

Ice Road Stream Crossings: Fish Habitat & Passage Concerns

Matthew Whitman

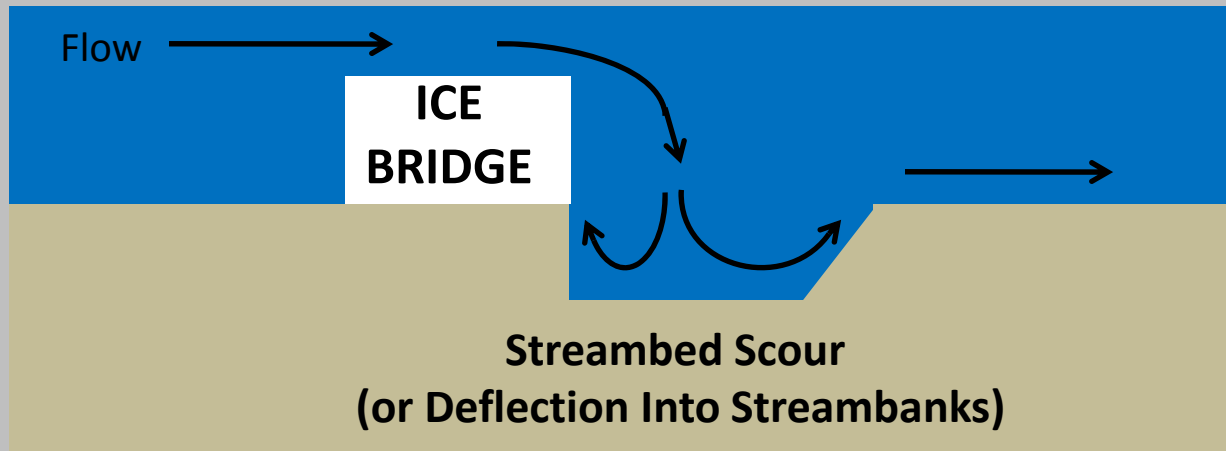
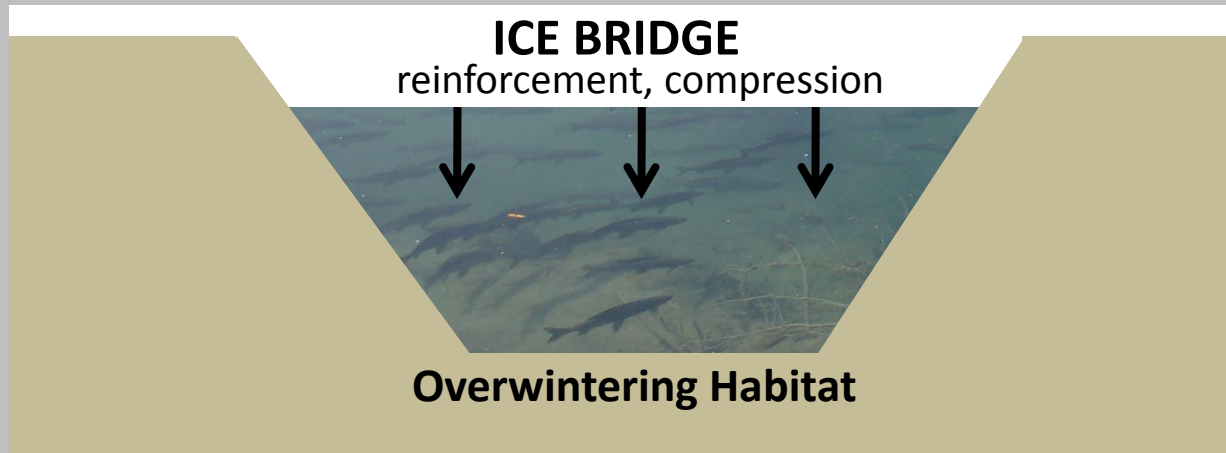


An aerial photograph of a dry, cracked riverbed. A winding path of water, bordered by green algae and white foam, flows through the center of the image. The surrounding dry earth is cracked into a mosaic of irregular polygons.

