

UNIT 7**OCEAN CAPE TO
ALSEK RIVER -****TIDELANDS, SUBMERGED LANDS,
AND SHORELANDS****Background**

Unit 7 extends south and east of Yakutat along the Gulf of Alaska to Glacier Bay National Park.

Physical features

The shoreline is an exposed high energy coastline interspersed with meandering river mouths. The upland vegetation is predominately muskeg and brush interspersed with Sitka spruce and hemlock forest. The topography is relatively flat except for the Brabazon Range near the Alsek River. The Yakutat Forelands, Situk River, Alsek River, and Harlequin Lake are preponderant features.

Land status

State lands in Unit 7 are limited to the tidelands, submerged lands, and shorelands beneath navigable rivers and lakes. Nearly all the uplands are part of Tongass National Forest, managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Lands surrounding the Situk River have been selected by Sealaska Corporation. Several Native allotments are also scattered along the Situk River and coastline. The easternmost part of Unit 7 (east of the Alsek River) is within Glacier Bay National Preserve, managed by the National Park Service.



Akwe Spit

Adjoining lands

The unit is bounded by the town of Yakutat and Yakutat Bay to the east, Tongass National Forest and Canada to the north and northeast, and Glacier Bay National Park to the east. The national forest and park include designated wilderness areas.

Access

Set net fishermen use skiffs and ATVs for access to fishing sites near river mouths. Wheel planes land on the beach and at remote airstrips within Tongass National Forest. Several rivers are navigable by shallow-draft boats, including the Alsek and Situk rivers. The main road in the unit, Forest Highway 10, begins in Yakutat and terminates at Harlequin Lake. Most commercial guide camps and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) public use cabins are approached by plane or boat.

Resources and uses

Several rivers in Unit 7 support commercial, sport, and community harvest fisheries, totalling an annual average return of \$1,963,000 (based on 1981-1991 data). The Alsek (including Dry Bay) and Situk rivers provide 35 and 25 percent of the commercial set net fishing income in the planning area, respectively. The offshore waters support commercial salmon trolling and crabbing. The Situk River receives over 7,000 angler-days of sport fishing annually.

The largest known Aleutian tern colony in the world is located on Blacksand Island. The wetlands, muskegs, and forests provide important habitat for the large numbers of migrating birds that follow the Pacific flyway each spring and fall. Sport and subsistence hunting for moose, goat, bear, waterfowl, and trapping of furbearers occurs throughout the unit.

The Alsek River supports world-class raft trips that include mountain scenery, wildlife viewing, photography, hiking, and climbing. The trips originate in Canada and terminate in Dry Bay. The National Park Service has placed limits on camping along the river in order to preserve the wilderness quality of the experience.

An historic canoe route extends between the Ankau Saltchuck and Dry Bay, following the barrier beaches that force rivers to run parallel to shore. Ocean Cape is one of a few places in Alaska with ideal waves for surfing.

Management considerations

The commercial and sport fisheries at the Situk River are threatened by flooding predicted to occur when Hubbard Glacier advances and closes Russell Fiord (see Unit 6). The volume of flow in the Situk River is expected to increase at least tenfold, probably altering salmon spawning and rearing habitat. The short-term and long-term impacts on the Situk fishery are unknown.

Federal land managers have tried to manage perceived public use problems along the Situk and Alsek rivers by restricting use of the rivers. DNR claims ownership and management authority over the beds of navigable waters and, therefore, control over river use.

The navigable rivers in this unit continually shift and meander. The location of state shorelands (the river beds) may require confirmation before DNR authorizes uses.

The high energy tidelands, shifting river mouths, and high earthquake hazard pose challenges for construction on tidelands. Stipulations may be necessary to ensure that authorized structures are properly located and engineered to withstand natural hazards.

Unit 7 - Ocean Cape to Alsek River - tidelands, submerged lands, & shorelands resource allocation summary

Forestry

The state owns no forest land in this unit.

