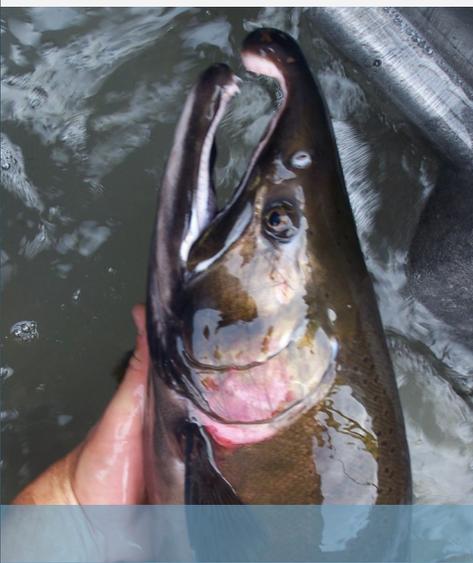


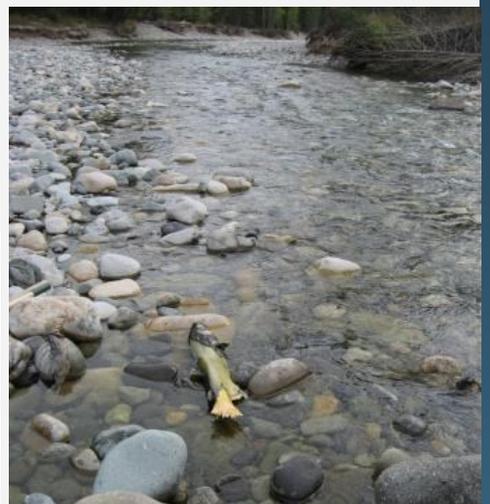
# Status and Trends Annual Report **2017**



**Honor**

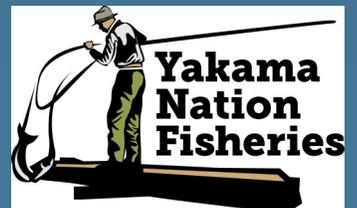


**Protect**



**Restore**

## **SUBBASIN SUMMARIES**



Updated 7/2018

## FROM OUR FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMITTEE



In 2008 the Yakama Nation entered into an agreement with the United States, termed the Columbia River Fish Accord, by which we greatly expanded the range and nature of our work to preserve, protect, and restore the fish and wildlife resources that we reserved in perpetuity for future generations in our Treaty of 1855. The health of the water, the fish, and the rivers they need is inseparable from our own health and way of life. While much has occurred over the last 100 years to harm and damage these natural resources, it is our duty to the Creator and to our people to take care of what remains and restore what has been lost.

An elder described this responsibility simply and eloquently as to “Make it the way it was.” This is the vision and goal of our efforts to restore the resources and the places where they live. It is a large and important undertaking, the work of generations, but we will persist and do our part as we are called upon and are able even if it takes the next 100 years. In partnership with others who share our need to protect and restore, we can achieve much.

This report summarizes our progress in restoring fishery resources since signing the 2008 Accord with Bonneville Power Administration, US Army Corps of Engineers, and the US Bureau of Reclamation. We have come a long way and made much progress, but much remains to be done. In this effort we must not fail, for we owe it to our grandchildren and to those yet unborn.

Gerald Lewis  
Chairman, Fish and Wildlife Committee  
Yakama Nation Tribal Council

## OUR MISSION

***To honor, protect and restore Nch'i-Wána [the Columbia River], its tributaries and its resources for the benefit of current and future generations of the Yakama people as reserved by them in the Treaty of 1855.\****

\* Yakama Nation Treaty of 1855 (12 stat. 951) with the United States of America

Cover Photos: Coho reintroduction project, Mt Adams [Pahto] (YN); salmon carcass in the Twisp River (WDFW)