OUTLINE

- Fish Concerns
- Permits & Regulations
- Siting / Construction
- Slotting / Breaching
- General Observations

FISH CONCERNS: Physical Habitat



FISH CONCERNS: Passage

ARCTIC GRAYLING SPAWNING MIGRATION

- Spring migration strongly associated with ice breakup
(Tripp and McCart 1974; Armstrong 1986; Blackman 2002; Morris 2003)
- Observed behaviors include swimming under the ice and congregating well before ice conditions allow free passage
(Tack 1980; Beauchamp 1990)
- Arctic grayling continue to mature during spawning-run delays, leading to premature spawning and failure to reach upstream areas
(Fleming and Reynolds 1991)
- If downstream areas are of lesser quality, effects could be confounded annually since Arctic grayling spawn in their natal areas
(Hop and Gharrett 1989)
- Reduced egg viability reported for trout with postponed spawning
(Sakai et al. 1975; Bry 1981)

FISH CONCERNS: Passage

WHITEFISH FEEDING MIGRATION

- Many broad whitefish move upstream during breakup to access productive feeding habitat

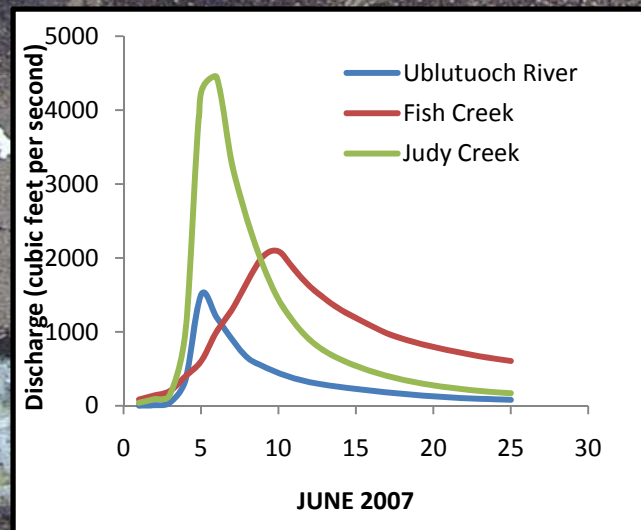
(Bond and Erickson 1985; Chang-Kue and Jessop 1992; Morris 2003; Morris et al. 2006)

- Includes some locations only accessible during spring flooding

(Lugas'kov and Stepanov 1988)

- Humpback whitefish and least cisco documented making similar upstream migrations early in the open-water period

(Alt 1979; Bond and Erickson 1985)





Permits & Regulations

ADFG HABITAT DIVISION: Fish Habitat Permits

- Crossings must be slotted, breached, or weakened at end of use

BLM: Required Operating Procedures & Stipulations

- Travel up and down streambeds prohibited unless data demonstrates no additional impacts
- Crossings shall be made using a low-angle approach
- Crossings must be removed, breached, or slotted at end of use

SITING / CONSTRUCTION: What's Working

Avoiding Overwintering Habitat

| 2008-2009 Ice Road Stream Crossing | Ice Depth During Construction (inches) | Liquid Water Depth During Construction (inches) |
|---|---|--|
| Coastal Plain 1 | 24 | 0 |
| Coastal Plain 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Foothills 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Foothills 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Foothills 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Foothills 4 | 2 | 0 |