Fish and wildlife harvest

All of this unit (consisting of tidelands, submerged lands, and shorelands) is designated for fish and wildlife harvest. The HV1 designation applies to sites used for shore fisheries. HV2 protects commercial fishing and community harvest over extensive areas as well as the recreation destination of Harlequin Lake.

Fish and wildlife habitat

All ten subunits are designated for fish and wildlife habitat. The streambeds of highly productive anadromous fish streams (as defined by the planning team) are protected by mineral leasehold.

Minerals development

All state-owned submerged lands and most tidelands are open to mineral entry. State-owned shorelands and tidelands of the most productive anadromous lakes, streams, and lagoons are open to entry under mineral leasehold location. DNR temporarily closed to new mineral entry the state-owned shorelands and tidelands of anadromous navigable reaches of the Situk River. Permanent closure requires legislative approval.

Recreation and tourism

The plan designates all of Unit 7 for dispersed recreation. The plan endorses borough and federal efforts to restore the historic canoe route along Tawah Creek. The plan does not recommend commercial recreation leasing under the .073 process: the planning team deemed it unlikely on the outer beach, and unnecessary or undesirable on the shorelands, which the USFS manages for dispersed or primitive recreation.

Settlement

There are no state uplands in this unit. A guideline for the lower Situk River states that access to Native allotments will be allowed consistent with protection of habitat and harvest.

Transportation

The plan notes the use of Unit 7A (the outer beach) for aircraft landings, hiking and ATV use. The plan notes that several rivers are access routes for hunting and fishing.

Waterfront development

There are no designated waterfront development sites. Waterfront development was judged unlikely along the outer coast because of exposure to storm surges, winds, erosion, and tsunamis; and because most adjoining federal uplands are managed for primitive recreation.

Subunit 7a - tidelands and submerged lands along Gulf Coast - between Ocean Cape and Doame River

■ **Designation**

Habitat and harvest (RD1, H2, HV2)

■ **Management intent**

Protect or enhance conditions for dispersed recreation, particularly for hiking, wildlife viewing, surfing, and beachcombing. All activities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid significant adverse impacts to recreation users.

Maintain conditions for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest. All activities will minimize significant adverse impacts to the habitat and harvest.

■ **Guidelines:** None. There are no guidelines specific to this subunit.

■ **General information**

A broad sand beach, backed by vegetated dunes or low-lying coastal forest, extends for approximately 65 miles from Ocean Cape to Doame River.

Commercial Dungeness crab fishing occurs from just outside the surf line to deeper waters all along the coast. Concentration areas generally occur to the west of river mouths, where crabs gather to feed on detritus discharged from the rivers and carried along the coast by prevailing currents.

Sea otters feed on crabs and clams along the outer shore but return to sheltered waters to rest.

Recreation along the beach includes hiking, wildlife viewing, and floating along the traditional canoe trail through sloughs parallel to the beach. The beach and the tidelands along the river mouths also are used for vehicular transportation, aircraft landings, and commercial set net activities.

Subunit 7b - shorelands at Tawah Creek

■ **Designation**

Habitat, harvest, and dispersed recreation (H1, HV1, RD1)

■ **Management intent**

Protect or enhance fish and wildlife habitat, particularly for anadromous fish, and swan and eagle wintering areas, sport fishing and community harvest of fish and waterfowl. All activities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid significant adverse impacts to the habitat and harvest resources listed above.

Protect or enhance conditions and opportunities for dispersed recreation, particularly for recreational floating and wildlife viewing. All activities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid significant adverse impacts to recreation uses.

DNR encourages the efforts of the U.S. Forest Service and City and Borough of Yakutat to designate and develop the historic canoe route parallel to the coast as a recreation and cultural attraction. DNR will avoid significant adverse impacts from activities in Unit 7B to the scenic, cultural, and recreational values of the canoe route.