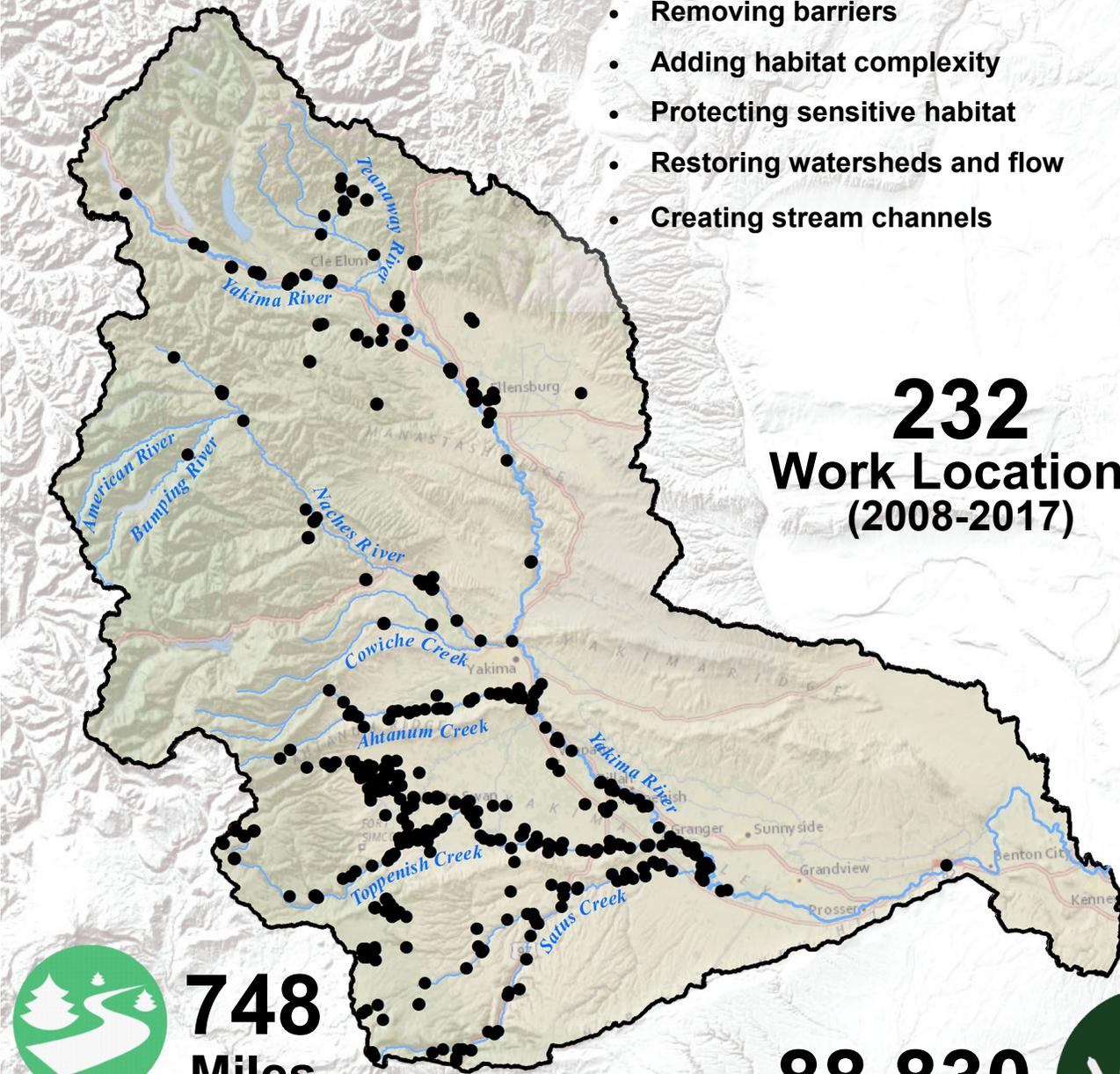
**YAKIMA  
SUBBASIN**

**HABITAT RESTORATION**

Past actions have degraded habitat vital for fish and other aquatic animals. Threats to aquatic species are being addressed through projects such as:

- Removing barriers
- Adding habitat complexity
- Protecting sensitive habitat
- Restoring watersheds and flow
- Creating stream channels

**232**  
**Work Locations**  
**(2008-2017)**



**748**  
**Miles**

Stream and riparian habitat improved and protected

**88,830**  
**Acres**



Wetland and upland habitat improved and protected

**122**  
**Miles**



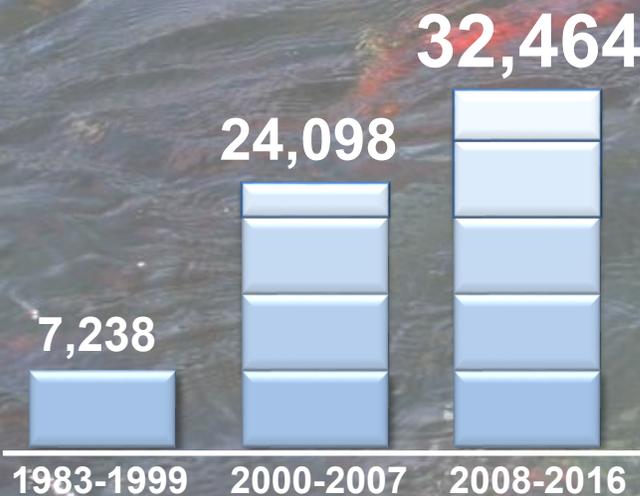
Stream now accessible

**YAKIMA  
SUBBASIN**

**SPECIES RESTORATION**

By the 1980's, salmonid stocks were gone or severely depressed. Hatchery supplementation/reintroduction are essential to restoring sustainable and harvestable populations.

