

2022 Proposed Coastal Fall Salmon Seasons

Public Webinar

June 7, 2022



Agenda

Environmental Context – Factors Influencing Coastal Salmon Abundance

Wild Chinook Management Overview

- Coastal Multi-Species Conservation and Management Plan (CMP)
- Sliding Scale for Harvest Management
- Rogue Fall Chinook Conservation and Management Plan

Wild Coho Management Overview

- Regulatory Process

District Reports

- North Coast (Necanicum to Nestucca)
- Mid-Coast (Salmon River to Siuslaw)
- Umpqua
- Coos-Coquille
- Floras-Sixes-Elk
- South Coast

More information: <https://myodfw.com/articles/fall-coastal-salmon-management>

Questions from Public: <https://odfw.wufoo.com/forms/2022-fall-coastal-salmon-seasons/>

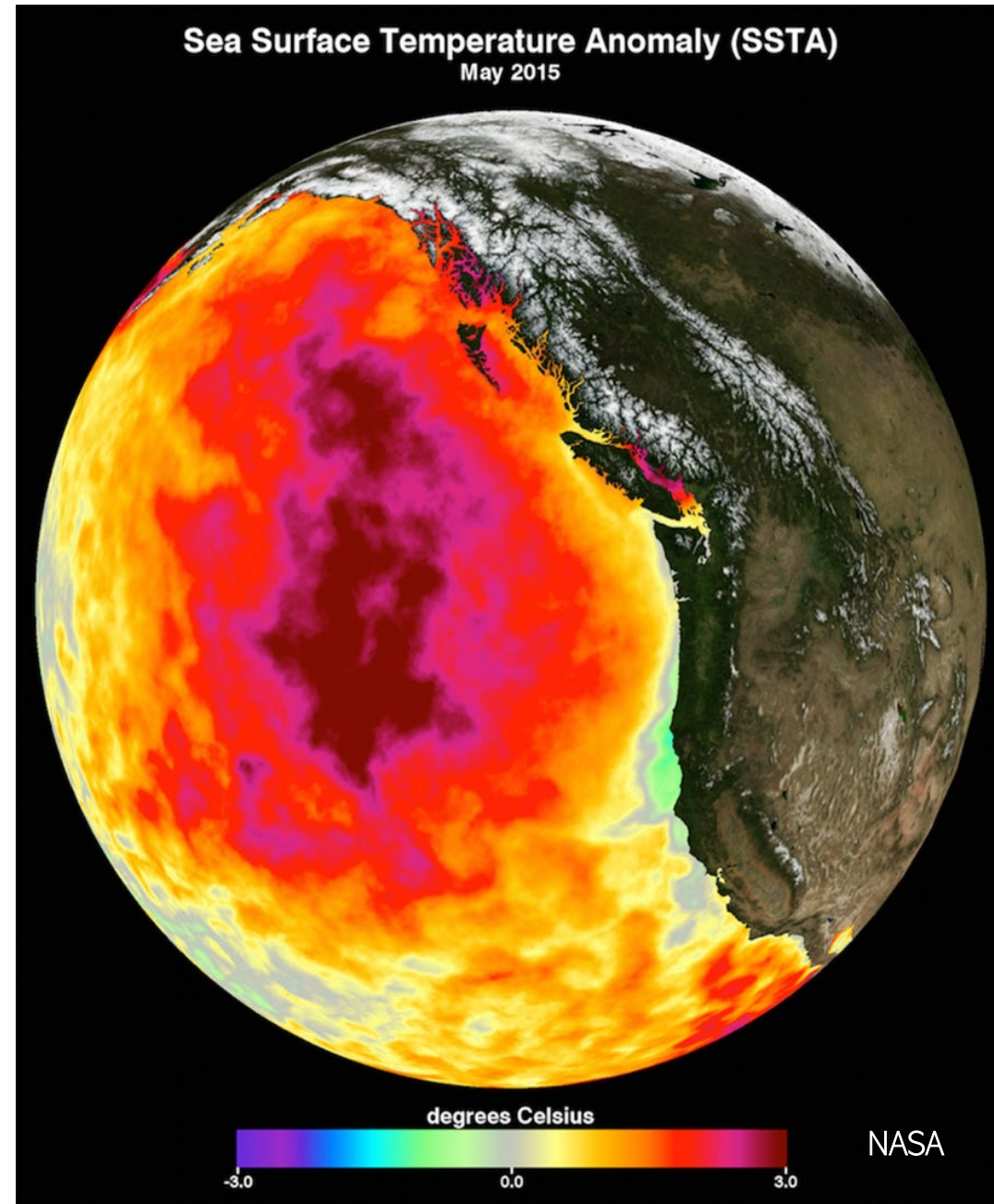
Factors Influencing Salmon Returns

Marine

- Poor conditions in 2015-2017, 2019
- Fair conditions in 2018 & 2020
- Much better in 2021

Freshwater

- Severe drought in 2015 and 2021
- Very low flows in fall 2019
- Chinook redd dewatering in some areas
- North Coast Cryptobia outbreak 2019



OCEAN ENTRY CONDITIONS

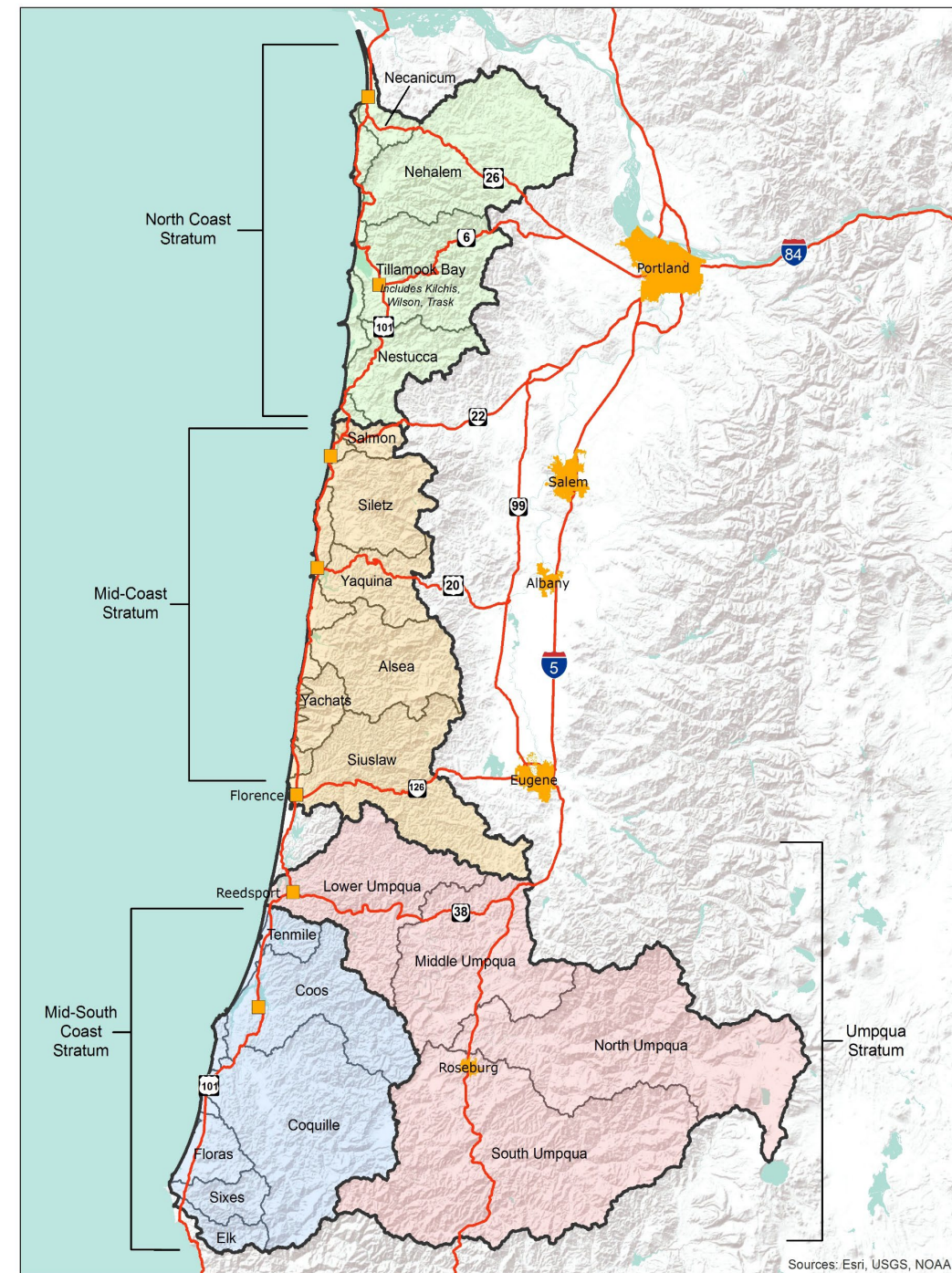
ECOSYSTEM INDICATORS		'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21
CLIMATE & ATMOSPHERIC	PDO (SUM; Dec-Mar)	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Good
	PDO (SUM; May-Sep)	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Good
	ONI (AVG; Jan-Jun)	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Good
LOCAL PHYSICAL	SST NDBC Buoys (°C; May-Sep)	Poor	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good
	Upper 20 m T (°C; Nov-Mar)	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Good	Good
	Upper 20 m T (°C; May-Sep)	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good
	Deep Temp (°C; May-Sep)	Poor	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good
	Deep Salinity (May-Sept)	Poor	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor
LOCAL BIOLOGICAL	Copepod richness	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good
	N copepod biomass	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good
	S copepod biomass	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Good
	Biological transition	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair
	Nearshore Ichthyoplankton	Poor	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Good
	Nearshore & offshore Ichthyoplankton	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair
	Chinook salmon juvenile catch	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair
	Coho salmon juvenile catch	Poor	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair
MEANS & RANKS	Mean of ranks	20.1	7.0	8.5	8.1	6.8	15.2	18.2	19.4	12.1	10.7	3.2	9.6	13.9	8.1	6.6	9.3	14.2	20.4	19.8	18.3	13	17	13	6.0
	Rank of the mean rank	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Good
NOT INCLUDED IN THE MEAN OF RANKS OR STATISTICAL ANALYSES	Physical Spring Trans (ST) IU based	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
	Physical ST Hydrographic	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good
	Upwelling Anomaly	Fair	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Good
	Length of Upwelling Season	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Fair
	Copepod Community Index	Poor	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Good



Wild Chinook Management

Coastal Multi-Species Conservation & Management Plan (CMP)

