

- Historically ~132,000 adults returned to spawn.
- Restoration through acclimation began in 1994.
- Supplementation releases began in 1999.
- 10-yr average returns about 4,465

The vision of the YN is to bring back all species previously present in the Yakima Basin.

- Summer Chinook extirpated early 1970s.
- •Reintroduction effort began in 2008. Collected our first brood from the WDFW Wells Hachery, continue annually.

Fall Chinook Releases

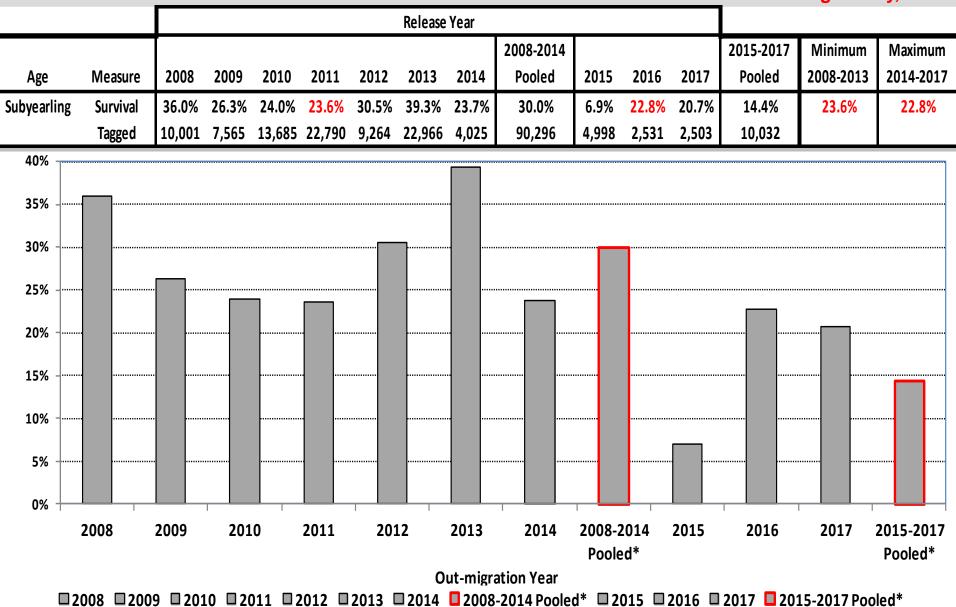
Release up to 500,000 inbasin fall chinook annually. Brood collected from YN Prosser H.

Additionally, release approximately 1.7 million fall chinook from Little White Salmon Hatchery (John Day Mitigation). These fish are reared at LWS, then transferred as parr to ProsserH for acclimation and direct release.

