JOB PERFORMANCE REPORT

State of Idaho

Project No. F-58-R-1

Job No. 2

Name: LONG RANGE PLANNING FOR SALMON AND STEELHEAD IN IDAHO

Title: Inventory of Salmon and Steelhead Resources, Habitat, Use and Demands

Period Covered: January 1, 1969 to December 31, 1969

ABSTRACT

Idaho streams contain chinook salmon, sockeye salmon and steelhead trout. Idaho produces approximately 39% of the spring chinook salmon that enter the Columbia River, 45% of the summer chinook, 55% of the steelhead trout, less than 5% of the fall chinook, and between 0.5 and 1.0% of the sockeye salmon.

Approximately 5,687 miles of stream were once available to anadromous fish in Idaho. At the present time 2,329 of these stream miles are not available to anadromous fish, while the other 3,358 stream miles are presently used by anadromous fish. This total includes 1,878 miles of relatively undamaged streams, 1,312 miles of streams from which barriers have been removed, and 168 miles of streams which are not blocked but whose habitat has been seriously damaged.

The Salmon River drainage contains the largest number of stream miles (1,920) of available anadromous fish habitat; the Clearwater River drainage 1,248 miles, and the Snake River 108 miles.

A total of 1,278 miles of stream are utilized for adult steelhead and/or chinook salmon angling in Idaho. Additional stream miles are available but are closed to angling to provide spawning sanctuary areas. Approximately 57% (728 miles) of the available fishing water is closely followed by a road. The remaining 43% (550 miles) of stream is unroaded and is normally reached by power boat, float boat, airfield, trail and/or cross-country.

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INTRODUCTION:

Idaho streams contain chinook salmon, Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (Walbaum); sockeye salmon, Oncorhynchus nerka (Walbaum); and steelhead trout, Salmo gairdneri (Richardson). These salmon and steelhead stocks provide sport fishing in the ocean, lower Columbia River, and Idaho in addition to an annual commercial harvest.

Chinook Salmon

Three "stocks" or "races" of chinook salmon enter Idaho streams. The three "races" of chinook salmon are separated on the basis of their date of entry into the Columbia River and to some extent on their spawning times.

Spring chinook salmon enter the Columbia River in late March, April, and May and spawn in August and early September. They are harvested by the Columbia River commercial fishery during May. This stock of chinook salmon spawn in many streams throughout the Salmon River drainage and in the Clearwater River drainage. Idaho produces approximately 39% of the spring chinook salmon that enter the Columbia River.

Summer chinook salmon enter the mouth of the Columbia River in June and July and spawn in September. A greatly reduced number of summer chinook have been harvested by the Columbia River commercial fishery in recent years. Summer chinook salmon are found throughout the Salmon River drainage with the South Fork being the main producer. A few summer chinook are mixed with the Clearwater River spring chinook. Idaho produces about 45% of the summer chinook salmon that enter the Columbia River.

Spring and summer chinook eggs hatch in December and fry emerge from the gravel in February and March. Most spring and summer chinook remain in fresh water for 1 year and enter the ocean during their second year. Most mature spring and summer chinook salmon return from the ocean in their fourth or fifth year of life. Chinook returning in their third year of life are small (usually under 24 in. in length) and contribute little to the reproductive process, although they could if the number of large males was abnormally low. Four-year fish are usually 27 to 30 inches in length and average 8 to 10 pounds and 5-year fish 34 to 37 inches and 15 to 18 pounds.

Fall chinook enter the Columbia River from August through October and spawn in October and November. They are harvested by the Columbia River commercial fishery during August, September, and October. This stock of fish was once widespread throughout much of the Snake River and many of its major tributaries. Because of dam construction, it is now limited to the Snake River below Hells Canyon Dam with a small number of individuals entering the Clearwater River. Fall chinook fry emerge from the gravel in the spring with the young fish usually entering the ocean during their first year. Adults return after spending 1 to 4 years in the ocean. Idaho produces about 5% of the fall chinook that enter the Columbia River.

Approximately 98% of the chinook harvest in Idaho is annually taken from the Salmon River drainage during June, July and August. The main stem of the Salmon River annually produces about 52.4% of the state chinook salmon harvest; the

Middle Fork Salmon River and its tributaries, 26.7%; Lemhi River, 7.1%; East Fork Salmon River, 5.7%; Little Salmon River, 4.1%; and other Salmon River tributaries, 2%. The percentage of the catch taken in a stream is not a completely accurate indicator of the distribution of salmon in various portions of the Salmon River drainage. Differential access to salmon fishing streams (example - the relatively inaccessible Middle Fork and the readily accessible main stem) greatly influence harvest.

Salmon nests or "redds" are counted on major salmon spawning streams in Idaho each year to indicate the relative abundance of this species in these streams and to obtain year-to-year information on the condition of these runs. These redd counts are probably the best index to the distribution of chinook salmon in Idaho. However, utilization of these figures have their limitation since tributaries with smaller runs are not counted; much of the counting is by airplane which provides minimum figures (since all redds cannot generally be seen); aerial visibility on various streams varies due to topography; varying harvests occur prior to spawning; and because large numbers of chinook salmon are returning to Rapid River Hatchery to be spawned and thus are not accounted for in the annual redd counts. An average of 31.9% of the chinook salmon redds counted annually are in the Middle Fork Salmon River and its tributaries; 24.4% in the main stem of the Salmon River and its upper tributaries; 19.2% in the South Fork Salmon River drainage; 11.0% in the Lemhi River; 10.6% in the East Fork Salmon River; and 2.9% in the remainder of the counted streams.

Steelhead Trout

Idaho waters produce approximately 55% of the Columbia River summer steelhead trout and this species is found throughout the Salmon River and Clearwater River drainages.

Many of the steelhead trout destined for Idaho streams migrate into the rivers during the fall while the remainder lie over the winter in the Snake and Columbia rivers and then enter the spawning areas in the spring. A portion of the fish that migrate to the Salmon River in the fall are taken there in the fall fishery. As the water temperatures warm in the spring and the remainder of the fish move upstream, some are taken in the spring fisheries.

The spawning season is from late March through early June. The young steelhead trout emerge from the gravel in late summer and remain in freshwater 1 to 3 years (normally 2 years) before migrating to the ocean.

Four-year adults normally are 25 to 27 inches in length and average 6 pounds, while 5-year fish are 32 to 34 inches and average 12 to 14 pounds.

About 50% of the steelhead trout harvested in Idaho are taken from the Salmon River drainage, 35% from the Clearwater River drainage, and 15% from the Snake River. The harvest of steelhead in the Salmon River drainage is taken mostly in easily accessible areas while the Middle Fork Salmon River, with a large steelhead trout run, is lightly fished due to its inaccessibility.

The main stem of the Salmon River annually produces 45.6% of the statewide steelhead trout harvest; the Middle Fork Salmon River, 2.2%; the South Fork Salmon River, 1.2%; and the remainder of the Salmon River drainage, 0.8%. About 98% of the steelhead taken from the Clearwater system are taken from the main

stem of that river. An average of 21,000 steelhead trout have been harvested in Idaho annually.

Steelhead trout utilizing the Clearwater, Middle Fork Salmon, and South Fork Salmon rivers appear to be "Group B" steelhead which are larger and enter the Columbia and Snake rivers later than the smaller "Group A" fish. The remainder of the Salmon River drainage and the Snake River appear to be populated mostly by "Group A" steelhead.

Sockeye Salmon

A small sockeye salmon run returns to Redfish Lake (897 miles from the Pacific Ocean) each year. This run was considerably larger during the 1800's but was eliminated by the construction of Sunbeam Dam in 1913. A portion of the dam was removed in 1934 and the present small run was reestablished.

Hauck (1955) suggests that the sockeye salmon run was probably reestablished from: (1) sockeye salmon continuing to spawn in the river below Sunbeam Dam during the years they were blocked and returning to the lake after removal of the dam and/or (2) seaward drift of kokanee or little redfish from Redfish Lake and their return from the ocean as adults.

The majority of the Redfish Lake sockeye salmon spend 2 years in the sea after 1 or 2 years in freshwater as juveniles. The adults enter the Columbia River during June and July and reach Redfish Lake from July to September (Bjornn, Craddock and Corley 1968). Sockeye returning to Redfish Lake are generally 19 to 25 inches in length and weigh 3 to 4 pounds.

A sockeye is seldom caught in Idaho and this run contributes between 0.5 and 1.0% of the Columbia River run. The Columbia River commercial fishery reaps most of the economic benefits from this run.

Sockeye enter the Columbia River from June through August and reach Redfish Lake from late July through September. Sockeye spawn in Redfish Lake or Redfish Lake Creek in September and October. The fry emerge in the spring and the young stay in the lake 1 to 2 years prior to migrating to the ocean. Most adults spend 2 years in the ocean.

AVAILABLE HABITAT

There are 3,358 miles of Idaho streams available to anadromous fish (Table 1). Included in this total are streams that are utilized for spawning, rearing, and/or migration routes.

The Snake River has 108 miles presently available to anadromous fish and is used primarily as a migration route although a limited number of fall chinook still spawn in this stream.

The Salmon River drainage contains the largest number of stream miles (1,920) of available anadromous fish habitat. Chinook and steelhead abound throughout the drainage.

Approximately 1,248 miles of anadromous fish habitat are available in the Clearwater River drainage.

Table 1. Statewide summary of anadromous fish habitat in Idaho.*

Stream name**	Miles of stream: Stream width in feet <10	11-20	21-100	101-300	>300	Total stream miles	Total acres
Snake River	--	--	--	--	108	108	4,710
Subtotal	--	--	--	--	108	108	4,710
Clearwater River	--	--	--	--	75	75	3,225
N. F. Clearwater River	--	--	--	--	2	2	86
M. F. Clearwater River	58	--	21	23	--	102	665
S. F. Clearwater River	59.5	35.5	129	--	--	224	824
Lochsa River	36	15.5	69	71	--	191.5	1,563.5
Selway River	85.5	45.5	146.5	91	--	368.5	2,931.5
Miscellaneous Clearwater Tributaries	110	78.5	96.5	--	--	285	507
Subtotal	349	175	462	185	77	1,248	9,802
Salmon River	--	--	35	308	54	397	9,221
S. F. Salmon River	34	24	125	--	--	183	834
M. F. Salmon River	160	114	222	27	--	523	2,161
N. F. Salmon River	25	8	13	--	--	46	81
Lemhi River	41	41	16	--	--	98	174
Pahsimeroi River	38	10	--	--	--	48	64
E. F. Salmon River	65	34	--	--	--	99	126
Miscellaneous Salmon Tributaries	440.5	102	34	--	--	576.5	726
Subtotal	803.5	333	445	335	54	1,970.5	13,387
Miscellaneous Snake River Tributaries	31	--	--	--	--	31	31
Subtotal	31	--	--	--	--	31	31
Totals	1,183.5	508	907	520	239	3,357.5	27,930

* Anadromous fish habitat utilized for spawning, rearing, and/or migration.

** Streams listed include totals for all tributaries except those listed separately.

Approximately 5,687 miles of stream were once available to anadromous fish in Idaho. Approximately 1,878 miles (33%) of these stream miles have not been seriously damaged, while the remaining 3,809 miles (67%) have been either lost or seriously damaged as far as anadromous fish use is concerned. A total of 3,35[illegible] stream miles (59%) are presently available for use by anadromous fish (Table 2). This total includes the 1,878 miles of relatively undamaged streams, 1,312 miles of stream from which barriers have been removed, and the 168 miles of stream which are not blocked but whose habitat has been seriously damaged (Table 3).

Idaho has lost 3,641 miles (64%) of its anadromous fish streams due to dam construction, road construction, mining, and other uses of the watersheds. A total of 2,329 miles of these streams remain unavailable to anadromous fish (dams block access, etc.). Barriers have been removed or modified on the other 1,312 miles of blocked streams and rehabilitation of the fish runs is underway, but anadromous fish runs still remain a small fragement of their past abundance. Access to the streams by the fish runs has been eliminated but the habitat was not lost.

An additional 168 miles (3%) of prime spawning streams have suffered drastic reductions in their anadromous fish run size as a result of dredge mining, road building, logging, and grazing practices (Table 3). Runs in these streams have been reduced beyond normal losses that occur in many streams, but access to these streams is still available and fish utilize them.

Many other streams are kept considerably below their capacity due to irrigation withdrawals, mining, logging practices, various types of stream alterations, road building, etc.

Summer and spring chinook were eliminated from the Snake River and tributaries above Hells Canyon Dam, the Clearwater River system, and Panther Creek. Nitrogen supersaturation during 1969, 1970, and 1971 caused large losses of salmon and an estimated 50% delayed mortality occurred after the fish passed the last dam. Sediment from road building has greatly reduced the summer chinook run in the South Fork Salmon River while mining has reduced runs into Yankee Fork and Bear Valley Creek. Irrigation diversion has limited these stocks of fish in the Lemhi River.

Spring chinook runs continue to arrive at the mouth of the Columbia River in large numbers and the outlook is good providing problems associated with dams can be eliminated or greatly reduced. The summer chinook runs continue to be in a precarious position. Approximately 2,781 miles of Idaho streams are presently utilized by spring and/or summer chinook salmon.

Idaho had very large number of fall chinook spawning in the Snake River above Hells Canyon Dam. This run was eliminated with construction of Brownlee, Oxbow, and Hells Canyon dams. Only a small remnant of the former run now spawns below Hells Canyon Dam in the Snake River. The value of the present fall chinook run to Idaho anglers is rather small. Approximately 108 miles of Idaho's streams are presently utilized by fall chinook salmon.

Steelhead were eliminated from the South Fork Clearwater River by a Washington Water Power Dam. The dam was removed in 1963 and a reintroduction program started. Runs are still a very small portion of former runs. The North Fork Clearwater River was lost due to construction of Dworshak Dam. The access for steelhead was also blocked to the Snake River and tributaries above Hells Canyon Dam. The steelhead resource continues to be Idaho's most valuable anadromous fishery resource because of the

Table 2. Idaho stream miles either presently available or lost to anadromous fish for migration, spawning and/or rearing.

Stream	Stream miles presently available	Stream miles lost
Snake River (and minor tributaries)	139	368
Clearwater River (and minor tributaries)	360	---
N. F. Clearwater River drainage	2	627
M. F. Clearwater River drainage	102	---
S. F. Clearwater River drainage	224	---
Lochsa River drainage	192	---
Selway River drainage	368	---
Salmon River (and minor tributaries)	1,022	---
S. F. Salmon River drainage	183	---
Panther Creek	---	88
M. F. Salmon River drainage	523	---
N. F. Salmon River drainage	46	---
Lemhi River drainage	98	---
E. F. Salmon River drainage	99	---
Weiser River drainage	---	256
Payette River drainage	---	470
Boise River drainage	---	520
Totals	3,358 (59%)	2,329 (41%)

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Table 3. Idaho streams lost or severely reduced in value for use by anadromous fish.

Stream	Stream miles: Presently unavailable	Barriers removed rehabilitation underway	Run size greatly reduced	Reason for degradation
Snake River	368	--	--	Blocked--Hells Canyon Dam
Weiser River	256	--	--	Blocked--Hells Canyon Dam
Payette River	470	--	--	Blocked--Hells Canyon Dam
Boise River	520	--	--	Blocked--Hells Canyon Dam
N. F. Clearwater River	627	--	--	Blocked--Dworshak Dam
Panther Creek	88	--	--	Mining pollution
S. F. Clearwater River	--	194	--	WWP Dam--dredge mining
Clearwater River	--	1,029	--	Lewiston Dam
Salmon River	--	89	--	Sunbeam Dam
S. F. Salmon River	--	--	82	Logging, road building, grazing
Yankee Fork	--	--	44	Dredge mining
Bear Valley Creek and Elk Creek	--	--	42	Dredge mining
Totals	2,329	1,312	168	

long duration on which it can be fished, and its wide distribution. Approximately 3,357.5 miles of Idaho streams are presently utilized by steelhead trout.

Idaho's sockeye run was eliminated by blockage of the Payette River by a series of dams and the Stanley Basin streams by construction of Sunbeam Dam. After Sunbeam Dam was breached, the sockeye run was reestablished in Redfish Lake but has not approached former magnitudes. Approximately 427 miles of Idaho streams are utilized by sockeye salmon (Table 4).

FISHING ACCESS

A total of 1,278 miles of stream are utilized for adult steelhead and/or chinook salmon angling in Idaho (Table 5). Additional stream miles are available but are closed to angling to provide spawning sanctuary areas. Approximately 57% (728 miles) of the available fishing water is closely followed by a road. The remaining 43% (550 miles) of stream is unroaded and is normally reached by power boat, float boat, airfield, trail and/or cross-country.

The fact that 43% of Idaho's streams which are utilized for salmon and steelhead fishing are unroaded tends to concentrate a large portion of the anglers on the roaded sections of the streams. However, this large block of unroaded streams is advantageous. A significant decrease in the unroaded areas could add excessive pressure on the fish resource. It would also eliminate some of the quality experience that anglers associate with fishing unroaded areas.

INVENTORY

An updated inventory of streams utilized by salmon and steelhead is included in this report. This section attempts to list stream availability and value to anadromous fish, present use by salmon and steelhead, angler use and harvest, angler access and detrimental factors that are present.

The bulk of the data utilized in the inventory section is from years prior to and including 1969. The report should be updated on a regular basis to be of greatest value.

Material for the inventory came from many sources including: (1) past reports relating to the individual streams, (2) data provided by Regional Fishery Biologists (Terry Holubetz, Steve Hoss, Tom Welsh, and Don Corley), and (3) collection of new data.

There was no effort made to provide precise angler use data since that is not available on many streams. Streams were classified into four general categories in relation to use by anglers: (1) extensive (heavily used streams); (2) moderate (regularly used by a moderate number of anglers); (3) light (regularly used by small numbers of anglers); and (4) very light (occasionally utilized by a small number of anglers). Harvest of adult and juvenile anadromous fish were also grouped into the same four categories but the estimated harvest is included when available.

Table 4. Statewide summary of available anadromous fish habitat,* by species

Species	Miles of stream: Stream width in feet <10	11-20	21-100	101-300	>300	Total stream miles	Total acres
Steelhead							
Snake River	31	--	--	--	108	139	4,741
Clearwater River	349	175	462	185	77	1,248	9,802
Salmon River	803.5	333	445	335	54	1,970.5	13,387
Total	1,183.5	508	907	520	239	3,357.5	27,930
Chinook							
Snake River	--	--	--	--	108	108	4,710
Clearwater River	146	39	392	185	77	839	9,247.5
Salmon River	672	328	445	335	54	1,834	13,250
Total	818	367	837	520	239	2,781	27,207.5
Sockeye							
Snake River	--	--	--	--	49	49	2,940
Salmon River	1	--	15	308	54	378	9,003
Total	1	--	15	308	103	427	11,943
Coho							
Snake River	--	--	--	--	2	2	120
Clearwater River	--	--	65	--	75	140	3,745
Total	--	--	65	--	77	142	3,865

*Anadromous fish habitat utilized for spawning, rearing, and/or migration.

Table 5. Accessibility of streams utilized to fish for adult steelhead and/or chinook salmon. Unroaded areas are normally reached by power boat, float boat, airfield, trail and/or cross-country.

Stream	Miles		Total stream miles
	Roaded	Unroaded	
Snake River*	8	100	108
Clearwater River	75	0	75
N. F. Clearwater River	2	0	2
M. F. Clearwater River	23	0	23
Lochsa River	71	0	71
Selway River	36	55	91
S. F. Clearwater River	65	0	65
Salmon River	264	146	410
Little Salmon River	21	0	21
S. F. Salmon River	40	33	73
M. F. Salmon River	0	106	106
Big Creek	0	50	50
Camas Creek	2	13	15
Loon Creek	6	28	34
Marsh Creek	0	6	6
Bear Valley Creek	0	8	8
N. F. Salmon River	23	0	23
Lemhi River	62	0	62
E. F. Salmon River	25	5	30
Valley Creek	5	0	5
Total	728 (57%)	550(43%)	1,278

* Some of unroaded area on this stream is accessible by road in Oregon and/or Washington. However, major use is by power boat.

STREAM INVENTORY

SNAKE RIVER

The Snake River provides passage to and from the Columbia River for all of Idaho's anadromous fish species. Approximately 779 miles of the Snake River are contained in, or bordered by, the State of Idaho. The Snake River enters the Columbia River approximately 324 miles above its mouth and drains about 72,620 square miles of Idaho land surface, or 87% of the area of the State. The river course contains unequaled scenery in the area known as Hells Canyon, which is the deepest gorge on the North American continent.

Anadromous Fish Use

Due to water impoundment developments, the main stem of the Snake River retains little of its former stature as a leading producer of salmon and steelhead. A small number of fall run chinook salmon occur in the Snake River, but are limited to the area below Hells Canyon Dam. These fish spawn in scattered areas from Hells Canyon Dam to the Washington state border.

The area downstream from river mile 188 (mouth of Salmon River) is used for passage by Salmon River fish while the area downstream from river mile 139 (mouth of Clearwater River) is used for passage by Salmon River and Clearwater River fish. A total of 108 river miles bordering Idaho are used by anadromous fish. Anadromous fish also use the Snake River for access to several Oregon streams.

Raymond (1970) estimated that an average of 2.56 million chinook smolts and 2.50 million steelhead smolts passed Ice Harbor Dam from 1964-1970 on their way to the ocean (Appendix, Table 1). The bulk of these fish are reproduction from Idaho streams.

An average of 67,940 steelhead adults were counted at the Ice Harbor fish ladder passing upstream from 1962 to 1971 (Appendix, Table 2). In 1960 it was estimated that 71% of the steelhead that enter the Snake River are destined for Idaho. In view of current wild and hatchery production in Idaho, this percentage probably no longer adequately represents Idaho's contribution.

An average of 37,113 spring chinook (Appendix, Table 3) and 22,346 summer chinook (Appendix, Table 4) entered the Snake River (as counted at Ice Harbor Dam) from 1962 to 1974. In 1960 it was estimated that 82.5% of the spring and summer chinook that entered the Snake River were Idaho fish. Idaho's current contribution is probably higher for both species in view of current hatchery programs.

Accessibility

The entire area containing anadromous fish is accessible by boat, but should be attempted only by experienced river boatman. Boat landing facilities are available in Idaho at Lewiston, Hells Canyon Dam, and Pittsburg Landing. Boat launching sites also exist in Washington at Clarkston and Asotin, and in Oregon at the mouth of the Grande Ronde River.

SNAKE RIVER (Continued)

Approximately one-half of the area is bordered by public lands through which access is limited by extremely rugged topography. Several privately owned roads could afford access to the river, but are not generally made available for public use.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, sturgeon, smallmouth bass, channel catfish, brown bullhead, black crappie

Angler Use

Extensive

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = Light (84 average, 1968-1973)
Adult steelhead = Extensive (2,844 average, 1968-1973)

Detrimental Factors

Upstream movement of anadromous fish was blocked at river mile 456 by Swan Falls Dam in 1907. Runs were progressively pushed further downstream by construction of Brownlee, Oxbow, Hells Canyon dams, which went into service in 1958, 1961 and 1967, respectively. Failure of juvenile salmonids to migrate through Brownlee Reservoir appeared to be the major problem associated with the later impoundment (Graban 1964). Hells Canyon Dam is presently the upper limit of anadromous fish passage.