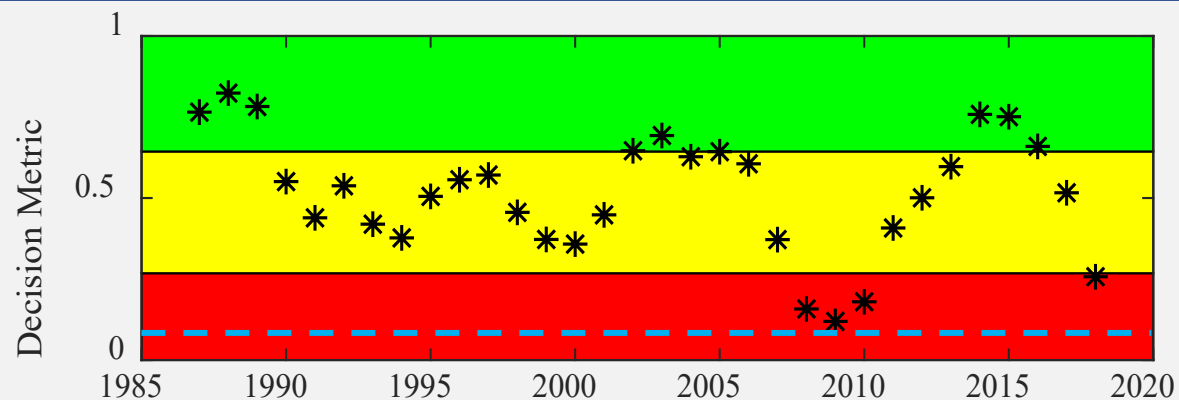
- Guides conservation/utilization of salmonids (except Coho) along OR Coast from Necanicum to Elk
- Lengthy public process; CMP approved by OFWC in 2014
- CMP includes tiered bag-limit approach by geographic stratum referred to as the *Sliding Scale*
 - Adjusts bag limits with cycles of abundance
 - Metric = Mean of last year return + current forecast
- CMP also established Critical Abundance Threshold (CAT)
 - CAT = 5th percentile of 1986-2018 abundance
 - Basin-specific wild Chinook fishery closure implemented when Metric is < CAT



Sliding Scale for Wild Chinook

1

Historic returns used to determine thresholds for abundance categories



2

Average of forecast and previous year abundance determines sliding scale category (and associated bag limit) for a year

	High Abundance	2/day and 20/year
	Medium Abundance	2/day and 10/year (or 1/10)
	Low Abundance	1/day and 5/year

3

Exception if average is below the Critical Abundance Threshold

	Critical Abundance Threshold	Closed*
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2022 Chinook Sliding Scale Categories

Stratum (Populations)	2022 Season	
	Category	Daily/Seasonal Bag limit
North Coast (Necanicum, Nehalem, Nestucca, Salmon)	Medium	2/10
Mid-Coast (Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea)	High	2/20
Umpqua (Lower, Smith, Middle, South)	High	2/20
Mid-South Coast (Coos, Coquille, Floras, Sixes, Elk)	Low	1/5

Wild Coho Management



Oregon Coast Natural (OCN) coho are ESA listed

Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) process

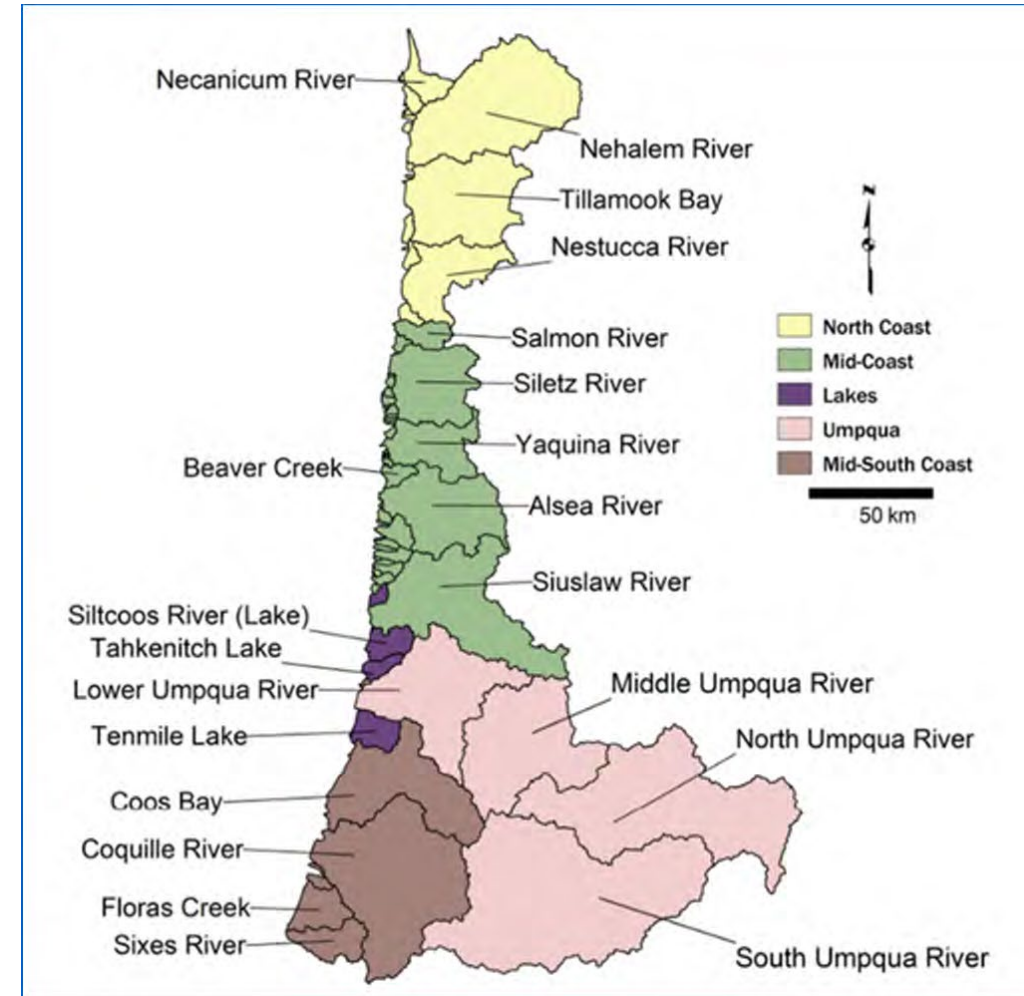
- Accounts for combined fishery impacts (ocean + in-river)
- In-river fisheries developed after PFMC process, but impacts need to be “set aside” during PFMC

NMFS approval of proposed fisheries

- NMFS limits total harvest impacts (in all fisheries) based on PFMC “Amendment 13” process
- Ocean fisheries managed to weakest sub-aggregate; in-river fisheries can be managed to higher rates

ODFW Commission approval (temporary rule)

Wild coho fisheries in lakes are in permanent rules



PFMC Amendment 13 Harvest Matrix

Predicted Adult Survival

	<2%	2-4.5%	4.5-8%	>8%
Parent Spawner Status ^{al}	Extremely Low (<0.0008)	Low (0.0008 to 0.0014)	Medium (>0.0014 to 0.0040)	High (>0.0040)
High Parent Spawners > 75% of full seeding	E ≤ 8%	J ≤ 15%	O ≤ 30%	T ≤ 45%
Medium Parent Spawners > 50% & ≤ 75% of full seeding	D ≤ 8%	I ≤ 15%	N ≤ 20%	S ≤ 38%
Low Parent Spawners > 19% & ≤ 50% of full seeding	C ≤ 8%	H ≤ 15%	M ≤ 15%	R ≤ 25%
Very Low Parent Spawners > 4 fish per mile & ≤ 19% of full seeding	B ≤ 8%	G ≤ 11%	L ≤ 11%	Q ≤ 11%
Critical ^{bv} Parental Spawners ≤ 4 fish per mile	A 0 - 8%	F 0 - 8%	K 0 - 8%	P 0 - 8%

North and mid-South Coast Stratum

Mid-Coast stratum

Sub-aggregate and Basin Specific Spawner Criteria Data

Public input on OCN Coho in Ocean fisheries

- Last week of February - first public meeting for Oregon ocean salmon
- March PFMC (Mar 9-14, 2022) – public meeting
- March Oregon FW Commission (Mar 18, 2022) – public meeting
- PFMC public meeting (Mar 23, 2022)
- April PFMC (Apr 7-13, 2022) – public meeting
 - Last stage for public to provide comments before **ocean** decisions are made

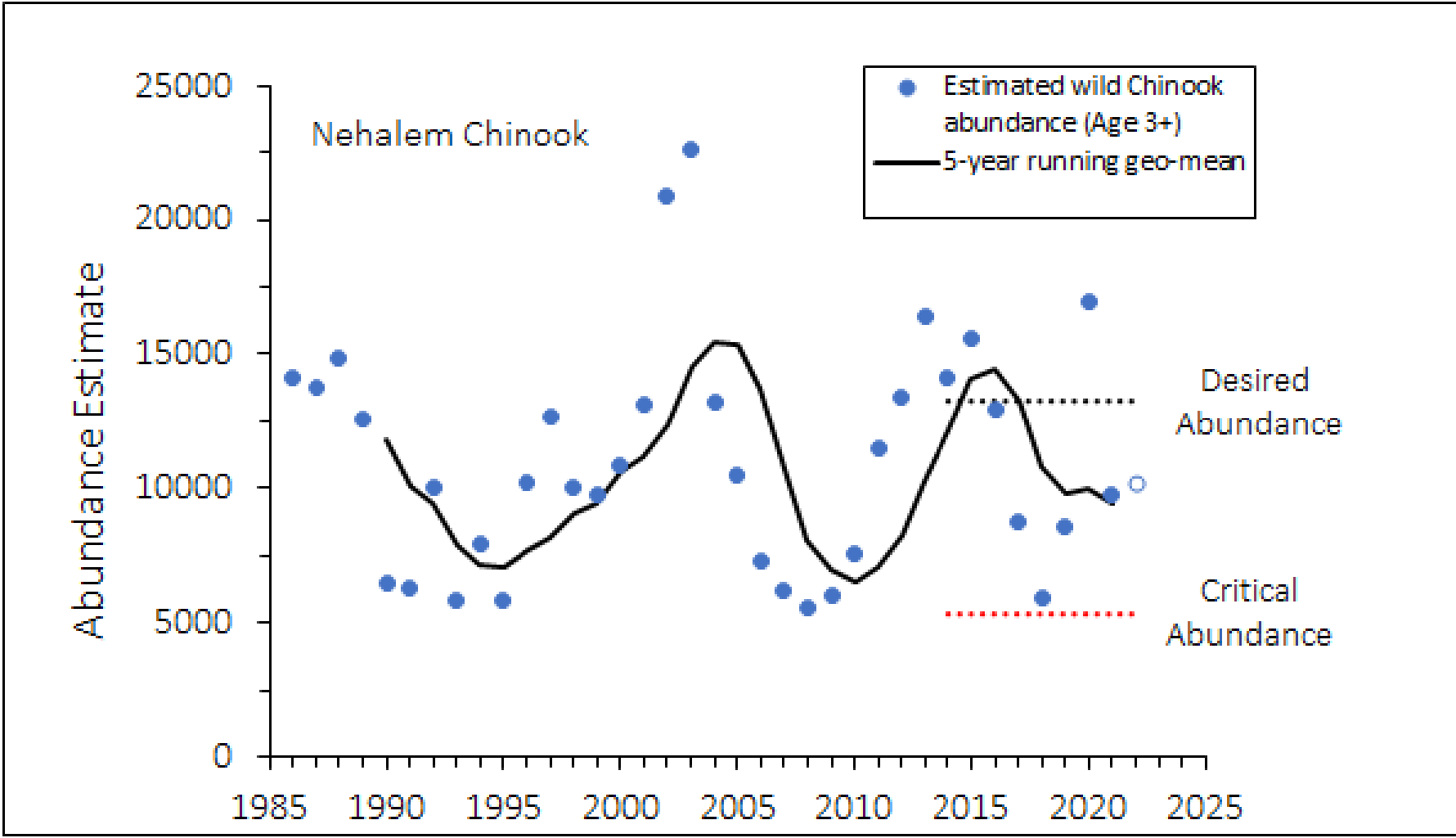
www.dfw.state.or.us/mrp/salmon/index.asp