■ Guidelines:

Mineral leasehold location In the bed of Tawah Creek and its tributaries that support anadromous fish, new mineral entry will be allowed only under leasehold location in order to protect high quality anadromous fish habitat and to avoid impacts to water quality that is essential for sustaining the productivity of the Yakataga area's commercial, sport, and community harvest fisheries. See Appendix B for a map of the leasehold location areas.

■ General information

Tawah Creek is part of an historic canoe route parallel to the coast used by local Natives to travel between Yakutat and Dry Bay.

Tawah Creek is an important sport fishery for coho because it is road accessible and close to Yakutat. In 1989, the Lost River-Tawah Creek system had 10,339 angler hours, with 4,388 coho caught.

Subunit 7c-1 - shorelands at Situk Lake, Mountain Lake, and Situk River upstream from Nine-mile Bridge

■ Designation

Habitat, harvest, and dispersed recreation (H1, HV2, RD2)

■ Management Intent

Protect or enhance fish and wildlife habitat, particularly for anadromous fish (including steelhead), waterfowl and shorebird concentrations, and swan rearing.

All activities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid significant adverse impacts to the habitat resources listed above.

Maintain conditions for fish and wildlife harvest, particularly for sport fishing and community harvest of fish and waterfowl. Maintain conditions for dispersed recreation, particularly for floating and scenic enjoyment. All activities will minimize significant adverse impacts to harvest activities and recreation resources.

■ Guidelines:

Mineral closure DNR adopted Mineral Order No. 711 to close the beds of Mountain Lake, Situk Lake, and the Situk River upstream from Nine-mile Bridge to new mineral entry in order to protect high quality anadromous fish habitat and to avoid impacts to water quality that is essential for sustaining the productivity of the Yakataga planning area's commercial, sport, and community harvest fisheries.

Mineral Order 711 is an interim closure that must be approved by the legislature. If not approved, it will expire on the 90th day of the next legislative session, or when the legislature adjourns, whichever comes first. See Appendix B for a map of the area closed to new mineral entry.

Access to private lands Access to private lands (Native allotments) will be allowed consistent with management intent to protect habitat and harvest.

■ **General Information**

The upper watershed has important fish spawning and rearing habitat, particularly for chinook salmon. Adequate chinook escapement is important to prevent closures of the commercial set net fishery, which provides 25 percent of the total return from set net fishing by Yakutat residents. The Situk River is internationally known among sport fishermen.

Sport fishermen gain access to this reach of the Situk by floating from the lakes to Nine-mile Bridge. Floaters must portage around log jams. The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) maintains a hiking trail from Forest Highway 10 to the lakes. Additional trails extend from the bridge to the USFS's Situk River Cabin on the northeast corner of the lake.

Float planes occasionally land on Situk Lake. The lake is a trumpeter swan rearing area.

**Subunit 7c-2 - shorelands at Situk River
downstream from Nine-mile Bridge to tidewater**

■ **Designation**

Habitat, harvest, and dispersed recreation (H1, HV1, RD2)

■ **Management Intent**

Protect or enhance fish and wildlife habitat, particularly for anadromous fish, waterfowl and shorebird concentrations, and swan rearing.

Protect or enhance conditions for fish and wildlife habitat, particularly for commercial fishing, sport fishing, and community harvest of fish and waterfowl.

All activities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid significant impacts to the habitat resources and harvest activities listed above.

Maintain conditions for dispersed recreation, particularly for floating and scenic enjoyment. All activities will minimize significant adverse impacts to the recreation resources.

■ **Guidelines:**

Mineral closure DNR adopted Mineral Order No. 711 to close the bed of Situk River to new mineral entry from Nine-mile Bridge downstream to (and including) Situk lagoon, in order to protect high quality anadromous fish habitat and to avoid impacts to water quality that is essential for sustaining the productivity of the Yakataga planning area's commercial, sport, and community harvest fisheries.

