Wednesday June 28, 1944

Not much accomplished today for various and sundry reasons.

Max-min thermometer 68-91°F.

Talked with 'ome Scott, the foreman. He says the high water washed out the beaver dams and that the beavers will rebuild until fall - October or sometimes September.

Looked for redds in lower mile of stream.

Redd #1 below old stream improvement dam.

Bottom of fine gravel with a large amount of 4-7 cm. flat stones mixed with the smaller 1-3 cm. material. Depth 12 cm. Current 1/3 from Excellent pool above.

Stream improvement dam - log dam faced with rough boards in excellent condition. Dams low of water around and end. Pool excellent. Spawning reed mentioned above was at end of pool.

Photo: Redd. Upper yard in foreground practically joins at neck (in flat plane) between 2 large flat stones. Photos taken of upper stream side of dam.
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Speaking of stream improvements, most of the structures were washed out or dug under out as they no longer work. A few are in fine condition. One faced with flat stones (as the other were with boards) was in fairly good condition. This has the advantage of looking less artificial.

Photo: V-dam faced apart.

Redd #2: One box in center of stream in middle of riffle. Depth 11 cm, Current 3/4, Droop 1-3, some 1-7 cm. Stream well covered, no pool for 25 feet.

Redd #3: At edge of riffle, depth 10 cm, Bottom gravel 1-3 cm. (much under 1 cm) Shade for part of day. No pools for 60 feet.

Photo: stick on shore.

Redd #4: On circle of curved riffle. No pools or shade nearby. B 1-2 cm, C 3/4", D 1-7 cm.

Photo: just above large rock with dark patch of sand on it.
June 23, 1944 #3

Redd #5  2½ feet from shore, edge drenched with small pools close by.  B 1-9 cm, D 13 cm, C 2½

A sulphur spring exists below the channel stone.  Its water does not pass once used.

Photo - A series of elongate rocks are above (lowermost rock on shore)

Photo - Ideal spawning area created by old broken dam.  Several puts but no fish on them.

Redd #6  Under 6 feet of water where rocks are piled, 1 cm pools nearby.  A 73  B 7  C 2-6 cm.

Photo by small projecting rock in center of pool above water.

Went up to mouth of philogene & was directed to pick up eggs seen deposited yesterdays, and I disposed the parents.  Fish measured & preserved immediately.

1) T.k.  2 35  Wt.  1.23 g - cow an redd. (gray buckle)
2)  16 7  92.0 g - pike 7 from yesterdays, length of redd, looked the same - (warm)
3)  17 7  47.5 g - without much question the 57 from yesterdays. (ant) (ant)
4)  15 0  31.8 (warm)
5)  17 2  50.0 (warm)
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As seen so far, the reefs seem to bear the following
relations to environmental factors:

**Current**: Surface current seems to be between 0.5
foot per second in almost every case. Such places are
frequently at the tail of pools and at the edge of ripples as
a general rule. Occasionally one found on the edge of pool,
frequently on bar in center of a meandering longitudinal
divided riffle.

**Depth**: Practically all are at depths of 1-3 feet
(maximum probably about 7 feet). Some in water 20-30 feet
shallow that

**Gravel**: An important factor. Probably current and
rough gravel are two most important factors. Fine gravel
is unexceptionally present. A large share of the channel bottom
is composed of pebbles 1-3 cm. in diameter. Finer materials
are occasionally present but not common. Coarse materials
(other than occasional large stones) up to 20-30 cm. are
common. In only one place did 7-9 cm. gravel
appear to dominate. More prevalent than the smaller, it
suitable

Gravel patches containing less than 2 square feet appeared
to be quantified.
June 25, 1944

Poals, other than the general effect on current seem to help no significance

Shade: Redds were found in regions of fairly dense
shade and in areas of almost complete lack of shade,
apparently at random.
Cover (on back site): as with shade:

To summarize: Almost every patch of the gravel.

To summarize: Patches of gravel composed
largely of stones 1-3 cm. in diameter and with an
area of greater than 2 square feet in a current of
approximately 1.5 ft. per second (at the surface) appear
to be used. Thisusually occurs at depths of less than 1 foot.

Enemies of redds:
1. Falling water level, Some redds examined
yesterday are not, or nearly not, of water to dry - at the
surface.

2. Fishermen: areas chosen are frequently
commonplace places to go a stream on to stand and fish.

3. People: three human tracks are
common along the creek.

4. Trout: probably not. No attempt was seen
made to catch eg. Small trout do not congregate
below the redds as in the Eastern Brook trout.

4. Setting -
June 28, 1444

It should be noted that in making notes on records only those presently in use by superior fish were considered. About as many (more but less if anything) non-occupied but suitable places were attended, most or all of which returned signs of use, i.e., clean spots and frequently put.

Went out between 10 & 10:30 P.M. cloudy and lacked for fish with the lantern. Saw quite a one-tailed few. Possibly could be caught with a suitable net. Caught 2 small ones. Preserved.