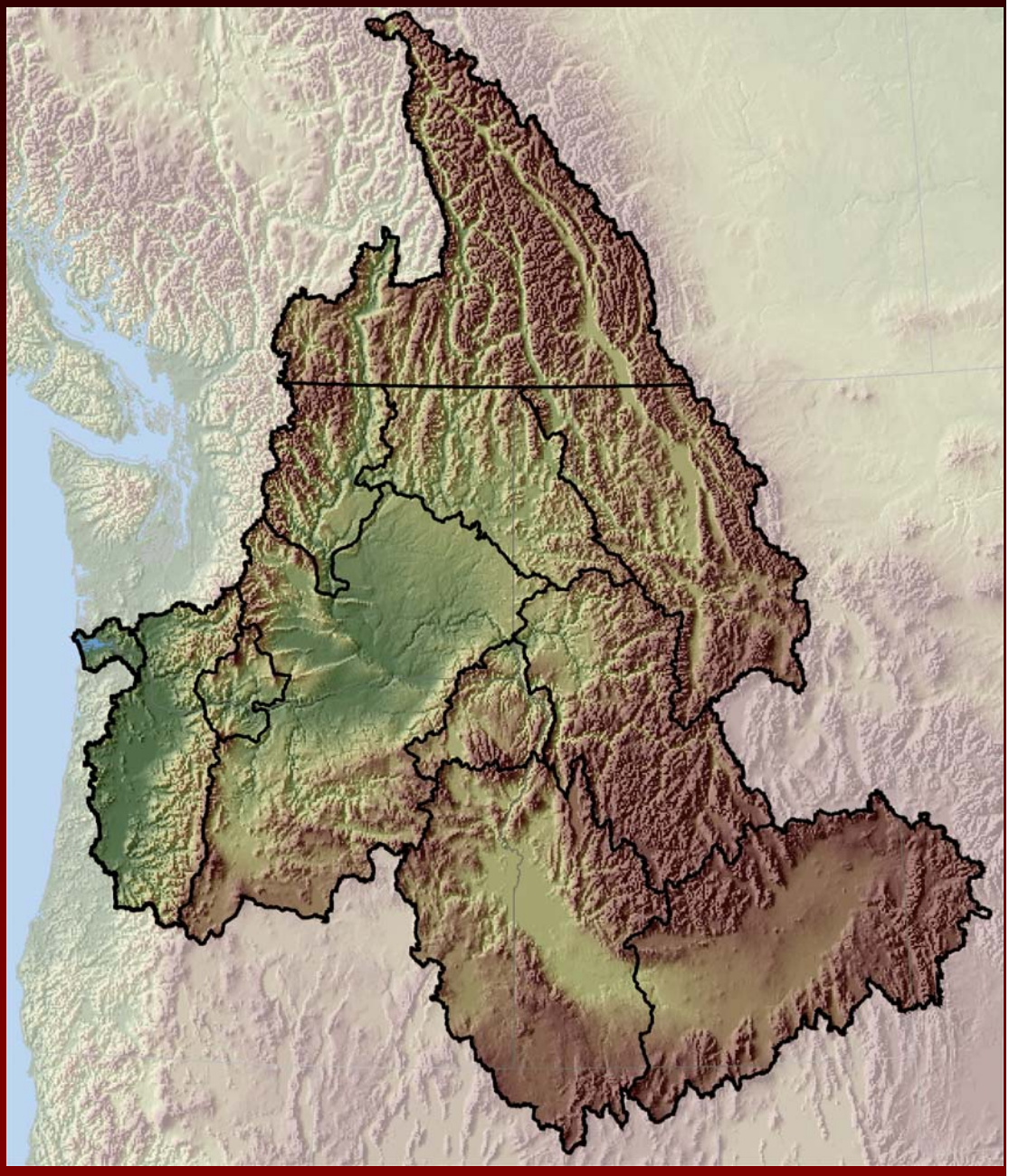
Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin



Focal Species

Provinces

Subbasins

Populations

Projects

Funding

Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Focal Species

- Resident Fish
- Anadromous Fish
- Wildlife

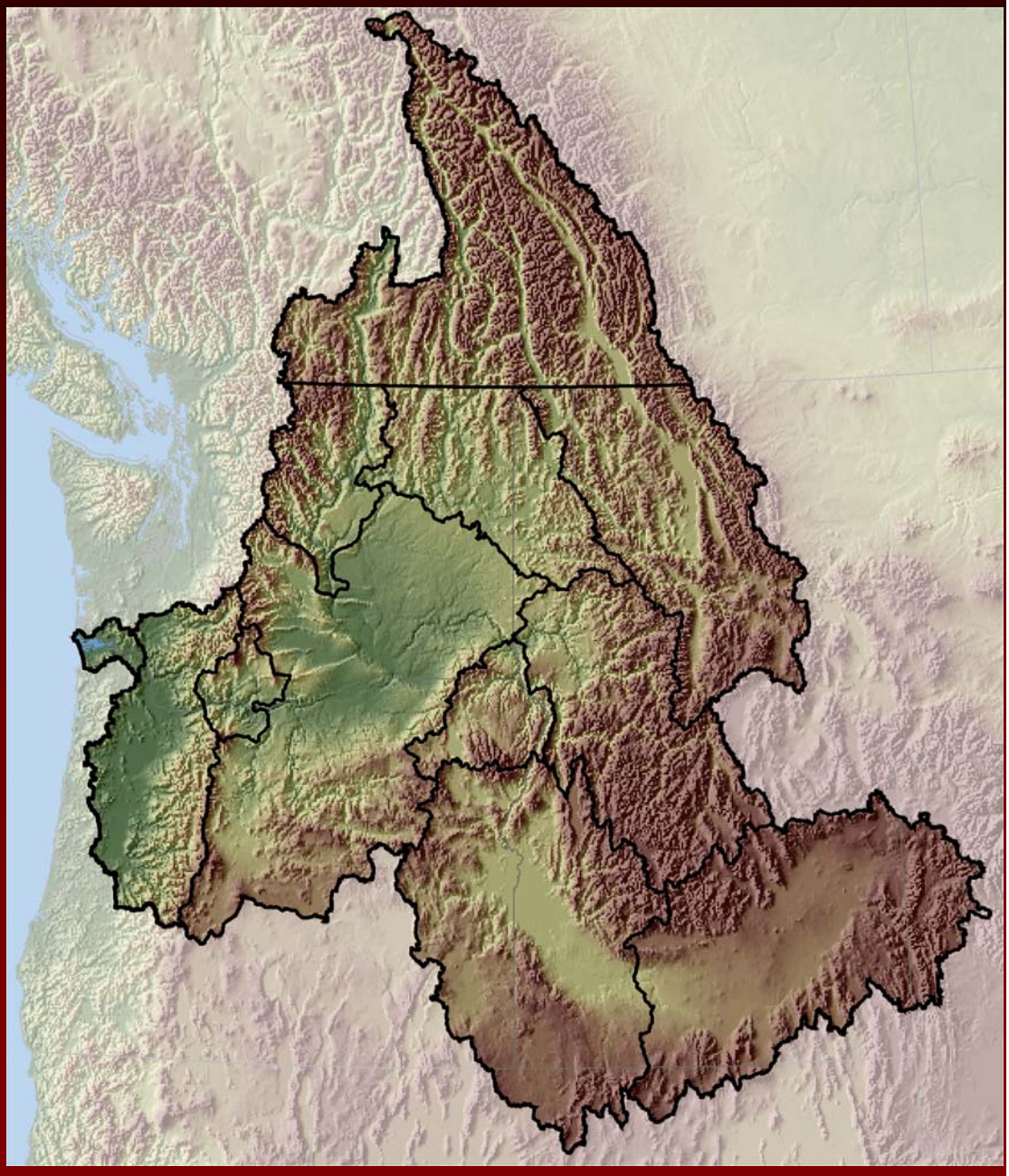
Provinces

Subbasins

Populations

Projects

Funding



Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Focal Species

Bull Trout
Burbot
Coastal Cutthroat
Kokanee
Rainbow trout
Redband trout
Westslope Cutthroat t
Yellowstone Cutthroat

Provinces

Subbasins

Populations

Funding

Projects

Rainbow Trout

Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout

Burbot

Redband Trout

Coastal Cutthroat Trout

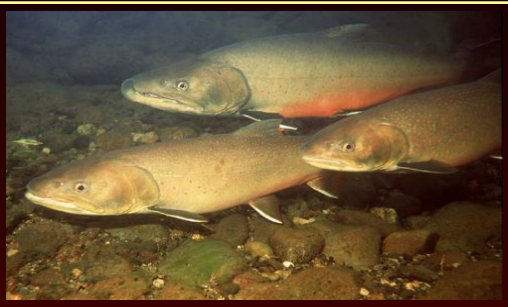
White Sturgeon

Westslope Cutthroat

Bull Trout

Kokanee

Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin



BULL TROUT - Salvelinus confluentus

Bull Trout

Recovery Units

Core Areas

Local Populations

The Bull Trout is a member of the North American salmon family, which includes salmon, trout, whitefish, char, and grayling, and is one of four species of char native to western North America. On June 10, 1998, the Bull Trout was designated as threatened in the Klamath and Columbia Rivers, and on November 01, 1999 was listed as threatened in the contiguous US under the ESA. A threatened species is defined as one that is considered likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. Bull Trout depend on very clean, cold water and therefore are a prime indicator of the health of forest ecosystems and watersheds.

