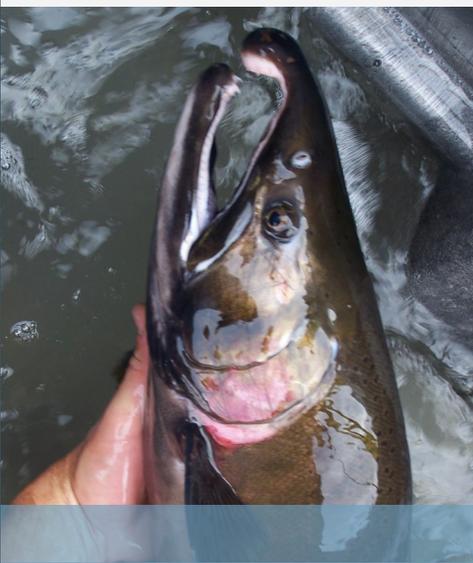


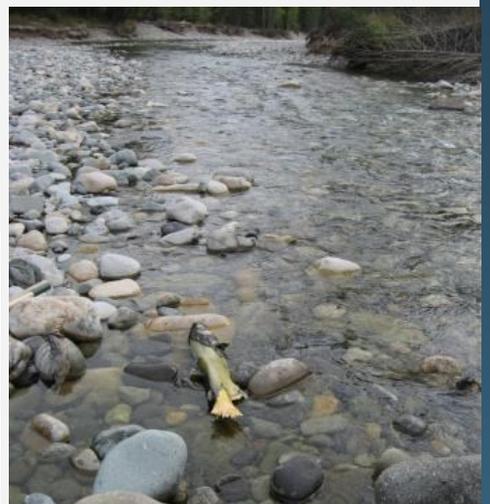
Status and Trends Annual Report **2017**



