

Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries Plan

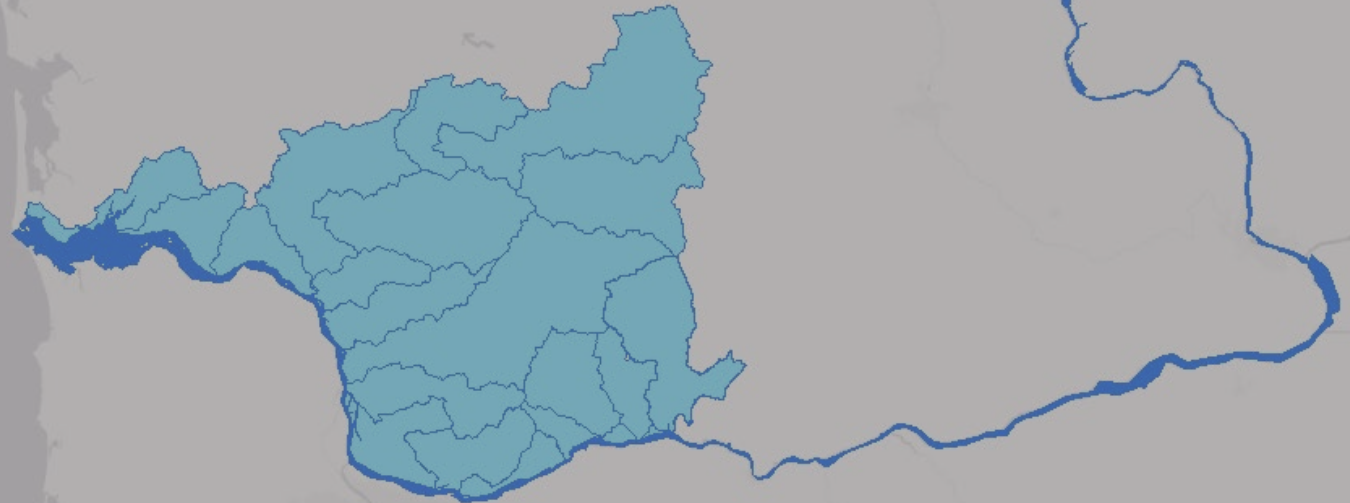


Progress Report Update
April 1, 2022



Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries Goal

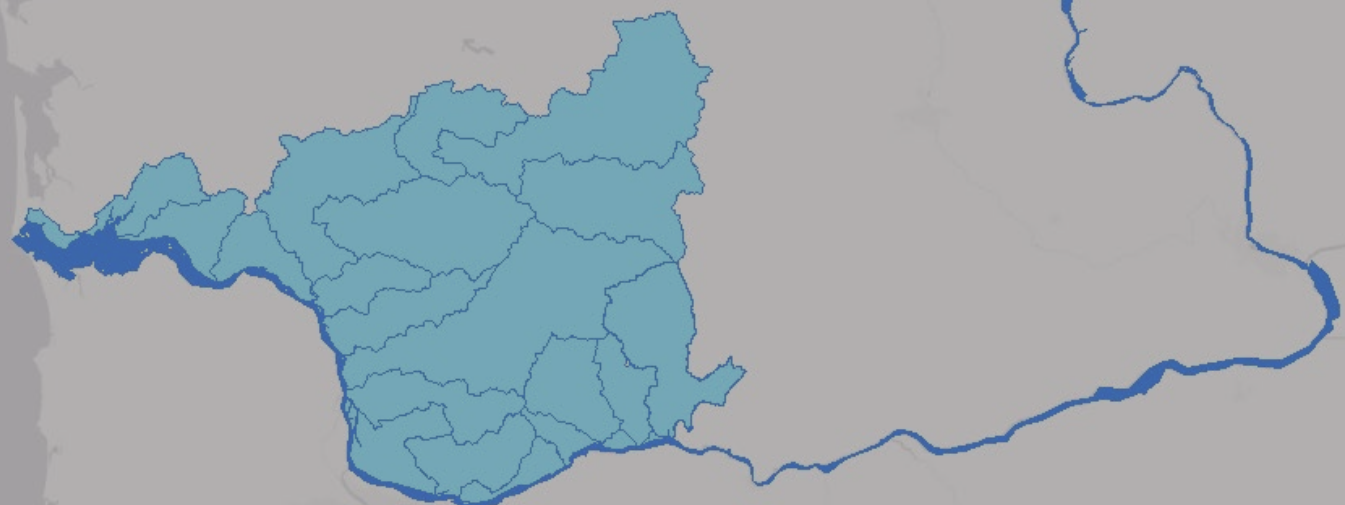
Support recovery of natural origin Lower Columbia salmon and steelhead to healthy and harvestable levels while sustaining important fisheries





Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries Goal

Identifies strategies, actions and management practices to
for Lower Columbia hatcheries and related fisheries.





Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries Goal

Address fish needs within an All-H context:

1. Provide habitat of sufficient quality and quantity
2. Ensure sufficient numbers of natural origin fish spawn
3. Ensure natural spawning fish are adapted to effectively use available habitat



Salmon Runs Decline



Setting for Salmon on the Columbia River.

WINDYBIRD
PHOTO.

L6



1938 Mitchell Act

“An Act to provide for the conservation of the fishery resources of the Columbia River, establishment, operation, and maintenance of one or more stations in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and for the conduct of necessary investigations, surveys, stream improvements, and stocking operations for these purposes.”



Endangered Species Act Listings



Hatchery Reform Project





Hatchery Reform Project

Proportion hatchery origin spawners (pHOS)

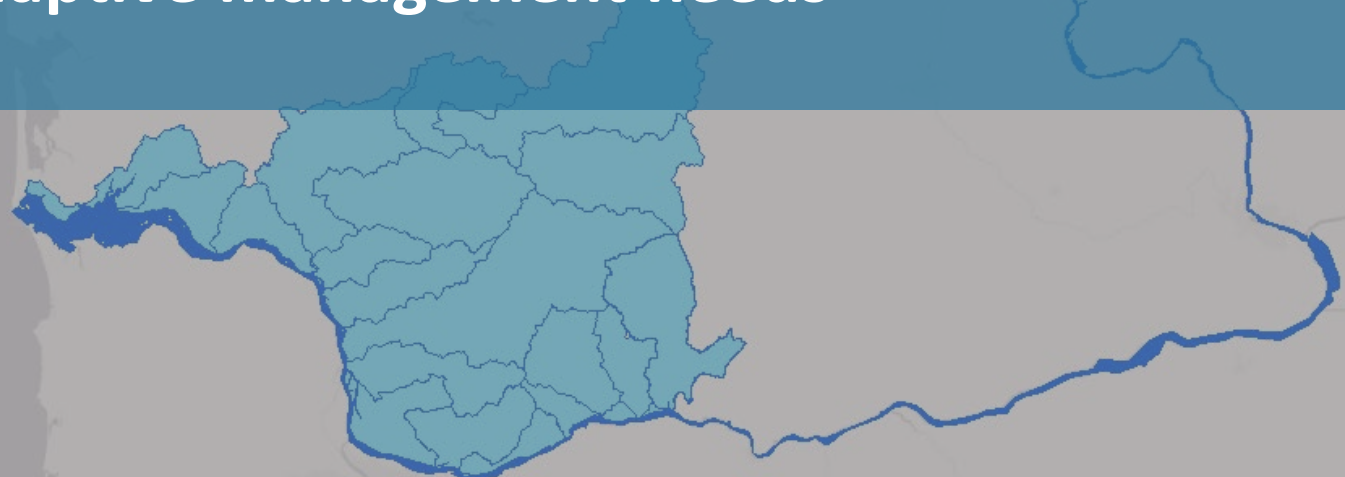
Proportion of natural origin spawners (PNI)





Progress Report

1. Update WDFW hatchery metric reporting methods
2. Complete a viability assessment
3. Report on hatchery and harvest reform progress
4. Identify adaptive management needs



