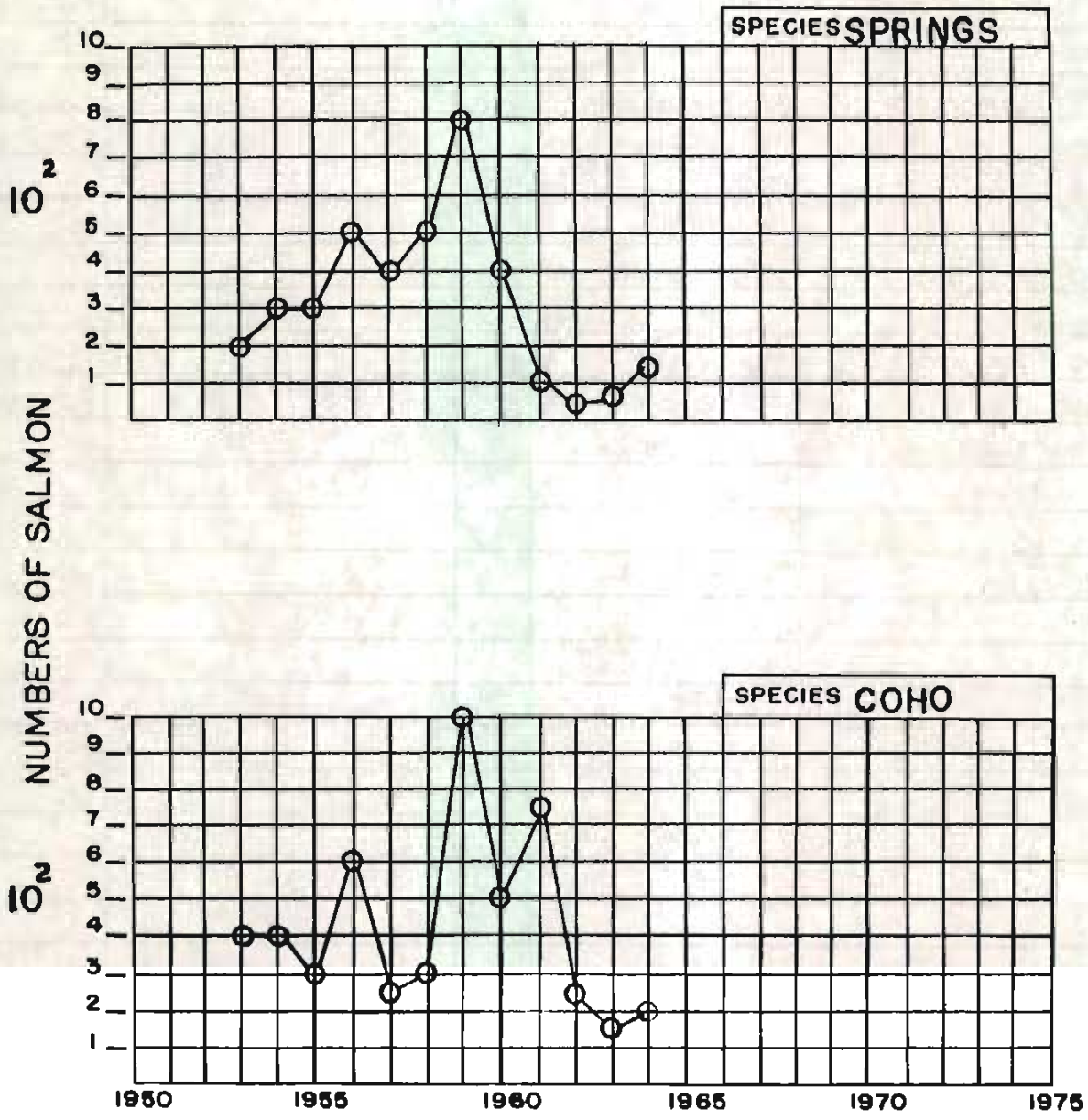
Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1967		B-60-Medium. Previously unreported	B.C.16

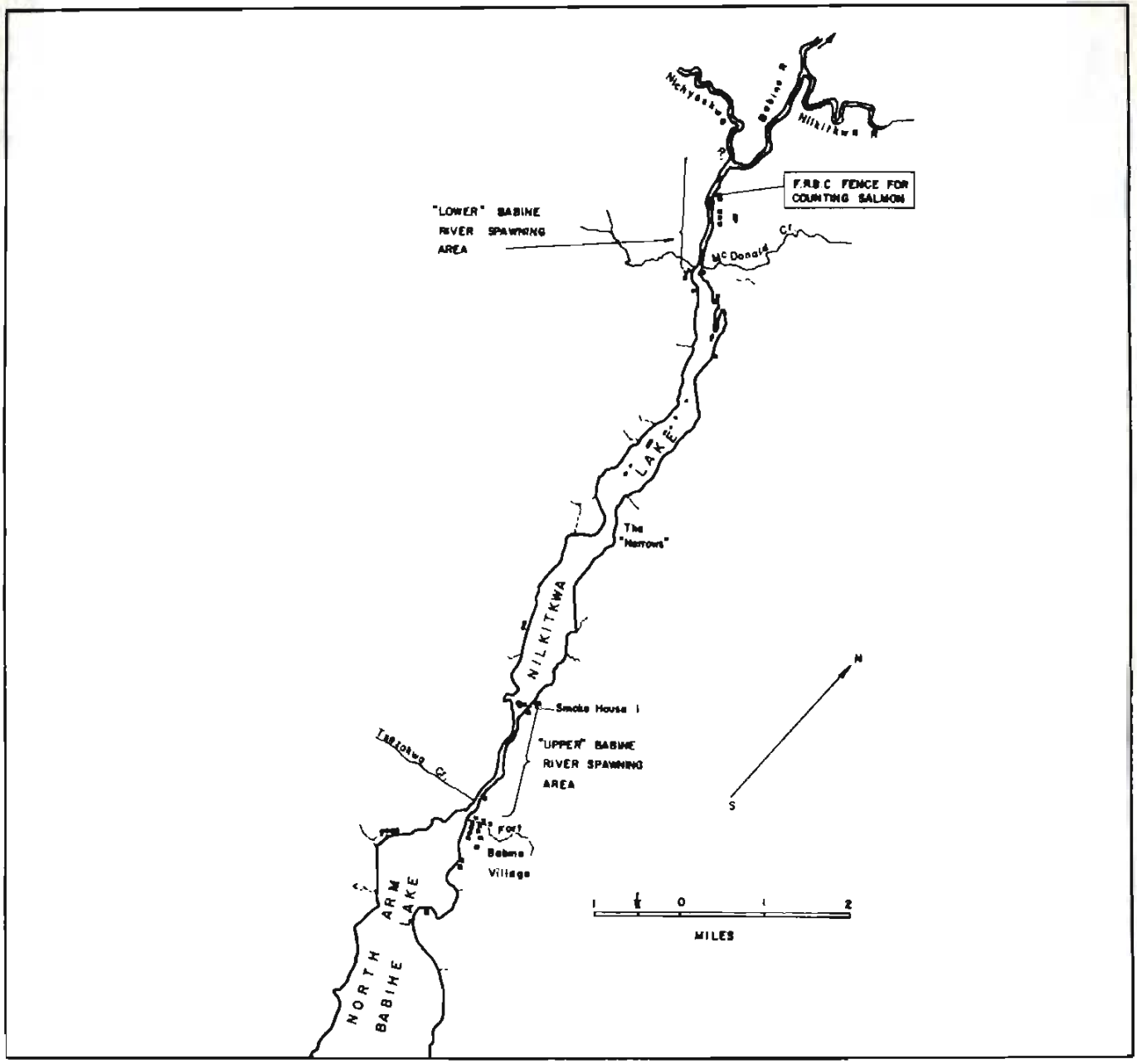
NICHYESKWA CREEK

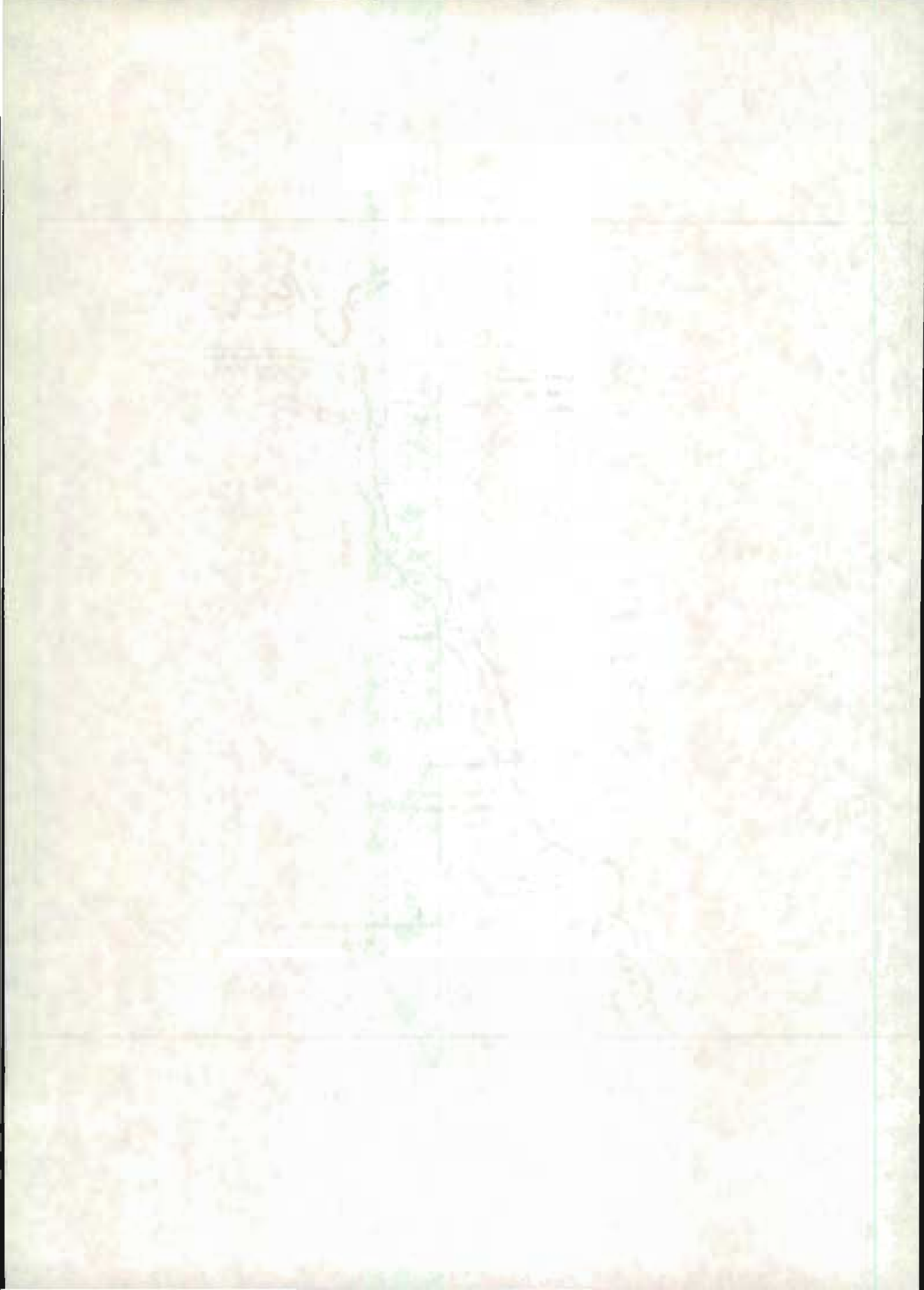
ear	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
953	200	400		B.C. 16
954	D-300-Medium	D-400-Medium		B.C. 16
955	C-300-Light	C-300-Light		B.C. 16
956	D-500-Medium -30% ♀ -	E-600-Medium- 45% ♀ -		
	40% Jacks	10% Jacks		B.C. 16
957	D-400-Medium- 50% ♀	D-250-Light -50% ♀		B.C. 16
958	D-500-Medium -50% ♀	C-300-Light -50% ♀		B.C. 16
959	E-800-Heavy - 50% ♀	F-1,000-Heavy -50% ♀		B.C. 16
960	D-400-Light -50% ♀	D-500-Light -50% ♀		B.C. 16
961	C-100-Light -33% ♀ -	E-750-Medium -45% ♀ -		
	34% Jacks	10% Jacks		B.C. 16
962	A-50-Light- 25% ♀ -	C-250-Light -45% ♀		
	50% Jacks	10% Jacks		B.C. 16
963	B-75-Light -50% ♀	C-150-Light -50% ♀		B.C. 16
964	C-150-Light -40% ♀	C-200-Light -45% ♀		B.C. 16
	20% Jacks	10% Jacks		
965	B-100-Light	C-300-Medium		B.C. 16
966	A-50-Light			B.C. 16
967	A-50-Light	C-100-Medium		B.C. 16
968	S t r e a m n o t i n s	p e c t e d		

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

NICHYESKWA CREEK




F.R.B.C. FENCE FOR COUNTING SALMON
"LOWER" BABINE RIVER SPAWNING AREA
McDonald Cr.
"LAKE"
The "Narrows"
NILKITKWA
Smoke House I
"UPPER" BABINE RIVER SPAWNING AREA
Fort Babine Village
NORTH ARM BABINE LAKE
N
S
0
1
2
MILES



NAME OF STREAM BABINE RIVER (LOWER) NUMBER 10-50(L)

LOCATION OF MOUTH 56-26 N, 126-43 W. ("Lower" Babine R. is defined as that section from Nichyeskwa R. to Nilkitkwa L.)

Length 0.8 mi. Width 280 ft. Depth 2 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate × Slow _____

Av. discharge 2500 cfs, and water temperature 13 °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent _____

Spawning bed: In use 70 % Unused 30 %: Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair × Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	×	Entire area above fence
Pink	×	From .1 mi. below fence to lake
Coho	×	Throughout
Spring	×	Throughout
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye	J 15	A 20	S 10	S 20	O 5	O 15	10,000-150,000
Pink	A 10	A 25	S 10	S 5	S 10	S 15	50-90,000
Coho	A 10	A 30	S 30	O 1	O 20	N 10	400-2500
Spring	J 25	S 1	S 15	S 1	S 20	O 1	200-8000
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum
3	7		4	

Access route and general remarks: By boat or air: Site of FRB counting fence. Outstanding production. Stable flow throughout period of spawning and incubation: clear water. Odd-year pinks enter and spawn 10 days earlier than even-year pinks. Indian gaff fishery for spring salmon during spawning period.

BABINE RIVER - LOWER - Sec. no. 4

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1934	Very heavy - 15% runts	Light	F.R.B.
1935	Heavy run - 15% runts		F.R.B.
1936	Heavy run - no runts	Light	F.R.B.
1937	Heavy run - 60% ♂ - 10% runts	Heavy run - 60% ♂	F.R.B.
1938	Medium run - 10% runts	Heavy	F.R.B.
1939	Heavy - predominance ♀ - 5% runts	Heavy	F.R.B.
1940	Heavy - 60% ♀ - 5% runts	Medium	F.R.B.
1941	Light - ♀ in majority		F.R.B.
1942	Medium - ♀ in majority	Medium	F.R.B.
1943	Light	Heavy - 300,000+	F.R.B.
1944	Heavy - 54% ♂ - 10% runts	Light	F.R.B.
1945	Heavy (biggest run ever experienced)	Heavy	F.R.B.
1946	Medium heavy - 60% ♀	Very light ♀ in majority	F.R.B.
1947	Light - 60% ♀ - 20% runts	Medium	F.R.B.
1948	Heavy - estimate 150,000	Medium heavy	F.R.B.
1949	Heavy estimate 150,000 - 50% ♀	Heavy (29,000)	F.R.B.
1950	Heavy (145,000) - 50% ♀ - 20% jacks	Heavy (44,000)	F.R.B.
1951	K-12,000 - Light - 45% ♀ - 10% jacks	50 - Light	B.C.16
1952	M-50,000-100,000 - Light - 36% ♀ - 8% jacks	G - Light	B.C.16
1953	N-130,000 - Heavy - 42% ♀ - 2% jacks	F - 1,000 - Light	B.C.16
1954	M-100,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ - no jacks	G - 4,500 - Medium	B.C.16
1955	K-15,000 - Light - 35% ♀ - 40% jacks	G 2,000 - Light	B.C.16
1956	M-55,000 - Medium - 50% ♀ - 5% jacks	G - 2,500 - Light	B.C.16
1957	M-70,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ - 5% jacks	L - 25,000 - Heavy	B.C.16
1958	N-110,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ - 2% jacks	H - 6,500 - Medium	B.C.16
1959	N-130,000 - Heavy - 58% ♀ - 5% jacks	M - 56,000 - Heavy	B.C.16
1960	M-60,000 - Light - 40% ♀ - 10% jacks	G - 4,500 - Light	B.C.16
1961	N-175,000 - Heavy - 52% ♀ - 2% jacks	M - 70,000 - Heavy	B.C.16
1962	M-75,000 - Heavy - 47% ♀ - 8% jacks	L - 37,000 - Heavy	B.C.16
1963	M-55,350 - Heavy - 42% ♀ - 23% jacks	M - 90,000 - Heavy	B.C.16
1964	L-48,000 - Heavy - 52% ♀ - 2% jacks	L - 35,000 - Medium	B.C.16
1965	N-120,000 - Heavy - 55% ♀	M - 67,000 - Medium	B.C.16
1966	N-114,000 Heavy 41.6% ♀ - 32.6% jacks	L - 46,000 - Medium	B.C.16
1967	M-55,000 - Medium - sexes even	L - 43,000 - Heavy	B.C.16
1968	L-37,000 - Medium - 50% ♀ - 7% jacks	M - 84,000 - Heavy	B.C.16

BABINE RIVER - LOWER - Sec. no. 4

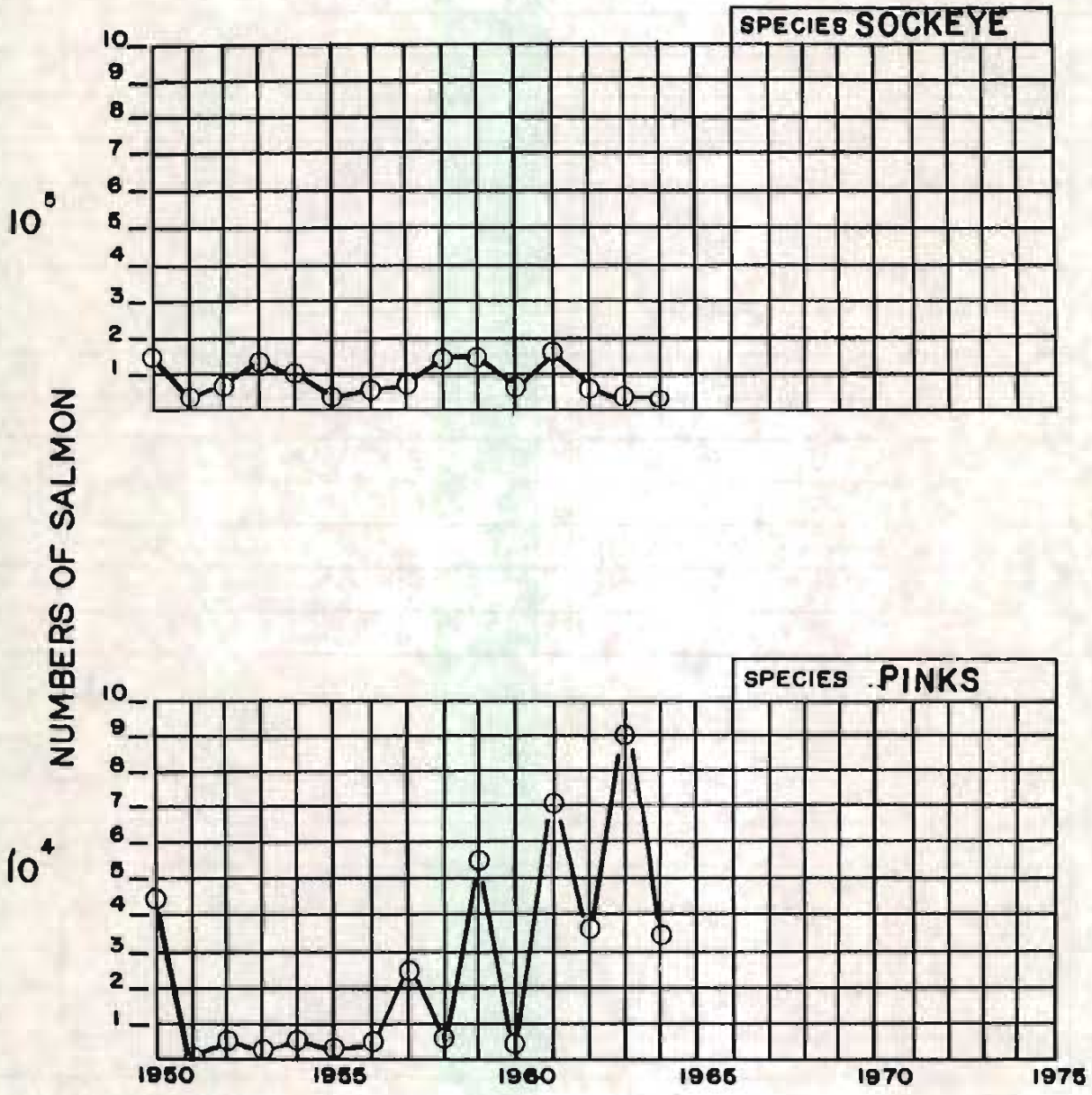
Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1934	Medium	Light		F.R.B.
1935	Light	Heaviest since 1929		F.R.B.
1936	Heavy	Light		F.R.B.
1937	Heavy run	Light		F.R.B.
1938	Heavy	Heavy		F.R.B.
1939	Heavy	Light		F.R.B.
1940	Medium	Medium		F.R.B.
1942	Heavy	Heavy		F.R.B.
1943	Medium	A few		F.R.B.
1944	Medium	Light		F.R.B.
1945	Medium	Light		F.R.B.
1946	Medium	Light		F.R.B.
1947	Medium	Light		F.R.B.
1948	Medium	Medium		F.R.B.
1949	Heavy - 7,000	Heavy - 6,000		F.R.B.
1950	Heavy - 7,000	Medium		F.R.B.
1951	2,000 - Light	400 - Medium		B.C.16
1952	G - Medium	F - Medium		B.C.16
1953	H - 8,000 - Medium	D - 500 - Light		B.C.16
1954	H - 6,000 - Medium	E - 500 - Light		B.C.16
1955	G - 3,200 - Medium	F - 2,000 - Medium		B.C.16
1956	G - 4,000 - Light	F - 1,000 - Medium		B.C.16
1957	H - 6,000 - Medium	E - 800 - Medium		B.C.16
1958	H - 8,000 - Medium	F - 2,000 - Heavy		B.C.16
1959	H - 9,000 - Medium	G - 2,500 - Medium		B.C.16
1960	G - 2,500 - Light	E - 800 - Light		B.C.16
1961	G - 2,500 - Light	F - 1,500 - Medium		B.C.16
1962	G - 3,000 - Light	G - 2,500 - Medium		B.C.16
1963	G - 3,000 - Light	D - 500 - Medium		B.C.16
1964	G - 3,000 - Light	D - Light		B.C.16
1965	G - 3,000 - Light	D - 500 - Light		B.C.16
1966	G - 4,100 - Light	D - 500 - Medium		B.C.16
1967	F - 2,000 - Light	E - 600 - Light		B.C.16
1968	G - 2,050 - Light	D - 500 - Medium		B.C.16

BABINE RIVER - LOWER - Sec. no. 4

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
	Sockeye estimate from FRB tagging except as noted		
1962	61,000		
1963	34,500		
1964	46,000		
1965	176,000		
1966	114,000		
1967	54,000		
1968	35,000 (direct estimate)		

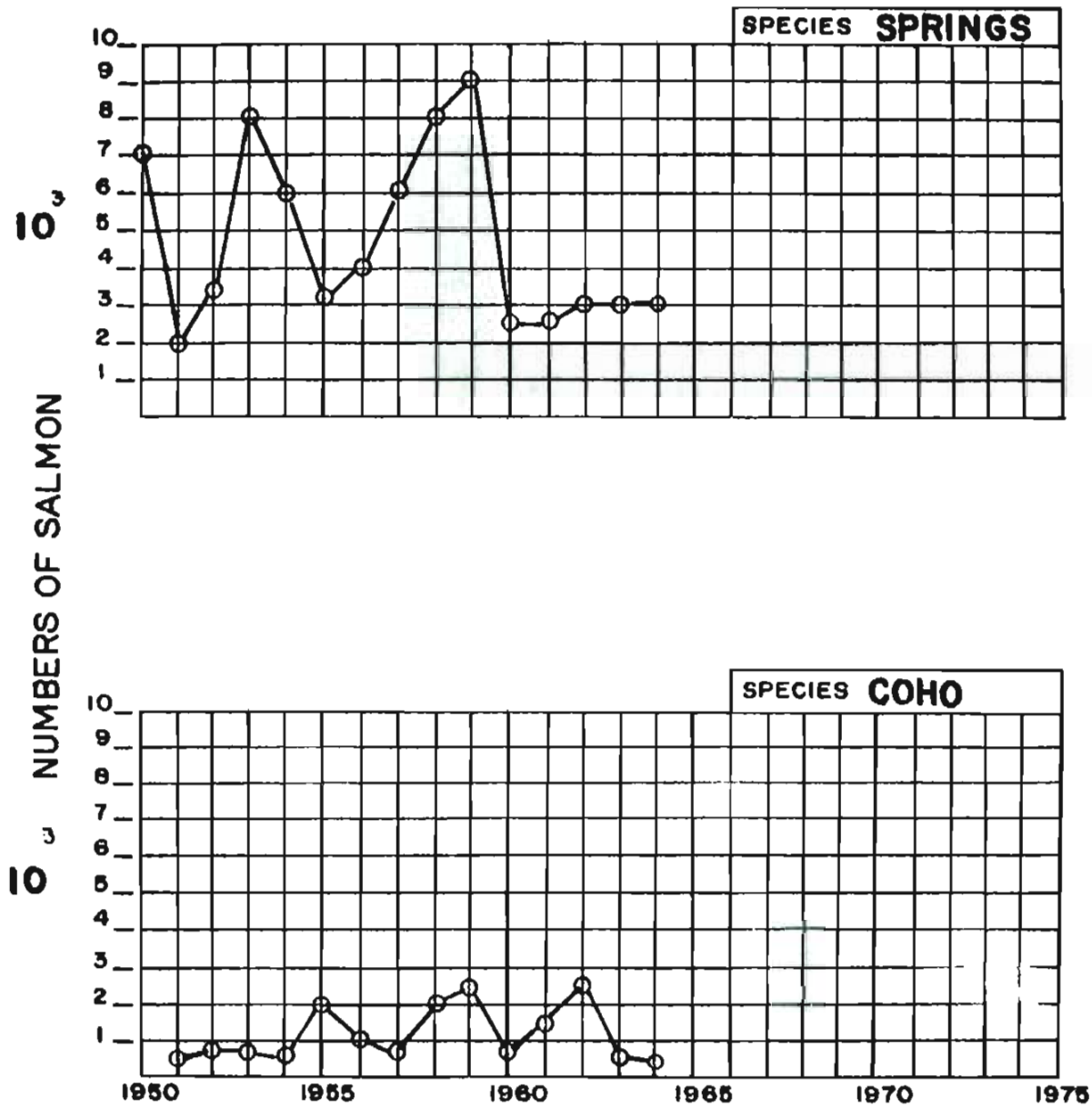
ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

BABINE RIVER (LOWER)



ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

BABINE RIVER (LOWER)



NAME OF STREAM BOUCHER CREEK (G): McDonald Creek NUMBER 10-50(L)-1

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-25 N, 126-42 W. Flows SW into Lower Babine R. near outlet of Nilkitkwa L.