In addition to the dams presently in place, a number of other dams on the Snake have been considered. Asotin Dam, at river mile 147, has been authorized for construction by the Corps of Engineers. Other pending damsites between Asotin and Hells Canyon are: China Gardens, Nez Perce, High Mountain Sheep, Low Mountain Sheep, Appaloosa, and Pleasant Valley.

Besides the obvious physical blockage of fish by dams, detrimental changes in water quality may be expected from Snake River impoundments. Some exptected detrimental changes would be higher water temperatures, increased algal growths, lower dissolved oxygen, and increased dissolved oxygen.

Fluctuating water flows, regulated at the dams, presently cause periodic hazards to river-oriented recreationists.

CLEARWATER RIVER (Tributary to Snake River)

The Clearwater River enters the Snake River at Lewiston, Idaho, at river mile 139. It is formed by its South and Middle Forks at Kooskia, Idaho, and is 75 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The main function of the Clearwater River is as a migration route between the Snake River and Clearwater tributaries. The Clearwater transports a major steelhead run, amounting to over 20 to 30 thousand fish in a good year (Appendix, Table 5). The Clearwater River drainage contains 1,248 miles of suitable salmon and/or steelhead streams.

Lewiston Dam, built in 1927, destroyed the chinook salmon run in the drainage. Efforts at reestablishing chinook runs into some of the drainage are being met with some success, as seen by an increase in chinook salmon counted over Lewiston Dam since 1964. The spring chinook count at Lewiston exceeded 2,500 in 1969.

Accessibility

State highways and county roads parallel the river on one or both shores the entire river length.

Public access to the river for bank fishing is excellent with the access provided by the highway right-of-way which is broken only in a few isolated areas. Considerable angling occurs from small cartop boats (that are hauled over the bank). Access for large boats is somewhat limited at the present time, but plans are to install additional ramps where needed.

Game Fish Present

chinook steelhead, rainbow, smallmouth bass, whitefish

Angler Use

Extensive

Sport Catch

Adult steelhead = extensive (4,000-6,000)
Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Dworshak Dam may cause extreme flow fluctuations with the threat of a reregulation project. Flows are often high when steelhead fishing should be good as a result of release from Dworshak Dam.

HATWAI CREEK (Tributary to Clearwater River)

Hatwai Creek is a minor stream, 7 miles long, entering the Clearwater River at river mile 9.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream is known to be used by spawning steelhead. Water temperature is usually high during the summer, providing a poor nursery environment.

Accessibility

The lower 1/3 of Hatwai Creek is closely followed by a road while the upper 2/3 must be reached cross-country by foot.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

The watershed is in poor condition and spawning gravels are heavily silted.

LAPWAI CREEK (Tributary to Cleawater River)

Lapwai Creek enters the Clearwater River at river mile 15 and is 28 miles long. The creek is largely within an agricultural area.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream is used by steelhead for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Lapwai Creek is closely followed for most of its length by Highway 25.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, smallmouth bass, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Adult steelhead = light (mostly by Indians)
Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

Flooding has been a problem and consequently, channel straightening and diking are extensive. Extensive channel clearing usually occurs twice a year. Highway and railroad construction has further restricted the stream. Summer flows are extremely low due to watershed cultivation and logging and consequently juvenile steelhead are restricted to a few pools.

SWEETWATER CREEK (Tributary to Lapwai Creek)

Sweetwater Creek enters Lapwai Creek at stream mile 8 and is 16 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream is used for steelhead spawning and rearing. Suitable steelhead spawning area was estimated at 4,476 square yards (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

A road follows the lower 1/3 of the creek relatively closely but the upper 2/3 has no road or trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Adult steelhead = very light (mostly by Indians)
Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Siltation due to watershed erosion has limited production. Water diversion into Manns Lake Reservoir seriously impairs the value of the stream for anadromous fish (Murphy and Metsker 1962). A small amount of the stream has been channeled.

WEBB CREEK (Tributary to Sweetwater Creek)

Webb Creek is 13 miles long and enters Sweetwater Creek at stream mile 7.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are reported to spawn in Webb Creek. The stream contains an estimated 2,642 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning ares (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

Webb Creek is without road or trail although a road touches it at the mouth and headwaters.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

The lower portion of the stream has collected sand deposits due to an unstable watershed.

MISSION CREEK (Tributary to Lapwai Creek)

Mission Creek is 20 miles long and enters Lapwai Creek at stream mile 12.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream above mile 8.7 is blocked to anadromous fish by a waterfall. There are an estimated 5,107 square yards of steelhead spawning area below the falls, and steelhead are known to spawn and rear in the stream (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

A road closely follows the lower 1/2 of Mission Creek while the upper 1/2 is accessible by trail or from abandoned logging roads.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Adult steelhead = light (mostly by Indians)
Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Farming and logging in the upper area have caused siltation. Irrigation limits the summer flow. Several natural barriers limit the area accessible to anadromous fish.

POTLATCH CREEK (Tributary to Clearwater River)

Potlatch Creek enters the Clearwater River at river mile 17 and is 52 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawning and rearing occurs in Potlatch Creek. Murphy and Metsker (1962) estimated that Potlatch Creek contained 2,851 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 343 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area.

Accessibility

A road follows Potlatch Creek from its mouth to Kendrick (lower 11 miles). The remainder of the stream is roadless except for a couple of logging spur roads that reach the creek in the upper area.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, brook, smallmouth bass, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Flooding, scouring and silting have reduced the spawning and rearing potential of Potlatch Creek. Summer flows are extremely low and extremely hot. Mining pollution from a clay mill has severely affected the stream environment from Boville to the mouth of Potlatch Creek at times. Periodic fish kills have resulted from this pollution.

BIG BEAR CREEK (Tributary to Potlatch Creek)

Big Bear Creek is 18 miles long and enters Potlatch Creek at stream mile 11.

Anadromous Fish Use

A small amount of steelhead spawning and rearing occurs in Big Bear Creek.

Accessibility

This stream is predominately roadless but does have several farm spur roads that reach the stream in certain areas but have private access and restricted trespass.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

The headwaters of Big Bear Creek are heavily farmed and logged resulting in high spring floods and low summer flows with high temperatures.

CEDAR CREEK (Tributary to Potlatch Creek)

Cedar Creek is 8 miles long and enters Potlatch Creek at stream mile 16.

Anadromous Fish Use

Murphy and Metsker (1962) list a small amount of steelhead spawning and rearing in Cedar Creek (150 square yards).

Accessibility

A road follows this stream for most of its length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

The headwaters of Cedar Creek are heavily farmed and logged resulting in an almost dry stream channel during the summer months.

BOULDER CREEK (Tributary to Potlatch Creek)

Boulder Creek is 6 miles long and enters Potlatch Creek at stream mile 21.

Anadromous Fish Use

A few steelhead spawn and rear in the lower portion of Boulder Creek. Only 28 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area is available below the barriers on Boulder Creek (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

Boulder Creek is predominately roadless but has farm spur roads that reach the stream in certain areas, but these roads have private access and trespass is limited.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Natural barriers confine upstream movement of steelhead to the lower 1 mile of Boulder Creek. The watershed condition is poor and extensive sedimentation has occurred.

EAST FORK OF POTLATCH CREEK (Tributary to Potlatch Creek)

The East Fork enters Potlatch Creek at stream mile 36 and is 24 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream contains nearly 50,000 square yards of steelhead spawning area. Very high potential for steelhead spawning and rearing is present if downstream temperature, flow and pollution problems were resolved. There is limited potential for chinook spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

The lower 3 miles of the East Fork of Potlatch Creek are roadless but the remainder of the stream is closely followed by road.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Silt and sand cover about 1/3 of the stream bottom area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Downstream (Potlatch Creek) temperature, flow, and pollution problems reduce the value of this stream. An upstream reservoir to provide summer releases for flow stabilization would enhance fish production.

COTTONWOOD CREEK (Tributary to Clearwater River)

Cottonwood Creek enters the Clearwater River at river mile 20 and is 15 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

A few steelhead presently spawn in Cottonwood Creek. Murphy and Metsker (1962) estimated that there was over 2,000 square yards of steelhead spawning area.

Accessibility

Cottonwood Creek is closely followed by a road for most of its length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Adult steelhead = light (mostly by Indians)
Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Irrigation reduces the summer flow in Cottonwood Creek. High temperatures and low flows in the summer reduces the value of Cottonwood Creek as a steelhead rearing area.

BIG CANYON CREEK (Tributary to Clearwater River)

Big Canyon Creek enters the Clearwater River at river mile 35 and is 29 miles long. The stream flows through a deep canyon from the Camas Prairie Plateau.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream affords a fair amount of spawning opportunity for steelhead. Murphy and Metsker (1962) estimated the steelhead spawning area at 16,392 square yards.

Accessibility

The lower 2 miles of Big Canyon Creek is closely followed by road but no road or trail follows the remainder of the creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Adult steelhead = light (mostly by Indians)
Juvenile steelhead = light to moderate

Detrimental Factors

Flooding occurs due to a heavily logged watershed and channel relocation and clearing projects.

LITTLE CANYON CREEK (Tributary to Big Canyon Creek)

Little Canyon Creek enters Big Canyon Creek at stream mile 2 and is 19 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

A few steelhead presently spawn in Little Canyon Creek. Little Canyon Creek contains an estimated 3,012 square yards of steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

A road crosses the mouth of Little Canyon Creek but the stream is not followed by trail or road.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Logging and cultivation of the headwaters of Little Canyon Creek has resulted in reduced water quality.

NORTH FORK CLEARWATER RIVER (Tributary to Clearwater River)

The Nork Fork of the Clearwater River and tributaries represent 627 miles (4,521 surface acres) of stream that have been utilized by steelhead and/or chinook salmon in past years.

The chinook run was largely eliminated by the construction of the Lewiston Dam in 1927.

Dworshak Dam (1.9 miles above the mouth of the North Fork) eliminated the entire anadromous fishery (steelhead and remnant chinook runs) when it was completed in the summer of 1971. The cofferdam was closed in October of 1966 and fish were trapped and hauled above the dam until the fall of 1968. During the 1968-1969 fish year 5,376 steelhead were trapped at the Dworshak facilities of which 3,200 were retained for spawn-taking purposes. A total of 96 chinook were also trapped at the facility during the summer of 1969.

A steelhead hatchery was constructed at the mouth of the North Fork as partial mitigation for lost spawning and rearing areas. Dworshak hatchery plans call for an annual release of 3,600,000 steelhead smolts.

OROFINO CREEK (Tributary to Clearwater River)

Orofino Creek enters the Clearwater River at river mile 45 and is 34 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead presently spawn and rear in Orofino Creek. A series of falls 5.7 miles above the mouth limits upstream movement of steelhead. Murphy and Metsker (1962) list 4,912 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area below these barriers.

Accessibility

A road parallels the creek below the falls.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Low summer flows and high water temperatures limit the value of this stream as a steelhead producer. The poor water quality is a result of extensive logging and some farming on the watershed.

JIM FORD CREEK (Tributary to Clearwater River)

Jim Ford Creek enters the Clearwater River at river mile 49 and is 27 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn in Jim Ford Creek but a 50 foot high waterfall limits the use of the stream to the lower 12 miles. There are an estimated 1,211 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in this lower section (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

A road parallels Jim Ford Creek for a short distance near its mouth but the majority of the creek must be reached cross-country.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very little

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

LOLO CREEK (Tributary to Clearwater River)

Lolo Creek enters the Clearwater River at river mile 54 and is 40 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Lolo Creek is used for steelhead spawning and rearing. A series of falls at stream mile 16.4 is thought to be a partial upstream migration block to steelhead. Below the falls are an estimated 29,983 square yards of steelhead spawning area and 31,623 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Chinook salmon and steelhead have been released in Lolo Creek.

Accessibility

The lower 1/2 of the stream is roadless and trailess and is accessible by foot only; the upper 1/2 of the stream is readily accessible from logging roads.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

Logging has caused sedimentation of the streambed in much of the drainage. This is a very valuable drainage, but falls limits utilization. Laddering would greatly enhance utilization of the drainage by both salmon and steelhead.

YAKUS CREEK (Tributary to Lolo Creek)

Yakus Creek enters Lolo Creek at stream mile 22 and is 6 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Murphy and Metsker (1962) estimated approximately 5,926 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 3,096 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area in Yakus Creek.

Accessibility

Access is good from logging roads.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Acute erosion was reported by Murphy and Metsker (1962) on many skid trails and logging roads adjacent to this stream.

MUSSELSHELL CREEK (Tributary to Lolo Creek)

Musselshell Creek enters Lolo Creek at stream mile 28 and is 14 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Musselshell Creek contains an estimated 19,301 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning and rearing area and 10,221 square yards of potential chinook salmon spawning and rearing area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

Access to Musselshell Creek is good by logging roads.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

The streambed has been silted as a result of logging in the drainage.

YOOSA CREEK (Tributary to Lolo Creek)

Yoosa Creek enters Lolo Creek at stream mile 36 and is 6 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The streambed of Yoosa Creek is well suited for steelhead and salmon spawning. It contains 12,232 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 10,696 square yards of suitable chinook spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

Access to Yoosa Creek is good from logging roads.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

SIX MILE CREEK (Tributary to Clearwater River)

Six Mile Creek enters the Clearwater River at river mile 60 and is 8 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Six Mile Creek is a small creek and contains approximately 400 square yards of steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Steelhead have been seen spawning in the lower 1/4 mile of the stream.

Accessibility

Six Mile Creek is roadless and trailless and must be reached via foot.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Six Mile Creek is subject to flooding, scouring, low flows and high water temperatures due to farming of the headwaters.

LAWYERS CREEK (Tributary to Clearwater River)

Lawyers Creek enters the Clearwater River at river mile 67 and is 37 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in Lawyers Creek. A series of falls limits the use of the stream by steelhead to the lower 16 miles. This area contains an estimated 1,952 square yards of steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

A road follows the lower 6 miles with the next 10 miles roadless and trailless.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

Irrigation lowers the summer flow and results in warm stream temperature. The watershed is in poor condition. The stream is extremely turbid during the run-off period. The lower 6 miles has been channeled in many locations.

SOUTH FORK OF CLEARWATER RIVER (Tributary to Clearwater River)

The South Fork of Clearwater River joins the Middle Fork to form the Clearwater River and is 62.5 miles in length. The South Fork and Middle Fork converge 75 miles above the mouth of the Clearwater River near Kooskia.

Until 1963, a dam blocked the South Fork at river mile 20. A wooden fish ladder had been in place from 1935 to 1949 but was destroyed by high water in 1949. Passage of steelhead or salmon was not possible above this point from 1949 until the dam was removed in 1963.

Anadromous Fish Use

The South Fork contains an estimated 16,003 square yards of steelhead spawning gravel and 42,440 square yards of salmon spawning gravel (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Large number of various sized steelhead and salmon were released in the South Fork drainage in an effort to reintroduce these species to the drainage. Steelhead have established themselves in limited numbers throughout the drainage.

Accessibility

The South Fork is closely followed by road for its entire length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

Past dredge mining activities and road building

COTTONWOOD CREEK (Tributary to South Fork of Clearwater River)

Cottonwood Creek enters the South Fork at river mile 4.5 and is 27 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream contains 6,249 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in its lower 6 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). The upper portion of the stream is too steep to be of use to anadromous fish.

Low summer flows and warm water temperatures preclude any use by salmon.

Accessibility

The lower 2 miles of Cottonwood Creek is closely followed by road with the remainder of the stream flowing through farm-type land.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Poor watershed management resulting in excessive silt.

MILL CREEK (Tributary to South Fork Clearwater River)

Mill Creek enters the South Fork 19.5 miles above its mouth and is 14 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

A series of debris jams block access of anadromous fish above mile 1. Murphy and Metsker (1962) estimated 25 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area below the first barrier. Because of the steep stream gradient and limited spawning area they did not recommend barrier removal.

There is no potential salmon spawning area in this creek.

Accessibility

A road closely follows the lower 1 mile and also intersects the upper portion of the stream.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Channel change - silt

MEADOW CREEK (Tributary to South Fork Clearwater River)

Meadow Creek enters the South Fork at river mile 33 and is 15 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Meadow Creek has extensive spawning area in its headwaters. Murphy and Metsker (1962) estimated that 20,429 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area was available in this stream. However, they identified two falls near the mouth that would block or at least detain steelhead spawners. Passage should be provided over these obstructions. There is no potential quality salmon spawning area.

Accessibility

About half the stream is adjacent to a road and the remainder is followed by a trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Stream barriers.

JOHNS CREEK (Tributary to South Fork of Clearwater River)

Johns Creek enters the South Fork at river mile 35 and is 17 miles in length. The stream gradient above the mouth is steep, becoming slight in the headwaters.

Anadromous Fish Use

There is an estimated 388 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area between the stream mouth and an impassable falls at stream mile 6 (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

There is no potential in Johns Creek for salmon production.

Accessibility

The drainage is accessible by road only at its mouth and at a point 11.3 miles upstream. However, the road at the mouth is located on the opposite side of the South Fork.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

TEN MILE CREEK (Tributary to South Fork of Clearwater River)

Ten Mile Creek enters the South Fork at river mile 47 and is 20 miles in length. The gradient of Ten Mile Creek is moderate throughout its course except near its source where extensive meadow areas are found.

Anadromous Fish Use

Murphy and Metsker (1962) estimated that the stream contained 14,418 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 8,045 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area. Steelhead and salmon have been introduced into Ten Mile Creek.

Accessibility

A road crosses Ten Mile Creek about 4 miles above its mouth and a trail closely follows the stream for the upper 16 miles of its length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Channel change - silt

LEGGETT CREEK (Tributary to South Fork of Clearwater River)

Leggett Creek converges with the South Fork at river mile 51.5 and is 6 miles in length. The stream gradient is moderate in the lower 4 miles.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream contains 1,601 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Steelhead fry have been planted in Leggett Creek.

Leggett Creek has no potential for salmon production.

Accessibility

There is road access near the mouth and a road also crosses the stream at its midpoint.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Past dredging activity and silt

NEWSOME CREEK (Tributary to South Fork of Clearwater River)

Newsome Creek enters the South Fork 52 miles above its mouth and is 14 miles in length. The stream gradient from the headwaters to the mouth is moderate.

Anadromous Fish Use

Newsome Creek contains 13,402 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 9,228 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Steelhead and salmon have been reintroduced into Newsome Creek.

Accessibility

A road closely follows Newsome Creek for most of its length. The uppermost portion of the creek is closely followed by trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, cutthroat, rainbow, brook, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

Past dredging activities, channel changes, and silt have degraded available stream habitat.

WEST FORK OF NEWSOME CREEK (Tributary to Newsome Creek)

West Fork of Newsome Creek enters Newsome Creek 3 miles above its mouth and is 5 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Murphy and Metsker (1962) estimated that 810 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area was available in the lower 2 miles of stream. Steep gradient nullified the remainder of the stream as a suitable spawning or rearing area.

Accessibility

The lower 1 mile of the West Fork is closely followed by a road but the remainder of the creek has no road or trail access.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

CROOKED RIVER (Tributary to South Fork of Clearwater River)

Crooked River converges with the South Fork at river mile 58.5 and is 17 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

This stream contains 8,707 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning gravel and 5,026 square yards of suitable salmon spawning gravel (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Two incubation channels have been constructed on Crooked River and large numbers of steelhead and chinook salmon eggs have been incubated in these channels to produce fry to stock this stream. Stocking of larger anadromous fish progeny has also occurred periodically.

Accessibility

Crook River is accessible by road for most of its length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat, brook, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

Past dredging activities and silt have adversely affected the available habitat in Crooked River.

AMERICAN RIVER (Tributary to South Fork of Clearwater River)

American River enters the South Fork at river mile 62.5 and is 15 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

American River contains 22,050 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 7,235 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Steelhead and salmon have been introduced into this stream.

Accessibility

A road is adjacent to American River in only a few spots; the remainder must be reached by foot. A trail is available on large portions of the unroaded sections.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, cutthroat, rainbow, brook, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

Past dredging activity, silt, lack of streamside shading are problems in American River.

BIG ELK CREEK (Tributary to American River)

Big Elk Creek is tributary to American River at stream mile 1.5 and is 11.5 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Murphy and Metsker (1962) estimated that Big Elk Creek contained 3,507 square yards of suitable spawning area. No salmon spawning area is available.

Accessibility

Most of Big Elk Creek is accessible by road.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

EAST FORK OF AMERICAN RIVER (Tributary to American River)

East Fork of American River converges with American River at river mile 11 and is 7 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Stream surveys indicate that 964 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area are available in the lower 2 miles of the East Fork (Murphy and Metsker 1962). East Fork has little value for salmon production.

Accessibility

There is no road access to East Fork but a trail follows it for its entire length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

KIRKS FORK CREEK (Tributary to American River)

Kirks Fork Creek enters American River at river mile 5.5 and is 6 miles in length. The stream follows a moderate gradient that becomes steep towards the headwaters.

Anadromous Fish Use

The lower 3 miles of Kirks Fork Creek is suitable steelhead spawning area.

Potential for salmon is not present in Kirks Fork Creek.

Accessibility

A rather primitive road follows Kirks Fork for most of its length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

LIMBER LUKE CREEK (Tributary to American River)

Limber Luke Creek joins Lick Creek to form American River at stream mile 15 and is 5 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Limber Luke Creek contains 800 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). There is no salmon potential in this stream.

Accessibility

There is road access at the mouth of Limber Luke Creek and trail access for its entire length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Livestock have broken down large portions of the stream banks resulting in loss of streambank cover and siltation of spawning areas.

RED RIVER (Tributary to South Fork of Clearwater River)

Red River is tributary to the South Fork at river mile 62.5 and is 18 miles in length. This stream follows a meandering course through meadow land.

Anadromous Fish Use

Red River contains 83,206 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 80,901 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). An incubation channel has been constructed on Red River and has been seeded with steelhead and chinook salmon eggs to produce fry for this stream. Larger salmon and steelhead progeny have also been stocked in Red River.

Accessibility

Red River is closely followed by a road for its entire length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook rainbow, cutthroat, brook, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

Disturbances caused by past dredging activities have adversely affected available habitat in this stream.

SEIGEL CREEK (Tributary to Red River)

Seigel Creek is 6 miles long and is tributary to Red River at river mile 7.

Anadromous Fish Use

Murphy and Metsker (1962) estimated 1,211 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area is Seigel Creek.

No suitable salmon spawning area was identified.

Accessibility

A road follows the lower 2 miles of Seigel Creek with the upper portions void of road or trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Past dredging activity

MOOSE CREEK (Tributary to Red River)

Moose Creek converges with Red River at river mile 13 and is 4 miles in length. The lower 2.5 miles of this stream flow through a meadow.

Anadromous Fish Use

Moose Creek contains 1,619 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in its lower 2.5 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). No salmon spawning area is available.

Accessibility

A road closely follows the lower half of Moose Creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

The area surrounding the stream has been heavily logged and grazed. Murphy and Metsker (1962) estimated that the resultant silt covered 35% of the total streambed area.