Progress Report - Viability

		Chinook			Chum		Steelhead		Coho	
		Fall	L Fall	Spring	Fall	Sum	Winter	Sum		
Coast	Grays/Chinook	VL	--	--	M/VH	--	M	--	VL	
	Eloch./Skam.	VL	--	--	VL/L	--	M	--	VL	
	Mill/Aber./Ger.	VL	--	--	VL	--	M	--	VL	
Cascade	Lower Cowlitz	VL/M	--	--	VL	VL	L	--	VL/H	
	Coweeman	VL/L	--	--			L/M	--	VL/H	
	SF Toutle	VL	--	VL			M	--	VL/M	
	NF Toutle		--	--	VL/M		--	VL/L		
	Upper Cowlitz	VL/L	--	VL	--		VL	--	VL	
	Cispus		--	VL	--		VL	--	VL	
	Tilton		--	VL	--		VL	--	VL/L	
	Kalama	VL	--	VL	VL		--	L/H+	M	VL
	NF Lewis	VL/M	VH	VL	VL		--	VL	VL	VL/L
	EF Lewis		--	--			--	M	VL/M	VL/L
	Salmon	VL	--	--	VL		--	VL	--	VL/M
	Washougal	VL/L	--	--	VL/H		--	L	M/H	VL
Gorge	Lower Gorge	VL	--	--	H	--	L	--	VL	
	Upper Gorge	VL	--	--	VL	--	L	H	VL	
	White Salmon	VL	--	VL		--	--			

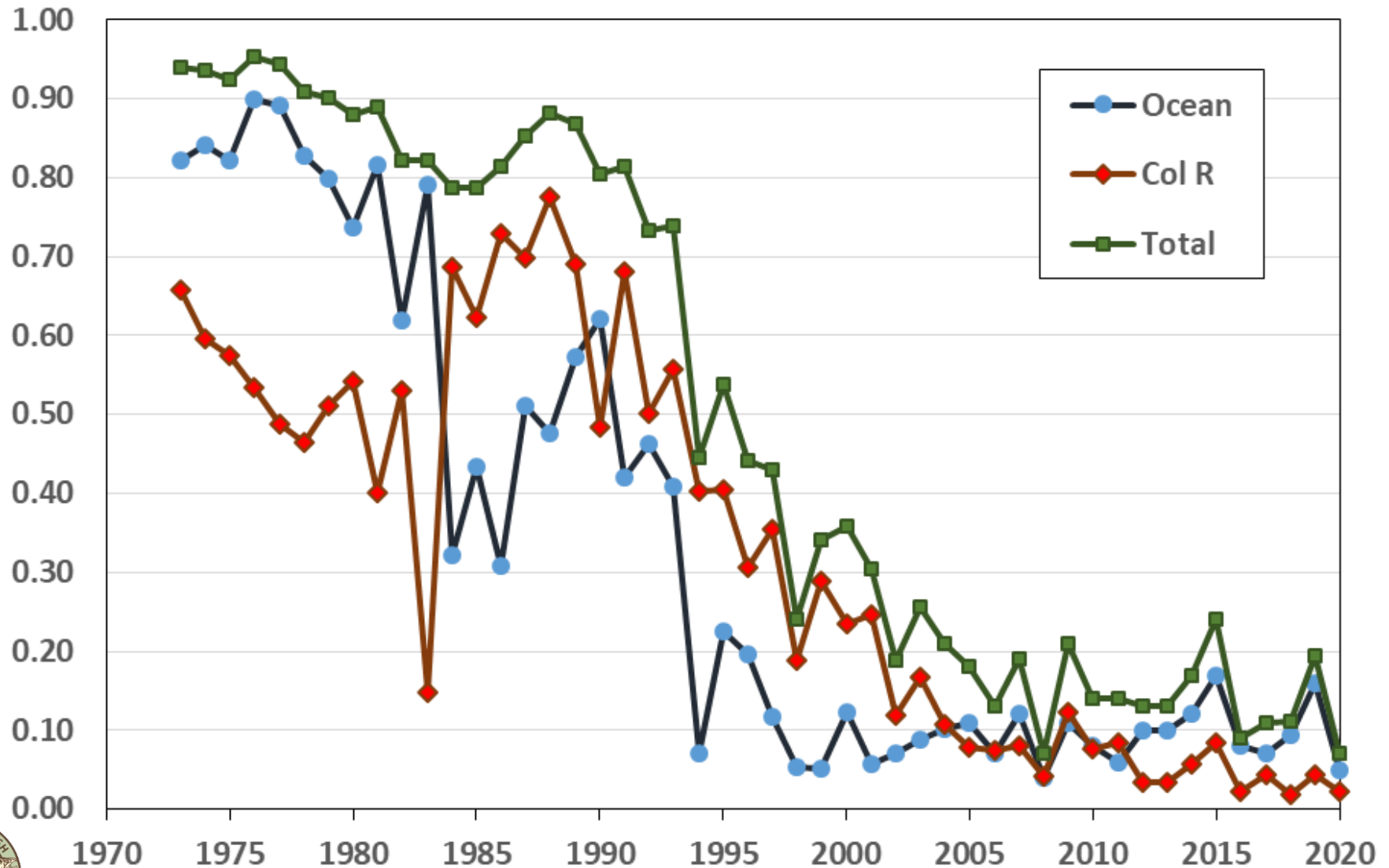
No. @ Very High	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
No. @ High	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2
No. @ Moderate	2	0	0	0	0	7	2	2
No. @ Low	3	0	0	1	0	4	0	4
No. @ Very Low	9	0	7	6	1	5	1	9
Average Viability	L-	VH	VL	L+	VL	L+	M	L