Pooled Prosser-to-McNary Survival for Yakima Stock Subyearling Fall

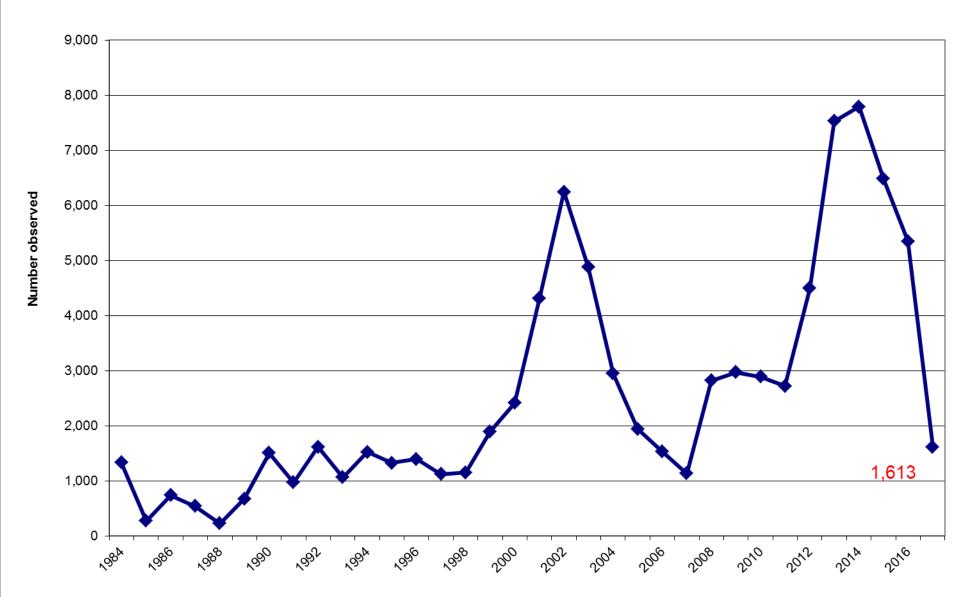
Chinook Releases made in 2008 -2017

Doug Neeley, 2018



Fall Chinook Adult Passage above Prosser Dam

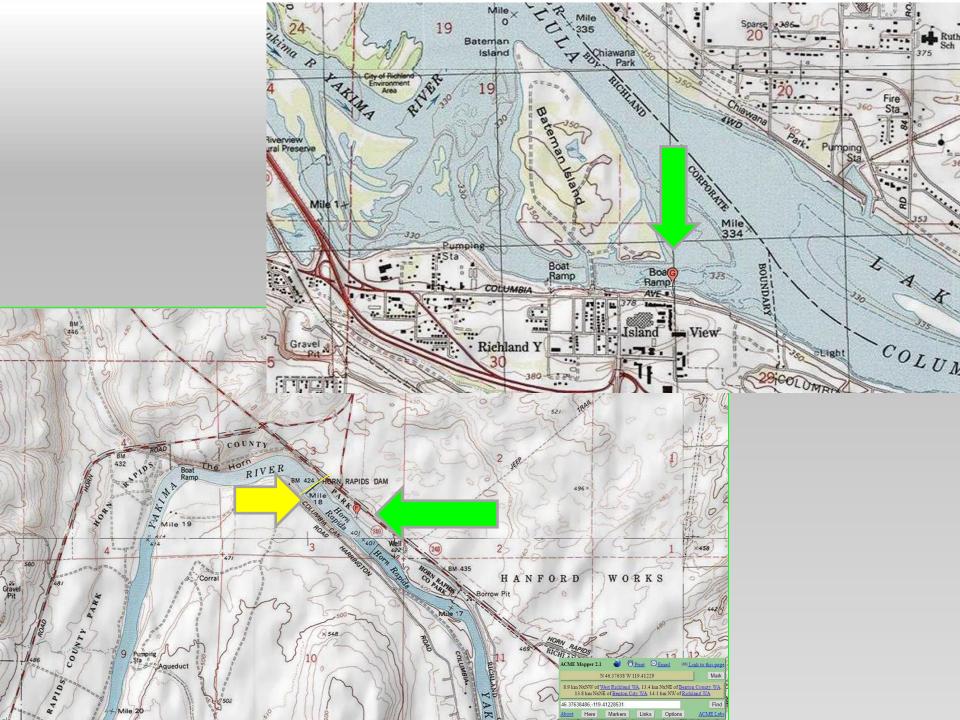
(10-yr average: 1983-93=846 1993-2003=2,482 and 2003-13=3,258)

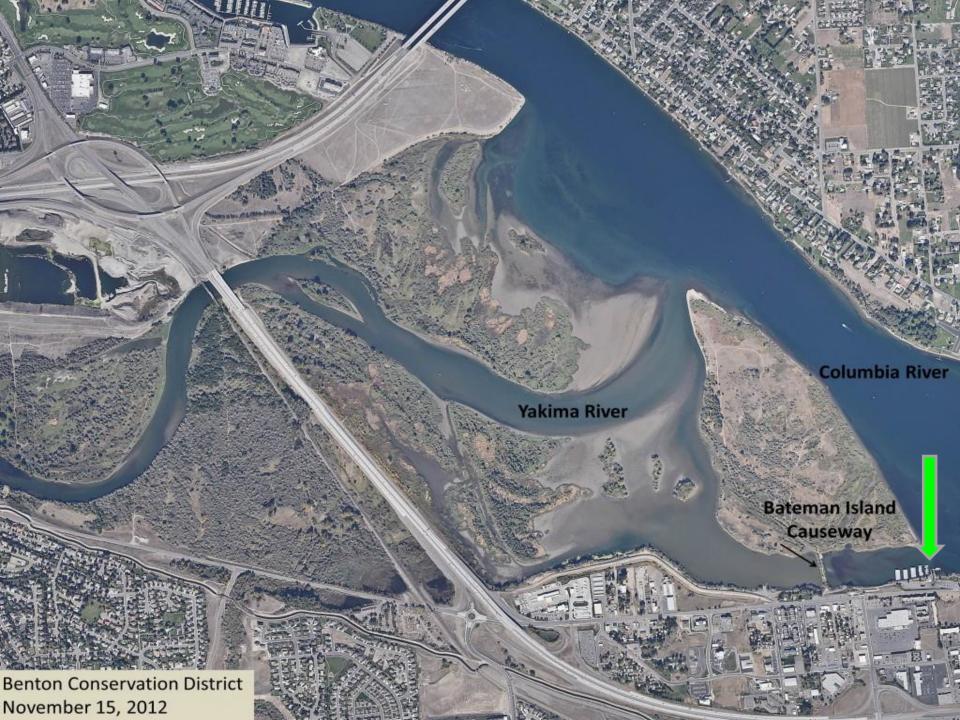


2015-present release comparisons

Release points at:

