Oregon Plan Assessment Coho Harvest Management

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Harvest as a Factor for Decline

- Federal Register and Oregon Plan (1997)
 - Harvest, along with hatcheries and habitat degradation are the predominant factors for decline
- Oregon Plan Assessment (2004)

 Implementation of Amendment 13 ensures protection of OCN coho from over-harvest under variable environmental conditions

Oregon Coastal Natural Coho

- Aggregate of natural stocks
 North of Cape Blanco
- OPI aggregate south of Leadbetter Point
 - Hatchery
 - Natural

DRAFT OCN Sub-Aggregates



Harvest Management History

Aggregate Escapement Goal

- 200,000 spawners
- 42 fish/mile in standard index streams
- Preseason Abundance Forecasts
 - Hatchery
 - Natural
- Ocean Quotas
 - Preseason abundance minus escapement
- Bias and Forecast Error
 - Unsustainable harvest rates

Ocean Salmon Fishery Harvest Rate on Oregon Coastal Natural Coho, 1970-Present 100.0%





Harvest Management History

- Oregon Plan Harvest Matrix
 Amendment 13
- OCN Work Group Harvest Matrix

DRAFT Original Oregon Plan Harvest Matrix

	SMOLT TO ADULT MARINE SURVIVAL			
	Low	Medium	High	
PARENT SPAWNER STATUS ^{b/}	ALLOWABLE TOTAL FISHERY IMPA			
High Parent Spawners achieved Level #2 rebuilding criteria <u>and</u> grandparent spawners achieved Level #1 rebuilding criteria	<u><</u> 15%	<u><</u> 30%	<u><</u> 35%	
Medium Parent spawners achieved Level #1 or greater rebuilding criteria	<u><</u> 15%	<u><</u> 20%	<u><</u> 25%	
Low Parent spawners less than Level #1 rebuilding criteria	<u><</u> 15% <u><</u> 10-13% ^{с/}	<u><</u> 15%	<u><</u> 15%	

Stock Component Rebuilding Criteria:	Level #1 (50%)	Level #2 (75%)
Northern	10,900	16,400
North - Central	27,500	41,300
South - Central	25,000	37,500
Southern	2,700	4,100
Total	66,100	99,300

a/ Smolt to adult marine survival is projected from smolt to jack marine survival for representive OPI hatchery stocks from the appropriate brood year. Low medium and high marine survival categores are defined as less than 0.09%, from 0.09% to 0.34% and greater than = 0.34% respectively.

b/ In the event that a spawner criteria is achieved, but a *major* basin within the stock component is *less* than ten percent of the full seeding level, the next tier of additional harvest would not be allowed in mixed stock fisheries for that component, nor additional impacts within that particular basin. (see Table A-3 in Appendix A of Amendment 13 to the FMP for a listing of major basins within stock components and Table A-2 in Appendix A of Amendment 13 for spawners needed for full seeding at 3% marine survival.

c/ This exploitation rate criteria applies when parent spawners are less than 38% of the Level #1 rebuilding criteria, or when marine survival conditions are extremely low as in 1994-98 (i.e. < 0.06% hatchery smolt to jack survival)

OCN Work Group Revised Harvest Matrix

	Marine Survival Index					
Parent Spawner	Extremely Low Low Medium			High		
Status	(<0.0008)	(0.0008 to 0.0014)	(>0.0014 to 0.0040)	(>0.0040)		
High	E	J	0	т		
Parent Spawners > 75% of full seeding	<u><</u> 8%	<u><</u> 15%	<u><</u> 30%	<u><</u> 45%		
Medium	D	I	N	S		
Parent Spawners > 50% & <u><</u> 75% of full seeding	<u><</u> 8%	<u><</u> 15%	<u><</u> 20%	<u><</u> 38%		
Low	С	Н	Μ	R		
Parent Spawners > 19% & < 50% of full seeding	<u><</u> 8%	<u><</u> 15%	<u><</u> 15%	<u><</u> 25%		
Very Low	В	G	L	Q		
Parent Spawners > 4 fish per mile & <u><</u> 19% of full seeding	<u><</u> 8%	<u><</u> 11%	<u><</u> 11%	<u><</u> 11%		
Critical	Α	F	K	Ρ		
Parental Spawners \leq 4 fish per mile	0 - 8%	0 - 8%	0 - 8%	0 - 8%		

Ocean Salmon Fishery Harvest Rate on OCN Coho with Comparison to Retrospective Application of Current Management Plan





End

	Marine Survival Index (based on return of jacks per hatchery smolt)						
	Extremely Low	Low Med		ium High		gh	
Parent Spawner Status ^{1/}	(<0.0008)	(0.0008 to 0.0014) (>0.0014		(>0.0014 t	o 0.0040)	0.0040) (>0.0040)	
High	E		J (C		
Parent Spawners > 75% of full seeding	<u><</u> 8%	<u><</u> 1	5%	<u> </u>	0%	<u>≤</u> 45%	
Medium	D		I N		N		S
Parent Spawners > 50% & <u><</u> 75% of full seeding	<u>≤</u> 8%	<u><</u> 1	5% <u>≤</u> 2		0%	<u>≤</u> 38%	
Low	С	ŀ	1	1	M	R	
Parent Spawners > 19% & <u><</u> 50% of full seeding	<u><</u> 8%	<u><</u> 15%		<u><</u> 1	5% <u><</u> 25%		5%
Very Low	В	G		······		Q	
Parent Spawners > 4 fish per mile & <u><</u> 19% of full seeding	<u><</u> 8%	<u>≤</u> 11%		<u>≼</u> 11%		<u>≤</u> 11%	
Critical ^{2/}	Α	F		K		P	
Parental Spawners <u><</u> 4 fish per mile	0 - 8%	0 - 8%		0 - 8%		0 - 8%	
Sub-aggregate and Basin Specific Spawner Criteria Data							
Sub-aggregate	Miles of Available Spawning Habitat	100% of Full Seeding Mile	"Crit	tical"	Very Low, Low, Medium & High		
			4 Fish per Mile	12% of Full Seeding	19% of Full Seeding	50% of Full Seeding	75% of full Seeding
Northern	899	21,700	3,596	NA	4,123	10,850	16,275
North - Central	1,163	55,000	4,652	NA	10,450	27,500	41,250
South - Central	1,685	50,000	6,740	NA	9,500	25,000	37,500
Southern	450	5,400	NA	648	1,026	2,700	4,050
Coastwide Total	4,197	132,100	15,636		25,099	66,050	99,075

1/ Parental spawner abundance status for the OCN aggregate assumes the status of the weakest sub-aggregate.

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2/ "Critical" parental spawner status is defined as 4 fish per mile for the Northern, North-Central, and South-Central sub-aggregates. Because the ratio of high quality spawning habitat to total spawning habitat in the Rogue River Basin differs significantly from the rest of the basins on the coast, the spawner density of 4 fish per mile does not represent "Critical" status for that basin. Instead. "Critical" status for the Rogue Basin (Southern Sub-aggregate) is estimated as 12% of full seeding of high quality habitat.