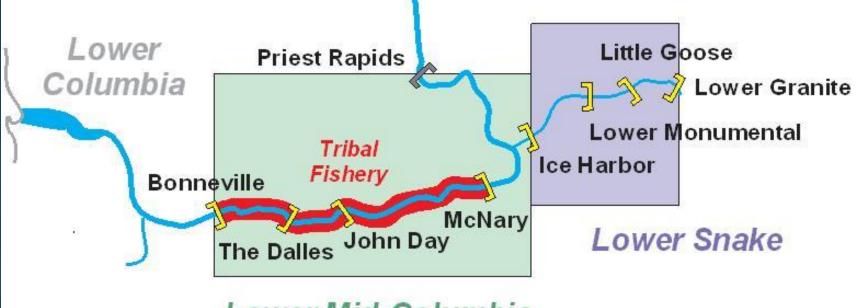
Columbia River Treaty Tribes Sturgeon **Hatchery Plan** LOWER COLUMBIA & LOWER SNAKE RIVER IMPOUNDMENTS

Today's Topics

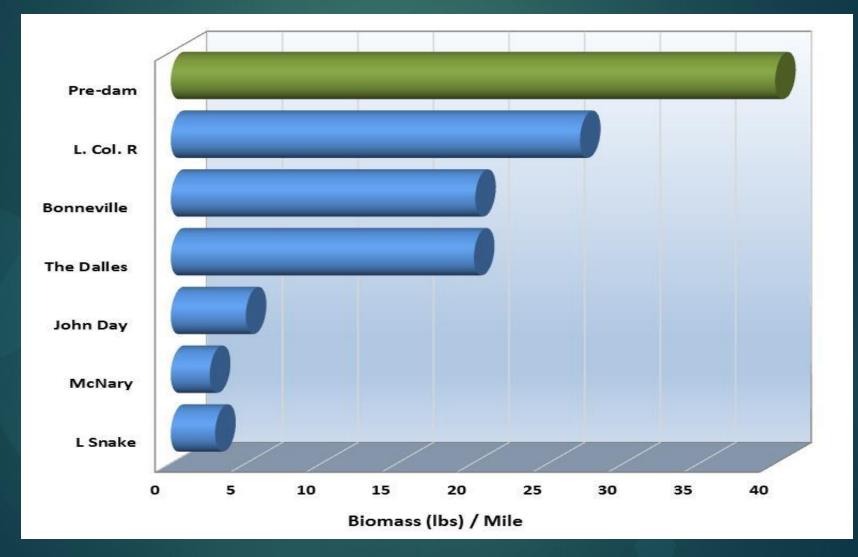
Program Description
Density Dependence
Monitoring & Evaluation