**Average Annual Returns**  
Prosser Dam counts, all fish species\*



**5**

**Species  
being restored**



**8**

**Hatchery/reintroduction  
projects restoring species**



**11**

**Times more lamprey  
returned in 2017**

**811**

**More Chinook harvested  
annually since 2000**

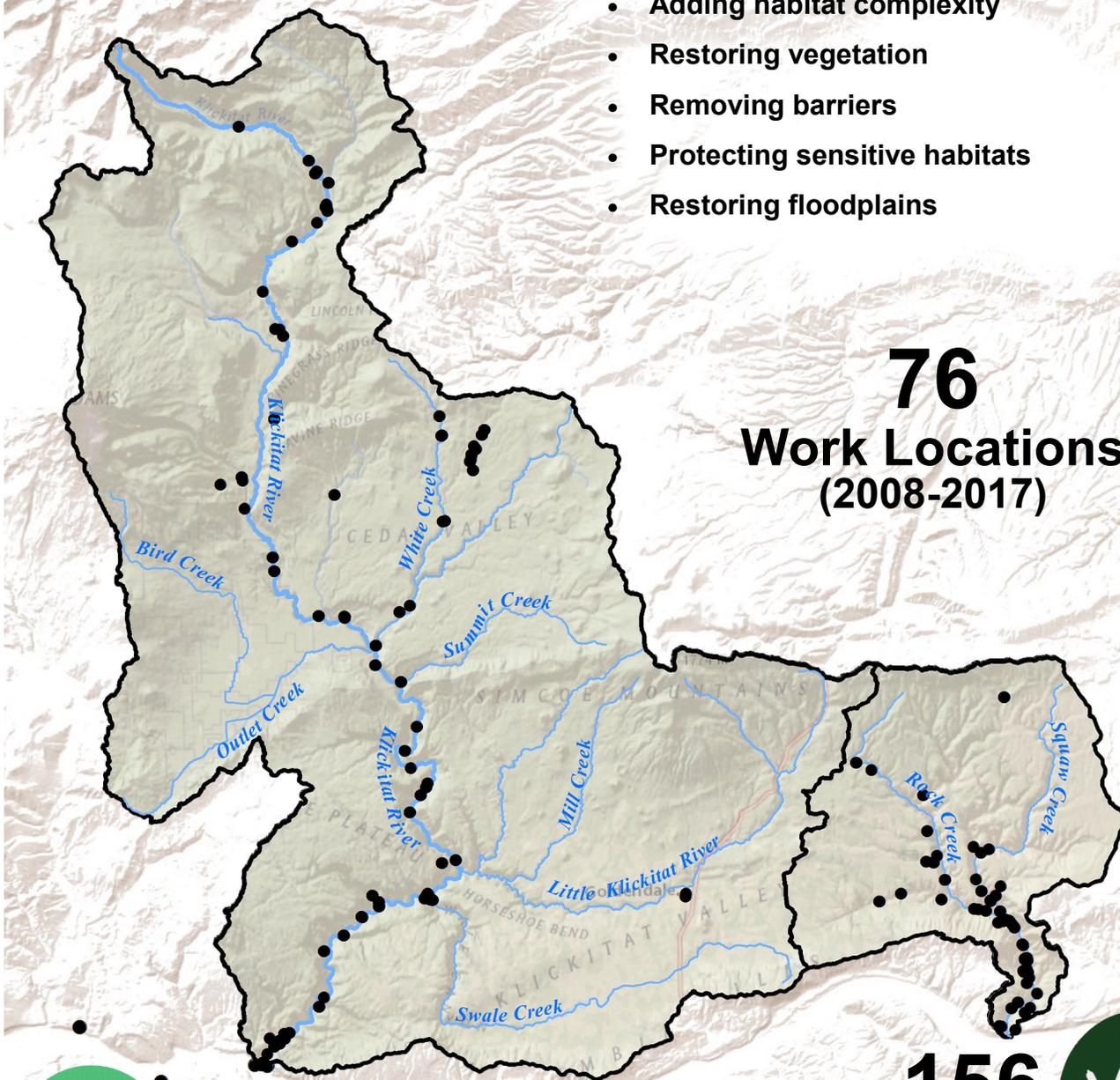
# KLICKITAT/ROCK CREEK SUBBASINS

## HABITAT RESTORATION

Habitat restoration projects include:

- Adding side-channel connections
- Adding habitat complexity
- Restoring vegetation
- Removing barriers
- Protecting sensitive habitats
- Restoring floodplains

**76**  
**Work Locations**  
**(2008-2017)**



**91**  
**Miles**

Stream and riparian habitat improved and protected

**132**  
**Miles**



Stream now accessible

**156**  
**Acres**



Riparian and upland habitat improved and protected

**KLICKITAT/ROCK  
CREEK SUBBASINS**

**SPECIES RESTORATION**

Historically, the Klickitat subbasin provided significant Chinook and steelhead fisheries. Coho and fall Chinook are now produced to mitigate for lost harvest opportunities, while limiting/avoiding impacts on non-target species.



**3**

**Species being restored or supplemented**

**Average Annual Harvest\***



**3**

**Hatchery/reintroduction projects restoring or supplementing species**

\*Fall Chinook and coho, sport and tribal (YN) (Updated 7/2018)