WEST FORK OF RED RIVER (Tributary to Red River)

West Fork of Red River is tributary to Red River at river mile 14 and is 11 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

West Fork contains 5,330 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 4,152 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area from the mouth of Trapper Creek upstream (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

A road closely parallels this stream for the lower 4 miles with the remainder of the stream accessible by trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

TRAPPER CREEK (Tributary to West Fork of Red River)

Trapper Creek is 6 miles long and enters West Fork of Red River at stream mile 4.

Anadromous Fish Use

Trapper Creek contains 2,158 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and no suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

A road parallels the lower 1 mile of Trapper Creek with the remainder of the stream accessible by cross-country foot travel.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

SOUTH FORK OF RED RIVER (Tributary to West Fork of Red River)

South Fork of Red River enters West Fork of Red River at stream mile 6 and is 4 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

South Fork contains 2,158 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 210 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area, most of which is near the mouth (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

A road closely follows the South Fork for its entire length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

SODA CREEK (Tributary to Red River)

Soda Creek is 3 miles long and enters Red River at river mile 20.

Anadromous Fish Use

Soda Creek contains 1,914 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (22% of the stream bed) in the lower 1 mile (Murphy and Metsker 1962). There is no useable salmon spawning area available.

Accessibility

No road or trail access is available to Soda Creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

TRAIL CREEK (Tributary to Red River)

Trail Creek is tributary to Red River at river mile 21 and is 5 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Murphy and Metsker (1962) list 4,199 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 3 miles of Trail Creek. No potential salmon production area is available.

Accessibility

Trail Creek is accessible by road at its mouth but no trail or road is associated with the remainder of the stream.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

OTTERSON CREEK (Tributary to Red River)

Otterson Creek enters Red River at river mile 23 and is 4 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Otterson Creek contains 3,710 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 812 square yards of potential salmon spawning area in the lower 2.5 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Most of the suitable salmon spawning area is near the mouth.

Accessibility

Otterson Creek is without trail or road except at its mouth where it is crossed by road.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Beaver dams

BRIDGE CREEK (Tributary to Red River)

Bridge Creek is tributary to Red River at stream mile 24 and is 1 mile in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

This stream contains 1,860 square yards of suitable spawning area in its lower .5 mile (Murphy and Metsker 1962). No potential is available for salmon.

Accessibility

A road crosses the mouth of Bridge Creek with the remainder of the stream accessible by cross-country foot travel only.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Beaver dams

MIDDLE FORK OF THE CLEARWATER (Tributary to Clearwater River)

The Middle Fork of the Clearwater River meets the South Fork at Kooskia, Idaho. It is formed by the convergence of the Lochsa and Selway Rivers at Lowell, Idaho, and is 23 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Some steelhead are known to spawn in the Middle Fork. Its primary importance to anadromous fish may be as a migration route to tributaries. A spring chinook hatchery has been constructed on Clear Creek and plans are for release of between 750,000 and 1,000,000 smolts annually.

Accessibility

The entire river is paralleled by a State Highway providing access for bank fishermen. Boating is primarily accomplished with lightweight float boats, due to shallow riffles. The entire river is accessible to these lightweight boats which must be carried to the river.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook rainbow, cutthroat, smallmouth bass, whitefish

Angler Use

Extensive

Sport Catch

Adult steelhead = moderate to extensive
Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

CLEAR CREEK (Tributary to Middle Fork Clearwater)

Clear Creek enters the Middle Fork of the Clearwater at river mile 3 and is 21 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream provides steelhead spawning and rearing area. There are an estimated 14,891 square yards of suitable spawning area for steelhead and 708 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). A spring chinook hatchery has been constructed on Clear Creek and plans are for release of between 750,000 and 1,000,000 smolts annually.

Accessibility

Clear Creek is closely followed by a road for most of its length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light
Adult steelhead = light (by Indians)

Detrimental Factors

Logging of the watershed and considerable natural erosion has created stream silting and high summer water temperatures.

SOUTH FORK OF CLEAR CREEK (Tributary to Clear Creek)

The South Fork of Clear Creek enters Clear Creek at stream mile 14.5 and is 17 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream contains good resting pools. There are an estimated 1,928 square yards of potential steelhead spawning area in the lower 3.8 stream miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

The South Fork is accessible cross-county by foot only.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, brook

Angler Use

None to very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = none to very light

Detrimental Factors

MIDDLE FORK OF CLEAR CREEK (Tributary to Clear Creek)

The Middle Fork of Clear Creek joins Pine Knot Creek and forms Clear Creek at stream mile 16 and is 9 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream contains spawning and rearing steelhead. There are an estimated 3,881 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

Accessible cross-country by foot only.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

None to very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = none to very light

Detrimental Factors

PINE KNOT CREEK (Tributary to Clear Creek)

Pine Knot Creek joins the Middle Fork of Clear Creek and forms Clear Creek at stream mile 16 and is 16 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are known to spawn and rear in Pine Knot Creek. There are an estimated 187 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 4.3 stream miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

Pine Knot Creek must be reached by traveling cross-country without trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

None to very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = none to very light

Detrimental Factors

MAGGIE CREEK (Tributary to Middle Fork Clearwater River)

Maggie Creek enters the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River at river mile 3.5 and is 12 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

There are an estimated 1,461 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower portion of Maggie Creek (Murphy and Metsker 1962). This creek is thought to be used for steelhead spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Maggie Creek has no well defined trail but is crossed at the mouth by the Lochsa highway. However, there is easy foot or horse travel on a crude trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

Summer low flow and high water temperature and streambed siltation limit the production of anadromous fish.

SMITH CREEK (Tributary to Middle Fork of Clearwater River)

Smith Creek enters the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River at river mile 16.5 and is 4 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Smith Creek is of a small size to be of much importance to anadromous fish, but steelhead have been reported to spawn in the stream (Murphy and Metsker 1962). The stream contains an estimated 144 square yards of suitable steelhead or salmon spawning area in the lower portion.

Accessibility

Smith Creek is crossed at its mouth by the Lochsa highway and is followed by a trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

LOCHSA RIVER (Tributary to Middle Fork Clearwater River)

The Lochsa River heads on the Idaho-Montana border, joins the Selway River at Lowell, to form the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River and is 71 miles long. The drainage area covers approximately 1,180 square miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). The Lochsa is one of the State's more scenic rivers, and has an attractive riffle-pool structure throughout much of its length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in the Lochsa River and it is also of importance as a migration route to tributaries. The stream contains an estimated 9,922 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

The Lochsa River also contains 12,930 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area and chinook have been introduced into the stream.

Accessibility

A major highway parallels the river providing easy angler access.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Extensive

Sport Catch

Adult steelhead = light (includes Indian harvest)
Juvenile steelhead = moderate to extensive

Detrimental Factors

Riverbed sedimentation has occurred due to logging activity in the headwater area. Riverbed alterations and other road construction as well as the associated harmful effects are extensive.

PETE KING CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Pete King Creek enters the Lochsa River at river mile 2 and is 7 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream serves as a spawning and nursery area for steelhead. Pete King Creek contains an estimated 23, 281 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). It also serves as a migration route to tributary streams. Pete King Creek contains no potential for salmon production.

Accessibility

A road follows the lower 4 miles of stream with a trail following the remainder.

Game Fish Present

steelhad, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

Forest fires and logging have caused sedimentation of the streambed. Summer high water temperatures also tend to reduce the value of this stream as anadromous fish habitat.

WALD CREEK (Tributary to Pete King Creek)

Wald Creek enters Pete King Creek at stream mile 5 and is 4 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream provides spawning and nursery habitat for steelhead. There are an estimated 995 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in Wald Creek (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Wald Creek has no potential for salmon.

Accessibility

Logging roads cross Wald Creek in several locations but access is mostly by foot without the benefit of a trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

KERR CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Kerr Creek enters the Lochsa River 3 miles above the mouth and is 4 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Kerr Creek contains 18 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning and rearing area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). This creek has quite limited utilization by steelhead and has no potential value for salmon production.

Accessibility

Kerr Creek is accessible by foot travel only (no trail).

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Sand and silt cover an estimated 34% of the streambed as a result of forest fires and resultant erosion.

CANYON CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Canyon Creek enters the Lochsa River at river mile 8 and is 10 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are thought to spawn and rear in Canyon Creek. There are an estimated 460 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 2.5 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Canyon Creek contains no potential salmon area.

Accessibility

Canyon Creek is closely followed by a good trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

GLADE CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Glade Creek is 6 miles in length and enters the Lochsa from the north at stream mile 9.5.

Anadromous Fish Use

Glade Creek contains 319 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning gravel in the lower 2.5 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). It does not contain potential value for chinook salmon production.

Accessibility

Access to Glade Creek is by foot travel (no trail).

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

DEADMAN CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Deadman Creek enters the Lochsa River at river mile 11 and is 7 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are thought to occupy the lower portion of the stream. There are an estimated 2,873 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 1.5 miles. The stream is impossible to upstream bound fish above this point (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Deadman Creek has no potential for salmon production.

Accessibility

A trail closely follows Deadman Creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

EAST FORK OF DEADMAN CREEK (Tributary to Deadman Creek)

The East Fork of Deadman Creek enters Deadman Creek at stream mile 1.5 and is 4 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream is thought to provide steelhead spawning and nursery area. There are an estimated 2,178 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning gravel in the lower 3.5 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). There is no salmon potential in this stream.

Accessibility

A trail closely follows the East Fork of Deadman Creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

FIRE CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Fire Creek enters the Lochsa River at river mile 15 and is 7 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Fire Creek contains a small amount of steelhead spawning and nursery area which is presently being utilized by steelhead. There are an estimated 300 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower portion of Fire Creek (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Fire Creek has no potential for salmon production.

Accessibility

Fire Creek is reached by fording the Lochsa River and has no trail or road system.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

SPLIT CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Split Creek enters the Lochsa River at river mile 16.5 and is 8 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream contains steelhead spawning and nursery habitat. It contains an estimated 536 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 2 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Split Creek has no potential value for salmon.

Accessibility

A trail crosses Split Creek at its mouth but the stream is not followed by a trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

OLD MAN CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Old Man Creek enters the Lochsa River at river mile 18.5 and is 14 miles long. The stream occupies a narrow, steep-sided canyon.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream is believed to be utilized by steelhead for spawning and rearing. It contains an estimated 5,482 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 6 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Old Man Creek has no potential value for salmon production.

Accessibility

Old Man Creek is without a trail or road and is reached by fording the Lochsa River.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

FISH CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Fish Creek enters the Lochsa River at river mile 25.5 and is 18 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Fish Creek is thought to provide spawning and rearing opportunity for steelhead. The stream above mile 5 is blocked to upstream migrating steelhead by a falls. From the falls to the mouth there are an estimated 11,807 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 9,250 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Young chinook salmon have been released in the mouth of this stream.

Accessibility

A road closely follows Fish Creek for the lower 2 miles and the rest of the stream is closely followed by trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Adult steelhead = light (by Indians)
Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

WILLOW CREEK (Tributary to Fish Creek)

Willow Creek enters Fish Creek at stream mile 3.5 and is 4 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Willow Creek contains approximately 1,107 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 538 square yards of suitable chinook spawning area in the lower 2 miles of stream (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

Willow Creek has no trail or road access.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

OBIA CREEK (Tributary to Fish Creek)

Obia Creek enters Fish Creek at stream mile 4 and is 12 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Obia Creek is thought to provide spawning and nursery area for steelhead. A log jam at stream mile 3 impedes upstream migration. Below this point there are an estimated 7,220 square yards of steelhead spawning area and 3,021 square yards of chinook salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

A trail closely follows Obia Creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

BOULDER CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Boulder Creek enters the Lochsa River at river mile 26.5 and is 12 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Boulder Creek provides steelhead nursery area, and a small amount of spawning area, from the mouth to an impassable falls at stream mile 5.5. The stream contains an estimated 84 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

A trail closely follows Boulder Creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

WEIR CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Weir Creek enters the Lochsa River at river mile 46.5 and is 6 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream provides steelhead spawning and nursery opportunity. In the lower 2 miles there are an estimated 4,431 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 1,035 square yards of suitable salmon spawning gravel (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

A trail closely follows Weir Creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

FISH LAKE CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Fish Lake Creek enters the Lochsa River at river mile 49.5 and is 10.5 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are thought to spawn and rear in Fish Lake Creek. There are an estimated 3,689 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 1,172 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area in the lower 3.5 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

Fish Lake Creek is accessible by foot travel only (no trail).

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

SPONGE CREEK (Tributary to Fish Lake Creek)

Sponge Creek is 8 miles long and enters Fish Lake Creek 6.5 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Sponge Creek contains 2,118 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 1,616 square yards of suitable chinook spawning area in the lower 4 miles of stream (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

Foot travel (without trail) provides the only access to Sponge Creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

POST OFFICE CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Post Office Creek enters the Lochsa River at river mile 50 and is 8 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream is thought to provide spawning and nursery area for steelhead. There are an estimated 3,280 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning gravel in the lower 2.5 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). The stream has limited potential for salmon production. However, young chinook salmon have been released in the mouth of Post Office Creek.

Accessibility

A road follows the lower 2 miles of stream but the remainder of the stream is without trail or road.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

SQUAW CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Squaw Creek enters the Lochsa River at river mile 59 and is 8 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Squaw Creek is thought to provide spawning and rearing area for steelhead. There are an estimated 1,957 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 3.5 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Squaw Creek was judged to be too small to have value for salmon production. However, young chinook salmon have been released in its mouth.

Accessibility

The lower 5 miles of Squaw Creek is followed by road with the upper 3 miles without road or trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Extensive

Sport Catch

Adult steelhead = light (by Indians)
Juvenile steelhead = moderate to extensive

Detrimental Factors

Streambed sedimentation due to logging probably affects the productivity of Squaw Creek.

EAST FORK OF SQUAW CREEK (Tributary to Squaw Creek)

East Fork of Squaw Creek enters Squaw Creek at stream mile 6 and is 2 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream provides spawning and rearing opportunity for steelhead. There are an estimated 4,523 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 1.5 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). There is no potential in this stream for salmon production.

Accessibility

Access to East Fork of Squaw Creek is by foot (no trail)

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

WENDOVER CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Wendover Creek enters the Lochsa River at river mile 63.5 and is 3 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are thought to spawn and rear in Wendover Creek. The stream contains an estimated 1,358 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 1 mile (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Wendover Creek has limited potential value for salmon use. However, young chinook salmon have been released in its mouth.

Accessibility

A road provides access to the lower 2 miles of Wendover Creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light
Adult steelhead = very light (by Indians)

Detrimental Factors

PAPOOSE CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Papoose Creek enters Lochsa River at river mile 65.5 and is 8 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are thought to spawn and rear in Papoose Creek. The size of Papoose Creek severely limits its usefullness for salmon. However, chinook salmon young have been released in its mouth.

Accessibility

A road follows Papoose Creek for almost its entire length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light
Adult steelhead = light (by Indians)

Detrimental Factors

JAY CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Jay Creek enters Lochsa River at river mile 66.5 and is 6 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are thought to spawn and rear in Jay Creek. There are an estimated 209 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 1 mile (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Jay Creek was judged to be too small for use by salmon.

Accessibility

Trail access is available in only a small portion of Jay Creek with most access cross-county foot travel.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

WALTON CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Walton Creek enters the Lochsa River at river mile 69.5 and is 7 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream is thought to provide steelhead spawning and nursery opportunity. There are an estimated 1,028 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 1.5 miles of Walton Creek (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Walton Creek has no salmon production potential.

Accessibility

A road along the lower 1.5 miles of Walton Creek provides its only access.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

WHITE SAND CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

White Sand Creek joins Crooked Fork Creek to form the Lochsa River at river mile 69.5 and is 23 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream is thought to afford opportunity for steelhead spawning and rearing. There are an estimated 33,365 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 33,398 square yards of suitable salmon spawning gravel in the stream (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Chinook salmon have been stocked in this creek.

Accessibility

A road closely follows the lower 3 miles of stream with trail access to the rest of the stream.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light to moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

BIG SAND CREEK (Tributary to White Sand Creek)

Big Sand Creek is 17 miles in length and enters White Sand Creek at stream mile 15.

Anadromous Fish Use

Big Sand Creek has considerable suitable salmon and steelhead spawning and rearing areas. Murphy and Metsker (1962) estimated 91,169 square yards of suitable steelhead area and 90,559 square yards of suitable chinook salmon area. However, a series of impassable barriers, starting at mile 1, prevents fish from reaching this area. Murphy and Metsker (1962) suggested utilization of the drainage for reintroduction of salmon because they estimated that it contains 27.6% of the suitable steelhead area found in the entire Lochsa River drainage and 34.2% of the salmon area. They suggest trapping and transplanting adults above the barriers.

Accessibility

Big Sand Creek is roadless and is crossed only at its midpoint and headwaters by a trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Barriers

CROOKED FORK CREEK (Tributary to Lochsa River)

Crooked Fork Creek joins White Sand Creek to form the Lochsa River at river mile 69.5 and is 24 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are thought to spawn and rear in Crooked Fork Creek. The stream contains an estimated 19,964 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 17,445 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). A remnant spring chinook run is present and building in Crooked Fork Creek.

Accessibility

U. S. Highway 12 follows 12 miles of Crooked Fork Creek with trail access to the rest of the stream.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Extensive

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

BRUSHY FORK CREEK (Tributary to Crooked Fork Creek)

Brushy Fork Creek enters Crooked Fork Creek at stream mile 7 and is 18 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Brushy Fork Creek is thought to provide spawning and rearing habitat for steelhead. There are an estimated 14,319 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 9,829 square yards of suitable chinook salmon spawning gravel in the lower 10.5 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Chinook salmon juveniles have been released in Brushy Fork Creek.

Accessibility

The center third of Brushy Fork Creek is closely followed by a road while the remainder of the stream has trail access.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Extensive

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate to extensive

Detrimental Factors

SPRUCE CREEK (Tributary to Brushy Fork Creek)

Spruce Creek enters Brushy Fork Creek at stream mile 9 and is 7.5 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream is thought to provide spawning and rearing area for steelhead. There are an estimated 12,357 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 442 square yards of suitable chinook salmon spawning gravel in the lower 4 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

A road follows the lower 2/3 of Spruce Creek with trail access to the remainder of the stream.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

SELWAY RIVER (Tributary to Middle Fork Clearwater River)

The Selway River is 91 miles long and joins the Lochsa River to form the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River at Lowell, Idaho. Most of the drainage is within a designated wilderness area.

Hunting and fishing opportunities are the leading attraction of the watershed. Logging, outside of the wilderness area boundaries, has also been significant.

Anadromous Fish Use

The Selway River provides important steelhead spawning and nursery area. It serves as a migration route to important tributaries. Tributary streams add about 277 miles of high quality anadromous fish spawning habitat to the drainage. Chinook have been reintroduced and established in the Selway River and its tributaries.

Accessibility

A road parallels the lower 21 miles of the Selway River; a forest road between Elk City, Idaho, and Darby, Montana, crosses the river near Magruder Ranger Station, in the headwaters; a road follows the river downstream from Magruder Ranger Station for approximately 15 miles; and a forest trail closely follows the remainder of the river. Airstrips are located at Moose Creek, Ditch Creek, Shearer Guard Station, and Running Creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, cutthroat, rainbow, brook, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate to extensive

Sport Catch

Adult steelhead = light to moderate
Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

Very unstable watershed on which logging would create severe problems.

GODDARD CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Goddard Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 4 and is 8 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Goddard Creek provides steelhead spawning and nursery area. There are an estimated 1,707 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 2.8 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). No suitable salmon spawning area is present in Goddard Creek.

Accessibility

A trail is present along the lower 2 miles of Goddard Creek. This trail is located across the river from the Selway River road and must be reached by fording the river. The remainder of the creek is trailless.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

O'HARA CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

O'Hara Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 6.5 and is 9 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are known to spawn and rear in O'Hara Creek. There are an estimated 10,609 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 1,338 square yards of suitable chinook salmon spawning area in the lower 8 miles of O'Hara Creek (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

A road follows the lower 3 miles of O'Hara Creek and connects with the Selway River road. The remainder of the stream is closely followed by a trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Light to moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhad = light to moderate

Detrimental Factors

O'Hara Creek is very heavily logged and as a result contains considerable siltation and a few log jams.

GEDNEY CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Gedney Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 17.5 and is 4 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in Gedney Creek. This stream contains an estimated 5,459 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 662 square yards of suitable salmon spawning gravel (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

A trail leaves the Selway River road at the mouth of Gedney Creek and follows the lower 1/3 of this stream while the upper 2/3 of the stream is trailless.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, cutthroat, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Watershed deterioration followed forest fires in 1910, 1920, and 1934, causing sedimentation and loss of some prime spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

MEADOW CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Meadow Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 18.5 and is 39 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream provides spawning and rearing area for steelhead, as well as providing a migration route to good spawning tributaries. There are an estimated 56,100 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 42,109 square yards of chinook salmon spawning area in Meadow Creek (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

A trail follows Meadow Creek for its entire length and connects to the end of the Selway River road near Selway Falls.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

BUCK LAKE CREEK (Tributary to Meadow Creek)

Buck Lake Creek enters Meadow Creek at stream mile 11 and is 11.5 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Buck Lake Creek contains an estimated 2,042 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 1,188 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Steelhead are thought to spawn and rear in Buck Lake Creek.

Accessibility

The mouth of Buck Lake Creek can be reached via the Meadow Creek trail. The creek itself is trailless.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

SCHWAR CREEK (Tributary to Meadow Creek)

Schwar Creek enters Meadow Creek at stream mile 20 and is 12 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are thought to spawn and rear in Schwar Creek. There are an estimated 5,686 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 978 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area in lower 6.6 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

The lower 1 mile of Schwar Creek is followed by a trail that connects with the Meadow Creek trail. The remainder of the creek is trailless.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

THREE LINKS CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Three Links Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 31 and is 16.5 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

There are 10,837 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 10,753 square yards of suitable chinook salmon spawning area in the lower 5.2 miles of Three Links Creek (Murphy and Metsker 1962), and the stream is thought to be used by spawning and rearing steelhead. Chinook are presently utilizing Three Links Creek for spawning.

Accessibility

A trail closely follows Three Links Creek for most of its length and joins the Selway River trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, cutthroat, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

SADDLE FORK CREEK (Tributary to Three Links Creek)

Saddle Fork Creek enters Three Links Creek at stream mile 5 and is 8 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are thought to spawn and rear in the lower 0.7 miles, which contains an estimated 487 square yards of suitable steelhead and salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

The Three Links Creek trail crosses Saddle Fork Creek at its mouth but the creek is trailless.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

WEST FORK CREEK (Tributary to Three Links Creek)

West Fork Creek enters Three Links Creek at stream mile 5.5 and is 8.5 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

West Fork Creek is thought to support spawning and rearing steelhead. It contains 478 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 306 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area in the lower 1.4 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

West Fork Creek is reached by trail only at its mouth.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

HALFWAY CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Halfway Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 37 and is 6 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Halfway Creek provides steelhead spawning and nursery area. There are an estimated 200 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 0.7 mile (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Halfway Creek does not contain suitable salmon spawning area.