Length 3 mi. Width 10 ft. Depth 0.5 ft. Drainage area 48 sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock____ Coarse____ Fine____ Silt and sand____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid × Moderate____ Slow____

Av. discharge____ cfs, and water temperature____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent Rapids at 1.5 mi. may limit most pink migration

Spawning bed: In use____% Unused____%: Total____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good____ Fair____ Poor____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good____ Fair____ Poor____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	×	Lower .5 mi.
Pink	×	Lower 1.5 mi.
Coho	×	Probably throughout
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							100-4000
Pink							Nil to 1000
Coho							100-300
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Trail leads from FRB fence to stream mouth. This is an intermittent producer which suffers from low water many years.

BOUCHER CREEK - McDONALD CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1925		Full	F.R.B.
1927		Strong	F.R.B.
1929		Very heavy	F.R.B.
1930		Light	F.R.B.
1931		Medium-about 50%-1929 run	F.R.B.
1932		Only a few	F.R.B.
1933		Heavy -about same as 1930	F.R.B.
1934		Light	F.R.B.
1935		Heavy -compares to 1929	F.R.B.
1936		None this season	F.R.B.
1937		Heavy -compares to 1929 -60% ♀	F.R.B.
1938		Medium -100% better than 1936	F.R.B.
1940		Medium - less than 1938	F.R.B.
1942		Lighter than 1940	F.R.B.
1943	185 - Lighter than 1939	Medium-1,000- 60% ♀ better than	
		1941	F.R.B.
1945	Washout	- low water	F.R.B.
1946		10 - very light	F.R.B.
1947	8		F.R.B.
1948	50-Light	500-Heavy	F.R.B.
1949	Washout		F.R.B.
1950	Low	water	F.R.B.
1951	Low	water	B.C. 16
1952	D-all died unspawned		B.C. 16
1953	G-4,000 Heavy		B.C. 16
1954	D-400-Heavy		B.C. 16
1955	Not	used	B.C. 16
1956	Creek	dry	B.C. 16
1958	Nil Creek	nearly dry	B.C. 16
1959		D-500-Medium	B.C. 16
1960	Stream	dry	B.C. 16
1961	Stream	dry	B.C. 16

BOUCHER CREEK – McDONALD CREEK

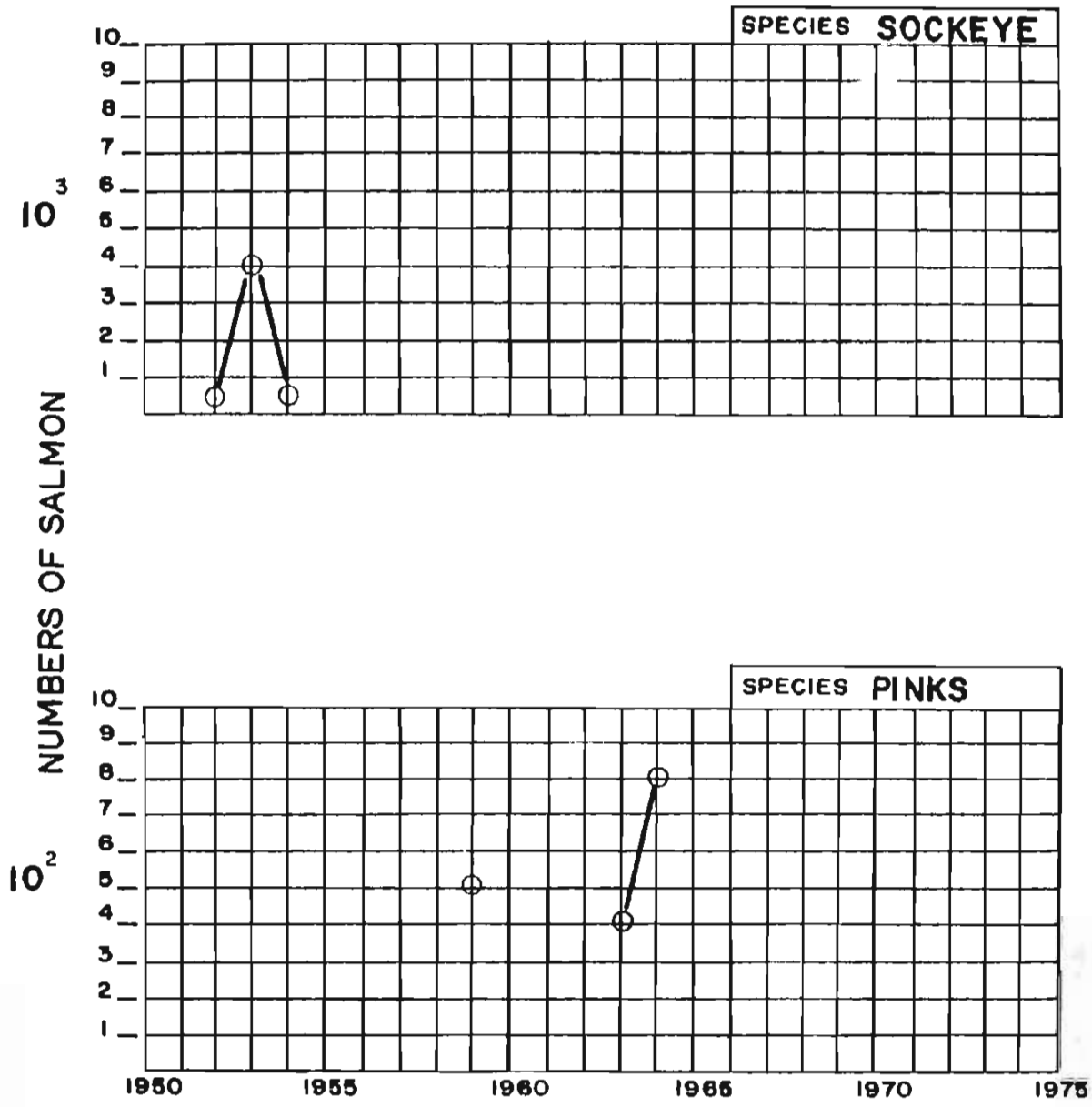
Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1962	S t r e a m	d r y	B.C. 16
1963		D-400-Heavy	B.C. 16
1964		E-800-Medium	B.C. 16
1965	S t r e a m	d r y	B.C. 16
1966	S t r e a m	d r y	B.C. 16
1967		C-120-Medium	B.C. 16
1968		D-300-Medium	B.C. 16

BOUCHER CREEK - McDONALD CREEK

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1925	A lot			F.R.B.
1927	Strong			F.R.B.
1928	Very few			F.R.B.
1929	Not many			F.R.B.
1930	Light			F.R.B.
1938		125		F.R.B.
1940		Medium		F.R.B.
1946	25	300		F.R.B.
1947	2	50		F.R.B.
1948		150 Light		F.R.B.
1952		B-60% Loss		B.C. 16
1953		B-100 Medium		B.C. 16
1954		A-75-Light		B.C. 16
1955		B-100-Light		B.C. 16
1956		Creek dry		B.C. 16
1957		C-200-Medium		B.C. 16
1958		Nearly dry		B.C. 16
1959		B-100-Light		B.C. 16
1960		Stream dry		B.C. 16
1961		Stream dry		B.C. 16
1962		Stream dry		B.C. 16
1963		Water high		B.C. 16
1964		Water high - no run		B.C. 16
1965		Stream dry		B.C. 16
1966		Stream dry		B.C. 16
1967		E-61-Medium		B.C. 16
1968		Water normal		B.C. 16

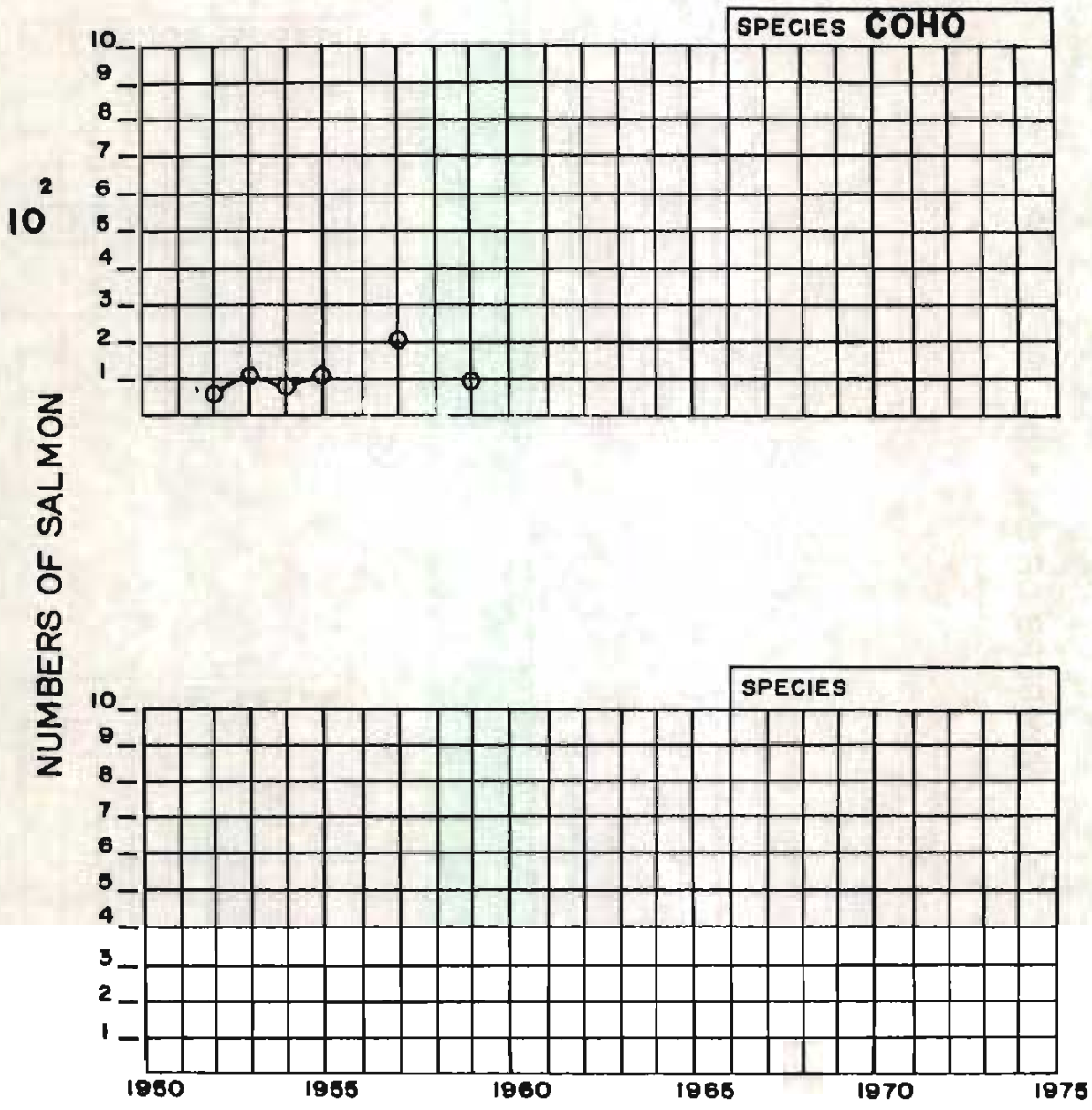
ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

BOUCHER CREEK



ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

BOUCHER CREEK



NAME OF STREAM NILKITKWA LAKE (G) NUMBER 10-50A

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-25 N, 126-41 W. Drains N into Babine R.

Length 6 mi. Width .6 mi. Deptn 60 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent _____

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ %: Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM	SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	
Pink	
Coho	
Spring	
Chum	

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: A few salmon may spawn in narrows in mid-lake. Otherwise used as migration route, ripening area and nursery area for young of several species. Ref. Skeena MS: 1948.

NAME OF STREAM BABINE RIVER (UPPER) NUMBER 1(

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-20 N, 126-38 W. Flows N from N arm of Babine L. into Nilkitkwa L.

Length 1.3 mi. Width 300 ft. Depth 3.0 ft. Drainage area

Composition (%): Bedrock Coarse 30 Fine 60 Silt and s

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid Moderate Slow X

Av. discharge cfs, and water temperature 11-12 °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent None

Spawning bed: In use 90 % Unused 10 % Total 250,000 sq.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good Fair Poor

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good Fair Poo

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM US
Sockeye	X	Throughout
Pink	X	Uncertain - none observed in
Coho	X	Throughout
Spring	X	None observed in recent years
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(number
Sockeye	S 25	O 10	O 20	O 1	O 15	N 20	9000-2
Pink							Few to
Coho							150-10
Spring							Up to
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum
1				

Access route and general remarks: Supports largest sockeye sub-stock in system. Combines excellent gravel with stable flow during period of sp incubation. Duration of spawning probably density dependent most years estimate by tagging beginning in 1962.

Year
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940
1941
1942

BABINE RIVER - UPPER. Sections 1 - 2 - 3

Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
Sec. 1 - Light - 7% runts	Nil	F.R.B.
Sec. 2 - Light	Nil	F.R.B.
Sec. 3 - Medium - 10% runts	Few	F.R.B.
Sec. 1 - Heavy - 15% runts	Light to medium	F.R.B.
Sec. 2 - compares to 1932 -	Medium to heavy	F.R.B.
20% runts		
Sec. 3 - Heavy - 20% runts	Light	F.R.B.
Sec. 1 - Medium - compares 1932		F.R.B.
Sec. 2 - Heavy - compares 1931 -		F.R.B.
15% runts		
Sec. 3 - Heavy - little less than		F.R.B.
1930		
Sec. 1 - Medium - 75% ♂ 10% runts	Heavy	F.R.B.
Sec. 2 - Heavy - 1% runts	Heavy	F.R.B.
Sec. 3 - Would compare with any	Heavy	F.R.B.
year - 15% runts		
Sec. 1 - Medium - few runts	Light	F.R.B.
Sec. 2 - Heavy - 15% runts	Light	F.R.B.
Sec. 3 - Heavy - 15% runts	Light	F.R.B.
Sec. 1 - Heavy - 66% ♀ 5% runts		F.R.B.
Sec. 2 - Heavy - 75% ♂ 5% runts		F.R.B.
Sec. 3 - Heavy - 66% ♀ 5% runts		F.R.B.
Sec. 1 - Very heavy - 60% ♂,	A few	F.R.B.
better than 1936		
Sec. 2 - Heavy - 60% ♀ 5% runts	A few	F.R.B.
Sec. 3 - Heavy - 60% ♀ but not	Very light	F.R.B.
equal to 1930. Compares with 1932		
Sec. 1 - Heavy - ♀ in majority -		F.R.B.
15% small - compares with 1937		
Sec. 2 - Heavy - ♀ in majority -		F.R.B.
20% small - some waste due to ♀		
predominance		
Sec. 3 - Heavy - ♀ in majority		F.R.B.
Sec. 1 - Fairly heavy - compares	Light	F.R.B.
to 1938		
Sec. 2 - Medium - 55% ♀ 10% runts	Light	F.R.B.
Sec. 3 - Medium - ♀ in majority -	Light	F.R.B.
10% runts		

BABINE RIVER - UPPER. Sections 1 2 - 3

ear	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
943	Sec. 1	A few	F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 Overall - light		
	Sec. 3		
944	Sec. 1 - Heavy - 10% small	A few	F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - Heavy - 10% small	A few	F.R.B.
	Sec. 3 - Heavy 2% small (compare	A few	F.R.B.
	to either 1930 or 1940)		
945	Sec. 1 - Heavy - few runts -	Light	F.R.B.
	better than 1940-41		
	Sec. 2 Heavy better than	Light	F.R.B.
	1940-41		
	Sec. 3 - Heavy - superior to	Light	F.R.B.
	1940-41		
946	Sec. 1 Medium-Heavy - ♀ in	Very light	F.R.B.
	majority		
	Sec. 2 - Fairly heavy ♀ in	Very light - does not compare well	F.R.B.
	majority (compares favourably with	with any year	
	1941-42)		
	Sec. 3 - Heavy ♀ in majority	Very light - does not compare with	F.R.B.
	(compares favourably with 1941-42	any year	
947	Sec. 1 - Light - 50% ♀ - 15% runts		F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - Light - 50% ♀ - 15% runts		F.R.B.
	Sec. 3 - Light - 15% runs. Will	Light	F.R.B.
	not compare with 1943		
948	Sec. 1 - Heavy	A few	F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - Heavy	A few	F.R.B.
	Sec. 3 - Heavy	A few	F.R.B.
949	Sec. 1 - Heavy - 45% ♂		F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - Heavy - 45% ♂		F.R.B.
	Sec. 3 - Heavy - (90,000) - 50% ♀		F.R.B.
950	Sec. 1 - Medium (40,000)		F.R.B.
	Large % jacks		
	Sec. 2 - Estimate 50,000 - Jacks		F.R.B.
	over 25%		
	Sec. 3 - Heavy (40,000) Jacks		F.R.B.
	over 25%		
951	Sec. 1 - G-5,000 - light - 35% ♀ -		B.C.16
	25% jacks		

BABINE RIVER - UPPER. Sections 1 - 2 - 3

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1951	Sec. 2 - H-7,000 - Light - 40% ♀ -		B.C.16
	20% jacks		
	Sec. 3 - H-8,000 - Light - 40% ♀ -		B.C.16
	20% jacks		
1952	Sec. 1 - K-10,000-20,000 - Light -		B.C.16
	36% ♀ - 8% jacks		
	Sec. 2 - L-20,000-50,000 - Light -		B.C.16
	36% ♀ - 8% jacks		
	Sec. 3 - L-20,000-50,000 - Light -		B.C.16
	36% ♀ - 8% jacks		
1953	Sec. 1 - L-40,000 - 49% ♀ -		B.C.16
	2% jacks		
	Sec. 2 - M-60,000 - Heavy - 49% ♀ -		B.C.16
	2% jacks		
	Sec. 3 - M-50,000 - Heavy - 49% ♀ -		B.C.16
	2% jacks		
1954	Sec. 1 - L-40,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ -		B.C.16
	2% jacks		
	Sec. 2 - M-50,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ -		B.C.16
	2% jacks		
	Sec. 3 - L-45,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ -		B.C.16
	2% jacks		
1955	Sec. 1 - H-8,000 - Light - 30% ♀ -		B.C.16
	40% jacks		
	Sec. 2 - G-4,000 - Light - 30% ♀ -		B.C.16
	35% jacks		
	Sec. 3 - G-3,500 - Light - 30% ♀ -		B.C.16
	35% jacks		
1956	Sec. 1 - K-20,000 - Medium -		B.C.16
	50% ♀ - 5% jacks		
	Sec. 2 - L-25,000 - Medium -		B.C.16
	50% ♀ - 5% jacks		
	Sec. 3 - L-25,000 - Medium -		B.C.16
	50% ♀ - 5% jacks		
1957	Sec. 1 - L-40,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ -		B.C.16
	10% jacks		
	Sec. 2 - L-50,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ -		B.C.16
	10% jacks		

BABINE RIVER - UPPER. Sections 1 - 2 - 3

ear	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
957	Sec. 3 - L-40,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ -		B.C.16
	10% jacks		
958	Sec. 1 - L-50,000 - Heavy 50% ♀ -		B.C.16
	2% jacks		
	Sec. 2 - M-60,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ -		B.C.16
	2% jacks		
	Sec. 3 - L-50,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ -		B.C.16
	2% jacks		
959	Sec. 1 - L-45,000 - Heavy - 58% ♀ -		B.C.16
	5% jacks		
	Sec. 2 - M-70,000 - Heavy - 58% ♀ -		B.C.16
	5% jacks		
	Sec. 3 - M-50,000 Heavy - 58% ♀ -		B.C.16
	5% jacks		
960	Sec. 1 - H-9,000 - Light - 40% ♀ -		B.C.16
	10% jacks		
	Sec. 2 K-20,000 - Light - 40% ♀ -		B.C.16
	10% jacks		
	Sec. 3 - K-12,000 Light - 40% ♀ -		B.C.16
	10% jacks		
961	Sec. 1 - M-70,000 - Heavy - 52% ♀ -		B.C.16
	2% jacks		
	Sec. 2 - M-80,000 - Heavy 52% ♀ -		B.C.16
	2% jacks		
	Sec. 3 - M-50,000 - Heavy - 52% ♀ -		B.C.16
	2% jacks		
962	Sec. 1 - M-70,000 - Heavy - 47% ♀ -		B.C.16
	8% jacks		
	Sec. 2 - M-80,000 - Heavy - 47% ♀ -		B.C.16
	8% jacks		
	Sec. 3 - M-60,000 - Heavy - 47% ♀ -		B.C.16
	8% jacks		
963	Sec. 1 - L-36,900 - Heavy - 42% ♀ -		B.C.16
	23% jacks		
	Sec. 2 - M-55,350 - Heavy - 42% ♀ -		B.C.16
	23% jacks		
	Sec. 3 - M-49,200 - Heavy - 42% ♀ -		B.C.16
	23% jacks		

BABINE RIVER - UPPER. Sections 1 - 2 - 3

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1964	Sec. 1 - M-80,000 - Heavy - 52% ♀ -		B.C.16
	1% jacks		
	Sec. 2 - M-95,000 - Heavy - 52% ♀ -		B.C.16
	1% jacks		
	Sec. 3 - M-75,000 - Heavy - 52% ♀ -		B.C.16
	1% jacks		
1965	Sec. 1 - L-40,000 - Medium -		B.C.16
	50% ♀ - 9% jacks		
	Sec. 2 - L-50,000 - Heavy -		B.C.16
	49% ♀ - 10% jacks		
	Sec. 3 - L-30,000 - Heavy -		B.C.16
	50% ♀ - 9% jacks		
1966	Sec. 1 - L-20,000 - Medium -		B.C.16
	41.6% ♀ - 32.8 jacks		
	Sec. 2 - L-30,000 - Medium -		B.C.16
	41.6% ♀ - 32.8% jacks		
	Sec. 3 - L-20,000 - Medium -		B.C.16
	41.6% ♀ - 32.8% jacks		
1967	Sec. 1 - L-35,000 - Medium -		B.C.16
	sexes even		
	Sec. 2 - M-55,000 - Medium -		B.C.16
	sexes even		
	Sec. 3 - L-45,000 - Medium -		B.C.16
	sexes even		
1968	Sec. 1 - L-50,000 - Heavy -		B.C.16
	50% ♀ - 10% jacks		
	Sec. 2 - M-70,000 - Heavy -		B.C.16
	50% ♀ - 10% jacks		
	Sec. 3 - M-65,000 - Heavy -		B.C.16
	50% ♀ - 10% jacks		

BABINE RIVER - UPPER. Sections 1 - 2 - 3

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1934	Sec. 1 - Nil	Light		F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - Nil	Light		F.R.B.
	Sec. 3 - Light	Light		F.R.B.
1935	Sec. 1 - Nil	Light		F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - Poor	Medium		F.R.B.
	Sec. 3 - Poor	Medium		F.R.B.
1936	Sec. 1 - Nil	Nil		F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - Nil	Light		F.R.B.
	Sec. 3 - Medium	Light		F.R.B.
1937	Sec. 1 - Light	Light		F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - Light	Light		F.R.B.
	Sec. 3 - Light	Light		F.R.B.
1938	Sec. 1 - Few	Medium		F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - Light	Medium		F.R.B.
	Sec. 3 - Light	Light		F.R.B.
1940	Sec. 1 - Few	Light		F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - Few	Light		F.R.B.
	Sec. 3 - Few	Very few		F.R.B.
1942	Sec. 1 - Few			F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - not many	Medium		F.R.B.
	Sec. 3 - Light	Medium		F.R.B.
1943	Sec. 1 - Very light	Few		F.R.B.
	Sec. 2			
	Sec. 3			
1944	Sec. 1 - Few	Light		F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - Few	Light		F.R.B.
	Sec. 3 - Few	Few		F.R.B.
1945	Sec. 1 - Few	Light		F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - Few	Medium		F.R.B.
	Sec. 3 - Light	Heavy		F.R.B.
1946	Sec. 1 - Few	Light		F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - compares well	Light		F.R.B.
	with 1941-42			
	Sec. 3 - Few - compares	Light		F.R.B.
	well with 1941-42			
1947	Sec. 1 - Few	Few		F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - Light	Light		F.R.B.

