

Historic Salmon Runs

Species/Run	Low Estimate	High Estimate	Current Status	Low	Year	High	Year
Spring Chinook	200,000	500,000	Supplemented Population	666	1995	21,472	2001
Fall Chinook	38,000	100,000	Supplemented Population	523	1988	13,000	2002
Summer Chinook	??	??	Extirpated				E al
Coho	40,000	150,000	Extirpated and reintroduced		till 93	4,978	2001
Sockeye	100,000	200,000	Extirpated	-			
Steelhead	30,000	100,000	Wild Population	721	1990	4,525	2001
Total	408,000	1,050,000	A Ballin	1,910		43,975	
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Bull Trout	??	??	Wild Population			2500 to 3000 adults	R. F.
Lamprey	??	??	Wild Population			0 to 87 adults	

Planning for Recovery 2004 Yakima Subbasin Plan for BPA Species-specific Master Plans 2005 Yakima Salmon Recovery Plan 2008 Yakima Steelhead Recovery Plan Yakima Bull Trout Action Plan (in progress)

Key Strategies for Recovery Protection of Existing Habitats Restoration of Key Habitats: Tributary passage and habitat Mainstem flow and passage conditions Floodplain function Improvements in Out-of-Subbasin Survival Hatchery Supplementation of some runs

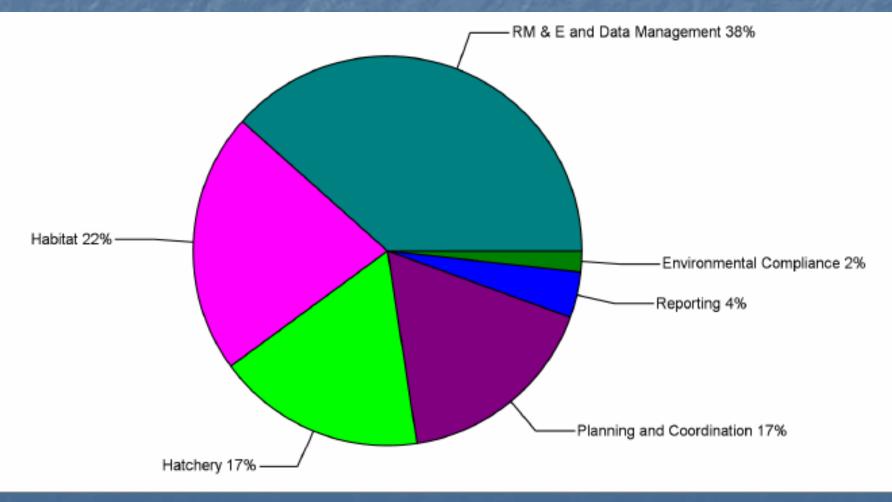
Increased Protections/Mitigation NOAA/USFWS consultations WDFW, DOE & local permitting processes Changes to BOR Yakima Project Operations Changes in public & private forest lands management Incorporation of habitat goals into land use programs Incorporation of habitat goals into infrastructure projects (Weds 1 to 3 pm panel on WSDOT I-90 project)

Directed Funding for Recovery

The Big Three:
BPA Fish & Wildlife Program
Reclamation's YRBWEP Program
SRFB (NOAA PCSRF & State)

Additional Sources: USFWS, National Fish & Wildlife Foundation, Private Foundations, USDA, and many more

BPA Fish & Wildlife Program Average of \$13 million/yr, Fy 2005-2009



YRBWEP

Bureau of Reclamation program to fund:

 Floodplain land acquisition & restoration (almost 2000 acres to date)

Irrigation system improvements & water rights purchases that free up water for instream use (25 kaf & Wapatox right to date; another 50+ kaf in progress)

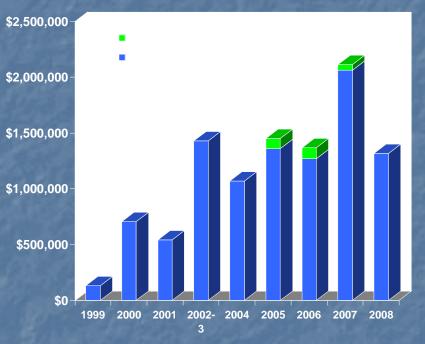
 Support of key tributary efforts (Toppenish, Coiwche, Taneum Creeks, Cle Elum passage)