Accessibility

Halfway Creek is closely followed by a trail for its entire length while the Selway River trail crosses the creek at its mouth.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

MOOSE CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Moose Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 41 and is 3.5 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Its primary importance is as a migration route to tributaries. The main stem contains an estimated 12,693 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 15,557 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Substantial numbers of chinook utilize Moose Creek for spawning.

Accessibility

The mouth of Moose Creek is crossed by the Selway River trail and than closely followed by trail for its entire length. There is an airstrip at the mouth of Moose Creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, cutthroat, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

NORTH FORK OF MOOSE CREEK (Tributary to Moose Creek)

North Fork of Moose Creek joins the East Fork of Moose Creek to form main Moose Creek and is 18 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in the North Fork of Moose Creek. There are an estimated 15,000 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 16 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). The stream is also important as a migration route to good steelhead producing tributaries. A few chinook utilize the North Fork of Moose Creek for spawning. Murphy and Metsker (1962) estimated that this stream contains 23,752 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area.

Accessibility

A trail crosses the North Fork of Moose Creek at its mouth and headwaters with the remainder of the stream being trailless.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

RHODA CREEK (Tributary to North Fork of Moose Creek)

Rhoda Creek enters the North Fork of Moose Creek at stream mile 6 and is 10 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Rhoda Creek provides steelhead spawning and rearing area. There are an estimated 2,181 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 5 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Rhoda Creek is not suitable for salmon production.

Accessibility

Rhoda Creek is closely followed by trail for its entire length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

EAST FORK OF MOOSE CREEK (Tributary to Moose Creek)

East Fork of Moose Creek joins the North Fork to form Moose Creek and is 27 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in the lower 16.6 miles. Upstream migration past this point is blocked by an 18 foot high falls. There are an estimated 37,000 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 34,600 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area from the mouth to the falls (Murphy and Metsker 1962). A considerable number of chinook utilize the East Fork for spawning.

Accessibility

The Moose Creek trail follows the East Fork for its entire length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

FITTING CREEK (Tributary to East Fork of Moose Creek)

Fitting Creek enters the East Fork of Moose Creek at stream mile 2.5 and is 4 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in Fitting Creek. There are an estimated 4,016 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 3 miles of the stream (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Fitting Creek has no potential for salmon use.

Accessibility

The East Fork of Moose Creek trail crosses the mouth of Fitting Creek. The remainder of the creek is without trail and must be reached on foot.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

DOUBLE CREEK (Tributary to East Fork of Moose Creek)

Double Creek enters the East Fork of Moose Creek at stream mile 4 and is 5 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream contains an estimated 981 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 1.5 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962), and is thought to be used by steelhead for spawning and rearing. Double Creek has no potential for salmon.

Accessibility

The East Fork of Moose Creek trail crosses the mouth of Double Creek but the remainder of the creek is trailless.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

MAPLE CREEK (Tributary to East Fork of Moose Creek)

Maple Creek enters the East Fork of Moose Creek at stream mile 6 and is 6 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Maple Creek is thought to be used by spawning and rearing steelhead. The lower 1.3 miles contains an estimated 354 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area but has no suitable salmon spawning or rearing area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

Maple Creek is trailless except at the mouth which is crossed by the East Fork of Moose Creek trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

MONUMENTAL CREEK (Tributary to East Fork of Moose Creek)

Monumental Creek enters the East Fork of Moose Creek at stream mile 10 and is 2 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Although a small stream, it contains an estimated 762 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 1 mile. It is thought to support a spawning and rearing population of steelhead. Monumental Creek has no potential for salmon.

Accessibility

Monumental Creek is accessible by foot only and has no trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

PETTIBONE CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Pettibone Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 50 and is 9 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The lower 6.5 miles contain an estimated 5,918 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Pettibone Creek is considered to provide steelhead spawning and nursery area. Murphy and Metsker (1962) indicate that Pettibone Creek has no potential for salmon.

Accessibility

Pettibone Creek is closely followed by a trail that connects with the Selway River trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Very little

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very little

Detrimental Factors

BEAR CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Bear Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 52 and is 21 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Murphy and Metsker (1962) indicate that the Bear Creek drainage has the largest anadromous fish spawning ground potential of any stream tributary to the Selway River.

Bear Creek is important as a steelhead spawning and nursery area, as well as for providing a travel route to tributaries. It contains an estimated 71,649 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

An estimated 66,108 square yards of suitable salmon spawning potential exists in Bear Creek (Murphy and Metsker 1962) and a considerable number of chinook salmon presently utilize the drainage.

Accessibility

Bear Creek is closely paralleled by a trail for its entire length and the Selway River trail crosses the mouth of this stream.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

CUB CREEK (Tributary to Bear Creek)

Cub Creek enters Bear Creek at stream mile 5 and is 14 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in Cub Creek. The lower 6.3 miles contain an estimated 3,009 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Cub Creek contains 2,725 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area and is presently utilized by chinook salmon.

Accessibility

Cub Creek is closely followed by a trail that connects to the Bear Creek trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

BRUSHY FORK CREEK (Tributary to Cub Creek)

Brushy Fork Creek enters Cub Creek at stream mile 3 and is 5 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The lower 1 mile of Brushy Fork Creek contains an estimated 182 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). The stream is thought to be used as a steelhead spawning and nursery area. Brushy Fork Creek does not contain suitable salmon spawning area.

Accessibility

The lower 1/2 of Brushy Fork Creek is paralleled by trail while the upper 1/2 is trailless.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

WAHOO CREEK (Tributary to Bear Creek)

Wahoo Creek enters Bear Creek at stream mile 14 and is 10 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are thought to spawn and rear in Wahoo Creek. There are an estimated 141 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 0.5 mile (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Wahoo Creek does not contain suitable salmon spawning area.

Accessibility

Wahoo Creek is accessible cross-country by foot only.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

DITCH CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Ditch Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 53 and is 12 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Ditch Creek is a steelhead spawning and nursery area. The lower 3.9 miles contain an estimated 2,936 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 2,149 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). A considerable number of chinook utilize Ditch Creek for spawning.

Accessibility

A trail closely parallels Ditch Creek and connects to the Selway River trail just downstream from the Shearer airstrip. An airstrip is located at Ditch Creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

ELK CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Elk Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 54 and is 6 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in Elk Creek. The lower 2 miles contains an estimated 952 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

The Selway River trail crosses Elk Creek at its mouth but no trail touches the remainder of the creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

GOAT CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Goat Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 57 and is 15 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in Goat Creek. There are an estimated 2,894 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 3.4 miles above which a falls blocks upstream movement of steelhead (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

The lower 1/2 of Goat Creek is closely paralleled by a trail while the upper 1/2 has no trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

NORTH STAR CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

North Star Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 59 and is 5 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in North Star Creek. The lower 2 miles contain an estimated 605 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 35 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). North Star Creek, considering its size, is utilized extensively by steelhead. At least 25 to 30 steelhead are sighted each year.

Accessibility

The lower half of North Star Creek is adjacent to a trail while the upper half must be reached cross-country.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

RUNNING CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Running Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 61 and is 19 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream contains an estimated 25,306 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 21,976 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Running Creek is an important steelhead spawning and nursery area and is also utilized by a considerable number of chinook salmon.

Accessibility

The lower half of Running Creek is closely paralleled by a trail that connects with the Selway River trail. The Running Creek airstrip is located near the mouth of the stream. The upper half of stream is devoid of trail although a road crosses and parallels the stream for .5 miles in the upper half.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

EAGLE CREEK (Tributary to Running Creek)

Eagle Creek enters Running Creek at stream mile 2 and is 6 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The lower 1.7 miles of Eagle Creek contain an estimated 1,614 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 817 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Steelhead utilize Eagle Creek for spawning and as a nursery area. A considerable number of chinook salmon also utilize Eagle Creek for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

The lower third of Eagle Creek is paralleled by a trail while the remainder of the stream can only be reached cross-country.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

LYNX CREEK (Tributary to Running Creek)

Lynx Creek enters Running Creek at stream mile 9 and is 6 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in Lynx Creek. The lower 3.6 miles contain an estimated 10,662 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 8,267 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Upstream passage beyond this point is blocked by a falls.

Accessibility

Lynx Creek must be reached cross-country from the South Fork of Running Creek road which crosses the creek at its mouth.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, cutthroat

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

SOUTH FORK OF RUNNING CREEK (Tributary to Running Creek)

South Fork of Running Creek enters Running Creek at stream mile 9.5 and is 6 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are thought to spawn and rear in the South Fork of Running Creek. It contains an estimated 3,715 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 85 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area in the lower 5 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

The lower 2/3 of the South Fork is closely followed by a road but the headwater area must be reached cross-country.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

CROOKED CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Crooked Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 67 and is 12 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are thought to spawn and rear in Crooked Creek. The lower 1.6 miles contains an estimated 471 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

Crooked Creek is not adjacent to a trail and must be reached cross-country.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

WHITE CAP CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

White Cap Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 70 and is 22 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in White Cap Creek. There are an estimated 30,490 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 27,193 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area in the lower 13 miles. A falls impedes upstream passage beyond this point (Murphy and Metsker 1962). A small number of chinook are presently utilizing this stream, but the stream has good chinook potential.

Accessibility

An excellent trail follows White Cap Creek for all but its lower mile which is paralleled by a road.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

CANYON CREEK (Tributary to White Cap Creek)

Canyon Creek enters White Cap Creek at stream mile 9 and is 10 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Canyon Creek provides steelhead spawning and nursery area. The lower 8.5 miles contains an estimated 3,235 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Canyon Creek has a very limited potential for salmon production.

Accessibility

Canyon Creek is closely paralleled by a trail for its entire length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

COOPER CREEK (Tributary to Canyon Creek)

Cooper Creek enters Canyon Creek at stream mile 1.5 and is 5 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Cooper Creek is believed to be utilized by steelhead for spawning and rearing. The lower 1.3 miles contains an estimated 124 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

A good trail follows Cooper Creek for most of its length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

PALOMA CREEK (Tributary to White Cap Creek)

Paloma Creek enters White Cap Creek at stream mile 10 and is 4 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are believed to use Paloma Creek for spawning and rearing. There are an estimated 637 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 1 mile (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

The White Cap Creek trail crosses the mouth of Paloma Creek but no trail follows the creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

SNAKE CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Snake Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 71 and is 5 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in Snake Creek. The lower 3 miles contains an estimated 271 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Snake Creek has no potential value for salmon.

Accessibility

The upper Selway River road crosses the mouth of Snake Creek but the remainder of the creek must be reached cross-country without benefit of trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

INDIAN CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Indian Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 76 and is 12 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in Indian Creek. The lower 6 miles contain an estimated 5,576 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

No estimate is available concerning the amount of suitable salmon area in Indian Creek. Chinook salmon has been introduced into Indian Creek annually and a spawning population now utilizes the stream.

Accessibility

Indian Creek is crossed at its mouth by the upper Selway River road and is closely paralleled for its entire length by trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

LITTLE CLEARWATER RIVER (Tributary to Selway River)

Little Clearwater River enters the Selway River at river mile 79 and is 13 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in the Little Clearwater River. There are an estimated 1,639 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 994 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area in the lower 2 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

The Little Clearwater River has no trail and must be traversed cross-country by foot or horseback.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

FLAT CREEK (Tributary to Little Clearwater River)

Flat Creek enters the Little Clearwater River at stream mile 6 and is 6 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Murphy and Metsker (1962) list 751 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 591 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area in Flat Creek.

Accessibility

Flat Creek is crossed at its mouth by trail but is otherwise accessible cross-country.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

SALAMANDER CREEK (Tributary to Little Clearwater River)

Salamander Creek is tributary to Little Clearwater River at river mile 7 and is 6 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Salamander Creek contains 2,520 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 2,141 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

Salamander Creek is closely followed by a trail for its entire length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

BURNT KNOB CREEK (Tributary to Little Clearwater River)

Burnt Knob Creek is 5 miles long and enters the Little Clearwater River at stream mile 9.

Anadromous Fish Use

Murphy and Metsker (1962) list 271 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 283 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area in the lower mile of Burnt Knob Creek.

Accessibility

The mouth of Burnt Knob Creek is across the Little Clearwater River from a trail but is itself trailless.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, cutthroat, whitefish,

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

MAGRUDER CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Magruder Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 80 and is 8 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead are thought to spawn and rear in Magruder Creek. The lower 3.5 miles contain an estimated 1,751 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

The bulk of Magruder Creek must be traveled cross-country without benefit of a trail although a road parallels the creek for a short distance just above the mouth.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

DEEP CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Deep Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 84 and is 13 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream is thought to be used by spawning and rearing steelhead. The lower 12 miles contain an estimated 15,582 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 8,950 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). A small number of chinook presently utilize Deep Creek.

Accessibility

Deep Creek is followed closely by the road that links Magruder and Darby.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Light to moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light to moderate

Detrimental Factors

CAYUSE CREEK (Tributary to Deep Creek)

Cayuse Creek enters Deep Creek at stream mile 6 and is 15 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Cayuse Creek is thought to provide steelhead spawning and nursery area. There are an estimated 4,441 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 3 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Cayuse Creek has no potential value for salmon production.

Accessibility

The mouth of Cayuse Creek is crossed by a road but the remainder of the creek must be reached cross-country.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

SLOW GULCH CREEK (Tributary to Deep Creek)

Slow Gulch Creek enters Deep Creek at stream mile 9 and is 4 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream is used by a considerable number of spawning and rearing steelhead. There are an estimated 9,906 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 2.6 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Slow Gulch Creek contains no suitable salmon production areas.

Accessibility

Slow Gulch Creek is closely followed by a trail that connects with the Magruder-Darby road.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

THREE LAKES CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Three Lakes Creek enters the Selway River at river mile 90 and is 8 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Three Lakes Creek is thought to be utilized by steelhead for spawning and rearing. The lower 1.5 miles contains an estimated 198 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). This stream has no potential salmon production areas.

Accessibility

Three Lakes Creek is without trail and must be reached cross-country. The Selway River trail is on the opposite side of the Selway River from the mouth of Three Lakes Creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

WILKERSON CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Wilkerson Creek joins Stripe Creek to form the Selway River at river mile 91 and is 8 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in Wilkerson Creek. The lower 2 miles contain an estimated 1,557 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 1,191 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962). Chinook salmon have been released in Wilkerson Creek.

Accessibility

The Selway River trail crosses the mouth of Wilkerson Creek but no trail parallels the creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook rainbow, cutthroat, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

STRIPE CREEK (Tributary to Selway River)

Stripe Creek joins Wilkerson Creek to form the Selway River at river mile 91 and is 5 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead spawn and rear in Stripe Creek. The stream is also a route to tributaries with good steelhead habitat. There are an estimated 15,031 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 13,981 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area in the lower 7 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

Stripe Creek is closely followed by the Selway River trail for most of its length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factor

WITTER CREEK (Tributary to Stripe Creek)

Witter Creek enters Stripe Creek at stream mile 1 and is 8 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream is thought to provide steelhead spawning and nursery area. There are an estimated 1,978 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area in the lower 1.7 miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962). There are no suitable salmon production areas in Witter Creek.

Accessibility

The Selway River trail crosses the mouth of Witter Creek but the creek itself is without trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

SWET CREEK (Tributary to Stripe Creek)

Swet Creek enters Stripe Creek at stream mile 2 and is 7 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Fish

Steelhead are thought to spawn and rear in Swet Creek. The stream contains as estimated 10,760 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 1,054 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

Swet Creek is closely followed by a trail for its entire length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

SURPRISE CREEK (Tributary to Stripe Creek)

Surprise Creek enters Stripe Creek at stream mile 5 and is 10 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Surprise Creek is thought to provide steelhead spawning and nursery area. The lower 1.6 miles contains an estimated 920 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 909 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

Accessibility

Surprise Creek is closely followed by a trail for its entire length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Very light

Detrimental Factors

REDBIRD CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Redbird Creek is approximately 4 miles in length and is intermittent during a major portion of the year. It enters the Snake River approximately 16 miles above the mouth of the Clearwater River.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream has no existing or potential use by salmon or steelhead.

Accessibility

This stream is accessible by jeep trail.

Game Fish Present

No game fish have been found on surveys.

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Poor watershed, intermittent flows and small size of stream are obvious problems.

TENMILE CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Tenmile Creek is approximately 4 miles in length and has intermittent flows. It enters the Snake River 11 miles above the mouth of the Clearwater River.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream has no existing or potential use by salmon or steelhead.

Accessibility

The entire length of this stream is accessible by jeep trail.

Game Fish Present

Surveys did not reveal any game fish present

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

A large alluvial fan at the mouth of the stream prevents surface water from reaching the Snake River. Poor watershed and small size of stream are the most obvious problems.

TAMMANY CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Tammany Creek is approximately 10 miles in length and is heavily polluted and dewatered. This stream is located 4.5 miles upstream from the mouth of the Clearwater River.

Anadromous Fish Use

Tammany Creek has no existing use or potential by salmon or steelhead.

Accessibility

The entire length of the stream is paralleled by a county road.

Game Fish Present

No game fish were found in the survey.

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Pollution, irrigation, small size of stream and high temperatures are the limiting factors for Tammany Creek.

CAPTAIN JOHN CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Captain John Creek is approximately 9 miles in length, has excellent streambank vegetation and good flows on a year around basis. This stream enters the Snake River about 23 miles upstream from the Clearwater River.

Anadromous Fish Use

Captain John Creek is used extensively by spawning and rearing steelhead at the present time, and offers high quality habitat for this species. Several log jams that comprise migration barriers were removed from the lower 3 miles of the stream in the winter of 1969-1970. There is no existing or potential use for salmon.

Accessibility

The lower 4 miles of the stream are accessible by jeep road.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Occasional occurrence of log jams is a problem area.

CORRAL CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Corral Creek is approximately 4 miles in length and is a very small stream. It enters the Snake River 36 miles above the Clearwater River.

Anadromous Fish Use

Corral Creek has no value for salmon. The lower 1 mile sector of the stream is used by steelhead for spawning and rearing. In the early spring of 1970 a migration barrier was removed from this sector of the stream.

Accessibility

The lower sector of the stream is accessible by powerboat on the Snake River and by jeep road.

Game Fish Present

steelhead

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

The small size of Corral Creek is its limiting factor.

CAVE GULCH CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Cave Gulch Creek is approximately 2 miles in length and is very small. This creek is tributary to the Snake River upstream approximately 36.5 miles from the mouth of the Clearwater River.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream has no value for salmon and a very limited value for steelhead. No proof of existing use was found, but good spawning gravel is present.

Accessibility

Cave Gulch Creek is paralleled by a jeep road over its entire length.

Game Fish Present

No game fish were found on survey, but it is believed that steelhead do use the stream.

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

The small size of Cave Gulch Creek is its most obvious limiting factor.

COTTONWOOD CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Cottonwood Creek is the first major tributary of the Snake River below the mouth of the Salmon River. It is a small stream that enters the Snake River about 42 miles above the mouth of the Clearwater River.

Anadromous Fish Use

This stream has no existing or potential use for salmon or steelhead.

Accessibility

A jeep road provides access to the headwaters and the mouth of the stream is accessible by powerboat.

Game Fish Present

No game fish were found on survey.

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

There is a high waterfall approximately 150 yards upstream from the mouth. Low flows and a steep gradient exist in the lower 150 years of stream.

SALMON RIVER (Tributary to Snake River)

The Salmon River heads in the Sawtooth Mountains of east-central Idaho, flows north-westerly for 410 miles and enters the Snake River at river mile 188. The drainage area encompasses approximately 13,600 square miles (Murphy and Metsker 1962).

The Salmon River is a recreational stream of national importance. It offers wild river boating as well as angling for a variety of prized game fishes.

From the headwater to North Fork, a distance of 170 miles, the river gradient is relatively mild. The river flows northerly through large valleys in the Sawtooth Basin, at Challis, and at Salmon. At North Fork, the river turns west through a deep, narrow canyon for 150 miles. In this section is found an area recognized as the second deepest canyon in North America. Early settlers with rafts floated this section of the river to the town of Riggins. Being strictly a one-way trip, this section of the Salmon River acquired the name "River of No Return."

At Riggins, the river turns northwest to its confluence with the Snake River. From Whitebird to the Snake River, a distance of 54 miles, is another section of the Salmon River recognized for its scenic, game fish, and wild river boating values.

The Salmon River, from North Fork to its confluence with the Snake River, is under study as a potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides that rivers included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall be free-flowing streams which possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural and other similar values. At the conclusion of the study, the Salmon River could be either (1) included as a "wild river",[1] "scenic river", or "recreational river", or (2) rejected for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The annual net economic value of anadromous fish produced in the Salmon River drainage was estimated at approximately three million dollars (Mallet and Bjornn 1971). No attempt has yet been made to evaluate the aesthetic or nonfishery related values produced by the anadromous fishery resource. The Salmon River drainage produces approximately 98% of Idaho's annual chinook harvest and about 50% of Idaho's annual steelhead harvest.

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[1] Wild river areas--Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and water unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

Scenic river areas--Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Recreational river areas--Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Anadromous Fish Use

The Salmon River drainage is the mainstay of chinook salmon production in Idaho and it provides spawning grounds for more spring and summer chinook than any other drainage in the Columbia River System. About 39% of the Columbia River spring chinook and 45% of Columbia River summer chinook are produced in the Salmon River system. In terms of adult fish entering the Columbia River, this amounts to about 118,000 salmon yearly. Unfortunately for Idahoans, however, not that many salmon reach Idaho after fisheries in Washington and Oregon and factors associated with hydroelectric impoundments take their toll. Adult chinook salmon escapements into the Salmon River drainage averaged 29,300 spring chinook (82.5% of Snake River total) and 20,000 summer chinook (82.5% of Snake River total) from 1962 to 1970.

The drainage contains numerous major spring and summer run chinook spawning streams for which the main Salmon River serves as a migration route. The main stem, also, near its headwaters, contains important spring and summer chinook spawning areas. On the average, over 2,200 chinook salmon spawn yearly in the main stem above Challis.

Precise spawning escapement data are gathered routinely each year on some 20 of the more important spawning streams throughout the drainage. Taken as a whole, these streams are presently supporting a spawning population in excess of 15,000 chinook salmon annually. Numerous other parental streams scattered throughout the drainage accommodate the remainder of the 50,000 chinook salmon (82.5% of the Snake River average for 1962 to 1970) known to enter the Salmon River annually.

The Salmon River also provides valuable chinook salmon rearing area, not only for fish spawned in the main stem, but also for fish spawned in tributary streams. Estimates of the number of chinook salmon smolts migrating out of the Salmon River in 1964 to 1970 ranged from 1,500,000 to 3,880,000 smolts (Raymond 1970).

Steelhead in the Salmon River drainage occupy much of the same areas for spawning, rearing, and migration as do chinook salmon. Precise escapement estimates for steelhead are not available on a stream by stream basis, due to the water stage when steelhead are found in the spawning areas.

An estimated 71% of the Snake River steelhead run (counted at Ice Harbor Dam) are Idaho fish. The steelhead run for the Salmon River can be calculated by subtracting the Clearwater run (counted at Lewiston Dam) from the Idaho run. An average steelhead run of 25,681 fish entered the Salmon River from 1962 to 1971. Run size ranged from a low of 14,133 fish for the 1967-1968 run to a high of 35,241 fish for the 1968-1969 run (Table 2 , Appendix).

