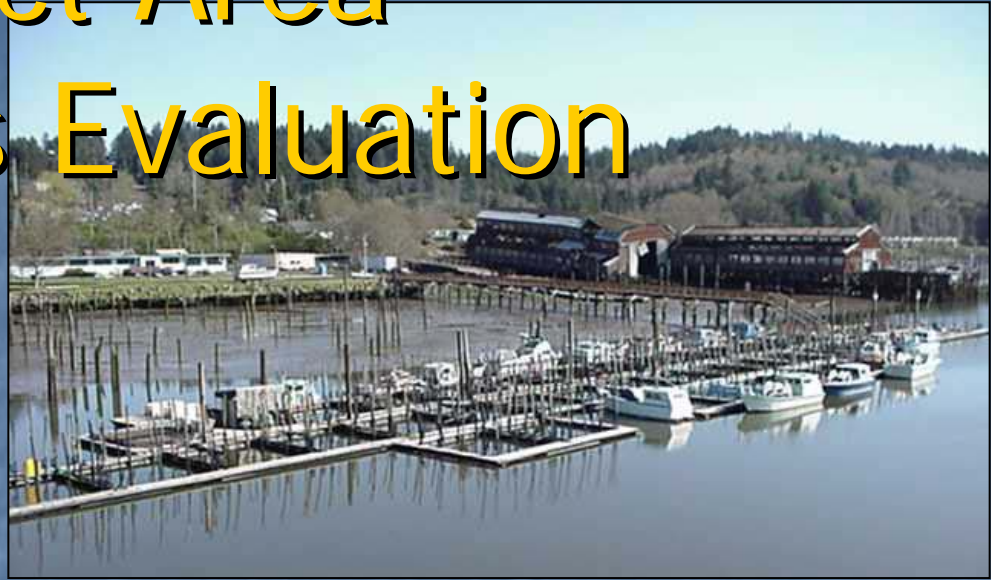


Select Area Fisheries Evaluation




Jeff Whisler, Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife

Tod Jones, Clatsop Economic Development Council Fisheries Project



Project Goal

- 
- Develop and enhance known stock selective fisheries in the lower Columbia River
- Protect naturally-produced runs
 - Provide stable and meaningful fisheries

Project History

Grassroots effort

- Youngs Bay net pen coho rearing/release - 1976

In 1993 Northwest Power and Conservation Council called on BPA to fund a study to evaluate potential terminal fishery sites and opportunities

- Columbia River Terminal Fisheries Project
- Project Sponsors: CEDC, ODFW, and WDFW

Renamed Select Area Fisheries Evaluation (SAFE) in 1997

Project History

SAFE designed with three stages

1. Initial feasibility research
2. Introduction at appropriate sites and Youngs Bay expansion
3. Establish terminal fisheries at full capacity

Currently in interim period between phases 2 & 3

2007-09 BPA proposal will move project into phase
3 – Select Area Fisheries Enhancement