~8.5 million annual budget

Salmon Recovery Funding Board

\$s from PCSRF & State
~1.4 million/yr
54 projects, 1999-2008:

20 Trib passage/screen
14 Property acquisition
20 Riparian/instream



Habitat Funding Summary

Program	<u>Amount</u>		
BPA (Habitat only)		4,000,000	
YRBWEP	\$	8,500,000	
SRFB	\$	1,500,000	
Other (at 20% of total)	\$	2,800,000	
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$	16,800,000	

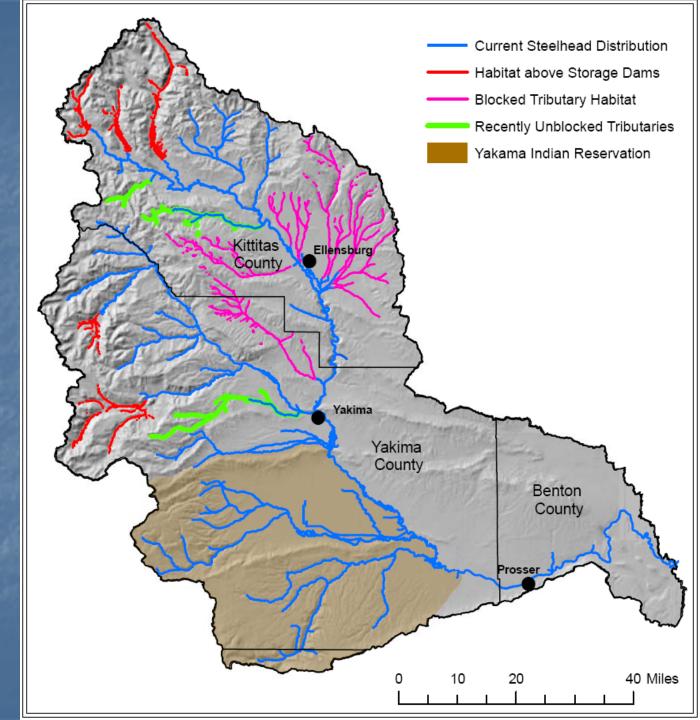
Compare \$17 million to:

New West Valley High School	38 million		
10 new wind turbines	29 million		
1.5 miles of I-90 improvement	40 million		
Yakima County Road Dept annual budget	33 million		
Powerhouse Bridge across Naches	7 million		

Where do the \$s go?

Tributaries work as our Bread & Butter

Tributary Passage & Screening







Yakima Trib Access & Habitat Project

Consortium of CDs, YN, WDFW, Nonprofits Administered by the RC & D Accomplishments, 2003 to 2008 Screened 87 cfs of irrigation water Put 4.5 cfs to instream use Opened up 45 miles of blocked habitat Planted over 8,000 riparian plants Installed 26 rock wiers and 66 wood structures

YTAHP panel, 1 to 2:20 pm Thurs



Image U.S. Geological Survey

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46"59'40.78" N 120"34'13.25" W elev 1518 ft