Steelhead spawning in the main stem occurs primarily upstream from Challis.

Estimated steelhead out-migration from the Snake River ranged between 1,400,000 (1965) and 4,200,000 (1970) from 1964 to 1970 (Raymond 1970). No estimate was made on the proportion of the steelhead smolts that were produced in the Salmon River.

No salmon or steelhead rearing occurs in the Salmon River downstream from Challis (Reingold 1970).

Accessibility

State Highway 93 closely follows the Salmon River from its headwaters downstream to North Fork and access is abundant throughout the area. A gravel road is adjacent to the river from North Fork downstream to a point just below the mouth of Corn Creek (46 miles west of North Fork). The Salmon River is roadless from this point 80 miles downstream to Long Tom Creek (28 miles upstream from Riggins). Most of the roadless area has a trail bordering it but the majority of the access in this area is by jet or float boat. A gravel road closely follows the river from near Long Tom Creek to Riggins. State Highway 95 parallels the Salmon River from Riggins downstream to Whitebird. Access from Whitebird to the mouth is limited to access roads that reach and follow the river for only a short distance. Main access points are via Graves Creek and Eagle Creek roads. Considerable boat travel occurs in this lower section of river.

Game Fish Present

chinook, sockeye, steelhead, sturgeon, smallmouth bass, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Extensive

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = extensive (5,426 average for 1967-1969)
Adult steelhead = extensive (9,953 average for 1967-1969)
Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Domestic and agricultural pollution have made the river below Challis unsuitable as a rearing area (Reingold 1970). Mining, overgrazing, logging and road building on major tributaries have had an adverse effect on stream quality of the Salmon River.

COTTONWOOD CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Cottonwood Creek enters the Salmon River at river mile 15 and is 7 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Limited steelhead spawning and rearing takes place in the lower 5 miles of Cottonwood Creek.

Accessibility

Access to Cottonwood Creek is quite limited. It must be reached by boating the Salmon River to the mouth of Cottonwood Creek and then by hiking up the streambed.

Game Fish Present

steelhead

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

MALONEY CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Maloney Creek is 7 miles long and enters the Salmon River at river mile 20.

Anadromous Fish Use

Maloney Creek contains 4 miles of marginal steelhead spawning area (Welsh, et al 1965).

Accessibility

Maloney Creek can be reached by boating the Salmon River to the mouth of the creek and then hiking up the streambed.

Game Fish Present

steelhead

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

DEEP CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Deep Creek is 7 miles long and enters the Salmon River at river mile 21.

Anadromous Fish Use

Two miles of fair steelhead spawning area are available in Deep Creek (Welsh, et al 1965).

Accessibility

Access to Deep Creek is limited to hiking up the streambed from the Salmon River after boating to that point.

Game Fish Present

steelhead

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

RICE CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Rice Creek enters the Salmon River at river mile 38 and is 9 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

A total of 6 miles of fair spawning area is available in Rice Creek for steelhead (Welsh, et al 1965).

Accessibility

The only access to Rice Creek is via boat on the Salmon River to the mouth of the creek and then by hiking up the streambed.

Game Fish Present

steelhead

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

WHITEBIRD CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Whitebird Creek enters the main Salmon River from the east at river mile 54. The stream is 4.5 miles in length and its two major tributary streams are 10 and 22 miles in length, repsectively.

Anadromous Fish Use

The drainage contains 27 miles of available and potential anadromous fish spawning waters.

Steelhead spawn in good numbers in this drainage and young steelhead constitute the fishery in the lower portion of the drainage.

Salmon have in past years utilized Whitebird Creek for spawning. However, this stock of fish has long since been absent from the drainage.

Whitebird Creek (excluding tributary streams) contains 5,900 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and no suitable salmon spawning area (Welsh, et al 1965).

Accessibility

A road follows Whitebird Creek for the lower 2/3 of its length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

Agricultural development

NORTH FORK OF WHITEBIRD CREEK (Tributary to Whitebird Creek)

The North Fork of Whitebird Creek joins the South Fork to form Whitebird Creek and is 10 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Suitable steelhead spawning area covers 7,300 square yards of the stream bottom (Welsh, et al 1965). No chinook spawning area is available.

Accessibility

The North Fork of Whitebird Creek is accessible by foot only (no trail).

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead=moderate

Detrimental Factors

Agriculture and logging

SOUTH FORK OF WHITEBIRD CREEK

The South Fork of Whitebird Creek is 22 miles in length and joins the North Fork to form Whitebird Creek. Extensive meandering of the stream accounts for nearly one-half of the stream mileage.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream contains 24,600 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 900 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area (Welsh, et al 1965).

Accessibility

Accessibility is by foot only (no trail).

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

Agriculture and logging

COLD SPRING CREEK (Tributary to South Fork Whitebird Creek)

Cold Spring Creek is a tributary to the South Fork of Whitebird Creek at stream mile 21 and is 5 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Approximately 4,200 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area are available (Welsh, etal 1965). Steelhead utilize the stream for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

The lower 1.5 miles of stream is accessible by road with the remainder of the stream accessible by foot only (no trail).

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Logging

SATIN CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Satin Creek is 4 miles long and enters the Salmon River 56 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Satin Creek receives a limited amount of utilization by steelhead for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

A road closely follows the center portion of the stream. The headwaters and lower miles of stream are reached cross-country on foot only.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

DEER CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Deer Creek is 4 miles long and enters the Salmon River 57 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

A limited amount of steelhead spawning and rearing occurs in Deer Creek.

Accessibility

The upper ½ of Deer Creek is closely followed by a road while the lower ½ must be reached cross-county on foot.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

SKOOKUMCHUCK CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Skookumchuck Creek enters the main Salmon River at mile 58.5 and is 4 miles in length (excluding tributaries).

Anadromous Fish Use

Skookumchuck Creek contains 1,800 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 1,300 square yards of suitable chinook spawning area (Welsh, et al 1965) but is utilized by steelhead only.

Accessibility

This creek is closely followed by a road.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Logging and overgrazing

NORTH FORK OF SKOOKUMCHUCK CREEK (Tributary to Skookumchuck Creek)

The North Fork of Skookumchuck Creek joins the South Fork of Skookumchuck Creek to form Skookumchuck Creek and is 5 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

The North Fork of Skookumchuck Creek is utilized by steelhead for spawning and rearing. An estimated total of 1,100 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area is available (Welsh, et al 1965).

Accessibility

The North Fork is closely followed by a road for the lower 1/3 of its length while the upper 2/3 is reached by foot only with no trail available.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Logging - overgrazing

SOUTH FORK SKOOKUMCHUCK CREEK (Tributary to Skookumchuck Creek)

The South Fork of Skookumchuck Creek is 7 miles long and joins the North Fork to form Skookumchuck Creek.

Anadromous Fish Use

The South Fork contains limited utilization by steelhead for spawning and rearing. An estimated 100 square yards of steelhead spawning gravel are available (Welsh, et al 1965).

Accessibility

This creek is accessible by foot only (no trail).

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Scouring of upper sections occurs as a result of logging practices.

MCKENZIE CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

McKenzie Creek enters the Salmon River at river mile 63 and is 7 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Limited utilization by steelhead for spawning and rearing occurs in McKenzie Creek.

Accessibility

McKenzie Creek is crossed at its mouth by the Salmon River highway but is accessible for its length cross-country on foot.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

SLATE CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Slate Creek enters the Salmon River at river mile 66 and is 21 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Slate Creek is utilized by chinook and steelhead for spawning and rearing. An estimated 22,200 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area and 10,100 square yards of suitable chinook spawning area are available (Welsh, et al 1965). However, numerous obstructions and a steep gradient reduce the value of the spawning area.

Accessibility

A road closely follows Slate Creek for almost its entire length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

The stream channel is restricted due to road construction and an unscreened irrigation diversion is present on Slate Creek.

NORTH FORK OF SLATE CREEK (Tributary to Slate Creek)

The North Fork of Slate Creek is 6 miles long and enter Slate Creek 8 miles above the mouth. The channel gradient is steep with numerous obstructions.

Anadromous Fish Use

Approximately 200 square yards of the steelhead spawning area is accessible in the stream and is utilized by steelhead for spawning and rearing (Welsh, et al 1965).

Accessibility

Accessible by foot only.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

LITTLE SLATE CREEK (Tributary to Slate Creek)

Little Slate Creek is 14 miles long and enters Slate Creek 13 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

The lower 2 miles of Little Slate Creek are utilized by chinook and steelhead for spawning and rearing. Cataracts at that point eliminate fish passage above this point. An estimated 4,000 square yards of steelhead spawning area are available as well as 1,900 square yards of chinook spawning area (Welsh, et al 1965).

Accessibility

Accessible by foot only with no trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Obstacles that block access to 16,600 square yards of steelhead spawning area and 11,300 square yards of chinook spawning area are present in this stream.

DEADHORSE CREEK (Tributary to Little Slate Creek)

Deadhorse Creek enter Little Slate Creek at stream mile 0.5 and is 6 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead utilize Deadhorse Creek for spawning and rearing. An estimated 600 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area is available (Welsh, et al 1965).

Accessibility

Accessible by foot only.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

VAN BUREN CREEK (Tributary to Little Slate Creek)

Van Buren Creek is 6 miles in length and enters Little Slate Creek 7 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

The stream contains good potential steelhead spawning gravels that cover 6,000 square yards of the bottom area. The stream also contains 1,400 square yards of suitable salmon spawning area in the 2.2 miles surveyed (Welsh, et al 1965). Van Buren Creek presently receives slight utilization by steelhead for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Van Buren Creek is crossed at the mouth by the Little Slate Creek trail but the remainder of the stream is reached cross-country on foot.

Game Fish Present

steelhead

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

JOHN DAY CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

John Day Creek is 8 miles long and enters the Salmon River 72 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Approximately 1,100 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning area are available in John Day Creek (Welsh, et al 1965). Steelhead utilize this stream rather heavily for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

John Day Creek is accessible by road at its mouth and the remainder of the creek must be reached by foot without benefit of a trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Irrigation water withdrawal occurs through an unscreened ditch.

COW CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Cow Creek joins the Salmon River at stream mile 75 and is 5 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Limited steelhead spawning and rearing takes place in the lower 1 mile of Cow Creek. A total block occurs at this point and does not allow utilization of the upper 4 miles of stream. Less than 100 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning gravel is found in the lower 1 mile of stream (Welsh, et al 1965).

Accessibility

Cow Creek is accessible by foot cross-country only.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

RACE CREEK

Race Creek enters the Salmon River at stream mile 83 and is 7 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead utilize Race Creek for spawning and rearing. An estimated 1,800 square yards of steelhead spawning area is available in this stream. (Welsh, et al 1965).

Accessibility

A road follows Race Creek for much of the length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Irrigation water withdrawal occurs through an unscreened ditch.

LITTLE SALMON RIVER (Tributary to Salmon River)

The Little Salmon River enters the main Salmon River at Riggins, 82 miles above the mouth, and is 43 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize the Little Salmon River for spawning and rearing throughout the lower 21 miles. A falls at that point blocks fish passage upstream. A spring chinook fish hatchery has been established on one of the Little Salmon River's major tributaries (Rapid River) and releases approximately 3,000,000 smolts annually.

Accessibility

A road closely follows the Little Salmon River for most of its length.

Game Fish Present

chinook steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Extensive

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = extensive (approximately 700-1,000--Keating 1971)
Adult steelhead = light (approximately 25--Keating 1971)
Juvenile steelhead = extensive (approximately 15,000--Welsh 1968)

Detrimental Factors

Agricultural development -- poor road building and logging practices.

RAPID RIVER (Tributary to Little Salmon River)

Rapid River enters the Little Salmon River at stream mile 4 and is 21 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize Rapid River for spawning and rearing. In excess of 4,000 chinook have been returning to the stream since 1968 (with a peak of 13,253 in 1972) in response to releases at the Rapid River Hatchery. A goal of 3,000,000 smolts are to be released each year as part of a program to relocate the lost Snake River run. The number of returning adults may significantly increase as the program reaches its peak. The bulk of the chinook salmon spawning takes place in the lower 5 miles of stream.

Approximately 300 steelhead are counted at the Rapid River trap each year.

Accessibility

A road follows the lower 2 miles of Rapid River and the remainder is reached via a trail that closely follows the stream.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

WEST FORK OF RAPID RIVER (Tributary to Rapid River)

The West Fork of Rapid River is 9 miles in length. A 500 foot falls blocks fish passage ¼ mile above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize the lower ¼ mile of stream for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

A trail follows the West Fork for its entire length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

BOULDER CREEK (Tributary to Little Salmon River)

Boulder Creek enters the Little Salmon River at stream mile 16 and is 16 miles in length. A 12 foot falls blocks the stream 4 miles above its mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead use the lower 4 miles of Boulder Creek for spawning and rearing. An estimated 1,000 square yards of suitable steelhead gravel and 2,400 yards of chinook gravel are available (Welsh, et al 1965). A total of 26 chinook were observed in the pool beneath the falls during one spawning season.

Accessibility

A road follows Boulder Creek for most of its length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, brook, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Light to moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light to moderate

Detrimental Factors

HARD CREEK (Tributary to Hazard Creek)

Hard Creek enters Hazard Creek at stream mile 0.2 and is 10 miles in length. A falls exists 0.5 mile above mouth and blocks fish passage above that point.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize the 0.5 mile below the falls for spawning and rearing. An estimated 1,000 square yards of suitable chinook spawning area and 800 square yards of steelhead spawning area is found in this section of stream (Welsh, et al 1965). A total of 4 adult chinook were sighted in the pool below the falls during the season.

Accessibility

A road follows the lower 1/3 of the stream while the upper 2/3 must be traversed by foot without benefit of a trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, brook, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

LAKE CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Lake Creek enters the Salmon River at river mile 91 and is 9 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

There is limited steelhead utilization of Lake Creek for spawning and rearing. This stream contains less than 100 square yards of suitable steelhead spawning gravel.

Accessibility

Lake Creek is accessible by road for the lower ½ of its length and accessible by foot only for the upper one half.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Scouring has occurred due to failure of a dam constructed for mining purposes. A migratory block exists at the mouth during low flow periods.

ALLISON CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Allison Creek is 8 miles long and enters the Salmon River at river mile 94.

Anadromous Fish Use

Allison Creek contains an estimated 900 square yards of steelhead spawning area (Welsh, et al 1965).

Accessibility

A road closely follows Allison Creek for most of its length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

PARTRIDGE CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Partridge Creek is 10 miles in length and enters the Salmon River 98 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

A limited amount of steelhead spawning and rearing occurs in Partridge Creek.

Accessibility

The lower 1 mile of Partridge Creek is closely followed by a road while the remainder of the stream must be reached cross-country on foot.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juveniles steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

ELKHORN CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Elkhorn Creek enters the Salmon River 100 miles above the mouth and is 8 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Elkhorn Creek provides limited steelhead spawning and rearing area.

Accessibility

The lower 1/3 of Elkhorn Creek is followed by a road while the upper 2/3 is paralleled by a trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

WIND RIVER (Tributary to Salmon River)

Wind River is 8 miles in length and enters the Salmon River 110 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

A limited amount of steelhead spawning and rearing occurs in Wind River.

Accessibility

The lower ¼ of Wind River is paralleled by a trail that leaves the Salmon River road at the stream's mouth. The remainder of the stream must be reached cross-country by foot.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

SHEEP CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Sheep Creek enters the Salmon River at river mile 116 and is 6 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Sheep Creek is used for limited amounts of chinook and steelhead spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Sheep Creek is closely followed by a trail which leaves the Salmon River trail at the creeks mouth.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

ELK CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Elk Creek enters the Salmon River at river mile 117 and is 3 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Elk Creek is utilized by a small number of steelhead for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

The mouth of Elk Creek is crossed by the Salmon River trail but the remainder of the stream is accessible cross-country only.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

CALIFORNIA CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

California Creek is 8 miles long and enters the Salmon River at river mile 118.

Anadromous Fish Use

California Creek is utilized by steelhead for a limited amount of spawning and rearing. Chinook use the stream for a limited amount of rearing only.

Accessibility

This stream is accessible cross-county by foot only. Its mouth may be reached via boat from the Salmon River.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

CROOKED CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Crooked Creek is 12 miles long and enters the Salmon River at river mile 124.

Anadromous Fish Use

A limited amount of chinook and steelhead spawning and rearing takes place in Crooked Creek.

Accessibility

Access to Crooked Creek is by trail that can be reached from the Salmon River trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

RABBIT CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Rabbit Creek is 4 miles long and enters the Salmon River 125 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

A limited amount of steelhead spawning and rearing occurs in Rabbit Creek.

Accessibility

Rabbit Creek is reached cross-country.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

INDIAN CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Indian Creek enters the Salmon River 128 miles above the mouth and is 4 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Indian Creek provides limited steelhead spawning and rearing area.

Accessibility

A trail closely follows the lower ½ of Indian Creek while the upper ½ must be reached cross-country.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

WARREN CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Warren Creek is 14 miles long and enters the Salmon River 129 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Warren Creek is used on a limited basis by steelhead for spawning and rearing and by chinook for rearing only.

Accessibility

Trail access is available to Warren Creek from the mouth.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

SOUTH FORK OF SALMON RIVER

The South Fork flows generally in a southerly direction for some 80 miles through forested mountains of yellow pine and Douglas fir and enters the main Salmon River at river mile 133. Principal tributary streams are the Secesh River, East Fork of the South Fork, and Johnson Creek. Soils of the drainage are quite unstable and can stand little disturbance without large scale movement of sediment occurring.

Anadromous Fish Use

The South Fork provides spawning and nursery areas for the bulk of the "summer" run chinook that enter Idaho. On the basis of redd counts, the South Fork has been the most important single chinook spawning stream in Idaho, or in the Columbia River drainage. Recent sediment deposition in the river has greatly reduced its value as a chinook producer.

Annual redd counts since 1960 have averaged 1,082. Highest redd count during this period was 2,306. Redd counts were considerably higher prior to 1960 reaching 2,812.

A large run of steelhead has utilized the South Fork in past years. This population has also been limited by loss of stream habitat.

Sockeye salmon reportedly utilized the drainage at one time. No sockeye have been seen during extensive spawning surveys since 1955 (Gebhards 1959).

In addition to having 42 miles of chinook and steelhead spawning areas, the South Fork also serves as a migration route to tributaries that are utilized for spawning by chinook and steelhead.

Accessibility

The lower 33 miles of the South Fork are roadless and access is by trail. A forest road closely follows the South Fork for the remainder of its length and this portion of the South Fork is readily accessible during the summer months. However, due to heavy snow depths, the river is inaccessible in the spring when steelhead fishing would normally occur.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

The South Fork is closed to salmon fishing. This stream supported a salmon fishery that included approximately 10,000 angler days and a harvest of 3,400 chinook in 1960 (Richards 1961). During the 1960-1961 steelhead season, anglers spent 2,700 angler days and harvested 500 steelhead (Richards 1961). In addition, a fishery occurred at the mouth of the South Fork that consisted of 415 angler days and a harvest of 400 steelhead. Since 1965, no fishery has been allowed on chinook due to the drastic decline in the chinook population caused by degradation of spawning and nursery areas as a result of logging and roadbuilding on an unstable watershed.

Light fishing presently occurs for adult and juvenile steelhead.

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = season closed
Adult steelhead = light
Juvenile steelhead = light to moderate

During the late 1950's and early 1960's the chinook harvest reached 3,400 chinook and the steelhead harvest reached 500. An additional 400 South Fork steelhead were taken off the mouth of the South Fork in the main Salmon River.

Detrimental Factors

Spawning and nursery areas of the South Fork have become heavily silted and greatly reduced in value due to disturbances of the unstable watershed. The results of roadbuilding, logging, and grazing have been the major causes of the degrading of stream habitat.

SECESH RIVER (Tributary to South Fork of Salmon River)

Secesh River enters the South Fork approximately 34 miles above the mouth and is 35 miles in length. The headwaters near Burgdorf follow a moderate gradient for about 10 miles. Below Warren the gradient becomes steep as the stream passes through an inaccessible canyon.

Anadromous Fish Use

Redd counts since 1964 on a portion of the Secesh River show an average annual redd counts of 83 redds (Welsh, et al 1970). The 1960 count of 332 redds (Richards 1960) comes closer to giving a total estimate of the spawning populations since the entire river was surveyed.

Accessibility

The Secesh River is accessible by road for the lower 5 miles and from Lake Creek downstream for 8 miles. The 17 mile stretch that is roadless is accessible by trail that follows it closely.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

The Secesh River is presently closed to salmon fishing and has been since 1965. During 1960 there was an estimated 114 angler days spent for chinook on the Secesh River. Most of the sport fishing took place on the spawning grounds in the Burgdorf area. Moderate fishing occurs for juvenile steelhead.

Sport Catch

No salmon season allowed since 1965. An estimated 32 chinook and 0 steelhead were taken in 1960 (Richards 1960).

Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

Habitat quality degraded somewhat due to movement of unstable soils caused by man's activities (logging, roadbuilding, grazing).

LAKE CREEK (Tributary to Secesh River)

Lake Creek is 9 miles long and joins Summit Creek to form the Secesh River. Lake Creek follows a moderate gradient.

Anadromous Fish Use

Annual chinook redd counts from 1964 to 1969 in Lake Creek show an annual average of 41 (Welsh, et al 1970). Highest redd count during this period was 185 in 1960.

Accessibility

Lake Creek is accessible by road for most of its length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Adult chinook = closed to fishing
Adult steelhead = closed to fishing
Juvenile steelhead = light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Livestock use, logging.

EAST FORK OF THE SOUTH FORK (Tributary to South Fork of Salmon River)

The East Fork enters the South Fork 35 miles above the mouth and is 30 miles in length. The stream contains many large boulder strewn pools in the section below Yellowpine, and the gradient is steep throughout its entire course.

Anadromous Fish Use

The East Fork of the South Fork is primarily of value as a migration route for chinook and steelhead enroute to Johnson Creek. A limited amount of chinook and steelhead spawning takes place in this stream but is small due to the steep gradient and large rubble bottom.

Accessibility

A road from the South Fork to Stibnite follows this stream for its entire length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Closed to salmon fishing
Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Sport Catch

Adult steelhead = light
Juvenile steelhead = moderate
Adult chinook = none

Detrimental Factors

Mining pollution and road encroachment

JOHNSON CREEK (Tributary to East Fork of South Fork)

Johnson Creek enters the East Fork of the South Fork 14 miles above the mouth and is 38 miles in length. Most of the creek alternates between a moderate to steep gradient except for the flat meadowland near Landmark Ranger Station which extends about 10 miles.

Anadromous Fish Use

Johnson Creek contains excellent spawning gravel and is utilized as a spawning and rearing stream. Chinook redd counts since 1964 show an average redd count of 221 (Welsh, et al 1970) with a high year of 310 redds. A total of 517 redds were counted in Johnson Creek in 1960.

Accessibility

A road closely parallels the stream for most of its length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Closed to salmon fishing; moderate pressure for juvenile steelhead.

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = none
Adult steelhead = none
Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

CABIN CREEK (Tributary to South Fork of Salmon River)

Cabin Creek enters the South Fork 66 miles above the mouth and is 6.5 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Cabin creek receives some use by steelhead.