**12,779**

**More coho harvested annually 2008-2015 compared to 2000-2007**



**12,655**

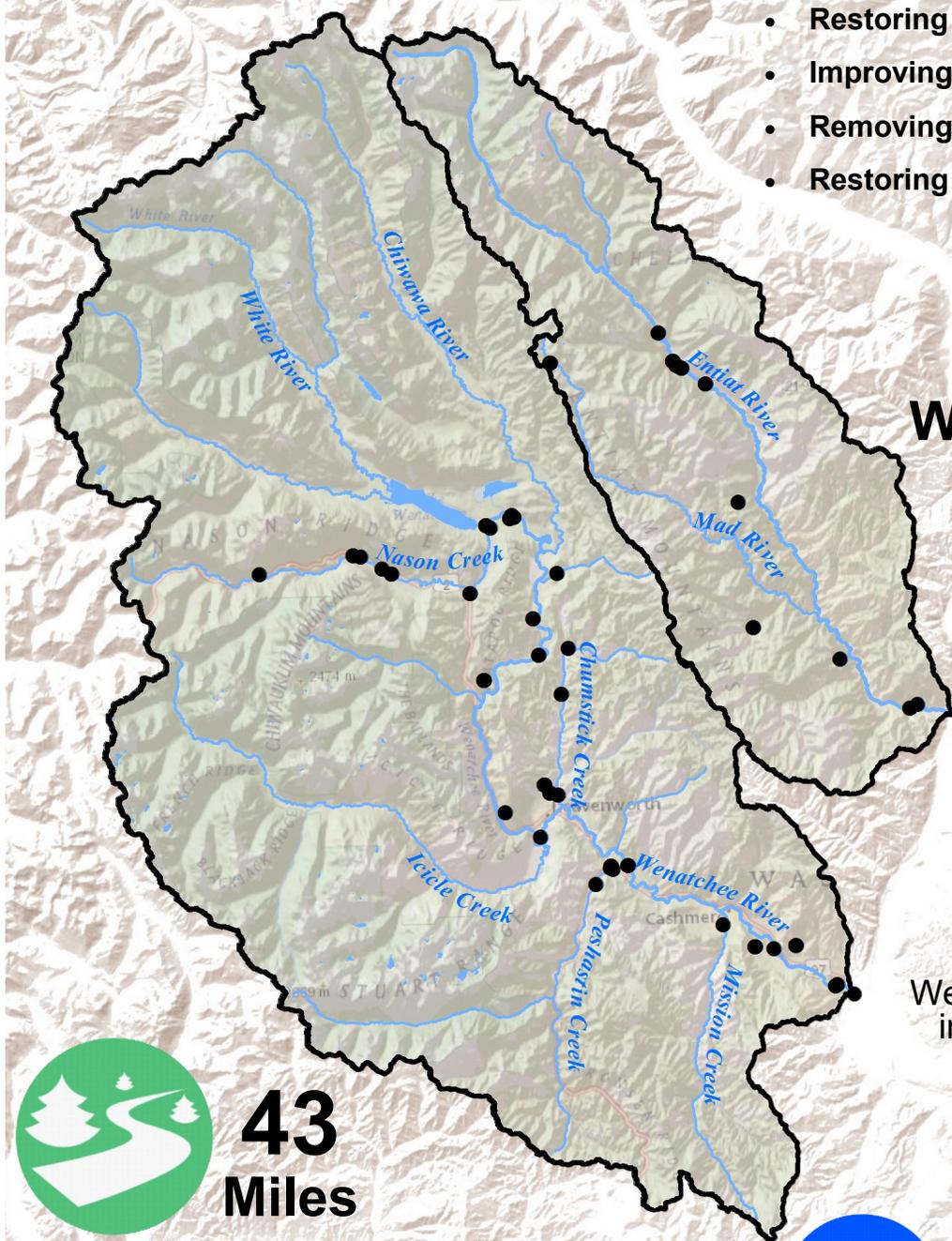
**More Chinook harvested annually 2008-2015 compared to 2000-2007**

**WENATCHEE/ENTIAT  
SUBBASINS**

**HABITAT RESTORATION**

Habitat restoration projects include:

- Creating new channels
- Adding in-stream complexity
- Restoring nutrients
- Improving flow
- Removing barriers
- Restoring vegetation