Identification:
Bull Trout have a white leading edge on their fins and small, pale yellow to crimson spots against a darker background of olive green to brown on the back fading to white on the belly. Their tail is slightly forked and the dorsal fin lacks spots. They look very much like the anadromous Dolly Varden, but are larger and have a longer and broader head and exist mainly inland. Check out the bulltrout links section on our links webpage for more information on identifying Bull Trout.

Life History:
Spawning maturity occurs at four to seven years and they can live 12 years. Unlike salmon, spawning adults survive to spawn again every two or three years. They spawn in fall after the temperature drops below 48 degrees Fahrenheit. The incubation period for their eggs is 4 to 5 months and they hatch in late winter to early spring. They like cold, clean, undisturbed waters. The young eat aquatic insects switching to mainly whitefish, sculpin and other trout as they grow. Bull Trout that live in streams rarely grow to more than 4 pounds, but lake inhabitants can weight above 20 pounds, with the U.S. record Bull Trout weighing in at 33 pounds.
They are known to exhibit four distinct life history forms:

Adfluvial Bull Trout rear from one to four years in their natal stream and then migrate to lakes, returning only to spawn.

Fluvial Bull Trout mature in their natal streams much like their adfluvial counterparts but move to large streams and rivers after maturation.

Resident Bull Trout complete their entire life cycle in the tributary (or nearby) streams in which they spawn and rear.

Anadromous Bull Trout rear in natal streams and migrate to marine environments to mature. This form is reported only near Puget Sound in Washington where anadromous Bull Trout grow large in the salt water and then migrate to mountain tributaries to spawn.

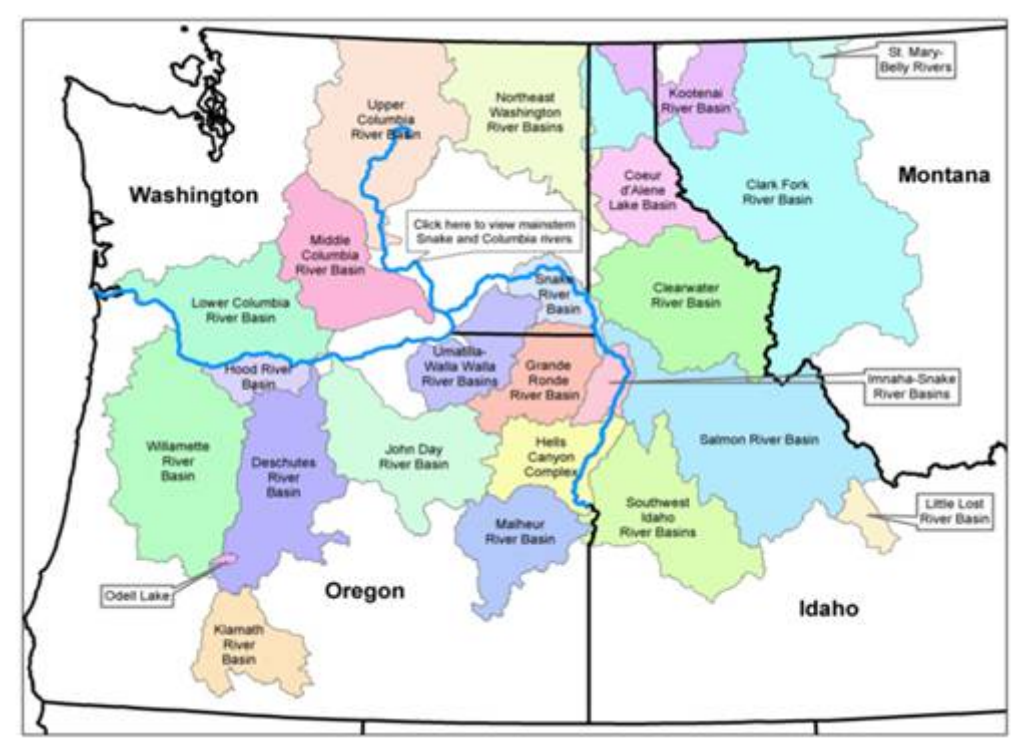
Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Bull Trout

Recovery Units

Clark Fork River
Clearwater River
Coeur d'Alene Lake Basin
Deschutes River
Grande Ronde River
Hells Canyon
Hood River
Imnaha-Snake River
Jarbridge River
John Day
Kootenai River
Little Lost River
Lower Columbia River
Malheur River
Middle Columbia River
Northeast Washington
Salmon River
Snake River
Southwest Idaho
Umatilla-Walla Walla River
Upper Columbia River
Willamette River

Bull Trout Recovery Units



Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Bull Trout

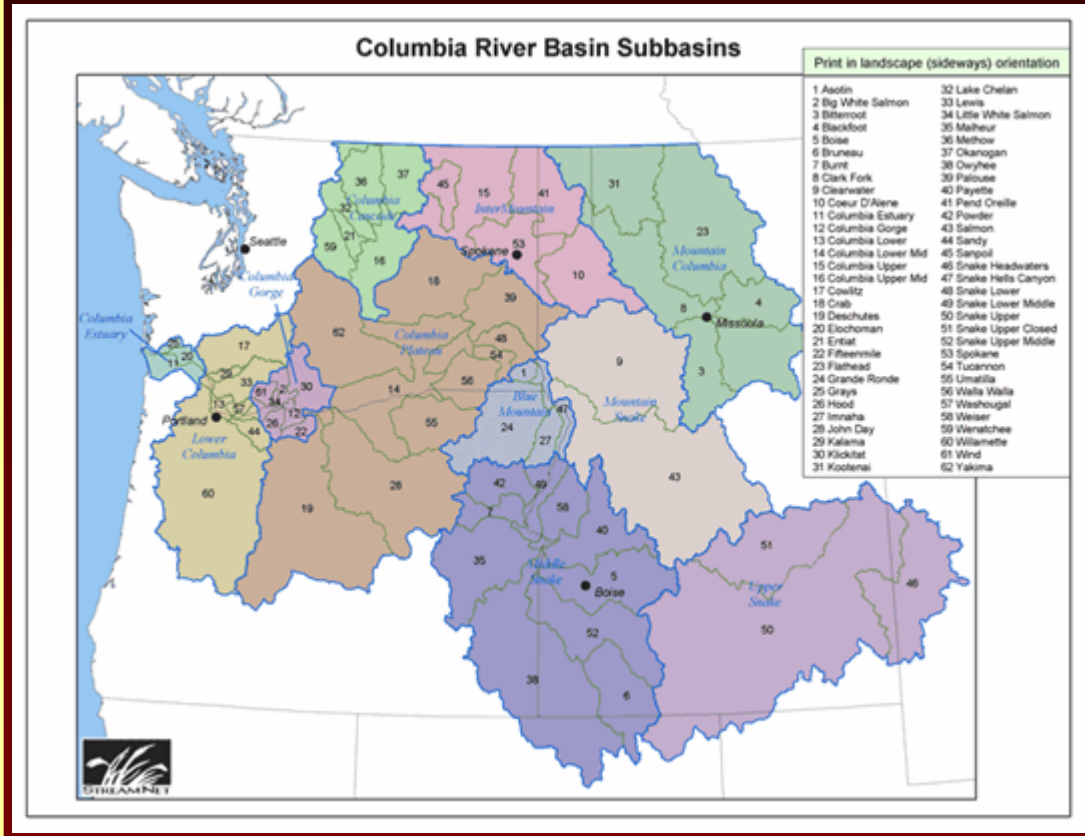
Recovery Unit

Hood

Core Areas

Hood
Klickitat
White Salmon
Grande Ronde
Imnaha-Snake River
Wenatchee
Methow
Entiat
Deschutes
John Day
Tucannon
Umatilla-Walla Walla
Yakima
Coeur d'Alene
Pend Oreille
Lewis
Upper Willamette
Southwest Idaho
Little Lost River
Salmon
Lake Koocanusa
Kootenai R/Kootenay Lake
Bull Lake
Sophie Lake
Upper Clark Fork
Lower Clark Fork
Rock Creek
Bitterroot
West Fork Bitterroot
Blackfoot
Clearwater R/Lakes