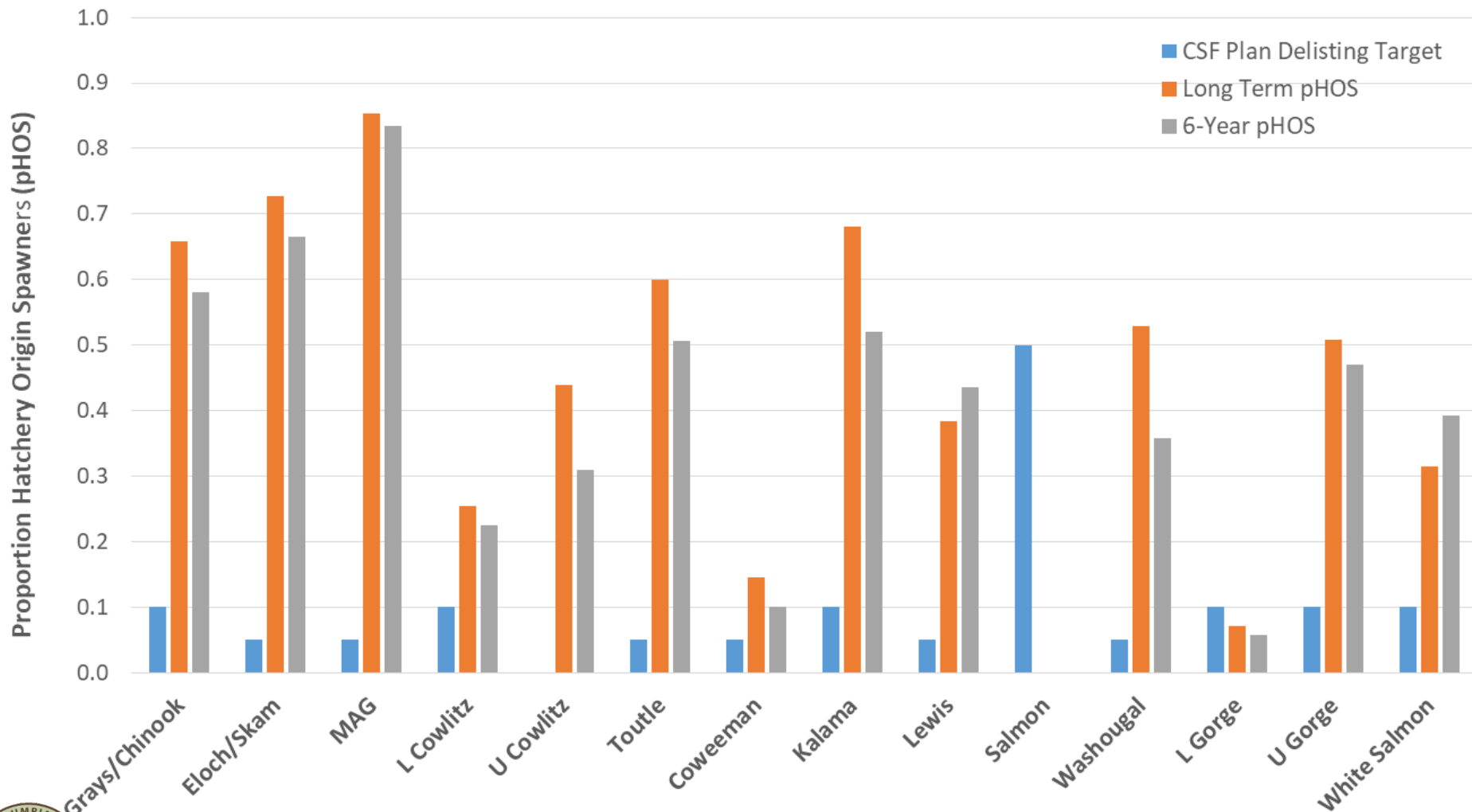
Progress Report – Coho Harvest



Fishery impact rate



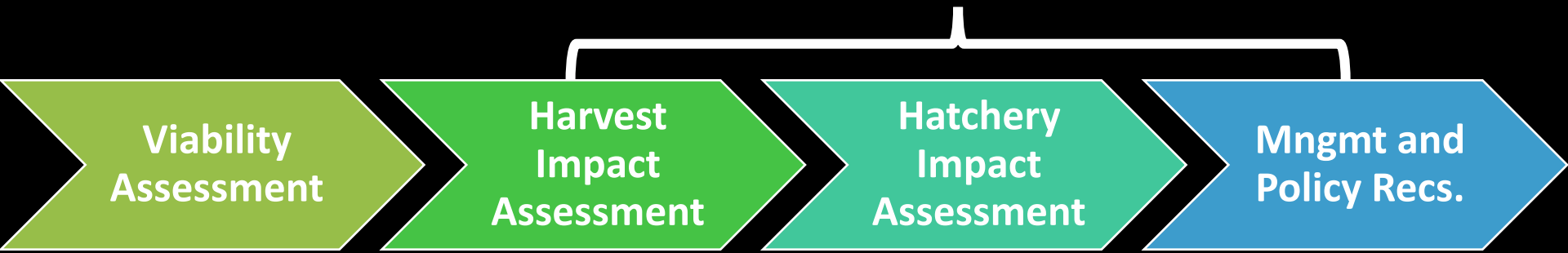
Progress Report – Fall Chinook Hatchery Fish Competition



Progress Report - Next Steps

Done!