BABINE RIVER - UPPER. Sections 1 - 2 - 3

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1947	Sec. 3 - Few	Light		F.R.B.
1948	Sec. 1 - Light	Light		F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - Light	Light		F.R.B.
	Sec. 3 - Light	Light		F.R.B.
1949	Sec. 1 - Light	Light		F.R.B.
	Sec. 2 - Few	Estimate (1,000)		F.R.B.
	Sec. 3 - Medium (500)	Medium		F.R.B.
1950	Sec. 1	Medium		F.R.B.
	Sec. 2	400		F.R.B.
	Sec. 3	400		
1952	Sec. 1	E - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	F - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	G -		B.C.16
1953	Sec. 1	C - 150 - Light		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	E - 500 - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	C - 300 - Medium		B.C.16
1954	Sec. 1	A - 20 - Light		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	C - 200 - Light		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	B - 100 - Light		B.C.16
1955	Sec. 1	D - 400 - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	C - 200 - Light		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	C - 250 - Light		B.C.16
1956	Sec. 1	C - 200 - Light		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	D - 400 - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	D - 500 - Medium		B.C.16
1957	Sec. 1	D - 500		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	D - 400 - Medium light		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	D - 400 - Heavy		B.C.16
1958	Sec. 1	E - 500 - Heavy		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	K - 1,000 - Heavy		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	D - 300 - Heavy		B.C.16
1959	Sec. 1	D - 300 - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	E - 900 - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	E - 700 - Medium		B.C.16
1960	Sec. 1	C - 150 - Light		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	E - 350 - Light		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	C - 250 - Light		B.C.16

BABINE RIVER - UPPER. Sections 1 - 2 - 3

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1961	Sec. 1	E - 750 - Light		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	H - 1,000 - Heavy		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	D - 400 - Heavy		B.C.16
1962	Sec. 1	C - 200 - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	D - 350 - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	E - 900 - Medium		B.C.16
1963	Sec. 1	C - 200 - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	D - 350 - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	D - 350 - Medium		B.C.16
1964	Sec. 1	C - 200 - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	D - 400 - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	C - 200 - Medium		B.C.16
1965	Sec. 1	Light run		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	D - 300 - Light		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	C - 200		B.C.16
1966	Sec. 1	C - 150 - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	C - 250 - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	C - 200 - Medium		B.C.16
1967	Sec. 1	D - 300 - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	D - 350		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	D - 300 - Medium		B.C.16
1968	Sec. 1	C - 250 - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 2	C - 200 - Medium		B.C.16
	Sec. 3	C - 250 - Medium		B.C.16

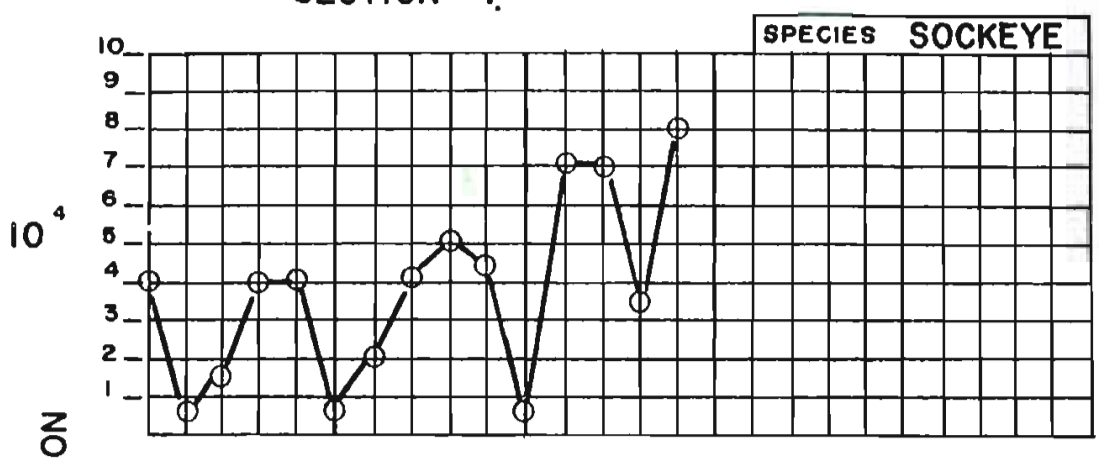
BABINE RIVER - UPPER. Sections 1 - 2 - 3

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
	Sockeye population estimate by tagging except as noted		
1962	174,600		
1963	119,500		
1964	241,000		
1965	120,000		
1966	69,000		
1967	133,000		
1968	200,000 (direct estimate)		

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

BABINE RIVER (UPPER)

SECTION 1.



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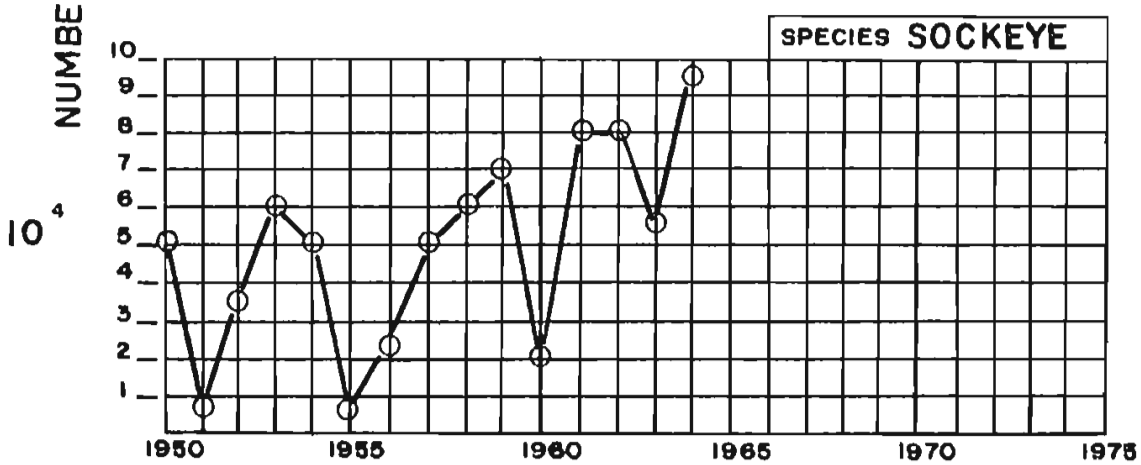
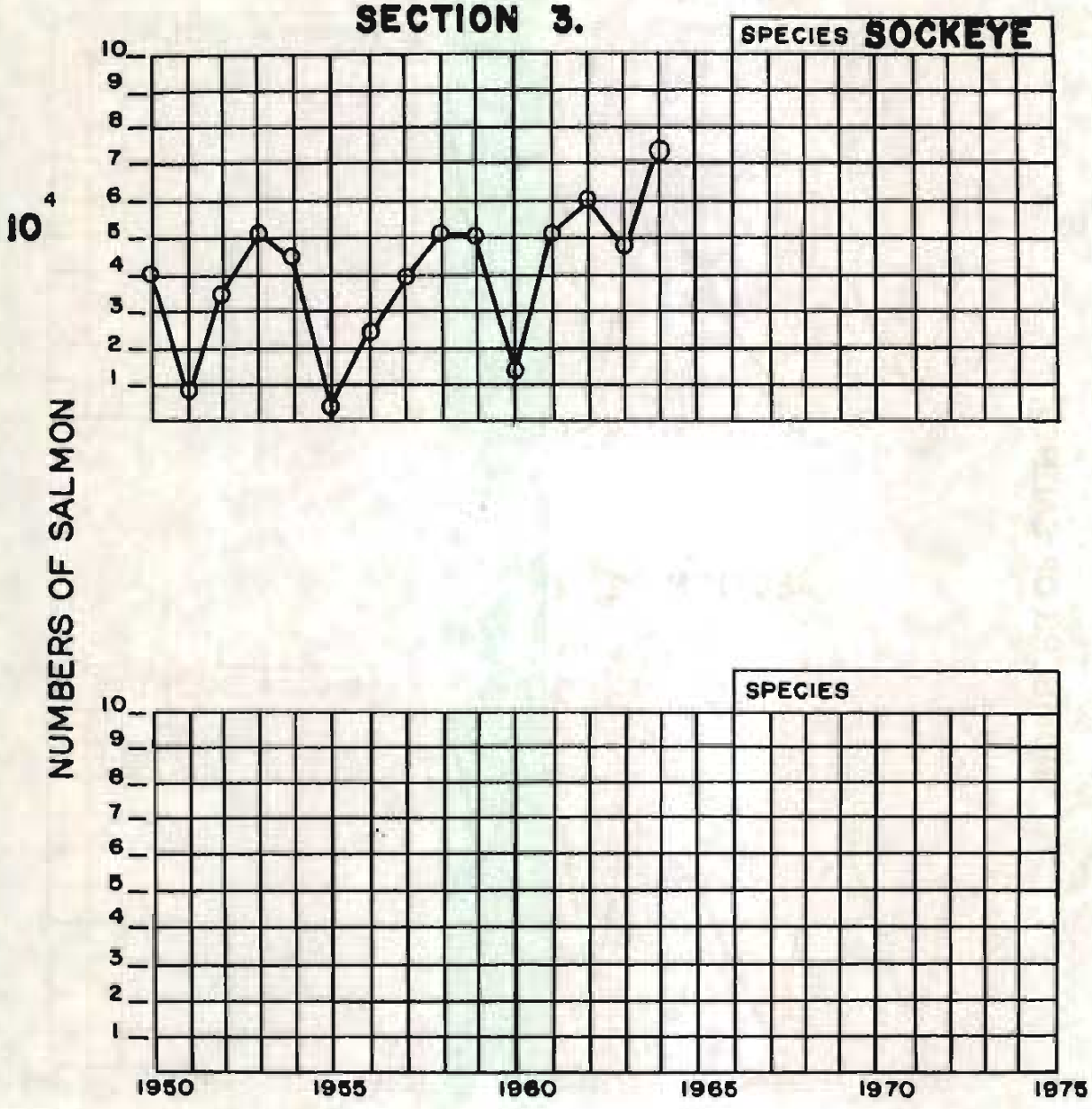


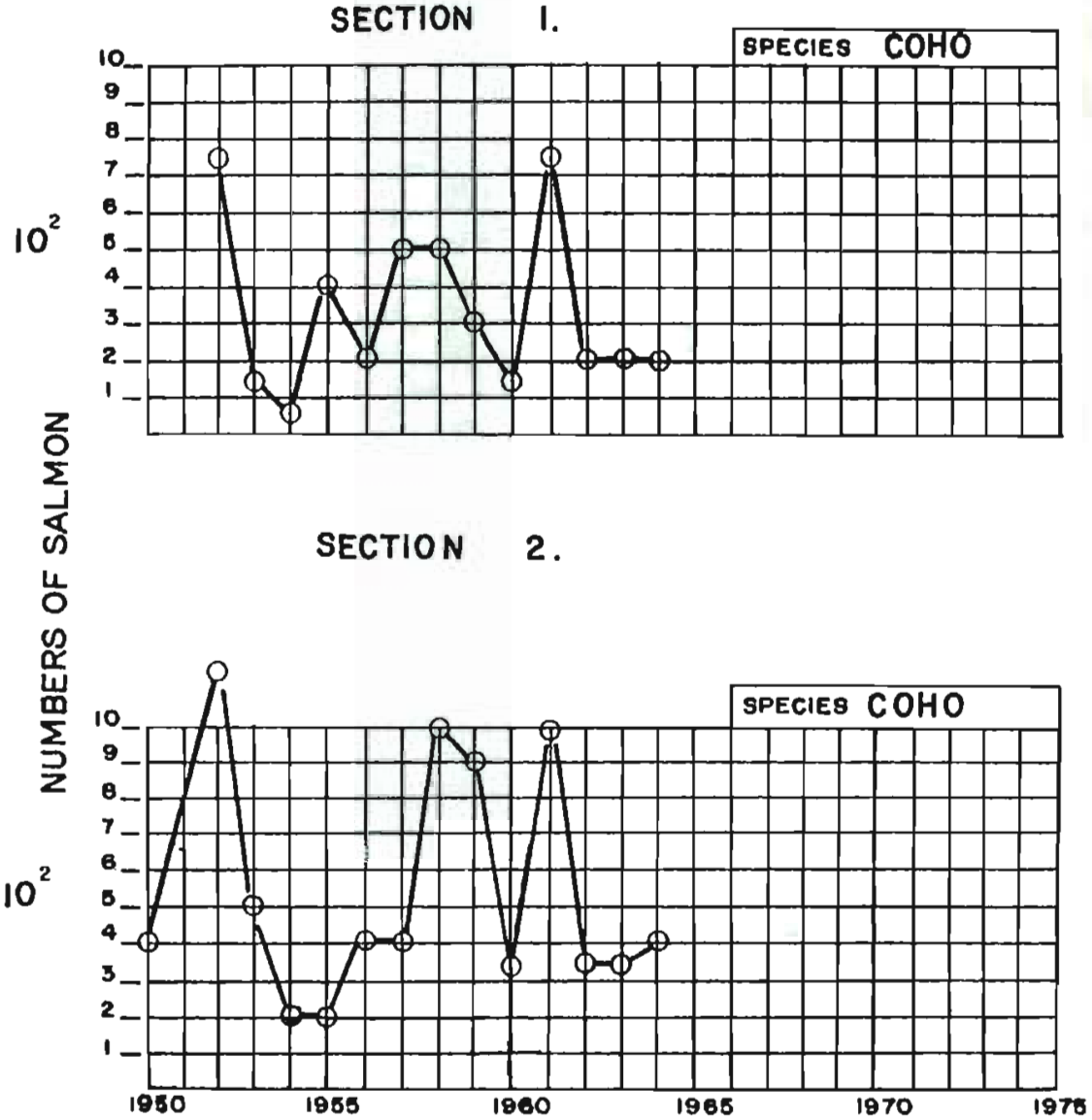
ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

BABINE RIVER (UPPER)



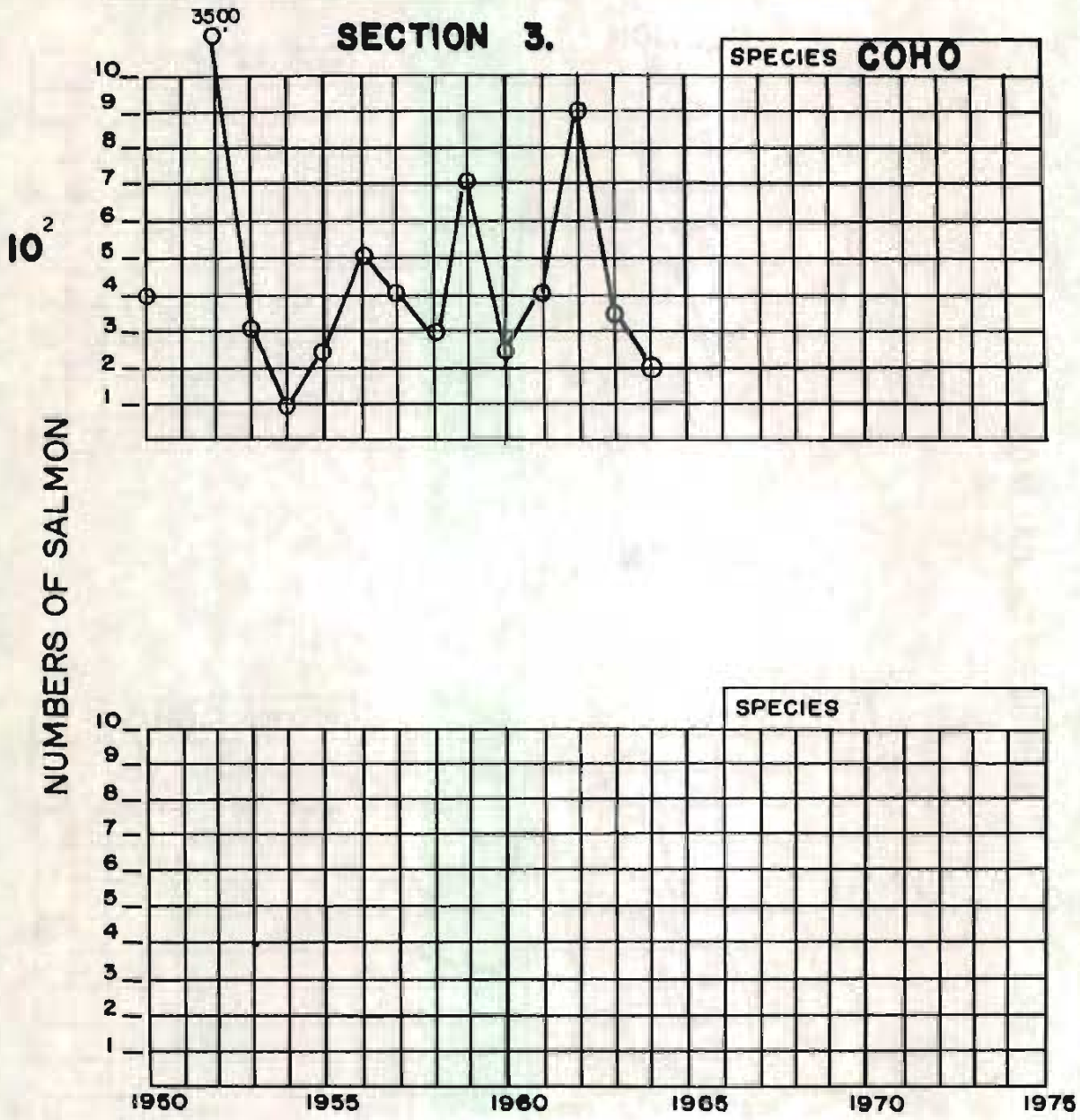
ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

BABINE RIVER (UPPER)



ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

SABINE RIVER (UPPER)



NAME OF STREAM TSEZAKWA CREEK (G): Trail Creek NUMBER 10-50(U)-1

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-19 N, 126-37 W. Flows E into Upper Babine R. opposite Fort Babine.

Length 2 mi. Width 8 ft. Depth .5 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent Only accessible in years of high water.

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ % Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	Mouth to 1 mi.
Pink		
Coho		
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							50-400
Pink							1929 report only
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

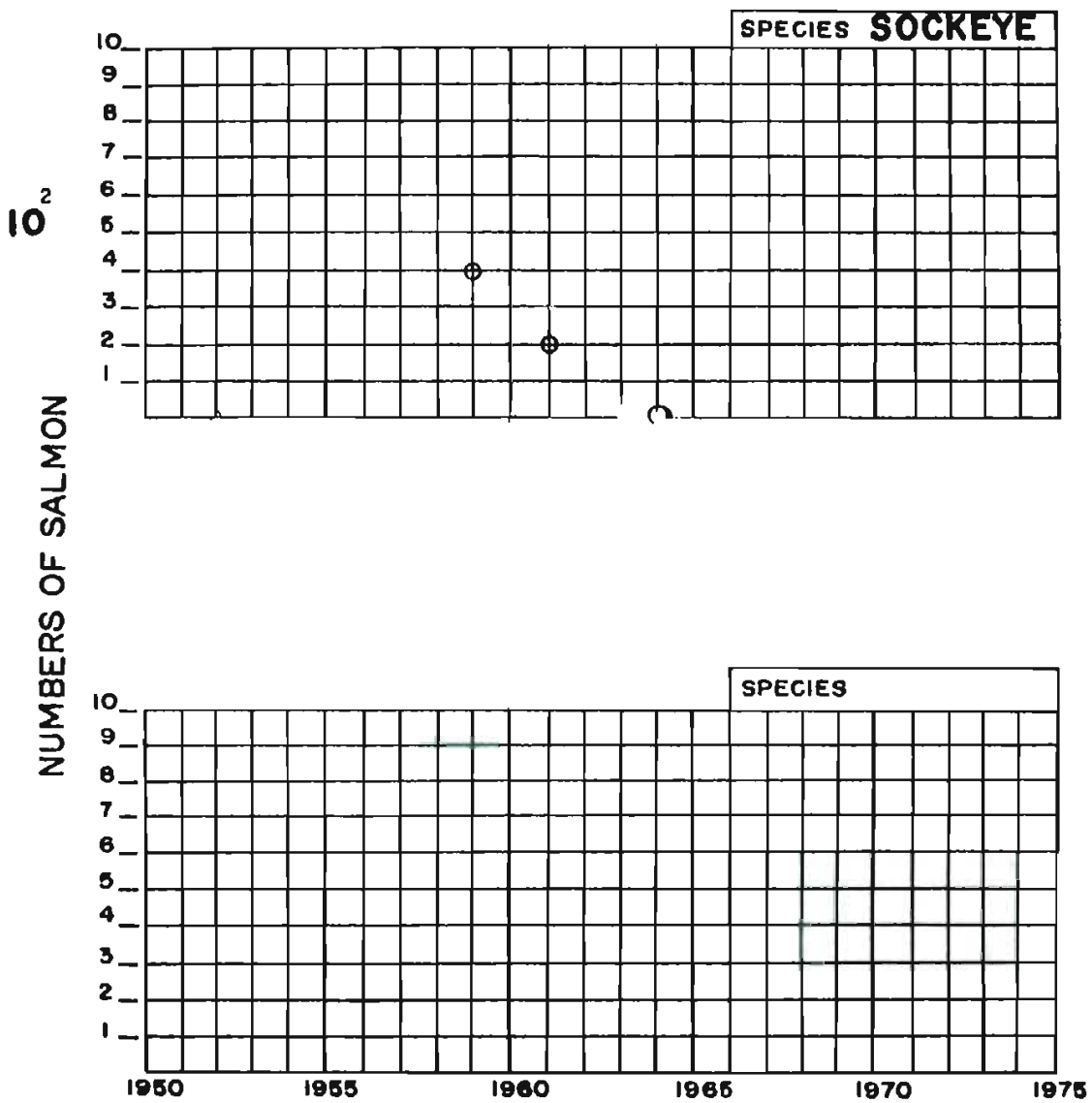
Access route and general remarks: Marginal producer.

TSEZAKWA CREEK - TRAIL CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1929	Small run	Medium-20% more ♀	F.R.B.
1930	300 - sexes even		F.R.B.
1931	Very light - ♂ predominant		F.R.B.
1934	Light run ♂ 2:1		F.R.B.
1936	No fish - channel washed out		F.R.B.
1937		No pinks	F.R.B.
1942	200 - not known if they spawned		F.R.B.
1943	118 - ♀ slightly in majority		F.R.B.
1944	169		
1945	Nil		
1946	100		F.R.B.
1947	75		Ann. Rep.
1948	No fish		
1951	No run - low water		B.C. 16
1952	Nil		B.C. 16
1959	D-400-50% ♀		B.C. 16
1960	Stream dry		B.C. 16
1961	C-200-Heavy-52% ♀ - 2% jacks		B.C. 16
1962	Stream dry		B.C. 16
1963	Stream dry		B.C. 16
1964	Nil		B.C. 16
1965	Stream dry		B.C. 16
1966	Stream dry		B.C. 16
1967	Stream dry		B.C. 16
1968	Stream dry		B.C. 16

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

TSEZAKWA CREEK



NAME OF STREAM BABINE LAKE (G) NUMBER 10-50B

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-19 N, 126-38 W. Drains N through Nilkitkwa L. and the Babine R.

(Elevation 2332')

Length 93 mi. Width 5 ft. Depth 680 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent _____

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ % Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM	SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	
Pink	
Coho	
Spring	
Chum	

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Sockeye lake spawning was confirmed 1963-4 by diving reconnaissance. The W shoreline from near Pendleton Bay to Black Point, 5 mi. n, supports spawners in 30-100' of water. Other beach spawning occurs at Red Bluff, 3 mi. N of Topley and, at least periodically, off the mouths of several streams.
Ref: Skeena MS, 1948.

NAME OF STREAM FIVE-MILE CREEK NUMBER 10-50B-1

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-16 N, 126-36 W. Flows E into N arm of Babine L. approximately 5 mi. from outlet.

Length 2.5 mi. Width 10 ft. Depth .8 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature 12-14 °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent None

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ % Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	Mostly lower third
Pink		
Coho		
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye	J	A	A	A 5	A 10	A 20	40-600
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

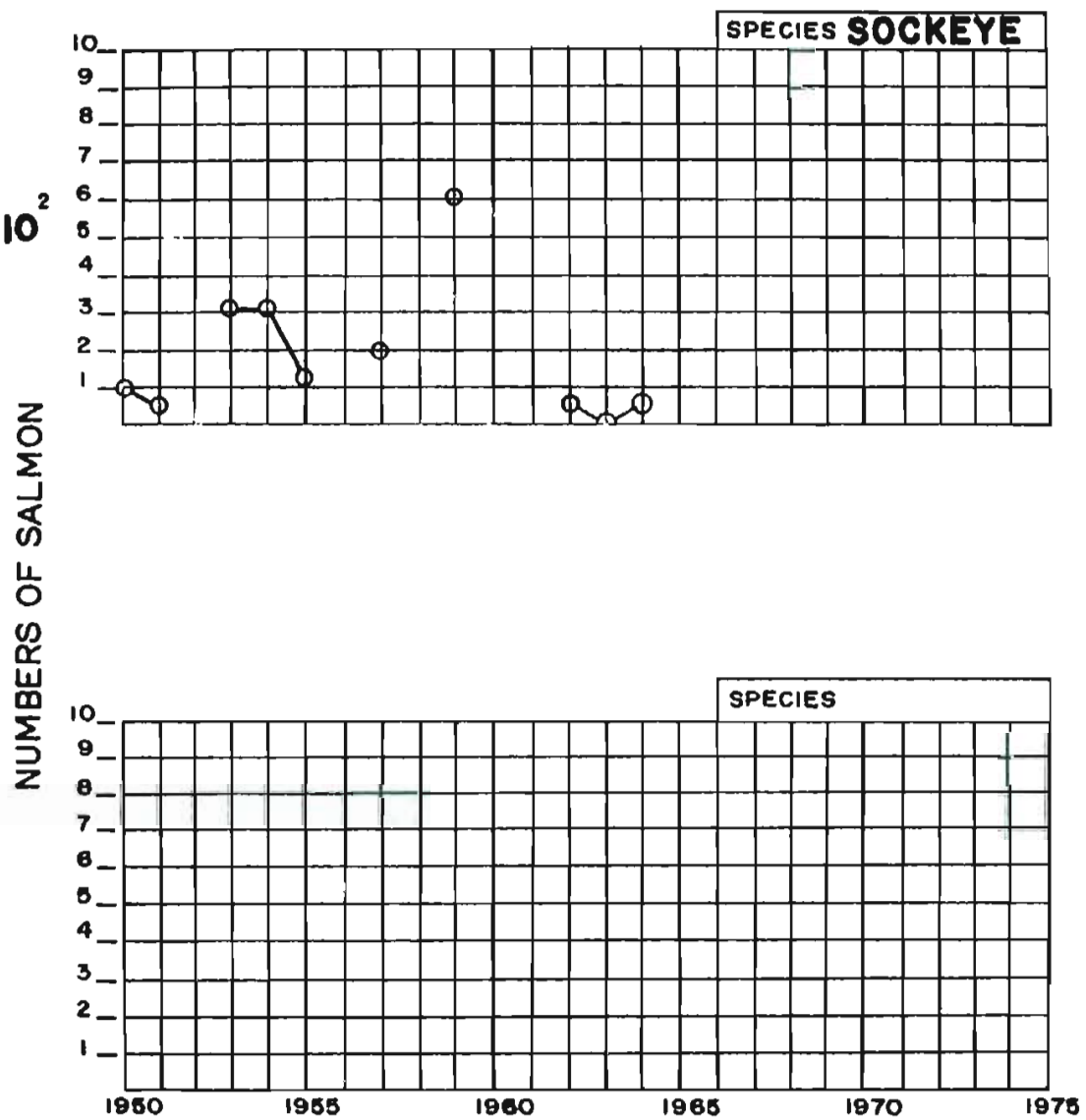
Access route and general remarks: Stream often dry at time fish normally enter.