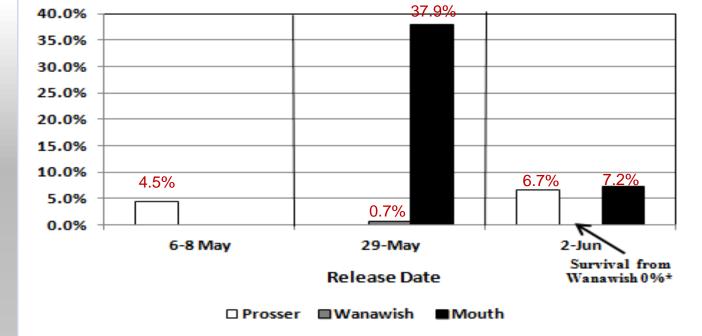
ProsserH below Wanawish and Mouth of Yakima R







40.0%

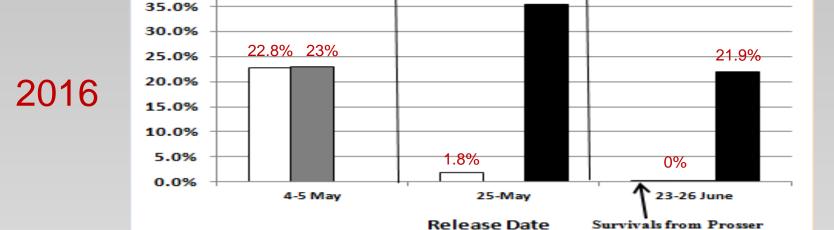


* In addition to no detections at McNary, there were no detections at Bonneville and John Day