In Progress



Publication in Fall 2022



Next Steps

State of the
Salmon in
Watersheds 2022

NOAA 2025 Status
Review

Recovery Plan
Update Proposal





Template Slide

CANADA
UNITED STATES

Strait of Juan
de Fuca

WASHINGTON



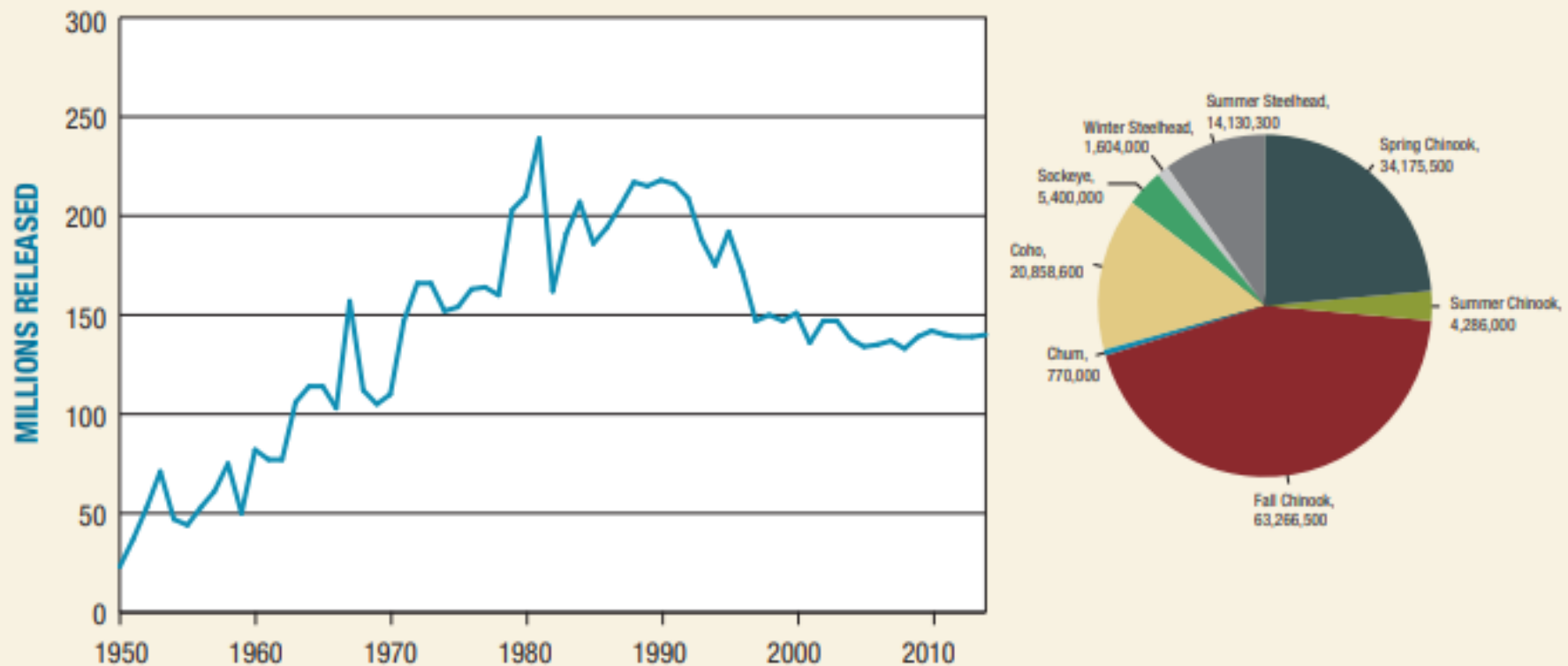


Adaptive Management Considerations

1. Work with WDFW and NOAA to prioritize hatchery production priorities.
2. Identify a long-term data sharing strategy with WDFW for harvest information.
3. Identify any updates to LCFRB policy perspectives regarding hatchery and harvest practices.

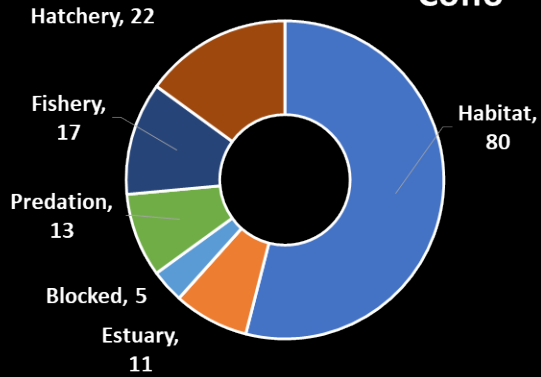


FIGURE 8. Hatchery juvenile production trends and current production by species of Columbia Basin salmon and steelhead.