SITING / CONSTRUCTION: What's Working

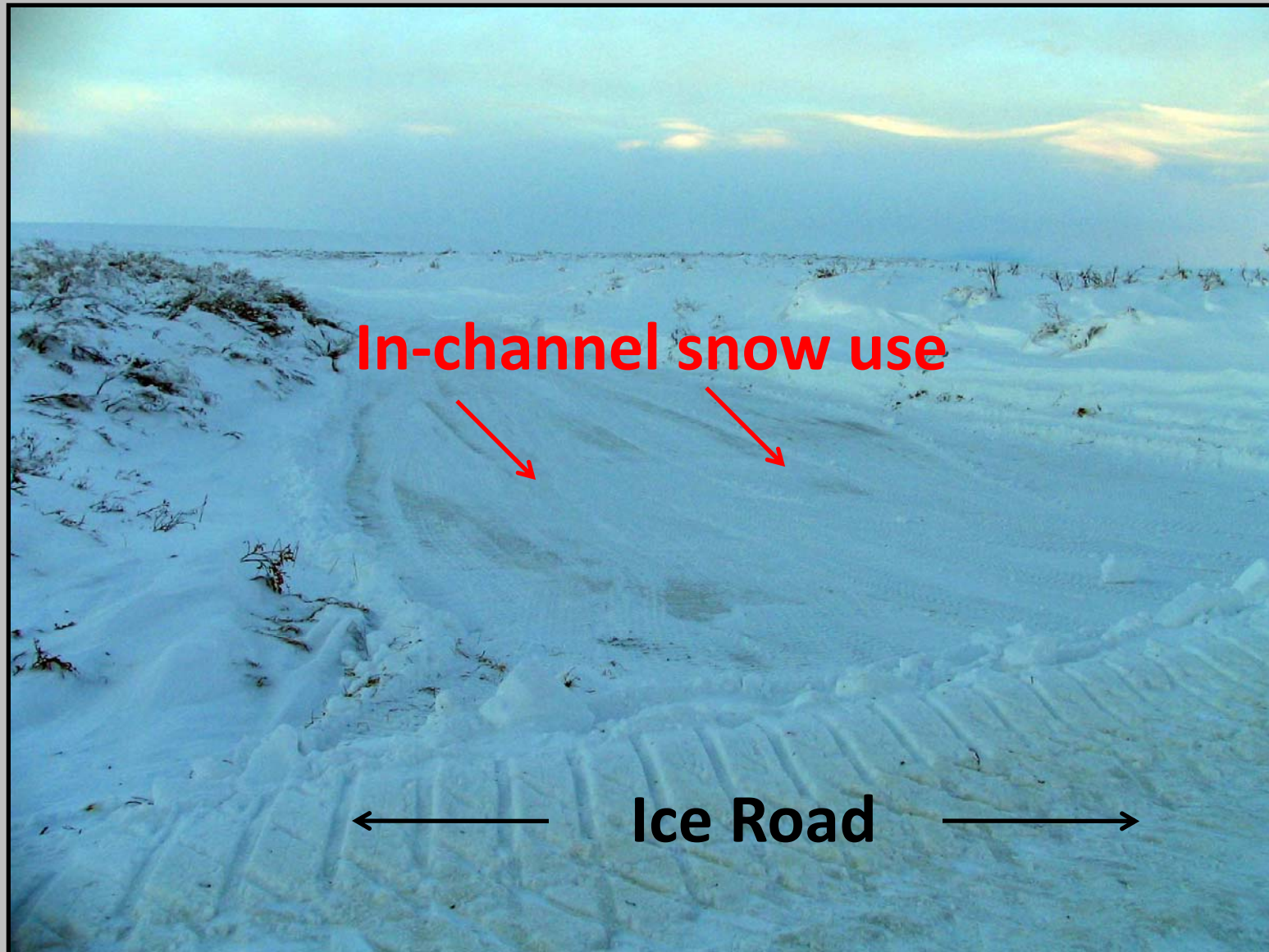
Minimizing Streambank Impacts



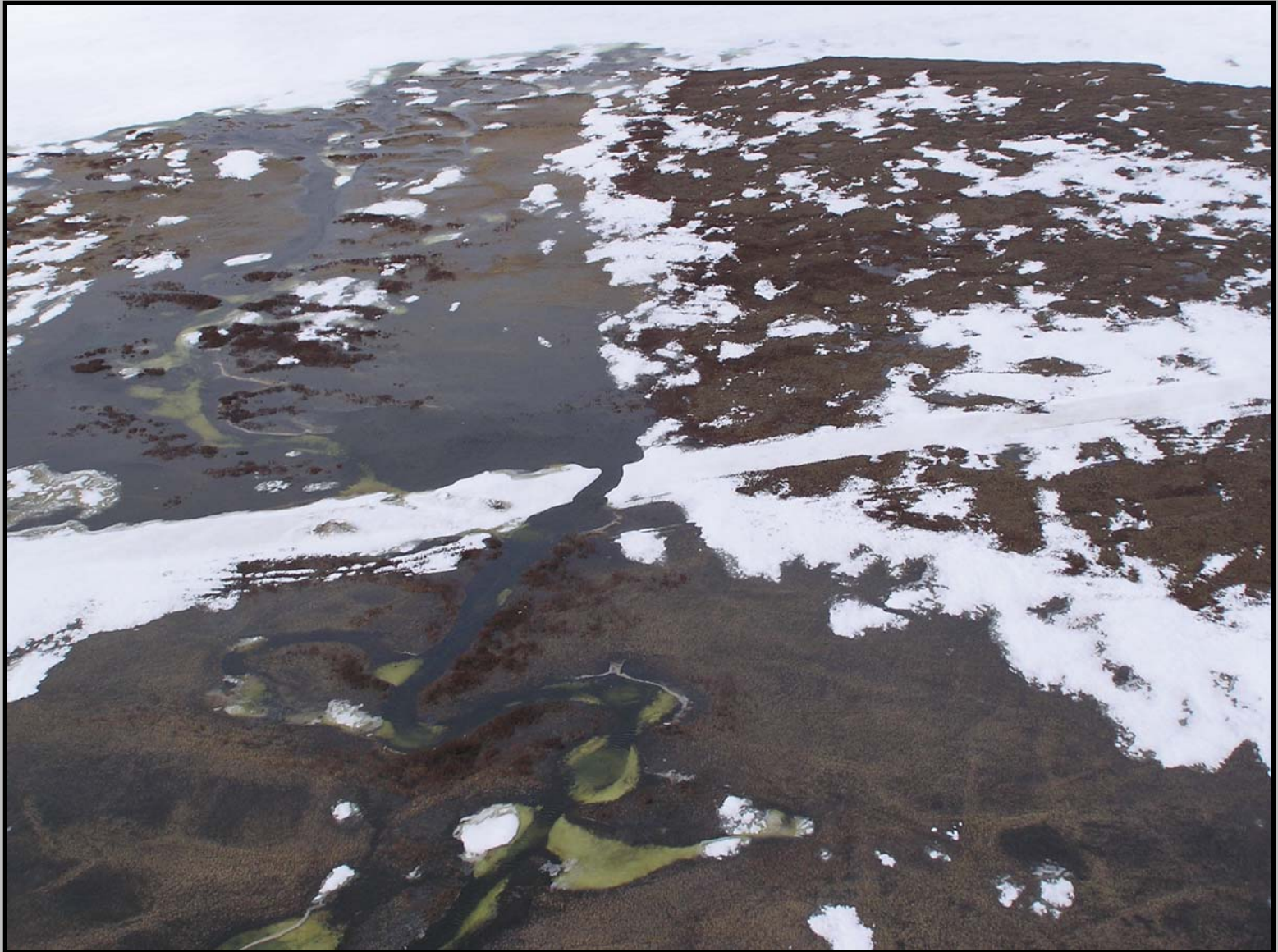
SITING / CONSTRUCTION: Issues



SITING / CONSTRUCTION: Issues



SLOTTING / BREACHING: What's Working