www.pcouncil.org

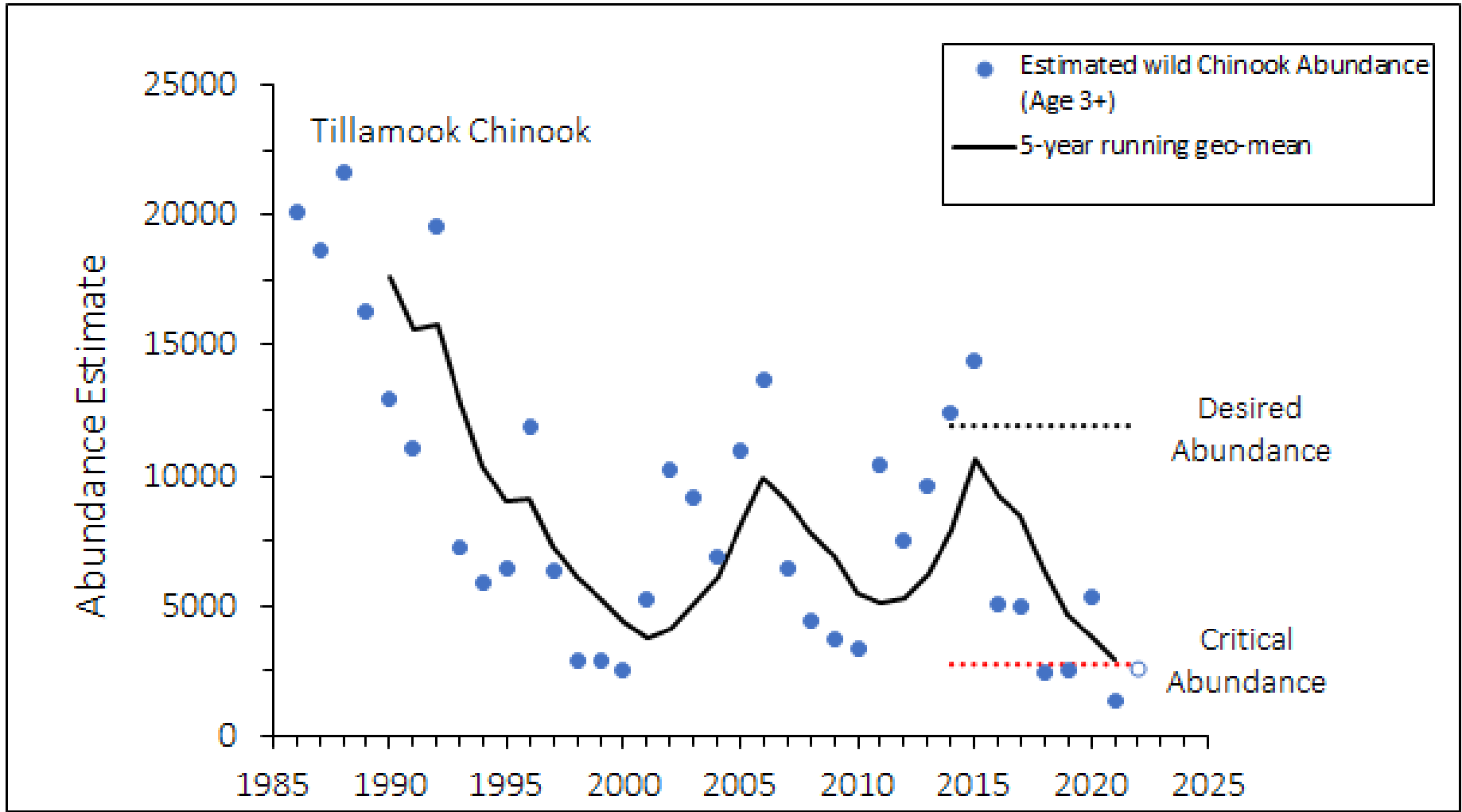
Wild Chinook Regulations North Coast (Necanicum - Nestucca)

Strata abundance = "Medium"

Tillamook below conservation threshold



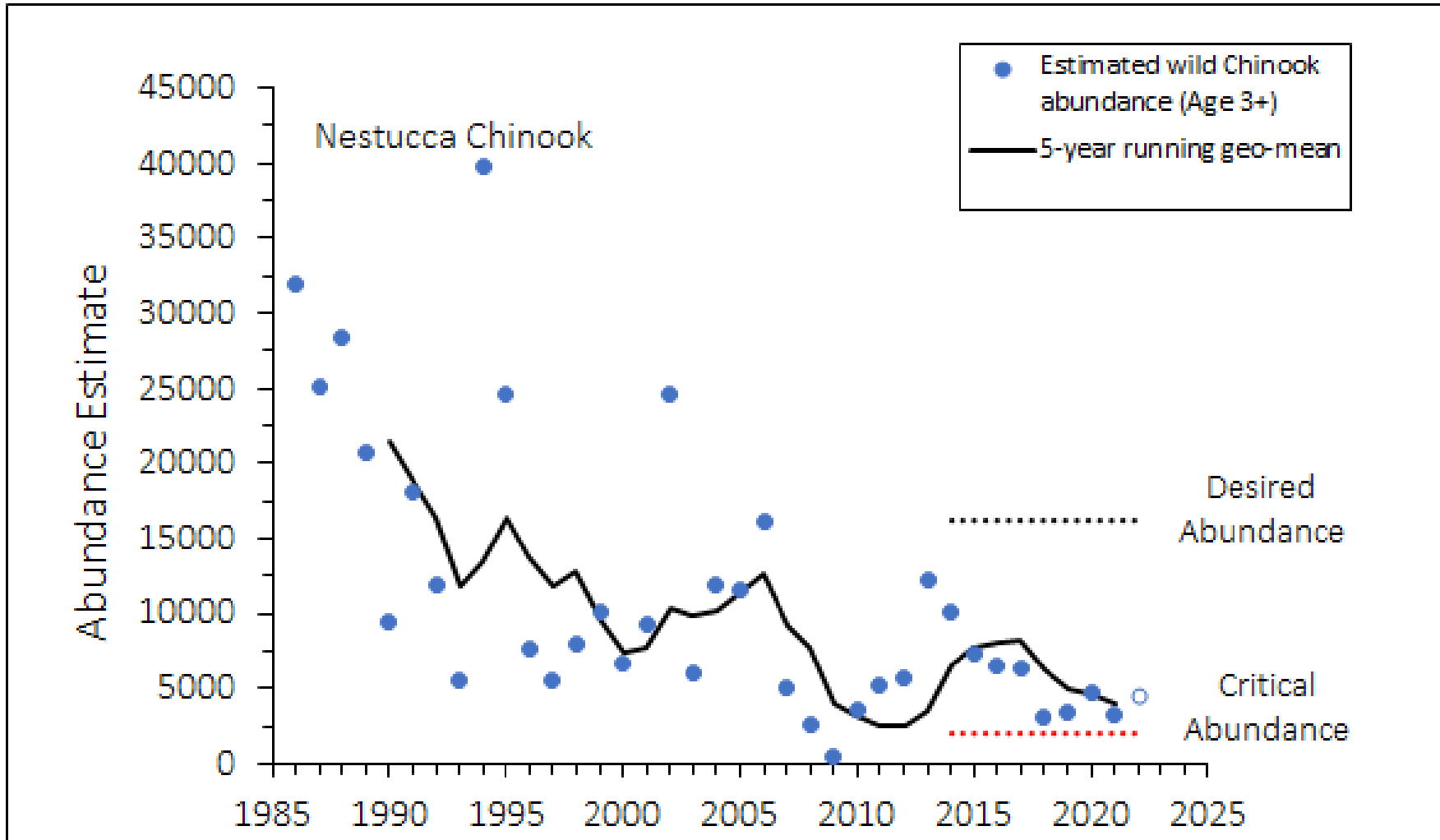
2022 Regulations:
 Two Wild Chinook per
 day and 10 per year;
 Except 1/5 from 1/1-9/15
 (North Coast Aggregate)



CAT = 2,745

Closure Metric = 1,990
 (average of 2021 actual
 and 2022 forecast)

2022 Regulations:
 Closed to Retention of
 Wild Chinook



2022 Regulations:
 Two Wild Chinook per
 day and 10 per year
 (North Coast Aggregate)

Wild Coho Regulations For North Coast

Proposed Wild Coho Regulations, North Coast

System	Dates	Limits	Coho boundaries
Nehalem	Wed and Sat weekly, 9/10-10/15 (11 d)	1 for the period (in basin)	From the jetty tips upstream to Miami-Foley Road Bridge. North Fork Nehalem River upstream to North Fork Road Bridge (Aldervale).
Tillamook Bay	Wed and Sat weekly, 9/10-10/15 (11 d)	1 for the period (in basin)	From the jetty tips upstream to the Highway 101 Bridge on Miami, Kilchis, Wilson and Trask rivers, and upstream to the Burton Bridge on Tillamook River.
Nestucca	Wed and Sat weekly, 9/10-10/15 (11 d)	1 for the period (in basin)	Bay and Nestucca River up to Cloverdale Bridge (River Mile 7.1); Little Nestucca River tidewater upstream to Hwy 130 Bridge