Bull Trout Core Areas



Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

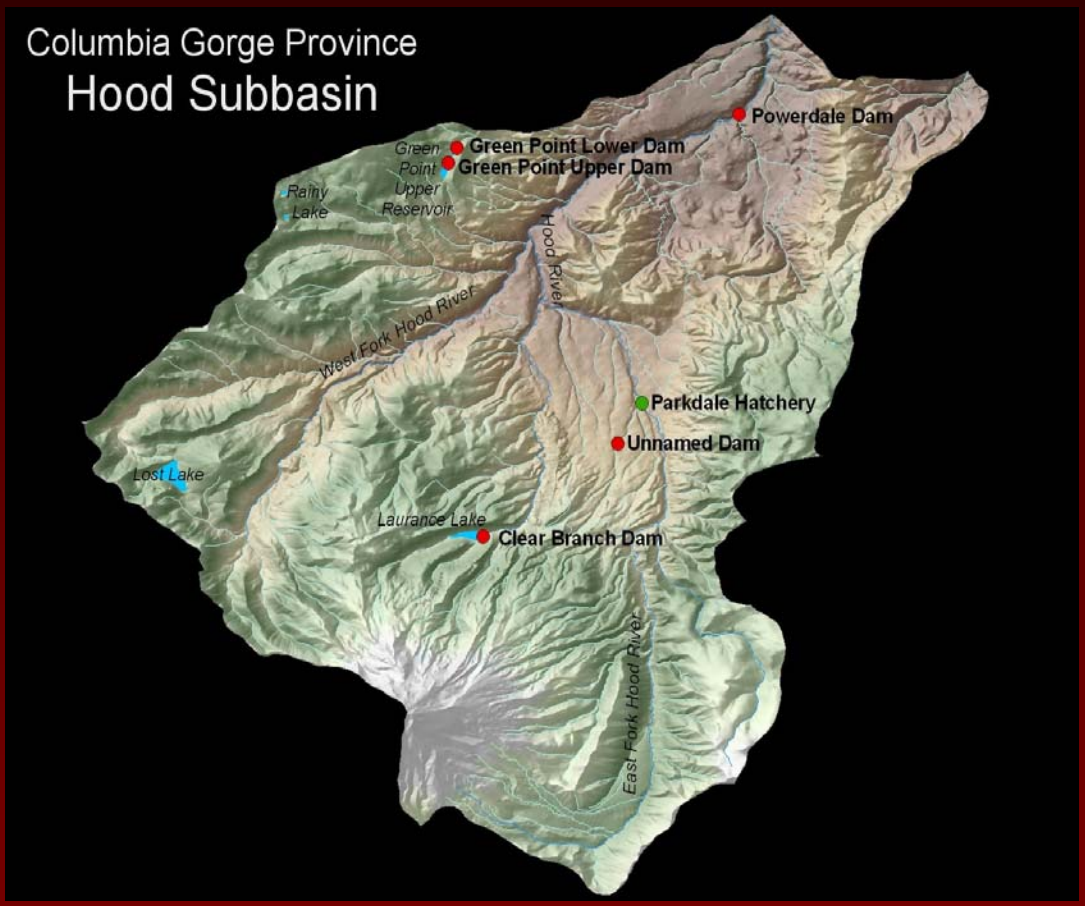
Bull Trout

Recovery Unit

Hood

Core Area

Hood



Local Populations

Clear Branch (above dam)
- **Laurance Lake**
- **Pinnacle Creek**

Hood River (below dam)
- **Clear Branch**
- **Bear Creek**
- **Coe Creek**
- **Compass Creek**
- **Tony Creek**
- **Eliot Creek**
- **West Fork Hood River**
- **Evans Creek**
- **East Fork Hood River**

Historic Distribution

Current Distribution

Biological Objective

Status

Genetic Status

Limiting Factors

Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Bull Trout

Recovery Unit

Hood

Core Area

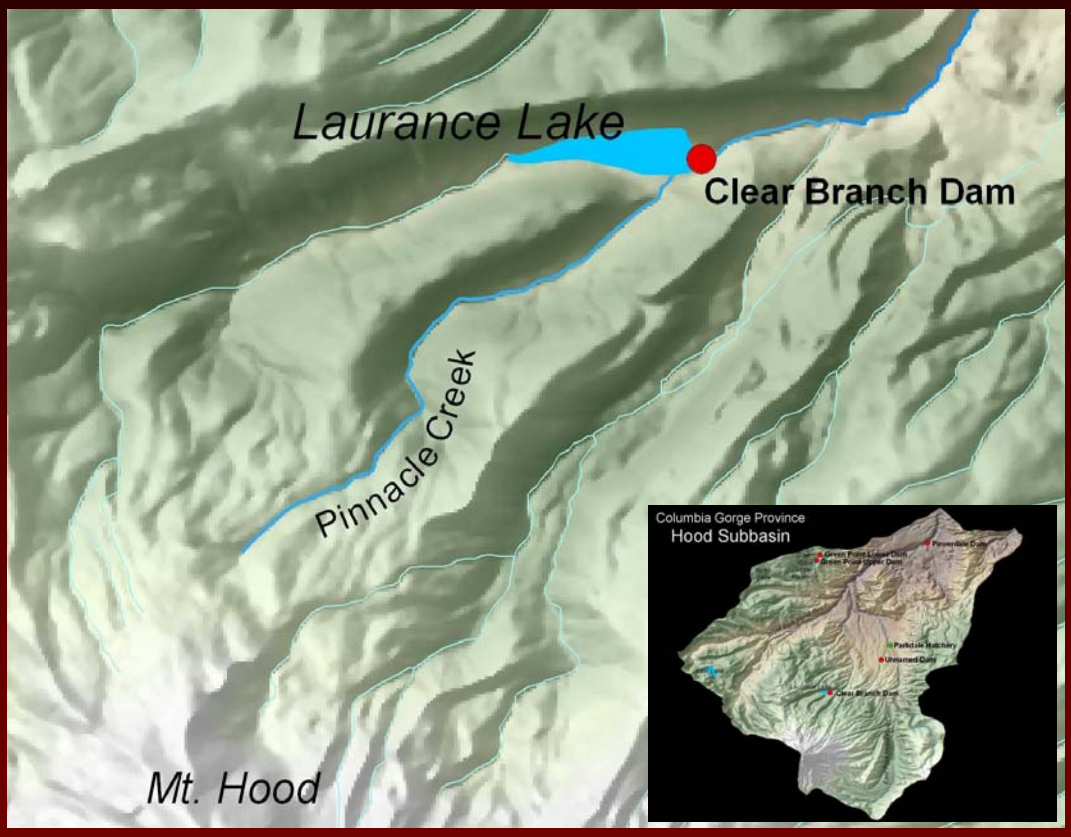
Hood

Local Populations

Clear Branch (above dam)
- **Laurance Lake**
- **Pinnacle Creek**

Population Data

2005
2004
2003
2002
2001
2000
Prior to 2000



Pinnacle Creek – 2001

	Redd						Abund			Harvest	
N	Date	Obj	Juv	Adult	Date	Est	Date	Obj	N	Date	Obj
NA	NA	NA	2[1]	4[1]	2001	NA	NA	NA	Closed	Closed	Closed

[1]U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2002. Chapter 6, Hood River Recovery Unit, Oregon. 66 p. *In*: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Bull Trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) Draft Recovery Plan. Portland, Oregon.

Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Bull Trout

Recovery Unit

Hood

Core Area

Hood

Local Populations

Clear Branch (above dam)
- **Laurance Lake**
- **Pinnacle Creek**

Population Data

2005
2004
2003
2002
2001
2000
Prior to 2000

Chapter: 6
State(s): Oregon
Recovery Unit Name: Hood River

Region 1
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Portland, Oregon

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Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Focal Species

