



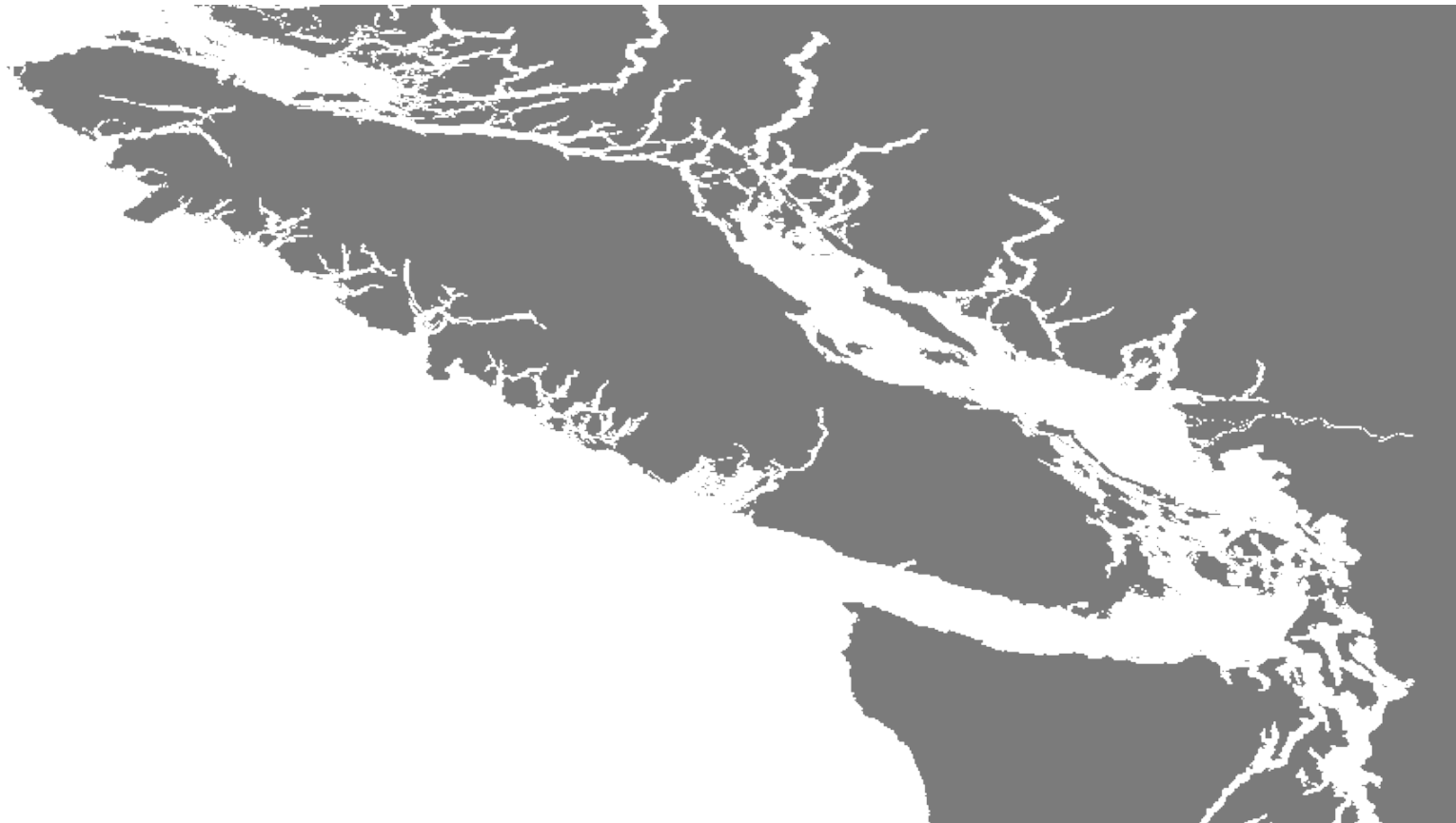
2010 Draft Salmon SC IFMP: Chum, Coho and Steelhead

FCHP Meeting

April 22, 2010



Southern B.C. Chum Salmon





Johnstone St Chum Mixed Stock Fishery Management Approach

- 20% fixed harvest rate management approach (effort based) since 2002
- PST agreement for no commercial fishery below 1m run size
- Commercial fisheries scheduled through October
- Area H troll demonstration fishery (effort based shares) again in 2009
- Only modest First Nations effort and catch
- Significant recreational fishery in lower Area 13



Johnstone St Chum Test fishery

- Operated in Area 12 - Sept 21 to Oct 26
- 1 to 2 seine vessels fished/day, total of 45 test fishing days (boat days)
- Total chum retained – 1,007 (biological samples)
- Total of 60,265 chum released



