Fall Chinook

- Wild Impact Rate
 - 20% goal in Phase 1
 - Growth of marine recreational fishery higher than anticipated
 - Fishery timing is key
- Hatchery Reform
 - 30% pHOS goal for Willapa and Naselle
 - Naselle weir and attraction channel
 - Production reduction at Forks
 Creek Hatchery

Wild Chinook Impact Rates

Year	Willapa	Naselle	Willapa Bay Total
2015	22.5%	22.2%	22.2%
2016	24.2%	24.5%	21.4%
2017*	21.7%	10.5%	14.6%

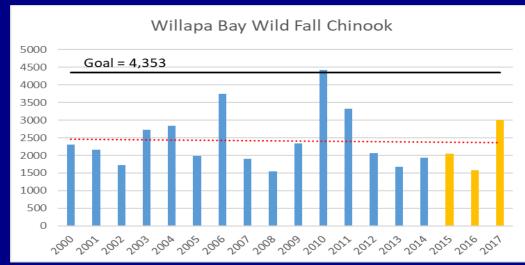
Proportion of Hatchery Fish on Spawning Grounds

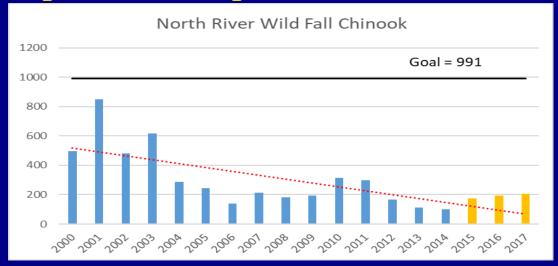
Year	Willapa	Naselle
2015	69.9%	68.5%
2016	81.0%	74.9%
2017*	75.4%	25.6%

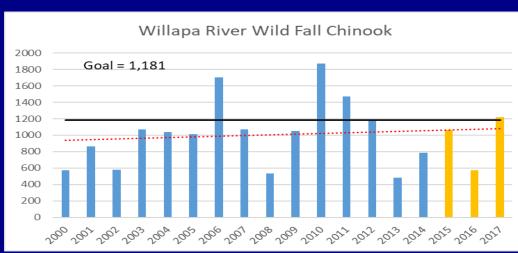
^{*} preliminary

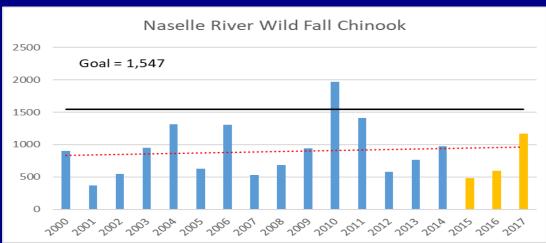


Fall Chinook Wild Spawner Escapement

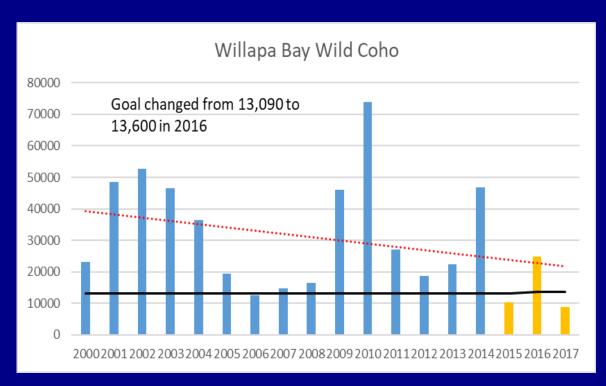


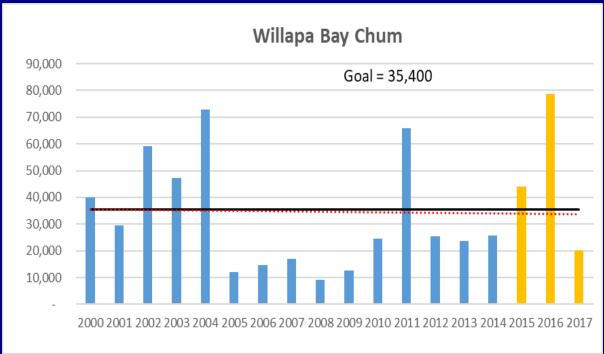






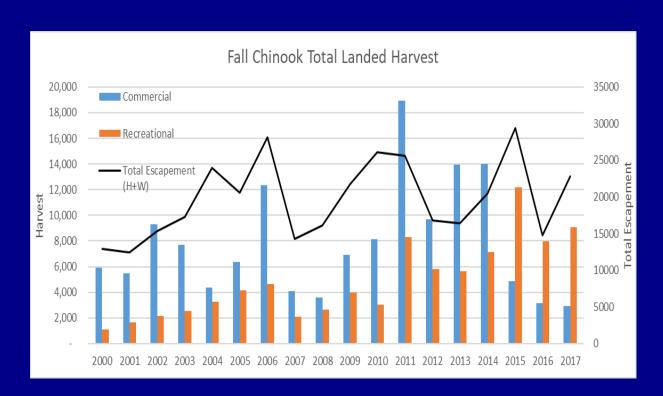
Coho and Chum Spawner Escapement







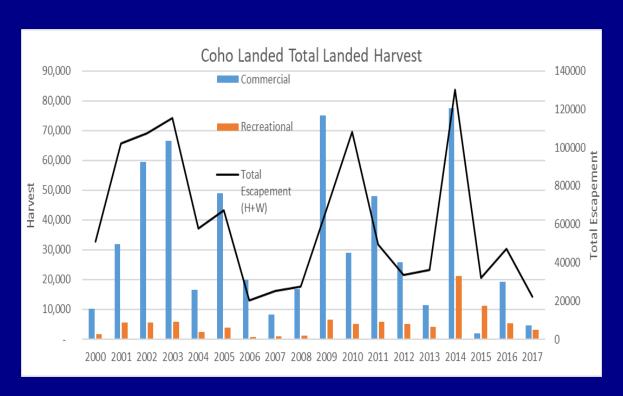
Total Chinook Landed Harvest by Fishery Sector



Years	Commercial	Recreational
2011-2014 avg.	14,146	6,724
2015	4,840	12,184
2016	3,142	7,994
2017	2,942	9,096



Total Coho Landed Harvest by Fishery Sector



Years	Commercial	Recreational
2011-2014 avg.	40,701	9,056
2015	1,926	11,156
2016	19,324	5,270
2017	4,615	3,203



Willapa Bay Salmon Management – Challenges

Commercial Fishery

- Reduction in effort and ex-vessel value
- Variability in Coho harvest
- Alternative gear tangle nets
- Lack of access to Chinook & Chum

Recreational Fishery

- Local vs. non local wild Chinook impacts
- North end production contribution rate to marine fishery
- Freshwater fishery monitoring
- Lack of freshwater access
- Disorderly fisheries

Hatcheries

- Removal of hatchery fish
- Chinook broodstock
 - Backfilling
 - Ichthyophthirius multifiliis
- Stream side incubation boxes
- Outcome of hatchery reform review
- SRKW

Policy

• 14% impact rate cap for wild Chinook in 2019