North Coast Questions and Concerns Received

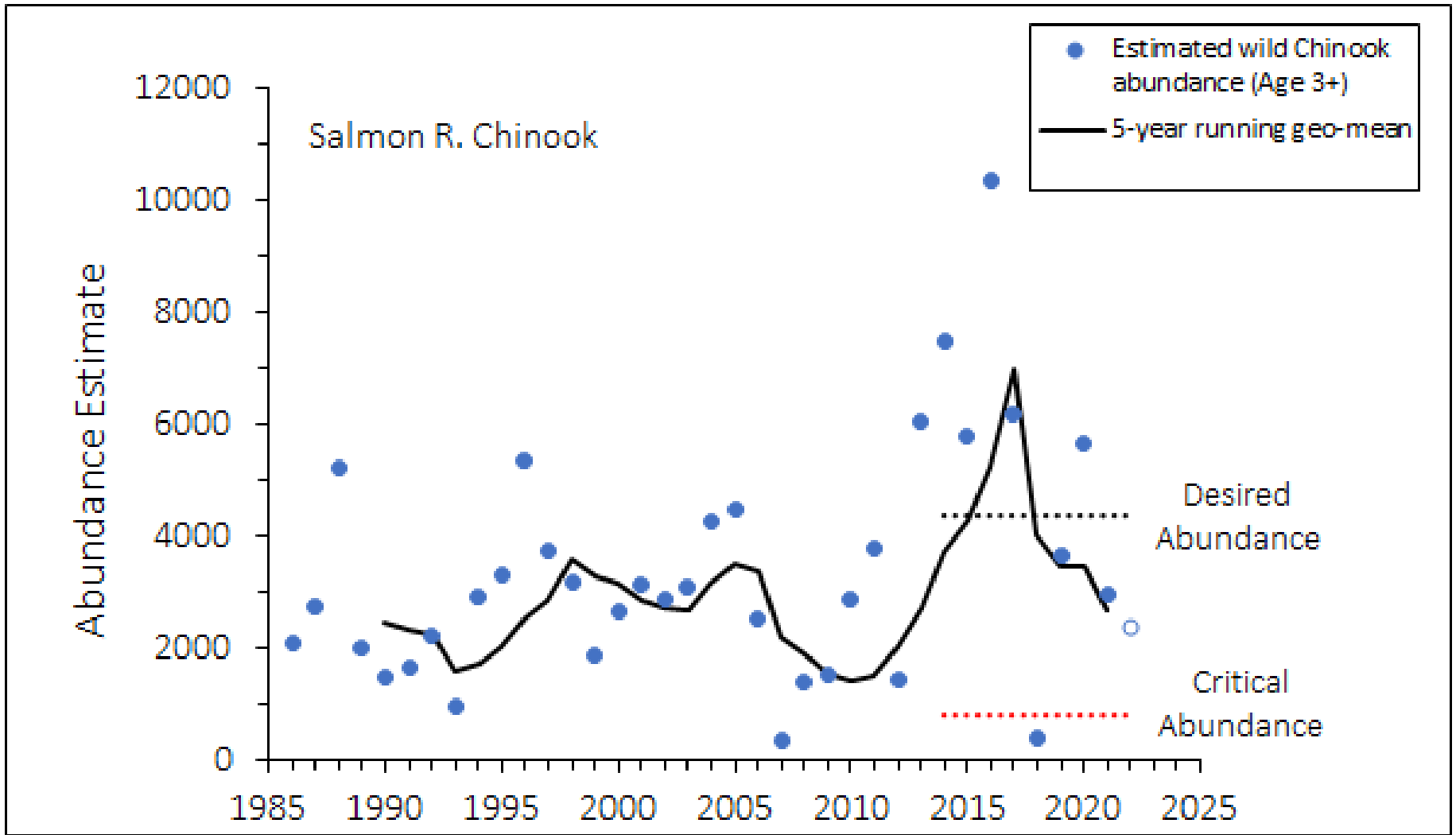
Common Questions/Comments

- Tillamook Bay Bubble Fishery
 - No change to ocean rule
 - Add bubble- closed or restricted retention (hatchery or reduced bag limit)
- Mark rate/Catch and release mortality
 - 10-15% of catch is hatchery (Tillamook)
 - Production increase with CMP (150K- all adipose fin-clipped)
 - Literature- 10-15% hooking mortality (catch and release)

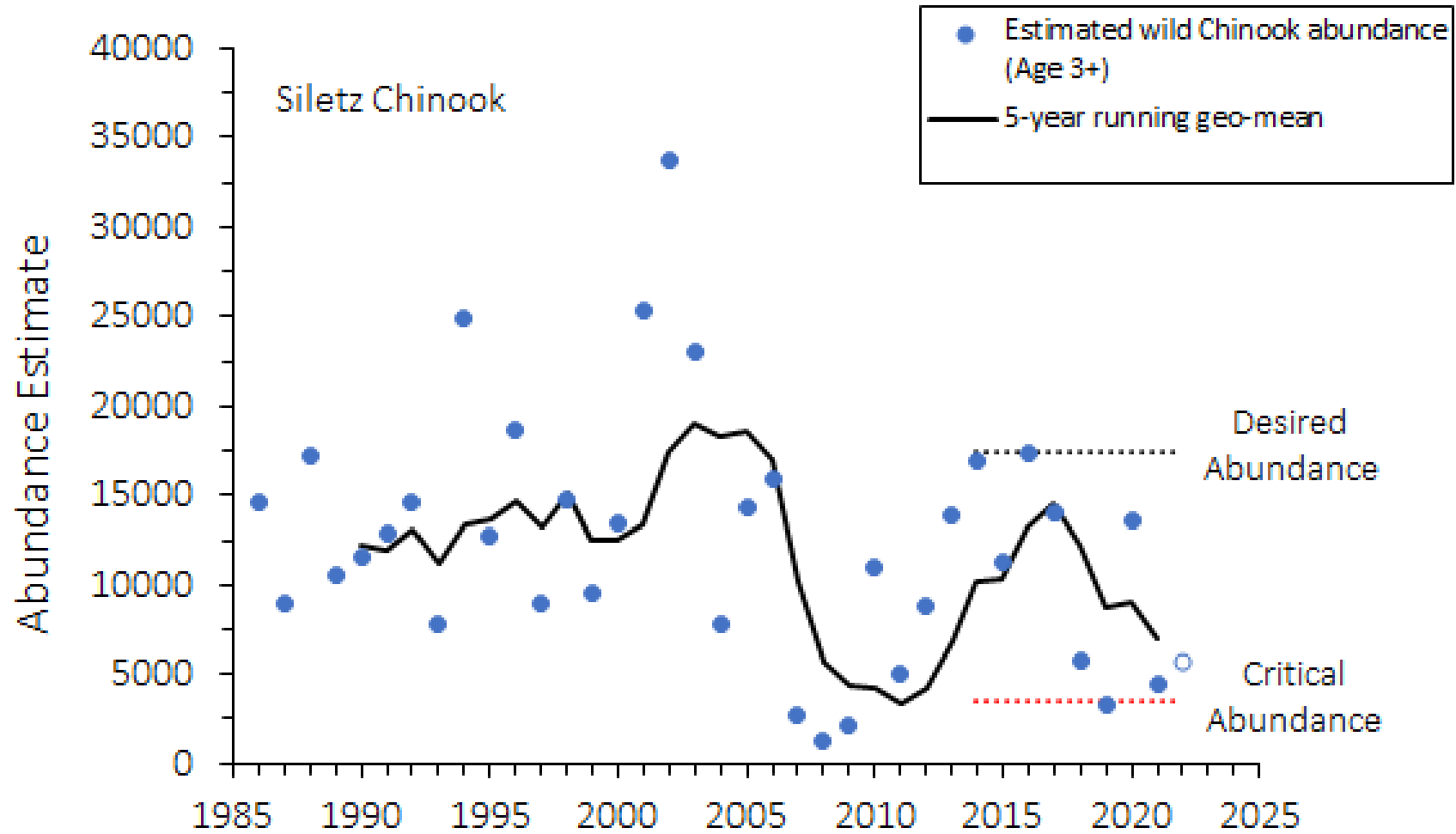
Wild Chinook Regulations Mid-Coast (Salmon – Siuslaw)

Strata abundance = "High" (except Salmon River "medium"- part of North Coast strata)