Commercial Chum Fisheries – Areas 14-19

- Fisheries are managed on a terminal abundance based approach
- Fisheries designed to target on specific surplus chum stocks and minimize encounters on stocks of concern
- In terminal areas for the Strait of Georgia target stocks include the Puntledge, Big Qualicum, Little Qualicum, Jervis Inlet streams, Nanaimo, Cowichan and Goldstream rivers



First Nations & Recreational Chum Fisheries

First Nations

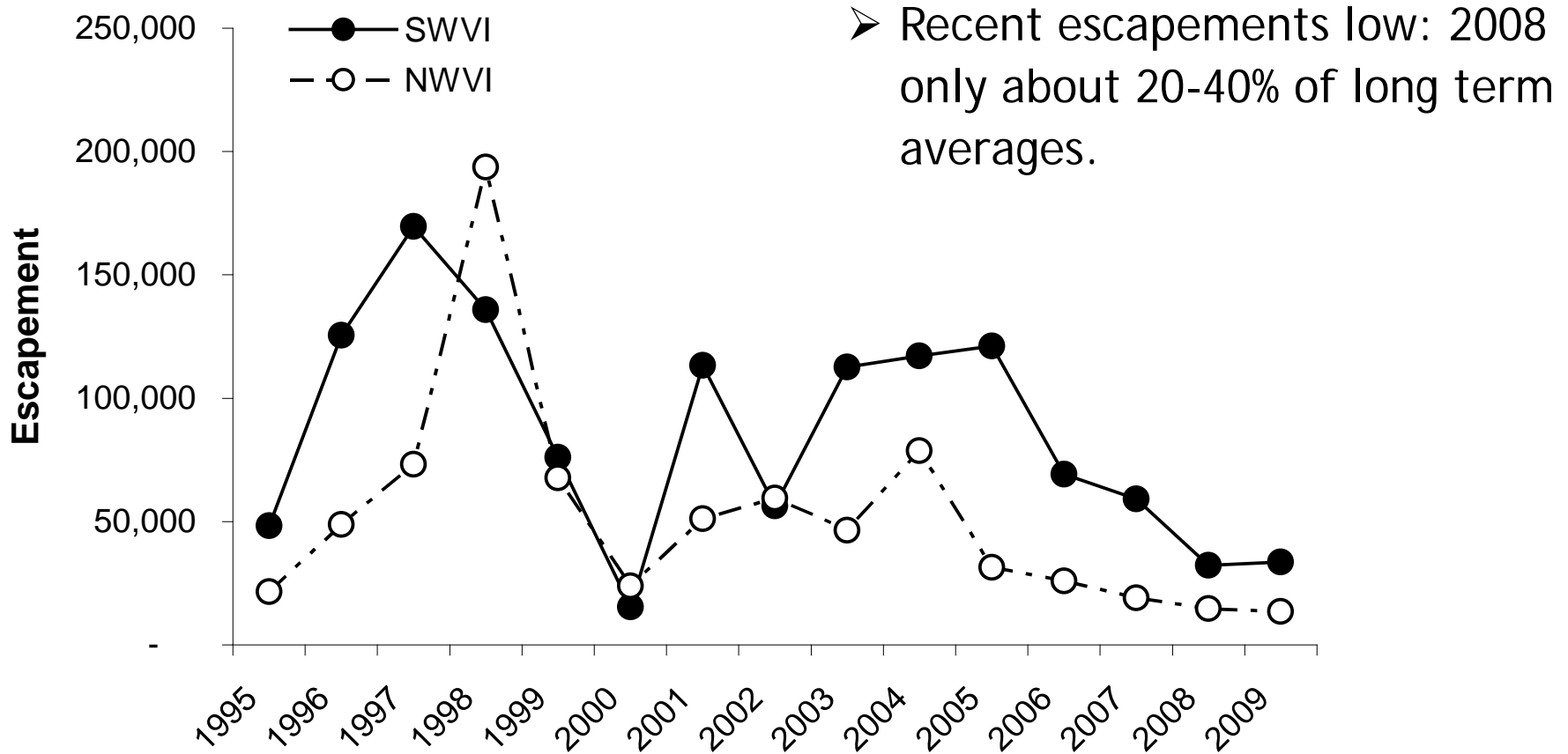
- FSC opportunities are available throughout the run
- The majority of FSC harvest is by seine gear

Recreational

- Opportunities are at regular bag limits – 4 salmon per day with 8 possession limit
- Non-tidal harvest opportunities for chum on the Puntledge, Big Qualicum, Little Qualicum, Nanaimo and Cowichan Rivers.