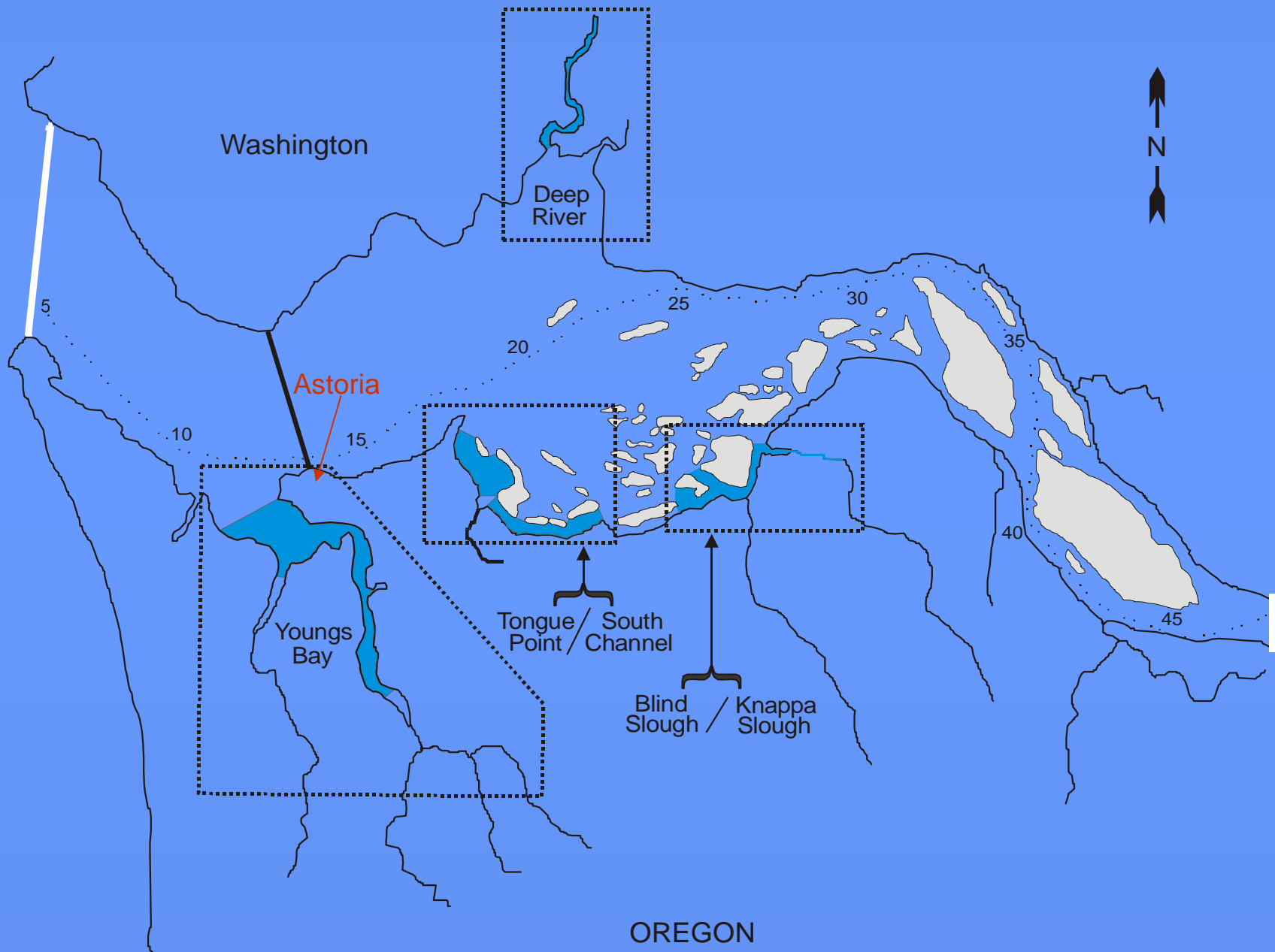
Terminal Site Analysis

Net Pen Sites

- Access and infrastructure
- Tidal currents
- Water chemistry
- Baseline benthic studies

Fishing Areas

- Capacity for fishers
- Test fishing to determine presence/absence of non-local stocks



Rearing & Release Trials



- ❖ Subsurface feeding
- ❖ Towed releases
- ❖ Rearing density comparisons
- ❖ Release smolt size and timing
- ❖ Outmigration telemetry study



Smolt Releases

A man in a green long-sleeved shirt, blue pants, and brown boots stands on a wooden dock. He is holding a white bucket. In the background, there is a large body of water with a netted enclosure. The net is supported by several vertical posts. The water is dark and appears to be part of a smolt release facility.