FIVE MILE CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1944	568 - sexes even		F.R.B.
1945	Nil - no water		F.R.B.
1947	40		F.R.B.
1948	Heavy		F.R.B.
1949	1		F.R.B.
1950	111		F.R.B.
1951	B-58 - Light - 52% ♀		B.C.16
1952	No water		B.C.16
1953	C-300 - Light - sexes even		B.C.16
1954	C-300 - Light - sexes even		B.C.16
1955	C-100 - Light - sexes even		B.C.16
1956	Nil - Creek dry		B.C.16
1957	C-300 - Light - sexes even		B.C.16
1958	Nil - water low		B.C.16
1959	E-600 - Heavy - 60% ♀		B.C.16
1960	Stream dry		B.C.16
1961	Stream dry		B.C.16
1962	A-50 - Light - water low		B.C.16
1963	Nil - stream dry		B.C.16
1964	A-50 - Light		B.C.16
1965	C-150 - Light - 48% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1966	C-150 - Medium - sexes even		B.C.16
1967	B-100 - Medium		B.C.16
1968	A-50 - Medium		B.C.16

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

FIVE MILE CREEK



NAME OF STREAM NINE-MILE CREEK NUMBER 10-50B-2

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-10 N, 126-36 W. Flows E into N arm of Babine L. approximately 9 mi. from outlet.

Length 2.5 mi. Width 15 ft. Depth .8 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature 12-14 °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent log jams troublesome at low water. Barrier falls about 2.5 mi.

Spawning bed: In use 20 % Unused 80 % Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair X Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	Lower half
Pink		
Coho	X	
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye	J	A	A	A 5	A 15	A 20	60-10,000
Pink							
Coho							100-200
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Follow trail along left bank. Occasionally a few pinks or springs enter (as in 1962). Good gravel. Could support more spawners, but low water often limits production. Dry in some years.

NINE MILE CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1928	A washout this season		F.R.B.
1929	A few - practically a failure		F.R.B.
1930	400 - 60%♂- no runts		F.R.B.
1931	Secured its quota - ♂ predominate		F.R.B.
1933	Very light		F.R.B.
1934	60 - sexes even - large fish		F.R.B.
1935	Heavy - about 200		F.R.B.
1936	Heavy run - 25% heavier than 1935		F.R.B.
1937	Light run - large fish		F.R.B.
1938	400 - large fish - sexes even		F.R.B.
1940	4,000 - large fish - 60% ♀		F.R.B.
1941	2,200 - large fish		F.R.B.
1942	468 - sexes even		F.R.B.
1943	2,000 - 60% ♀ - fairly heavy		F.R.B.
1944	5,500 - sexes even - 10% small		F.R.B.
1945	11,000 - large fish - sexes even		F.R.B.
1946	650 - 60% ♀		F.R.B.
1947	565 - 66% ♀ - 10% runts		F.R.B.
1948	Heavy		F.R.B.
1949	75		F.R.B.
1950	975		F.R.B.
1951	D-407 - Light - 50% ♀ - 2% jacks		B.C.16
1952	B - water very low		B.C.16
1953	G - 2,500 - 52% ♀		B.C.16
1954	F - 1,000 - Medium - sexes even		B.C.16
1955	A-60 - Light - sexes even - mouth		B.C.16
	silting up		
1956	No run - creek dry		B.C.16
1957	G-4,000 - Heavy - sexes even		B.C.16
1958	Nil - Gravel bar at mouth stopped		B.C.16
	fish		
1959	G-2,500 - sexes even		B.C.16
1960	F-2,000 - Light - 40% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1961	G-4,000 - Heavy - 52% ♀ - 2% jacks		B.C.16
	1,500 died - these in addition to		
	4,000 shown		

NINE MILE CREEK

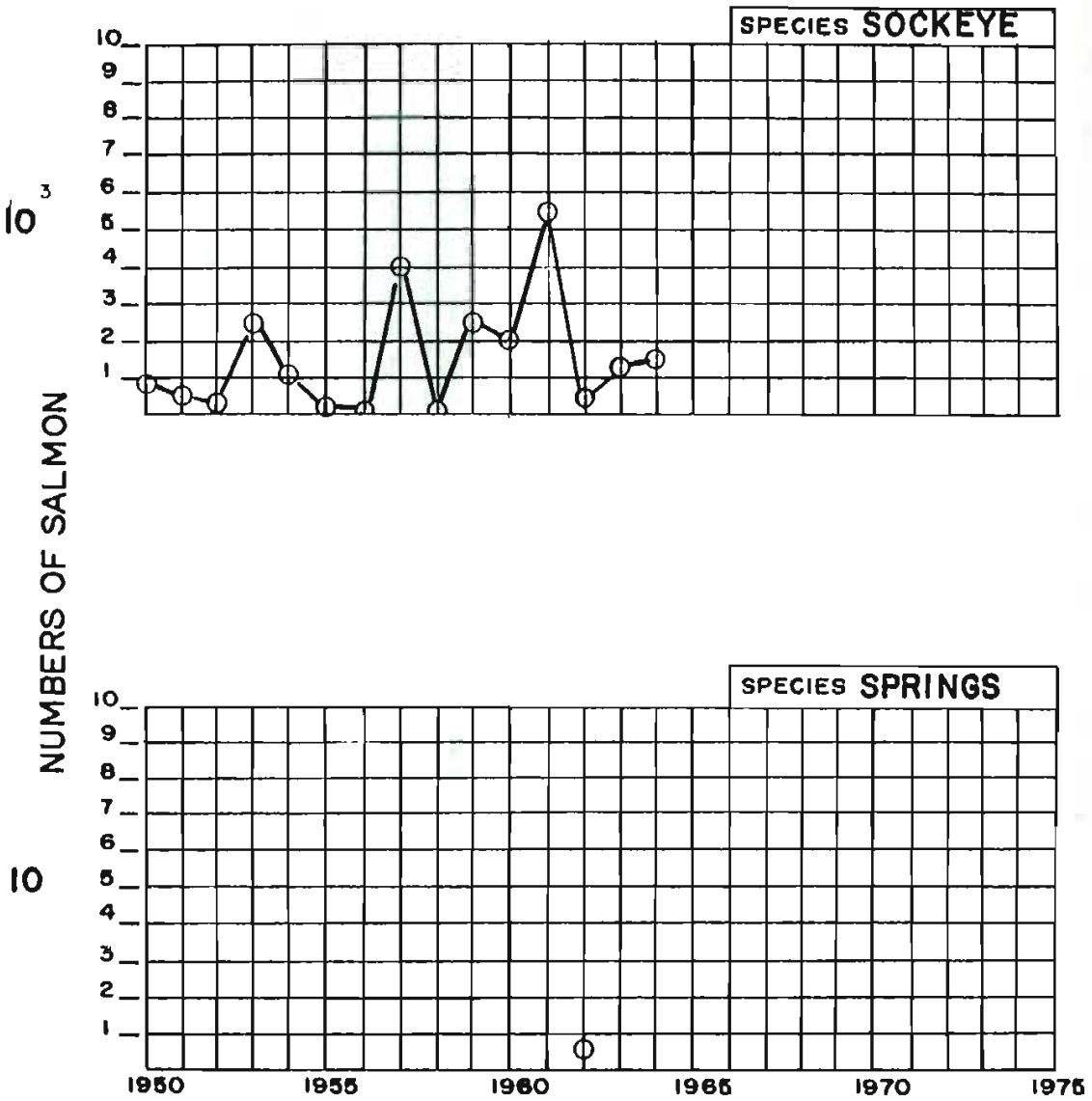
Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1962	500	Few pinks	B.C.16
1963	F-1,230 - Light - 42% ♀ - 23% jacks		B.C.16
1964	F-1,500 - Medium - 53% ♀		B.C.16
1965	D-500 - Medium - 48% ♀ - 12% jacks		B.C.16
1966	E-1,000 - Medium - 40% ♀ - 20% jacks		B.C.16
1967	F-1,000 - Medium - 50% ♀ - 5% jacks		B.C.16
1968	E-600 - Medium - sexes even		B.C.16

NINE MILE CREEK

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1953		B - 100 - Light		B.C.16
1962	A - 50 - Light	C - 200 - Light		B.C.16

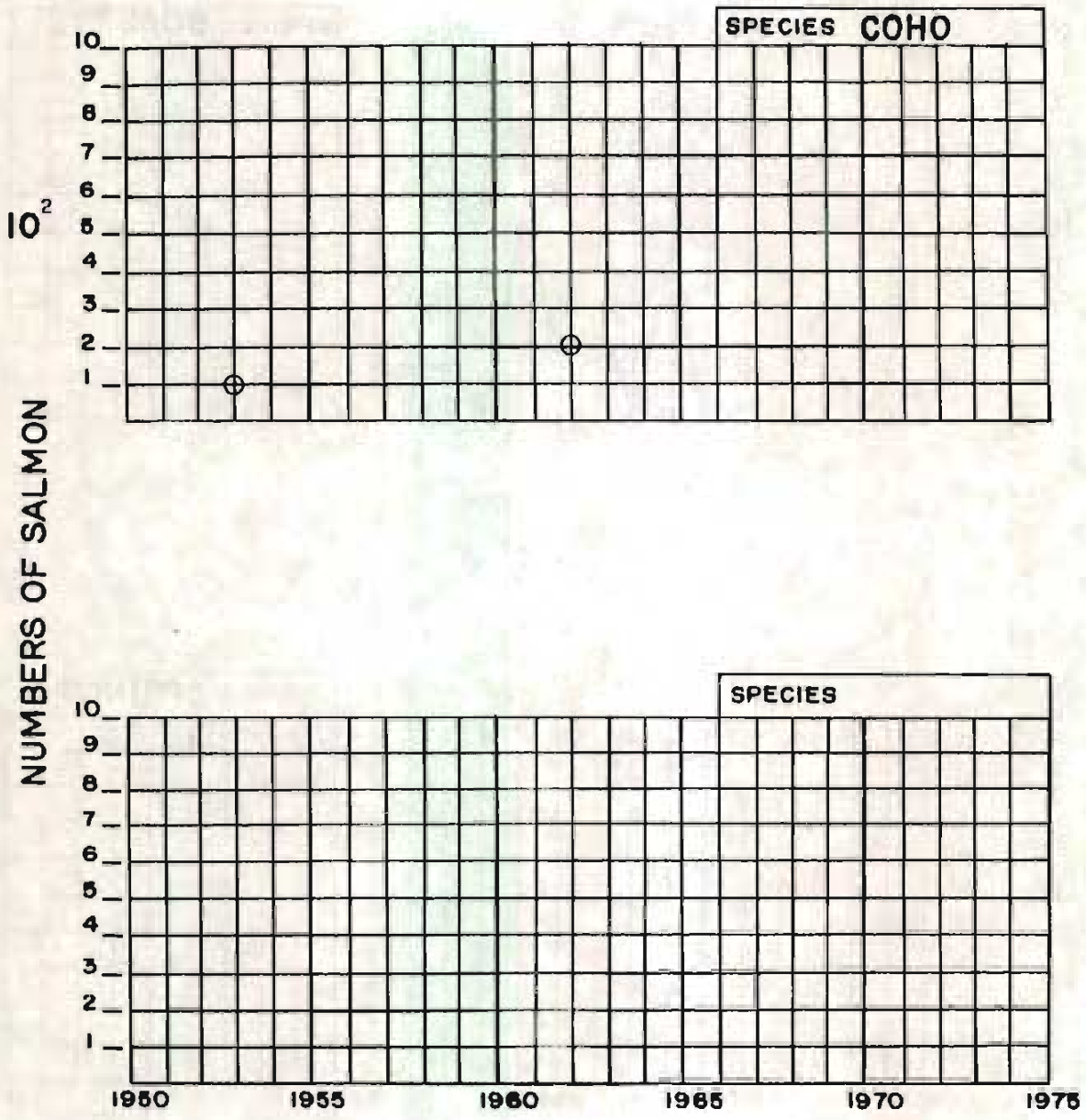
ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

9 MILE CREEK



ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

9 MILE CREEK



NAME OF STREAM FORKS CREEK NUMBER 10-50B-3

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-03 N, 126-23 W. Flows S into Babine L. at junction of north arm and main lake.

Length _____ mi. Width _____ ft. Depth _____ ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent _____

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ % Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM	SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye ×	
Pink	
Coho	
Spring	
Chum	

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							up to 600
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Receives a few spawners in years of adequate flow. Usually dry at spawning time.

FORKS CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1959	E 600 Heavy In year of high water		
	only		B.C. 16
1960	Stream dry		B.C.16
1961	Stream dry		B.C.16
1962	Stream dry		B.C.16
1963	Stream dry		B.C.16
1964	No spawning report filled by inspector		B.C.16
1965	Stream dry		B.C.16
1966	Stream dry		B.C.16
1967	Stream dry		B.C.16
1968	No run observed - water normal		B.C.16

NAME OF STREAM MORRISON CREEK (G): Hatchery Cr. NUMBER 10-50B-4

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-08 N, 126-18 W. Flows S into NE (Morrison) arm of Babine L.

Length 3.5 mi. Width 25 ft. Depth 1.5 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate X Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature 13 °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent Beaver dams often are partial, or a complete block during periods of low flow.

Spawning bed: In use 80 % Unused 20 % Total 30,000 sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair X Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	Throughout: heaviest 1.0-2.5 mi.
Pink		
Coho		
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye				S 15	S 25	O 5	600-33,000
Pink							
Coho							Very few to 1100
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum
8				

Access route and general remarks: Rough road parallels stream from head of Morrison Arm. Beaver dams delay migration some years. Segment of run ripens in Morrison L. then falls back to spawn. Dominion Fish Hatchery operated here 1907-1936.

Ref: Bab. Dev. Rep. 1965.

MORRISON CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1907	Babine Lake Hatchery into operation		Dom. Fish.
	4 Sept. - 16 Oct., 1907. The creek		Rept.
	is referred to as Salmon River & the		
	lake as Gourdeau Lake. 4,824,000		
	eggs were secured by stripping all		
	sockeye remaining as at 4 Sept. but		
	indications are that main natural		
	spawning was over. Mention that		
	river was covered with dead salmon.		
1908	Steady stream of salmon, but not as		Dom. Fish.
	large as 1907. Hatchery released		Rept.
	4,700,000 fry & collected 8,400,000		
	eggs.		
1909	Small run suggested of 8,054,000		Dom. Fish.
	eggs placed in hatchery - only		Rept.
	3,000,000 were collected at 11		
	points around Morrison Creek between		
	10 Sept. & 23 Oct., 1909 - balance		
	of eggs came from Babine River and		
	Tatcha River.		
1910	Some natural spawning took place - of		Dom. Fish.
	8,700,000 eggs placed in hatchery,		Rept.
	7,000,000 were secured in the		
	Morrison Lake area. Morrison Creek		
	is not mentioned as a source of eggs.		
1911	The natural run a failure - 8,700,000		B.C. Prov.
	eggs secured for hatchery from		Fish. Rept
	Babine River.		
1912	Water very low, but lots of sockeye-		Dom. Fish.
	hatchery filled with eggs from in &		Rept.
	around Morrison Creek - many runs.		
	8,300,000 eggs.		
1913	"Larger than ever before" - took		Dom. Fish.
	8,500,000 eggs & could have got twice		Rept.
	that many with fish still being left		
	in creek.		

MORRISON CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1914	Very good run - 7,700,000 eggs taken		Dom. Fish.
	by hatchery, all from own creek - no		Rept.
	mention of Indian Fishery.		
1915	Heavy run, better than last year -		Dom. Fish.
	7,100,000 eggs taken for hatchery.		Rept.
1916	Very poor run, hatchery not able		Dom. Fish.
	to get all their eggs from creek so		Rept.
	visited other areas - 6,000,000 eggs		
	into hatchery.		
1917			
1918			
1919	Very big run - hatchery took all		F.R.B.
	their eggs from creek.		
1920	Good run - hatchery did not get all		F.R.B.
	their eggs due to high water.		
1921	Very big run - hatchery took all		F.R.B.
	they needed but still lots left.		
1922	Good run - hatchery took all their		F.R.B.
	eggs from creek but lots of fish		
	left.		
1923	Good run - hatchery took 8,000,000		F.R.B.
	eggs.		
1924	Sockeye numerous - hatchery took		F.R.B.
	all their eggs - 8,000,000.		
1925	About same as last year but		F.R.B.
	doubtful if hatchery would get all		
	their eggs due to high water.		
1926	Not as numerous as 1923-24-25 -		F.R.B.
	hatchery only able to secure half		
	their quota - predominance of males.		
1927	25% better than last year - very		F.R.B.
	big fish - hatchery would get all		
	the eggs they needed.		
1928	Plenty of fish available for egg		F.R.B.
	taking - but they were allowed to		
	spawn naturally - the hatchery was		
	filled with 6,000,000 eggs from		
	Pierre Crk. & 3,000,000 eggs from		

MORRISON CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
	15 Mile Creek. Very large number		B.C. Prov.
	of runts noted.		Fish. Rep.
1929	Heavy run - sexes even - 7,830,000		F.R.B.
	eggs taken for hatchery		
1930	"Large numbers" eggs on top of		F.R.B.
	gravel in places - seeded to the		
	limit.		
1931	Small run - only 25% of hatchery		F.R.B.
	eggs secured from this creek.		
1932	Quote "The run to Morrison Creek		B.C. Prov.
	was comparatively light but owing		Fish. Rep.
	to high water very few were		
	collected by the hatchery -		
	consequently there was more		
	natural spawning."		
1933	The best in the last three years		B.C. Prov.
	but not as good as 1929.		Fish. Rep.
1934	Best run in four years - hatchery		B.C. Prov.
	collected 3,730,000 eggs from 75%		Fish. Rep.
	of the fish - balance were allowed		
	to spawn naturally - males exceeded		
	females 6:1.		
1935	Best run for years, males greatly		F.R.B.
	in majority - hatchery took		
	3,100,000 eggs.		
1936	12,000 - best run since 1930 -		F.R.B.
	3,120,000 eggs taken by hatchery.		Dom. Fish.
	Hatchery closed by Order in Council.		Rep.
1937	10,000 - fairly heavy - 55% ♀ -		F.R.B.
	2% runts.		
1938	10,000 - a heavy run - males		F.R.B.
	2:1 - no runts.		
1939	11,000 (estimate)		1944 FRB
1940	14,000 - ♀ slightly in majority -		F.R.B.
	10% runts.		
1941	13,000		1945 FRB
1942	6,000 - 55% ♀ - 2% runts		F.R.B.
1943	12,000 - 60% ♀ - no runts.	Two seen	F.R.B.

MORRISON CREEK

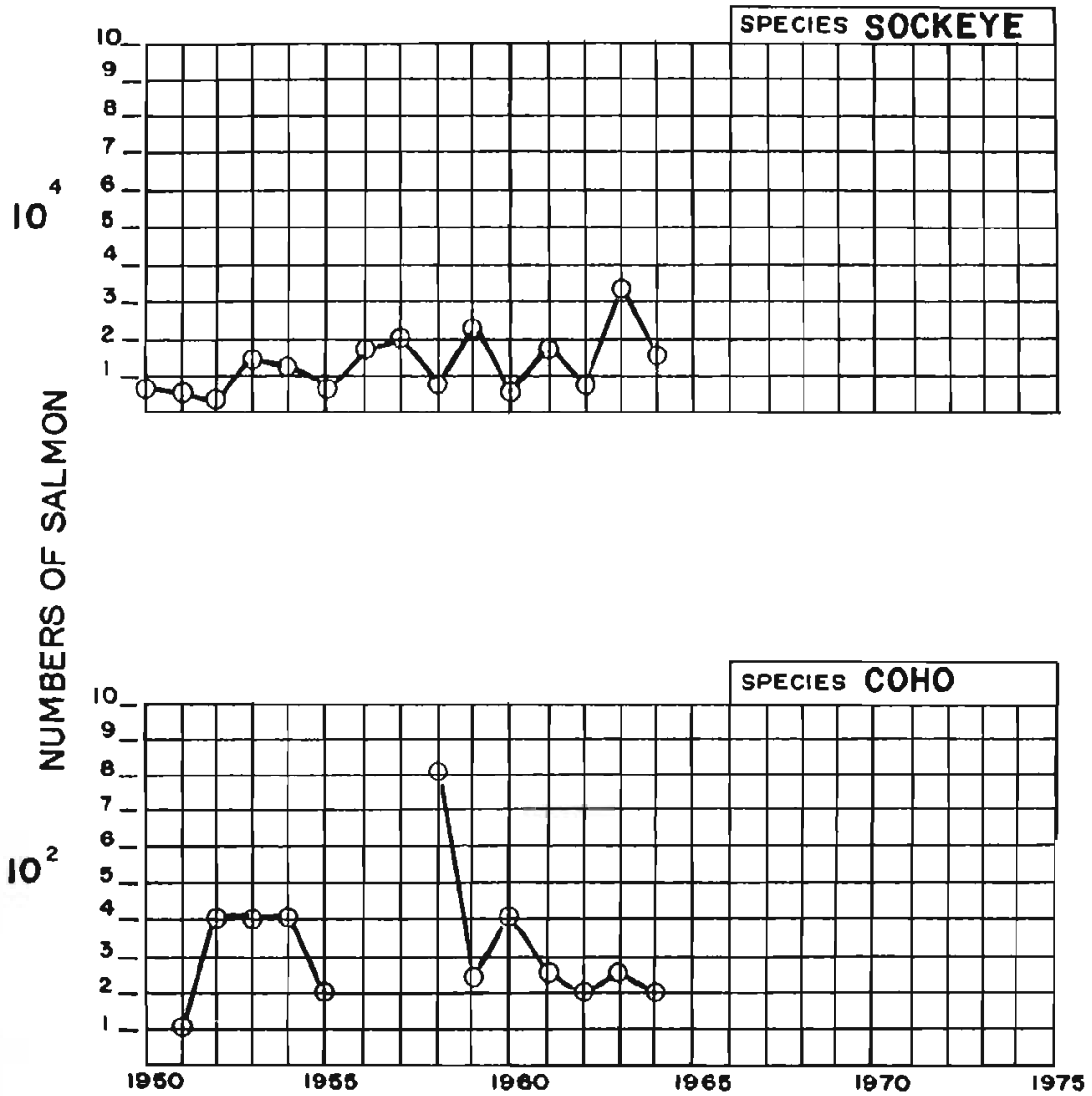
Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1944	12,785		
1945	24,100		
1946	20,000 - probably 50% migrating		
	to Morrison Lake.		F.R.B.
1947	28,000 - 95% jacks.		Ann. Rep.
1948	30,000 - many are probably		
	migrating to Morrison Lake.		
1949	1,450		F.R.B.
1950	C-6,445 plus. 25% jacks		1953 FRB
1951	G-2,200 - 41% ♀ - 14% jacks		B.C.16
1952	D-Light		B.C.16
1953	K-16,000-Heavy - 46% ♀ - 7% jacks		B.C.16
1954	K-12,000-Medium - sexes even		B.C.16
1955	E-6,000-Light - sexes even		B.C.16
1956	K-18,000-Heavy - 50% ♀ - 5% jacks		B.C.16
1957	K-20,000-Heavy - 46% ♀ - 8% jacks		B.C.16
1958	H-9,000-Medium - 50% ♀		B.C.16
1959	L-22,000 - 56% ♀ - 5% jacks		B.C.16
1960	H-6,000-Light - 40% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1961	K-18,000-Medium - 52% ♀ - 2% jacks		B.C.16
1962	H-9,000-Light - 47% ♀ - 8% jacks		B.C.16
1963	L-32,500-Heavy - 39% ♀ - 30% jacks		B.C.16
1964	K-16,000-Heavy - 50% ♀ - 2% jacks		B.C.16
1965	L-5,000-Medium - 48% ♀ - 12% jacks		B.C.16
1966	H-9,000-Light - 40% ♀ - 25% jacks		B.C.16
1967	E-14,000-Medium 45% ♀ - 15% jacks		B.C.16
1968	L-35,000-Heavy - sex ratio even		B.C.16

MORRISON CREEK

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1928		Average run		F.R.B.
1930		Only a few		F.R.B.
1932	Some	Good run		F.R.B.
1934	Light	Light		F.R.B.
1935		Heavy run		F.R.B.
1936		A few		F.R.B.
1937		Very few		F.R.B.
1938		Light run - 1,000-1,500		F.R.B.
		males 2:1		
1943		The odd one		F.R.B.
1944		111 - sexes even		F.R.B.
1946		900		F.R.B.
1947		1100 - sexes even		F.R.B.
1948		Light		F.R.B.
1949		500		F.R.B.
1951		B-100-Medium		B.C.16
1952		D-Heavy		B.C.16
1953		D-400-Medium		B.C.16
1954		D-400-Medium		B.C.16
1955		C-200-Light		B.C.16
1958		E-800-Heavy		B.C.16
1959		C-250-Medium		B.C.16
1960		D-400-Medium		B.C.16
1961		C-250-Medium		B.C.16
1962		C-200-Medium		B.C.16
1963		C-250-Medium		B.C.16
1964		C-200-Medium		B.C.16
1966		A few		B.C.16
1967		C-150-Medium		B.C.16
1968		D-300-Medium		B.C.16

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

MORRISON CREEK



NAME OF STREAM MORRISON LAKE (G) NUMBER 10-50B-4A

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-10 N. 126-18 W. Drains through Morrison R. into Morrison Arm of Babine L. (Elevation 2400')

Length 9 mi Width 1 mi. Depth 183 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent _____

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ %: Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM	SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	
Pink	
Coho	
Spring	
Chum	

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: By mining road from Morrison Arm or by plane. There is no known lake spawning in Morrison Lake. Sockeye have been observed at the mouths of small streams in the narrows near the S end. Sockeye and coho pass through into Tahlo Cr.

NAME OF STREAM TAHLO CREEK (G): Salmon Creek NUMBER 10-50B-4A-1

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-17 N, 126-25 W. Flows S into Morrison L.