Accessibility

Cabin Creek is accessible by road at the mouth only and has no road or trail along the stream length.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Culverts at the mouth of Cabin Creek block upstream migrating chinook.

FIVE MILE CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Five Mile Creek is 6 miles long and enters the Salmon River at river mile 136.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead use Five Mile Creek for a limited amount of spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Trail access is available for the upper ½ of the stream while the lower ½ is accessible by foot on a cross-country basis.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

FALL CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Fall Creek is 3 miles in length and enters the Salmon River 143 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Fall Creek receives limited utilization by steelhead for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Fall Creek must be reached cross-country although a trail does intersect its headwaters.

Game Fish Present

steelhead

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

LEMHI CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Lemhi Creek is 6 miles in length and enters the Salmon River 141 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Limited utilization is made of Lemhi Creek by steelhead for spawming and rearing.

Accessibility

The mouth of Lemhi Creek can be reached by boat from the Salmon River but the creek is devoid of a trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

BIG MALLARD CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Big Mallard Creek enters the Salmon River from the north at river mile 151 and is 8 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead use the lower 1 mile of Big Mallard Creek for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

A trail is available for the entire length of this stream.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

BARGAMIN CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Bargamin Creek enters the Salmon River at river mile 155 and is 12 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Excellent steelhead spawning and rearing area is available for 5 miles in the upper reaches of the stream. The lower section is steep but contains no barriers.

Accessibility

Trail access is available to the entire stream from the Salmon River.

Game Fish Present

steelhead

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

RATTLESNAKE CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Rattlesnake Creek is 4 miles long and enters the Salmon River at river mile 157.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead utilize the lower 1 mile of Rattlesnake Creek for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Access to Rattlesnake Creek is cross-country by foot.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, cutthroat

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

SABE CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Sabe Creek enters the Salmon River at river mile 164 and is 11 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Limited steelhead spawning is available in the lower 6 miles of stream.

Accessibility

The mouth of Sabe Creek is accessible by boat from the Salmon River and access to the creek is cross-county via foot.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, cutthroat

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

CHAMBERLAIN CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Chamberlain Creek is 18 miles long and enters the Salmon River 168 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chamberlain Creek is utilized by both chinook and steelhead for spawning and rearing. Chinook redd counts from 1957 to 1963 varied from 20 to 155 (Bjornn, et al 1964).

Accessibility

Chamberlain Creek is accessible by trail for most of its length. The Chamberlain landing field is the easiest access to the trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, brook

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

MCCALLA CREEK (Tributary to Chamberlain Creek)

McCalla Creek is 18 miles long and enters Chamberlain Creek about 5 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead use McCalla Creek for spawning and rearing in the lower 3 miles of stream.

Accessibility

Trail access is available for the entire length of McCalla Creek and connects to the Chamberlain Creek trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, brook

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

WEST FORK OF CHAMBERLAIN CREEK (Tributary to Chamberlain Creek)

The West Fork of Chamberlain Creek is 5 miles long and enters Chamberlain Creek at approximately stream mile 19.

Anadromous Fish Use

The lower 4 miles of the West Fork of Chamberlain Creek are used by chinook and steelhead for spawning and rearing and usually contains more chinook redds than Chamberlain Creek. A total of 27 to 187 chinook redds were counted annually between 1958 and 1961 (Ortmann and Richards 1964).

Accessibility

Trail access is available to the West Fork and for its entire length and connects with the Chamberlain Creek trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, brook

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

COTTONWOOD CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Cottonwood Creek is 10 miles long and enters the Salmon River 175 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

An undetermined but limited number of steelhead utilize Cottonwood Creek for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Most of Cottonwood Creek is closely followed by a trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

HORSE CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Horse Creek is 21 miles long and enters the Salmon River 179 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize Horse Creek to an undetermined extent for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Horse Creek is accessible by trail only from the end of Salmon River road or may be reached at its headwater by a primitive road.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Steep gradient

CORN CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Corn Creek enters the Salmon River at river mile 183 and is 4 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

A limited amount of chinook and steelhead spawn in the lower reaches of Corn Creek but no rearing area is available.

Accessibility

The mouth of Corn Creek is reached by road but the creek itself must be traversed cross-country by foot.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Steep gradient

MIDDLE FORK OF SALMON RIVER (Tributary to Salmon River)

The Middle Fork is the largest and most inaccessible tributary of the Salmon River. The Middle Fork enters the Salmon River 191 miles above the mouth and is 106 miles in length. Most of this stream is within the Idaho Primitive Area. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542) of October 2, 1968 designated the Middle Fork of the Salmon River from its origin to its mouth, as one of eight initial components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The entire Middle Fork is classified as a "wild river". The economy of the Middle Fork drainage is based almost entirely on hunting, fishing, and recreational boating.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) estimated that 380,000 square yards of spawning gravel were available in the river between Big Creek and the confluence of Bear Valley and Marsh Creeks.

This stream is utilized as a spawning stream by chinook and a migration route for spawning chinook and steelhead that utilize tributaries for spawning. Tributaries are quite important for chinook and steelhead spawning and have significant amounts of high quality spawning gravel.

An average of 65 chinook redds were counted in the main stem of the Middle Fork from 1960-1969 (Welsh, et al 1970) reaching a high of 213 redds.

Accessibility

The Middle Fork is accessible by road at Dagger Falls (101 miles above mouth). The remainder of the river is contained within the Idaho Primitive Area and is accessible only by trail on foot or horseback and by boat or airplane. The lower 18 miles (Big Creek to the mouth) has no trail and is accessible by boat only. Airstrips are located at Sulphur Creek, Pistol Creek, Indian Creek, Thomas Creek, Mahoney Creek, Loon Creek, Flying Branch, and Bernard Creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate to extensive

Sport Catch

Adult steelhead = moderate (436 average for 1967 to 1969)
Adult chinook = extensive (2,223 average for 1967 to 1969)
Juvenile steelhead = extensive

Detrimental Factors

BIG CREEK (Tributary to Middle Fork of Salmon River)

Big Creek enters the Middle Fork 18 miles above the mouth and is 50 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Big Creek is utilized as a spawning and rearing area for steelhead and chinook. Parkhurst (1950) surveyed the spawning area from the mouth to Monumental Creek, which supports about 60% of the spawning. His survey indicated a potential spawning capacity of 30,000 chinook females. Redd counts on Big Creek from 1960 to 1969 averaged 319 (Welsh, et al 1970) and ranged from a low of 123 to a high of 591.

Accessibility

Big Creek can be reached only by trail or by plane at two airfields. The trail closely follows the creek for its entire length. The trail is reached from the Middle Fork trail at the mouth of Big Creek or from the South Fork of the Salmon River road up Profile Creek at the headwaters of Big Creek.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = light to moderate (1967 to 1969 average=122)
Adult steelhead = light (1967 to 1969 average=32)
Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

RUSH CREEK (Tributary to Big Creek)

Rush Creek enters Big Creek at stream mile 8 and is 14 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Rush Creek contains excellent gravel for the lower 12 miles and is utilized for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

The lower half of Rush Creek is without road or trail. The upper half is closely followed via trail which may be reached from the Monumental Creek road at its headwaters.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

CABIN CREEK (Tributary to Big Creek)

Cabin Creek enters Big Creek at stream mile 15 and is 6 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Cabin Creek contains excellent gravel in the lower 2 miles and is utilized by chinook and steelhead for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Cabin Creek is closely followed by a trail that is reached at its mouth from the Big Creek trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Irrigation withdrawal occurs through an unscreened diversion ditch.

MONUMENTAL CREEK (Tributary to Big Creek)

Monumental Creek is 20 miles long and enters Big Creek at stream mile 25.

Anadromous Fish Use

A good population of spawning chinook and steelhead utilizes Monumental Creek for spawning and rearing. A redd count in accessible areas only during 1960 showed 22 chinook redds (Richards 1960). The actual spawning activity is beleived to be much greater than this minimum count.

Accessibility

The headwater of Monumental Creek is reached by road from the South Fork of the Salmon River and the bulk of the Creek is reached by trail from this road or from the Big Creek trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Mining pollution and siltation.

SNOWSLIDE CREEK (Tributary to Monumental Creek)

Snowslide Creek enters Monumental Creek at stream mile 6 and is 8 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Snowslide Creek is utilized by steelhead and chinook for spawning and rearing. A partial count in 1960 indicated 8 chinook redds (Richards 1960). The actual redd construction figure should be considerably more than this figure.

Accessibility

Snowslide Creek is reached by foot only from the Monumental Creek trail at its mouth.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

WEST FORK OF MONUMENTAL CREEK (Tributary to Monumental Creek)

The West Fork of Monumental Creek enters Monumental Creek at stream mile 16 and is 7 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

The lower mile of the West Fork of Monumental Creek contains good spawning gravel and is utilized by steelhead and chinook for spawning and rearing. A count of this section in 1960 disclosed three redds and 10 live chinook (Richards 1960).

Accessibility

The West Fork of Monumental Creek is reached by trail at its mouth from the Monumental Creek Trail.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, chinook, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

CROOKED CREEK (Tributary to Big Creek)

Crooked Creek is 12 miles long and enters Big Creek at stream mile 25.

Anadromous Fish Use

Crooked Creek is utilized by chinook and steelhead for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Crooked Creek is closely followed by trail which may be reached at its mouth from the Big Creek trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

BEAVER CREEK (Tributary to Big Creek)

Beaver Creek is 11 miles long and enters Big Creek at stream mile 31.

Anadromous Fish Use

Salmon and steelhead utilize Beaver Creek for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Beaver Creek is closely followed by a trail that can be reached from the Big Creek trail or the Smith Creek road.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

WILSON CREEK (Tributary to Middle Fork of Salmon River)

Wilson Creek enters the Middle Fork 23 miles above the mouth and is 14 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Salmon reportedly utilized the stream at one time, but were blocked by a large rock slide 5 or 6 miles miles up the creek. Aerial observations indicated excellent spawning areas in the upper stream. There appears to be some use by steelhead of this stream.

Accessibility

Wilson Creek is quite inaccessible. A good trail (the Middle Fork trail) crosses Wilson Creek at its mouth but the horse trail along Wilson Creek is practically nonexistent.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Rock slide - several log jams

CAMAS CREEK (Tributary to Middle Fork of Salmon River)

Camas Creek enters the Middle Fork 35 miles above the mouth and is 38 miles in length. The lower 12 miles flows through a steep canyon while the upper section is flatter and the stream more meandering.

Anadromous Fish Use

The potential capacity of the stream is in excess of 5,200 chinook females (Gebhards 1959).

Redd counts have been taken on Camas Creek for many years and between 1960 and 1969 showed an average of 177 chinook redds (Welsh, et al 1970) with a range from 51 to 279. A run of steelhead enters Camas Creek in April and spawns in the main stem and several of the tributaries.

Accessibility

A road intersects the creek at Meyers Cove. The remainder of the stream is accessible by trail only from this road or from the Middle Fork trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = moderate (557 in 1969)
Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

YELLOWJACKET CREEK (Tributary to Camas Creek)

Yellowjacket Creek enters Camas Creek 5 miles above the mouth and is 25 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Yellowjacket Creek contains good spawning area for about a mile below Shovel Creek but has only limited use by chinook or steelhead.

Accessibility

A road parallels the center third of the creek from Shovel Creek downstream to Lake Creek. The lower portion of the stream is accessible by trail while the upper third is accessible by foot only.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Two constricted areas about 1 mile above mouth may prevent or limit fish passage. Two irrigation diversions are located below the guard station.

DUCK CREEK (Tributary to Camas Creek)

Duck Creek enters Camas Creek 13 miles above the mouth at the Fluorospar Mine and is 4 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

A limited amount of spawning by steelhead occurs in suitable spawning area for about 100 yards above the mouth.

Accessibility

A road crosses Duck Creek at the mouth but the creek is inaccessible except cross-country on foot.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

WEST FORK CAMAS CREEK (Tributary to Camas Creek)

The West Fork enters Camas Creek 15 miles from the mouth and is 13 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) estimated 38,000 square yards of available spawning gravel in the lower 6.5 miles of stream or a potential spawning capacity of 2,375 females. However, the West Fork of Camas Creek is only slightly used by chinook and steelhead.

Accessibility

A road goes to the mouth of the West Fork but the creek itself is followed by a trail and is accessible only by foot or horseback.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

SIVER CREEK (Tributary to Camas Creek)

Silver Creek enters Camas Creek about ¼ mile above the West Fork and is 16 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

There is very little use of Silver Creek by chinook, but steelhead utilize the stream to a limited extent.

Accessibility

A road follows the creek for over 3/4 of its length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Beaver dams in the lower 2 miles can cause blocks.

LOON CREEK (Tributary to Middle Fork of Salmon River)

Loon Creek enters the Middle Fork 45 miles above the mouth and is 34 miles in length. The stream gradient is steep except for a 6.5 mile section between the Falconberry Ranch and Warm Springs Creek, which supports 70% of the spawning.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) estimated a total of 58,000 square yards of spawning gravel were available in the lower 26 miles of stream, or a spawning potential of 3,625 females.

Redd count information from 1963 to 1969 indicate an average of 183 chinook redds (Welsh, et al 1970) ranging from a low of 49 to a high of 461.

Loon Creek is one of the major steelhead spawning tributaries of the Middle Fork.

Accessibility

A road parallels the creek for about 6 miles of its upper section. Most of this creek is in the Primitive Area and is accessible only by trail or at airfields located at its mouth and at the Falconberry Ranch.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = moderate (377 in 1969)
Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

There is some placer mining at the upper end of the stream.

WARM SPRING CREEK (Tributary to Loon Creek)

Warm Springs Creek enters Loon Creek 14 miles above the mouth and is 17 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) states that a small run of chinook and steelhead utilized the stream. He estimated a total of 25,000 square yards of spawning gravel was available, or a spawning potential of 1,560 females.

Accessibility

Warm Springs Creek is accessible by trail only which may be reached from the Loon Creek trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

MAYFIELD CREEK (Tributary to Loon Creek)

Mayfield Creek enters Loon Creek 23 miles above the mouth and is formed by the confluence of its east and west forks 2.5 miles above its mouth. The West Fork is 6 miles long and has a steep gradient. The East Fork is 14 miles in length and has a more gentle gradient than does the West Fork.

Anadromous Fish Use

The West Fork is of little value to anadromous fish due to its steep gradient. Parkhurst (1950) estimated 1,600 square yards of spawning gravel were available in the lower 2.5 miles of stream, or a spawning potential of 100 females.

Some excellent spawning areas are available in the lower 2 miles of the East Fork of Mayfield Creek. Parkhurst (1950) estimated 3,400 square yards of spawning gravel were available or a spawning potential of 243 females.

Accessibility

A road closely parallels Mayfield Creek and the West Fork. The East Fork is closely followed by a trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

An unscreened irrigation diversion is located near the mouth of Mayfield Creek.

MARBLE CREEK (Tributary to Middle Fork of Salmon River)

Marble Creek enters the Middle Fork 63 miles above the mouth and is 24 miles in length. The gradient is relatively steep for most of this stream's length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) estimated 9,700 square yards of spawning gravel were available in the lower 11 miles of stream; or a spawning potential of 600 females.

Steelhead and chinook presently utilize this stream for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

The stream is accessible only by foot or horseback on a trail that closely parallels the stream and can be reached from the Middle Fork trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

INDIAN CREEK (Tributary to Middle Fork of Salmon River)

Indian Creek enters the Middle Fork 69 miles above the mouth and is 22 miles in length. A 7-ft. falls is located 11.5 miles above the mouth and blocks fish movement beyond that point.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) estimated 17,000 square yards of spawning gravel were available in the lower 13.5 miles of stream, or a spawning potential of 1,060 females. Salmon and steelhead presently utilize this stream for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Indian Creek is accessible only by foot or horseback on a trail that closely follows the stream and can be reached from the Middle Fork trail. At its mouth or from the Thunder Mountain road or South Fork road at its headwaters.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

PISTOL CREEK (Tributary to Middle Fork of Salmon River)

Pistol Creek enters the Middle Fork 74 miles above the mouth and is 18 miles in length. The gradient of this stream is relatively steep.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) estimated 11,700 square yards of spawning gravel were available in the lower 9.5 miles of stream, or a spawning potential of 730 females. The stream is utilized by chinook and steelhead in fair numbers. A total of 38 redds were counted in the lower 9 miles in 1955 (Gebhards 1959).

Accessibility

Pistol Creek is accessibly only by foot or horseback via a trail that closely parallels the stream. This trail can be reached by a road from Landmark Ranger Station that intersects the headwaters of Pistol Creek or at its mouth from the Middle Fork trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

LITTLE PISTOL CREEK (Tributary to Pistol Creek)

Little Pistol Creek is 13 miles long and enters Pistol Creek 2.5 miles above its mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) estimated that 13,000 square yards of suitable spawning gravel were present in the lower 7 miles of Little Pistol Creek. Small runs of chinook and steelhead presently utilize this lower portion of the stream.

Accessibility

Little Pistol Creek is closely followed by a trail which is reached at the mouth from the Pistol Creek trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

RAPID RIVER (Tributary to Middle Fork of Salmon River)

Rapid River enters the Middle Fork 78 miles above the mouth and is 20 miles in length. The stream gradient is steep to moderate.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) estimated 28,000 square yards of spawning gravel were available in the lower 12.5 miles of stream, or a spawning capacity of 1,750 females. A total of 17 chinook redds were observed in 1958 (Gebhards and Richards 1959). Steelhead also utilize this stream.

Accessibility

Rapid River is accessible by a trail which parallels its length. This trail can be reached by the Seafoam Ranger Station road which intersects the headwaters of Rapid River or at the mouth via the Middle Fork trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

SULPHUR CREEK (Tributary to Middle Fork of Salmon River)

Sulphur Creek enters the Middle Fork 94 miles above the mouth and is 19 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) estimated 37,000 square yards of spawning gravel were available in the lower 10 miles of stream, or a spawning potential of 2,310 females.

Chinook redd counts from 1960-1969 show an average of 152 redds (Welsh, et al 1970) with a range from 43 to 332. The redds are counted on only a portion of the stream and this represents only a portion of the chinook using this stream.

Accessibility

Sulphur Creek is accessible by trail from the road at Dagger Falls (2.5 miles) or by airstrip.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Light to moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light to moderate

Detrimental Factors

MARSH CREEK (Tributary to Middle Fork of Salmon River)

Marsh Creek enters the Middle Fork 106 miles above the mouth and is 14.5 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) estimated 33,000 square yards of spawning gravel were available in the lower 11.5 miles of stream, or a spawning potential of 2,060 females.

Redd counts from 1960-1969 indicated an average of 231 redds (Welsh, et al 1970) with a range from 130-339.

The bulk of the chinook spawning takes place in the upper half of the stream (Lola Creek to Capehorn Landing Field).

Accessibility

The upper half of Marsh Creek (Beaver Creek upstream) is accessible by road. The lower half of this stream is accessible via trail only.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = moderate (226 in 1969)
Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

BEAVER CREEK (Tributary to Marsh Creek)

Beaver Creek enters Marsh Creek 5 miles above the mouth and is 15 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) estimated 35,000 square yards of spawning gravel were available in the lower 11 miles of stream, or a spawning potential of 2,158 females. Redd counts since 1960 showed an average redd count of 100 (Welsh, et al 1970) and ranged from 5 to 182.

Accessibility

The lower 1/2 to 2/3 of stream is followed closely by road while the upper section is accessible by foot only (no trail).

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = closed
Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

CAPE HORN CREEK (Tributary to Marsh Creek)

Cape Horn Creek enters Marsh Creek 6 miles above the mouth and is 9.5 miles in length. The lower half of the stream follows a moderate to flat gradient with considerable meandering.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) estimated 28,000 square yards of spawning gravel were available in the lower 5.5 miles of stream or a spawning potential of 1,750 females. Redd counts since 1960 show an average of 74 redds (Welsh, et al 1970) and a range of 5 to 138.

Accessibility

A road follows Cape Horn Creek up to Banner Creek and the remainder of the creek is accessible by foot only.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = closed
Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

KNAPP CREEK (Tributary to Marsh Creek)

Knapp Creek enters Marsh Creek 10 miles above the mouth and is 15 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

The bulk of the chinook spawning takes place in the lower 1 mile of Knapp Creek. In this section Parkhurst (1950) estimated 1,200 square yards of spawning gravel were available, or a spawning potential of 75 females. Redd counts since 1960 show an average redd count of 35 (Welsh, et al 1970) with a range from 6 to 115.

Accessibility

Knapp Creek is accessible by road on the lower half of its length and by trail on the upper half.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = closed
Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Dewatered for irrigation

BEAR VALLEY CREEK (Tributary to Middle Fork of Salmon River)

Bear Valley Creek enters the Middle Fork 106 miles above the mouth and is 37 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) estimated 150,000 square yards of spawning gravel were available in the lower 27 miles of stream or a spawning potential of 9,375 females. Redd counts since 1960 show an average of 479 redds (Welsh, et al 1970) with counts ranging from 301 to 675.

Accessibility

The lower fourth of the stream is accessible by foot only while a road follows the upper portions fairly closely.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = light to moderate (104 in 1969)
Adult steelhead = very light (10 to 20)
Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Dredge mining and its related activities have been very detrimental to the aquatic habitat of Bear Valley Creek. However, livestock use has also been harmful and could possibly be as large or larger a factor in destruction of the overall habitat conditions (Platts 1968).

ELK CREEK (Tributary to Bear Valley Creek)

Elk Creek enters Bear Valley Creek 11 miles above the mouth and is 22 miles in length. The stream follows a flat gradient with considerable meandering.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) estimated 41,000 square yards of spawning gravel were available in the lower 13 miles of stream, or a spawning potential of 2,560 females. Annual redd counts since 1960 show an average of 412 redds (Welsh, et al 1970) with the counts ranging from 203 to 654.

Accessibility

Elk Creek is closely followed for most of its length by a road.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

COLSON CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Colson Creek is 5 miles long and enters the Salmon River 193 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Marginal spawning and rearing for chinook and steelhead is available in Colson Creek.

Accessibility

A road follows Colson Creek closely for its lower two-thirds.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Steep gradient

OWL CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Owl Creek enters the Salmon River 198 miles above the mouth and is 12 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Owl Creek provides an undetermined amount of chinook and steelhead spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Owl Creek is accessible via trail from the Salmon River road which crosses the creek at its mouth.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Steep gradient

PANTHER CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Panther Creek is 43 miles in length and enters the Salmon River 203 miles above the mouth. With the exception of a 2-mile area above Clear Creek, the gradient is steep in the lower 20 miles to Napias Creek. Above this point the gradient moderates and flattens out 5 miles in the meadow land above Moyer Creek.

Anadromous Fish Use

No chinook or steelhead spawning or rearing is presently available in the main stem of Panther Creek below Blackbird Creek, due to mine pollution. Its present use is limited to a migration route for chinook and steelhead to tributaries and the upper stream above Blackbird Creek. Prior to mining activities, Panther Creek had an excellent chinook run which may have been as large as 2,000 fish (Corley 1967). In recent years no chinook redds have been counted.

Accessibility

Panther Creek is closely followed by road for its length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, whitefish, Dolly Varden, rainbow

Angler Use

Closed to salmon fishing

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Mine pollution (Platts 1970) (Corley 1967).