SLOTING / BREACHING: What's Working



SLOTING / BREACHING: Issues



Not Breached

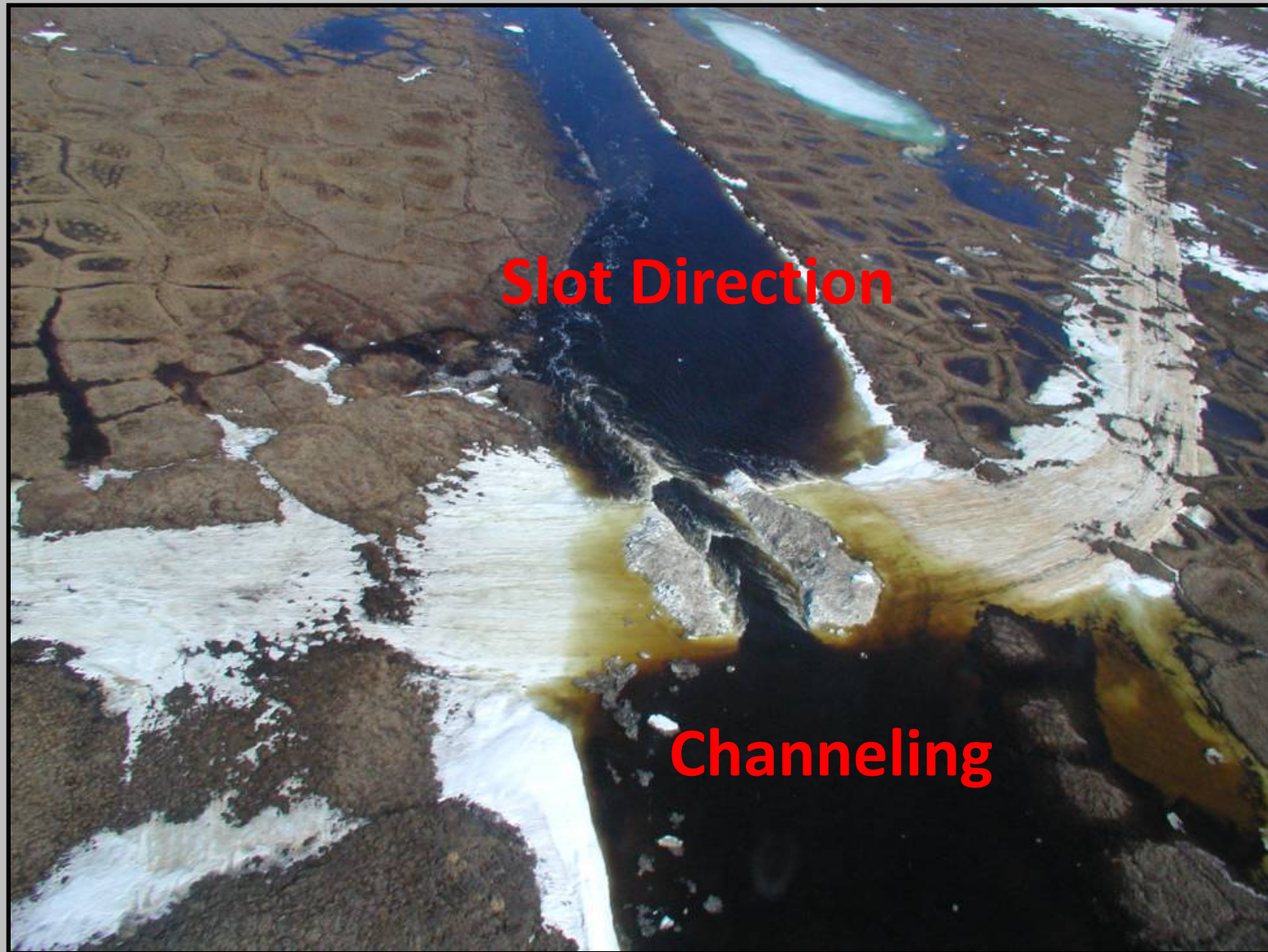
SLOTING / BREACHING: Issues



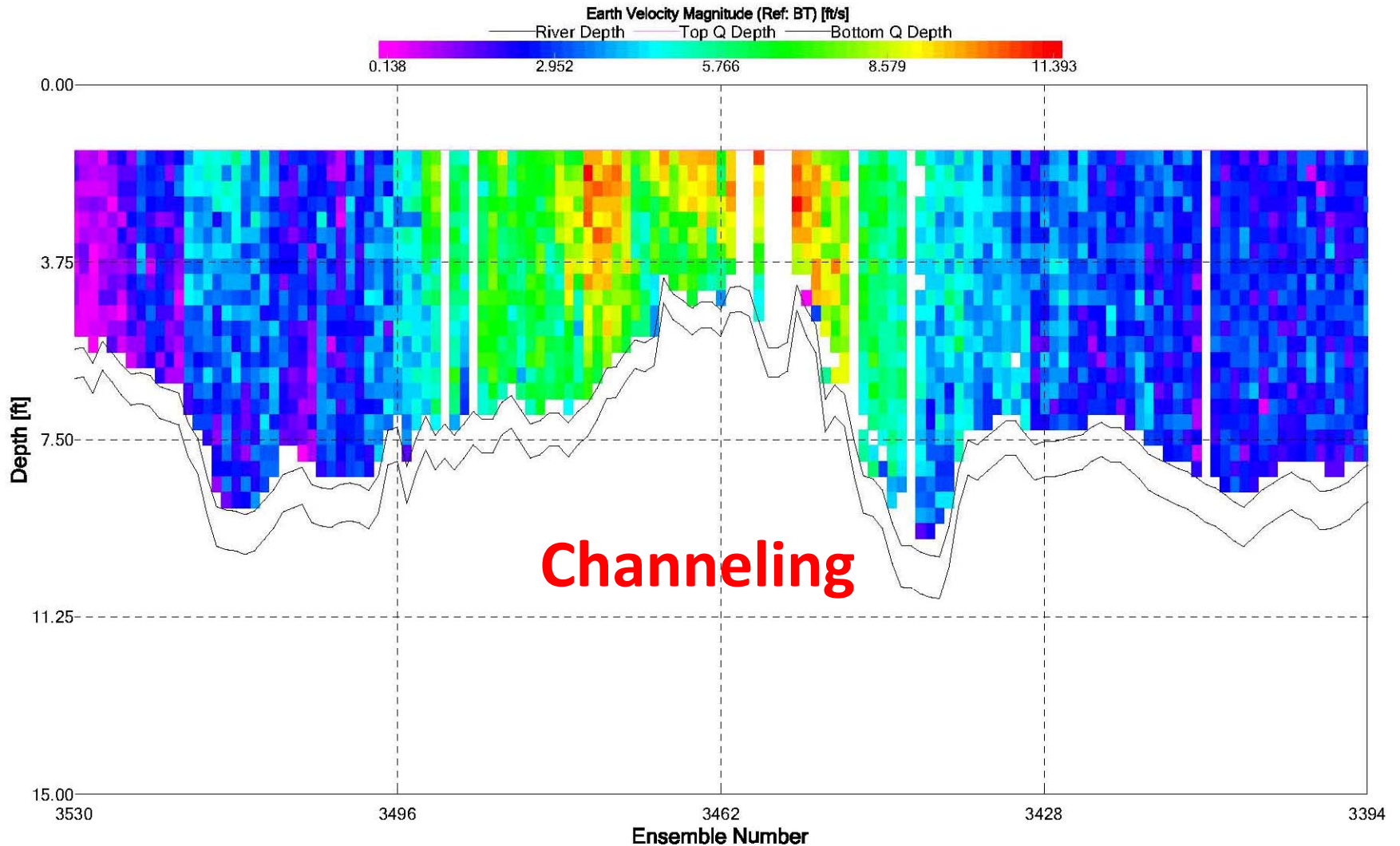
SLOTING / BREACHING: Issues



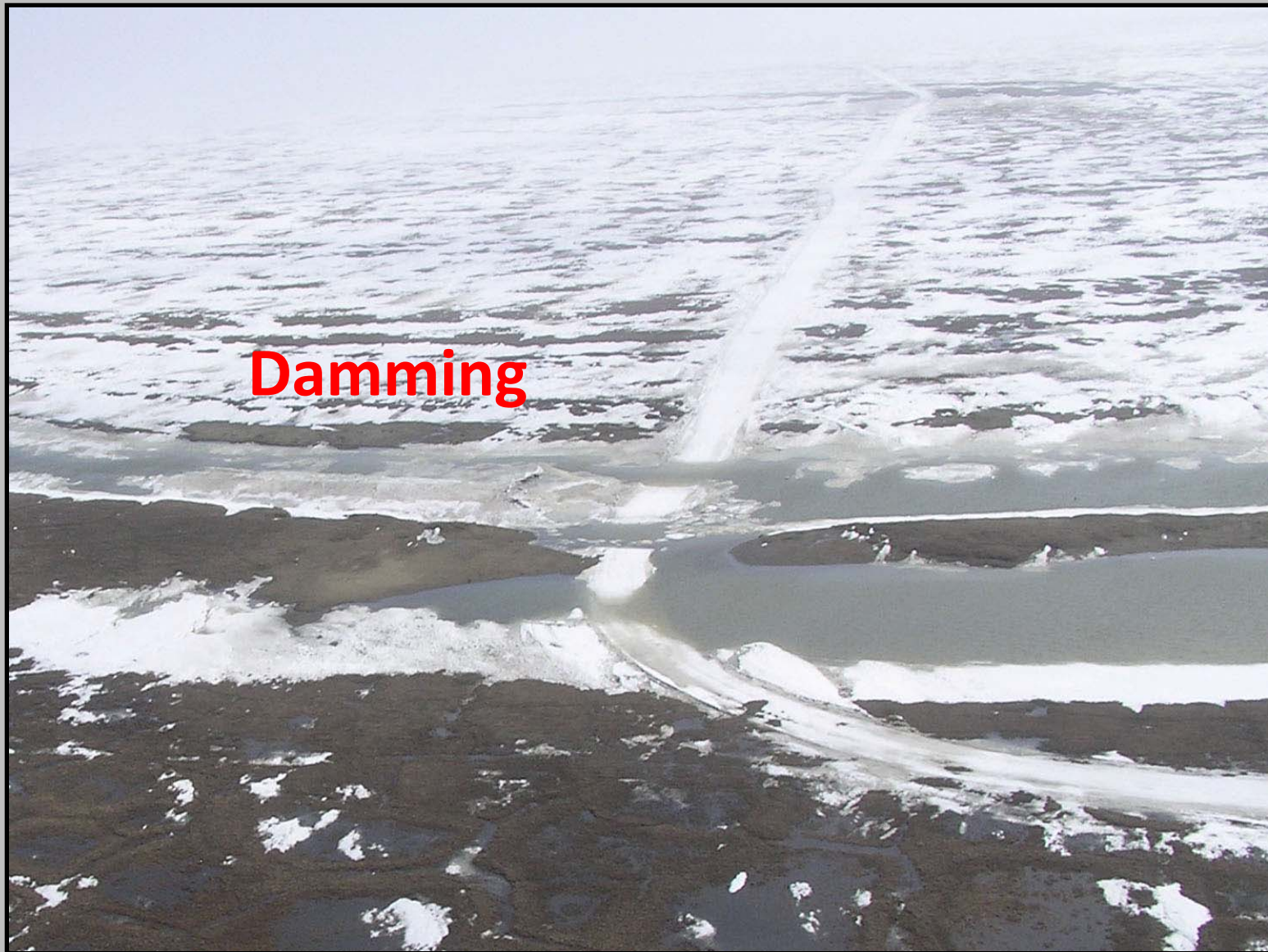