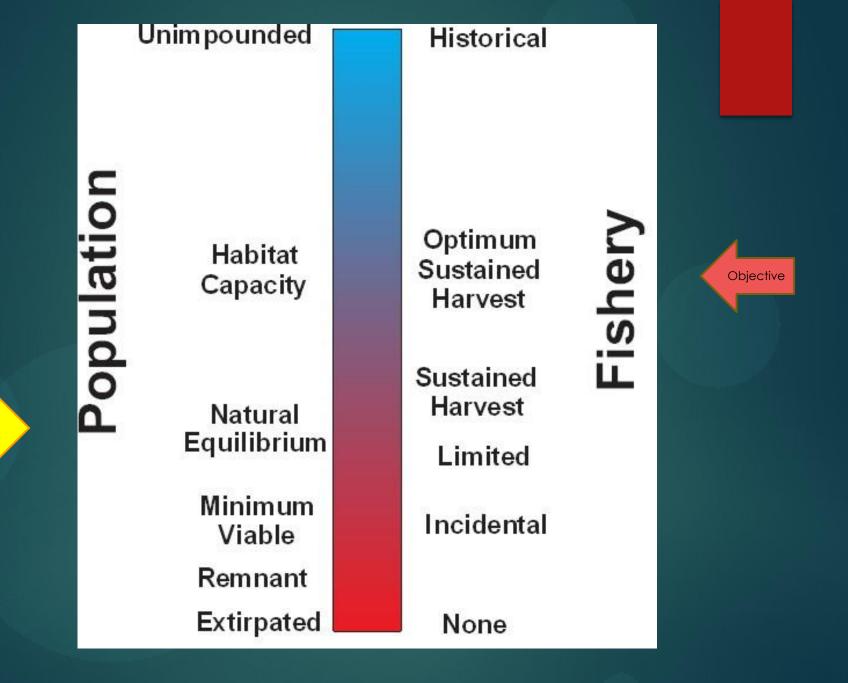
Program Description



Lower Mid-Columbia

Standing Stock





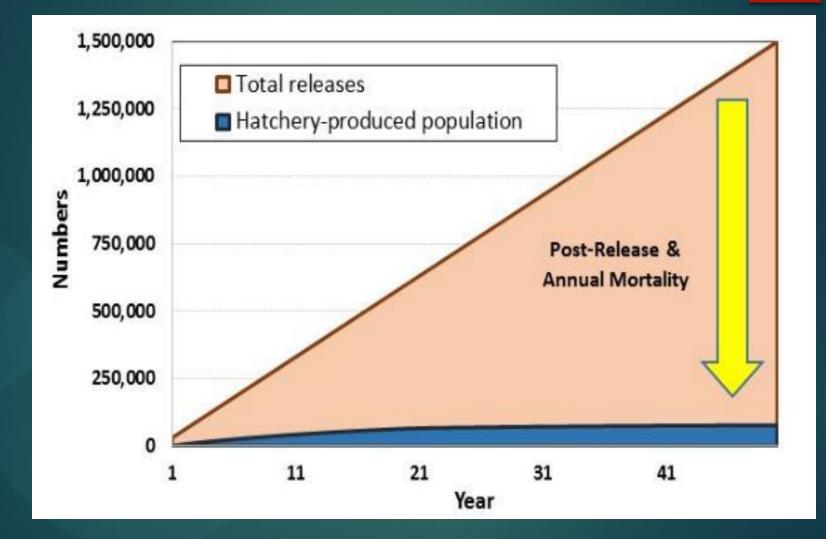
Existing

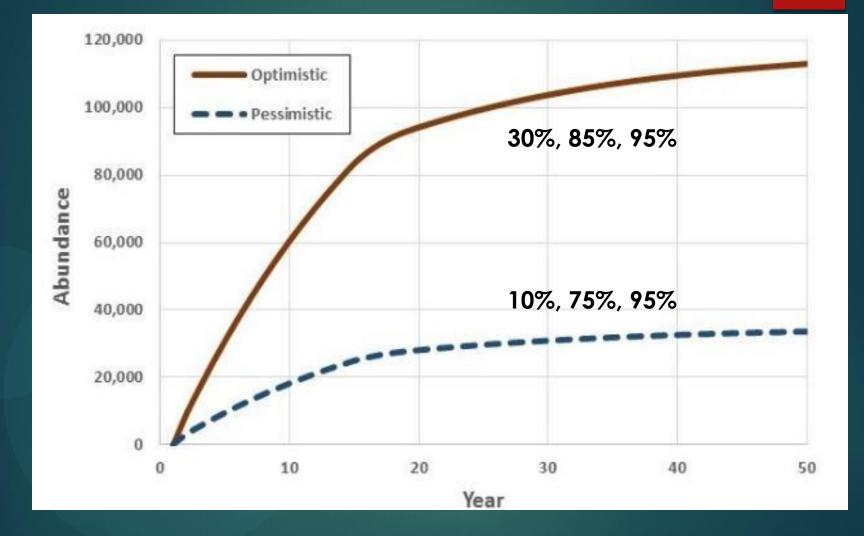
Production

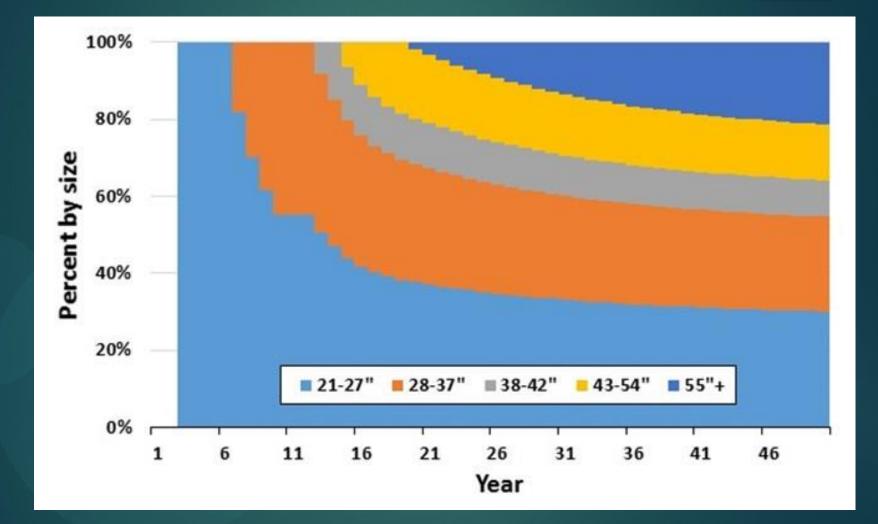
	Conventional	Wild larvae			
Annual	≤5,000 (Fall @ age 0),				
releases	≤20,000 (Spring @ age 0+),				
	≤1,500 (Fall @ age 1+)				
Size at release	50-70 g (age 0),				
	100-150 grams (age 0+),				
	300 grams (age 1+)				
Broodstock	20 per year				
Families	50 total (2 x 5♂x5♀)	To be determined			
	10 maternal / year	experimentally			
Eggs	≤1,000,000				
Fry	≤75,000	≤20,000			
Fish / family	≤1,500	(few)			