2009 GOOS

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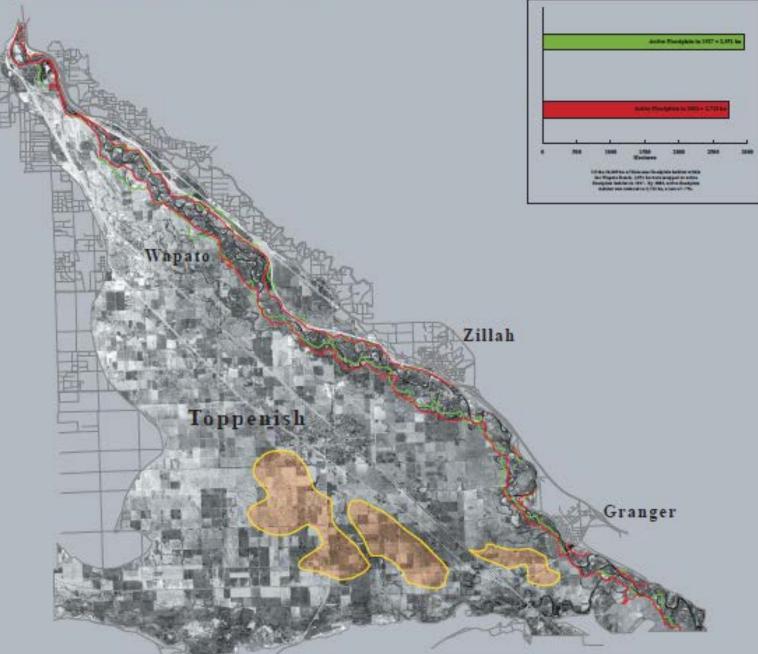
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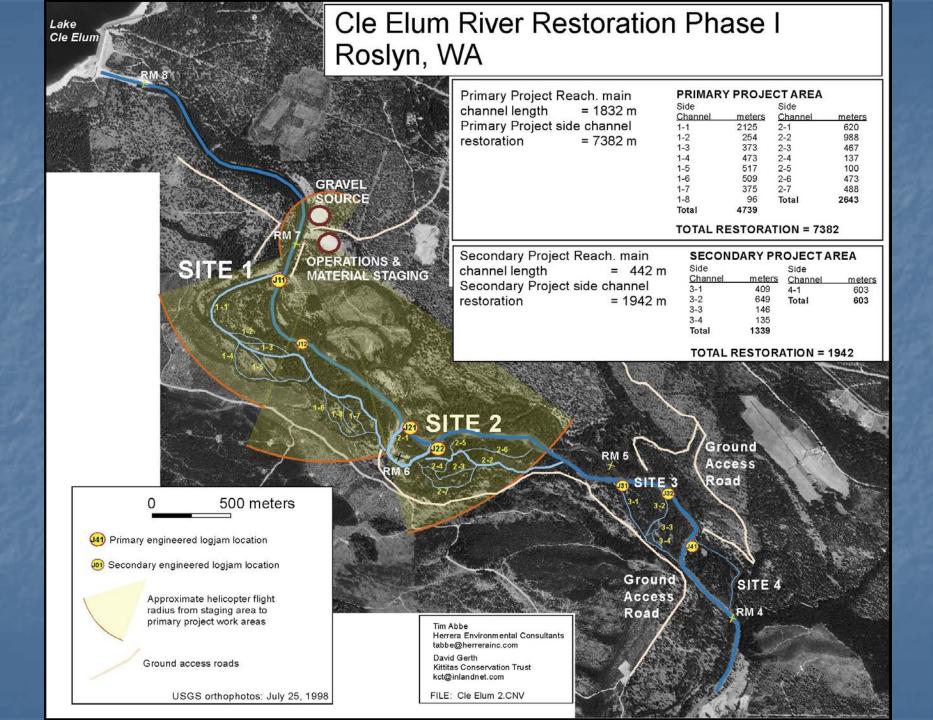
Floodplains as our Cheese & Salami



Loss Of Active Floodplain Within The Wapato Reach From 1947 To 2002



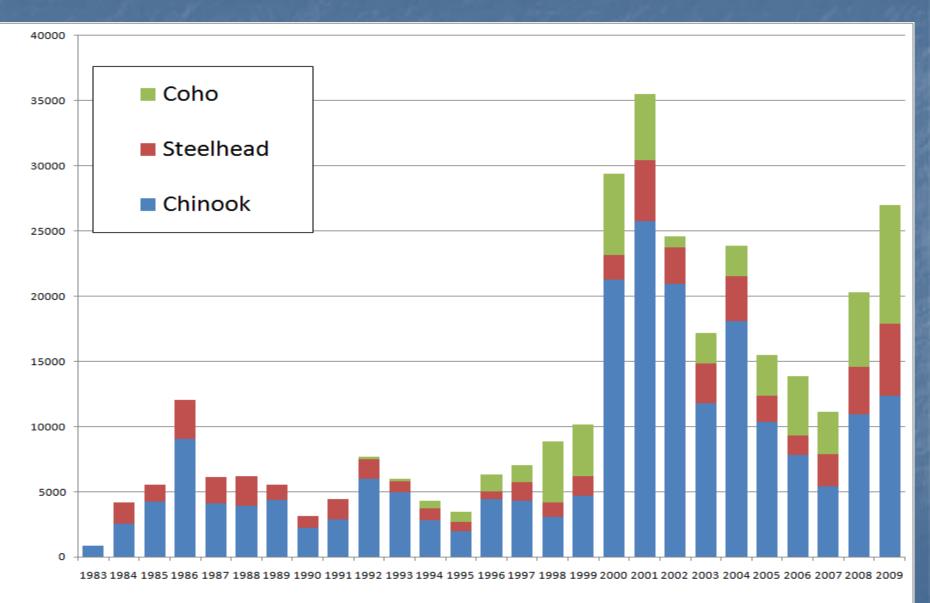
Active Floodplain-1947 Active Floodplain-2002 Minemia Flood Deposite





Where is it all getting us?