Mineral Order No. 711 is an interim closure that must be approved by the legislature. If not approved, it will expire on the 90th day of the next legislative session, or when the legislative adjourns, whichever comes first. See Appendix B for a map of the areas closed to new mineral entry.

Access to private lands Access to private lands (Native allotments) will be allowed consistent with management intent to protect habitat and harvest.

■ **General information**

The commercial fishery at the Situk River runs from June to September. It produces 25 percent of the total return from set net fishing in the Yakutat area. The annual average value of the set net salmon harvest on the Situk and Ahrnklin Rivers from 1981-1991 was \$787,000. More than 80 set

net permit holders fish on the Situk or Ahrnklin Rivers (annual average effort). Near the river mouth, there are commercial fish camps on USFS lands and Native allotments.

The sport fishery runs from April to September. The Situk River is a significant regional wild fishery for king, sockeye, coho, and pink salmon, and Dolly Varden/char and steelhead. It is the third most important steelhead fishery in southeast Alaska with a mean sport catch (1989-90) of 3,532 fish and with mean annual angler-hours totalling 13,193. The late summer-fall coho fishery has a mean catch of 2,758 and 11,787 mean angler hours (1985-89). The sport fishing attract anglers from across the country and abroad. In the Yakutat area, 53 percent of freshwater sport fishermen were not Alaskans (based on 1985-89 data).

Roads from Yakutat connect boat launches at Nine-mile Bridge and the mouth of the Situk. Power boats can navigate between the two launch sites. Boat launch improvements are planned at Nine-mile Bridge. Several USFS public use cabins on the river are in high demand by sport fishermen and hunters. The USFS maintains a hiking trail from the lower boat landing to the Weir Cabin, while the Middle Cabin is usually reached by an adjacent airstrip or by boat.

Subunit 7d - tidelands at Blacksand Island and Ahrnklin River lagoon

■ Designation

Habitat, harvest, and dispersed recreation (H1, HV1, RD2)

■ Management intent

Protect or enhance fish and wildlife habitat, particularly for Aleutian tern nesting, waterfowl and shore-bird concentrations, and swan wintering.

Protect conditions for fish and wildlife harvest, particularly community harvest of fish, waterfowl, and seal, and commercial fish harvest.

All activities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid significant adverse impacts to the habitat resources and harvest activities listed above.

Maintain conditions for dispersed recreation consistent with fish and wildlife habitat and harvest. All activities will minimize significant adverse impacts to recreation uses.

■ Guidelines:

Mineral leasehold location On tidelands in the Ahrnklin River lagoon that support anadromous fish, new mineral entry will be allowed only under leasehold location in order to protect high quality anadromous fish habitat and to avoid impacts to water quality that is essential for sustaining the productivity of the Yakataga planning area's commercial, sport, and community harvest fisheries. See Appendix B for a map of the leasehold location areas.

Tern colony Activities that disturb nesting birds will not be allowed.

■ General information

Commercial set net statistics for the Ahrnklin River are combined with the Situk River figures. The commercial set net effort in the two river systems produced an average annual value of \$787,000 from 1981-1991.

Blacksand Island has the largest Aleutian tern nesting colony in the world.

Subunit 7e - shorelands at Ahrnklin and Antlen rivers

■ Designation

Habitat, harvest, dispersed recreation (H1, HV1, RD2)

■ Management intent

Protect or enhance fish and wildlife habitat, particularly for anadromous fish, eulachon, swans, and waterfowl and shorebird concentrations. Protect or enhance conditions for fish and wildlife harvest, particularly community harvest of fish, waterfowl, and furbearers; and commercial set net fishing. All activities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid significant adverse impacts to habitat resources and harvest activities listed above.

Maintain conditions for dispersed recreation, consistent with the fish and wildlife habitat resources and harvest activities listed above. All activities will minimize significant adverse impacts to the recreation uses and resources.