Program Strategies

1. Existing capacity 2. Optimize benefit-risk balance 3. Annual, marked releases 4. Conventional & wild larvae 5. Mid-Columbia GMU brood 6. Integrated program 7. Hatchery practices 8. Two facilities 9. Experimental framework 10. Broodstock recruitment 11. Complementary measures

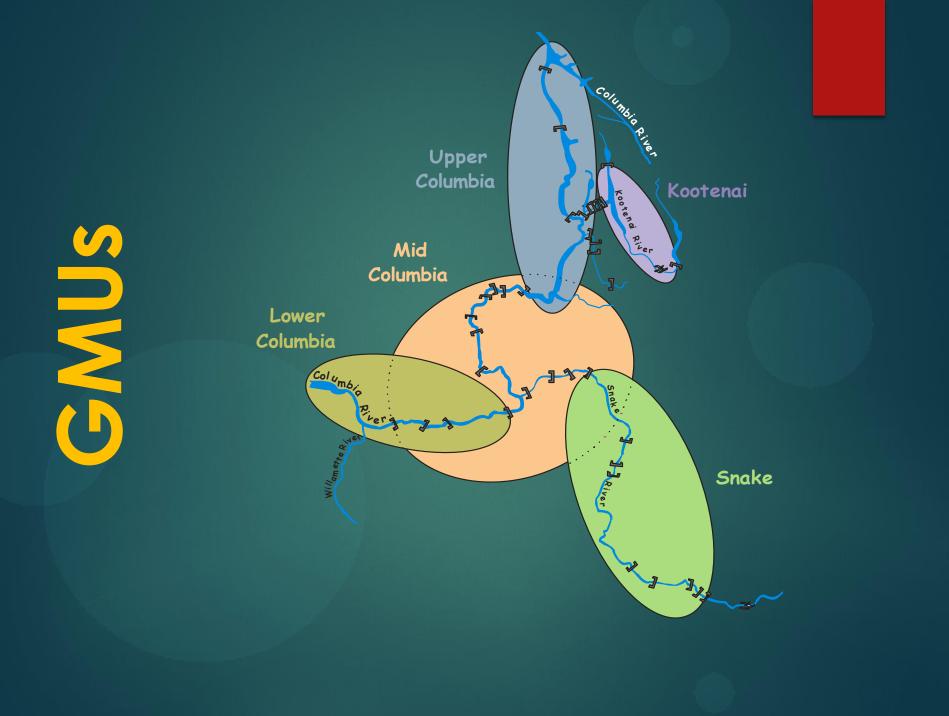






Population Numbers

	Bonneville	The Dalles	John Day						
	Wild	Wild	Wild	Hatchery		Total			
Abundance	220,000	110,000	40,000	35,000	-	120,000	75,000	-	160,000
Fish / acre	10.6	9.9	0.8	0.7	-	2.3	1.4	-	3.1
Biomass (†)	900	500	429	860	-	2,900	1,289	-	3,329
lb/acre	87	90	17	33	-	112	50	-	128
Harvest / year	2,200	1,300	1,500	700	-	2,300	2,200	-	3,800



Hatchery Contributions

	Population	Designation	Rel.	PNI	pHOS	pNOB	Fitness	
Col.	Bonneville	Primary		1.0	0	0	1.00	
	The Dalles	Primary		0.95	<5 %ª	1.0	0.99	
	John Day	Contrib	26,500	0.6 - 0.7	0.4 - 0.7	1.0	0.76 - 0.85	
	McNary	Contrib		0.95	<5%	1.0	0.99	
Snake	Ice Harbor	Stabilizing		0.6-0.8	0.3-0.6	1.0	0.80 - 0.89	
	Lo. Mo	Stabilizing	5,000					
	Lit. Goose	Stabilizing						

