Snake River Fall Chinook Program: An example of operating a large-scale mitigation and supplementation program using integration

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Snake River Fall Chinook Salmon Hatchery Program



Extensive Collaboration between multiple Federal, State Tribal and Private agencies





15% of historical habitat remaining

Snake River fall Chinook salmon life history

- > Ocean-type Chinook salmon
 - Emigrant to ocean as subyearling in June/July
- Spawn late October early December
- Generally spawn in larger main-stem rivers





Fall Chinook Adult Abundance to Lower Granite Dam





Juvenile Snake River Hatchery Fall Chinook Brood Stock Collections and Percent Natural-origin

Broodyear 2019	LYONS FERRY HATCHERY/ IDAHO POWER	NEZ PERCE TRIBAL HATCHERY	TOTAL
Total females spawned	1,158	418	1,576
Total live egg take	4,666,867	1,638,895	6,305,762
Estimated juvenile production	4,250,000	1,577,000	5,827,000

50% AD clipped







Snake River Fall Chinook Salmon Hatchery disposition estimates – reporting years 2014-2018



How has the supplementation program impacted adult abundance?

- Avoided extinction
- Maintained native (endemic) stock structure
- Adult abundance has increased significantly
 - \triangleright Close to meeting <u>in</u> and <u>out</u> of basin hatchery mitigation goals
 - > Natural-origin adult abundance above delisting criteria.
- Maintained non-selective harvest regimes
- Increased natural spawning distribution
 - Re-established marine derived nutrient food-web connection

Total Returns

575 130 Fold Increase 75,835

1990

2013



Natural-origin Adult Returns

1990

2013

78 260 Fold Increase 20,829