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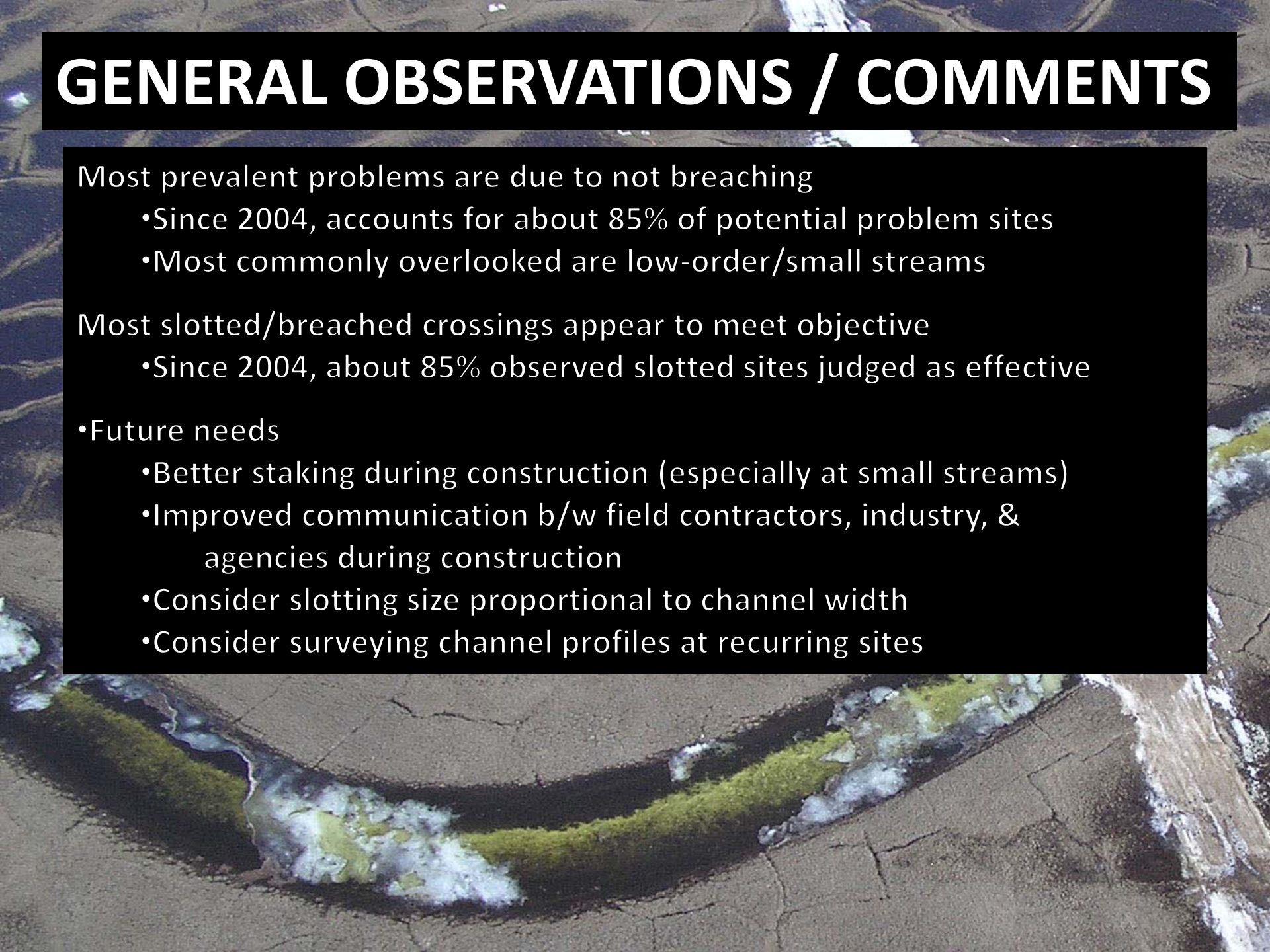
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS / COMMENTS

Most prevalent problems are due to not breaching

- Since 2004, accounts for about 85% of potential problem sites
- Most commonly overlooked are low-order/small streams

Most slotted/breached crossings appear to meet objective

- Since 2004, about 85% observed slotted sites judged as effective
- Future needs
 - Better staking during construction (especially at small streams)
 - Improved communication b/w field contractors, industry, & agencies during construction
 - Consider slotting size proportional to channel width
 - Consider surveying channel profiles at recurring sites



An aerial photograph of a dry, cracked landscape. A winding, light-colored path or road cuts through the dark, cracked earth. The cracks form a network of polygons across the surface. The path is composed of lighter, possibly sandy or silty material, and has some patches of green vegetation along its edges.

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QUESTIONS?