■ Guidelines:

Mineral leasehold location	In the beds of the Ahrnklin and Antlen rivers that support anadromous fish, new mineral entry will be allowed only under leasehold location in order to protect high quality anadromous fish habitat and to avoid impacts to water quality that is essential for sustaining the productivity of the Yakataga planning area's commercial, sport, and community harvest fisheries. See Appendix B for a map of the leasehold location areas.
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■ General information

See the table at the end of this unit.

Subunit 7f - shorelands at Dangerous River

■ Designation

Habitat, harvest, and dispersed recreation (H1, HV1, RD1)

■ Management intent

Protect or enhance conditions for fish and wildlife habitat particularly for harbor seals, swans, sea birds, shore birds, and waterfowl. Protect or enhance conditions for fish and wildlife harvest, particularly community harvest of fish and waterfowl, and moose harvest. Protect and enhance conditions for dispersed recreation particularly for floating, scenic qualities, and wildlife viewing.

All activities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid significant adverse impacts to the habitat resources, harvest activities, and recreation uses listed above.

■ **Guidelines:** None. There are no guidelines specific to this subunit.

■ General information

The shallow protected waters at the river mouth attract large numbers of migratory waterfowl, including concentrations of up to 6,000 swans at one time.

Commercial set net activity is low relative to other rivers on the Yakutat forelands. Glacial turbidity of the river may be a factor in lower fish production. An average of four set net permit holders fish the Dangerous River (1981-1991), targeting sockeye (9,000) and chinook (4,000). Average value from 1981-1991 was \$14,580.

The USFS evaluated the Dangerous River for potential addition to the Wild and Scenic River system, but decided against the idea due to local opposition. The USFS has developed hiking trails from Dangerous River bridge to Harlequin Lake and a public use cabin on the middle reaches of the river. Another USFS cabin on the lower river has an airstrip for access.

Subunit 7g - shorelands at Harlequin Lake

■ **Designation**

Dispersed recreation, habitat and harvest (RD1, H2, HV2)

■ **Management intent**

Protect or enhance conditions for water-related dispersed recreation on Harlequin Lake, particularly for boating. All activities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid significant adverse impacts to recreation uses.

Maintain fish and wildlife habitat and harvest consistent with conditions for dispersed recreation. All activities will minimize significant adverse impacts to habitat and harvest.

■ **Guidelines:** None. There are no guidelines specific to this subunit.

■ **General information**

The Brabazon Range encircles Harlequin Lake on three sides, displaying numerous mountain peaks, hanging glaciers and cliffs. The six-mile long lake is frequently choked by icebergs from Yakutat Glacier, adding drama to boating and other recreation.

Harlequin Lake is a recreation destination for both locals and tourists. There is access by road, float plane, or wheel plane. Boat launching is possible but there is no developed launch site. There is a USFS public use cabin. Two hunting camps operate in the Harlequin Lake area.

Subunit 7h - shorelands at Italo River, Lakes, and Lagoons

■ **Designation**

Habitat, harvest, and dispersed recreation (H1, HV1, RD1)

■ **Management intent**

Protect or enhance fish and wildlife habitat, particularly for anadromous fish, swans, waterfowl, and shorebirds.

Protect or enhance conditions for fish and wildlife harvest, particularly for sport fishing at the river mouth and community harvest of fish and waterfowl.

Protect or enhance conditions for river-related dispersed recreation, particularly floating and camping.

All activities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid significant adverse impacts to the habitat resources, harvest activities, and recreation uses listed above.

DNR supports a proposed initiative by DFG to seek legislative approval to close to new mineral entry, the state-owned shorelands and tidelands of the Italo River (old and new channels), lakes, and lagoons as mapped in the draft area plan, in order to protect anadromous fish habitat and the productivity of valuable commercial, sport, and community harvest fisheries. If the legislature approves these closures, DNR will amend the Yakataga Area Plan to reflect the closures.