Length 5.0 mi Width 15 ft. Depth 1 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate X Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent Beaver dams are often partial or complete barriers during periods of low flow.

Spawning bed: In use 50 % Unused 50 %: Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor X

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	Throughout; heaviest below Tahlo L.
Pink		
Coho	X	
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye				S 10	S 20	S 30	400-12,000
Pink							
Coho							A few
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Trail on west shore. Fair producer when water level sufficient. Central section of stream is slough-like and unproductive. Two narrow rocky canyons support appreciable numbers of spawning sockeye.

TAHLO CREEK
SALMON CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1919	Many got into Salmon Creek		F.R.B.
1921	Will be well seeded up to average		F.R.B.
1923	Well seeded - ♀ in majority		F.R.B.
1924	A good run after fence removed		F.R.B.
1925	Compares with last year - 91,000		F.R.B.
	eggs taken by hatchery		
1928	Remark: Use this crk. for spawning		F.R.B.
1929	Good supply - eggs also taken		F.R.B.
	for hatchery		
1930	10,000 or more		F.R.B.
1931	Very few sockeye		F.R.B.
1932	Approx. 100		F.R.B.
1934	900,000 eggs planted by hatchery		F.R.B.
1936	Between 800-900 - 60% ♀, no runts		F.R.B.
1937	400 - Light run		F.R.B.
1940	2,800 - heaviest run seen in area		F.R.B.
	Sexes even - 10% runts		
1943	1,500 - better than cycle year		F.R.B.
	♀ 2 - 1 ♂		
1944	5,000 - medium		F.R.B.
1945	10,000 - but 50% loss estimated		F.R.B.
	due to low water		
1946	5,000 - suggested average		F.R.B.
	adequate water		
1947	3,256 - 60% ♂ - 15% runts		F.R.B.
1948	7,000 - heavy		F.R.B.
1951	1,200 - Light		B.C.16
1952	D - Light - 40% ♀		B.C.16
1953	H-10,000 - Medium - 49% ♀ - 2%		B.C.16
	jacks		

TAHLO CREEK
SALMON CREEK

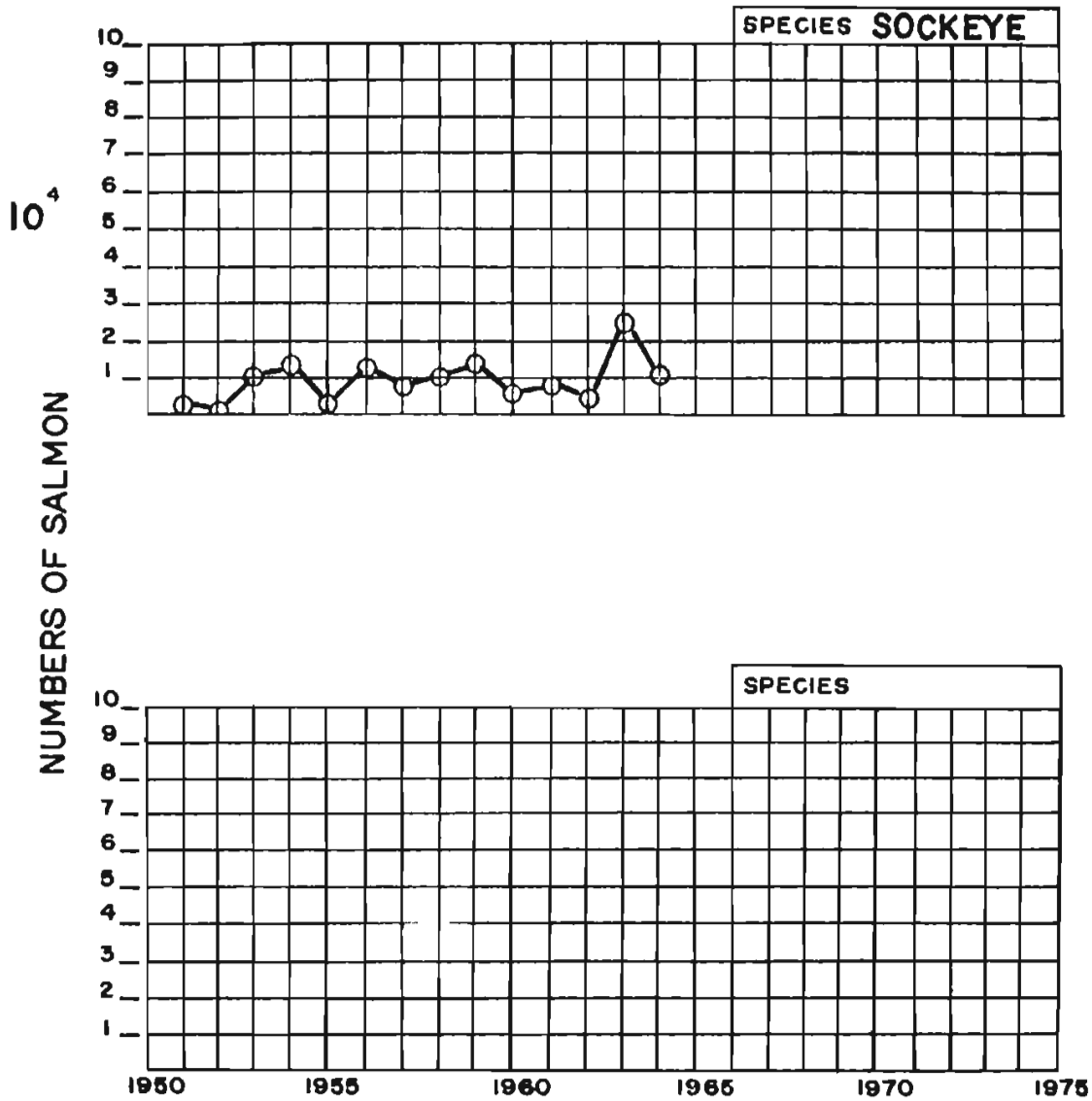
Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1954	K-12,000 - Medium - Sexes even		B.C.16
1955	F-1,200 - Light - Sexes even		B.C.16
1956	K-11,000 - Medium - 50% ♀ -		B.C.16
	10% jacks		
1957	H-9,000 - Medium - 55% ♀		B.C.16
1958	H-10,000 - Light - 50% ♀		B.C.16
1959	K-12,500 - Heavy - 50% ♀		B.C.16
1960	G-5,000 - Light - 40% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1961	H-7,000 - Medium - 52% ♀ - 2% jacks		B.C.16
1962	G-4,500 - Light - 47% ♀ - 8% jacks		B.C.16
1963	L-24,600 - 42% ♀ - 23% jacks		B.C.16
1964	H-10,000 - Medium - 52% ♀		B.C.16
1965	G-3,500 - Light - 50% ♀ - 4% jacks		B.C.16
1966	G-2,500 - Light - 40% ♀ - 20% jacks		B.C.16
1967	F-1,500 - Light - 50% ♀ - 5% jacks		B.C.16
1968	K-11,000 - Medium		B.C.16

TAHLO CREEK
SALMON CREEK

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1931		A few		F.R.B.
1943		Heavy		F.R.B.
1944		Light		F.R.B.
1948		Light		F.R.B.

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

TAHLO CREEK



NAME OF STREAM TAHLO LAKE (G) NUMBER 10-50B-4B

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-19 N, 126-27 W. Drains S through Tahlo Cr. into Morrison L.

(Elevation 2550')

Length 1.5 mi. Width .5 mi. Depth _____ ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent _____

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ %: Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM	SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	
Pink	
Coho	
Spring	
Chum	

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: By float plane. No known lake spawning.
Sockeye and coho pass through into Upper Tahlo Cr. infrequently.

NAME OF STREAM UPPER TAHLO CREEK NUMBER 10-50B-4B-1

LOCATION OF MOUTH 55-20 N, 126-28 W. Flows S into Tahlo L. of Morrison system.

Length 8 mi Width 10 ft. Depth .5 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow X

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent Beaver dams and low water periodically.

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ %: Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	
Pink		
Coho	X	
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Use helicopter if possible. There are no escapement records for this stream though word of mouth confirms that Indian homes near stream were used during salmon curing season in early times. Early escapements perhaps grouped with those to Tahlo Cr.

The Resource Development Branch of the Department of Fisheries has estimated the Fulton River escapement by means of a tag and recovery program in 1961, and a tower and fence counts since.

The direct counts of the District Fisheries Inspector have been entered in the tables and graphs for ready comparison of historic and recent escapements.

Recent estimates by the Resource Development Branch are as follows:

Year	Sockeye Escapement Estimate
1961	169,800
1962	77,800
1963	99,200
1964	120,500
1965	123,300 adults only
1966	91,000 fence counts
1967	140,000 fence counts
1968	130,000 fence counts

NAME OF STREAM FULTON RIVER (G) NUMBER 10-50B-5

LOCATION OF MOUTH 54-48 N, 126-08 W. Flows E into Babine L. at Topley Landing.

Length 4 mi. Width 50 ft. Depth 2 ft. Drainage area 532 sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate X Slow _____

Av. discharge 150 cfs, and water temperature 12 °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent 40' falls below Fulton L.

Spawning bed: In use 75 % Unused 25 %: Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair X Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	Throughout - see Ref.
Pink		
Coho	X	Throughout
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye	A 25	S 10	S 20	A 30	S 20	O 15	17,000-175,000
Pink							
Coho							Light to Medium Runs
Spring							A few in 1945
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Road from Topley Landing parallels left bank. Supports largest sockeye run in main basin of Babine L. First Babine spawning channel developed 1965. Escapements counted from tower beginning 1963. Occasional springs.

Ref: Bab. Dev. Rep. 1965.

FULTON RIVER

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1904	Barricade removed - many salmon		F.R.B.
	taken		
1919	Well seeded		F.R.B.
1920	Much better - 20 Oct. 1920		F.R.B.
1921	Large numbers		F.R.B.
1922	Very few - below average size		F.R.B.
1923	Large numbers		F.R.B.
1924	Large numbers		F.R.B.
1925	Slightly larger number than 1923-24		F.R.B.
1926	Very good run - many runts		F.R.B.
1927	Area well seeded - sexes even		F.R.B.
1928	Average run - 50% runts		F.R.B.
1929	Heavy run - sexes even - 10% runts		F.R.B.
1930	Extra heavy - 3% runts		F.R.B.
1931	From good to medium - 10% runts		F.R.B.
1932	Medium - 10% runts		F.R.B.
1933	Heavy run - 3 ♂ - 1♀ - lighter		F.R.B.
	than 1929		
1934	50,000-100,000 - 10-15% runts -		F.R.B.
	60% ♂ - the run was lighter than		
	1929-30		
1935	Heavy run - compares with 1930 -	A few seen	F.R.B.
	♂ 3 - 2 ♀, about 35% better than		
	1934		
1936	A heavy run - 10% runts		F.R.B.
1937	A heavy run - 10% runts		F.R.B.
1938	Fairly heavy - estimate 50,000		F.R.B.
1939	50,000-75,000 - 66% ♀ - 10% runts		F.R.B.
1940	Heavy run - 60% ♀ - 10% runts		F.R.B.
1941	No estimate due to dark water		F.R.B.
1942	25,000 - 10% runts		F.R.B.
1943	79,400 - heaviest since 1939 -		F.R.B.
	60% ♀ - 10% runts		
1944	30,000 - sexes even - 10% runts		F.R.B.
1945	74,800 - heavier than 1940 or 1941		F.R.B.
1946	24,000-25,000 - 60% ♀		F.R.B.
1947	43,824 - sexes even - 15% runts		F.R.B.

FULTON RIVER

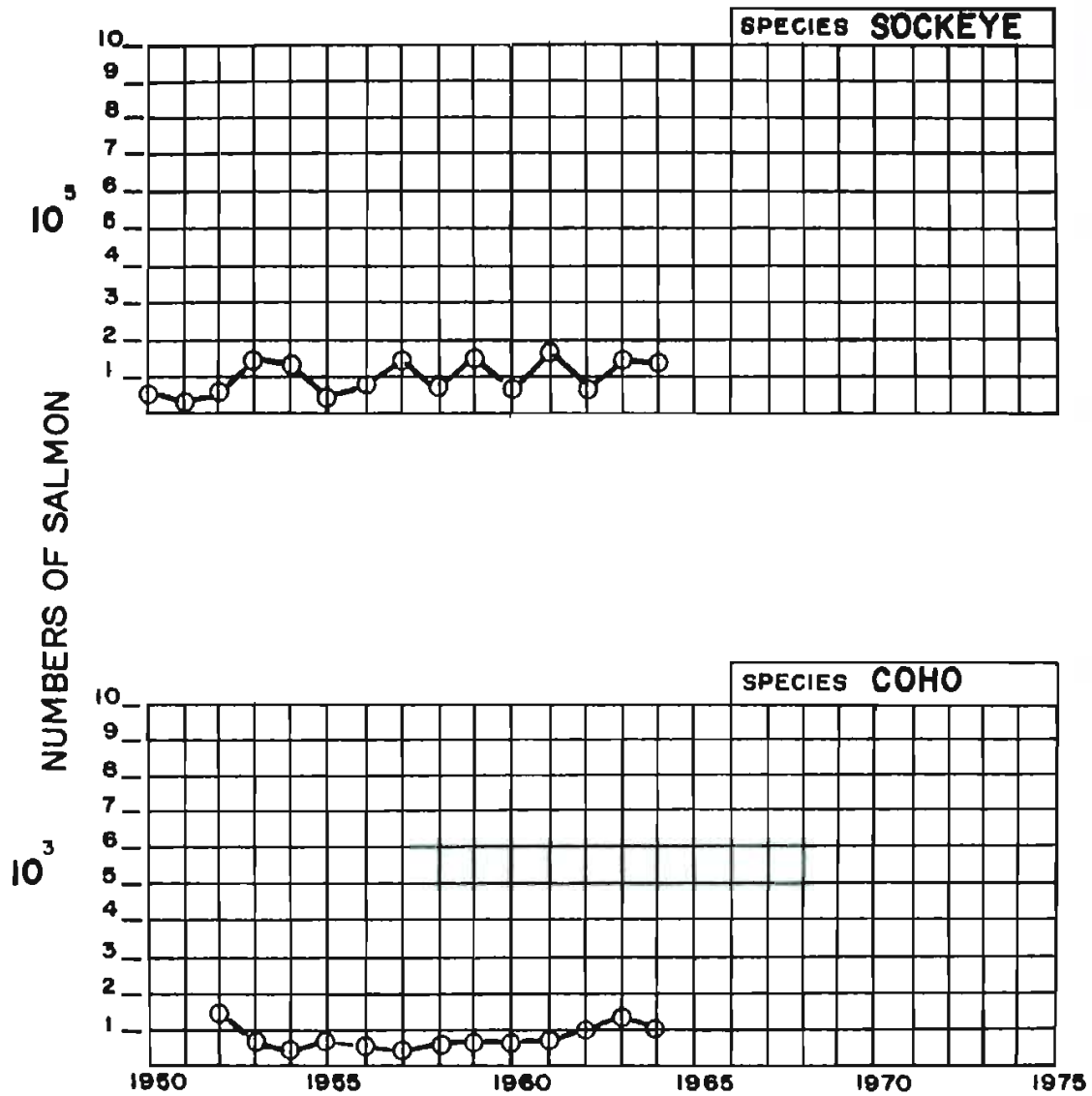
Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1948	Heavy - 115,000 - fewer jacks		F.R.B.
	than 1947		
1949	35,000 - 55% ♀ - 6% jacks		F.R.B.
1950	60,000 - 50% ♀ - 30% jacks		F.R.B.
1951	K-19,000 - Light - 35% ♀ -		B.C.16
	20% jacks		
1952	L - Light - 35% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1953	N - 140,000 - Heavy - 48% ♀ - 4% jacks		B.C.16
1954	N - 110,000 - Heavy - sexes even -		B.C.16
	4% jacks		
1955	K-17,000 - Light - 40% ♀ - 15% jacks		B.C.16
1956	M-90,000 - Medium - 45% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1957	N-120,000 - Heavy - 45% - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1958	M-90,000 - Medium - 50% ♀ - 5% jacks		B.C.16
1959	N-120,000 - Heavy - 60% ♀ - 5% jacks		B.C.16
1960	L-40,000 - Light - 40% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1961	N-175,000 - Heavy - 52% ♀ - 2% jacks		B.C.16
1962	M-80,000 - Heavy - 47% ♀ - 8% jacks		B.C.16
1963	N-130,000 - Heavy - 39% ♀ - 30% jacks		B.C.16
1964	N-140,000 - Heavy - 52% ♀ - 1% jacks		B.C.16
1965	N-135,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ - 8% jacks		B.C.16
1966	M-91,000 - Medium - 41.6% ♀ -		B.C.16
	32.8% jacks		
1967	N-140,000 - Heavy - 35% ♀ - 33% jacks		B.C.16
1968	N-130,000 - Heavy - 64% ♀ - 5% jacks		B.C.16

FULTON RIVER

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1922		Light run		F.R.B.
1928		Medium run (3,600)		F.R.B.
1930		Very light		F.R.B.
1931		Very light		F.R.B.
1932		Light		F.R.B.
1935		Medium run		F.R.B.
1936		Medium run		F.R.B.
1938		Medium run		F.R.B.
1943		Medium run		F.R.B.
1945	A few	Light run		F.R.B.
1947		Few		F.R.B.
1948		Light		F.R.B.
1952		F - Medium		B.C.16
1953		E - 800 - Medium		B.C.16
1954		E - 500 - Medium		B.C.16
1955		E - 800 - Medium		B.C.16
1956		E - 600 - Medium		B.C.16
1957		D - 400 - Medium		B.C.16
1958		D - 300 - Medium		B.C.16
1959		D - 500 - Medium		B.C.16
1960		E - 500 - Medium		B.C.16
1961		E - 750 - Medium		B.C.16
1962		F - 1,000 - Heavy		B.C.16
1963		F - 1,200 - Medium		B.C.16
1964		E - 1,000 - Medium		B.C.16
1965		E - 1,000 - Medium		B.C.16
1966		F - 1,000 - Medium		B.C.16
1967		E - 900 - Medium		B.C.16
1968		D - 400 - Medium		B.C.16

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

FULTON RIVER



NAME OF STREAM TACHEK CREEK (G) NUMBER 10-50B-6

LOCATION OF MOUTH 54-48 N, 126-07 W. Flows E into Babine L. 2 mi. S of Topley Landing.

Length 4 mi. Width 12 ft. Depth 1 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate X Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature 11-12 °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent Rapids at about 4 mi. passable only at higher water levels.

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ % Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	Usually mouth to 2 mi.
Pink		
Coho		
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye				A 5	A 20	S 15	300-14,200
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Small producer. Low flow in summer is limiting.

TACHEK CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1904	Described as a great sockeye creek.		F.R.B.
1908	Great numbers.		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rept.
1909	Salmon massed below falls.		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rept.
1911	Not so numerous.		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rept.
1912	Very poor compared to previous years.		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rept.
1913	Better than 1912.		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rept.
1914	Good - better than last year.		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rept.
1915	General remark:- all streams well supplied.		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rept.
1916	Conflicting remarks:- (1) Decrease (2) Well seeded		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rept.
1919	Immense quantities - creek full.		F.R.B.
1920	Ambiguous Report - Poor run?		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rept.
1927	Was well seeded - water low.		F.R.B.
1928	Run medium - 800 fish.		F.R.B.
1930	2 runs - first died due warm weather and low water. 2nd OK - area well seeded.		F.R.B.
1931	Fewer fish than last year - but no loss.		F.R.B.
1932	Heavy run - compares to cycle year.		F.R.B.
1933	200-250 - large fish - about 10% of 1932.		F.R.B.
1934	2,000 - Medium - 60% ♀ - 10% runts, about 50% of 1930 run.		F.R.B.
1935	Medium seeding - not up to 1930 but low mortality.		F.R.B.

TACHEK CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
936	Very heavy - 17,000 - 60% ♀ -		F.R.B.
	superior to 1929-1930		
937	About 900 - 60% ♀ - creek does not		F.R.B.
	look favorable		
938	1,000-1,200 - 60% ♂ - 10% runts		F.R.B.
939	2,333 - 60% ♀		1943 FRB
940	5,000 - 60% ♀ - 1% runts		F.R.B.
941	650		1945 FRB
942	1,500 - 55% ♀ - compares well with		F.R.B.
	1938		
943	6,225 - Medium sized fish		F.R.B.
944	12,025 - ♂ between 55% and 60% -		F.R.B.
	10% small		
945	12,500 - sexes even - loss through		F.R.B.
	suffocatation would cut run to 7,300		
946	6,500 - sexes even		F.R.B. Ann. Rep.
947	12,000		F.R.B. Ann. Rep.
948	5,700 - creek changed course during		F.R.B. Ann. Rep.
	spring flooding		
949	2,590		F.R.B.
950	2,055 - 45% ♀ - 10% jacks		F.R.B.
951	G-2,600 - 44% ♀ - 4% jacks		B.C.16
952	Stream dry - poor channel at mouth		B.C.16
	last few years - high water in spring		
	broke out new mouth		
953	G-2,500 - 54% ♀ - 3% jacks		B.C.16
954	F-1,900 - Medium - sexes even		B.C.16
955	D-300 - Light - sexes even		B.C.16
956	Nil - water too low		B.C.16
957	H-6,771 - 50% ♀ - 5% jacks		B.C.16
958	G-3,000 - Light - 50% ♀ - 1,200 may		B.C.16
	have been lost due to high tempera-		
	ture and low water		
959	H-6,000 - Heavy - sexes even		B.C.16
960	F-2,000 - Light - 40% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
961	Stream dry		B.C.16
962	E-600 - Light - 47% ♀ - 8% jacks		B.C.16
963	1,600		F.R.B.

TACHEK CREEK

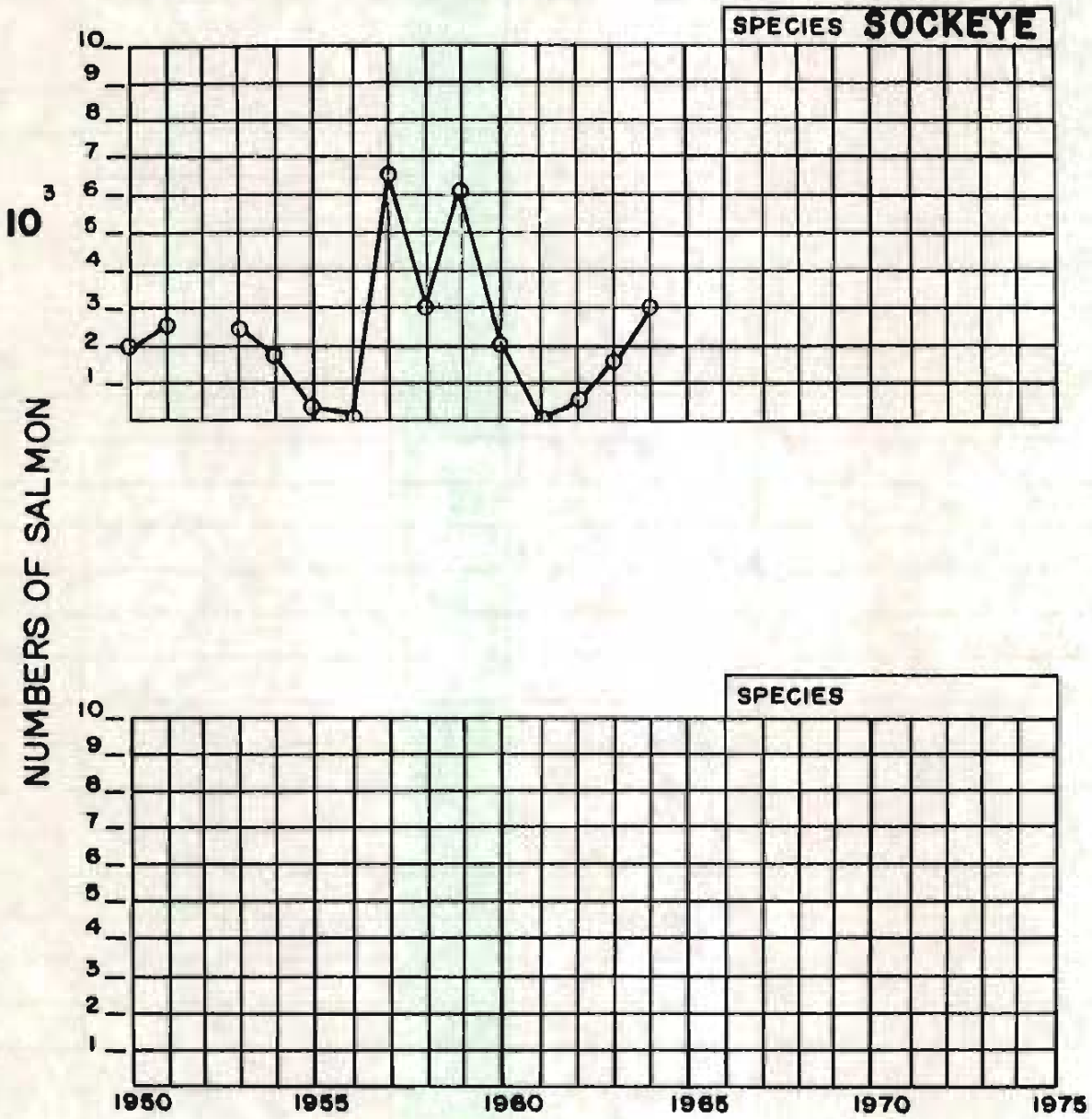
Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1964	G-3,000 - Medium - 52% ♀		B.C.16
1965	E-700 - Light - 48% ♀ - 12% jacks		B.C.16
1966	D-300 - Light - 45% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1967	E-1,000 - Light - 45% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1968	E-500 - Light - sexes even		B.C.16

TACHEK CREEK

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1933		Medium		F.R.B.
1942		500-600 - compares well		F.R.B.
		with 1939		

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

TACHEK CREEK



NAME OF STREAM BIG LOON CREEK (G): Wright Creek NUMBER 10-50B-7

LOCATION OF MOUTH 54-47 N, 125-55 W. Flows W into Wright Bay, Babine L. opposite Topley Landing.