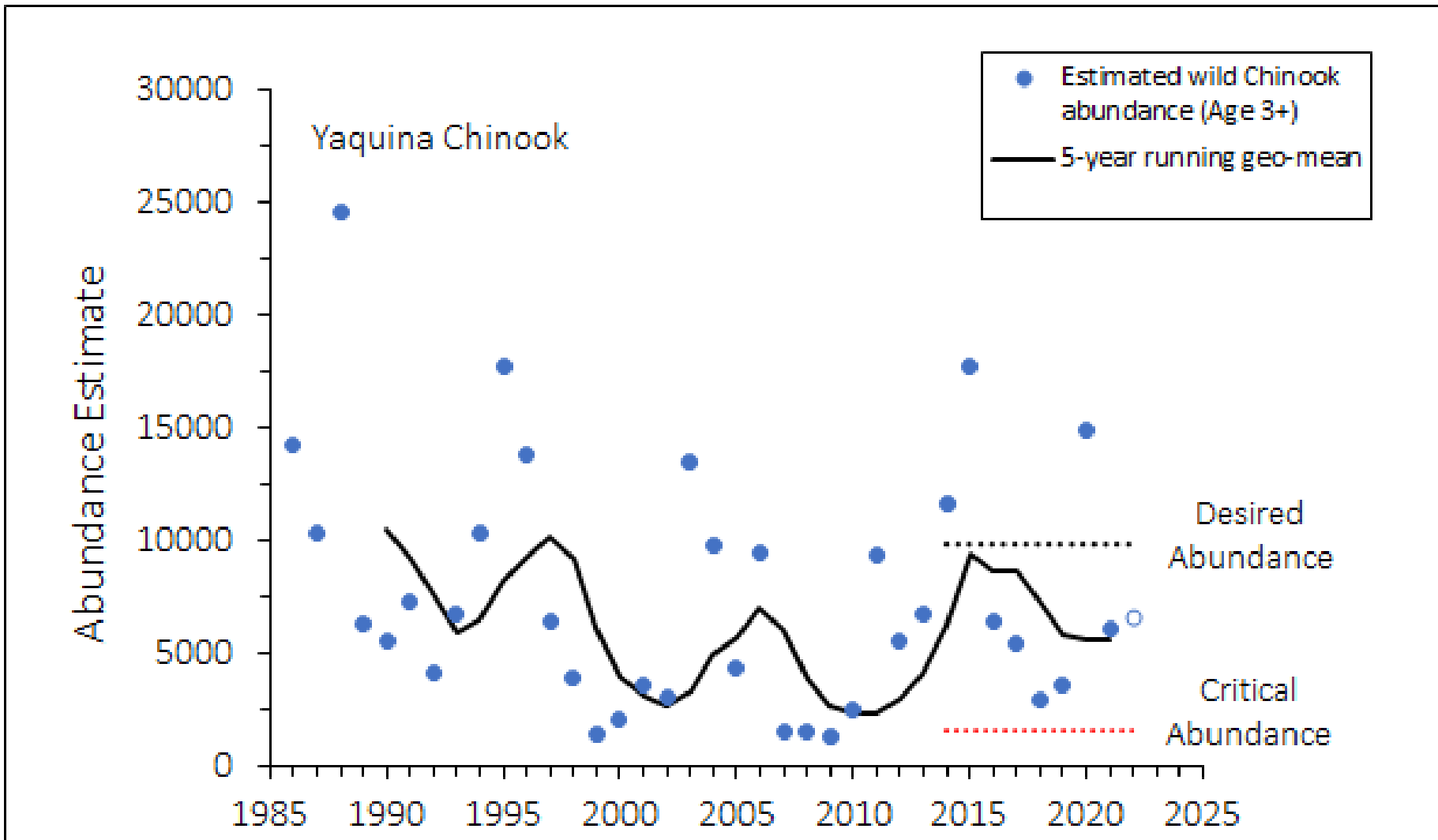
Siuslaw below conservation threshold



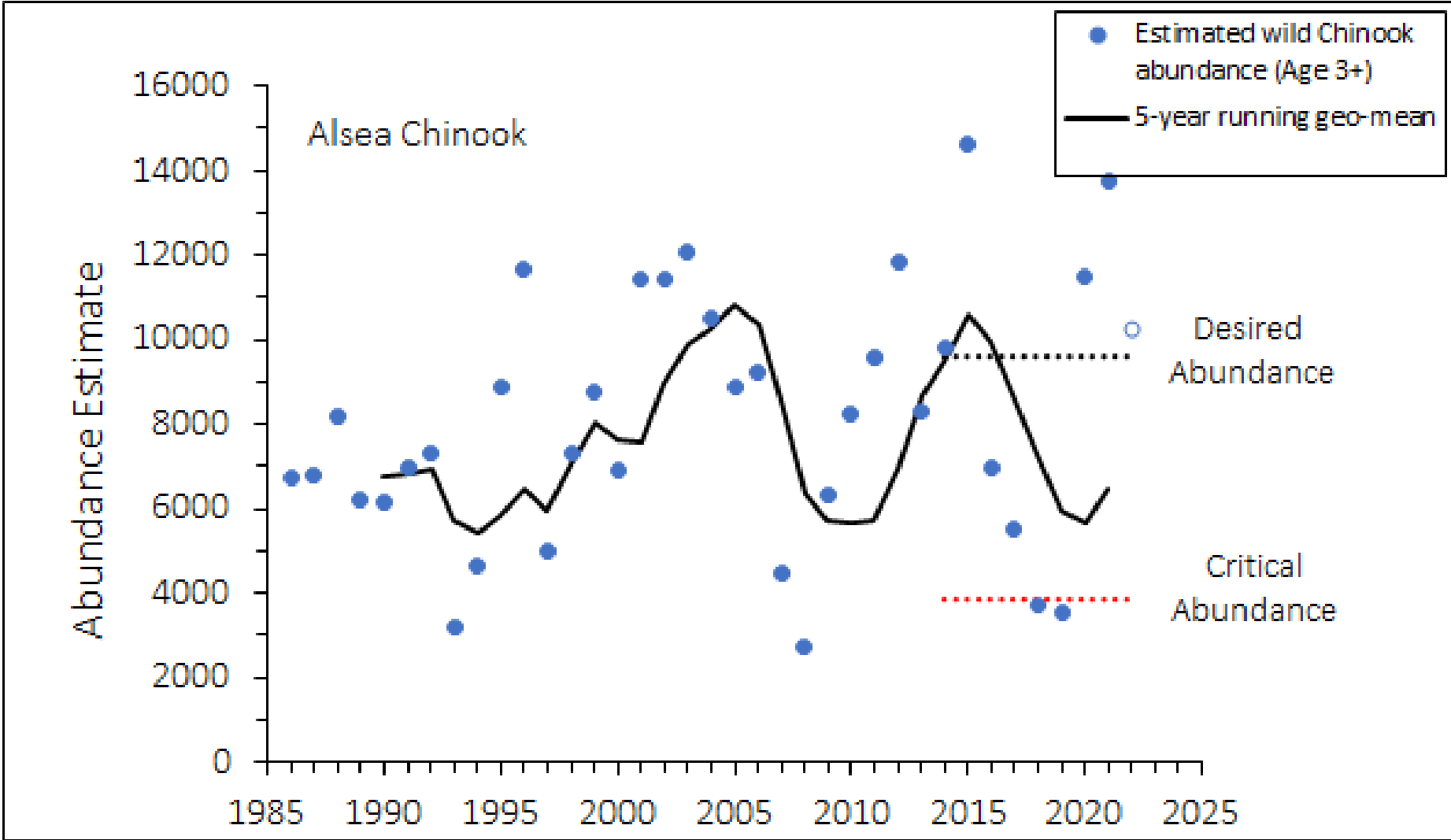
2022 Regulations:
 Two Wild Chinook per
 day and 10 per year
 (North Coast Aggregate)



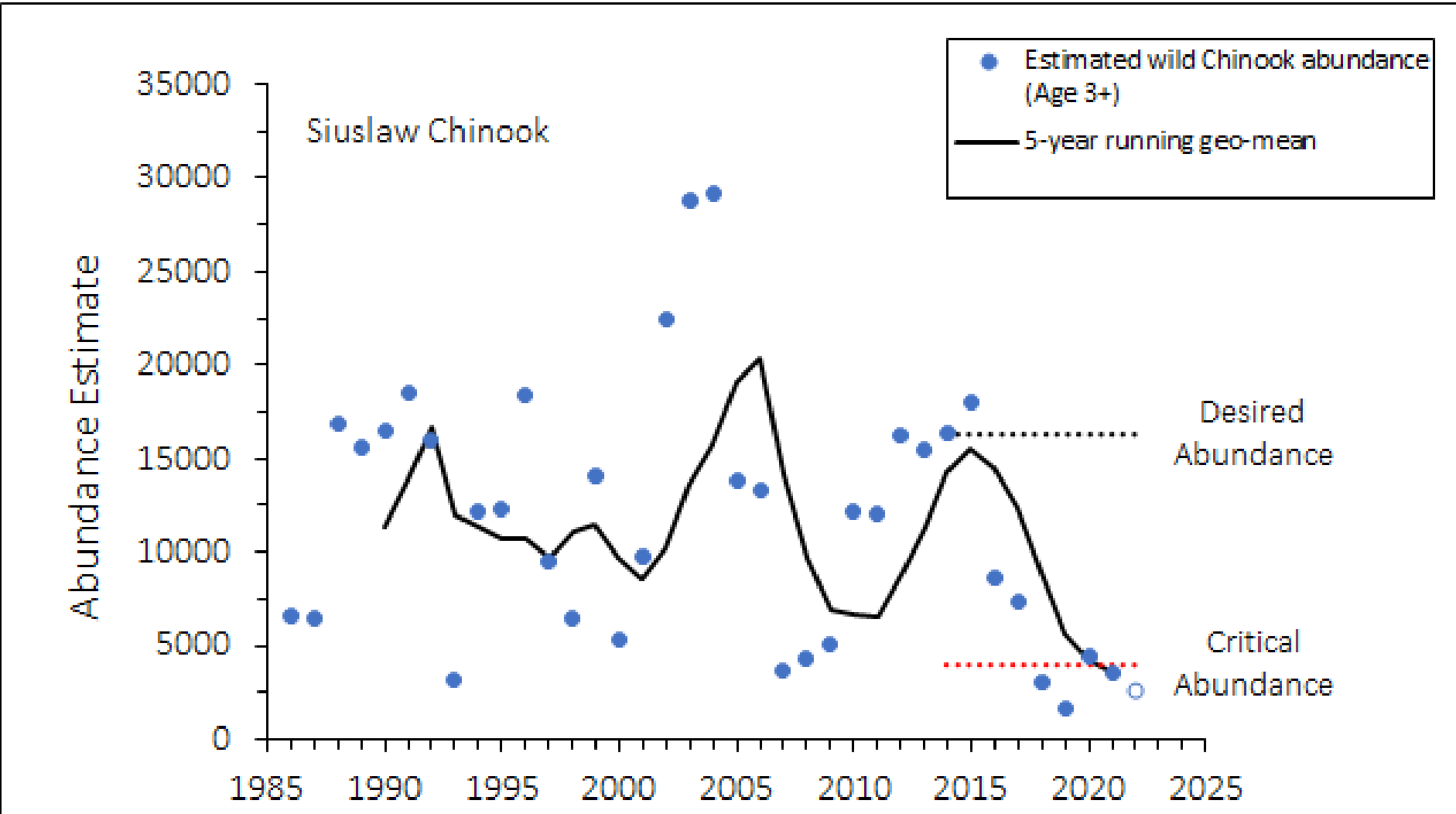
2022 Regulations:
Two Wild Chinook per
day and 20 per year



2022 Regulations:
Two Wild Chinook per
day and 20 per year



2022 Regulations:
Two Wild Chinook per
day and 20 per year



CAT = 3,987

Closure Metric = 3,126
 (average of 2021 actual
 and 2022 forecast)

2022 Regulations:
 Closed to all Salmon
 Angling

Wild Coho Regulations For Mid-Coast

Proposed Wild Coho Regulations, Mid-Coast

System	Dates	Limits	Coho boundaries
Siletz	9/15-10/15	1 for the period (in basin)	For Sep 15 - Oct 15 upstream to an ODFW marker sign approximately 1,200 feet upstream of Ojalla Bridge (River Mile 31). From Oct 7 - Oct 15 upstream to Illahee Boat Ramp.
Yaquina	9/15-10/15	1 for the period (in basin)	Bay, Yaquina River up to Simpson Creek and Big Elk Creek up to Bear Creek.
Beaver Cr.	11/1-11/15	1 for the period (in basin)	Walking bridge at Ona Beach State Park upstream to the confluence of Beaver Creek and South Fork Beaver Creek.
Alsea	9/15-9/30	1 for the period (in basin)	Bay and Alsea River up to USFS River Edge Boat Landing.
Siuslaw	NA	NA	NA