Honor

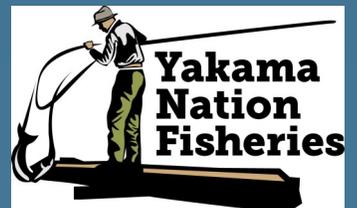


Protect



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**

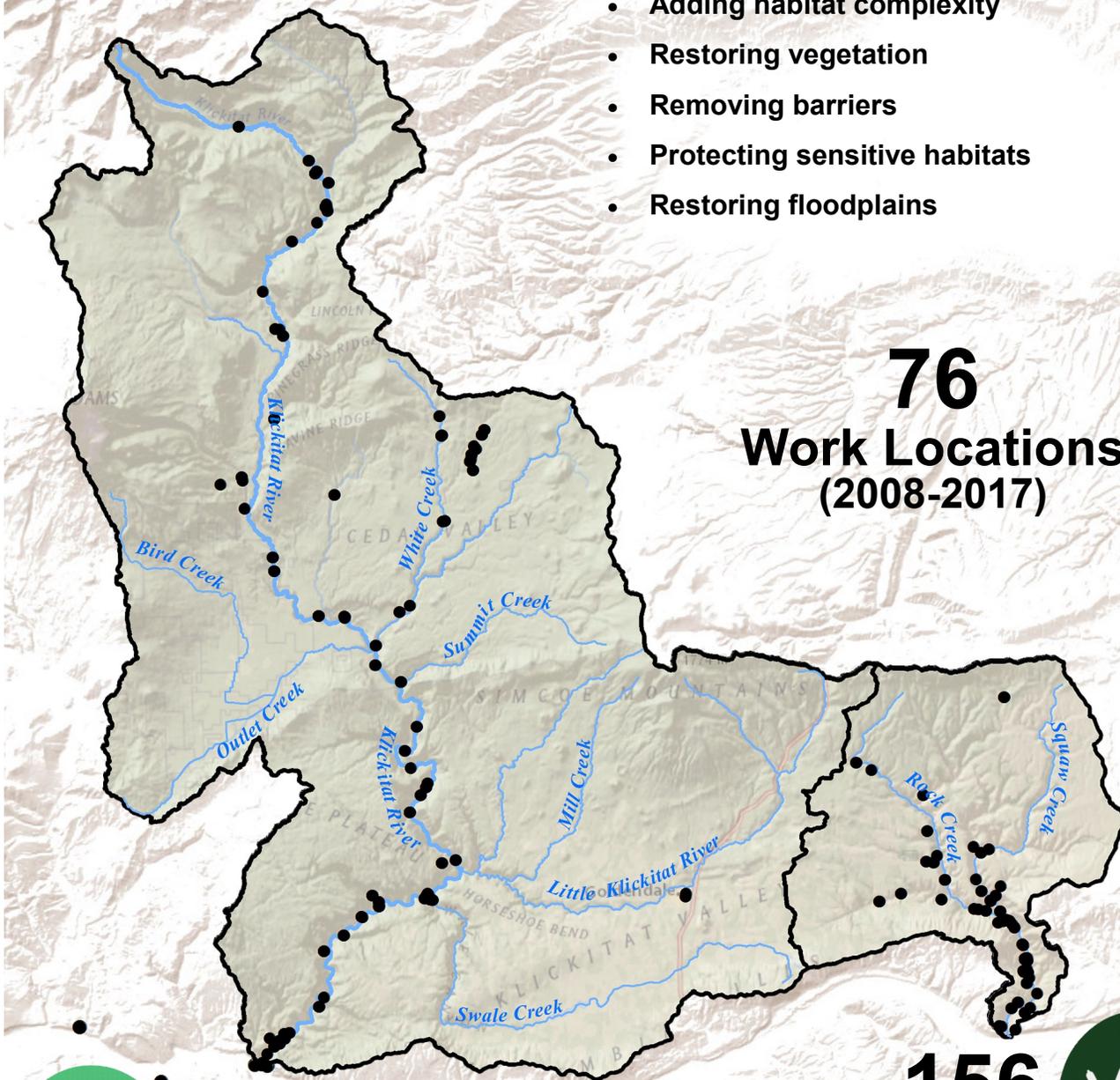
KLICKITAT/ROCK CREEK SUBBASINS

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*



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



3

Hatchery/reintroduction projects restoring or supplementing species

12,779

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



12,655

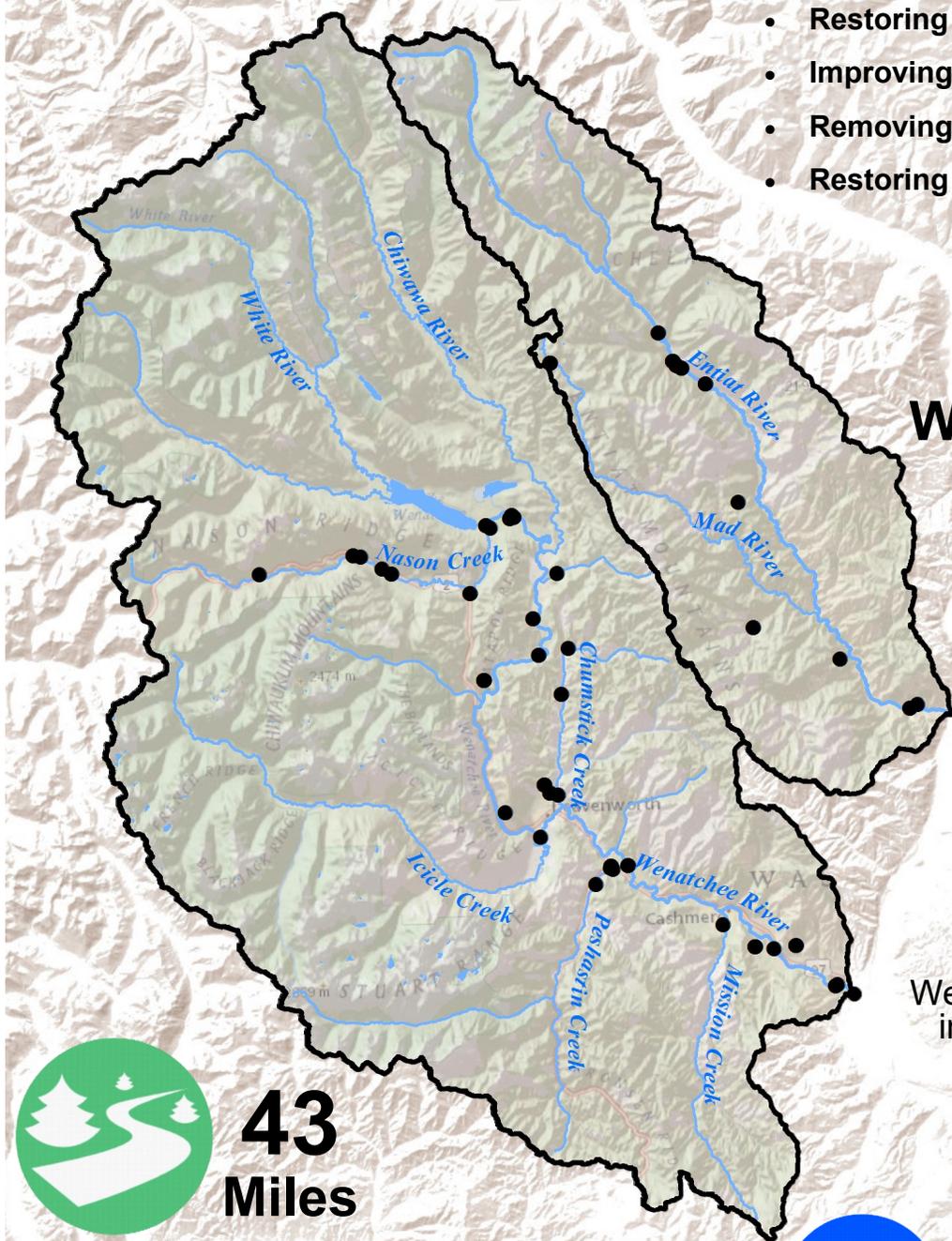
More Chinook harvested annually 2008-2015 compared to 2000-2007

