**The challenge of mapping Alaska’s salmon streams [DRAFT]**  
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*\*Note: this is the first in a series of essays addressing the state of freshwater salmon habitat mapping efforts in Alaska. This first article is for a more general audience, and the second is for a more technical audience and may be accessed here: [URL tbd]*

ADD SOME PICTURES SOMEWHERE [eg from chip, sabine, my phone…]

90% of Alaskans will tell you that wild salmon are either “important” or “very important”, according to a 2013 poll1. It’s easy to imagine this sentiment in the form of a fly fisherman casting on a glimmering river, or a filet in our freezers, not to mention a grizzly fishing atop a waterfall.

But wild salmon rely on more than just picturesque wilderness settings. What about a small trickle of water seeping from a bluff behind a parking lot? An impenetrable swamp? A stagnant puddle? These are all places that I have found to be teeming with salmon and other fish in my work as a biologist. It is in these corners of the watershed that many of them grow and feed, preparing for a long journey out to the ocean and back.

It can be easy to overlook the humbler headwaters. Frequently, these smaller salmon streams do not appear on even our best maps that land managers use to understand their habitat. Our best-intended, best-designed regulations are only as good as our best information, and too often we’re using incomplete details to make irreversible decisions. As a result, Alaska has a regulatory gap that can inadvertently let even the most fish-minded among us to allow damage to salmon habitat. How can we take care of our “wild infrastructure” when we don’t yet know where exactly it exists?

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game website describes this gap in its overview of the Anadromous Waters Catalog, the map which serves as the official inventory for Alaskan salmon habitat. (“Anadromous” means any fish that is born and spawns in freshwater, but migrates to the ocean to grow into an adult, as do salmon):

“**The Catalog […]** currently lists almost 20,000 streams, rivers or lakes around the state which have been specified as being important for the spawning, rearing or migration of anadromous fish. However […] it is believed that this number represents a fraction of the streams, rivers, and lakes actually used by anadromous species. Until these habitats are inventoried, they will not be protected under State of Alaska law…”2

Put in other words: rivers and lakes in Alaska are presumed to *not* be salmon habitat unless otherwise proven. Unless someone, usually a trained biologist, has taken the time to visit a potential salmon stream in person and unambiguously document the presence of juvenile or adult salmon, disturbing the waterbody does not require a fish habitat permit from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

As a result, if a road is to be built across an unidentified salmon stream on privately held property, it may not necessarily require the style of that best support fish passage. If land clearing is planned, local riparian buffer ordinances might not apply. An engineer prioritizing which road culverts should be rebuilt to fish-friendly standards by measuring the amount of upstream anadromous habitat is likely operating with a big information handicap.

Consider the case I encountered a few summers ago of a recently bulldozed creek tributary. A landowner had initiated a major construction project, excavating a small stream that we later discovered was home to thousands of juvenile silver salmon and dolly varden. The stream did not appear in the anadromous waters catalog; nor was it even on the map of any streams at all. Even a conservation-minded landowner could struggle to take responsible actions around this stream if they don’t know it exists.

In a higher-profile case, consider that over a hundred miles of salmon stream were identified within the proposed Pebble mine claim area in southwest Alaska by a team of researchers working with The Nature Conservancy in 2008-20103. Without their work, the developer might have been obligated to consider impacts to only the small fraction of salmon streams that had been previously identified there.

Identifying a salmon stream post-hoc after it has been bulldozed is a situation no one wants to see. Not landowners, not neighbors, and not the fish. Arguably not every single wild salmon stream is destined for preservation as we balance the needs of growing communities and wild fish habitat in our backyards. But we owe it to ourselves to have good information about where wild salmon live to make informed decisions.

Every summer a small but dedicated cadre of biologists from state, federal, tribal, and nonprofit groups work to expand the map of Alaska salmon streams. They are to be commended for their yeoman’s labor. But their task is gargantuan, not unlike attempting to build a towering birch tree out of twigs and twine. It can be done, slowly and with difficulty, but not soon enough.

*What are our options?*

So, what are the alternatives to our current situation? There are options at all ends of the spectrum, and somewhere in the middle is the best approach to mapping Alaska’s salmon streams. The good news is that the tools to address the challenge are ready at hand and some researchers are already changing the game as we speak.