Mid-Coast

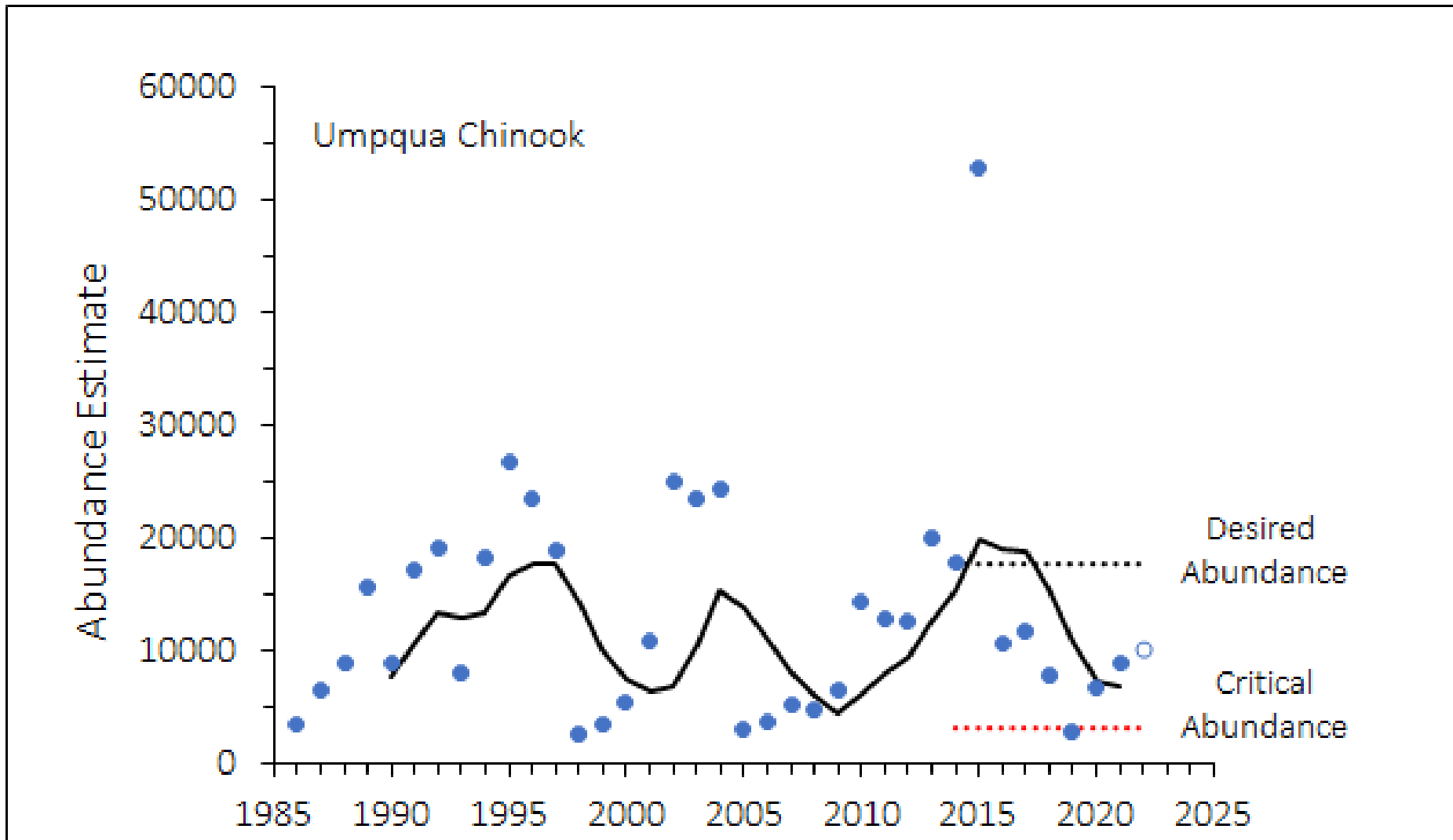
Questions and Concerns Received

Question/Comment Placeholder

- Effects of Climate Change
 - Drought, later onset of fall rains, warmer stream temperatures, warming of ocean waters

Wild Chinook Regulations Umpqua

Strata abundance = "High"



2022 Regulations:
Two Wild Chinook per
day and 20 per year

Wild Coho Regulations Umpqua

Proposed Wild Coho Regulations, Umpqua

System	Dates	Limits	Coho boundaries
Umpqua	9/15-10/15	1 and 2 (in basin)	Mainstem Umpqua River and Bay from the mouth upstream to Scottsburg Bridge at RM 27.5

Umpqua

Questions and Concerns Received

Question/Comment

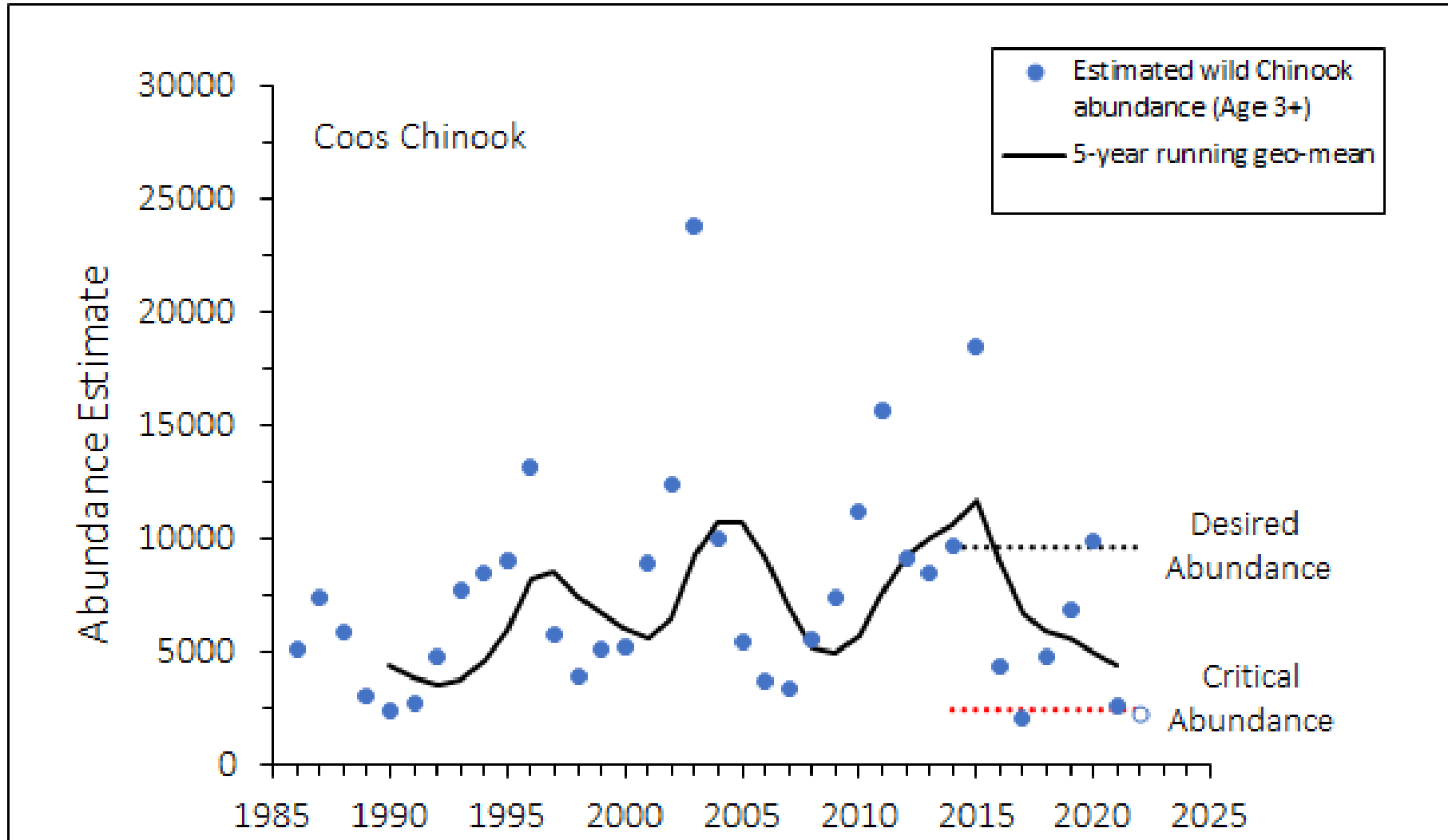
No specific Umpqua area questions to date

Wild Chinook Regulations Coos-Coquille

Strata abundance = "Low"

Coos: hovering near conservation threshold

Coquille: continues well below conservation threshold

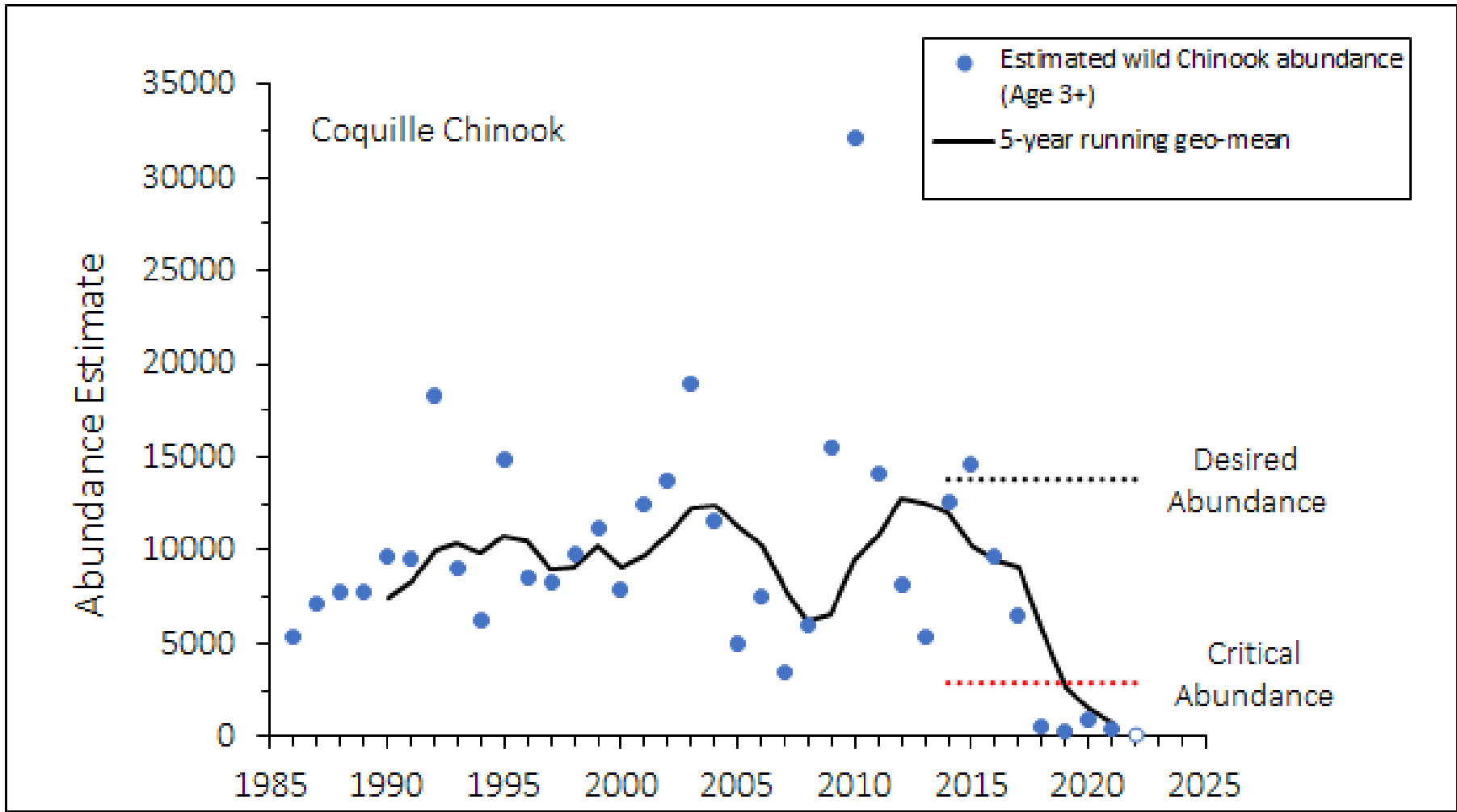


CAT = 2,531

Closure Metric = 2,483
(average of 2021 actual
and 2022 forecast)