- ❖ Spring Chinook – 1.25 million
- ❖ Select Area Bright Fall Chinook – 1.30-1.50 million
- ❖ Coho – 2.10 million

Education & Outreach

- ❖ Astoria and Warrenton High School aquatic science classes
- ❖ Educational tours
- ❖ Volunteers

Funding Sources

- ❖ Bonneville Power Administration
- ❖ State of Oregon
 - Restoration and Enhancement Program
 - Direct Appropriation to CEDC
- ❖ Voluntary Assessment
 - Fishermen and Processors
- ❖ In-kind contributions

Monitoring and Evaluation

Project and Fisheries

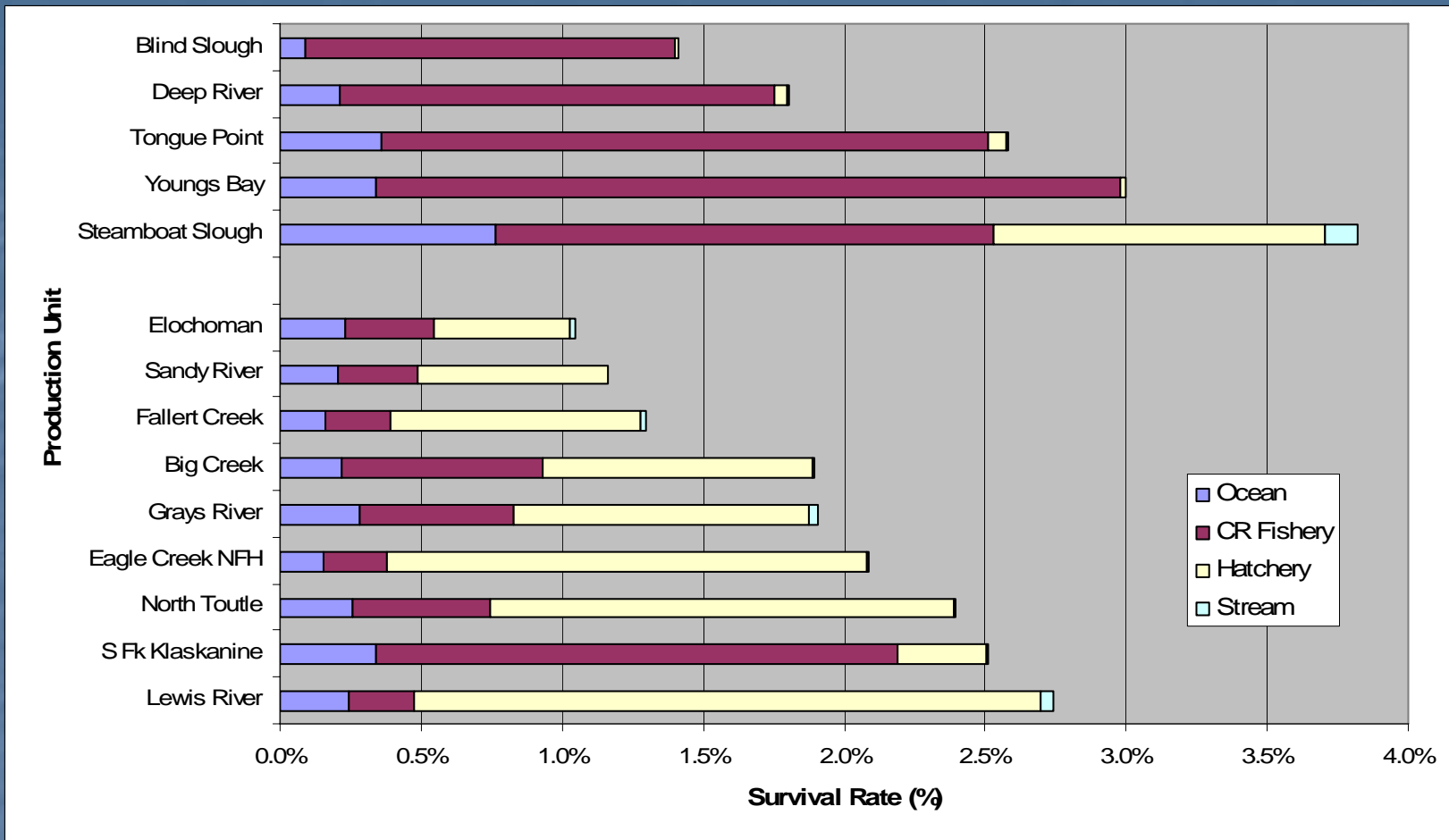


- ❖ Coded Wire Tagging of Release Groups
- ❖ Sampling of Ocean and River Fisheries
- ❖ Juvenile and Adult Stream Surveys
- ❖ Compilation of Tag Recovery Data
- ❖ Adaptive Management of Fisheries