■ **Guidelines:**

**Mineral
leasehold
location**

In the beds of the Italo River (old and new channels), lakes, and lagoons that support anadromous fish, new mineral entry will be allowed only under leasehold location in order to protect high quality anadromous fish habitat and to avoid impacts to water quality that is essential for sustaining the productivity of the Yakataga area's commercial, sport, and community harvest fisheries. See Appendix B for a map of the leasehold location areas.

■ **General information**

The commercial set net effort is low relative to most rivers on the Yakutat forelands. An average of at least five set net permit holders fish the Italo River and the Old Italo River from 1981-1991, targeting coho (28,000) and sockeye (13,000). The average annual value was \$55,000 per year.

The USFS manages a public use cabin and airstrip near the mouth of the Italo River. There is a nearby sport camp with its own airstrip. Sport fishing effort averages 200 angler days per year.

Subunit 7i - tidelands, submerged lands, and shorelands at Akwe River, Lake, and Lagoon

■ **Designation**

Habitat, harvest, and public access site recreation (H1, HV1, RD1)

■ **Management intent**

Protect or enhance fish and wildlife habitat, particularly for anadromous fish, swans, waterfowl, shorebirds, and seals. Protect or enhance conditions for fish and wildlife harvest, particularly for sport fishing and commercial fishing. Protect or enhance conditions for dispersed recreation, particularly for wildlife viewing and camping.

All activities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid significant adverse impacts to the habitat resources, harvest activities, and recreation uses listed above.

DNR supports a proposed initiative by DFG to seek legislative approval to close to new mineral entry, the state-owned shorelands and tidelands of Akwe River, lake and lagoon as mapped in the draft area plan, in order to protect anadromous fish habitat and the productivity of valuable commercial, sport, and community harvest fisheries. If the legislature approves these closures, DNR will amend the Yakataga Area Plan to reflect the closures.

■ **Guidelines:**

**Mineral
leasehold
location**

The beds of the Akwe River, lake, and lagoon that support anadromous fish, new mineral entry will be allowed under leasehold location in order to protect high quality anadromous fish habitat and to avoid impacts to water quality that is essential for sustaining the productivity of the Yakataga area's commercial, sport, and community harvest fisheries. See Appendix B for a map of the leasehold location areas.

■ **General information**

An average of 15 set net permit holders fish the Akwe River (1981-1991), targeting sockeye (90,000) and coho (57,000). Average annual value of the commercial fishery is \$153,000.

Subunit 7j - shorelands at Dry Bay and Alsek River

■ Designation

Habitat, harvest, and dispersed recreation (H1, HV1, RD1)

■ Management intent

Protect or enhance fish and wildlife habitat, particularly for seals, sea lions, waterfowl, shorebirds, swans, anadromous fish, and seabirds.

Protect or enhance conditions for fish and wildlife particularly for commercial set net fishing, waterfowl hunting, and community harvest of fish. Protect or enhance conditions for dispersed recreation, particularly for wilderness float trips, scenic values, and wildlife viewing on the Alsek River and Dry Bay.

All activities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid significant adverse impacts to the habitat resources, harvest activities, and recreation uses listed above.

■ **Guidelines:** None. There are no guidelines specific to this subunit.

■ General information

The commercial fishery at Dry Bay runs from June to September. There are over 75 fish camps on USFS and National Park Service lands. The Alsek River draws an average of 32 permit holders annually and the East River draws 79 (1981-1991). Sockeye is the most important catch (889,000 fish annually) with the coho catch averaging 68,000. The average annual value of the commercial fishery is \$1,006,000 (late 1980s).

Three glaciers in British Columbia can potentially dam the Alsek River: Tweedsmuir, Lowell, and Konamox (Post and Mayo, 1971). The most recent glacially-dammed lake on the Alsek is estimated to have formed around 1945. A large lake dammed by Konamox Glacier poses a moderate flood hazard on the Alsek River floodplain.

