

EXPLANATION

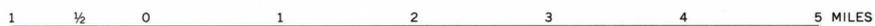
Symbols for historical map	Features	Symbols for present-day map
	Shoreline	
	Mean lower low-water line	
	Boundaries for agricultural plots	Not shown
	Subaerial wetland (salt-water or fresh-water marsh)	
	Area between shoreline and lower low-water line	
	Forested upland	Not shown

Summary of Environmental Changes and Some Planning Considerations

Progradation (seaward advance of shoreline)	Minor progradation has occurred near the river mouth. Probably about the same as the amount of recession elsewhere nearby.
Recession (landward retreat of shoreline)	Minor shoreline recession has occurred near the river mouth.
Channel migration	None apparent.
Channel straightening	None apparent.
Diking or substantial filling of subaerial delta land near salt-water shoreline	Dikes have been built on the eastern half of the subaerial delta land.
Diking or substantial filling near stream banks	Dikes have been built along the banks of the distributary channels.
Other artificial landfill on subaerial delta land	None apparent.
Landfill on intertidal delta land	None apparent.
Loss of subaerial wetland	None apparent.
Loss of intertidal wetland	Some. The present-day intertidal area is about 0.5 sq km less than that mapped in 1884.
Some planning considerations	The delta is in a relatively natural state, especially the western half. The remaining wetland and unmodified shoreline, if managed properly, can retain the benefits of valuable fish and wildlife habitat.

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, Potlatch, 1952

SCALE 1:62 500



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

SKOKOMISH RIVER AND ANNAS BAY
Setting

The Skokomish River flows from the Olympic Mountains into the southern part of the Hood Canal, discharging there through two main distributary channels. The lower Skokomish valley and delta are within the Skokomish Indian Reservation and are relatively undeveloped. The delta is used mainly for agriculture. The seaward tidelands include seal-hauling (resting) areas.

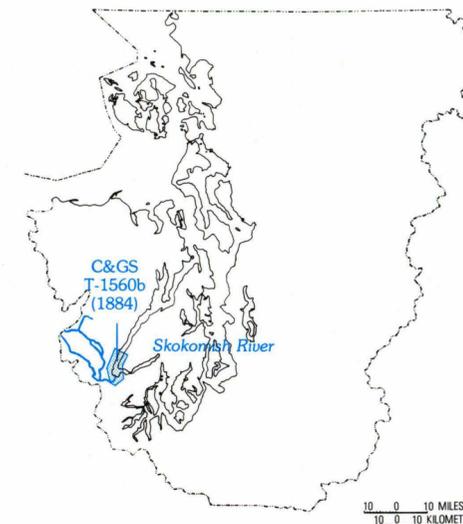
Shoreline and Wetland Changes

At the time the 1884 map was prepared the Skokomish delta was shown as marsh enclosed by forested upland. Patterns on the historical map that indicate parcels of cleared agricultural land are the only evidence of manmade change predating the early mapping. The shoreline configuration shown by the 1952 topographic map is similar to the shoreline of 1884 along most of the delta.

Although dikes are not shown on the 1952 topographic map, some diking apparently was begun about 1928 (Droker, written commun., 1978). Aerial photographs taken in 1975 show about one-third of the former marsh has been developed for agriculture; in the process, some of the natural sloughs were enclosed and filled, and others became ponds.

Compilation of Map

The 1884 topographic survey (T-1560b) was the source for the historical map information. The most recent U.S. Geological Survey topographic map suitable as a base map was the 1952 Potlatch quadrangle, at a scale of 1:62,500. Control for data transfer was mainly agreement of major topographic features along the east and west hillsides of the Skokomish valley. The only cultural feature used to provide control was an old road along the east bank of the river, assumed to correspond to the route of present day Highway 14.



SOURCE MAPS FOR COMPILATION OF HISTORICAL SHORELINE AND LOCATION OF RIVER-MOUTH DELTA

HISTORICAL CHANGES OF SHORELINE AND WETLAND AT SKOKOMISH RIVER AND ANNAS BAY, WASHINGTON

By

G. C. Bortleson, M. J. Chrzastowski, and A. K. Helgerson

1980