YAKAMA NATION SOCKEYE RESTORATION PROJECT

Mark Johnston, Sr. Research Scientist, Dave Fast Sr. Research Scientist, and Brian Saluskin, Fish Passage Biologist

achxilpanisha ishchit “making a way”
Andrew Matala CRITFC
Conservation Geneticist
Fish Science Department

Richard Visser
Bureau of Reclamation

Eric Anderson
aka Mr. Bulltrout WDFW

Richard Bussanich
Fisheries Biologist at Okanagan Nation Alliance

Howie Wright
Fisheries Manager at Okanagan Nation Alliance

Yakama Nation Tech’s
Kevin Seger, Erica Thompson, Chuck Carl,
Arnold Barney, Jeremiah Waltermann,
Quincy Walahee, Gene Sutterlct Jr

Wendy Christensen
Senior Research Scientist

Mark Johnston
Senior Research Scientist

Emily Washines
Public Relation

Ida Sohappy Ike & Monica Clark
Bookkeeping

Tom Dresser
GCPUD

John Easterbrooks
Regional Fisheries Program Manager WDFW

Dr. Dave Fast
Senior Research Scientist

Peter Galbreath
Fish Science Department

Quincy Walahee
Fisheries Manager at Okanagan Nation Alliance

Wendy Christensen
Senior Research Scientist

Ike & Monica Clark
Bookkeeping

Kevin Seger, Erica Thompson, Chuck Carl,
Arnold Barney, Jeremiah Waltermann,
Quincy Walahee, Gene Sutterlct Jr
WHAT’S GONNA BE COVERED

- Where is the Yakima Basin?
- What Happened to the Yakima Basin Sockeye?
- How did we get here?
- Sockeye Reintroduction...
- What else is being reintro’d?
- What is being outro’d?
- What’s happening next?
Where is the Yakima Basin?
What Happened to the Yakima Basin Sockeye?

Timber crib dams constructed by local loggers between 1904-1910 at the outlet of these five natural glacial lakes blocked fish passage to tributaries upstream from the dams.

Timber dams were followed by the larger Reclamation storage dams, eliminated access to previously productive spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous salmonids and resident fish and inundated a considerable amount of pristine, high-quality habitat.
• How did we get here?

• In 2002 the Yakama Nation filed a lawsuit
• 2003 YN filed an appeal
• BOR and YN entered a Settlement Agreement
  • Congressional Authority and Funding
  • Both to develop and study feasibility measures
  • Implement interim downstream passage at Cle Elum Dam
  • Reclamation agreed to provide funding to the YN
  • Reclamation agreed to prepare planning report
  • Both agreed to assemble a Technical Working Group

AFS Kelowna 2018
Kálux

Sockeye

AFS Kelowna 2018
• Currently, Adult Reintroduction Project only, no hatchery process

• Two donor stocks Lake Wenatchee and Lake Osoyoos

• Letter to Grant County Public Utilities District (GCPUD) requesting to use Off-ladder Adult Fish Trap (OLAFT) at Priest Rapids Dam

• Receive annual transport permit from Washington Department Fish & Wildlife (WDFW)

• Contacted local land owner on Lake Cle Elum to accessing his property to release sockeye

• To work at the OLAFT, YN crew must complete security and safety test to receive clearance badge to access facility
AFTER ESCAPEMENT GOALS ARE REACHED AT BONNEVILLE DAM OF 80,000 RETURNING SOCKEYE, COLLECTION CAN BEGIN AT PRIEST RAPIDS DAM

THE ADULT TAKE STARTS AT 1000 AND CAN INCREASE TO 10,000 BASED ON A PAC APPROVED SLIDING SCALE

GENETIC SAMPLING OF SOCKEYE HELPS DETERMINE WHICH STOCK IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF THE TWO DONOR STOCKS USED, LAKE WENATCHEE OR LAKE OSOYOOS, THIS OCCURS AT FOUR DIFFERENT STAGES OF THE PROCESS:

1.) PRIEST RAPIDS DAM ADULT COLLECTION

2.) ON SPAWNING GROUNDS (CARCASS SURVEYS)

3.) SMOLT MIGRATION AT ROZA DAM AND CHANDLER JV

4.) RETURNING ADULTS BACK TO THE YAKIMA BASIN
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broodyear</th>
<th>Bonneville Dam Count</th>
<th>Trap &amp; Haul to Cle Elum Lake</th>
<th>Natural Production Returnees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>177,823</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>386,525</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>185,796</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>515,673</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>185,505</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>614,179</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>510,706</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>342,498</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>4,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>87,693</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Priest Rapids Dam
- Sockeye collected for Reintro since 2009
- Mid-June to Mid-July
- Between 1000-10,000 collected annually
- Genetic Sampling
- 2-4 Loads a day
- 90 Miles to Cle Elum Lake

Prosser Dam
- Sockeye smolts are collected, counted and sampled (Whenever allowed to leave on spill)
- YB returning sockeye counted June-September
- 60 Miles to Cle Elum Lake

Roza Dam
- Adult Sockeye counted, sampled, sexed, and transferred to Cle Elum Lake July-September
- Smolts collected, sampled and counted
- 60 Miles to Cle Elum Lake

Cle Elum Dam
- Permanent Fish Passage Construction
- Whoosh Study
- Carcass Surveys/Genetic Sampling
- Mackinaw Gillnetting
- Hydro-Acoustic Surveys
- Dam Tours/Outreach
MORE TROUT
FOR KITTITAS