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Capacity

Risk Analysis

Ecological

Demographic

Genetic

Uncertainty

- Intraspecific interactions
- Interspecific interactions
- Disease magnification
- Broodstock mining
- Spawner mortality or disruption
- Recruitment overfishing
- Loss of diversity
- Inbreeding depression
- Selection
- Measurement
- Process

Temporal Risk Analysis

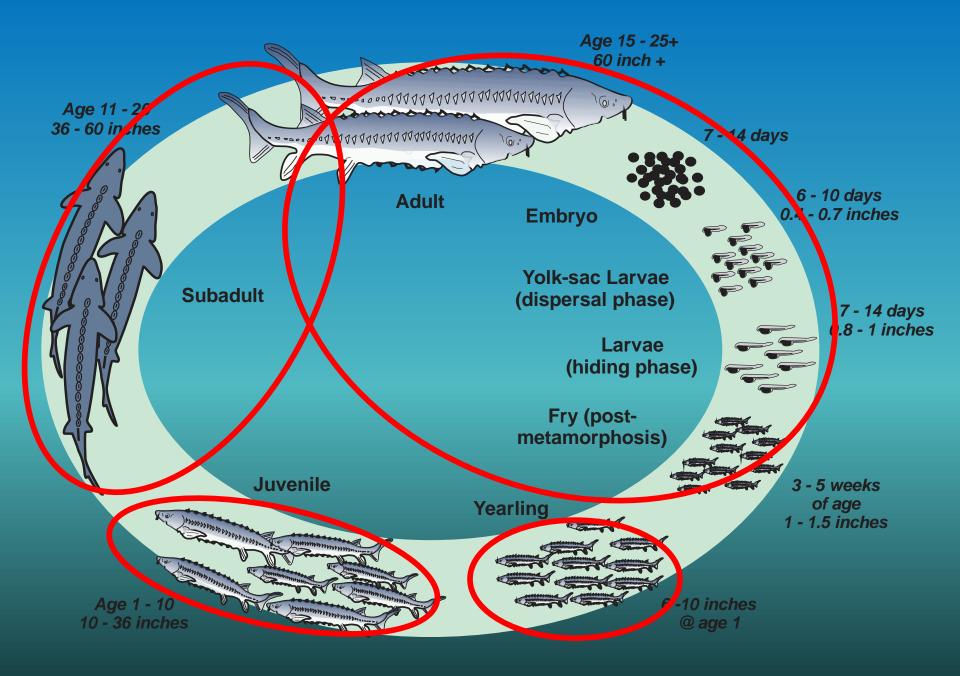
Genetic Demographic Ecological



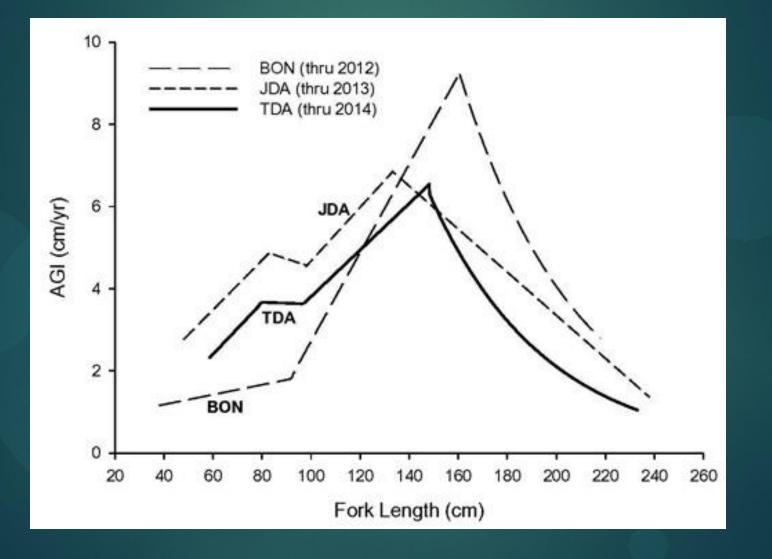




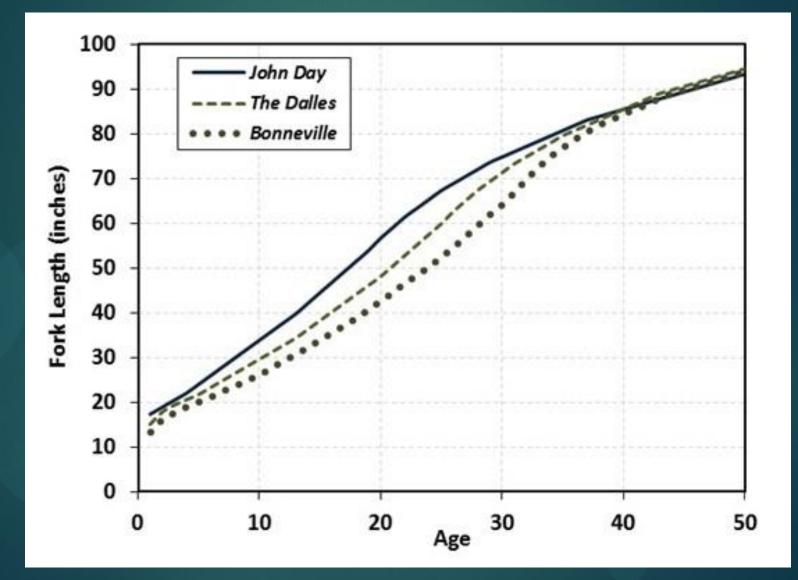




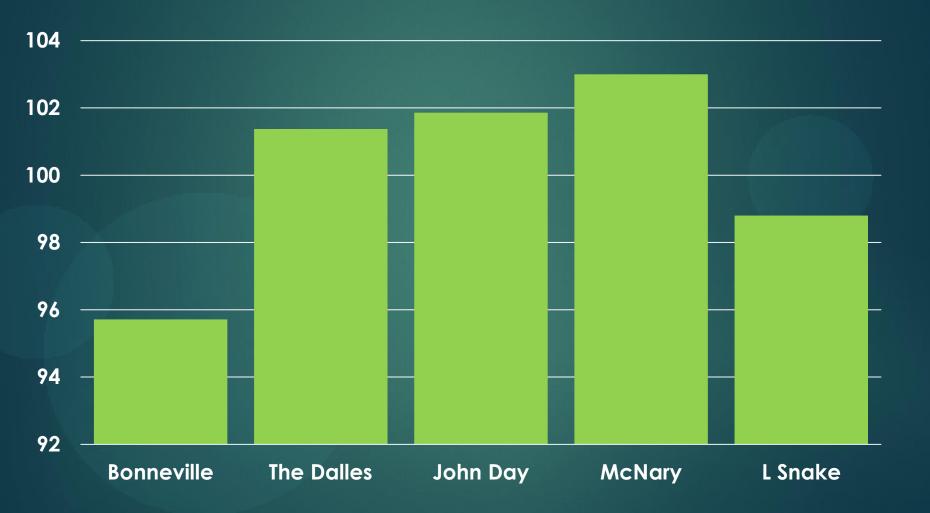
Growth



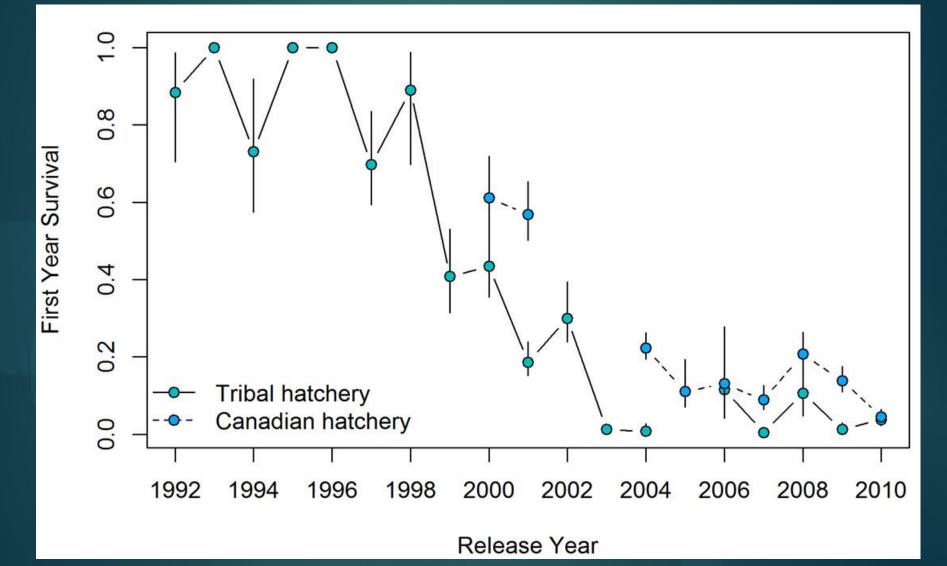
Size at Age



