Lake Brooks Fisheries Research District A Brief History



Lake Brooks Fisheries Research District Maps



Character Defining Features

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

- Field Laboratory, Brooks Lake (BL-3)
- Oldest federally constructed building in the park.
- Built over a period of 15 years.
- Designed to meet the Rustic Architecture standards of the NPS

Pan Abode Buildings

- Residences accommodated families during fieldwork, increasing retention of fisheries expertise.
- Architectural style conforms with the nearby Brooks Lodge complex.
- Residences (BL1 and BL2) and Generator Building.



Aerial view of laboratory and haulout, 1950. NPS Photo.

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

- The district is sited in three clearings in a dense sprucedominated forest.
- NPS landscape architect recommended retaining a pattern of trees within the research area to maintain the forest character.



for the lab wing, October 1957. NPS Archives.

• Lake Brooks was selected to be representative of the five major sockeye drainages— Nushagak, Kvichack, Naknek, Ugashik, and Egegik.

NATURAL SYSTEMS

• Situated in an ecosystem that acts as a natural laboratory where fish stocks have not been modified by hatcheries.



- fish weir

Jeep trail connecting Fisheries Site and Naknek Lake, 1961. NPS Archives.



Katmai National Park and Preserve





• Jeep trail to Naknek Lake • Jeep trail to fish ladder site



FWS Scientists after completion of central section of laboratory in 1942 NPS Archives.



Pan Abode residences with fenced open space between and retained trees in front of structures, c. 1957. NARA Archives.



LAKE BROOKS FISHERIES RESEARCH DISTRICT



Scientist at counting weir. Laboratory with north wing under construction in background, 1958. NPS Archives.