35.3%

Mouth

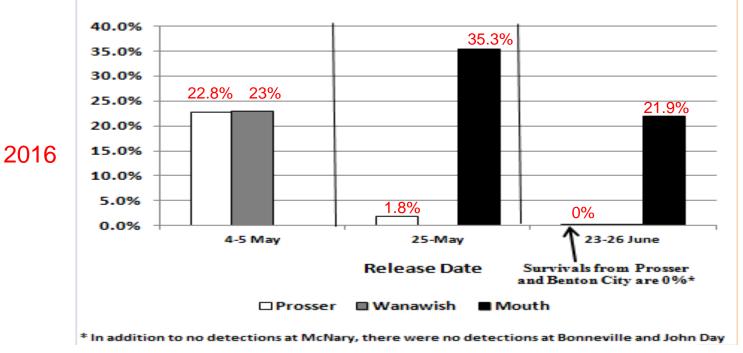
and Benton City are 0%*

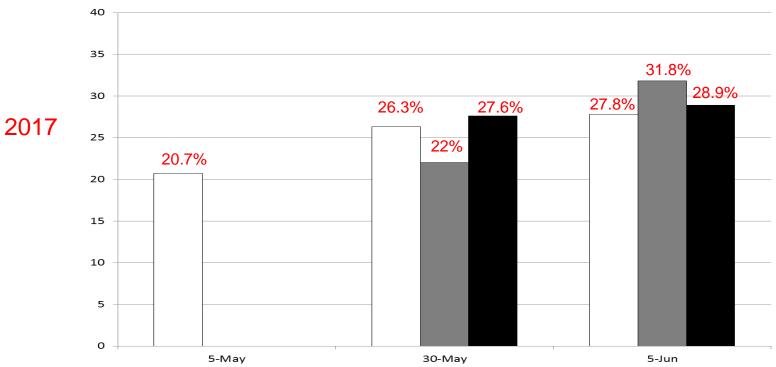


□Prosser

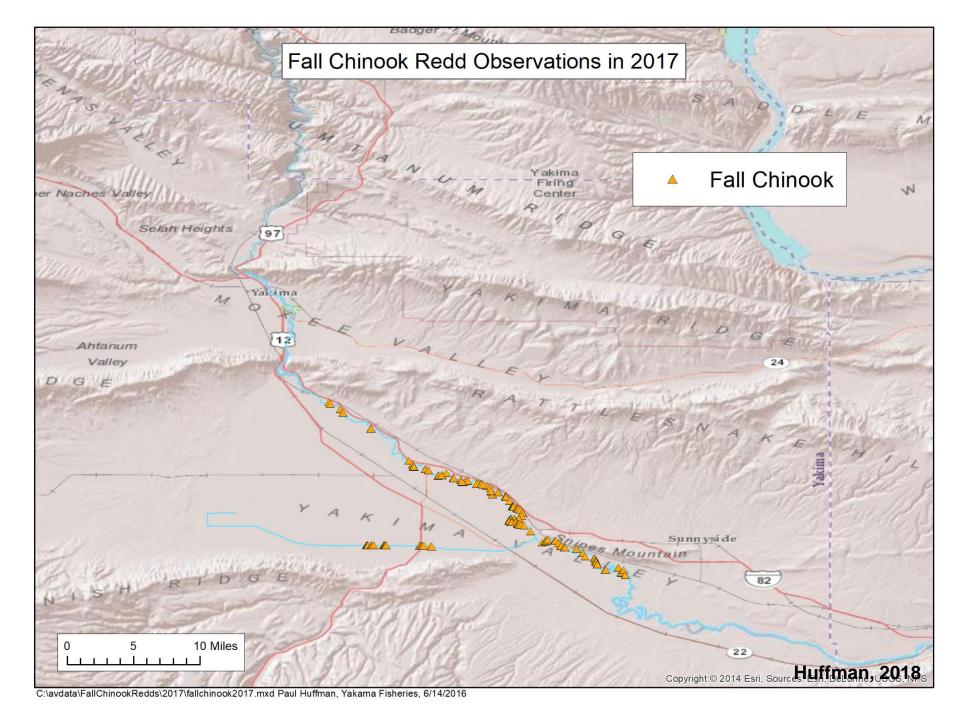
■ Wanawish

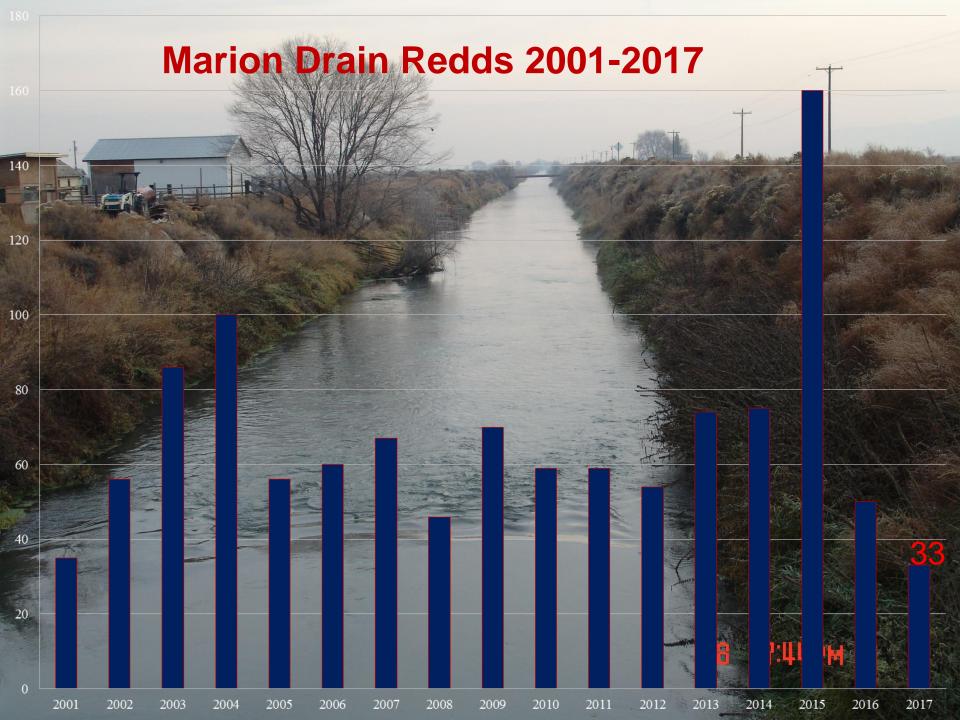
* In addition to no detections at McNary, there were no detections at Bonneville and John Day