**38**  
**Work Locations**  
**(2008-2017)**

**5**  
**Acres**



Wetland and upland habitat improved and protected



**43**  
**Miles**

Stream and riparian habitat improved and protected

**2**  
**Miles**



Stream now accessible

**WENATCHEE/ENTIAT  
SUBBASINS**

**SPECIES RESTORATION**

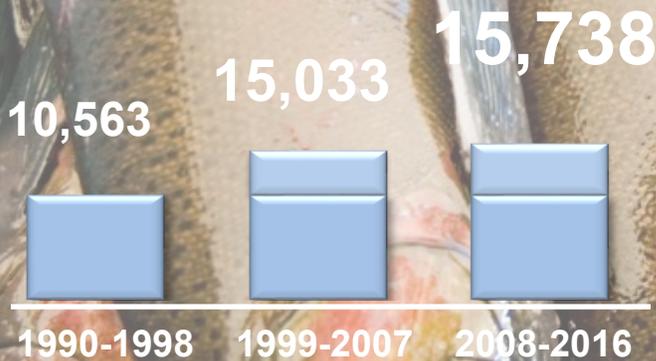
During the pre-development period, salmonids were abundant in these subbasins; however, resource exploitation depleted runs and led to the extinction of coho. Ongoing reintroduction efforts led by the Yakama Nation have now resulted in a naturally reproducing population.



**4**

**Species  
being restored**

**Average Annual Returns\***



**2**

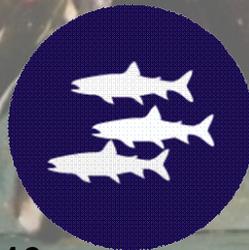
**Hatchery/reintroduction  
projects restoring species**

**1990-1998    1999-2007    2008-2016**

\* All Chinook, coho, and steelhead. (WDFW)

**655**

**More spring Chinook  
returned annually 2008-2016  
compared to 1999-2007**



**3,114**

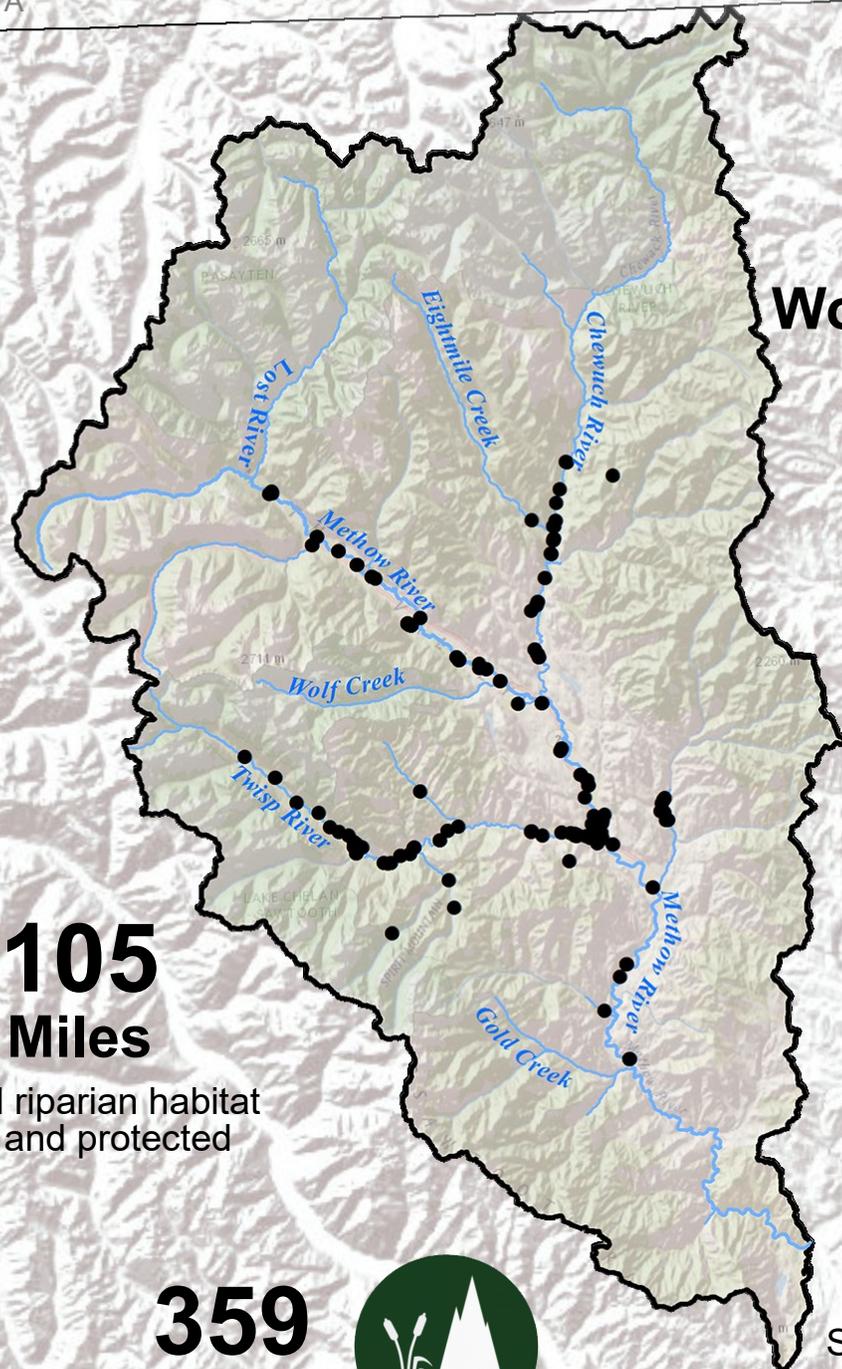
**Coho - average annual  
return 2008-2016**