*Option 1: Change our assumptions*

Given how widespread salmon habitat is throughout Alaska, the presumption that waters are not salmon habitat unless otherwise proven is a kind of “guilty until proven innocent approach” to habitat management. At the most progressive end of the spectrum, we could *reverse* our current assumption that waters are not salmon-bearing until proven otherwise. But this option may prove too challenging to execute.

Such a shift was proposed as part of Ballot Measure 1, also known as the “Stand for Salmon” campaign in 2018[[1]](#footnote-1). The shift could have placed the responsibility on landowners and developers to assess the status of streams, lakes, and wetlands that may be disturbed by their proposed activities. Today, in many cases such proactive steps are voluntary for private landowners. While such a vision may be well intentioned, enforcing it could be complex and would represent a sea change at a scale that Alaska may not be ready to accept, and pursuing this path could be politically ineffective.

*Option 2: Status quo*

At the other end of the spectrum is our current approach to documenting salmon habitat. Today, we rely on a dedicated but small array of state and federal agencies, nonprofits, tribal entities, and a few volunteer citizens to do the important work of documenting salmon habitat. Each summer, scientists pore over maps searching for rivers, streams, and lakes not yet registered the Anadromous Waters Catalog. They travel to where they estimate are the uppermost headwaters in a stream that salmon may be found, sometimes a high mountain stream or sometimes a swampy rivulet. They use tools to survey for presence or absence of salmon, then submit their data to be assessed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game each fall.

Our current approach, while straightforward, is slow, labor-intensive, and will never document every salmon stream. As our communities grow, more streams and wetlands that serve as salmon habitat are likely to be inadvertently disturbed in our expanding footprint.

*Option 3: Use better maps to make better maps*

There may be more efficient ways to inventory Alaska’s salmon streams, and some researchers are already using them.

Under our current regulations, guessing the “uppermost point of anadromy” is a critical but challenging task for biologists preparing to head out to the field. Our methods for choosing where to perform fish surveys range from interviewing local people, squinting at topo lines, or checking computer databases. In my own experience, it’s usually a semi-informed shot in the dark as to whether or not many miles of additional salmon habitat lie upstream from a field survey site reached after an arduous journey.

In the last decade, scientists have begun to develop detailed watershed maps using high-resolution imagery and computer models that do a much better job of predicting where salmon habitat may lay. These maps have been applied in southeast Alaska by the U.S. Forest Service in recent fish habitat survey efforts. The results so far are promising: these models can predict with approximately 90% accuracy the “uppermost point of anadromy” within a stream, within ±66 meters5,6. Such efforts can result in identifying dozens or hundreds of miles of previously undocumented salmon streams.

In most of Alaska, these mapping techniques have yet to be applied. This approach is still labor-intensive, but at least is informed by our best information.

A map that can so efficiently predict the extent of salmon habitat suggests that one day, we could come closer to knowing their full habitat range without having to physically set foot in every single headwater. If these predictive maps continue to prove accurate in broader regions of Alaska, one could argue that one day, it is these new maps that land managers should use to evaluate impacts instead of the anadromous waters catalog. Such a change would be a major shift from current policy and would require more experience and evidence to advocate for statewide changes, but it could be a powerful choice in the long term.

*Ongoing efforts*

Everyday Alaskans have expressed a strong interest in helping with the work of mapping salmon streams. A hands-on experience to seek and find "baby salmon" in surprising places is an explorer’s joy. Recently, Trout Unlimited Alaska has supported these efforts both in the Juneau area, as well as on the Kenai Peninsula in partnership with Kenai Watershed Forum7–9. The “Fish Map App”10 for smartphones recently released by the nonprofit Indigenous Sentinels Network also aims to support such citizen science efforts.

It can take experience and training to know where and how to add miles to Alaska’s map of salmon streams. But the work will not wait for us. As a society where 90% of us say that we value wild salmon in our lives, doing our best to learn where wild salmon live is a start to learning how to live together.

Technical and logistical challenges lay ahead on our road towards improving anadromous waters mapping in Alaska. The second essay of this series will outline some questions that have unfolded as I learn more about this topic.

*For ways to get involved with mapping salmon streams on the Kenai Peninsula, contact Kenai Watershed Forum (hydrology@kenaiwatershed.org).*

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1. The statewide initiative failed by a significant margin. The “Stand for Alaska” campaign raised concerns both reasonable and unreasonable about the initiative, and were able to outspend the Stand for Salmon campaign by a margin of six to one4. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)