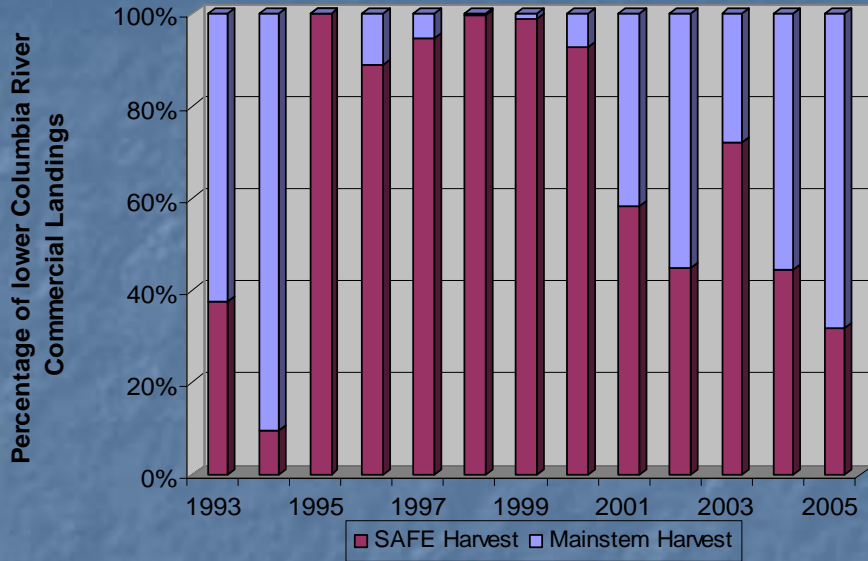


- ❖ Water Quality monitored – no adverse effects
- ❖ Limited straying of SAFE produced returning adults
 - Spring chinook – 2.2%
 - SAB – 0.7%
Klaskanine releases,
1.8% Youngs Bay net
pen releases
 - Coho – 1.7%
- ❖ Fishery observation verified test fishing results

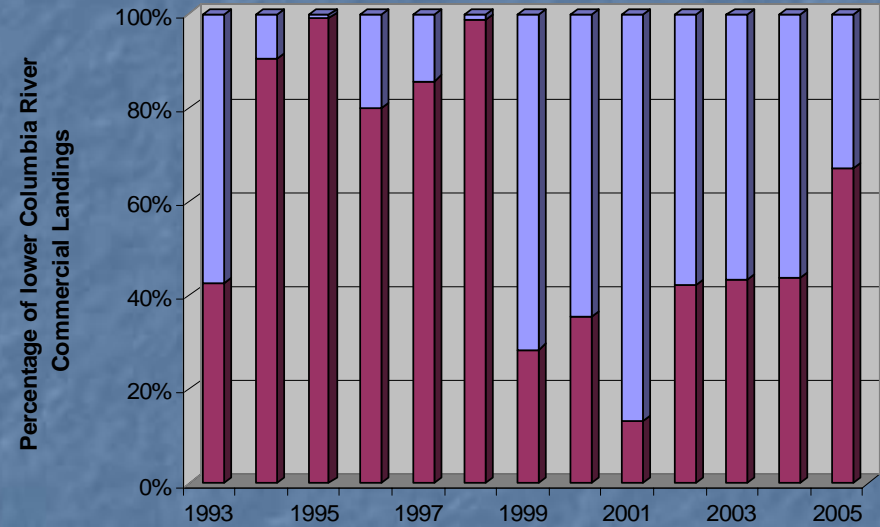


Comparison of mean survival rates and fishery contributions of early-run coho released from SAFE sites and representative Columbia River hatcheries, 1993-2000 brood years.