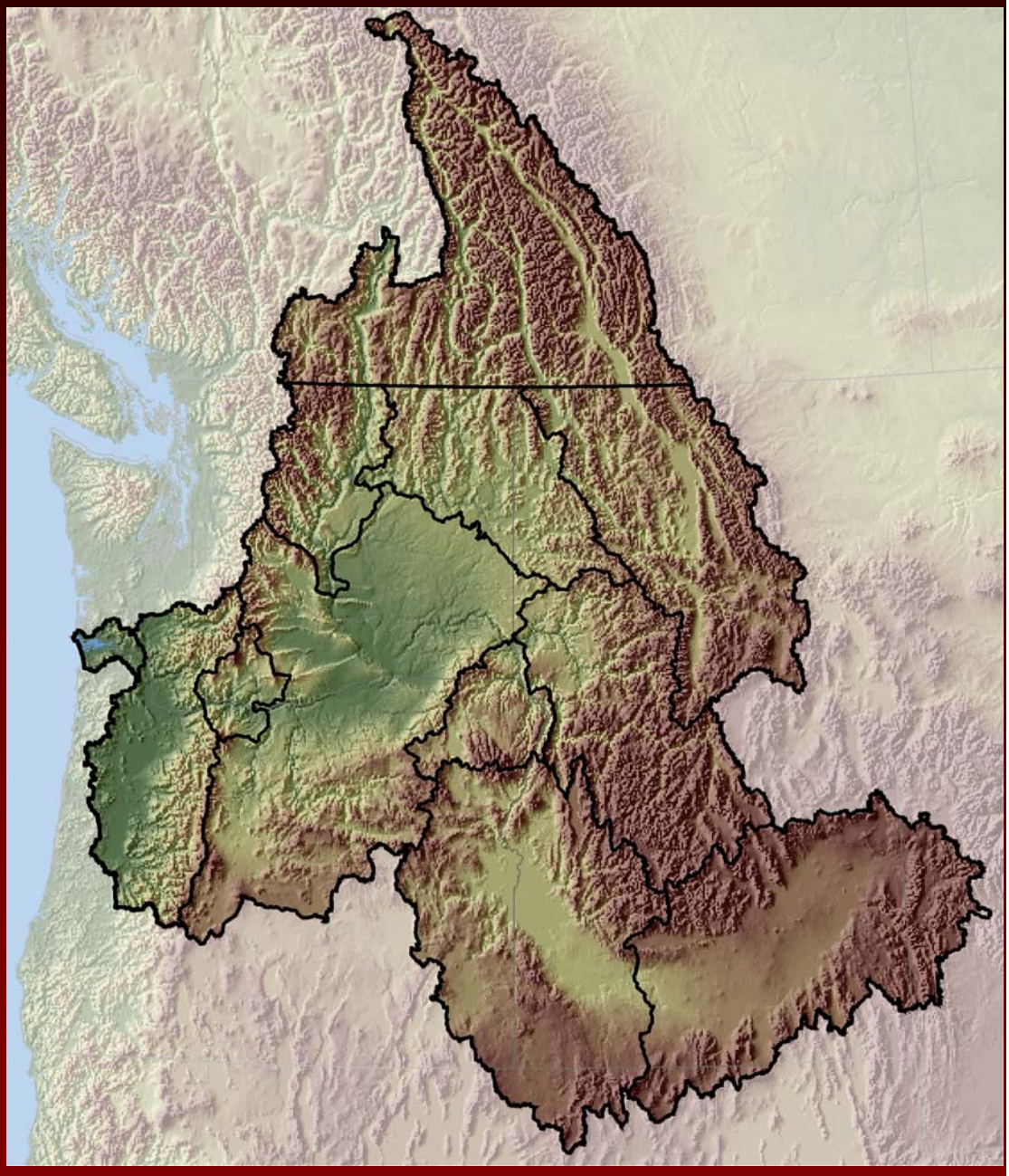
Provinces

Subbasins

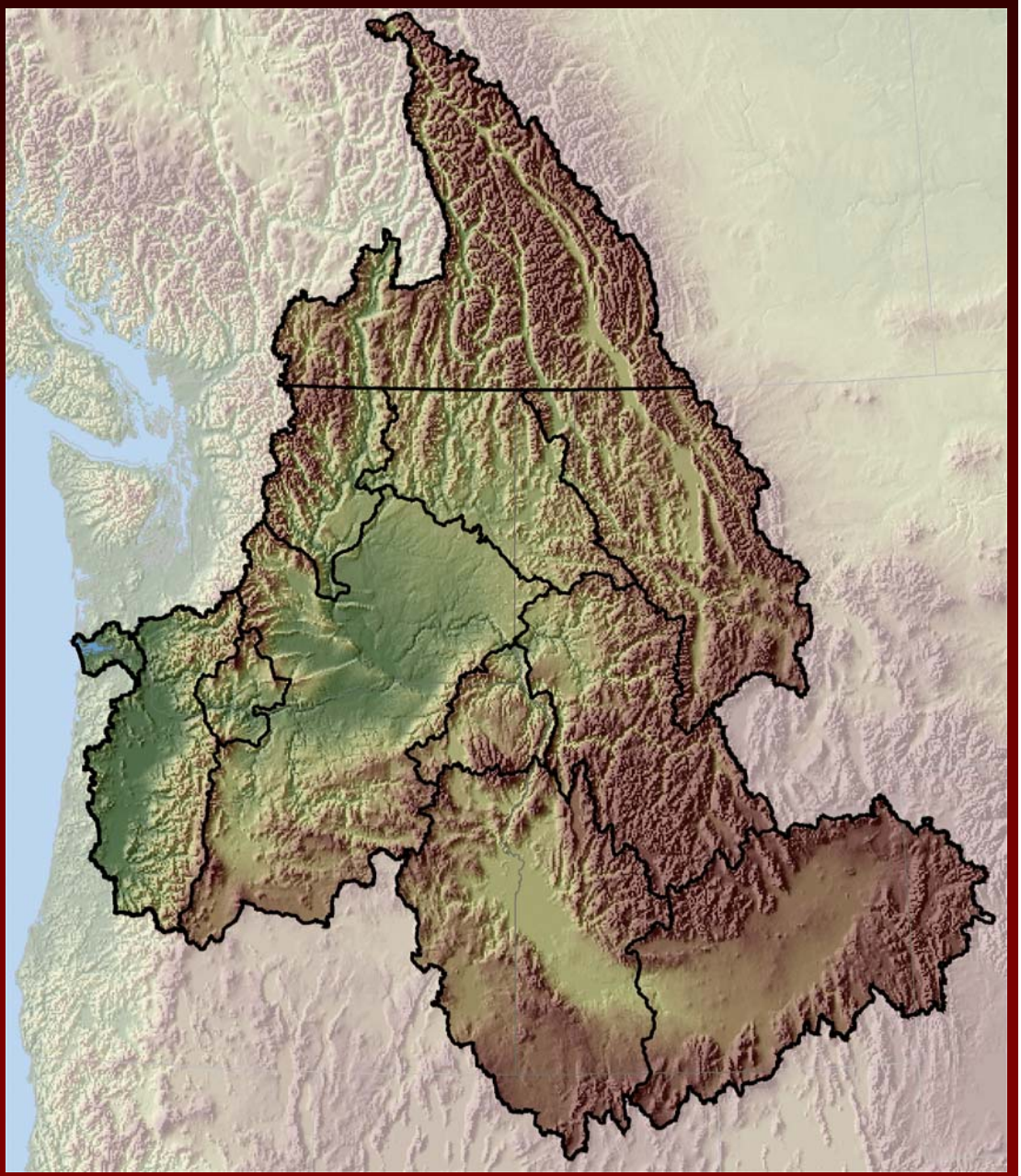
Populations

Projects

Funding



Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin



Provinces

Blue Mountain
Columbia Cascade
Columbia Gorge
Columbia Plateau
Estuary
Intermountain
Lower Columbia
Middle Snake
Mountain Columbia
Mountain Snake
Mainstem/
Systemwide
Upper Snake

Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Provinces

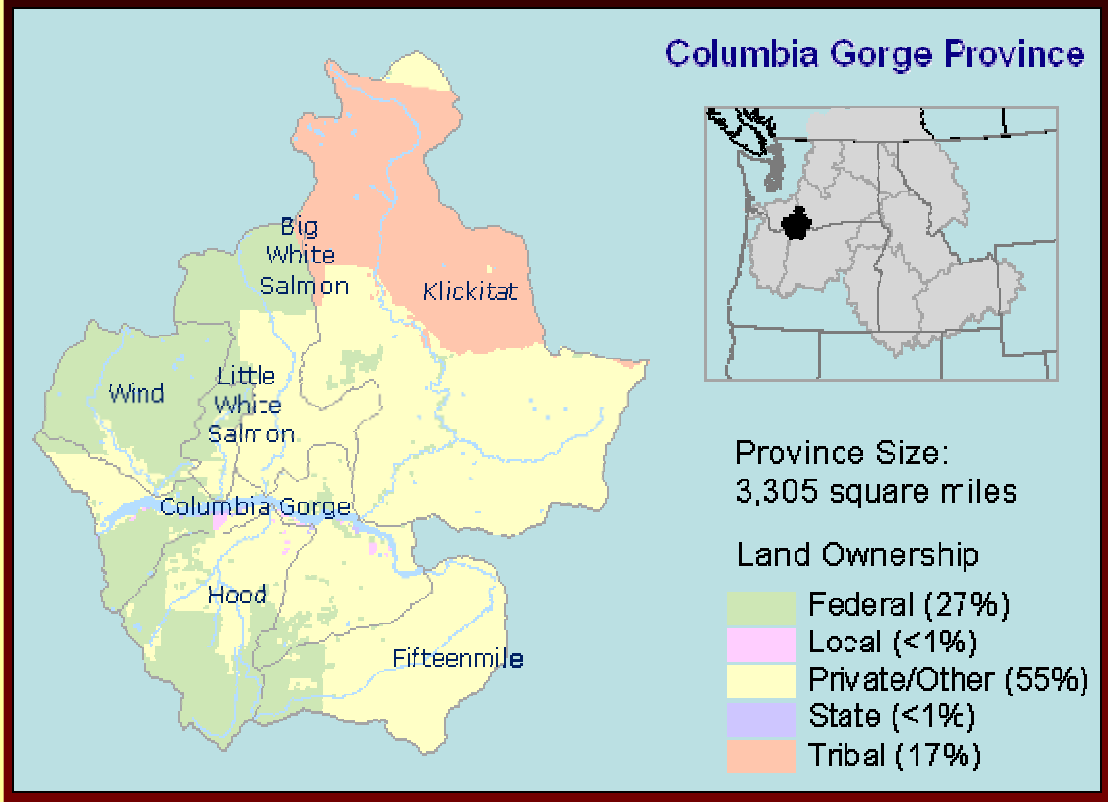
Columbia Gorge

Subbasin

Focal Species

Projects

Funding



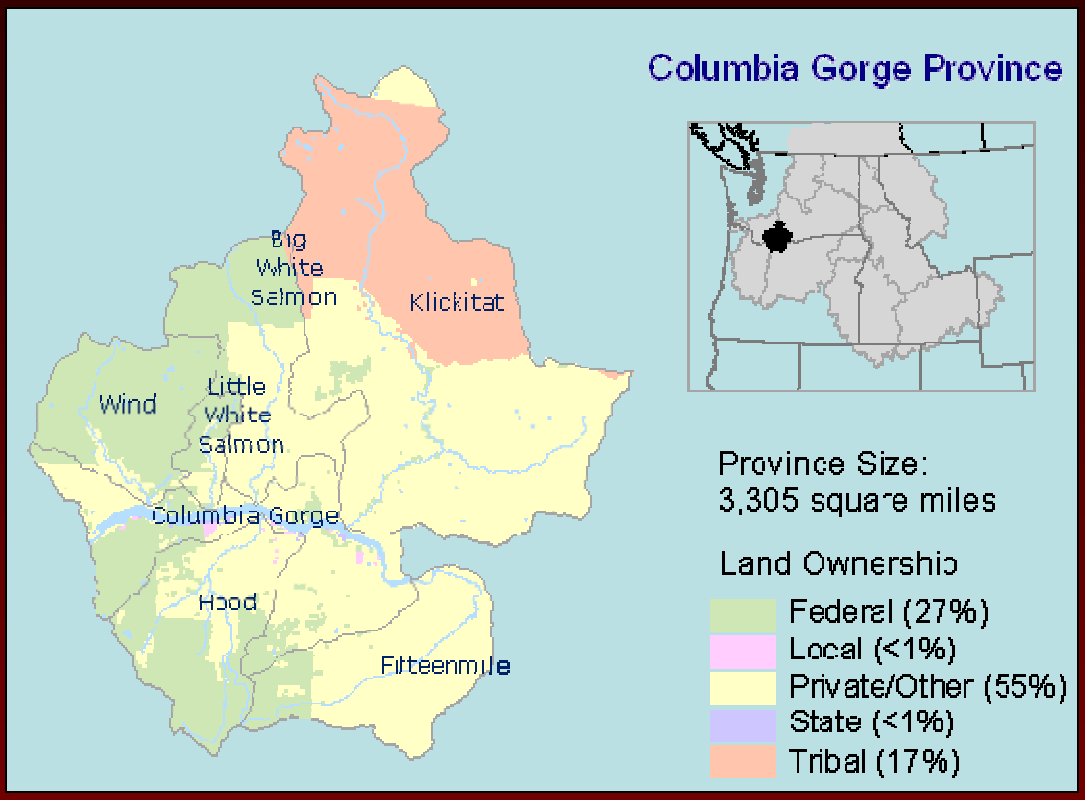
Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Provinces

Columbia Gorge

Subbasin

Big White Salmon
Columbia Gorge
Fifteenmile
Hood
Klickitat
Little White Salmon
Wind



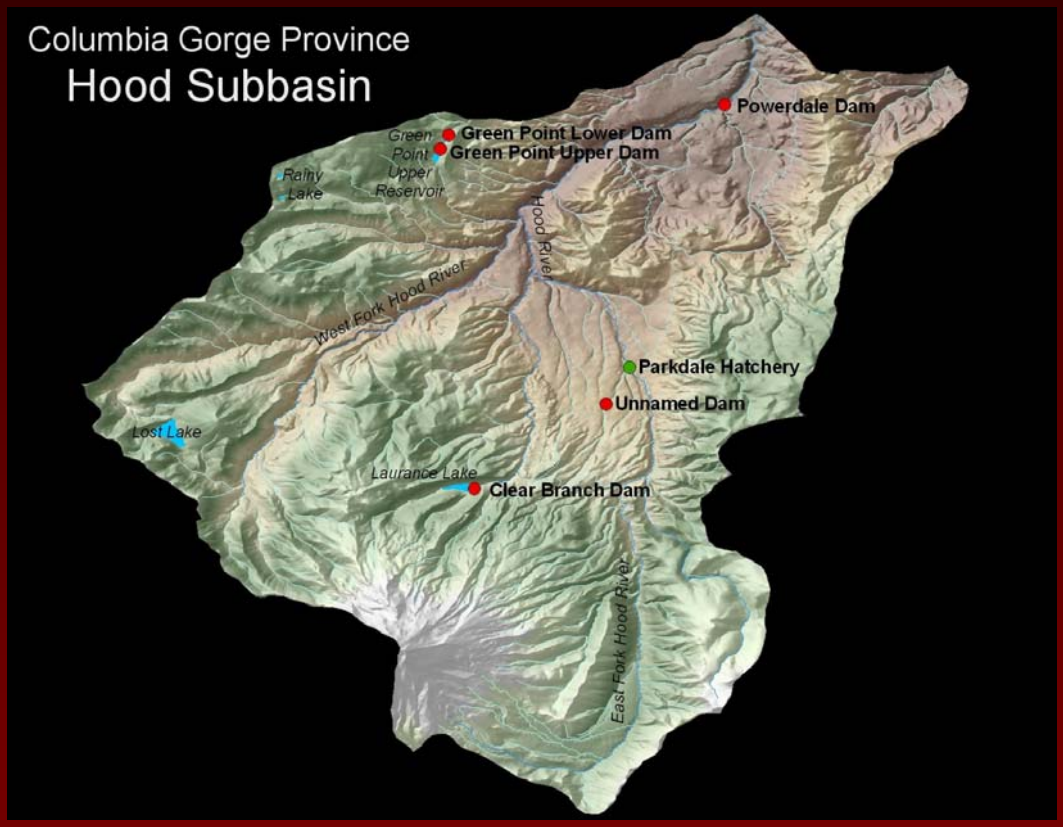
Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Provinces

Columbia Gorge

Subbasin

Hood



Focal Species

RESIDENT FISH
Bull Trout
Coastal Cutthroat Trout

ANADROMOUS FISH
Steelhead
Chinook

WILDLIFE
Northern Spotted Owl
Western Gray Squirrel
Lark Sparrow
Clark's Nutcracker
Black Tailed Deer
Elk

Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Provinces

Columbia Gorge

Subbasin

Hood

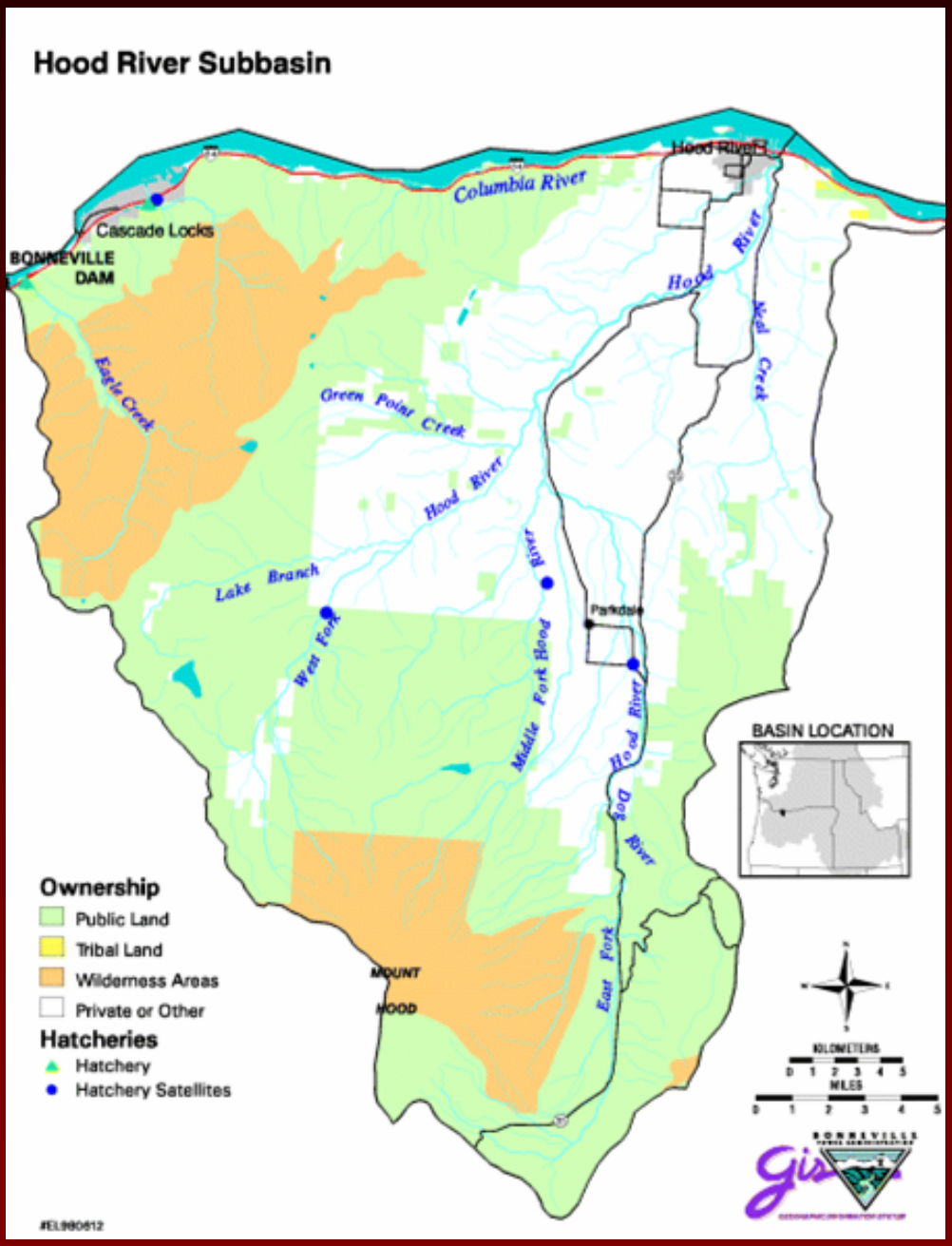
Focal Species

Bull Trout

Local Populations

Clear Branch (above dam)
- Laurance Lake
- Pinnacle Creek

Hood River (below dam)
- Clear Branch
- Bear Creek
- Coe Creek
- Compass Creek
- Tony Creek
- Eliot Creek
- West Fork Hood River
- Evans Creek
- East Fork Hood River



Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Province

Columbia Gorge

Subbasin

Hood

Focal Species

Bull Trout

Recovery Unit

Hood

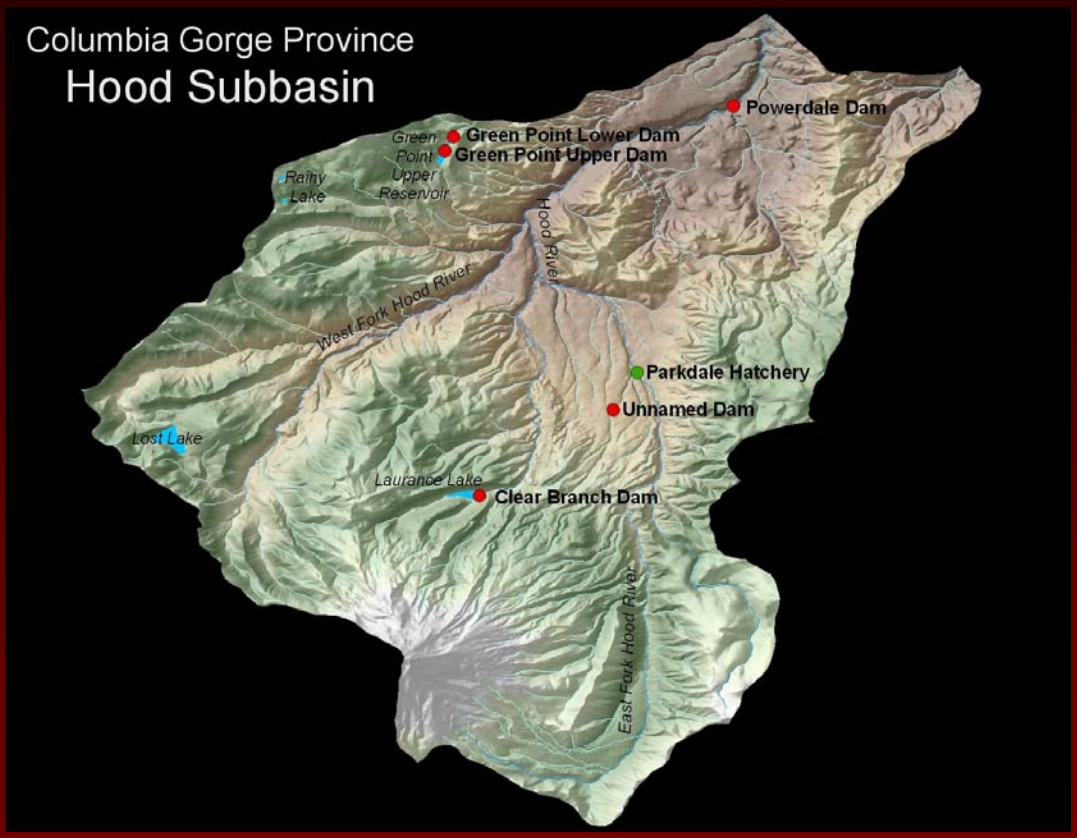
Core Area

Hood

Local Populations

Clear Branch (above dam)
- Laurance Lake
- Pinnacle Creek

Hood River (below dam)
- Clear Branch
- Bear Creek
- Coe Creek
- Compass Creek
- Tony Creek
- Eliot Creek
- West Fork Hood River
- Evans Creek
- East Fork Hood River



Historic Distribution

Current Distribution

Biological Objective

Status

Genetic Status

Limiting Factors

Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Province

Columbia Gorge

Focal Species

Bull Trout

Recovery Unit

Hood

Core Area

Hood

Local Populations

Clear Branch (above dam)
- **Laurance Lake**
- **Pinnacle Creek**

Hood River (below dam)
- **Clear Branch**
- **Bear Creek**
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- **Tony Creek**
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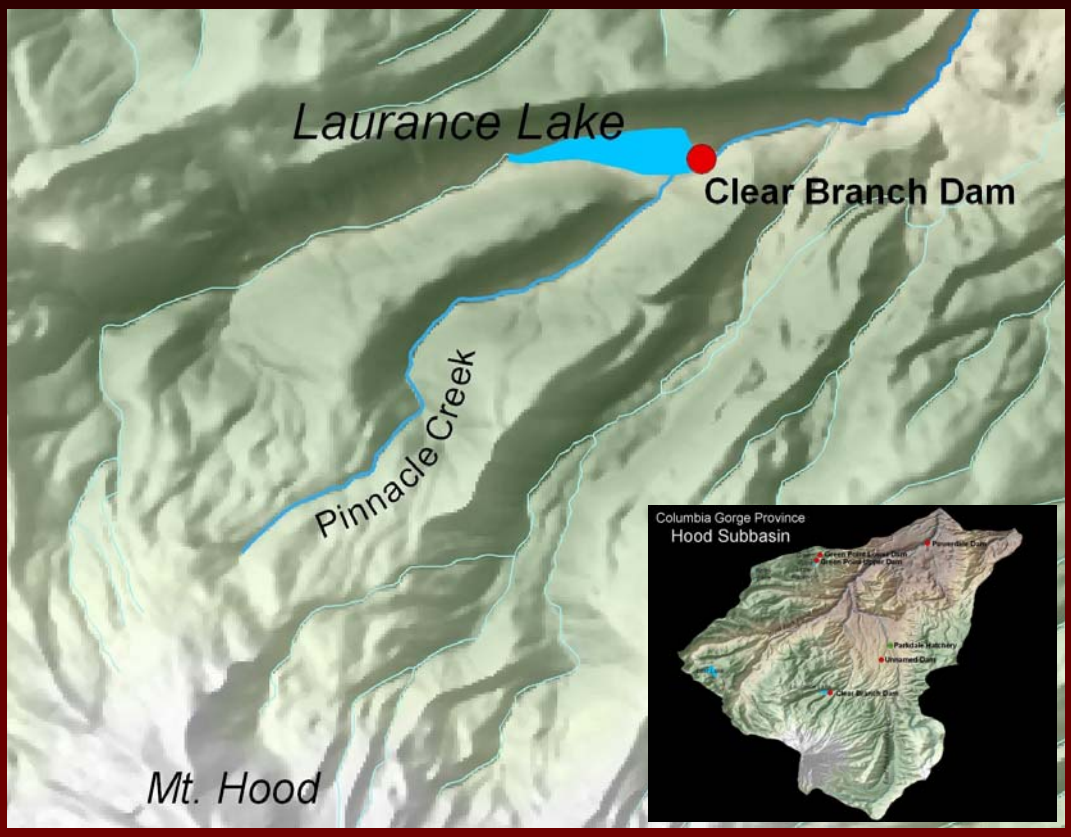
- **East Fork Hood River**



Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Province

Columbia Gorge

Focal Species

Bull Trout

Recovery Unit

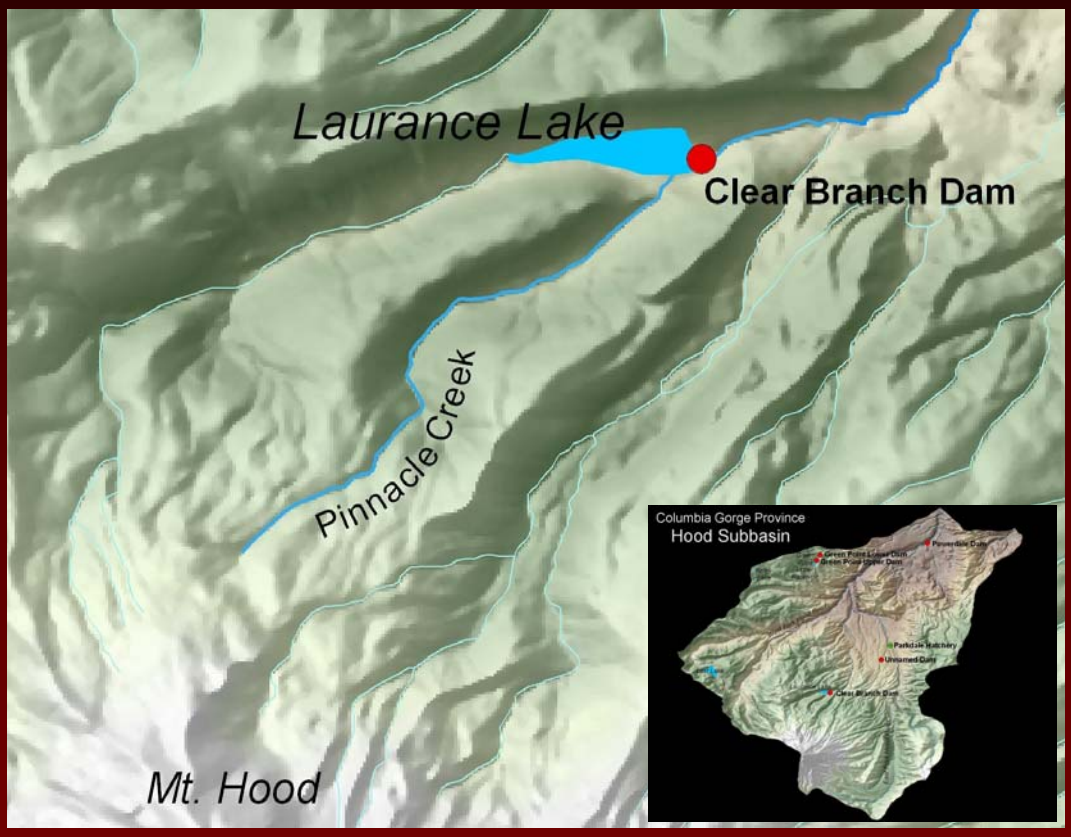
Hood

Core Area

Hood

Local Populations

Clear Branch (above dam)
- **Laurance Lake**
- **Pinnacle Creek**



Pinnacle Creek – 2001

	Redd						Abund			Harvest	
N	Date	Obj	Juv	Adult	Date	Est	Date	Obj	N	Date	Obj
NA	NA	NA	2[1]	4[1]	2001	NA	NA	NA	Closed	Closed	Closed