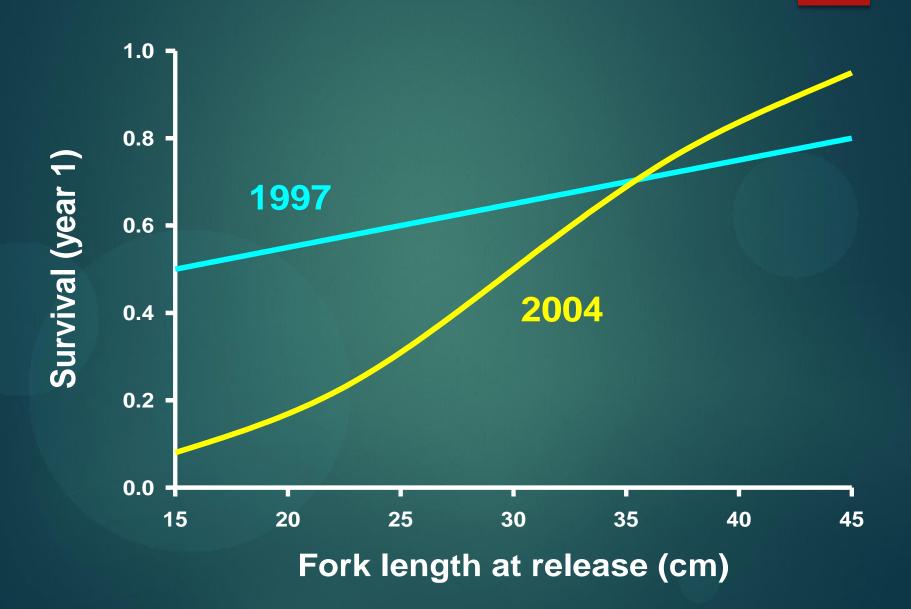
Condition factor

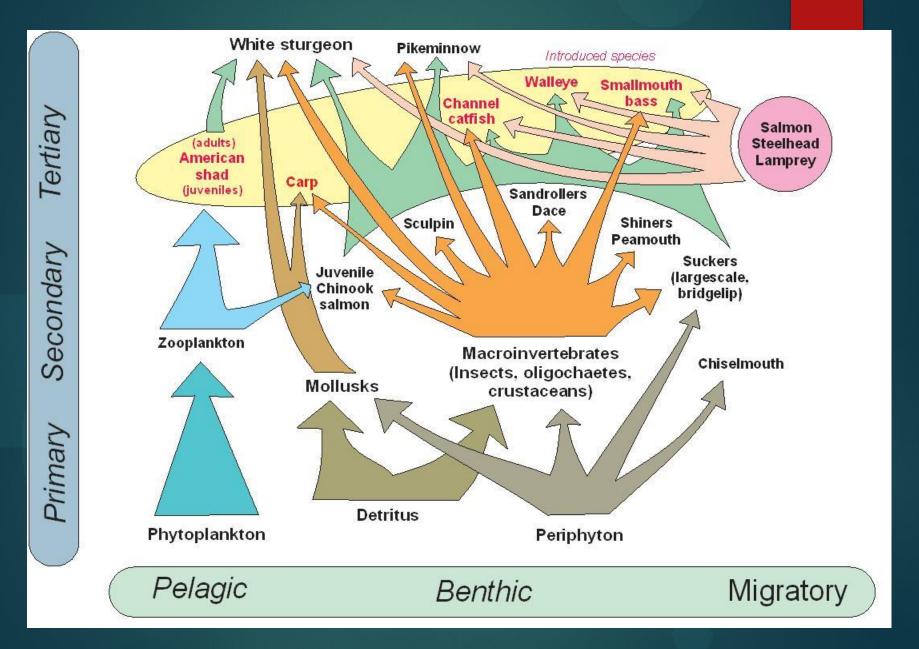


Kootenai Hatchery Survival

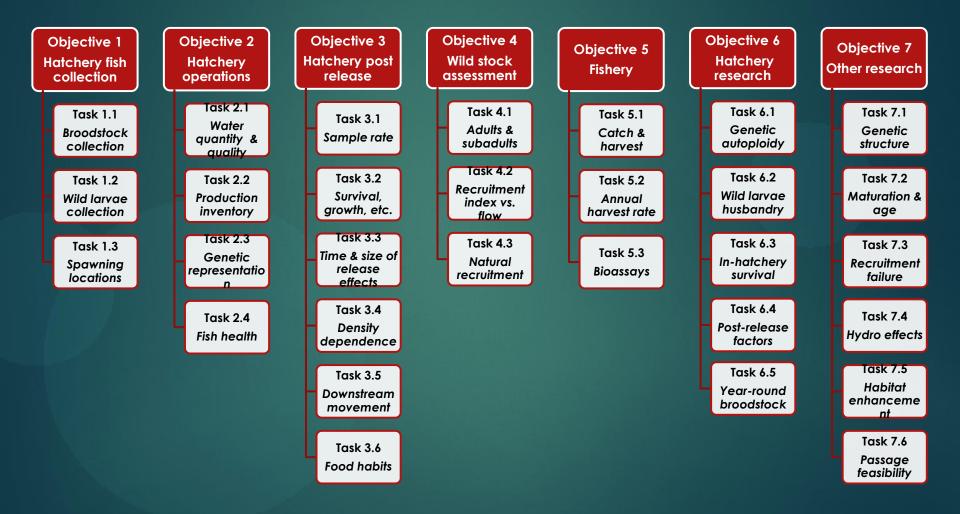


Kootenai Size v. Survival





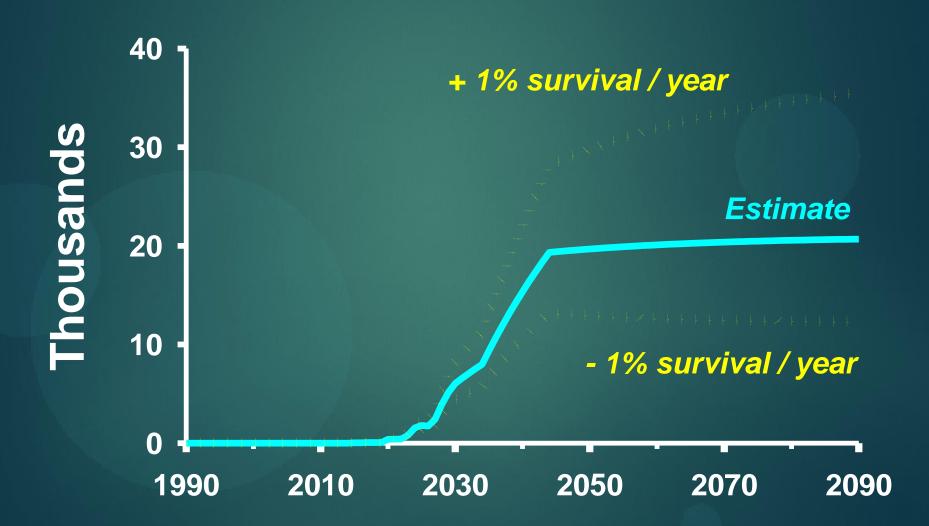
Monitoring & Evaluation

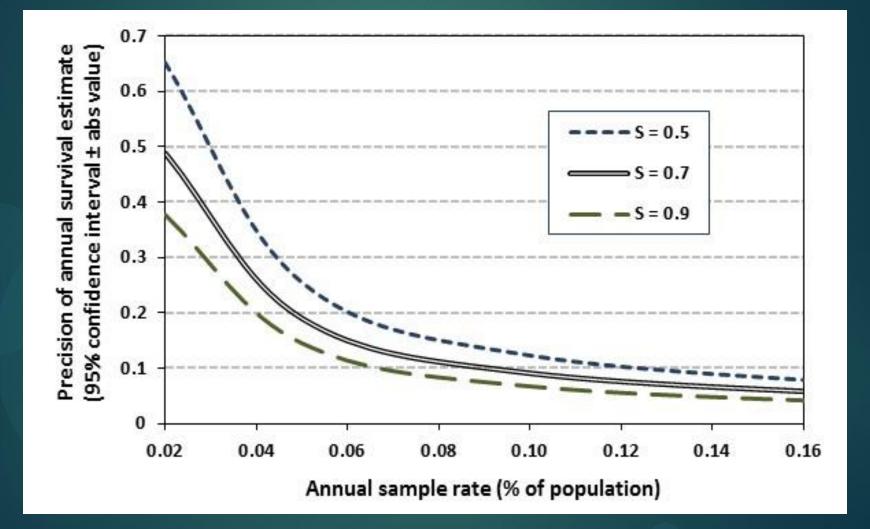


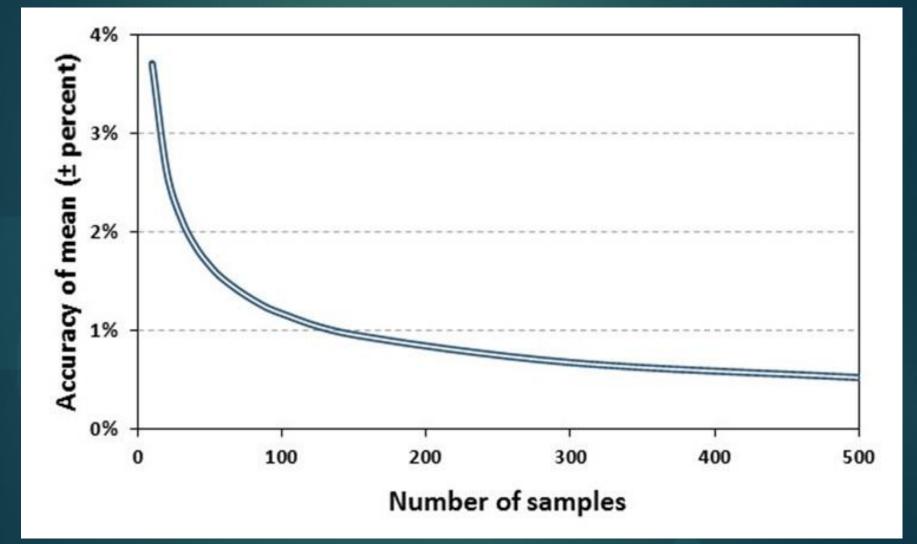