**METHOW  
SUBBASIN**

**HABITAT RESTORATION**

- Habitat restoration projects include:
- Protecting flow
  - Restoring nutrients
  - Protecting habitats
  - Creating new channels
  - Adding in-stream complexity

CANADA



**62**  
**Work Locations**  
**(2008-2017)**



**161**  
**Beavers**  
Released



**105**  
**Miles**

Stream and riparian habitat improved and protected

**359**  
**Acres**



Wetland and upland habitat improved and protected



**2**  
**Miles**  
Stream now accessible

**METHOW  
SUBBASIN**

**SPECIES RESTORATION**

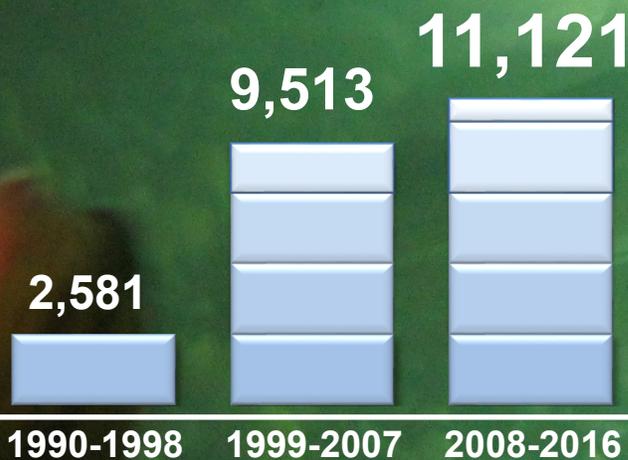
Development throughout the Columbia River and intensive fishing have led to salmonid declines. Large fluctuations in Chinook returns have been observed since the 1950s and steelhead, which were once common, now sustains itself only at a threshold population level. For coho, their resiliency was not as great, and they were gone by the early-1900s; however, they have recently been reintroduced by the Yakama Nation, with natural reproduction now occurring.



**4**

**Species  
being restored**

**Average Annual Returns\***



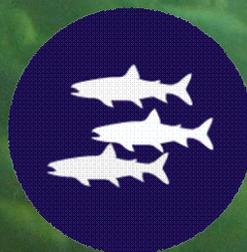
**3**

**Hatchery/reintroduction  
projects restoring species**

\* All Chinook, coho, and steelhead. (WDFW)

**506**

**More wild steelhead  
returned annually 2008-2016  
than 1999-2007**



**2,194**

**More coho returned  
annually 2008-2016 than  
2002-2007\*\***



Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA



Funding provided by the Bonneville Power Administration, under Status and Trends Annual Reporting Project, #2009-002-00. The content of this report, however, do not necessarily represent the views or opinions of the BPA or any other source cited herein.