State of Washington to Get 2,000,000 Mackinaw Trout Eggs from Wisconsin

Chairman M. C. Miller of the Kittitas Game Commission, Wednesday, received word from State Game Warden Darwin that 6,000,000 Mackinaw trout eggs would be available for planting in this state next year. They will be delivered from Wisconsin, Mr. Miller states that the county will apply for planting of Mackinaw trout eggs in the county. The Mackinaw this season, 6,000,000 of these eggs were planted in Lake Cle Elum. Mr. Darwin's letter, which contains some other matter of interest to sportmen, follows:

Gentlemen:

A holder of a non-resident license may take the number of Mackinaw trout eggs which are lawful for him to kill in this state in one day out of the state with him, providing that he obtains an affidavit before a notary public or other officer having a seal, stating that the same to be so removed from the state was killed by him in a lawful manner and that the said game is not reported for the purpose of sale to the nearest place where such affidavit shall describe said birds and shall be attached to said birds while in transit from the state.

The above is the substance of an opinion just rendered to owner of a non-resident license by Indian Chief Hon. L. L. Thompson, Attorney General of the State of Washington and we will govern ourselves accordingly.

The Attorney General gives it as his opinion that section 3722 Rev. & Cons. Code, which was enacted in 1910, and which expressly permits non-residents to take their kill out of the state as provided in said section 3722, does not contradict the provisions of section 3113. It addresses the construction of the law hereafter, given in the opinion to the Attorney General and the State Game Warden.

We are planning our plans this year to distribute a large number of Chinese Mackinaw trout eggs and a smaller number of Mallard duck eggs, without charge, to all the schools of the county and also to Walla to those County Game Clubs. The school children generally in the state will agree to catch the fish and liberate them in the spring when it is warm.

Will you be good enough to advise the school children in your district of the desire of your Game Commission to receive any of those eggs and the number of Mackinaw trout eggs that you would like to have?

The State Game Commission has a bill pending in the legislature for the issue of 7 non-resident licenses and to have the money from the sale of these licenses used for the benefit of the game. Seventy-eight county game commissions of the state have sold licenses in the amount of $119,000, and the county game commissions have agreed to use the proceeds for the benefit of the game. The state has also agreed to use the proceeds for the benefit of the game.

We are advised by the state Game Commission that the Chinese Mackinaw trout eggs are to be used in the county where they are to be used, and that the county game commissions have agreed to use the proceeds for the benefit of the game.

We also beg to advise you that we have arranged an exchange with the State of Wisconsin of five million Mackinaw trout eggs. Mackinaw trout require deep water. Kindly advise if your county desires any of these, and we will make arrangements for their delivery. Mackinaw trout eggs are delivered at the county hatchery in large quantities for brook trout eggs, which are more acceptable here.
• What is being outro’d?
MORE TROUT FOR KITITAS

State of Washington last week purchased 50,000 Mackinaw trout eggs from Wisconsin. County Game Commission will ask for all they can get.

Chairman M. G. Miller told the Kittitas County Game Commission Wednesday he received word from State Game Warden W. E. Miller, at Madison, that 600,000 Mackinaw trout eggs would be available for planting in this state next year. The allotment to the county is 114,000. The Wisconsin Mackinaw trout eggs are considered superior to those of any other state.

Mackinaw trout eggs will be available for planting in Lake Cle Elum and Keechelus, and other waters within the county. The eggs are being shipped in quantities of 1,000 to 2,000. The eggs will be planted in the western part of the county.

PLANT NEARLY 2,000,000 FRY

Kittitas County Game Commission made its annual report to the county commissioners, stating that 2,000,000 fry were planted in lakes and sloughs of the county last year.

Planting is a major activity of the Game Commission and is an important aspect of wildlife conservation. The fry are planted in lakes and sloughs throughout the county to provide spawning areas for local trout populations.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1920

150,000 EGGS FOR OUR COUNTY

Huge shipment of Mackinaw trout eggs arrived at county hatchery near Cle Elum.

The Attorney General has sent a letter to the legislature asking for additional funds for the Game Commission. The letter states that the funds currently available are insufficient to carry out the commission's work effectively.

Other varieties of trout eggs will be available for planting this year, including Rainbow trout, Steelhead, Cutthroat, and Chinook. The commission is working to ensure that a diverse range of trout populations are maintained in the county.

In conclusion, the Game Commission continues to play a crucial role in the preservation and management of wildlife resources in Kittitas County. Continued support and funding are essential to the success of their efforts.

For more information, please visit the Kittitas County Game Commission's website or contact a representative directly.
Removal/Reduce (Began in 2013)

• Required-Mackinaw Removal Proposal
  • WDFW partnership
• Scientific Collectors Permit from YN fish and wildlife Committee

Gill Netting

• Up to 6 Gill nets used and the following information collected,
  • Weights, Lengths and Heads for aging
  • By-catch
• What else is being reintro’d?

• Coho Salmon
• Bull Trout
• Steelhead
• Spring Chinook
• Also help Bull Trout movement (not functioning properly)
• Other Native Species
• What’s happening next?

• Elders Meeting with ONA and Fisheries Staff
• Rimrock Lake
• Creating Brand
• Community Outreach and Education
• Hydro-Acoustic and Trawl Surveys
• Lake Surveys
• Electro Shocking Invasive Species
• Available Habitat Surveys
• Presenting Anywhere and Everywhere
• New Boat, Drum & Reel
HONOR. PROTECT. RESTORE.

learn more at:

Yakamafish-nsn.gov
QUESTIONS?

passagebio@qwestoffice.net  (509) 945-6701

achxilpanisha ishchit “making a way”