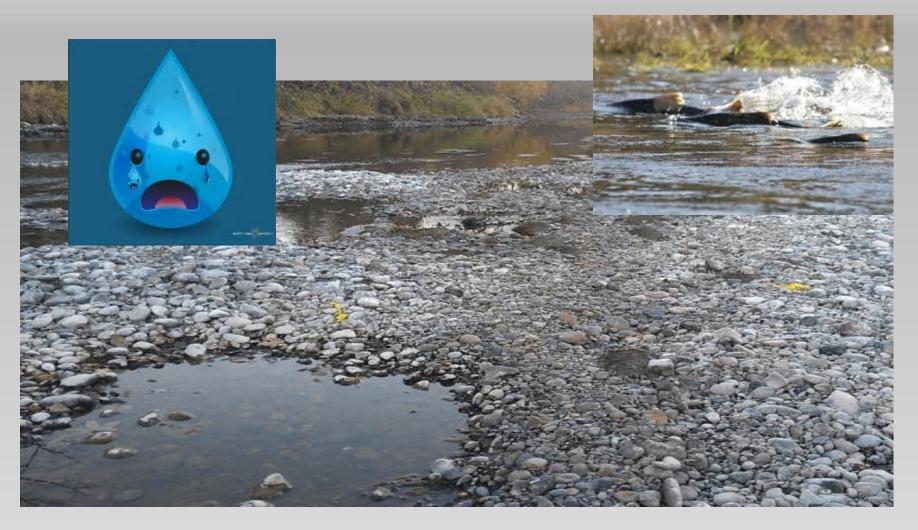


2017 Redd Surveys above Prosser 1,613 Adults over Prosser Dam Yakima River- 212 Redds Naches River- 0 Reg





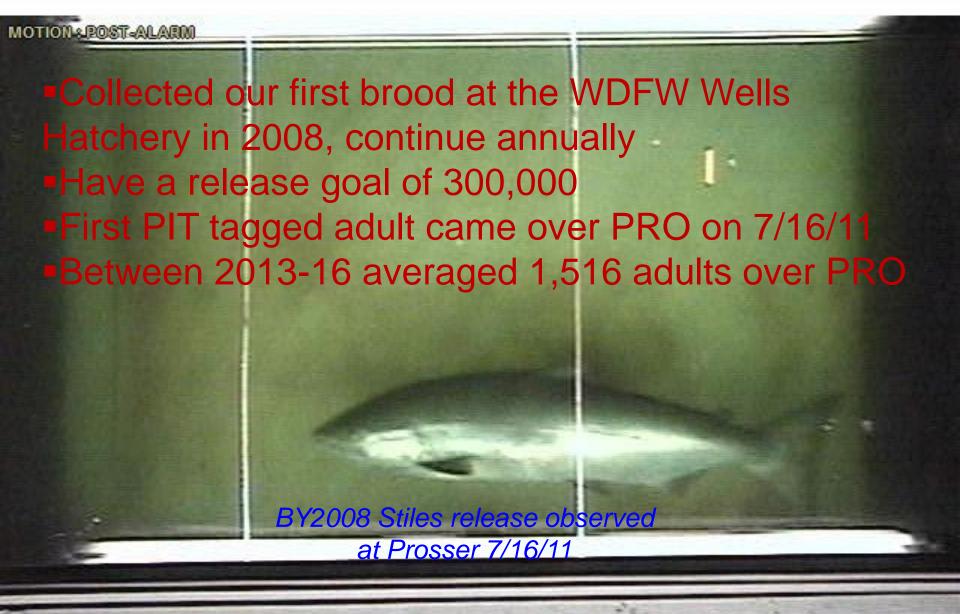
Summer Chinook Extirpated in the 1970s



2006 YN began feasibility conversation to bring them back

Re-Establishing Summer Chinook in the Yakima River

- Objective: To initiate investigation of the feasibility of establishing an early-run fall Chinook population in the Yakima River, with the goals being to:
- Develop a naturally spawning adult population in the Yakima River between Sunnyside Dam and Roza Dam, and in the lower Naches River from the mouth to the Tieton River, and,
- Increase the number of natural-origin returning summer-run adults in the lower Columbia, Zone 6, and the lower Yakima River contributing to harvest augmentation for both the tribal and sports fishery.