Prosser Adult Counts



YRBWEP III

THE BIG ASK

What is not on the agenda?

Flow/fish interactions

High summer flows/rapid ramping on juvenile growth and survival

Smolt survival/flows/temp/entrainment

 Specific flow/survival relationships below Roza Dam

Nutrient/fish production relationships Habitat ecology and geomorphology Floodplain hydrology Limnology and ecology of the lakes we hope to open up

Life history/habitat interactions

Fish use of floodplain habitats across seasons

Role of tributary habitats in chinook juvenile rearing

Habitat impacts on steelhead/rainbow interactions

BULL TROUT

Research/modeling of population level limiting factors



Provide adequate spawning habitat

Fish Restoration Biological Goals

Protect and enhance juvenile rearing in tributaries

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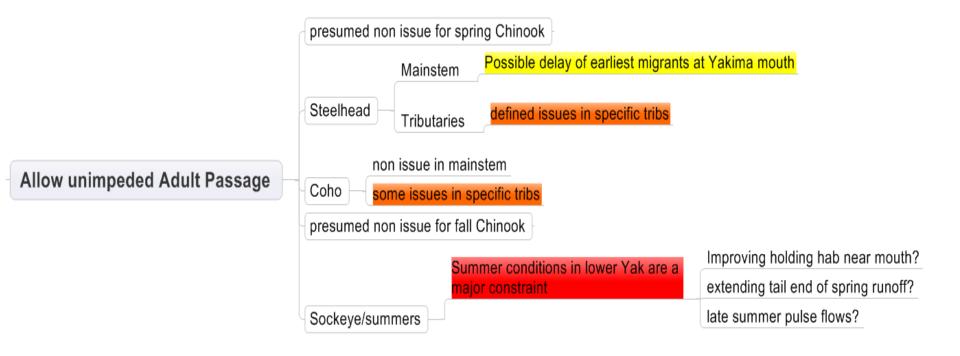
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Protect and enhance juvenile rearing in mainstem reaches

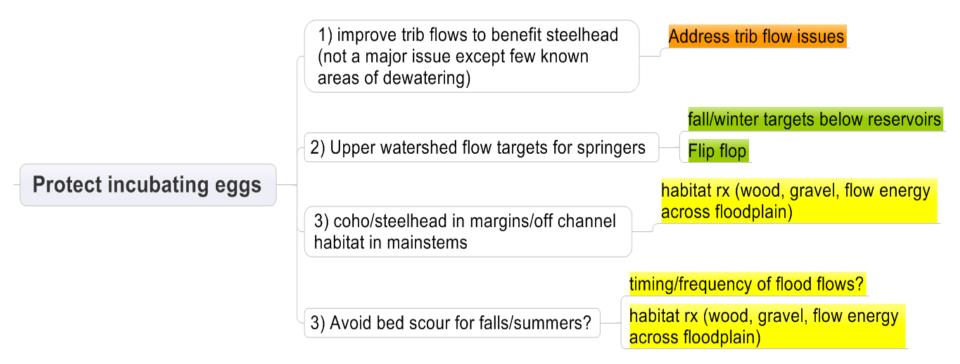
Protect and enhance juvenile rearing in lakes

Maximize Survival of Outmigrating Smolts











Maximize Survival of Outmigrating Smolts	 maximize yr 1+ smolt survival Parker to Columbia move fish out of Upper Yak ar times that are synched with good conditions below Naches Maximize smolt survival in Roz Maximize yr zero smolt surviva 	from predation mgmt? habitat features? delivery of fish from upper reaches Elum, above easton) to mainstem v (how real an issue?) rm at d movement from Easton to Roza Reduce power generation za bypass reach predation mgmt? flow volume? flow volume?	Yak Explore local pulse flows using stored water look at timing of fill and spill operations Use pulse flows when possible?
	POSSIBLE FUTURE ISSUES	 5) Avoid negative impacts of increased storage on Naches arm on smolt outmigration 6) If (once) passage at Rimrock, look at how to move fish down the Tieton 	