Length _____ mi. Width _____ ft. Depth _____ ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent _____

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ % Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	
Pink		
Coho		
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							up to 800
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

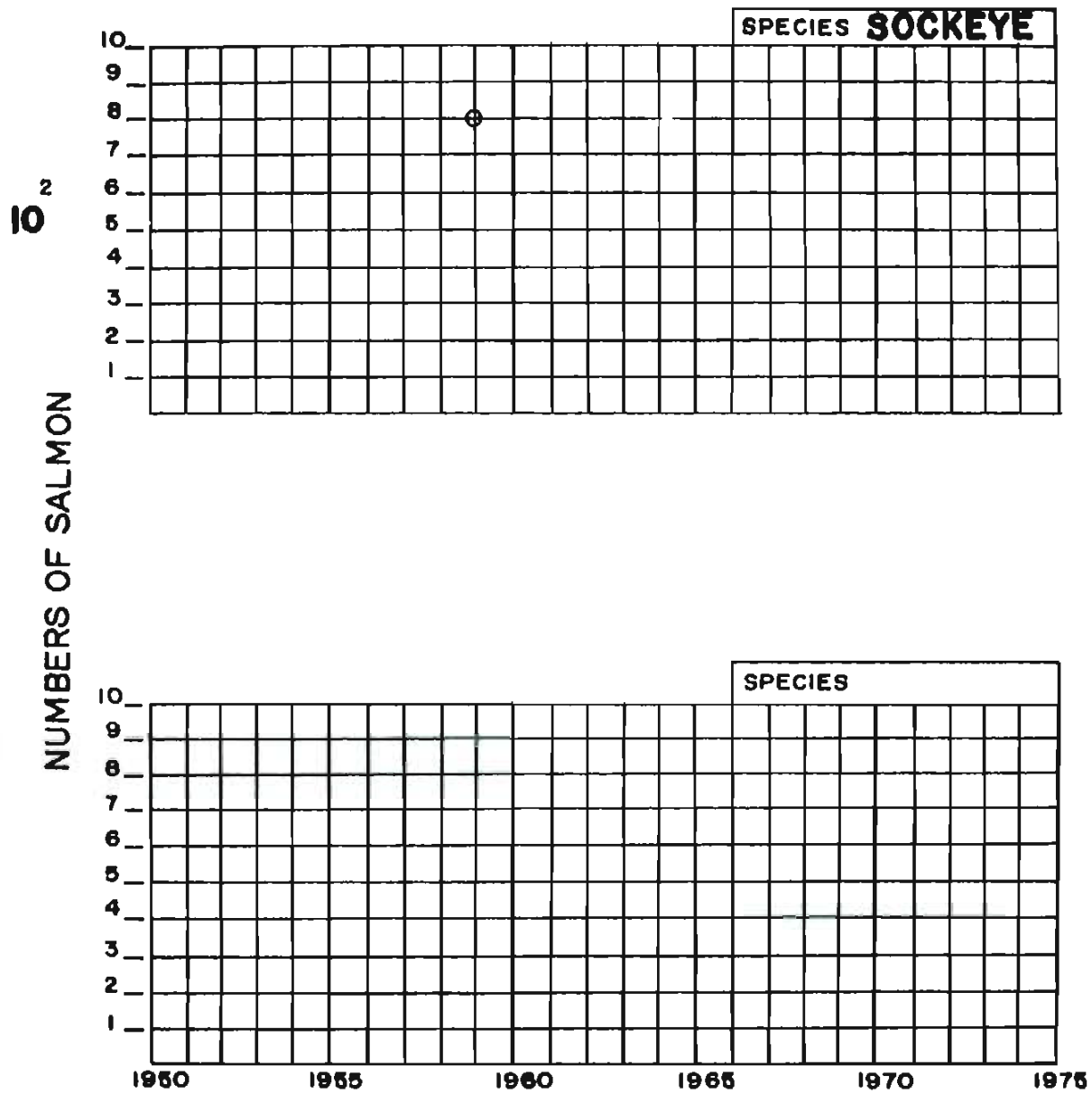
Access route and general remarks: Nominal escapements some years of adequate flow.

BIG LOON CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1959	E-800 - Heavy - 50% ♀ - in years		B.C.16
	of high water only		
1960	Stream dried up		B.C.16
1961	Nil reported		B.C.16
1962	Nil reported		B.C.16
1963	Creek dry		B.C.16
1964	No run - stream low, passable		B.C.16
1965	Creek dry		B.C.16
1966	Creek dry		B.C.16
1967	No fish seen - water low		B.C.16
1968	Nil observed - water normal		B.C.16

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

BIG LOON CREEK



NAME OF STREAM SOCKEYE CREEK NUMBER 10-50B-8

LOCATION OF MOUTH 54-44 N, 126-01 W. Flows E into Babine L. 8 mi. S of Topley Landing.

Length 2 mi. Width 12 ft. Depth 1.0 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate X Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature 11-12 °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent Impassable falls at 2 mi.

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ % Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	Usually lower half
Pink		
Coho		
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye				A 5	A 20	S 15	100-3100
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

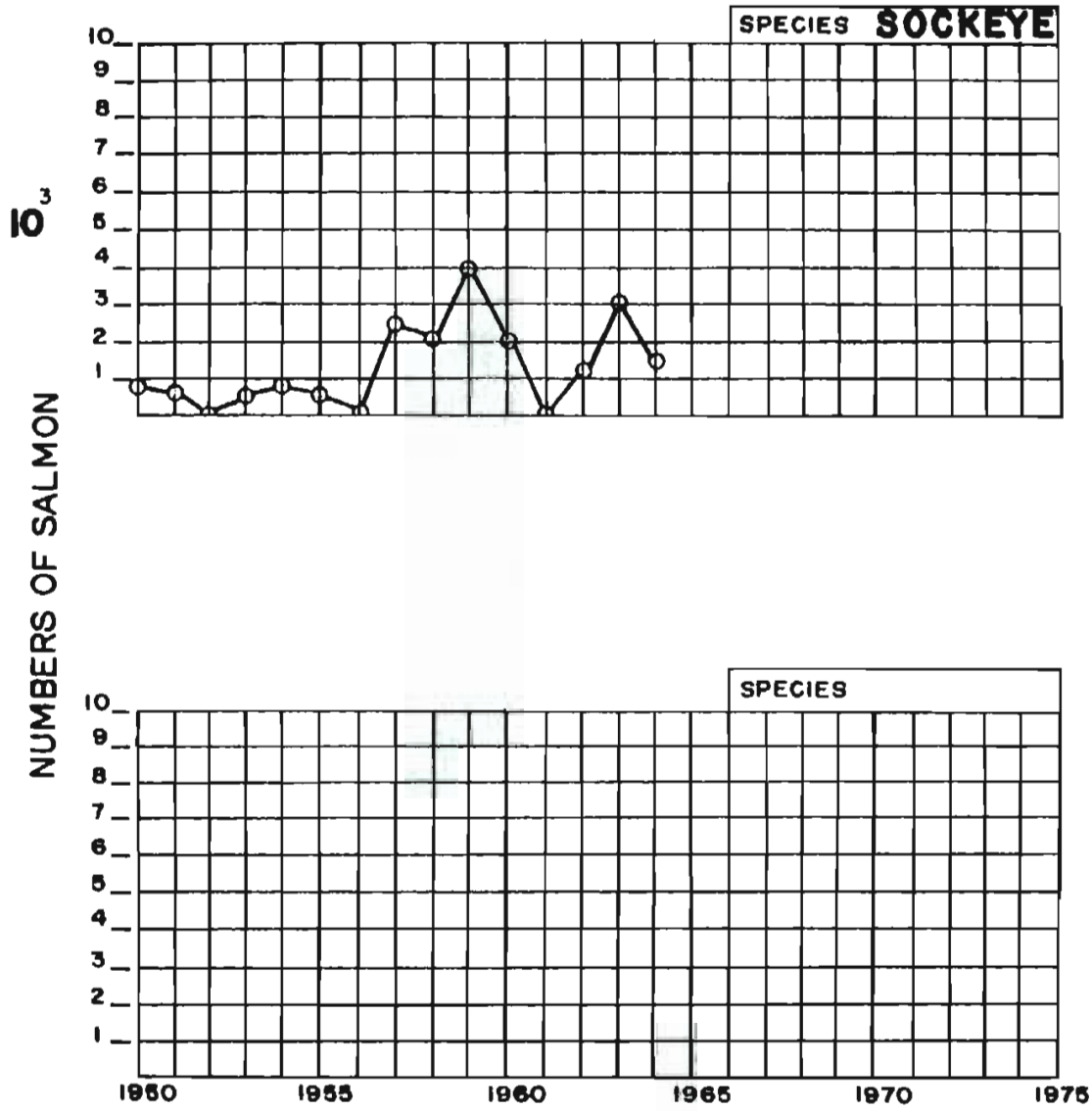
Access route and general remarks: Small producer. Low flow in summer is limiting. Sometimes two runs separated in time of entry.

SOCKEYE CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1944	2,255		FRB Ann.Rep.
1945	350		FRB Ann.Rep.
1946	320		FRB Ann.Rep.
1947	1,400		FRB Ann.Rep.
1948	600 - note that fish seen spawning		FRB Ann.Rep.
	in channels which will dry up		
1949	154		F.R.B.
1950	900 - 45% ♀ - 2% jacks		F.R.B.
1951	E-786 - Medium - 48% ♀ - 4% jacks		B.C.16
1952	Nil - creek dry		B.C.16
1953	E-600 - Light - sexes even		B.C.16
1954	E-900 - Medium - sexes even		B.C.16
1955	D-500 - Medium - sexes even		B.C.16
1956	Nil - Creek dry		B.C.16
1957	G-2,500 - Medium - 55% ♀		B.C.16
1958	G-2,000 - Medium - sexes even		B.C.16
1959	G-4,000 - Heavy - sexes even		B.C.16
1960	F-2,000 - Medium - 40% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1961	Nil - stream dry		B.C.16
1962	F-1,100 - Light - 47% ♀ - 8% jacks		B.C.16
1963	G-3,075 - Light - 42% ♀ - 23% jacks		B.C.16
1964	F-1,500 - Medium - 52% ♀		B.C.16
1965	A-60 - Light. Creek low.		B.C.16
1966	F-1,400 - Light - 45% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1967	E-700 - Medium - 40% ♀ - 20% jacks		B.C.16
1968	F-1,200 - Light - sexes even		B.C.16

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

SOCKEYE CREEK



NAME OF STREAM KEW CREEK: Driscol Creek NUMBER 10-50B-9

LOCATION OF MOUTH 54-41 N, 125-55 W. Flows E into Babine L. 2 mi. N of Pierre Cr. 12 mi. N of Pendleton Bay.

Length .5 mi. Width 8 ft. Depth .5 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent Entrance only in years of high water.

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ % Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM	SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye X	Mouth to .5 mi.
Pink	
Coho	
Spring	
Chum	

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							up to 400
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

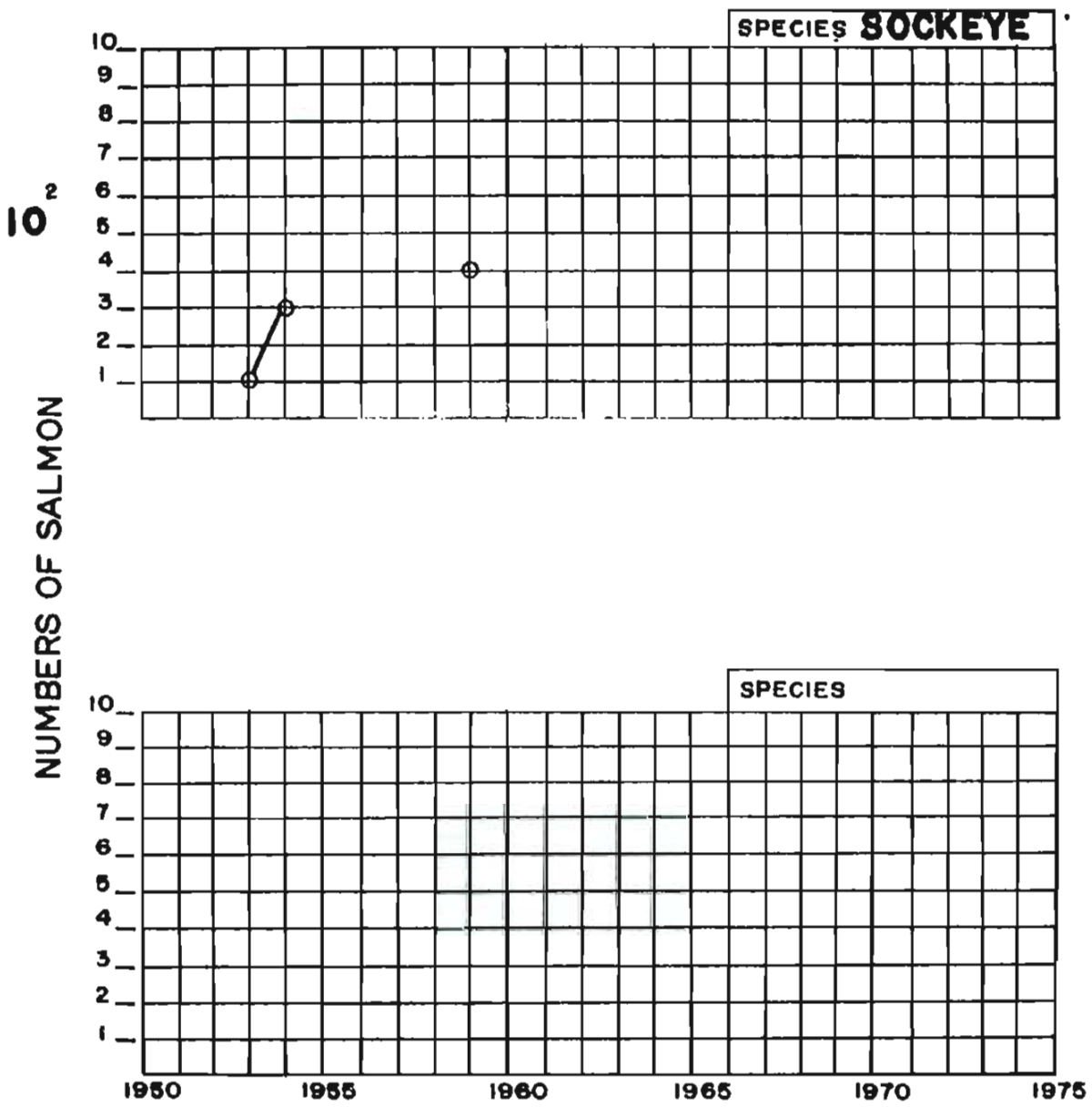
Access route and general remarks: Often supports a few sockeye when there is adequate flow. Frequently dry in mid-summer.

KEW CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1953	B-100 - Light - 53% ♀ - water high		B.C.16
1954	C-300 - Medium - sexes even		B.C.16
1956	No run - creek dry		B.C.16
1957	Nil - water too low		B.C.16
1958	Nil - creek dry		B.C.16
1959	D-400 - Heavy - 50% ♀ - water high		B.C.16
1960	Stream dry		B.C.16
1961	Stream dry		B.C.16
1962	Stream dry		B.C.16
1963	Stream dry		B.C.16
1964	No spawning report filed		B.C.16
1965	Creek dry		B.C.16
1966	Stream dry		B.C.16
1967	Stream dry		B.C.16
1968	Nil - water normal		B.C.16

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

KEW CREEK



NAME OF STREAM PIERRE CREEK (G) NUMBER 10-50B-10

LOCATION OF MOUTH 54-37 N, 125-52 W. Flows E into Babine L. 10 mi. N of Pendleton Bay.

Length 2 mi Width 25 ft. Depth 1.5 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock 5 Coarse 45 Fine 45 Silt and sand 5

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate X Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature 9-10 °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent 40' falls at 2 mi. Log jams are partial obstructions at low water.

Spawning bed: In use 90 % Unused 10 %: Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor X

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	Throughout
Pink		
Coho	X	Throughout
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye				A 10	A 20	S 30	3600-80,000
Pink							
Coho							25-1500
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Good producer. Prolonged period of entry; frequently with 2 or more runs well separated in time. Characteristically cold water stream. Was donor stream for Stewart L. hatchery some early years.

PIERRE CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1904	5,600 - estimate from long report		F.R.B.
1908	Stream filled with live and dead salmon - only 1 mile covered.		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rep.
1911	Not so numerous but sufficient.		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rep.
1912	Very poor - water low.		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rep.
1913	Quite a large number.		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rep.
1914	A record run - Stuart Lake Hatchery took 2,000,000 eggs.		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rep.
1915	Heavy - ♀ in excess.		Dom. Fish. Rep.
1919	Very few - Stuart Lake Hatchery took 3,000,000 eggs - suggests beach spawning at mouth of creek.		F.R.B.
1920	Far better shape than ever seen before - 2,500,000 eggs taken by Stewart Lake - beach spawning at mouth.		F.R.B.
1921	Large number - Stewart Lake took 3,190,000 eggs - thought that 250,000 eyed eggs were replanted.		F.R.B.
1922	Well filled.		F.R.B.
1923	Big run - sexes even		F.R.B.
1924	Fine showing - many sockeye in lake at mouth of creek.		F.R.B.
1925	Very well stocked - ♂ in excess.		F.R.B.
1926	Large number - compares well with 1923-24-25.		
1927	Great many sockeye - not much water.		F.R.B.
1928	Good run - 10,000 - Stewart Lake hatchery took 5,300,000 eggs - large fish - few runts.		F.R.B.
1929	Good run - as good as last year.		F.R.B.

PIERRE CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1930	Heavy - water low, but no unusual		F.R.B.
	loss of eggs - 350 ♀ - 300 ♂		
	spawned by Babine hatchery for		
	1,000,000 eggs - 10,000 salmon in		
	creek.		
1931	10% of a normal year but not a		F.R.B.
	failure.		
1932	A good run - not quite as good as		F.R.B.
	1928		
1933	A little better than Twin Creek		F.R.B.
	which is reported as having 400.		
1934	10,000 - large fish - 60% ♂ -		F.R.B.
	compares 1929.		
1935	Better than any year since 1930.	Were seen in creek - but not many	F.R.B.
	but not equal to it.		
1936	12,000-15,000 - 60% ♀ - better		F.R.B.
	than 1931 but less than 1930.		
1937	About 3,600 - 60% ♀ - 1% runts.		F.R.B.
1938	Medium-light - about 4,000 -		F.R.B.
	10% runts.		
1939	12,000		F.R.B.
1940	Two runs - 16 Aug. 9,700 - 60% ♀.		F.R.B.
	4-7 Sept. 6,000 - 60% ♀ - 20%		
	small - compares with 1936 which		
	was K-		
1941	8,500 - sexes even		F.R.B.
1942	12,000-14,000 - 55% ♀ - 2% runts.		F.R.B.
1943	11,975 - 60% ♀.		F.R.B.
1944	13,246		FRB Ann. Rep.
1945	17,000		FRB Ann. Rep.
1946	16,000		FRB Ann. Rep.
1947	19,000		FRB Ann. Rep.
1948	19,600		FRB Ann. Rep.
1949	4,370		F.R.B.
1950	17,920		F.R.B.
1951	K-12,460 Heavy - 42% ♀ - 8% jacks		B.C.16
1952	G-Medium 35% ♀ - 5% jacks		B.C.16
1953	K-20,000 - Heavy - 56% ♀ - 4% jacks		B.C.16

PIERRE CREEK

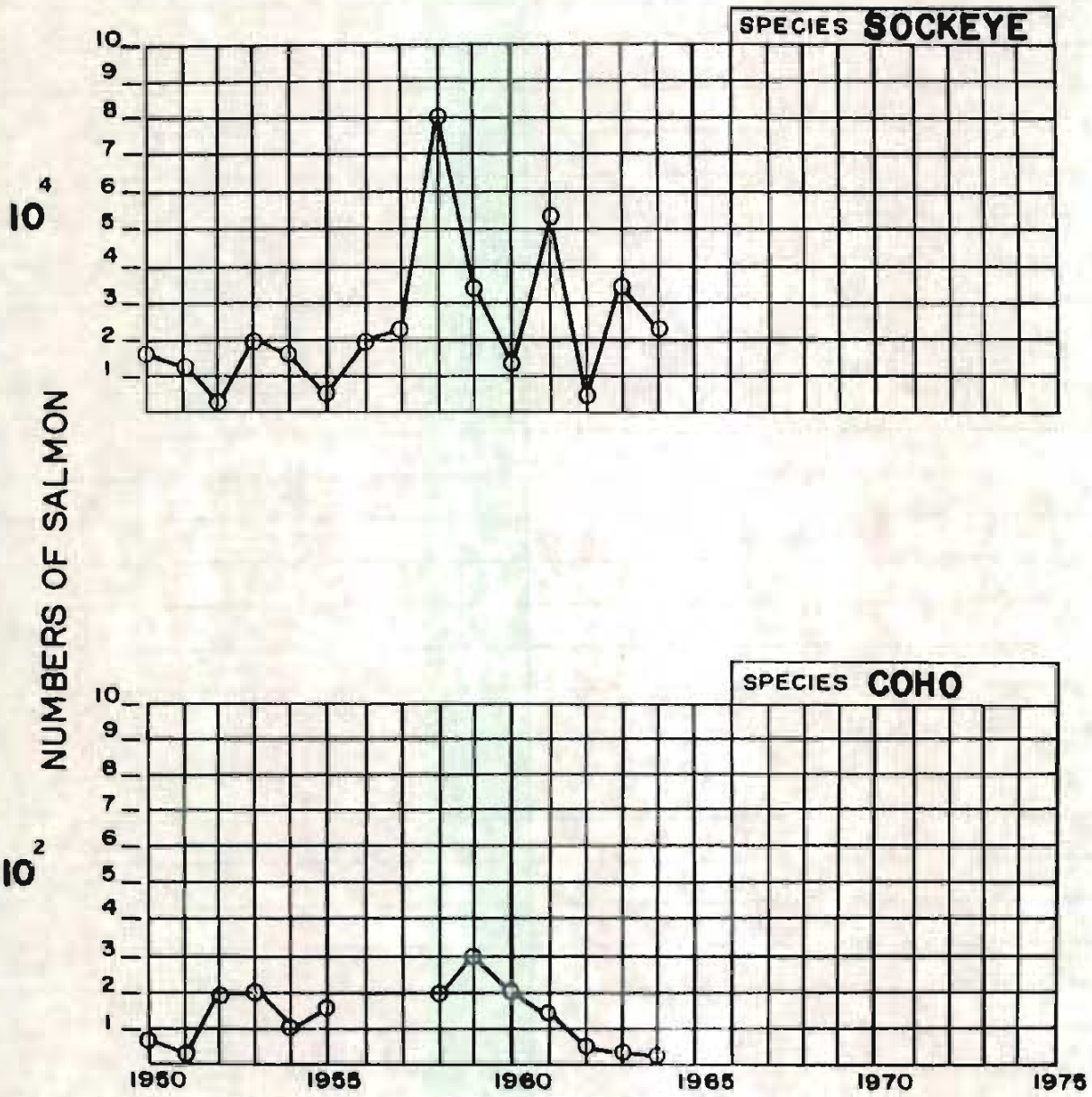
Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1954	K-17,000 - sexes even.		B.C.16
1955	G-4,000 - 48% ♀ - 4% jacks.		B.C.16
1956	K-20,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1957	L-23,000 - Heavy - 46% ♀ - 8% jacks		B.C.16
1958	M-80,000 - very heavy - 50% ♀ -		B.C.16
	2% jacks.		
1959	L-34,000 - Heavy - 59% ♀ - 3% jacks		B.C.16
1960	K-11,000 - 40% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1961	M-55,000 - Heavy - 52% ♀ - 2% jacks		B.C.16
	Estimate 3,000 died unspawned -		
	low water and high temperature		
1962	G-4,500 - 47% ♀ - 8% jacks		B.C.16
1963	L-36,900 - 42% ♀ - 23% jacks		B.C.16
1964	L-22,000 - Medium - 52% ♀ - 2% jacks		B.C.16
1965	H-10,000 - Medium - 48% ♀ - 12% jacks		B.C.16
1966	K-11,000 - Light - 40% ♀ - 20% jacks		B.C.16
1967	L-40,000 - Heavy - 40% ♀ - 20% jacks		B.C.16
1968	L-25,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ - 2% jacks		B.C.16

PIERRE CREEK

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1928		1,000 Medium		F.R.B.
1929		Light		F.R.B.
1930		None seen		F.R.B.
1932		Light - best seen in		
		this area		F.R.B.
1933		Medium		F.R.B.
1934		Light run		F.R.B.
1935		Medium run		F.R.B.
1938		Fairly heavy 1,500 -		
		60% ♂		F.R.B.
1942		600 -compares with		
		1939		F.R.B.
1949		263		F.R.B.
1950		83		F.R.B.
1951		A-26		B.C. 16
1952		C-Medium		B.C. 16
1953		C-200-Medium		B.C. 16
1954		C-100-Medium		B.C. 16
1955		C-150 Medium		B.C. 16
1958		C-200 Medium		B.C. 16
1959		D-300 Medium		B.C. 16
1960		C-200 Medium		B.C. 16
1961		C-150 Medium		B.C. 16
1962		A-35 Light		B.C. 16
1963		A-25 Light		B.C. 16
1964		A-Light		B.C. 16
1965		C-150 Light		B.C. 16
1966		A few		B.C. 16

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

PIERRE CREEK



NAME OF STREAM TWAIN CREEK (G): Twin Creek NUMBER 10-50B-11

LOCATION OF MOUTH 54-36 N, 125-49 W. Flows E into Babine L. 6 mi. N of Pendelton Bay.

Length 2.5 mi. Width 20 ft. Depth 15 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent 35' falls at 2.5 mi.

Spawning bed: In use 75 % Unused 25 % Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	Throughout
Pink		
Coho		
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye				A 10	A 20	S 15	400-20,000
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Walk up creek bed. Water level critically low some years. Stream forks near limit of migration. S fork not used.