Douglass PUD Wells Hatchery



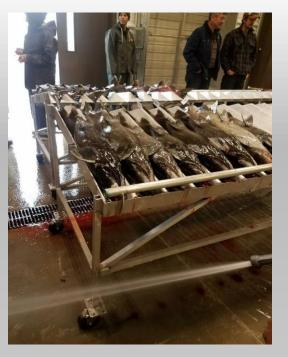






















YN Marion Drain Hatchery

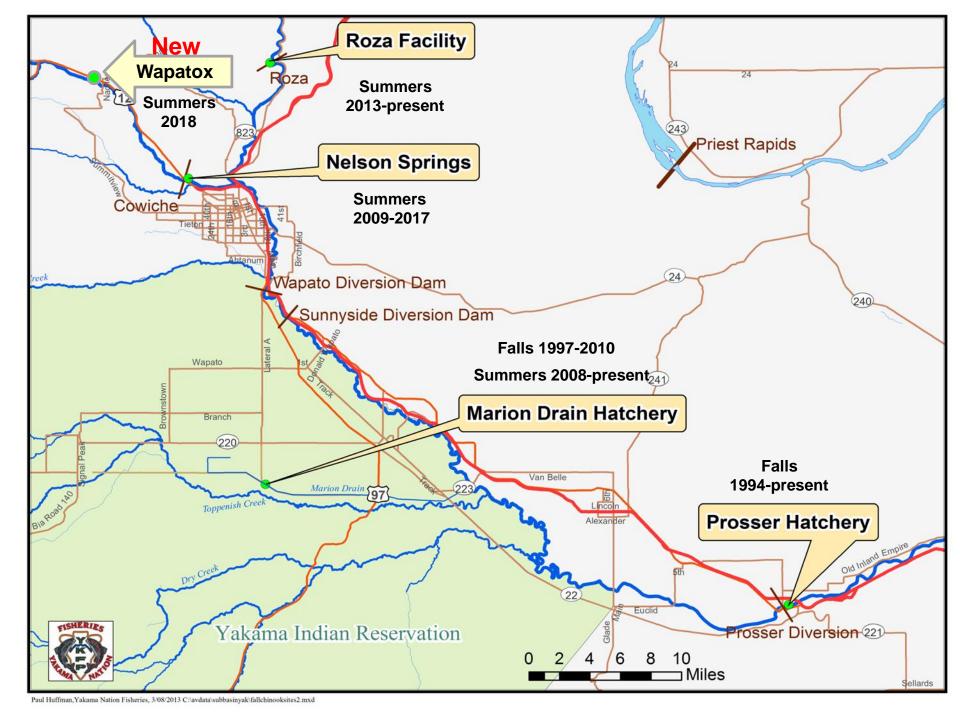














R	telease Site	Stiles		Prosser		Buckskin			Marion Drain	Below Roza			Yakima Mouth
Re	lease Period	Mid**	Late***	Early*	Mid**	Early*	Mid**	Late***	Mid**	Early*	Mid**	Late***	Mid**
2009	Survival		1.5%										
	Released		30,037				 						
2010	Survival	19.7%											
	Released	5,669					! ! !						
2011	Survival	39.7%				43.7%							
	Released	20,000				29,894							
2012	Survival				20.8%		37.2%		35.8%				
	Released				9,999		9,999		9,998				
2013	Survival						20.7%					29.8%	
	Released						15,084					15,065	
2014	Survival						18.3%	3.2%				4.8%	
	Released						10,086	10,102				10043	
2015	Survival			2.6%			0.00%			0.07%	0.00%		
	Released			4,031			10,266			10,034	10,027		
2016	Survival												31.2%
	Released						 						35,619
2017	Survival				19.6%						19.4%		
	Released				2,513		 				15,026		

Yellow highlighted under 5% survival

^{*} through May 10.

^{**} After May 10 through May 25

^{***} After May 25

Prosser Adult Returns				
ReleaseY	#PITS	#Released	*SAR	
2009	30,045	200,747	0.023	
2010	29,997	180,911	0.280	
2011	29,893	39,406	1.034	
2012	29,996	269,359	0.203	
2013	40,203	136,565	0.174	
2014	30,278	254,881	**0.043	
2015	30,427	222,448		
2016	37,000	37,000		
2017	17,530	244,499		
			0.343	mean

^{*}preliminary

^{**}Incomplete brood return

Table 11. Average combined hatchery- and natural-origin smolt counts at Prosser for fish returning at age-3, -4, and -5, combined adult returns to Prosser Dam of all age classes, and estimated Prosser smolt-to-adult return indices for Yakima River fall-run Chinook for adult return years 1988-2016.