GARDEN CREEK (Tributary to Panther Creek)

Garden Creek is 3 miles long and enters Panther Creek 0.5 mile above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Limited chinook and steelhead spawning and rearing is available in Garden Creek.

Accessibility

The mouth of Garden Creek can be reached from the Panther Creek road and the creek is accessible by trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

BEAVER CREEK (Tributary to Panther Creek)

Beaver Creek is 6 miles long and enters Panther Creek 4 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Limited chinook and steelhead spawning and rearing is available in the lower 2 miles of stream.

Accessibility

A road followes the lower 1/3 of Beaver Creek and a trail closely parallels the upper 2/3 of the stream.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

The migration route up Panther Creek contains mine pollution which limits adult access to the stream and also limits rearing of tributary fish in the main stem.

CLEAR CREEK (Tributary to Panther Creek)

Clear Creek is 19 miles long and enters Panther Creek 3 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize Clear Creek to an undetermined extent for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

The upper 2/3 of Clear Creek is accessible by trail while the mouth may be reached from Panther Creek road. The lower 1/3 of the stream is accessible cross-country by foot.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

The migration route up Panther Creek contains mine pollution that limits adult access to the stream and also limits rearing of fish in the main stem.

BIG DEER CREEK (Tributary to Panther Creek)

Big Deer Creek is 12 miles long and enters Panther Creek 9 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead use Big Deer Creek for an undetermined amount of spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Big Deer Creek is closely paralleled by a trail that may be reached from the Panther Creek road.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

The migration route up Panther Creek is polluted by mine wastes and limits adult access to the stream and rearing of juveniles in the main stem.

NAPIAS CREEK (Tributary to Panther Creek)

Napias Creek is 13 miles in length and is 17 miles above the mouth of Panther Creek.

Anadromous Fish Use

Very limited chinook and steelhead spawning and rearing occurs in the lower 1 mile of Napias Creek.

Accessibility

A road closely follows Napias Creek.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Napias Creek suffers from placer mine pollution. Adult salmon and steelhead migrating up Panther Creek are limited due to mine pollution of that stream as are rearing juveniles.

MOYER CREEK (Tributary to Panther Creek)

Moyer Creek is 6 miles long and enters Panther Creek 25 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize Moyer Creek for spawning and rearing to an undetermined extent.

Accessibility

Moyer Creek has a road on the lower 2 miles of stream and a trail going up the next 3 miles of stream. The upper ½ of the main stem and the South Fork have no trails or roads.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Mine pollution of Panther Creek limits access to Moyer Creek by adult fish and limits the amount of rearing area available in Panther Creek for tributary fish.

MUSGROVE CREEK (Tributary to Panther Creek)

Musgrove Creek is 4 miles long and enters Panther Creek 25 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Musgrove Creek offers limited chinook and steelhead spawning and rearing area.

Accessibility

The mouth of Musgrove Creek is accessible by Panther Creek road but the stream must be reached cross-country by foot.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Mine pollution of Panther Creek limits adult anadromous fish access to Musgrove Creek and limits rearing space in Panther Creek for tributary hatched juveniles.

PINE CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Pine Creek is 4 miles long and enters the Salmon River 208 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize Pine Creek in an undetermined amount.

Accessibility

Pine Creek has a road up the stream about 3 miles. The upper end of the stream has no road or trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Steep gradient

BOULDER CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Boulder Creek is 8 miles long and enters the Salmon River 210 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Boulder Creek provides very limited spawning and no rearing area for chinook and steelhead.

Accessibility

Boulder Creek must be reached cross-country by foot.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Steep gradient

SPRING CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Spring Creek is 4 miles long and enters the Salmon River 212 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead use Spring Creek for an undetermined amount of spawning.

Accessibility

A road follows Spring Creek along its lower 1/2 while the upper 1/2 is reached cross-country by foot only.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

SQUAW CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Squaw Creek is 5 miles long and enters the Salmon River 218 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize Squaw Creek to an undetermined extent for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Squaw Creek is closely followed by a road for the lower 2/3 while the upper 1/3 is reached cross-country by foot.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

INDIAN CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Indian Creek enters the Salmon River 219 miles above the mouth and is 11 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Indian Creek is utilized by chinook and steelhead for spawning and rearing to an undetermined extent.

Accessibility

The lower 2/3 of Indian Creek is closely followed by a road while the upper stream has no maintained trails or roads.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

NORTH FORK OF THE SALMON RIVER (Tributary to Salmon River)

The North Fork flows southerly from the Idaho - Montana border for 23 miles and enters the Salmon River 229 miles above the mouth. The gradient is rather steep with poor pool structure and little meander. The predominate gravel size is in excess of 4 inches in diameter.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) considered the North Fork of no value to salmon because of extreme turbidities and heavy silting resulting from gold mining activities at Gibbonsville. Mining has since subsided and although the North Fork would be classified a poor spawning stream for salmon because of the predominately large gravel size it apparently is capable of supporting a moderate run. A total of 165 chinook redds were counted in the North Fork during 1969(Welsh, et al 1970). This was the first year that redd count covered the entire stream.

A run of steelhead of unknown magnitude utilizes the North Fork.

Accessibility

A highway parallels most of the stream quite closely.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = light (45 average for 1967-1969)
Adult steelhead = light (93 average for 1967-1969)
Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Placer mining pollution from Hughes Creek, irrigation diversions (all screened).

LEMHI RIVER (Tributary to Salmon River)

The Lemhi River flows through a valley several miles wide in a northwesterly direction for 62 miles and empties into the Salmon River 251 miles above its mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Annual aerial redd counts from 1960-1969 indicate an average of 934 redds (Welsh, et al 1970). Gebhards (1959) estimated that a total of 769,807 square yards of spawning gravel was present in the Lemhi River. Spawning potential would be 48,113 females.

In 1926, approximately 20 million eggs were reported taken from chinook in the Lemhi River (Gaver 1957). The spawning population was probably in excess of 10,000 fish (not all fish were trapped).

Approximately 200,000 chinook smolts are released in Hayden Creek (tributary to the Lemhi River) each year.

Longtime residents of the Lemhi River Valley report that the Lemhi River and its tributaries were formerly used by large numbers of steelhead spawners. Steelhead presently use the Lemhi River in small numbers. However, approximately 200,000 steelhead smolts are being raised and released in Hayden Creek (tributary to the Lemhi River) each year. About 350,000 steelhead fry are being released in Big Springs Creek (tributary to the Lemhi River) as part of an experimental program.

Accessibility

The Lemhi River is followed closely by a road for most of its length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = moderate to extensive (737 average for 1967 to 1969)
Adult steelhead = light (32 average for 1967 to 1969)
Juvenile steelhead = moderate

Detrimental Factors

Dewatering for irrigation

HAYDEN CREEK (Tributary to Lemhi River)

Hayden Creek enters the Lemhi River 34 miles above the mouth and is 20 miles in length. The bottom type below Bear Valley Creek is predominately rubble and provides little area suitable for spawning.

Anadromous Fish Use

The 1957 spawning escapement was estimated at 100 salmon (Metsker 1958). More desirable spawning areas in Bear Valley Creek (tributary to Hayden Creek) are virtually untouchable due to natural migration barriers. Salmon are at least partially blocked by irrigation dams near the mouth of Basin Creek and further downstream.

Approximately 200,000 steelhead smolts and 200,000 chinook smolts per year are being released to Hayden Creek from rearing ponds located on this stream. The program is experimental and has not been in operation long enough to return adults at this time.

Accessibility

Most of Hayden Creek is closely followed and accessible by road.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

Closed to salmon angling

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Dewatered for irrigation with at least partial fish passage blocked by irrigation dams.

BIG SPRINGS CREEK (Tributary to Lemhi River)

Big Springs Creek enters the Lemhi River 48 miles above the mouth and is 5 miles in length. It flows parallel with the upper Lemhi River throughout its entire length.

Anadromous Fish Use

During 1957 a ground count of Big Springs Creek resulted in a total of 30 chinook redds (Metsker 1958). A total of 300,000 chinook fry are presently being stocked annually in Big Springs Creek as part of an experimental research program.

Although Big Springs Creek was reported to have a good steelhead population at one time the recent utilization by this species has been light. Approximately 250,000 steelhead fry are released into Beig Springs Creek annually as a portion of the research program.

Accessibility

Big Springs Creek is easily accessible from the highway or access roads.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, brook

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

TEXAS CREEK (Tributary to Lemhi River)

Texas Creek joins Eighteen Mile Creek at Leadore to form the Lemhi River and is 16 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Texas Creek is utilized by chinook and steelhead for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Texas Creek may be easily reached across pasture or desert land from a road that intersects it in several places.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, brook

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Dewatered for irrigation purposes

EIGHTEEN MILE CREEK (Tributary to Lemhi River)

Eighteen Mile Creek joins Texas Creek at Leadore to Form the Lemhi River and is 20 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize Eighteen Mile Creek for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Eighteen Mile Creek is crossed in several places by road but most of the remainder is accessible for varying distance over farm or desert land from the road.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, brook

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Dewatered for irrigation

IRON CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Iron Creek is 5 miles long and enters the Salmon River at river mile 278.

Anadromous Fish Use

An unknown number of chinook and steelhead use Iron Creek for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Iron Creek is closely followed by a road for most of its length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

PAHSIMEROI RIVER (Tributary to Salmon River)

The Pahsimeroi River is 30 miles in length and enters the Salmon River 295 miles above the mouth. The stream gradient is moderate with considerable meandering.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) estimated that 120,000 square yards of spawning gravel were available in the lower 27 miles of stream, or a spawning potential of 7,500 female chinook.

A total of 538 chinook were counted during 1969 and 485 during 1970 at a weir placed across the Pahsimeroi. The present program for the Pahsimeroi River calls for the release of 250,000 chinook smolts annually in an effort to increase run size. Past redd counts are low since the run arrives in two separate segments and the redd counts were conducted after the first surge.

Steelhead also utilize this stream. A program is presently in progress that releases 1,600,000 steelhead smolts to the stream annually. The purpose of this program is to relocate the Snake River run (blocked by Hells Canyon Dam) to the Pahsimeroi. The largest return to date was during 1972 when 4,904 hatchery steelhead returned to the Pahsimeroi River. An additional 2,800 to 3,000 of this run were intercepted by the sport fishery in the Salmon River (Reingold 1973).

Accessibility

The Pahsimeroi River is followed relatively close by a road for most of its length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Dewatered for irrigation

BIG CREEK (Tributary to Pahsimeroi River)

Big Creek enters the Pahsimeroi River 6.5 miles above the mouth and is 18 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize this stream for spawning and rearing. The extent of this usage is unknown.

Accessibility

A road crosses Big Creek and parallels the creek for a short portion of its length but most of the creek is accessible by foot only.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Dewatered for irrigation

MORGAN CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Morgan creek is 16 miles long and enters the Salmon River 305 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead use Morgan Creek for spawning and rearing. The exact amount of use is unknown.

Accessibility

A road follows Morgan Creek closely.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

CHALLIS CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Challis Creek enters the Salmon River 309 miles above the mouth and is 15 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

A very limited number of steelhead utilize Challis Creek for spawning.

Accessibility

Challis Creek is followed for most of its length by a road.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Dewatered for irrigation

EAST FORK OF SALMON RIVER (Tributary to Salmon River)

The East Fork enters the Salmon River 336 miles above the mouth and is 32 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

The East Fork of Salmon River has excellent spawning gravel throughout its length and is utilized by chinook and steelhead for spawning and rearing. Redd counts since 1962 indicate an average redd count of 651 (Welsh, et al 1970).

Accessibility

The East Fork is closely followed for most of its length by a road with a small portion of the upper river accessible by trail only.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Fished extensively on the lower end but the stream above the Herd Creek bridge is closed to salmon angling.

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = moderate to intensive (1967-1969, average = 594)
Adult steelhead = light (1967-1969, average 12)
Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

Stream dewatering for irrigation

HERD CREEK (Tributary to East Fork of Salmon River)

Herd Creek enters the East Fork 10.5 miles above the mouth and is 17 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize Herd Creek for spawning and rearing. Annual redd counts between Lake Creek and the mouth of Herd Creek from 1960 to 1969 indicate an average of 136 redds (Welsh, et al 1970). Recent counts have been made of a shorter section (Fry Ranch to mouth of Herd Creek) and show an average of 48 redds. The upper section of Herd Creek is difficult to count and a portion of the stream was not counted so that the average redd count of 136 does not represent all chinook annually utilizing this stream.

Accessibility

The lower 2/3 of Herd Creek is closely followed by road with the upper 1/3 accessible by trail only.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Closed to salmon angling

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Dewatering of stream by irrigation

BIG LAKE CREEK (Tributary to East Fork of Salmon River)

Big Lake Creek is 7 miles in length and enters the East Fork 13 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Big Lake Creek is utilized by an undetermined number of chinook and steelhead for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

A road follows Big Lake Creek for its lower 2 miles with a trail providing access to the stream above this point.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

BIG BOULDER CREEK (Tributary to East Fork of Salmon River)

Big Boulder Creek is 9 miles in length and enters the East Fork 17 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

An undetermined number of chinook and steelhead use Big Boulder Creek for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

A road parallels Big Boulder Creek for its lower 2/3 and a trail follows the upper 1/3 of stream.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

LITTLE BOULDER CREEK (Tributary to East Fork of Salmon River)

Little Boulder Creek is 9 miles in length and enters the East Fork 19 miles above its mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Little Boulder Creek is utilized by an undetermined number of chinook and steelhead for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Little Boulder Creek is intersected by the East Fork road at its mouth and is followed closely for its length by a trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

GERMANIA CREEK (Tributary to East Fork of Salmon River)

Germania Creek is 12 miles long and enters the East Fork 21 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Germania Creek is utilized by an undetermined number of chinook and steelhead for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Germania Creek is intersected at its mouth by the East Fork road and also at its headwaters by a road. A trail closely follows the length of Germania Creek and links these two roads.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

CHAMBERLAIN CREEK (Tributary to Germania Creek)

Chamberlain Creek is 4 miles in length and enters Germania Creek 5 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

An undetermined number of chinook and steelhead utilize Chamberlain Creek for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Chamberlain Creek is reached by trail only at its mouth and headwaters. The bulk of the creek is accessible cross-county by foot only.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

WEST PASS CREEK (Tributary to East Fork of Salmon River)

West Pass Creek is 7 miles in length and enters the East Fork of the Salmon River 25 miles above its mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

West Pass Creek is utilized by an undetermined number of chinook and steelhead for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

West Pass Creek is intersected at its mouth by the East Fork road and has a trail that leaves this road and follows the creek for its length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

WEST FORK OF EAST FORK (Tributary to East Fork of Salmon River)

The West Fork of the East Fork is 4 miles in length and enters the East Fork 28 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

The West Fork is utilized by an undetermined number of chinook and steelhead for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

The West Fork is closely followed by a trail that may be reached from the East Fork trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

SQUAW CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Squaw Creek is 12 miles long and enters the Salmon River 341 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize Squaw Creek for spawning and rearing. The extent of this usage is undetermined.

Accessibility

The lower 2/3 of this stream is paralleled by a road while a trail follows the upper 1/3.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

SLATE CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Slate Creek is 9 miles long and enters the Salmon River 348 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilization of Slate Creek for spawning and rearing is marginal because of water quality problems.

Accessibility

Slate Creek is followed closely by a road.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Mine pollution and watershed erosion

WARM SPRINGS CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Warm Springs Creek enters the Salmon River 355 miles above the mouth and is 15 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize Warm Springs Creek for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

A trail follows Warm Springs Creek for its entire length and may be reached from a road at the mouth of the creek.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, whitefish, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

YANKEE FORK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Yankee Fork enters the Salmon River 360 miles above the mouth and is 25 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize Yankee Fork for spawning and rearing. An average of 224 chinook redds were counted in Yankee Fork from 1961 to 1969 (Welsh, et al 1970).

Accessibility

Yankee Fork is closely followed by a road for its entire length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, brook, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Closed to salmon fishing. Indians provide light use for adult chinook.

Sport Catch

None (Indians harvest an undetermined number of adult chinook).

Detrimental Factors

Mining channelization of stream

WEST FORK OF YANKEE FORK

The West Fork of Yankee Fork is 10 miles long and enters Yankee Fork approximately 10 miles above its mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

The West Fork of Yankee Fork is utilized by chinook and steelhead for spawning and rearing. An average of 131 chinook redds were counted in the West Fork between 1960 and 1969 (Welsh, et al 1970).

Accessibility

The West Fork is accessible by trail for its entire length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Closed to salmon fishing

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

LIGHTNING CREEK (Tributary to West Fork of Yankee Fork)

Lightning Creek is 6 miles in length and enters the West Fork of Yankee Fork 4 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

An undetermined amount of use by chinook and steelhead for spawning and rearing occurs in Lightning Creek.

Accessibility

Lightning Creek is closely paralleled by a trail that converges with the West Fork of Yankee Fork trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

JORDAN CREEK (Tributary to Yankee Fork)

Jordan Creek is 6 miles in length and enters Yankee Fork 12 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead use Jordan Creek for spawning and rearing in undetermined numbers.

Accessibility

A road closely follows Jordan Creek.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Jordan Creek is channelized by old placer mining and has relatively little suitable spawning gravel.

EIGHT MILE CREEK (Tributary to Yankee Fork)

Eight Mile Creek is 6 miles in length and enters Yankee Fork 14 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

An unknown number of chinook and steelhead utilize Eight Mile Creek for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

A road closely follows Eight Mile Creek.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Closed to salmon fishing

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

ELEVEN MILE CREEK (Tributary to Yankee Fork)

Eleven Mile Creek is 2 miles long and enters Yankee Fork 18 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Eleven Mile Creek provides limited spawning and rearing for chinook and steelhead.

Accessibility

A trail closely follows Eleven Mile Creek and may be reached at the mouth of the stream from the Yankee Fork road.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

Closed to salmon fishing

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

BIG CASINO CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Big Casino Creek is 6 miles long and enters the Salmon River 367 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

An undetermined number of chinook and steelhead utilize Big Casino Creek for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

A trail follows Big Casino Creek closely.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

VALLEY CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Valley Creek enters the Salmon River 372 miles above the mouth and is 21 miles in length.

Anadromous Fish Use

An average of 279 chinook redds have been counted in Valley Creek since 1960 (Welsh, et al 1970). Steelhead utilize the stream but the magnitude is unknown.

Accessibility

Valley Creek is closely followed by a road for its lower 2/3. The upper 1/3 of the stream has no road or trail.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, brook, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Moderate salmon angling pressure on the area below Stanley Lake Creek. Valley Creek is closed to salmon angling above Stanley Lake Creek.

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = light (38 in 1969) (Keating 1970)

Detrimental Factors

McKAY CREEK (Tributary to Yankee Fork)

McKay Creek is 2 miles long and enters Yankee Fork 22 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

A limited amount of chinook and steelhead spawning and rearing occurs in McKay Creek.

Accessibility

A road follows McKay Creek for its entire length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Closed to salmon fishing

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

BASIN CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Basin Creek is 17 miles long and enters the Salmon River 364 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize Basin Creek for spawning and rearing. The extent of this utilization is unknown.

Accessibility

A trail follows Basin Creek for its entire length and can be reached from a road at the mouth.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

STANLEY CREEK (Tributary to Valley Creek)

Stanley Creek is 4 miles in length and enters Valley Creek 5 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

An undetermined number of chinook and steelhead utilize Stanley Creek for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Stanley Creek is followed by a road for much of its length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Closed to salmon angling

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

ELK CREEK (Tributary to Valley Creek)

Elk Creek is 6 miles in length and enters Valley Creek 8 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead use Elk Creek for spawning and rearing in undetermined numbers.

Accessibility

Elk Creek is intersected by a road at its mouth and at one place on its length. The remainder of the creek must be reached cross-country by foot.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Closed to salmon angling

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

TRAP CREEK (Tributary to Valley Creek)

Trap Creek is 6 miles long and enters Valley Creek 10 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Trap Creek is utilized by an unknown number of chinook and steelhead.

Accessibility

Most of Trap Creek must be reached cross-country by foot.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, brook, whitefish

Angler Use

Closed to salmon angling

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

REDFISH LAKE CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Redfish Lake Creek enters the Salmon River 377 miles above the mouth and is about 2.5 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Parkhurst (1950) estimated 45,000 square yards of spawning gravel were available in the creek, or a spawning potential of 2,810 females. Chinook and steelhead use Redfish Lake Creek to a very limited extent. It is utilized by sockeye as spawning area and as access to Redfish Lake nursery and spawning areas.

Accessibility

The road crosses Redfish Lake Creek at one point and the rest of the creek is accessible by foot only.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, sockeye, whitefish, rainbow

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

FOURTH OF JULY CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Fourth of July Creek is 11 miles long and enters in the Salmon River 386 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook and steelhead utilize the lower 9 miles of Fourth of July Creek for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

A road closely follows this creek.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Very light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = very light

Detrimental Factors

Dewatered for irrigation uses in summer.

ALTURAS LAKE CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Alturas Lake Creek enters the Salmon River 390 miles above the mouth and is 6 miles in length below the lake and 8 miles in length above the lake.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook utilize the lower 3 miles of Alturas Lake Creek for spawning and rearing. An average of 81 chinook redds were counted from 1960 to 1969 (Welsh, et al 1970).

Accessibility

Much of Alturas Lake Creek has a road fairly close but must be reached by foot.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, brook, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

Light to moderate

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light to moderate

Detrimental Factors

The upper end of Alturas Lake Creek is dewatered for irrigation.

BEAVER CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Beaver Creek is 8 miles long and enters the Salmon River about 392 miles above the mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook salmon and steelhead utilize Beaver Creek for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Beaver Creek has a road that parallels the stream for the majority of its length.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, brook

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

SMILEY CREEK (Tributary to Salmon River)

Smiley Creek is about 10 miles long and enters the Salmon River about 393 miles from its mouth.

Anadromous Fish Use

Chinook salmon and steelhead utilize Smiley Creek for spawning and rearing.

Accessibility

Smiley Creek has no roads on the lower 1.5 mile , then has a road that parallels the stream for 4 miles, then is without roads or trails on the upper 2 miles.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, brook, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

Light

Sport Catch

Juvenile steelhead = light

Detrimental Factors

DIVIDE CREEK (Tributary of the Snake River)

Divide Creek is approximately 10 miles in length and enters the Snake River 5 miles above the mouth of the Salmon River.

Anadromous Fish Use

Only the lower 3 miles of the stream were surveyed. Steelhead juveniles were evident and the stream provides good spawning and rearing habitat. A few log jams were removed in the early spring of 1970, and no steelhead migration barriers are present in the lower 3-mile sector. No salmon habitat is present.

Accessibility

There is a trail along most of the length of the stream and a jeep road comes within 1/2 mile of the stream near the point where the survey was terminated.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, smallmouth bass

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

The Divide Creek drainage is overgrazed.

DRY CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Dry Creek is approximately 4 miles in length and has a very porous substrate.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead presently spawn and rear in this stream but there is no present or potential salmon use. Steelhead migration is probably accomplished during periods of high flow.

Accessibility

A road parallels the lower 2 miles of the stream and the mouth can be reached by powerboat.