2022 Regulations:

One Wild Chinook for the
period 7/1-12/31



CAT = 2,833

Closure Metric = 280
 (average of 2021 actual and 2022 forecast)

2022 Regulations:
 Closed to angling for salmon 7/1-12/31

Wild Coho Regulations Coos-Coquille

Proposed Wild Coho Regulations, Coos-Coquille

System	Dates	Limits	Coho boundaries
Coos	9/15-10/15	1 and 3 (in basin)	From the tips of the jetties upstream to the head of tide at Dellwood (River Mile 10) on the South Coos River and on the mainstem Millicoma River upstream to the confluence of the East Fork and the West Fork Millicoma River.
Coquille	NA	NA	NA

Coos-Coquille

Questions and Concerns Received

Question/Comment

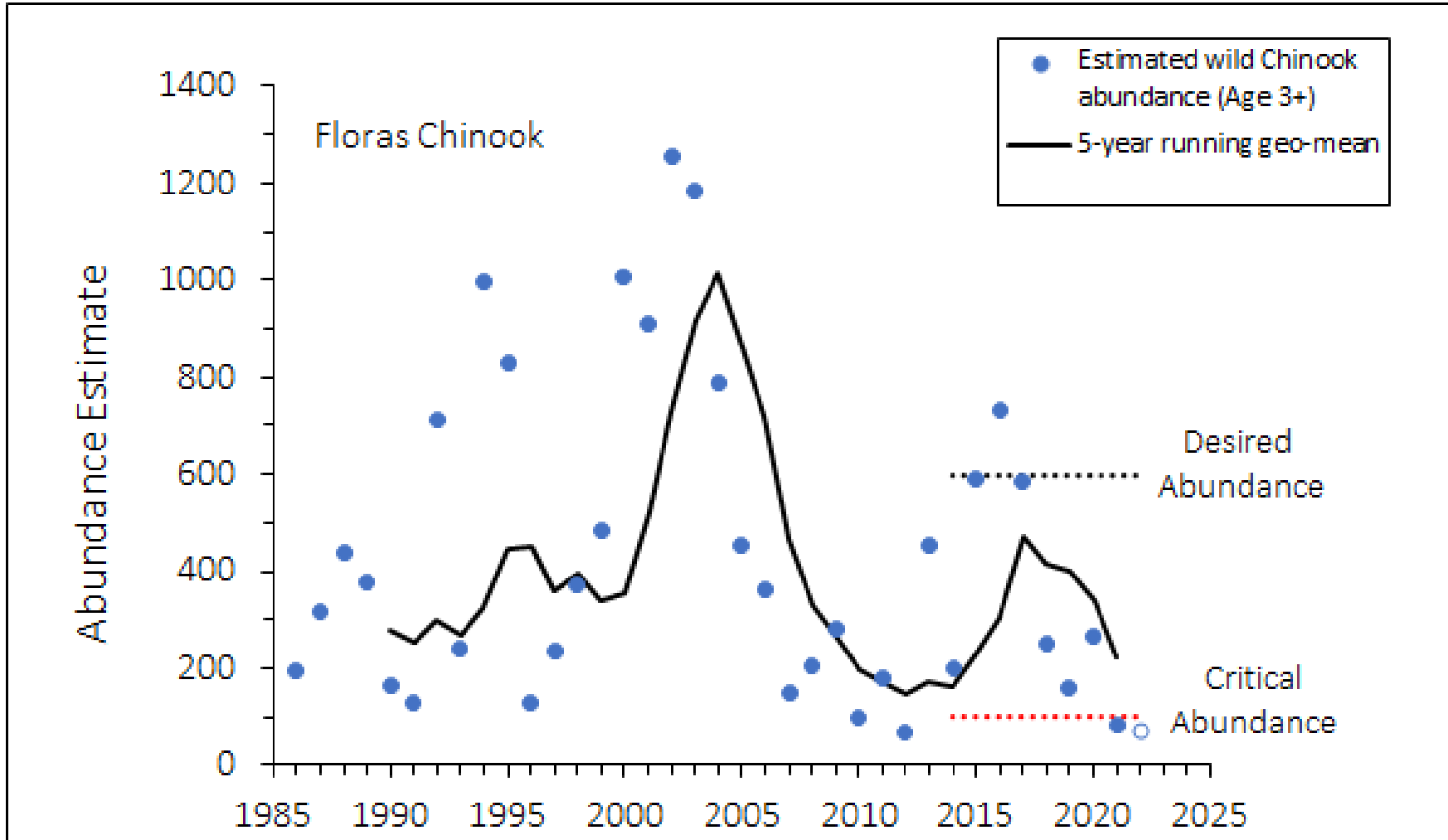
Request for coho harvest opportunity in the Coos and Umpqua rivers, given the coastal Chinook restrictions.

ODFW is proposing wild coho harvest opportunity in the Coos and Umpqua.

Wild Chinook Regulations Floras-Elk-Sixes

Strata abundance = "Low"