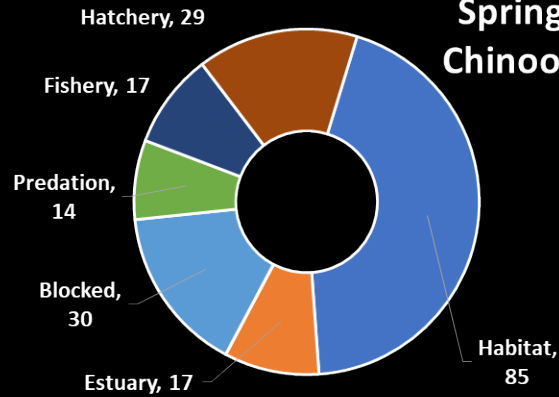


All-H Impacts Today

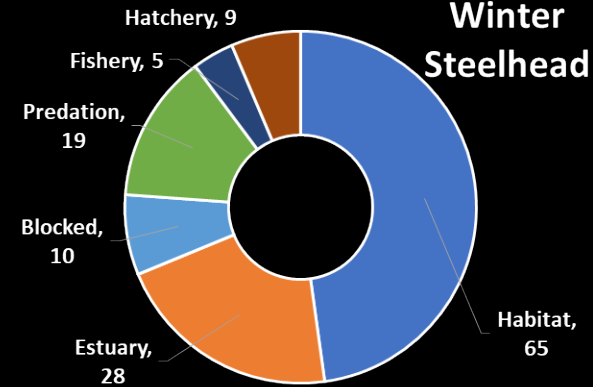
Coho



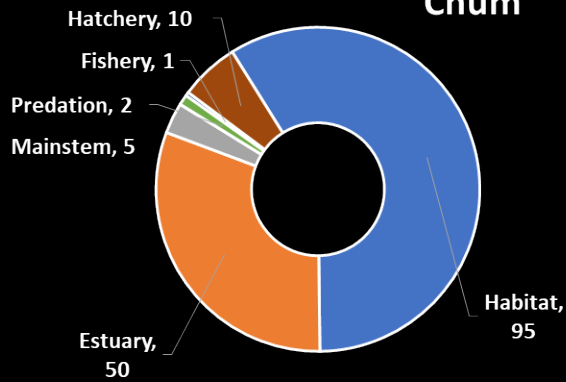
Spring Chinook



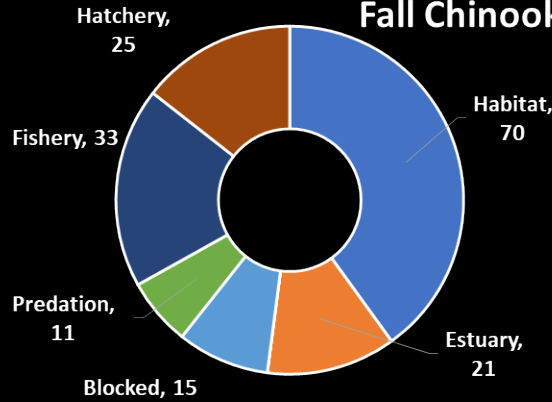
Winter Steelhead



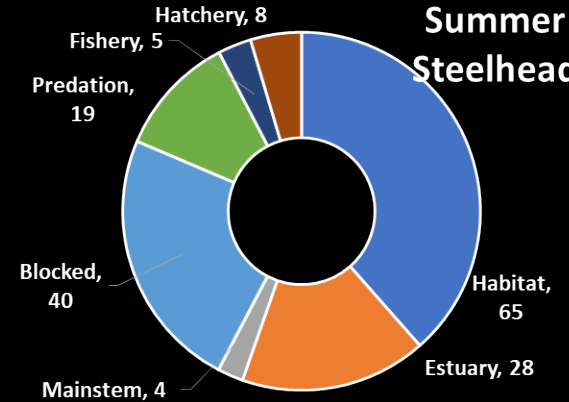
Chum



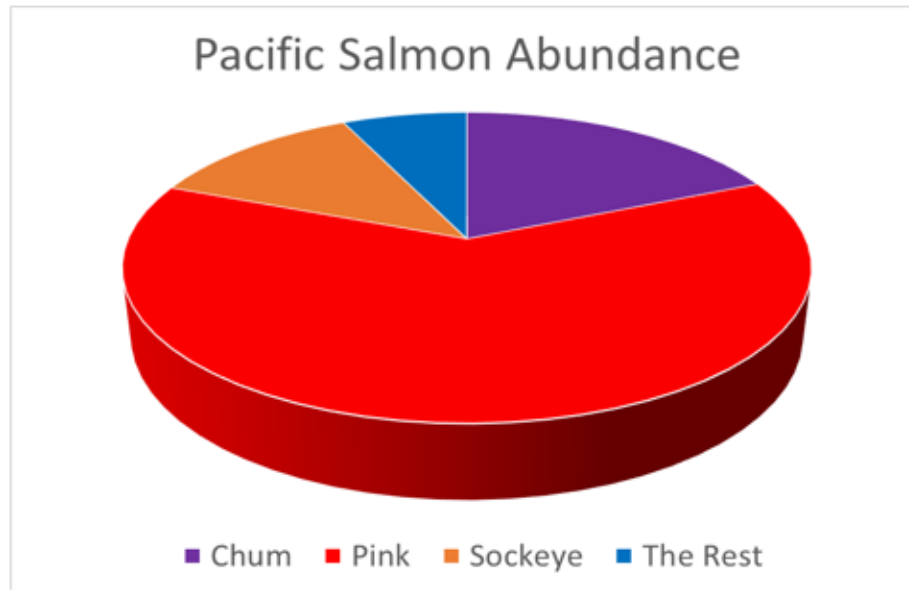
Fall Chinook



Summer Steelhead



More salmon than ever!



Salmon numbers up

- True of both adult and juveniles
- True by abundance and biomass
- 2015 was 36% more than peak in 30s

93% Pinks, Chum & Sockeye

40% Hatchery Fish

<7% Chinook, Coho and Steelhead

See Ruggerone and Irving 2018 at <https://afspubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/mcf2.10023>

What's up in the Pacific?

- 1) Variable ocean conditions with increasing warming
- 2) Increasing overall salmon abundance
- 3) Strong pink/chum hatchery component
- 4) Possible density dependence impacting chinook and steelhead
- 5) Increase in overall harvest (human and marine mammal)
- 6) All above leading to smaller adult sizes