TWAIN CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1919	Heavy run -Stuart Lake Hatchery		
	got all their eggs (number not		
	disclosed)		F.R.B.
1924	Heavily covered - Males 2:1		
1925	Well stocked with sockeye		F.R.B.
1926	Large numbers -compares well with		
	1923-1924-1925		F.R.B.
1929	Medium run - sexes even		F.R.B.
1930	Well seeded -not too much water		F.R.B.
1931	1,500-2,000 Males 2:1 only a few		
	runts- average eggs left unspawned		
	- 19		F.R.B.
1932	Excellent run -Males 3:2 fish		
	well spent		F.R.B.
1933	About 400-Light run-50% ♀		F.R.B.
1934	3,000-4,000- 60% ♂ - some runts		F.R.B.
1935	Medium run -60% ♂ does not compare	A few fish - very unusual	
	with cycle year		F.R.B.
1936	Extra heavy -7,000-9,000 -60% ♀		
	better than 1929-1930- superior to		
	1931		F.R.B.
1937	3,100 -60% ♀ - 1% Runts		F.R.B.
1938	Between 4,000-5,000 - sexes even		F.R.B.
1939	4,874 - 60% ♀		1943-FRB
1940	8,000-60% ♀		F.R.B.
1941	6,000-60% ♀		F.R.B.
1942	3,400-55% ♀		F.R.B.
1943	4,500-60% ♀		F.R.B.
1944	13,500		FRB Ann. Rep.
1945	15,500-Large numbers died unspawned		FRB Ann. Rep.
1946	9,500		FRB Ann. Rep.
1947	9,700-Large numbers of "Jacks" -		FRB Ann. Rep.
	95% of run		
1948	5,100		FRB Ann. Rep.
1949	2,273		F.R.B.
1950	8,081		F.R.B.
1951	G-5,020-Medium-50% ♀ - 5% Jacks		B.C. 16
1952	D-Light -30% ♀ Very low water		B.C. 16

TWAIN CREEK

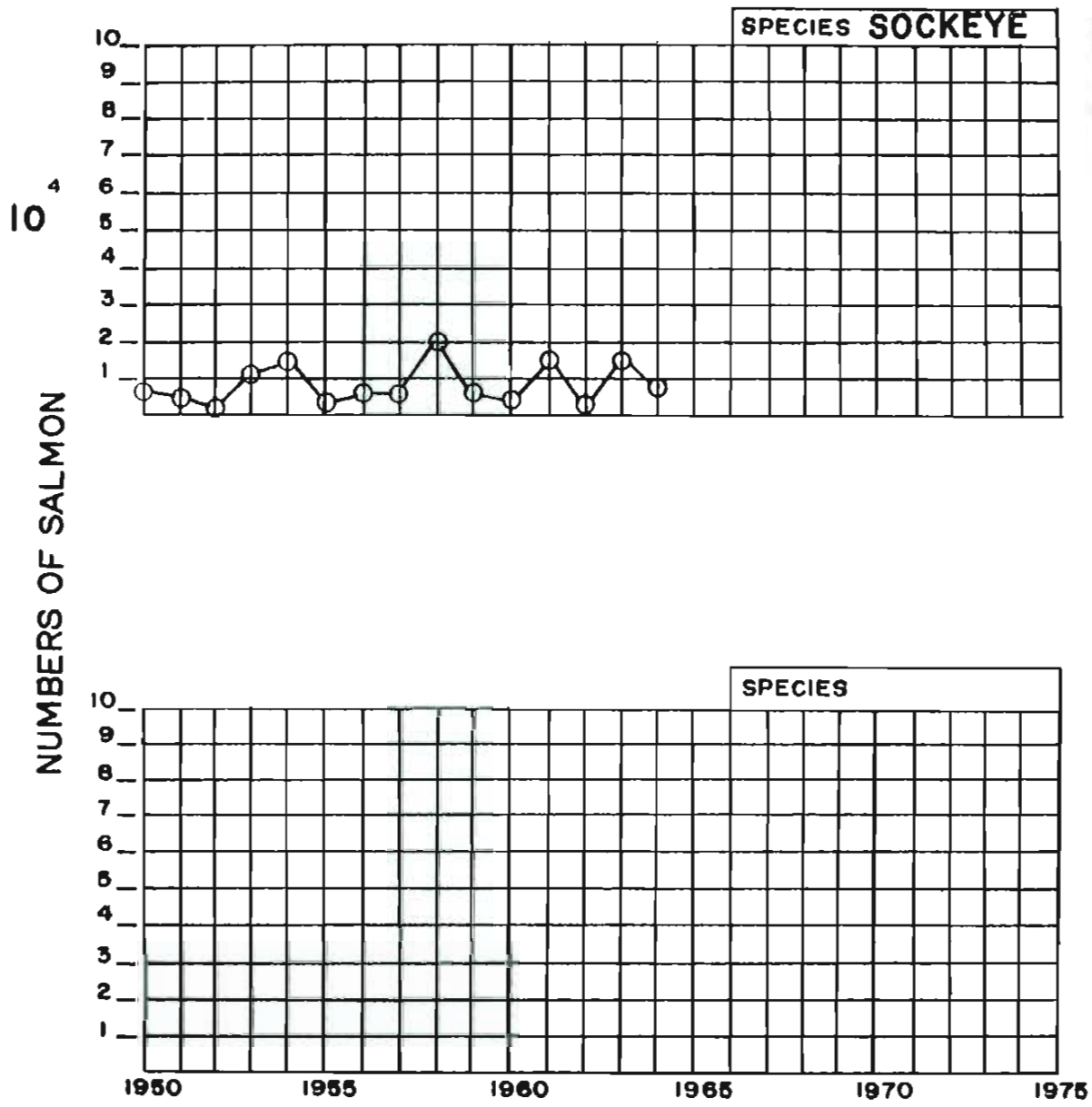
Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1953	H-10,000 - Heavy - 55% ♀ - 2% jacks		B.C.16
1954	K-14,000 - Heavy - sexes even -		B.C.16
	water high		
1955	G-2,500 - Heavy - 48% ♀ - 4% jacks		B.C.16
1956	G-5,000 - Medium - 50% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1957	H-6,000 - Medium - 50% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1958	K-20,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ - 2% jacks -		B.C.16
	8,000 died unspawned due to low water		
1959	H-9,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀		B.C.16
1960	H-6,000 - Medium - 40% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1961	K-15,000 - Heavy - 52% ♀ - 2% jacks		B.C.16
1962	F-1,400 - Light - 47% ♀ - 8% jacks		B.C.16
1963	K-14,760 - Heavy - 42% ♀ - 23% jacks		B.C.16
1964	H-9,000 - Medium - 52% ♀		B.C.16
1965	G-3,000 - Light - 48% ♀ - 12% jacks		B.C.16
1966	G-2,500 - Light - 40% ♀ - 20% jacks		B.C.16
1967	H-10,000 - Heavy - 45% - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1968	K-12,000 - Heavy - sex ratio even		B.C.16

TWAIN CREEK

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1929		Light run		F.R.B.
1933		Medium run		F.R.B.
1934		Light		F.R.B.
1935		Medium run		F.R.B.
1938		1,500 - Medium		F.R.B.

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

TWAIN CREEK



NAME OF STREAM CROSS CREEK (G): Pendleton Creek NUMBER 10-50-12

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows E into Babine L. at Pendleton Bay, Babine L.

Length 2 mi. Width 8 ft. Depth .8 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent 25' falls at 2 mi.

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ %: Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM	SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye X	
Pink	
Coho	
Spring	
Chum	

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							100-2500
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Marginal stream dry in many years.

CROSS CREEK

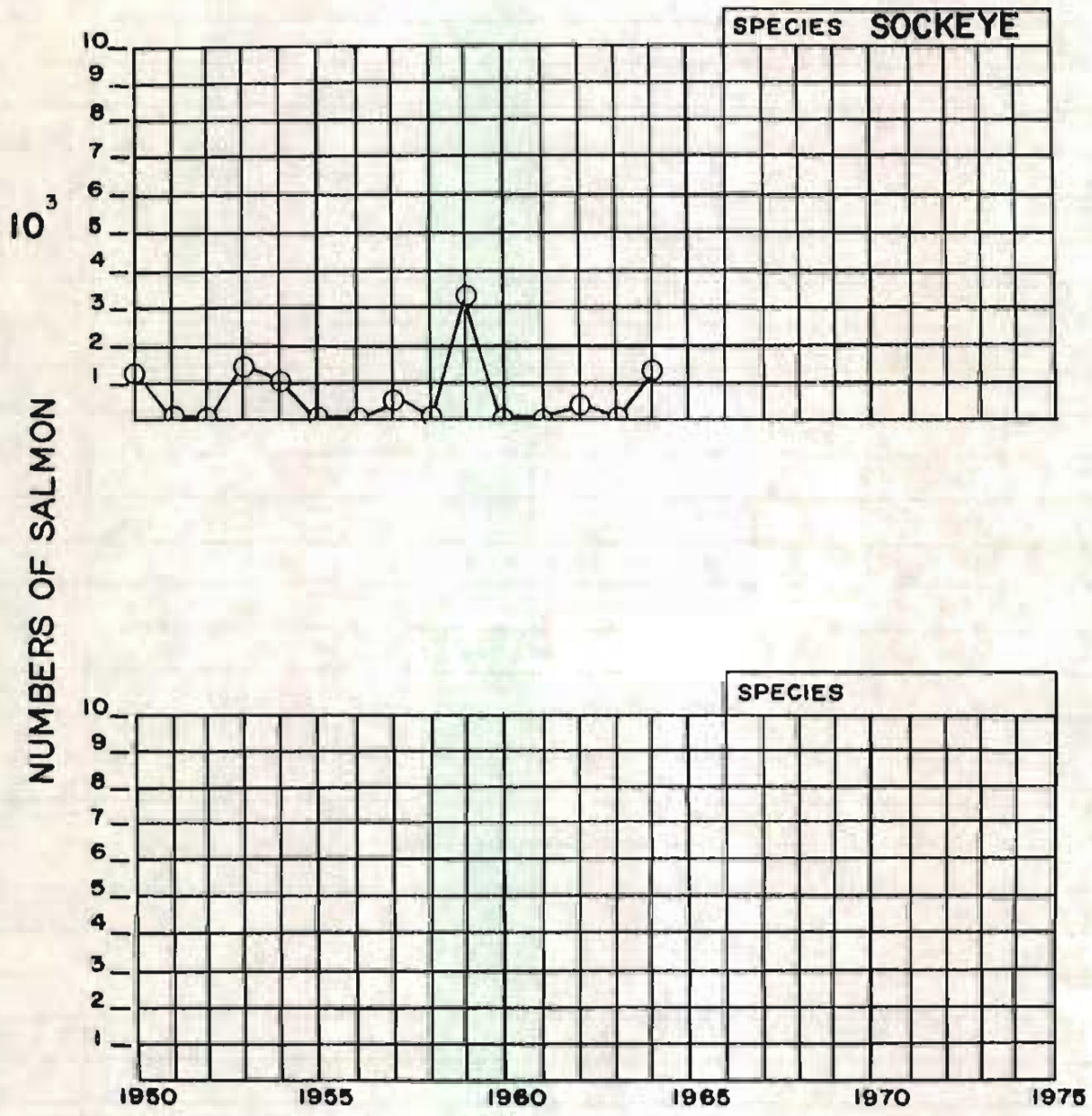
Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1927	Filled with sockeye - 5♂ to 1♀		F.R.B.
1929	Light run - sexes even		F.R.B.
1930	300-400 fish		F.R.B.
1931	Nil - creek too low		F.R.B.
1932	Small number		F.R.B.
1934	23 Aug. 34 - no fish as yet		F.R.B.
1938	100-250 - water low		F.R.B.
1943	990		F.R.B.
1944	425 - sexes even - 20% runts		F.R.B.
1945	2,100 - 300 died without spawning		F.R.B.
1946	2,000		F.R.B.
1947	1,396 - 60% ♀ - 40% small		F.R.B.
1948	1,300		F.R.B.
1949	C - 1,058		F.R.B.
1950	1,341 - 45% ♀ - 8% jacks		F.R.B.
1951	Few entered but died unspawned -		B.C.16
	water low		
1952	Nil - creek dry		B.C.16
1953	F-1,500 - Medium - 50% ♀ - 5% jacks		B.C.16
1954	F-1,100 - Medium - 50% ♀ - no jacks		B.C.16
1955	No run - water too low		B.C.16
1956	Nil - water too low		B.C.16
1957	D-300		B.C.16
1958	Nil - water too low		B.C.16
1959	G-2,500 - Heavy - 60% ♀		B.C.16
1960	Nil - stream dry		B.C.16
1961	Nil - stream dry		B.C.16
1962	C - 200 - Light - sexes even		B.C.16
1963	Nil		B.C.16
1964	F-1,400 - Heavy - 52% ♀		B.C.16
1965	Nil report		B.C.16
1966	Stream dry		B.C.16
1967	Stream dry		B.C.16
1968	No run - water average		B.C.16

CROSS CREEK

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1929		Light		F.R.B.

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

CROSS CREEK



NAME OF STREAM DONALDS CREEK NUMBER 10-503-13

LOCATION OF MOUTH 54-29 N, 125-38 W. Flows E into Babine L 4 mi. S of Pendleton Bay at Dept. of Fisheries Donald's Ldg. Station

Length .5 mi Width 6 ft. Depth .5 ft. Drainage area 8 sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid X Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent Beaver dams are troublesome periodically. Small falls block sockeye at .5 mi.

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ %: Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	Mouth to .5 mi.
Pink		
Coho		
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Often supports a few sockeye when there is adequate flow. Frequently dry in mid-summer.

DONALDS CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1957	C 200		
1959	E 800		
1964	E 800		

NAME OF STREAM PINKUT CREEK (G): 15-Mile, Anderson Cr. NUMBER 10-50B-14

LOCATION OF MOUTH 54-29 N, 125-28 W. Flows N into Babine L. about 15 mi. from S. end.

Length 0.8 mi. Width 70 ft. Depth 1.5 ft. Drainage area 320 sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock 60 Coarse 20 Fine 20 Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge 100 cfs, and water temperature 13 °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent Impassable falls at 0.8 mi.

Spawning bed: In use 25 % Unused 75 % Total 30,000 sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor X

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair X Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	Lower 1000 feet and sporadic in canyon
Pink		
Coho	X	
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye	A 20	S 5	S 20	A 25	S 15	O 10	3200-140,000
Pink							
Coho							28-800
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Trail on south bank. Good producer. Excellent gravel in lower 1000 feet, coarser gravel upstream, bedrock near falls. Escapements counted from towers beginning 1964.

Ref: Bab. Dev. Rep. 1965.

The Resource Development Branch of the Department of Fisheries has estimated the Pinkut Creek escapement from tower and fence counts beginning in 1964.

The direct counts of the District Fisheries Inspector have been entered in the tables and graphs for ready comparison of historic and recent escapements.

Resource Development Branch estimates are as follows:

Year	Sockeye Escapement Estimate
1964	146,000
1965	24,000 adults only
1966	21,500 adults only
1967	33,000 fence counts
1968	22,500 fence counts

PINKUT CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1904	Still many fish in river 21 Sept.		Dom. Fish. Rep.
	1904		1905
1908	Crowded with salmon		B.C.F.R.
1909	Indicates as many as preceding year		B.C.F.R.
1910	In splendid shape		Dom. Fish. Rep.
1911	Large number - 10 Oct. 1911		B.C.F.R.
1912	Very poor - large number small		B.C.F.R.
	sockeye		
1913	Large numbers - ♂ in excess ♀		B.C.F.R.
1914	Very disappointing - hatchery		B.C.F.R.
	took 4,000,000 eggs		
1915	Well stocked		Dom. Fish. Rep.
1916	Well seeded		B.C.F.R.
1919	Conservative estimate 22,000 -		F.R.B.
	hatchery took 1,200,000 eggs		
1920	Very poor showing - great many		F.R.B.
	undersized ♂		
1921	Indians took 4,000 - hatchery got		F.R.B.
	2,100,000 eggs but still a number		
	of sockeye available 17 Sept. 1921		
1922	Well filled - from mouth to falls -		F.R.B.
	not as many runts - higher % ♀		
1923	Heavy - few runts - sexes even		F.R.B.
1924	Well covered - 30% runts - 2♂-1♀		F.R.B.
1925	Very large numbers - sexes even -		F.R.B.
	few runts		
1926	1/2 of previous year's - evidence		F.R.B.
	large egg wastage		
1927	Very good run - 5,000,000 eggs to		F.R.B.
	Stewart Lake hatchery		
1928	Good run - 1,200,000 eggs taken		F.R.B.
	for hatchery		
1929	Approx. 30,000 spawned - 60% of run		F.R.B.
	undersized and not marked - large		
	% dead and still containing spawn		

PINKUT CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1930	Good run but low water contributed		F.R.B.
	to large egg wastage		
1931	Up 31 Aug. - 2,000 sockeye - but		F.R.B.
	run peaked about 9 Sept. 1931 - No		
	egg wastage - males to females		
	3-1 - few runts - 5%		
1932	Run not as good as 1928 - sexes		F.R.B.
	even - overall run to Babine		
	estimated 50% runts		
1933	Two runs - 1st - 4,500 - sexes even		F.R.B.
	2nd - 10,000-12,000 - small and		
	medium fish - males 2-1 - creek		
	got heavy seeding		
1934	14,000-15,000 - 60% ♂ - 15% runts -		F.R.B.
	compares with 1929 but less than		
	1930		
1935	Extra heavy - 20% runts	A few seen	F.R.B.
1936	9,000-10,000 - sexes even		F.R.B.
1937	Light run - sexes even - no wastage		F.R.B.
1938	12,500 plus - 60% ♂ - 15% runts		F.R.B.
1939	3,500 - during full course of		F.R.B.
	season		
1940	18,000 - spawned - considerable		F.R.B.
	wastage due to poor gravel at		
	upper end		
1941	Satisfactory - 15,000-16,000 -		Dom. Fish. Rep.
	some wastage of eggs		
1942	Possibly 8,000 - 55% ♀ - 2% runts		F.R.B.
1943	Approx. 5,000 - 60% ♀ - does not		F.R.B.
	compare with cycle year		
1944	5,200 - actual count		F.R.B.
1945	25,000 - water low - loss of 2,000		F.R.B.
	through spawning on rock		
1946	14,000 - 60% ♀ - better than 1942		F.R.B.
	but less than 1941		
1947	10,000 - sexes even - 15% runts -		F.R.B.
	compares to 1943		
1948	25,500 - fewer jacks		F.R.B.

PINKUT CREEK

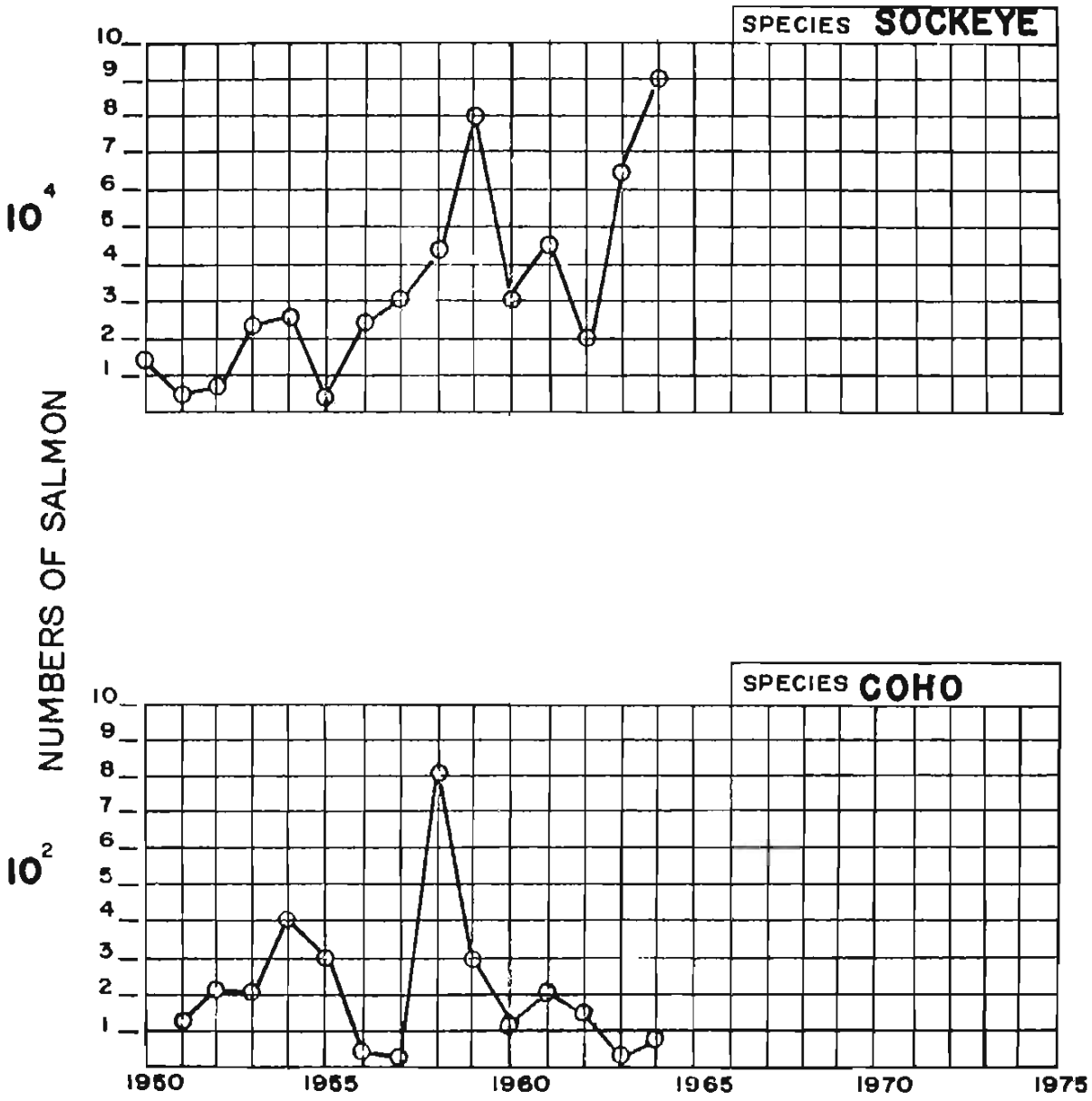
Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1949	10,000 - all medium large fish		F.R.B.
1950	14,698 - sexes even - 6,000 jacks		F.R.B.
1951	5,770 - Light - 45% ♀ - 15% jacks		B.C.16
1952	H-Medium - 60% ♂ - 750 spawned on		B.C.16
	bare rocks.		
1953	L-24,000 - 50% ♀ - 2% jacks		B.C.16
1954	L-25,000 - sexes even		B.C.16
1955	G-4,000 - Light - 40% ♀ - 20% jacks		B.C.16
1956	K-24,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ - 5% jacks		B.C.16
1957	L-30,000 - Heavy - sexes even -		B.C.16
	3% jacks		
1958	L-45,000 - Heavy - 50% ♀ - 1% jacks		B.C.16
1959	M-80,000 - Heavy - 59% ♀ - 3% jacks		B.C.16
1960	L-30,000 - Medium - 40% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
	350,000 eggs taken for Nanika.		
1961	L-47,000 - Heavy - 52% ♀ - 2% jacks		B.C.16
	1,701 ♀ and 347 ♂ stripped for		
	Nanika hatchery.		
1962	20,000 - 4,600 ♀ stripped for		B.C.16
	Nanika hatchery.		
1963	M-65,000 - Heavy - 39% ♀ - 29%		B.C.16
	jacks - 4,500 sockeye removed for		
	Nanika hatchery.		
1964	M-90,000 - Heavy - 52% ♀ - 1% jacks.		
	7,000 stripped for Nanika hatchery.		B.C.16
1965	L-34,000 - 48% ♀ - 12% jacks - some		B.C.16
	eggs stripped for Nanika hatchery.		
1966	L-32,500 - 45% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1967	L-33,000 - 40% ♀ - 30% jacks		B.C.16
1968	L-22,500 - 55% ♀ - 16% jacks	C-200 - sexes even	B.C.16
	Sockeye spawning in the new channel		

PINKUT CREEK

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1942		Compares well with 1939		F.R.B.
1943		light seeding		F.R.B.
1948		Heavy		F.R.B.
1951		125 - Medium		B.C.16
1952		C - Light		B.C.16
1953		C - 200 - Medium		B.C.16
1954		D - 400 - Medium		B.C.16
1955		C - 300 - Medium		B.C.16
1956		A - 40 - Light		B.C.16
1957		A - 20 - Light		B.C.16
1958		E - 800 - Heavy		B.C.16
1959		D - 300 - Medium		B.C.16
1960		B - 100 - Light		B.C.16
1961		C - 200 - Medium		B.C.16
1962		C - 150 - Medium		B.C.16
1963		A - 30 - Light		B.C.16
1964		B - 75 - Medium		B.C.16
1965		C - 250 - Medium		B.C.16
1966		A - 50 - Medium		B.C.16
1967		C - 200 - Medium		B.C.16
1968		Nil reported		B.C.16

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

PINKUT CREEK



NAME OF STREAM GULLWING CREEK (G): 6-mi., Wiggins Cr. NUMBER 10-50B-15

LOCATION OF MOUTH 54-29 N, 125-22 W. Flows S into Babine L. approximately 6 mi. from S end.

Length 1.5 mi. Width 12 ft. Depth 1.5 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate × Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent Fast water in canyon 1.5 mi. is partial barrier at low water.

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ % Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	×	Throughout; heaviest to 1 mi.
Pink		
Coho	×	
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye				A 5	A 20	A 25	100-3500
Pink							
Coho							A few
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Trail from mouth follows N bank. Small producer. Sometimes dry in mid-summer. FRB cabin located at mouth.