**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

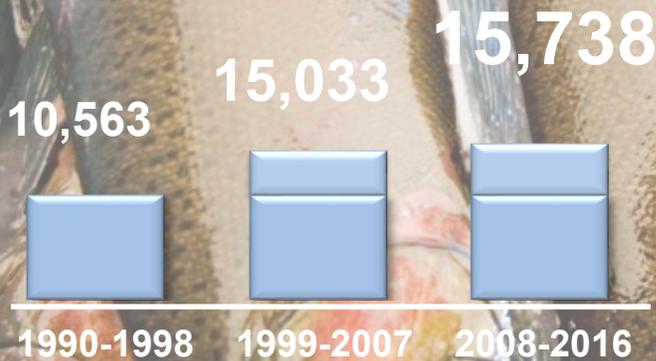
During the pre-development period, salmonids were abundant in these subbasins; however, resource exploitation depleted runs and led to the extinction of coho. Ongoing reintroduction efforts led by the Yakama Nation have now resulted in a naturally reproducing population.



4

**Species
being restored**

Average Annual Returns*



2

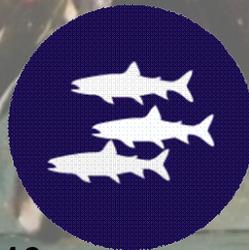
**Hatchery/reintroduction
projects restoring species**

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

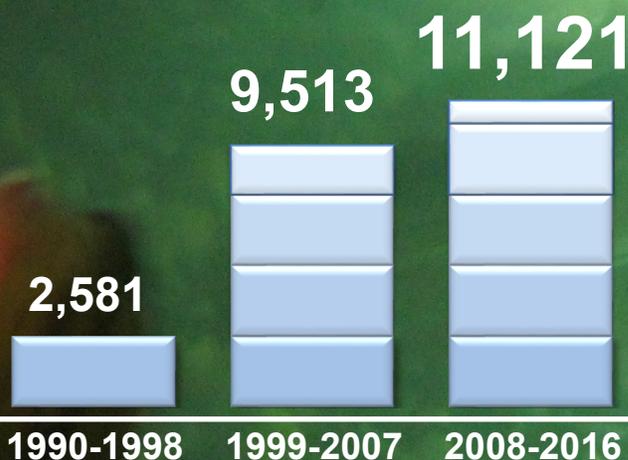
Development throughout the Columbia River and intensive fishing have led to salmonid declines. Large fluctuations in Chinook returns have been observed since the 1950s and steelhead, which were once common, now sustains itself only at a threshold population level. For coho, their resiliency was not as 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*



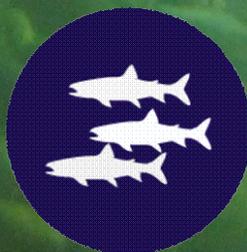
3

**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.