The Alsek forms a series of sand bars at every major river bend. At Dry Bay, the Alsek unloads tons of glacial silt and sand, forming extensive bars and shallow mudflats.

The Alsek River offers spectacular vistas in several locations. In front of Alsek Glacier, the river forms a 5-mile-wide iceberg-laden bay encircled by rugged mountains. At the river's debouchment into Dry Bay, the forested plain opens up to reveal a ring of mountains.

The Alsek River is a national and international tourist attraction for wilderness float trips. The National Park Service has established a quota system for both commercial and private float trips, to preserve the wilderness experience. Recreationists use the east shore of Dry Bay for access to the airstrip.

The United Nations Environmental, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has designated this coastal region as a World Heritage Site. This U.N. designation encompasses Wrangell-St. Elias National Park & Preserve, Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve, Kluane National Park (Canada), and Tatshenshini-Alsek Provincial Park (British Columbia, Canada).

Unit 7 - Ocean Cape to Alsek River - tidelands, submerged lands, & shorelands

Area # & name	Designation	Resource or Use <small>(See resource reports and maps for more complete information)</small>	Background
<p>7a tidelands & submerged lands along Gulf Coast -between Ocean Cape & Doame River</p>	<p>RD1 H2 HV2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ recreation: surfing from Cannon Beach & Pt. Carew hiking wildlife viewing beachcombing ■ whale migration ■ sea otter established populations ■ moose winter habitat adjoins the tidelands ■ bear spring/summer/fall habitat adjoins the tidelands ■ razor clam concentration areas ■ eulachon spawning concentration areas ■ Dungeness crab molting, mating, and juvenile rearing in water more than 5 fathoms deep ■ community harvest: fish ■ commercial set net fisheries at major rivers and lagoons ■ commercial Dungeness crab and salmon trolling ■ anchorages between Summit Lakes and the mouth of Situk River, the mouth of Dangerous River, east Alsek River, and in Dry Bay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Airplanes and ATVs use the beach or the dunes for access to commercial set net camps at several river mouths.
<p>7b shorelands at Tawah Creek</p>	<p>H1 HV1 RD1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ anadromous fish ■ recreational floating ■ wildlife viewing ■ sport fishing ■ community harvest: waterfowl and fish ■ trumpeter swan wintering area ■ eagle winter concentration area ■ moose winter habitat adjacent to shorelands ■ bear summer/fall feeding adjacent to shorelands ■ eulachon spawning concentration ■ capelin spawning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The float put-in and take-out are road accessible

Unit 7 - Ocean Cape to Alsek River - tidelands, submerged lands, & shorelands

Area # & name	Designation	Resource or Use (See resource reports and maps for more complete information)	Background
7c-1 shorelands at Situk Lake, Mountain Lake & Situk River upstream from Nine-mile Bridge	H1 HV2 RD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ anadromous fish spawning and rearing ■ trout overwintering in Situk Lake and Situk Creek ■ moose winter habitat adjoining shorelands ■ bear summer/fall feeding ■ waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration areas ■ swan rearing - Situk Lake ■ community harvest: fish, waterfowl, and trapping ■ sport fishery ■ floating for sport fish access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Situk River is road-accessible at Nine-mile Bridge and at mouth for float put-in and take-out.
7c-2 shorelands at Situk River down- stream from Nine-mile Bridge to tidewater	H1 HV1 RD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ anadromous fish spawning and rearing ■ eulachon spawning concentration areas ■ waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration areas ■ sport fishery, including internationally-known steelhead fishery ■ community harvest: fish, waterfowl, and trapping ■ motorized boat access for fishing access ■ commercial set net camps at river mouth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Situk River is road-accessible at Nine-mile Bridge and at mouth for float put-in and take-out. ■ USFS public cabins receive heavy use. ■ Set net camps on USFS lands and Native allotments (near river mouth).
7d tidelands at Blacksand Island & Ahrnklin River lagoon	H1 HV1 RD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ largest Aleutian tern colony in the world ■ waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration areas ■ trumpeter swan wintering area ■ eulachon spawning concentration areas in western estuary ■ brown bear spring feeding concentration area adjoining the tidelands ■ community harvest: waterfowl, seal ■ commercial set net fishery ■ iron and gold reported on Blacksand beach 	