GULLWING CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1921	Better than 1920		F.R.B.
1924	Large numbers - sexes even		F.R.B.
1925	Very few - low water		F.R.B.
1926	Well covered		F.R.B.
1927	No fish seen - dry		F.R.B.
1929	Medium run - sexes even		F.R.B.
1933	About 100		F.R.B.
1934	No sockeye this year		F.R.B.
1935	400 - 3♂ - 2♀		F.R.B.
1937	Fair		F.R.B.
1938	100-250 (water low - all killed		
	by bears)		F.R.B.
1939	342 - 60% ♀		F.R.B.
1943	267 - 60% ♀		F.R.B.
1944	4,106 - 50% ♀ - better than 1940		F.R.B. and FRB Ann. Rep.
1945	800 - about 200 died unspawned		FRB Ann.Rep.
1946	340		FRB Ann.Rep.
1947	800 - large number of jacks		FRB Ann.Rep.
1948	2,700 - mouth almost blocked off		FRB Ann.Rep.
1949	433		F.R.B.
1950	1,225 - 50% ♀ - 2% jacks		F.R.B.
1951	Nil - water too low		B.C.16
1952	Nil - creek dry		B.C.16
1953	G-2,663 - Medium - 50% ♀ -1% jacks		B.C.16
1954	F-1,800 - Medium - sexes even		B.C.16
1955	B-100 - Light - sexes even		B.C.16
1956	A-50 - Light - low water		B.C.16
1957	E-600 - sexes even		B.C.16
1958	G-2,500 - Medium - 50% ♀ - 250		
	lost - low water		B.C.16
1959	G-3,500 - Heavy - 50% ♀		B.C.16
1960	E-1,000 - Light - 40% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16

GULLWING CREEK

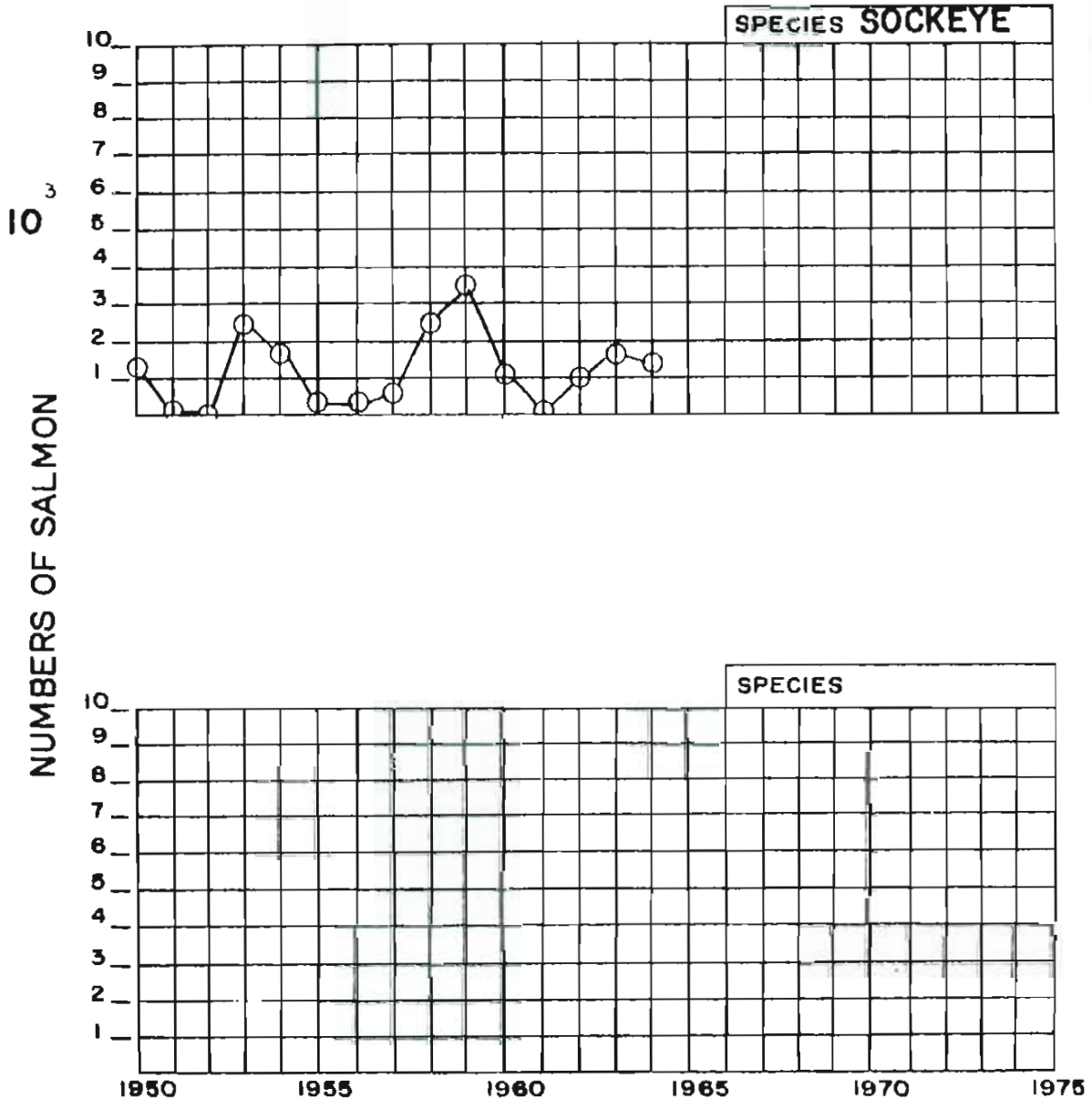
Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1961	Stream dry		B.C.16
1962	F-1,000 - Medium - 47% ♀ - 8% jacks		B.C.16
1963	1,845 - Light - 42% ♀ - 23% jacks		B.C.16
1964	F-1,500 - Medium - 52% ♀		B.C.16
1965	B-100 - Light - 48% ♀ - 12% jacks		B.C.16
1966	C-300 - Light - 40% ♀ - 20% jacks		B.C.16
1967	F-1,200 45% ♀ 10% jacks		B.C.16
1968	E-1,000 - sexes even		B.C.16

GULLWING CREEK

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1929		A few		F.R.B.

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

GULLWING CREEK



NAME OF STREAM FOUR-MILE CREEK NUMBER 10-50B-16

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows N into Sabine L. approximately 4 mi. from S end.

Length 1 mi. Width 10 ft. Depth .8 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature 9-11 °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent Impassable falls 1 mi.

Spawning bed: In use 90 % Unused 10 %: Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM	SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye ×	Throughout, heaviest lower .3 mi.
Pink	
Coho	
Spring	
Chum	

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye	A 5	A 10	A 25	A 5	A 20	S 15	300-5400
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Trail cut along stream for access during 1964-65 mate selection studies. Frequently two runs separated in time of entry. Beach spawning occurs adjacent to mouth some years.

FOUR MILE CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1907	2,500,000 eggs taken to start Stewart Lake hatchery.		Dom. Fish. Rept.
1919	Very few fish - almost dry		F.R.B.
1920	10 or 12 sockeye		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rep.
1921	A few		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rep.
1922	Many live and dead seen - reported to have been full.		F.R.B.
1923	Quite a number		F.R.B.
1924	Small number		F.R.B.
1925	Well stocked		F.R.B.
1926	Well covered - ♂ in excess ♀		F.R.B.
1929	Medium run - sexes even		F.R.B.
1932	Medium - 300		F.R.B.
1933	100 fish		F.R.B.
1934	No fish		F.R.B.
1935	300-500 - 60% ♂ - compares to 1930		F.R.B.
1938	100-750 - water low - bears destroyed them.		F.R.B.
1939	1,402		F.R.B.
1943	336 - Medium fish - 60% ♀		F.R.B.
1944	6,125 - sexes even - 10% small		F.R.B.
1945	5,000-6,000 - fish died unspawned - loss - 70-50% - low water		F.R.B.
1946	1,100		F.R.B.
1947	1,029 - sexes even - 10% runts		F.R.B.
1948	Medium		F.R.B.
1949	1,635		F.R.B.
1950	4,664 - 55% ♀ - 10% jacks		F.R.B.
1951	E-927 - Medium - 51% ♀ - 4% jacks		B.C.16
1952	C-Light - 30% ♀		B.C.16
1953	K-2,000 - Light - 59% ♀ - 2% jacks		B.C.16

FOUR MILE CREEK

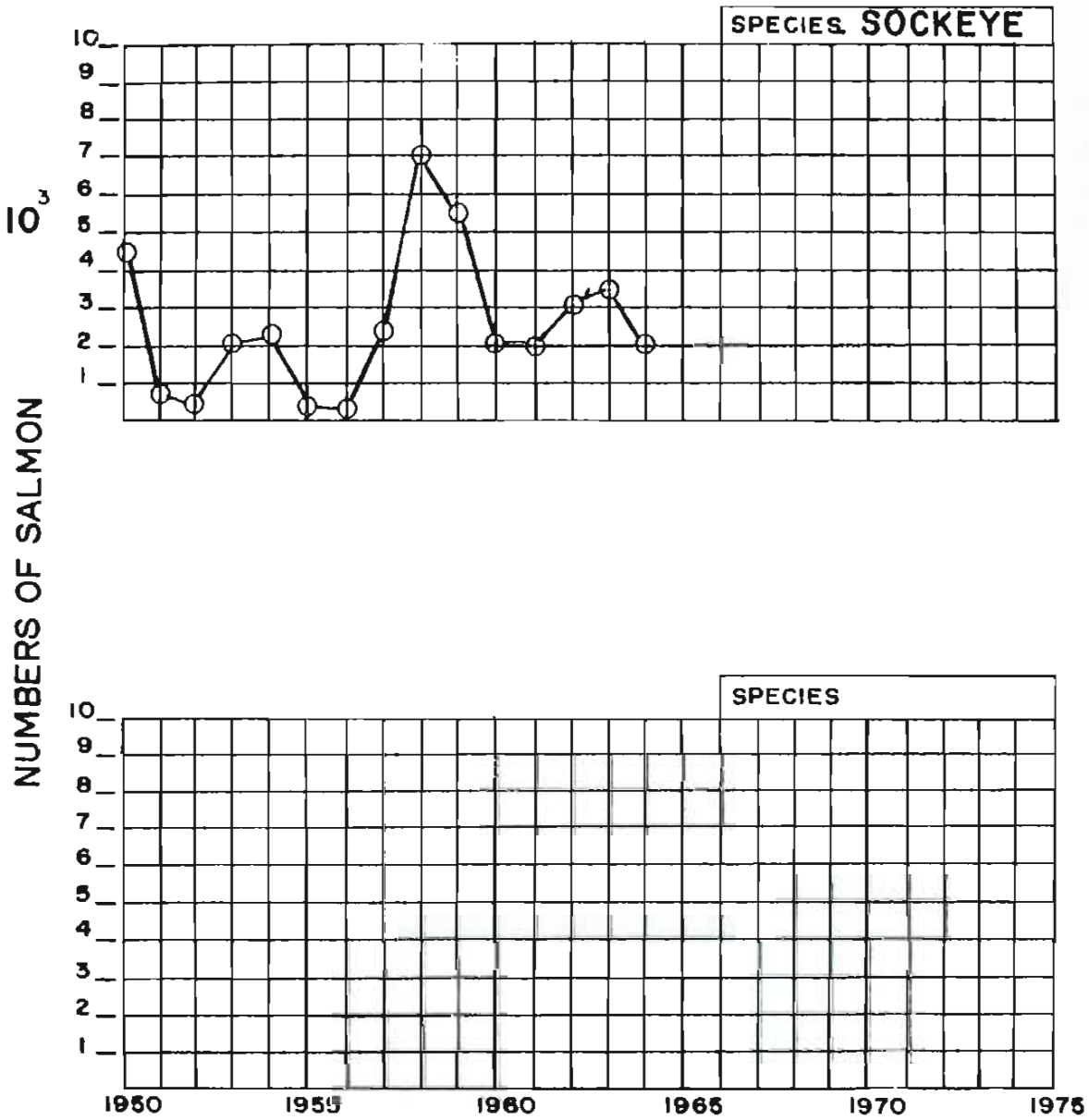
Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1954	G-2,200 - Light - sexes even		B.C.16
1955	D-400 - Light - sexes even		B.C.16
1956	D-400 - Light - sexes even		B.C.16
1957	G-2,500 - Medium - sexes even		B.C.16
1958	H-7,000 - Heavy - sexes even -		B.C.16
	estimated 1,000 died unspawned		
1959	H-5,400 - Heavy - 60% ♀		B.C.16
1960	F-2,000 - Light - 40% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1961	F-2,000 - Light - 52% ♀ - 2% jacks		B.C.16
	50% died due to low water levels		
1962	G-3,000 - Light - 47% ♀ - 8% jacks		B.C.16
1963	G-3,690 - Heavy - 42% ♀ - 23% jacks		B.C.16
1964	G-2,064 - Medium - 52% ♀		B.C.16
1965	F-1,400 - Light - 50% ♀ - 8% jacks		B.C.16
1966	F-1,500 - Light - 40% ♀ - 20% jacks		B.C.16
1967	G-4,000 - 45% ♀ - 10% jacks		B.C.16
1968	G-4,000 - sexes even		B.C.16

FOUR MILE CREEK

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1924		Good run		F.R.B.
1929		Light run		F.R.B.

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

FOUR MILE CREEK



NAME OF STREAM TETZALTO CREEK NUMBER 10-50-17

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows N into S end of Babine L. at base of Tetzalto Mountain.

Length 1 mi. Width 8 ft. Depth .5 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate _____ Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature _____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent Access only in years of high water.

Spawning bed: In use _____% Unused _____%: Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	×	Lower .8 mi.
Pink		
Coho		
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							up to 900
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

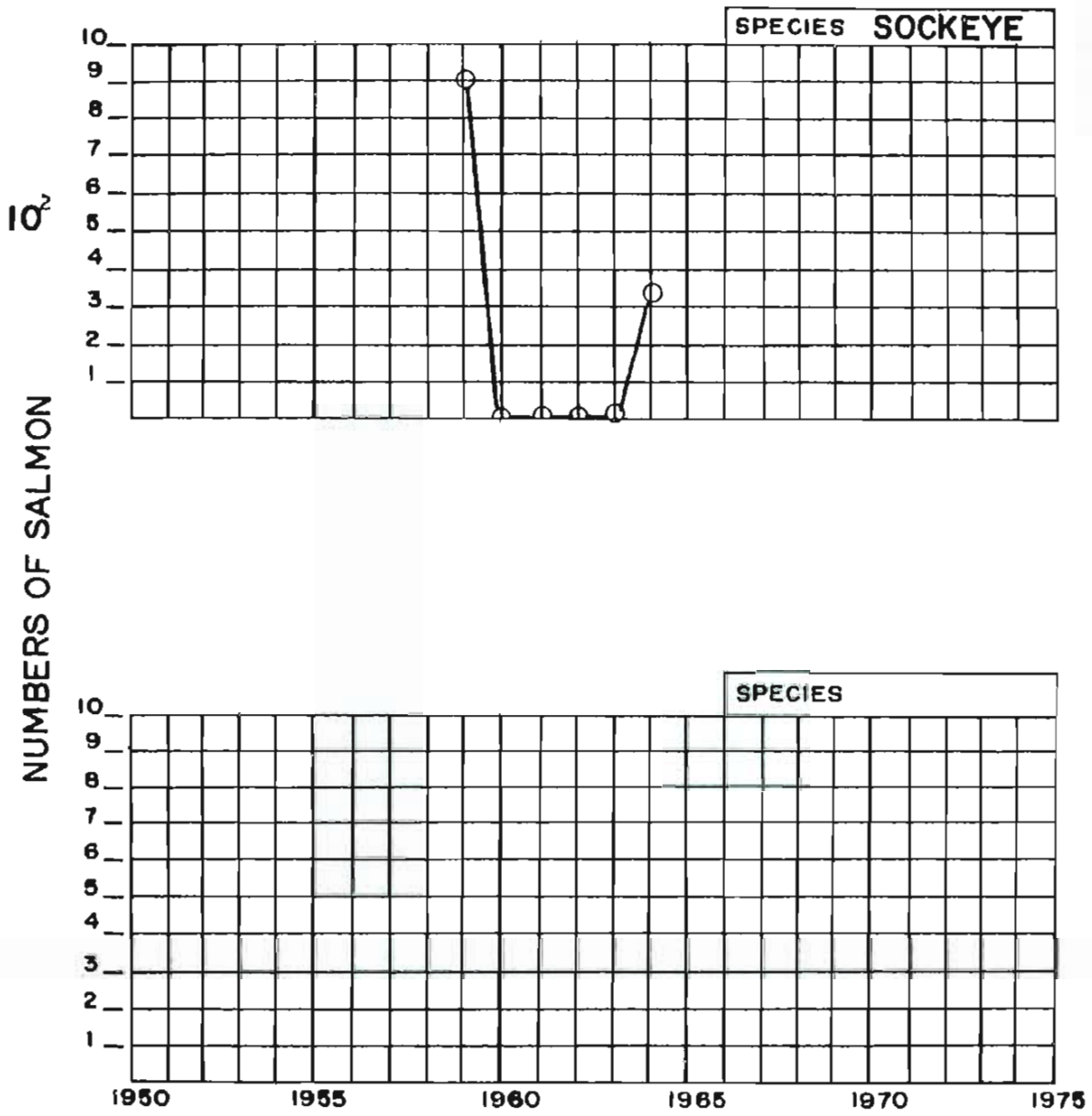
Access route and general remarks: Sometimes has a few sockeye in years of adequate flow. Frequently dry in mid-summer.

TETZALTO CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1959	E - 900 - heavy - 50% ♀ - years of high water only		B.C.16
1963	Nil		B.C.16
1964	D - 350 - Medium		B.C.16
1965	Stream dry		B.C.16
1966	Stream dry		B.C.16
1967	Stream dry		B.C.16
1968	No run. Normal water.		B.C.16

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

TETZALTO CREEK



NAME OF STREAM SUTHERLAND RIVER (G): Beaver R. NUMBER 10-50B-18

LOCATION OF MOUTH 54-29 N, 125-11 W. Flows W into S end of Babine L.

Length_____ mi. Width_____ mi. Depth_____ ft. Drainage area_____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock_____ Coarse_____ Fine_____ Silt and sand_____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid_____ Moderate_____ Slow ×

Av. discharge_____ cfs, and water temperature_____ °C at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent_____

Spawning bed: In use_____% Unused_____%: Total_____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good_____ Fair_____ Poor_____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good_____ Fair_____ Poor_____

SPECIES USING STREAM	SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	
Pink	
Coho	
Spring	
Chum	

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye							
Pink							
Coho							
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Probably no spawning in trunk stream except at mouth of Shass Cr. which supports a good run of sockeye. Sutherland R. is a sluggish stream meandering for many miles above the lake. Early records probably describe Shass Cr. run.

SUTHERLAND RIVER - BEAVER RIVER

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1904	Barricades destroyed - suggests		F.R.B.
	salmon go through river & spawn in		
	Shass Creek - 10 mi. up from mouth		
1908	Run very large - 10,478,000 eggs		Dom. Fish. Rep.
	taken for Stuart Lake Hatchery.		
	Could have got twice as many.		
1909	A small number taken for Stuart		Dom. Fish. Rep.
	Lake Hatchery - 2,000,000 eggs.		
1910	Quite a number - 3,970,000 eggs		Dom. Fish. Rep.
	taken for Stuart Lake Hatchery.		
1911	Run very big - more females than		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rep.
	males, 7,220,000 eggs taken by		
	Stuart Lake.		
1912	Run poor - 3,000,000 eggs taken by		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rep.
	Stuart Lake - water low.		
1913	Below average - 3,000,000 eggs		Dom. Fish. Rep.
	taken by Stuart Lake Hatchery.		
1914	Below average - no eggs taken - run		Dom. Fish. Rep.
	too poor.		
1915	Salmon in abundance - no eggs taken		
1918	Report indicates poor run - no eggs		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rep.
	taken by Stuart Lake & Indians not		
	able to secure food supplies.		
1919	A considerable run - this is based		F.R.B.
	on fish in the Lake.		
1920	Poor run - great many undersized		F.R.B.
	males.		
1921	Fairly well stocked.		F.R.B.
1922	Mention large number going through		F.R.B.
	to Shass Creek but nothing on		
	Sutherland River.		
1923	Fair to normal run - sexes even		F.R.B.
1924	A good run to Shass Creek - having		F.R.B.
	passed up Sutherland River.		
1925	Refers to fish passed through to		F.R.B.
	Shass Creek.		

SUTHERLAND RIVER - BEAVER RIVER

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1926	Up to average		F.R.B.
1928	Heavy - Stuart Lake Indians took		F.R.B.
	12,000		
1929	Better than last year		F.R.B.
1930	Big run up to Grizzly Creek 15 -		F.R.B.
	Stuart Lake Indians took 8,500 at		
	mouth of Sutherland River, estimate		
	4,500 went up river.		
1931	Between 500 and 600 on area below		F.R.B.
	Grizzly Creek		
1932	Small number - all reported through		F.R.B.
	to Grizzly Creek		
1934	2,000 - 3 males to 2 females, 10%		F.R.B.
	runts		
1935	Many - double last season - better		F.R.B.
	than 1931		
1936	1,000 fish - sexes even - compares		F.R.B.
	to 1931		
1937	Salmon breaking at mouth - none in		F.R.B.
	creek		
1938	Only mentioned as fish passing		F.R.B.
	through		
1940	Only mentioned as fish passing		F.R.B.
	through		
1943	768		F.R.B.
1946	Mentioned only in conjunction with		F.R.B.
	Grizzly Creek		
1947	256		F.R.B.

SUTHERLAND RIVER - BEAVER RIVER

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1928		Medium		F.R.B.
1929		Light run		F.R.B.

NAME OF STREAM SHASS CREEK (G): Grizzly Creek NUMBER 10-50B-18-1

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows W into Sutherland R. S end of Babine L.

Length 1.5 mi Width 30 ft. Depth 1.0 ft. Drainage area _____ sq. mi.

Composition (%): Bedrock _____ Coarse _____ Fine _____ Silt and sand _____

Gradient (fall in ft/000): Rapid _____ Moderate X Slow _____

Av. discharge _____ cfs, and water temperature 50-55 °F at spawning time.

Barriers or points of difficult ascent 40' falls at 1.5 mi. (beaver dams on Sutherland R. frequently troublesome)

Spawning bed: In use _____ % Unused _____ %: Total _____ sq. yds.

Potential of unused portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Potential of inaccessible portion of stream: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

SPECIES USING STREAM		SECTIONS OF STREAM USED
Sockeye	X	Throughout
Pink		
Coho	X	
Spring		
Chum		

SPECIES	TIME OF ENTRY			TIME OF SPAWNING			RANGE OF ESCAPEMENTS
	Start	Peak	End	Start	Peak	End	(numbers of salmon)
Sockeye				A 20	S 5	S 20	2000-30,000
Pink							
Coho							12-300
Spring							
Chum							

RATING OF PRODUCTIVITY

Sockeye	Pink	Coho	Spring	Chum

Access route and general remarks: Usually reached over an 8-mile trail from SE corner of lake. Fish first ascend Sutherland R. but appear to spawn in it only at confluence with Shass Cr. Heavy bird and bear predation. Sockeye are occasionally fished by people from Takla L. - Fraser R. system.

SHASS CREEK - GRIZZLY CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1912	Very scarce compared to previous years - 3,000,000 eggs taken by Stuart Lake Hatchery		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rep.
1913	Spawning time, lots of fish - 3,000,000 eggs taken by Stuart Lake Hatchery		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rep.
1914	Small run - No eggs taken		B.C. Prov. Fish. Rep.
1915	Salmon in abundance -no eggs taken		Dom. Fish. Rep.
1916	General scarcity of fish		Dom. Fish. Rep.
1919	Only one dead salmon seen		F.R.B.
1920	No estimate --but high % runts		F.R.B.
1921	Large number --water levels good		F.R.B.
1922	Well stocked - water low		F.R.B.
1923	Fair numbers seen alive and good number spawned		F.R.B.
1924	Many seen - sexes even		F.R.B.
1925	Greatest number seen in three years - males in excess		F.R.B.
1926	15% more than 1925- Twice as many males - no runts		F.R.B.
1927	A good run		F.R.B.
1928	General remark "All streams at head of lake well seeded"		F.R.B.
1929	6,000 in creek -another 1,500 at mouth in Beaver River -sexes even- 10% Runts--much better than last year		F.R.B.
1930	Big run		F.R.B.
1931	A good run		F.R.B.
1932	Much lighter than 1928 -sexes even		F.R.B.
1933	1,500-Light run-not as good as 1929		F.R.B.
1934	2,000-10% runts-lighter than 1929 or 1930-but better than 1933		F.R.B.
1935	2,000-Medium heavy-lighter than 1930 - 60% ♂		F.R.B.
1936	A medium run - sexes even- does not compare with 1929		F.R.B.

SHASS CREEK - GRIZZLY CREEK

Year	Sockeye	Pinks	Reference
1937	About 2,800 Large fish -sexes even		F.R.B.
1938	3,200 - 60% ♂		F.R.B.
1939	11,200		1943 FRB
1940	About 3,000 - 60% ♀		F.R.B.
1941	3,100		1945 FRB
1942	2,100 - 1% Runts		F.R.B.
1943	2,575 - 60% ♀		F.R.B.
1944	5,175 - 60% ♀		F.R.B.
1945	5,000		
1946	3,500		F.R.B. Ann. Rep.
1947	4,900		
1948	8,800		
1949	1,541-C-Light		F.R.B.
1950	G-3,085		B.C. 16
1951	G-2,333-Medium-43% ♀- 9% Jacks		B.C. 16
1952	G-Medium -40% ♀		B.C. 16
1953	H-6,000 Medium - sexes even		B.C. 16
1954	G-3,100-Medium - sexes about even		B.C. 16
1955	D-500-Light-50% ♀		B.C. 16
1956	H-5,000-Medium-50% ♀ - 5% Jacks		B.C. 16
1957	H-7,000-Heavy - 50% ♀		B.C. 16
1958	L-30,000 Heavy - 50% ♀		B.C. 16
1959	K-14,000 Heavy - 60% ♀		B.C. 16
1960	K-12,000 Medium-40% ♀ -10% Jacks		B.C. 16
1961	L-30,000 -52% ♀ - 2% Jacks -		
	estimated 6,000 died unspawned		
	due to high temperature		B.C. 16
1962	G-5,000 Medium -47% ♀ - 8% Jacks		B.C. 16
1963	K-14,760 Heavy -42% ♀ -23% Jacks		B.C. 16
1964	H-8,000-Medium -52% ♀		B.C. 16
1965	L-5,000-Medium - 48% ♀ - 12% jacks		B.C. 16
1966	H-6,000-Light - 40% ♀ - 25% jacks		B.C. 16
1967	G-3,000 - 45% ♀ - 15% jacks		B.C. 16
1968	H-7,500 - sex ratio even		B.C. 16

SHASS CREEK - GRIZZLY CREEK

Year	Springs	Coho	Chum	Reference
1933		A medium run		F.R.B.
1934		A light run		F.R.B.
1935		About same		F.R.B.
1936		Light run		F.R.B.
1938		Medium heavy run		F.R.B.
1951		B-66		B.C.16
1952		B-Medium		B.C.16
1953		C-150		B.C.16
1955		B-100-Light		B.C.16
1958		C-200-Heavy		B.C.16
1959		C-150-Medium		B.C.16
1960		D-300-Medium		B.C.16
1961		C-100-Medium		B.C.16
1962		A-12-Light		B.C.16
1963		A-50-Medium		B.C.16
1965		B-100-Light		B.C.16
1966		A few		B.C.16
1967		A-75-Medium		B.C.16
1968		B-100-Medium		B.C.16

ANNUAL ESCAPEMENT TO—

SHASS CREEK