Floras/New below conservation threshold

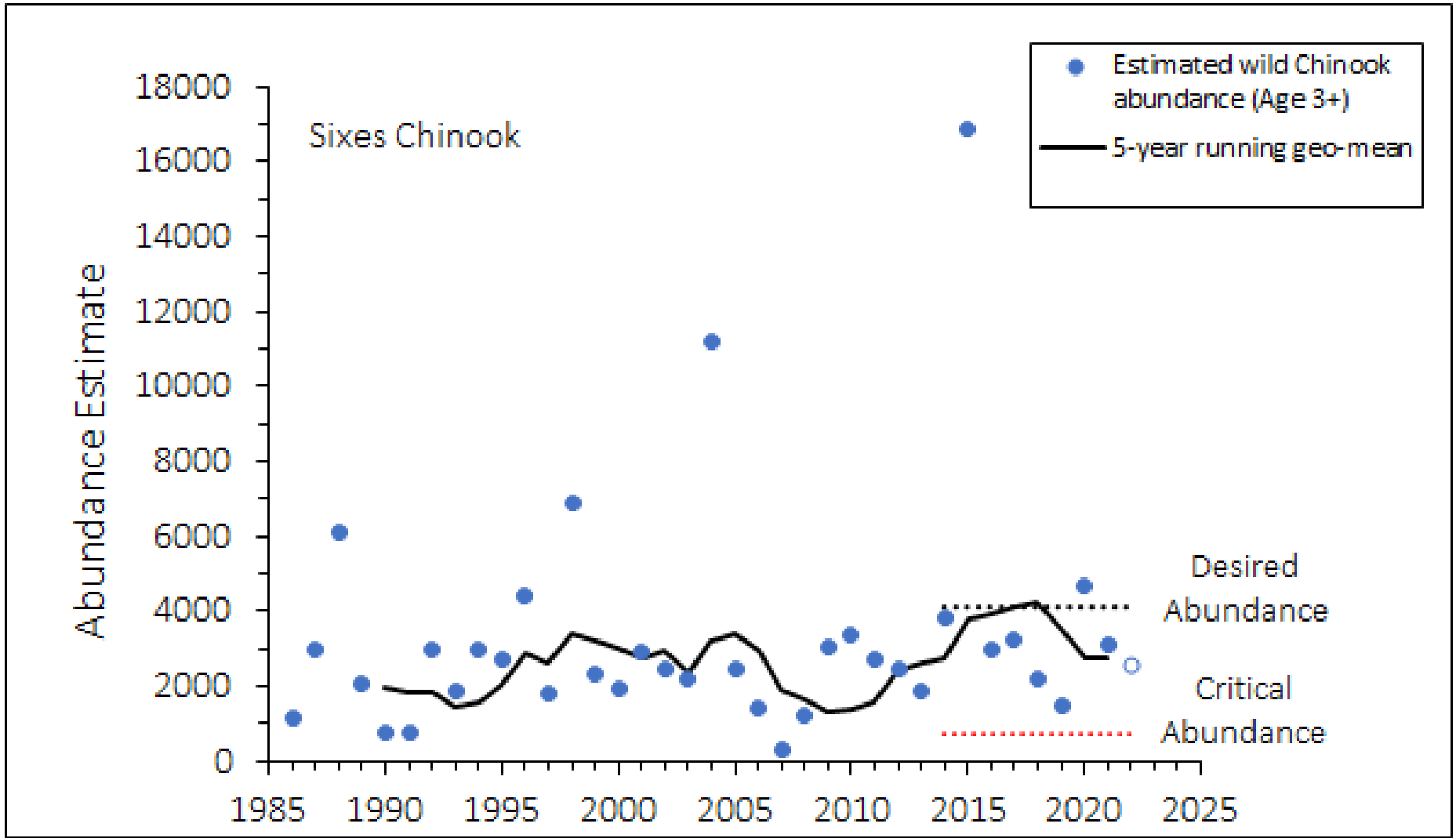


CAT = 100

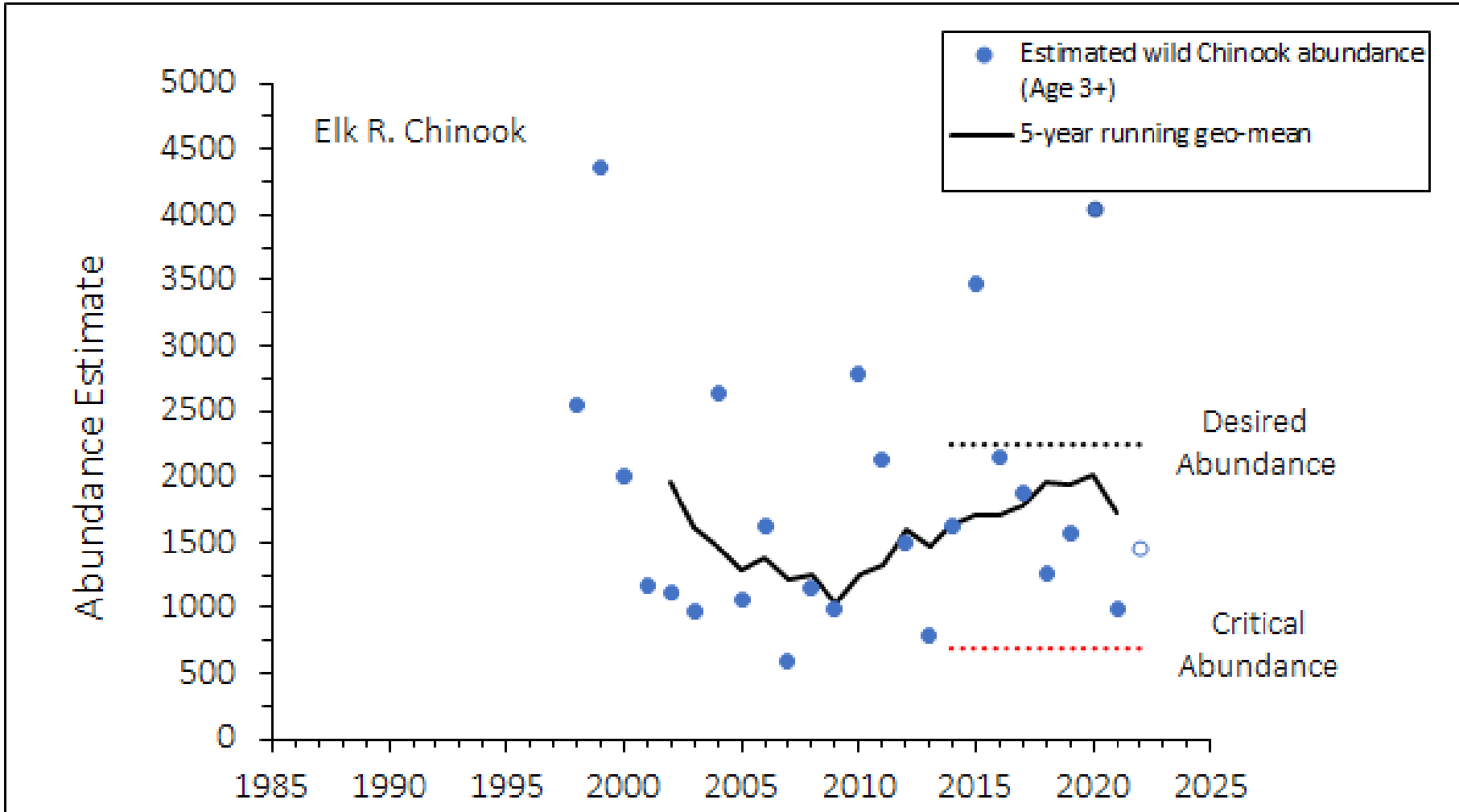
Closure Metric = 79
 (average of 2021
 actual and 2022 forecast)

2022 Regulations:

Closed to salmon angling
 8/1-12/31



2022 Regulations:
 1 wild Chinook per day
 and 5 for the season;
 Low flow closure as in
 recent years



2022 Regulations:
 Closed to retention of
 Wild Chinook (pHOS
 Issue)

Wild Coho Regulations Floras/New River

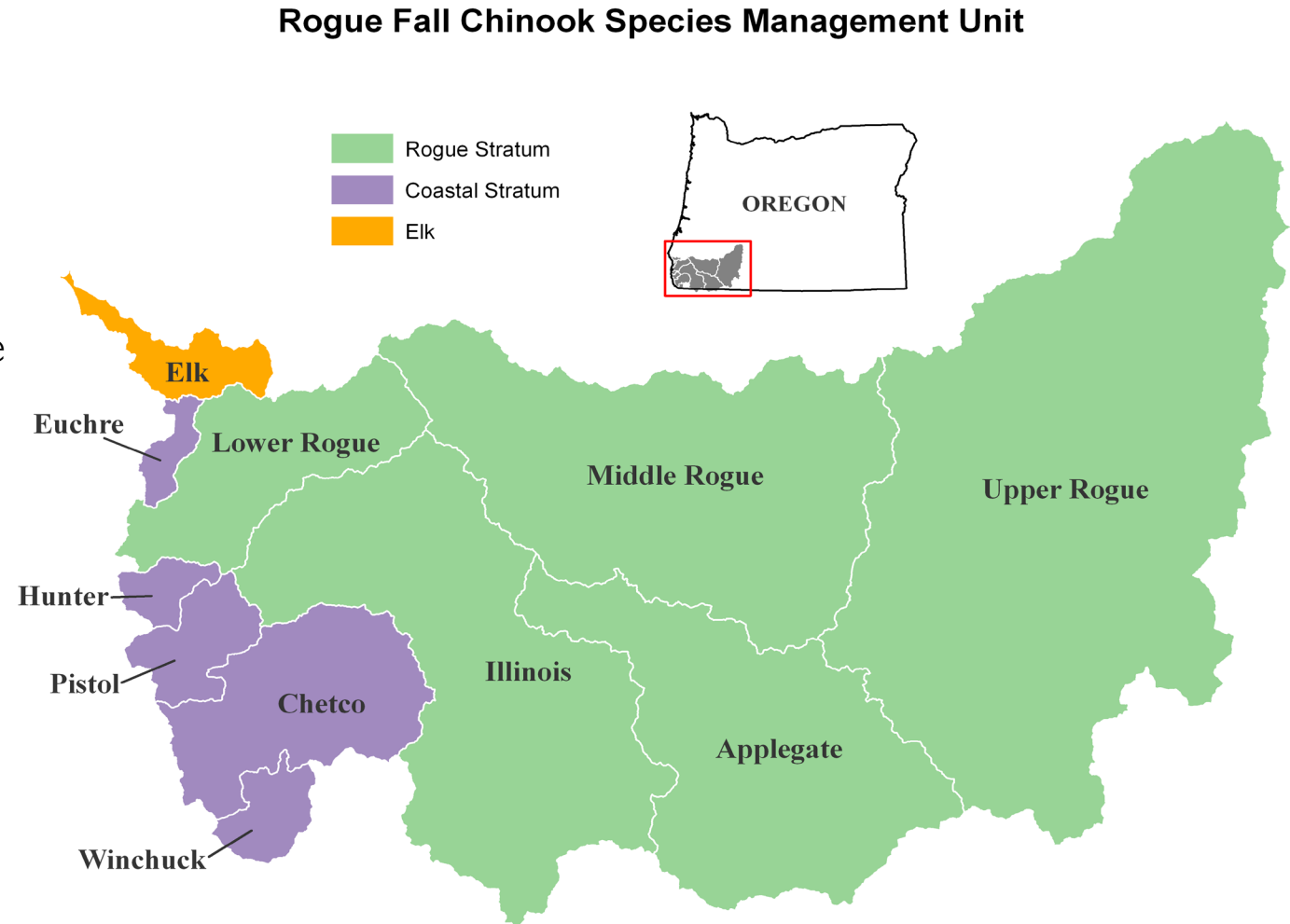
****None Proposed**

Wild Chinook 2022 Regulations South Coast

Wild Chinook Management

Rogue Fall Chinook Species Management

- Guides conservation/utilization of fall chinook along the OR Coast from the Winchuck R to Euchre Creek, including the Rogue
- Lengthy public process; approved by OFWC in 2013
- Uses 1 or 2 year return + current forecast average to determine conservation status for abundance.
- Uses age of return as a status element
- Sets abundance criteria that need to be met to allow a terminal ocean fall chinook fishery off the mouth of the Chetco River.



Status criteria identified in the Rogue Fall Chinook Plan, observed escapement, and 2022 forecasted spawning escapement of naturally-produced age 3-6 fall Chinook populations in the Southern Oregon Coast, and 2022 Conservation Status based on forecast.

	Desired Abundance Criteria	Conservation Abundance Criteria	Desired Status 2012-2021 Average	2020	2021	2022 Forecast	2022 Conservation Status based on Forecast
Rogue Aggreg.	54,400	20,400	49,068	30,497	48,979	57,170	53,075
Chetco	3,800	1,440	3,138	1,590	2,112	4,054	3,083
Winchuck	1,000	300	790	421	376	564	470
L. Rogue	3,500	1,500	3,650	1,921	4,078	4,079	3,359
Hunter	560	300	693	178	394	690	421
Pistol	1,300	540	1,014	650	769	935	785
SOC Total				35,257	56,802		

South Coast Proposed 2022 Wild Fall Chinook Regulations

<u>River</u>	<u>Permanent Rule</u>	<u>2022 Proposed</u>
Rogue	2/20	2/20
Chetco	1/5	1/2
Winchuck	1/5	1/2
Hunter	1/5	1/2
Pistol	1/5	1/2

South Coast/Floras-Elk-Sixes Questions and Concerns Received

Common Questions/Comments

- Chetco River Fall Chinook
 - Slot limits
 - reduce harvest on older age chinook
 - Close steelhead angling upstream of Nook Creek until Jan. 1.
 - Protect mainstem spawning fall chinook
 - Currently closed by permanent rule to chinook upstream of Nook.

General Questions\Concerns Received To Date

Angling pressure shift as a result of closing some basins

- Shifts in angling pressure are anticipated
- ODFW will have creel surveys in some areas potentially affected
- Pressure shifts also happen as a result of poor fishing, so likely would occur to some degree without temporary restrictions

Fall Chinook survey methods and forecasting

- Spawning ground surveys conducted from October through January
- Sites are primarily 'Standard' surveys that are done each year. Many have been done since the 1950's.
- Surveys in several basins have been indexed to extensive Mark-Recapture population estimates.
- Surveyors walk or boat depending of the size of the stream reach.
- Surveyors count redds, live and dead fish (by species), and sample for gender, length, scales, fin clips, and tags
- Forecast methodology varies by basin, but may use previous abundance, age composition

Effects of northern fisheries (next slide)

Questions\Concerns Received To Date

Pacific Salmon Treaty and Relationship to Impact on Oregon Coastal Fisheries

- The US and Canada have agreed to reduce the allowable catches in Northern Fisheries (at any given abundance level) in each of the last two treaty agreements (2009 and 2019). In combination, those reductions have reduced allowable harvests in SEAK by 20-29% (higher reductions at low abundances) and in WCVI by 36-54% (again, higher reduction at lower abundances).

Treaty Agreement	SEAK	WCVI
Pre-treaty	No limit	No limit
1985	263,000 ceiling	360,000 ceiling
1993-1996	No agreement (but catch was lower than '85 ceilings)	
1999	AABM – harvest tied to 'abundance index'	
2009	-15% from 1999	-30% from 1999
2019	-2.5% to -7.5% from 1999	-4.5% to -15% from 1999
Cumulative reduction from 1999	-20% to -29%	-36% to -54%

Questions/Comments?