	Prosser	Prosser	Prosser Smolt-to-Adult
Adult	Average	Total	Return
Return Year	Smolts ¹	Adults	Index (SAR)
1988	1,029,429	224	0.02%
1989	1,469,019	670	0.05%
1990	1,664,378	1,504	0.09%
1991	1,579,989	971	0.06%
1992	1,811,088	1,612	0.09%
1993	2,034,865	1,065	0.05%
1994	1,976,301	1,520	0.08%
1995	1,329,664	1,322	0.10%
1996	1,023,053	1,392	0.14%
1997	1,097,032	1,120	0.10%
1998	1,533,093	1,148	0.07%
1999	1,786,511	1,896	0.11%
2000	1,716,156	2,293	0.13%
2001	1,867,966	4,311	0.23%
2002	1,946,676	6,241	0.32%
2003	2,108,238	4,875	0.23%
2004	2,653,056	2,947	0.11%
2005	2,707,132	1,942	0.07%
2006	2,724,824	1,528	0.06%
2007	2,312,562	1,132	0.05%
2008	2,450,308	2,863	0.12%
2009	2,353,675	2,972	0.13%
2010	2,118,702	2,888	0.14%
2011	1,780,670	2,718	0.15%
2012	1,806,572	4,477	0.25%
2013	1,939,754	7,706	0.40%
2014	2,411,076	7,792	0.32%
2015	2,476,483	7,380	0.30%
2016	2,436,111	5,355	0.22%
<mark>2017</mark>			
Mean	1,936,013	2,892	0.14%

Average combined hatchery- and natural-origin smolt counts for the years which would comprise the age-3, -4, and -5 adult return components for each adult return year. For example, the "Prosser Average Smolts" for adult return year 1988 is the average of hatchery- and natural-origin Prosser smolt estimates for juvenile migration years 1983-1985.