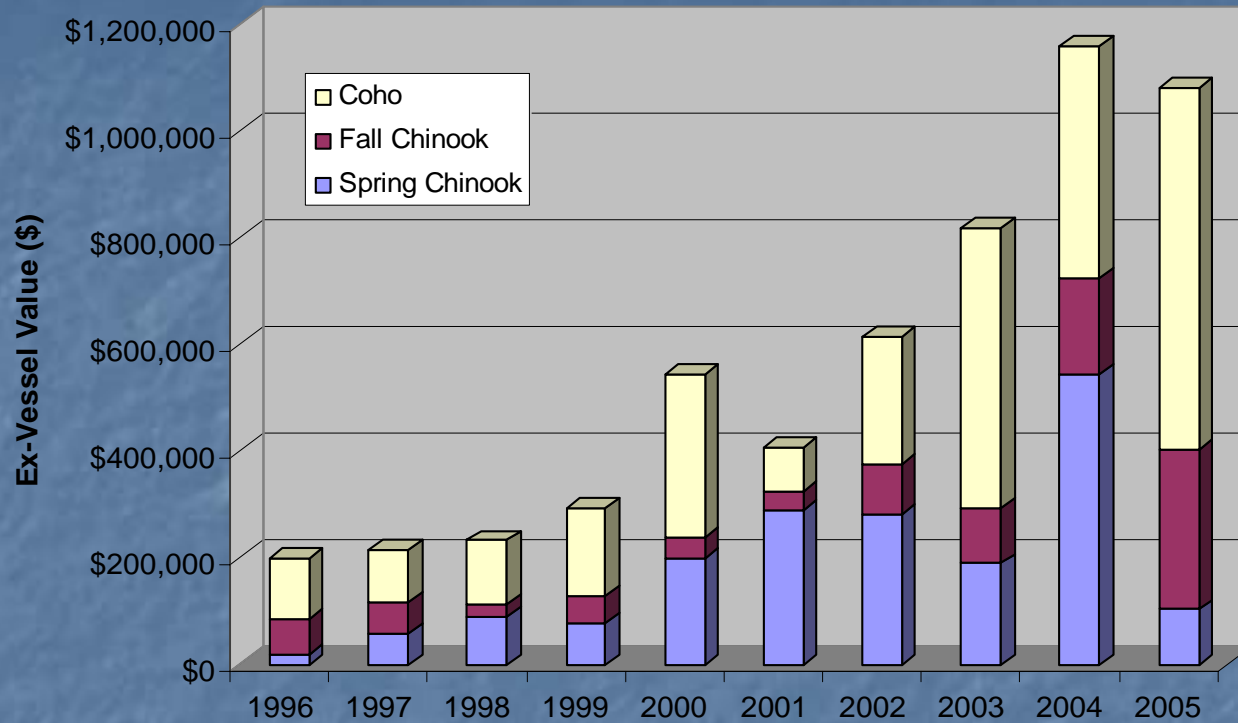
SPRING CHINOOK



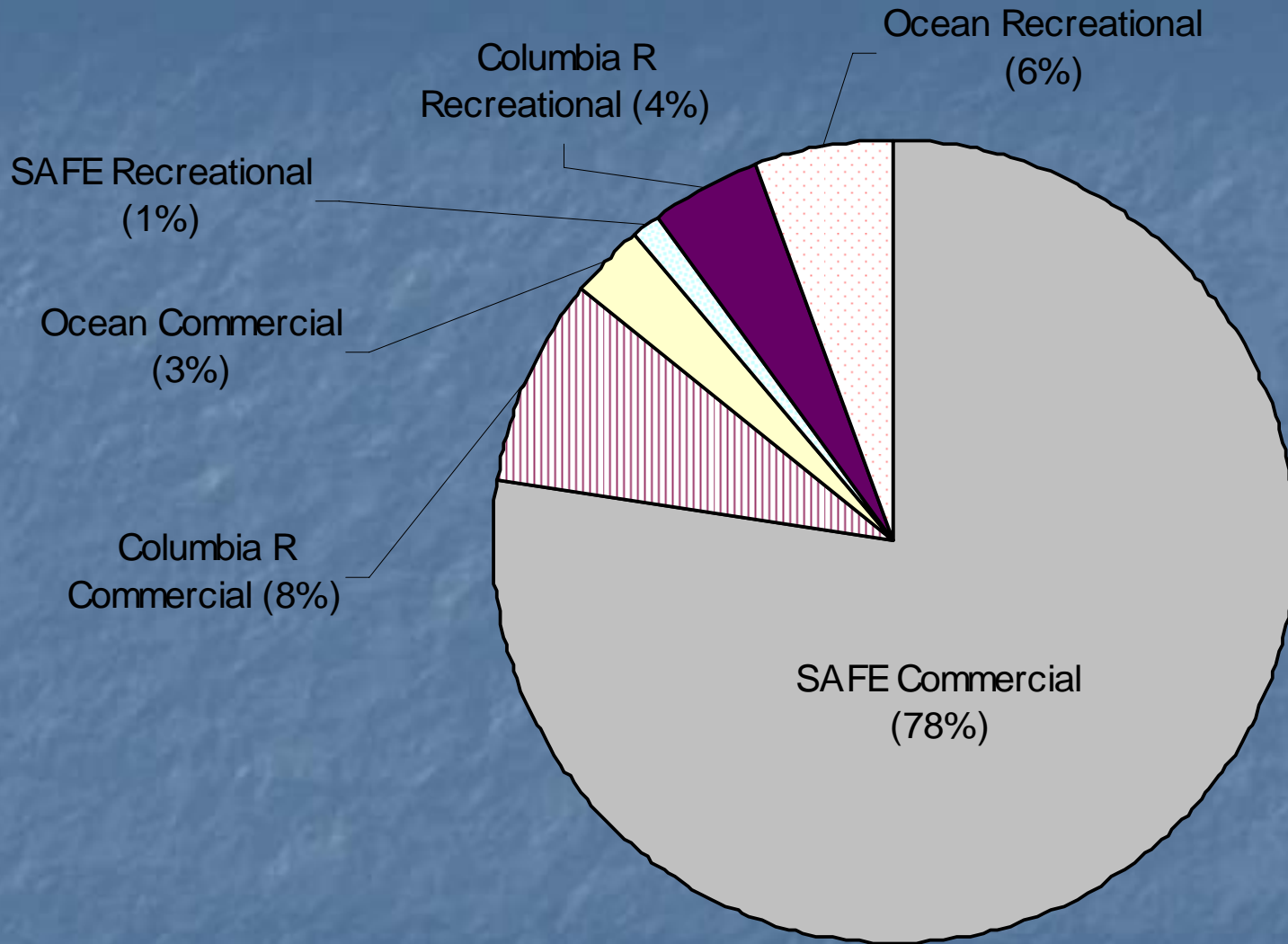
COHO



Proportion of SAFE landings in lower Columbia River commercial harvest, 1993-2005



Ex-vessel value of SAFE fisheries by species, 1996-2005



Average annual percent contribution (number of adults) of SAFE production to regional salmon fisheries, 1996-2002.

Bridge to the Future

A large green steel truss bridge spans a wide body of water, likely a bay or strait. The bridge features two prominent towers supporting the main span. In the background, there are rolling mountains under a sky with scattered clouds. The foreground is filled with lush green evergreen trees, suggesting a coastal or forested environment.

- ❖ Obtain secure funding
- ❖ Maximize rearing/acclimation capacity
- ❖ Continue adaptive management strategies to refine fisheries