Unit 7 - Ocean Cape to Asek River - tidelands, submerged lands, & shorelands

Area # & name	Designation	Resource or Use (See resource reports and maps for more complete information)	Background
7e shorelands at Ahrnklin & Antlen rivers	H1 HV1 RD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ anadromous fish ■ eulachon spawning concentration areas in Ahrnklin mainstem ■ trumpeter swans on Ahrnklin River - nesting, brooding & wintering ■ waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration areas ■ community harvest: commercial and non-commercial fish and waterfowl, trapping ■ commercial set net fishery ■ recreation: float trips 	
7f shorelands at Dangerous River	H1 HV1 RD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ recreation floating ■ waterfowl and shorebird spring and fall concentration area ■ harbor seal haulout concentration area ■ trumpeter swan wintering area ■ sea bird nesting colony ■ bear spring feeding adjacent to the shorelands ■ eulachon spawning concentration areas ■ community harvest: fish and waterfowl ■ moose hunting ■ commercial set net fishery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ USFS considered river for Wild and Scenic River designation. ■ The float put-in is road-accessible from Forest Highway 10. ■ USFS trails and public use cabins on uplands
7g shorelands at Harlequin Lake	RD1 H2 HV2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ goose molting -Harlequin Lake ■ tent camps at Harlequin Lake ■ local glacier ice harvest ■ boat launch from road ■ scenic boating and glacier viewing ■ bear spring feeding adjacent to shorelands ■ trout over-wintering in upper section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Two hunting camps and a USFS public use cabin at Harlequin Lake ■ Accessible by road, float plane or wheeled plane
7h shorelands at Italo River & Lake	H1 HV1 RD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ anadromous fish ■ eulachon spawning concentration areas and capelin spawning in lower section ■ trout overwintering in upper section ■ intensive sport fishing at mouth ■ commercial set net fishery ■ floating ■ trumpeter swan nesting, brooding & wintering area ■ waterfowl and shorebirds spring and fall concentration area ■ community harvest: fish and waterfowl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ USFS public use cabin on airstrip near the mouth of the river. ■ Sport fish camp and airstrip near the mouth.

Unit 7 - Ocean Cape to Alsek River - tidelands, submerged lands, & shorelands

Area # & name	Designation	Resource or Use (See resource reports and maps for more complete information)	Background
7i tidelands, submerged lands, & shorelands at Akwe River, Lake, & lagoon	H1 HV1 RD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ anadromous fish ■ bear spring/summer/fall feeding adjacent to tidelands ■ eulachon spawning and capelin spawning in lower section ■ trout over-wintering in upper sections ■ intensive sport fishing at mouth ■ trumpeter swan nesting, brooding & wintering area ■ waterfowl and shorebirds spring and fall concentration area ■ harbor seal haulout concentration area ■ commercial set net fishery ■ community harvest: fish and waterfowl, trapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ USFS public use cabin and an airstrip at Square Lake. ■ Former chromium prospect at Akwe Beach.
7j shorelands at Dry Bay & Lower Alsek River	H1 HV1 RD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ estuarine habitat - seal, sea lions, waterfowl, and shorebirds ■ anadromous fish ■ eulachon spawning concentration areas in Dry Bay ■ swan overwintering ■ seabird colonies ■ commercial set net fishery ■ community harvest: fish and waterfowl ■ sport waterfowl hunting ■ commercial and private float trips on Alsek River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Approximately 75 fish camps on adjacent uplands (managed by USFS and National Park Service) ■ Small road system and airstrip on east side of Dry Bay