Post-release hatchery monitoring

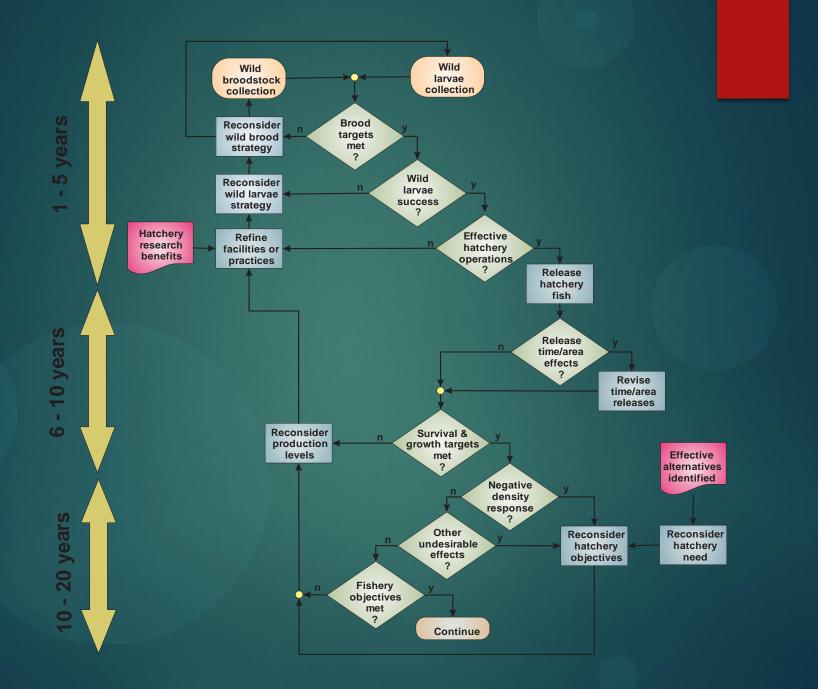
Metric	Reference value			
Annual recapture rate	≥ 5%			
1 st - year survival	≥ 20 %			
2 nd - survival	≥ 80%			
3+ year survival	≥ 95%			
Abundance	Significant Increasing trend			
Growth rate	2-3 in. / year			
Condition factor (Wr)	≥ 100%			
Emigration to adjacent reservoirs	≤ 5% in aggregate			

Sensitivity Analysis

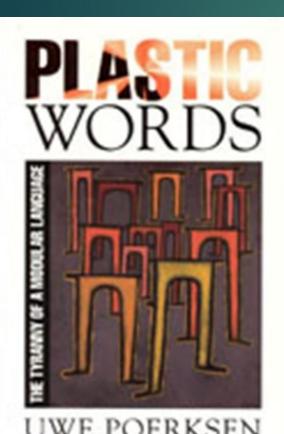








Pretend v. Real Adaptive Management



We'll implement the project, monitor & adapt as we go if problems are evident

A systematic, rigorous approach for learning through designing management actions as experiments