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Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Provinces

Columbia Gorge

Subbasin

Hood

Focal Species

Bull Trout

Local Population

Clear Branch (above dam)
- Laurance Lake
- Pinnacle Creek

Population Data

2005
2004
2003
2002
2001
2000
Prior to 2000

Chapter: 6
State(s): Oregon
Recovery Unit Name: Hood River

Region 1
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Portland, Oregon

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Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Provinces

Columbia Gorge

Subbasins

Focal Species

Populations

Projects

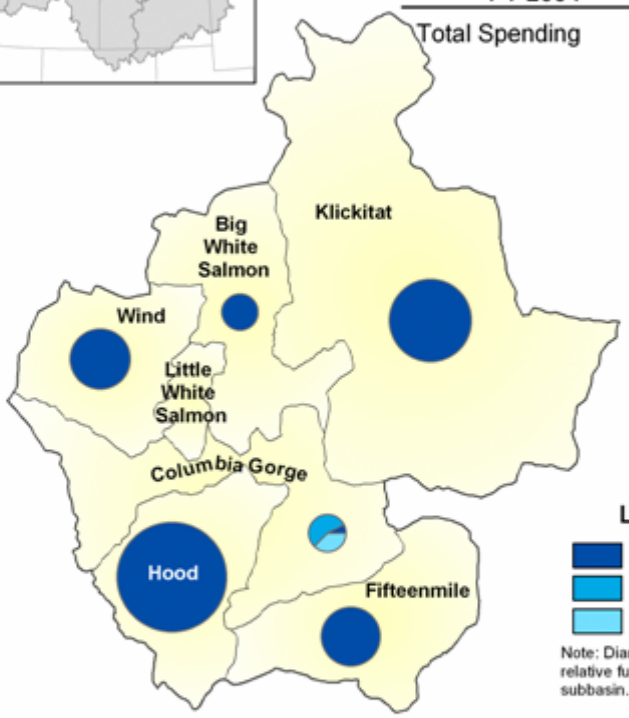
Funding

Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority

Columbia Gorge Province

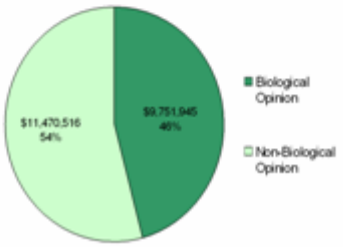
BPA Spending, FY 2001-2004

FY 2001	$2,599,669
FY 2002	$7,054,200
FY 2003	$6,703,459
FY 2004	$4,865,133
Total Spending	$21,222,461



Biological Opinion Funding, FY 2001-2004
NMFS & USFWS Designated Projects

	BiOp	Non BiOp
Big White Salmon	$0	$989,104
Columbia Gorge	$531,525	$507,144
Fifteenmile	$943,279	$1,636,293
Hood	$4,310,387	$4,574,280
Klickitat	$1,267,203	$3,763,695
Wind	$2,699,551	$0



Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Provinces

Columbia Gorge

Subbasins

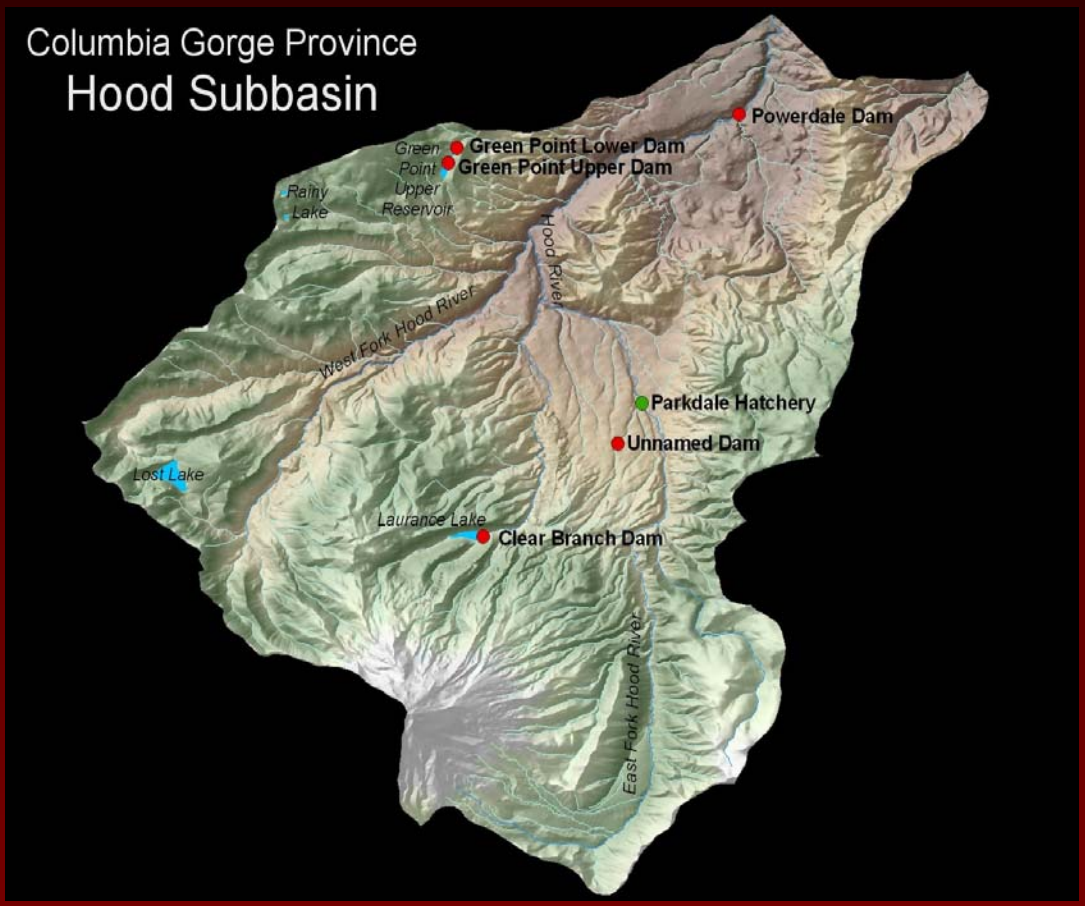
Hood

Focal Species

Populations

Projects

Funding



Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Provinces

Columbia Gorge

Subbasins

Hood

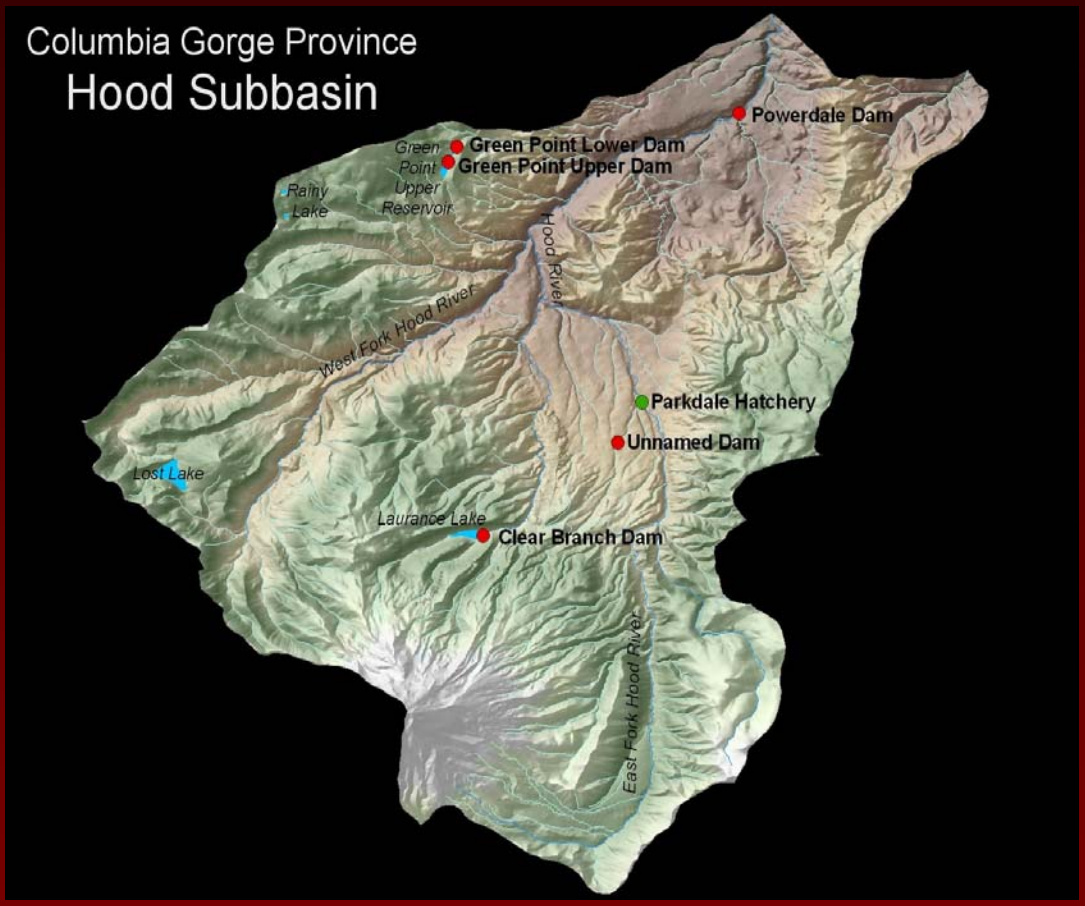
Focal Species

Populations

Projects

Resident Fish
Anadromous Fish
Wildlife

Funding



Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Provinces

Columbia Gorge

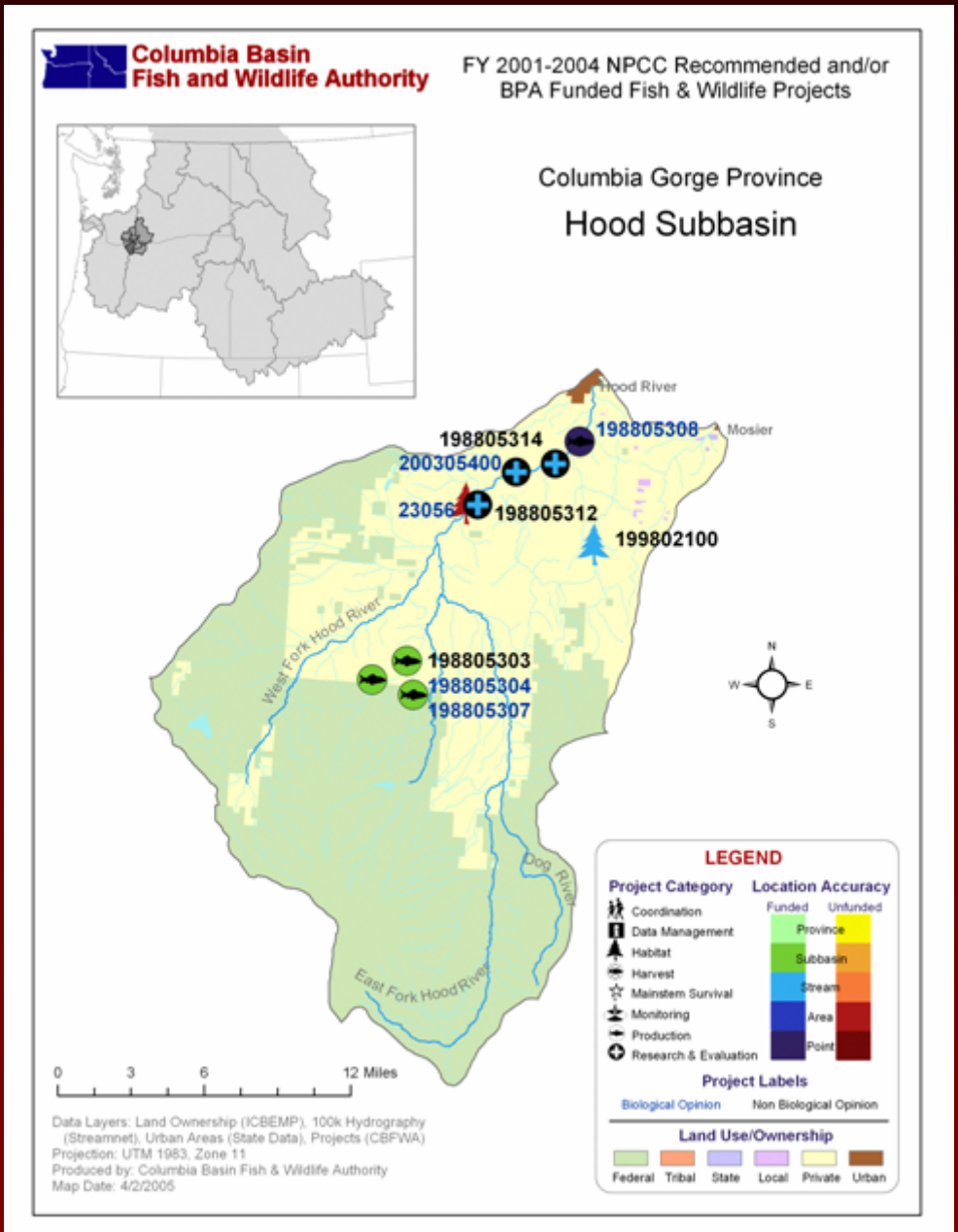
Subbasins

Hood

Projects

Resident Fish
Anadromous Fish
Wildlife

Project Information



Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Provinces

Columbia Gorge

Subbasins

Hood

Projects

Anadromous

Project Information

Anadromous

Project ID	*Project Title*				*Review Cycle*		*BiOp?*
23056	Farmers Irrigation District Mainstem Hood River Fish Screen Project				FY 2001 High Priority		yes
FY	2001	2002	2003	2004	Type	Category	Accuracy
NPCC Rec	$500,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	Anadromous	Habitat	area
BPA Spent	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0			
198805303	*Hood River Production Program - CTWSRO M&E*				*Columbia Gorge*		*no*
FY	2001	2002	2003	2004	Type	Category	Accuracy
NPCC Rec	$519,959	$540,000	$560,000	$516,646	Anadromous	Production	subbasin
BPA Spent	$496,571	$547,216	$496,584	$358,421			
198805304	*Hood River Production Program - ODFW M&E*				*Columbia Gorge*		*yes*
FY	2001	2002	2003	2004	Type	Category	Accuracy
NPCC Rec	$431,331	$438,000	$452,000	$415,000	Anadromous	Production	subbasin
BPA Spent	$421,540	$295,320	$575,916	$391,346			
198805307	Hood River Production Program: Powerdale, Parkdale, Oak Springs O&M (88-053-07 & 88-053-08)				Columbia Gorge		yes
FY	2001	2002	2003	2004	Type	Category	Accuracy
NPCC Rec	$727,733	$949,198	$3,119,722	$939,000	Anadromous	Production	subbasin
BPA Spent	$537,985	$678,579	$854,294	$140,559			
198805308	Hood River - Powerdale/Oak Springs O&M - ODFW				Not Reviewed		yes
FY	2001	2002	2003	2004	Type	Category	Accuracy
NPCC Rec	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$75,627	Anadromous	Production	point
BPA Spent	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$236,879			
198805312	Hood River Steelhead Genetic				Columbia Gorge		no
FY	2001	2002	2003	2004	Type	Category	Accuracy
NPCC Rec	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	Anadromous	Research & Evaluation	stream
BPA Spent	$ 0	$ 0	$96,883	($1,011)			

Status of Fish and Wildlife in the Columbia River Basin

Provinces

Subbasins

Focal Species

Populations

Funding

Projects

Project ID: (198805303)
Title: (Hood River Production Program – CTWSRO M&E)
Section 9 of 10. Project description

a. Abstract

(The HRPP is a fish supplementation project in the lower Columbia Basin, jointly implemented by the CTWS and the ODFW. The goal of the HRPP is to restore summer and winter steelhead populations and reestablish spring chinook salmon using supplementation techniques in accordance with the Hood River Production Master Plan (1991). In February of 1991, the NPPC separated the Hood River portion of the NEOH and linked it with the Pelton Ladder Project. This was because: (1) the Pelton Ladder Master Plan identified the Hood River subbasin as a destination for spring chinook salmon smolts produced by the Pelton Ladder Project (Smith 1991), and (2) the Hood River Production Master Plan identified a need for the spring chinook salmon production (O'Toole 1991). The NPPC approved the Hood River and Pelton Ladder Master Plans in 1992. In accepting the Hood River Production Master Plan, the NPPC recommended a three-phased approach, which included collecting baseline information, project implementation and facilities construction, and follow-up monitoring and evaluation studies. Comprehensive collection of data began in December, 1991, including information on the natural production, smolt to adult survival, escapement, harvest, life history, and several morphological and meristic parameters needed to characterize wild and hatchery anadromous salmonid stocks and resident trout (Olsen et al., December 1998; Lambert et al., December 1999). Information collected by the HRPP was used to prepare an environmental impact statement evaluating the program's impact on the human environment (DOE and BPA 1996). Studies for Pelton Ladder to evaluate the effect of the new cells on the existing production were implemented in 1996. Information collected by the M&E project will be used to (1) determine the current status of indigenous populations of resident and anadromous salmonids, (2) identify measures that will minimize any potentially detrimental impacts the HRPP could have on indigenous populations of resident trout and anadromous salmonids, and (3) develop and fine tune management guidelines that will optimize the benefits associated with the HRPP.)