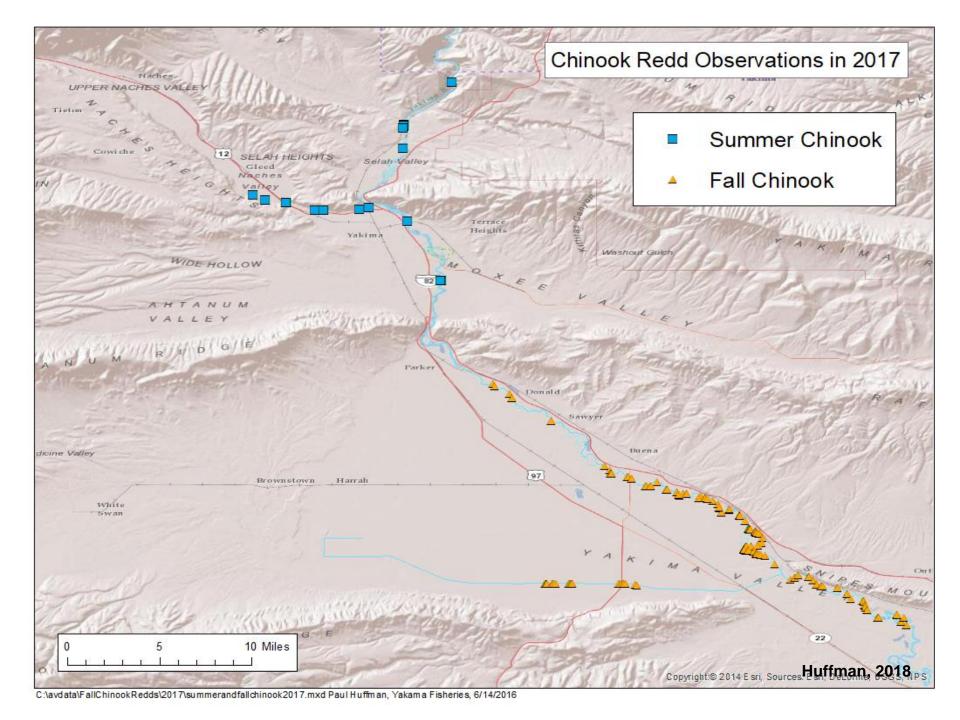
Bosch, 2018

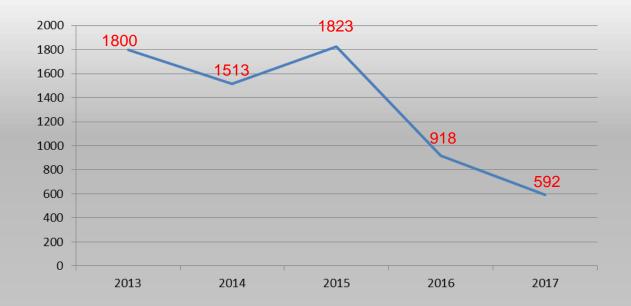
2017 Redd Surveys above Prosser

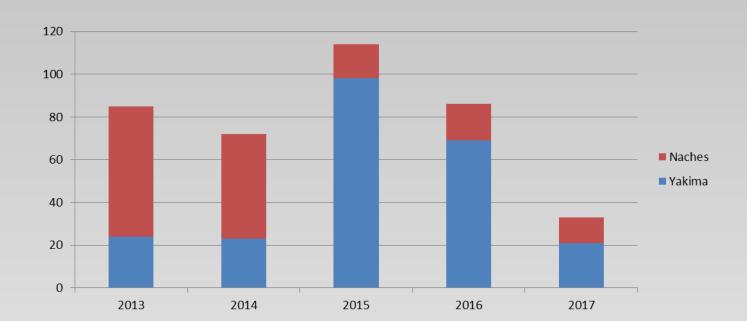
592 Summer Chinook Adults over Prosser

Yakima River- 21 Redds

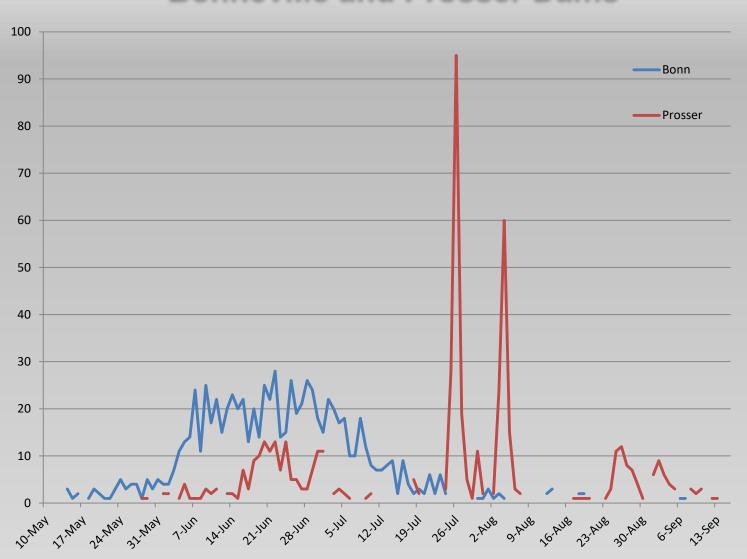
Naches River- 12 Redds

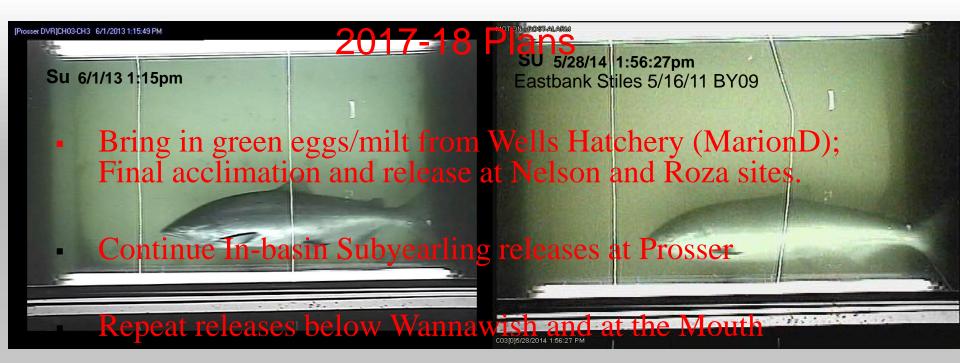


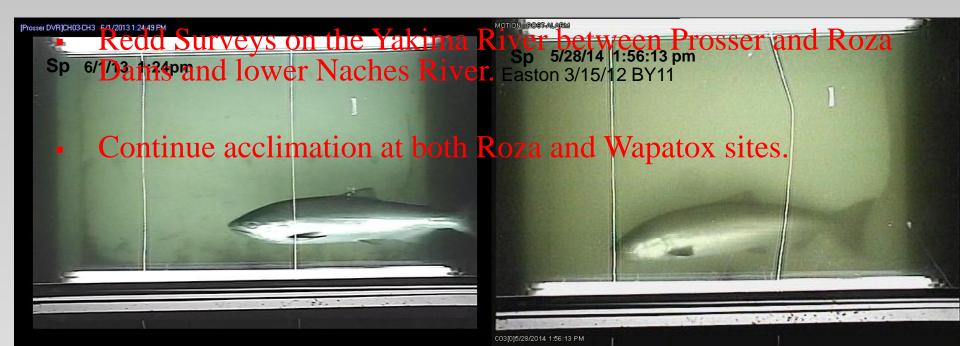




Summer Chinook PIT-Based Run Timing at Bonneville and Prosser Dams







Questions?