Game Fish Present

steelhead

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

This stream is intermittent during a majority of the time, and there is a lack of streambank vegetation.

WOLF CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Wolf Creek is approximately 6 miles in length and is about 15 miles above the Salmon River. The substrate of the stream is primarily composed of solid basalt rock.

Anadromous Fish Use

There is no salmon use or potential in Wolf Creek. It is possible for steelhead to use the lower 3/4 mile section of the stream but a waterfall prevents steelhead use above that point. Spawning and rearing areas would be available above the falls if the barrier was removed.

Accessibility

The stream has a jeep road that parallels it and the mouth of the stream is accessible by powerboat on the Snake River.

Game Fish Present

No game fish were found on surveys.

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

A migration barrier is located approximately 3/4 mile upstream from the mouth.

GETTA CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Getta Creek is approximately 5 miles in length and has many brush jams in it. This stream converges with the Snake River 17.5 miles above the mouth of the Salmon River.

Anadromous Fish Use

Steelhead use the spawning and rearing areas in this stream at present but there is no potential or present use by salmon. Stream clearance would probably open up additional spawning areas to steelhead.

Accessibility

A jeep road parallels the stream and the mouth of the stream is accessible by powerboat on the Snake River.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Migration barriers and high temperatures pose the biggest problems in Getta Creek.

BIG CANYON CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Big Canyon Creek enters the Snake River about 22.5 miles above the Salmon River and is 5 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Several marginal waterfalls are located in the lower 1/2 mile. There is no value for salmon and limited value for steelhead in Big Canyon Creek.

Accessibility

Access to Big Canyon Creek is limited with boating up the Snake River to the mouth of the creek being the only means of reaching the stream.

Game Fish Present

steelhead

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Waterfalls near the mouth, steep gradient and heavey algae limit use in Big Canyon Creek.

KURRY CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Kurry Creek is approximately 4 miles in length. This stream flows into the Snake River 26 miles above the Salmon River.

Anadromous Fish Use

There is no known use by salmon and steelhead in Kurry Creek and no potential for salmon and very little potential for steelhead use.

Accessibility

Kurry Creek has a secondary road that parallels nearly its entire length.

Game Fish Present

No game fish were sighted.

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Irrigation has dewatered the lower section of the stream and the stream is subject to rapid runoff with sections of the stream dewatered in the summer.

CORRAL CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Corral Creek enters the Snake River about 29 miles above the Salmon River. This stream is approximately 5 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

There is no potential for salmon utilization and little potential for steelhead utilization in Corral Creek.

Accessibility

Corral Creek is reached by driving to the Pittsburg Landing area and then walking upriver for .5 mile.

Game Fish Present

Unknown

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Corral Creek is a small stream with sectors drying up in the summer, steep gradient, and minimal areas for spawning.

KIRKWOOD CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Kirkwood Creek enters the Snake River about 32.5 miles above the mouth of the Salmon River and is approximately 10 miles long.

Anadromous Fish Use

Spawning gravel is available in the lower 3 miles of stream, which was the only sector surveyed. Suitable steelhead spawning gravel is abundant in this creek, more so than any of the upper Snake River tributaries surveyed. There is no suitable areas for salmon production in Kirkwood Creek.

Accessibility

A road parallels the creek for the entire length and is reached from the Cow Creek Saddle.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

A sheep ranch is located at the mouth of the creek and the residents have been dumping refuse into the creek for many years. This refuse along with natural debris caused three jams which may have total blocks to migrating steelhead. These jams were removed in 1973.

SHEEP CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Sheep Creek has several branches that head in the Seven Devils area. It is 11 miles long and enters the Snake River approximately 41 miles above the mouth of the Salmon River.

Anadromous Fish Use

Sheep Creek has many good spawning areas for steelhead and the gradient is not as severe as in many creeks in the area. No potential salmon spawning area is present in Sheep Creek.

Accessibility

A good trail paralles the creek along its entire length of the main-stream and may be reached by driving to Low Saddle or boating up the Snake River to the mouth

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

A migration block of undetermined nature exists approximately 2-3 miles upstream from the mouth.

BERNARD CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Bernard Creek is approximately 6 miles long and heads in Bernard Lake near the Seven Devils area. Bernard Creek enters the Snake River 47 miles above the mouth of the Salmon River.

Anadromous Fish Use

Bernard Creek has some spawning areas for steelhead in the lower areas but no salmon spawning or rearing areas exist.

Accessibility

A trail is located along the creek and access would be by boat and along the main Snake River trail or over Low Saddle Pass.

Game Fish Present

rainbow

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Steep gradient and a small stream.

THREE CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Three Creek is 4 miles long and is approximately 50 miles above the mouth of the Salmon River.

Anadromous Fish Use

Three Creek is very marginal for steelhead and unsuitable for salmon.

Accessibility

The mouth of Three Creek may be reached by boat or the main Snake River trail. No trail goes up the creek and it is clogged with brush and probably impassable with a steep gradient.

Game Fish Present

No fish were located.

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Three Creek is small with a steep gradient.

GRANITE CREEK (Tributary to the Snake River)

Granite Creek is approximately 10 miles long and enters the Snake River about 51.5 miles above the mouth of the Salmon River.

Anadromous Fish Use

Granite Creek provides only small areas of suitable gravel for steelhead spawning and appears to have an upper limit for spawning determined by a series of waterfalls located 3 1/2 miles upstream from the mouth. No potential salmon use of this creek.

Accessibility

A trail is located along the entire length of the creek investigated and is reached by boating to the mouth or by packing in from Rapid River or Cow Creek Saddle.

Game Fish Present

steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden

Angler Use

None

Sport Catch

None

Detrimental Factors

Many large boulders form small waterfalls in the first 2 miles of stream and very few areas for spawning are available in this stretch of water.

Table 6. Available anadromous fish habitat in Idaho, by stream.

Stream name	Miles of stream: Stream width in feet <10	11-20	21-100	101-300	>300	Total stream miles	Total acres
Snake River					108	108	3,996
Clearwater River					75	75	3,225
Hatwai Creek*	7					7	3
Lapwai Creek*		28				28	56
Sweetwater Creek*	16					16	16
Webb Creek*	13					13	13
Mission Creek*	8.5					8.5	8.5
Potlatch Creek*			52			52	156
Big Bear Creek*	3					3	1
Cedar Creek*	2.5					2.5	0.5
Boulder Creek*	1					1	0.5
E.F. Potlatch Creek*		8.5				8.5	8
Cottonwood Creek*	11.5					11.5	11.5
Big Canyon Creek*		26				26	20
Little Canyon Creek*	19					19	15
N.F. Clearwater River					2	2	86
Orofino Creek*			5.5			5.5	15
Jim Ford Creek*	12					12	2
Lolo Creek			39			39	144
Yakus Creek*	6					6	4
Musselshell Creek*	3					3	3
Yoosa Creek*	6					6	5
Six Mile Creek*	1.5					1.5	1
Lawyers Creek*		16				16	24
S.F. Clearwater River			65			65	520
Cottonwood Creek*	6					6	6
Mill Creek*		1				1	2
Meadow Creek*		15				15	30
Johns Creek*		6				6	12
Ten Mile Creek		13.5				13.5	27
Leggett Creek*	4					4	4
Newsome Creek			14			14	42
W.F. Newsome Creek*	2					2	2
Crooked River			17			17	51
American River			15			15	45
Big Elk Creek*	11.5					11.5	8.5
Kirks Fork Creek*	3					3	1.5
E.F. American River*	2					2	1
Limber Lake Creek*	1					1	0.5
Red River			18			18	54
Seigel Creek*	3					3	1.5
Moose Creek*	2.5					2.5	1
W.F. Red River	11					11	9
Trapper Creek*	3					3	1.5
S.F. Red River	3.5					3.5	1.5
Soda Creek*	1					1	0.5
Trail Creek*	3					3	1.5
Otterson Creek*	2.5					2.5	1

Table 6 (Continued) Available anadromous fish habitat in Idaho, by stream.

Stream name	Miles of stream: Stream width in feet <10	11-20	21-100	101-300	>300	Total stream miles	Total acres
Bridge Creek*	0.5	7				0.5	Trace
M.F. Clearwater River				23		23	522
Clear Creek			21			21	63
S.F. Clear Creek	17					17	17
M.F. Clear Creek	9					9	9
Pine Knob Creek	16					16	16
Maggie Creek	12					12	6
Smith Creek	4					4	2
Lochsa River				71		71	1,278
Pete King Creek*						7	14
Wald Creek*	4					4	2
Kerr Creek*	0.5					0.5	Trace
Canyon Creek*		2.5				2.5	5
Glade Creek*	2.5					2.5	1
Deadman Creek*	1.5					1.5	1.5
E.F. Deadman Creek*	3.5					3.5	3.5
Fire Creek*		0.5				0.5	Trace
Split Creek*		2				2	1
Old Man Creek*			6.5			6.5	20
Fish Creek			5			5	20
Willow Creek	2					2	1
Obia Creek	3					3	3
Boulder Creek*			5.5			5.5	Trace
Weir Creek	2					2	2
Fish Lake Creek			3.5			3.5	11
Sponge Creek	4					4	2
Post Office Creek	2.5					2.5	2.5
Squaw Creek		3.5				3.5	3
E.F. Squaw Creek*	1.5					1.5	1
Wendover Creek	1					1	1
Papoose Creek	1					1	1
Jay Creek*	1					1	Trace
Walton Creek*	1					1	1
White Sands Creek			23			23	92
Big Sand Creek	1					1	1
Crooked Fork Creek			15			15	60
Brushy Fork Creek			10.5			10.5	32
Spruce Creek	4					4	4
Selway River				91		91	2,184
Goddard Creek*	3					3	3
O'Hara Creek			8			8	24
Gedney Creek			2.5			2.5	12
Meadow Creek			35			35	175
Buck Lake Creek		4				4	12
Schwar Creek		2				2	4
Three Links Creek		5				5	10
Saddle Fork Creek	0.5					0.5	0.5

Table 6 (Continued) Available anadromous fish habitat in Idaho, by stream.

Stream name	Miles of stream: Stream width in feet <10	11-20	21-100	101-300	>300	Total stream miles	Total acres
Saddle Fork Creek	0.5					0.5	0.5
West Fork Creek	1.5					1.5	0.5
Halfway Creek*	0.5					0.5	Trace
Moose Creek			3.5			3.5	38
N.F. Moose Creek			16			16	56
Rhoda Creek*		5				5	2
E.F. Moose Creek			16			16	40
Fitting Creek*		3				3	6
Double Creek*		1.5				1.5	3
Maple Creek*		1.5				1.5	1
Monumental Creek*	1					1	1
Pettibone Creek*		6.5				6.5	13
Bear Creek			21			21	84
Cub Creek			6.5			6.5	16
Brushy Fork Creek*		1				1	1
Wahoo Creek*			0.5			0.5	0.5
Ditch Creek		4				4	6
Elk Creek	2					2	2
Goat Creek	3.5					3.5	3.5
North Star Creek	2					2	2
Running Creek			14			14	56
Eagle Creek	1.5					1.5	1.5
Lynx Creek	3.5					3.5	5
S.F. Running Creek	5					5	5
Crooked Creek*	1.5					1.5	1
White Cap Creek			13			13	52
Canyon Creek*	8.5					8.5	10
Cooper Creek*	1					1	Trace
Paloma Creek*	1					1	0.5
Snake Creek*	3					3	Trace
Indian Creek*		6				6	12
Little Clearwater R.			10.5			10.5	32
Flat Creek	2					2	0.5
Salamander Creek	3					3	2
Burnt Knob Creek	1					1	0.5
Magruder Creek*	3.5					3.5	3.5
Deep Creek	12.5					12.5	12.5
Cayuse Creek*	3					3	3
Slow Gulch Creek*	2.5					2.5	5
Three Lakes Creek*	1.5					1.5	Trace
Wilkerson Creek		6				6	12
Stripe Creek	7					7	7
Witter Creek*	1.5					1.5	1.5
Swet Creek	7.5					7.5	7.5
Surprise Creek	1.5					1.5	1.5
Captain John Creek*	9					9	9
Corral Creek*	1					1	1

Table 6 (Continued) Available anadromous fish habitat in Idaho, by stream.

Stream name	Miles of stream: Stream width in feet <10	11-20	21-100	101-300	>300	Total stream miles	Total acres
Cave Gulch Creek*	0.5					0.5	0
Salmon River			35	308	54	397	9,221
Cottonwood Creek*	5					5	5
Maloney Creek*	4					4	4
Deep Creek*	2					2	2
Rice Creek*	6					6	6
Whitebird Creek*	5					5	30
N.F. Whitebird Cr.*		5				5	5
S.F. Whitebird Cr.*	15					15	15
Cold Springs Cr.*	3					3	3
Satin Creek*	3					3	2
Deer Creek*	3					3	2
Skookumchuck Creek*	1					1	2
N.F. Skookumchuck*	1					1	1
S.F. Skookumchuck*	0.1					0.1	Trace
McKenzie Creek*	5					5	4
Slate Creek		20				20	40
N.F. Slate Creek*	0.1					0.1	Trace
Little Slate Creek	2					2	2
Deadhorse Creek*	0.5					0.5	0
Van Buren Creek*	2					2	1
John Day Creek*	6					6	2
Cow Creek*	1					1	1
Race Creek*	6					6	6
Little Salmon River			21			21	65
Rapid River	21					21	21
W.F. Rapid River	0.2					0.2	Trace
Boulder Creek		4				4	5
Hard Creek	0.5					0.5	0
Lake Creek*	0.1					0.1	Trace
Allison Creek*	2					2	1
Partridge Creek*	5					5	2
Elkhorn Creek*	5					5	2
Wind River*	3					3	2
Sheep Creek	2					2	1
Elk Creek*	1					1	0.
California Creek	2					2	1
Crooked Creek	3					3	2
Rabbit Creek*	1					1	0.
Indian Creek*	1					1	0.
Warren Creek	5					5	4
S.F. Salmon River		12	70			82	537
Secesh River			30			30	105
Lake Creek	10					10	12
E.F. South Fork		12	12			24	111
Johnson Creek	18		13			31	66
Cabin Creek*	6					6	3
			201				

Table 6 (Continued) Available anadromous fish habitat in Idaho, by stream.

Stream name	Miles of stream: Stream width in feet <10	11-20	21-100	101-300	>300	Total stream miles	Total miles
Five Mile Creek	3					3	2
Lemhi Creek*	2					2	1
Fall Creek*	1					1	0.5
Big Mallard Creek*	1					1	1
Bargamin Creek*	5					5	6
Rattlesnake Creek*	1					1	0.5
Sabe Creek*	6					6	6
Chamberlain Creek		18				18	45
McCalla Creek	3					3	3
W.F. Chamberlain	4					4	4
Cottonwood Creek*	5					5	4
Horse Creek	10					10	20
Corn Creek	1					1	1
M.F. Salmon River			89	27		116	1,343
Big Creek			50			50	210
Rush Creek	12					12	17
Cabin Creek	2					2	2
Monumental Creek		20				20	30
Snowslide Creek	8					8	8
W.F. Monumental	1					1	1
Crooked Creek	12					12	13
Beaver Creek	11					11	12
Wilson Creek	6					6	6
Camas Creek			38			38	84
Yellowjacket Cr.	1					1	1
Duck Creek*	0.1					0.1	Trace
W.F. Camas Creek		6				6	9
Silver Creek	14					14	14
Loon Creek			32			32	100
Warm Springs Cr.	16					16	15
Mayfield Creek	2.5					2.5	3
W.F. Mayfield	2.5					2.5	2
E.F. Mayfield	3					3	3
Marble Creek		24				24	36
Indian Creek		22				22	34
Pistol Creek	18					18	20
Little Pistol	7					7	7
Rapid River			13			13	39
Sulphur Creek	10					10	10
Marsh Creek	14					14	16
Beaver Creek	12					12	14
Capehorn Cr.	6					6	7
Knapp Creek	2					2	3
Bear Valley Cr.		27				27	68
Elk Creek		15				15	34
Colson Creek	2					2	2
Owl Creek	10					10	10
			202				

Table 6 (Continued) Available anadromous fish habitat in Idaho, by stream.

Stream name	Miles of stream: Stream width in feet <10	11-20	21-100	101-300	>300	Total stream miles	Total miles
Panther Creek	7	30				37	67
Garden Creek	3					3	2
Beaver Creek	2					2	2
Clear Creek	12					12	12
Big Deer Creek	12					12	12
Napias Creek	12					12	12
Moyer Creek	6					6	7
Musgrove Creek	4					4	4
Pine Creek	3					3	3
Boulder Creek	1					1	1
Spring Creek	4					4	3
Squaw Creek	5					5	4
Indian Creek	11					11	9
N.F. Salmon River		6	13			19	49
Hull Creek	3					3	4
Hughes Creek	6	2				8	11
Twin Creek*	5					5	5
Dahlonega Creek	7					7	7
Anderson Cr.	3					3	4
Sheep Creek	1					1	1
Fourth of July Cr.	10					10	6
Tower Creek*	5					5	4
Carmen Creek	10					10	7
Lemhi River		31	16			47	109
Hayden Creek		10				10	19
Big Springs Creek	5					5	5
Texas Creek	16					16	19
Eighteen Mile Cr.	20					20	22
Iron Creek	5					5	4
Pahsimeroi River	30					30	36
Big Creek	8	10				18	28
Morgan Creek	12					12	12
Challis Creek*	8					8	6
E.F. Salmon River	13	18				31	52
Herd Creek		16				16	23
Big Lake Creek	7					7	7
Big Boulder Cr.	9					9	11
Little Boulder Cr.	9					9	9
Germania Creek	12					12	12
Chamberlain Cr.	4					4	4
West Pass Creek	7					7	5
W. F. of East Fork	4					4	3
Squaw Creek	10					10	8
Slate Creek	2					2	1
Warm Springs Cr.	15					15	14
Yankee Fork	14	5	3			22	38

Table 6 (Continued) Available anadromous fish habitat in Idaho, by stream.

Stream name	Miles of stream					Total stream miles	Tota mile
	Stream width in feet						
	<10	11-20	21-100	101-300	>300		
W.F. Yankee Fork		10				10	1
Lightning Cr.	6					6	
Jordon Creek	6					6	
Eightmile Creek	6					6	
Elevenmile Cr.	2					2	
McKay Creek	2					2	
Basin Creek	17					17	1
Big Casino Creek	6					6	
Valley Creek		10	10			20	4
Stanley Lake Cr.	4					4	
Elk Creek	6					6	
Trap Creek	5					5	
Redfish Lake Creek	1					1	
Fourth of July Creek	9					9	
Alturas Lake Creek	3					3	
Beaver Creek	8					8	
Smiley Creek	10					10	
Divide Creek*	3					3	
Dry Creek*	2					2	
Wolf Creek*	0.5					0.5	
Getta Creek*	3					3	
Big Canyon Creek*	0.5					0.5	
Kirkwood Creek*	3					3	
Sheep Creek*	3					3	
Bernard Creek*	2					2	
Granite Creek*	3.5					3.5	

*Streams utilized by steelhead only.

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APPENDIX

Table 1. Estimated chinook and steelhead smolts that emigrate from the Snake River, 1964-1970 (Raymond 1970).

Year	Chinook			Steelhead
	Ice Harbor	Hatchery	Wild	Ice Harbor
1964	2.93	--	2.93	1.6
1965	2.35	--	2.35	1.4
1966	3.88	0.17	3.71	1.8
1967	2.80	0.15	2.65	3.0
1968	2.50	0.50	2.00	3.5
1969	2.00	0.25	1.75	2.0
1970	1.50	0.30	1.20	4.2
Average	2.56	0.27	2.37	2.50

Table 2. Adult steelhead returns to major Idaho streams, 1962-1971.

Year	Snake River*	Idaho steelhead**	Clearwater River***	Salmon River****
1962-63	108,021	76,695	43,196	33,499
1963-64	72,150	51,226	21,636	29,590
1964-65	58,311	41,401	17,330	24,071
1965-66	62,540	44,403	21,899	22,504
1966-67	64,916	46,090	23,305	22,785
1967-68	47,548	33,759	19,626	14,133
1968-69	85,237	60,518	25,277	35,241
1969-70	58,240	41,350	16,121	25,229
1970-71	54,499	38,694	14,616	24,078
Average	67,940	48,237	22,556	25,681

* Snake River total as counted at Ice Harbor Dam.
** Idaho steelhead run approximates 71% of the Snake River run.
*** Clearwater River total as counted at Lewiston Dam
**** Salmon River total as calculated by subtracting Clearwater River count from Idaho total.

Table 3. Adult spring chinook returns to major Idaho streams, 1962-1974.

Year	Snake River at Ice Harbor	Idaho* spring chinook	Clearwater River	Salmon River
1962	33,613	27,731	13	27,718
1963	26,778	22,092	5	22,087
1964	23,116	19,071	66	19,005
1965	12,178	10,047	318	9,729
1966	43,881	36,202	355	35,847
1967	35,495	29,283	428	28,855
1968	44,773	36,938	990	35,948
1969	51,895	42,813	2,529	40,284
1970	47,931	39,543	1,700	37,843
1971	32,638	26,926	2,187	24,739
1972	50,350	41,539	3,467	38,072
1973	60,617	50,090	--**	--
1974	19,205	15,844	--	--
Average	37,113	30,625	1,096	29,102

* Idaho total approximates 82.5% of Ice Harbor count.
** Lewiston Dam removed--no Clearwater River count available.

Table 4. Adult summer chinook returns to Idaho, 1962-1974.

Year	Snake River*	Idaho summer chinook**
1962	30,639	25,277
1963	20,875	17,222
1964	24,696	20,374
1965	14,701	12,128
1966	16,983	14,011
1967	30,315	25,010
1968	29,531	24,363
1969	30,917	25,506
1970	19,382	15,990
1971	26,606	21,950
1972	22,820	18,827
1973	12,795	10,556
1974	10,242	8,450
Average	22,346	18,436

* Snake River count at Ice Harbor Dam

** Idaho summer chinook total approximates 82.5% of the Ice Harbor count. A small number of summer chinook enter the Clearwater River system but they basically are a Salmon River stock of fish.

Table 5. Anadromous fish entering the Clearwater River as counted at Lewiston Dam, 1950-1972.

Year	Steelhead*	Spring chinook	Fall chinook	Coho
1950	3,167	9	--	--
1951	4,202	35	--	--
1952	6,337	14	1	--
1953	10,606	66	1	--
1954	7,049	18	1	--
1955	14,176	13	1	--
1956	7,960	14	--	--
1957	3,993	151	1	--
1958	20,944	23	3	--
1959	33,216	10	3	--
1960	22,514	43	--	--
1961	25,162	136	3	--
1962	28,016	13	4	--
1963	43,196	5	5	--
1964	21,636	66	17	--
1965	17,330	318	38	21
1966	21,899	355	122	113
1967	23,305	428	42	43
1968	19,627	990	20	325
1969	25,278	2,529	90	31
1970	16,121	1,700	109	40
1971	14,616	2,187	66	61
1972	15,691	3,467	9	9

* Fish year for steelhead = fall of one year plus spring of the following year. The steelhead count listed for 1950 is the fall of 1949 count plus the spring of 1950 count.

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