WCVI Chum Escapement Trend





WCVI Chum Management

- Commercial fisheries primarily target enhanced abundances at Nootka and Nitinat
- Nootka fishery managed by harvest rate based on effort
- Nitinat fishery managed based on escapement – 225k escapement goal
- Experimental low effort commercial fisheries in Barkley, Clayoquot, and Esperanza



WCVI Chum Expectations

- Forecasts below escapement requirements
- FN and recreational opportunities expected
- Commercial fisheries in 2010 are contingent on observed abundances.

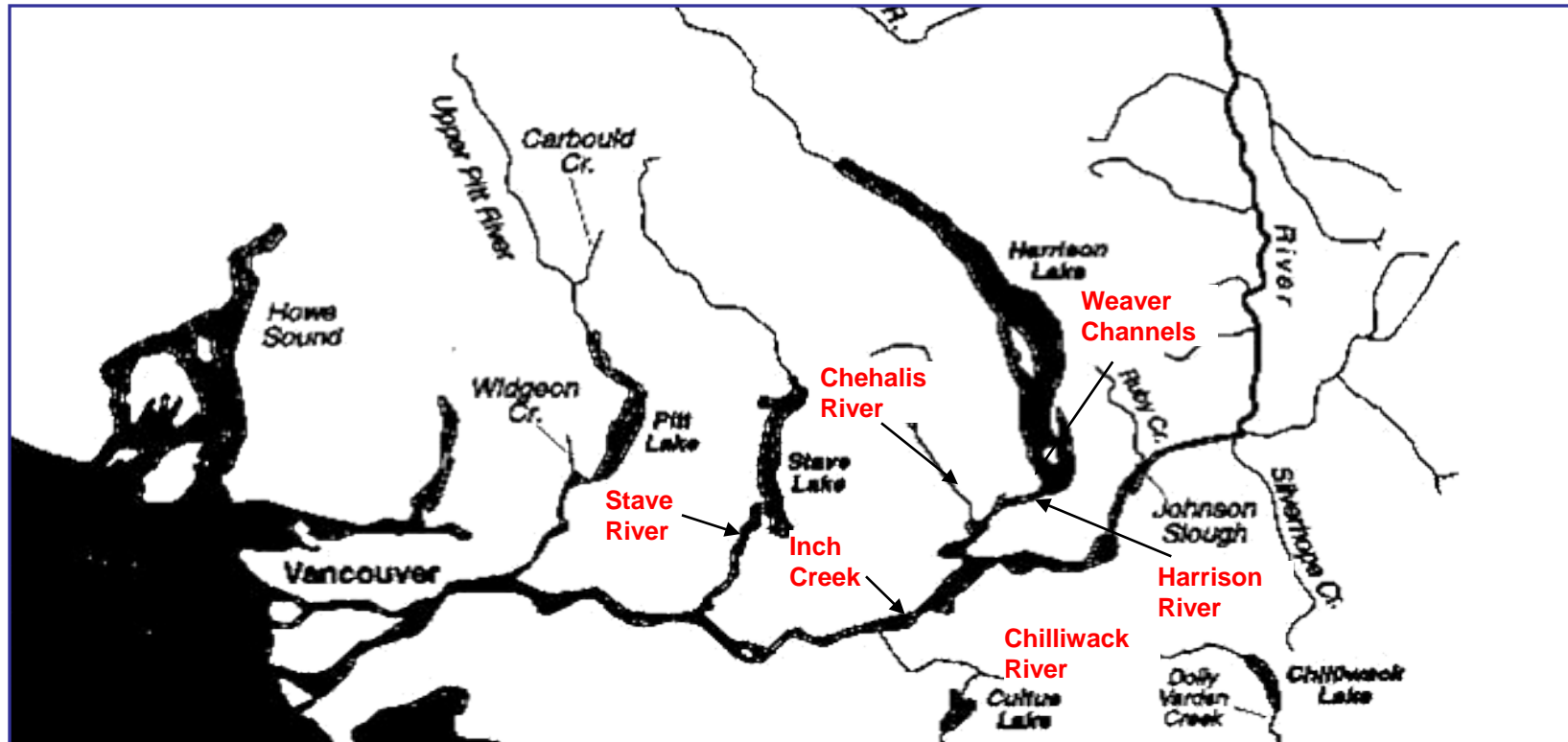


Fraser River Chum Status

- Largest chum population in British Columbia (10 year avg esc. approx. 1.8 million) although recent trend is declining escapement (5 year avg esc. approx. 1.6 million)
- Return to the Fraser from September through November, with peak migration for recent years in mid/late-October
- Major spawning areas are below Hope (Harrison/Weaver/Chehalis, Chilliwack/Vedder, Stave)
- Enhancement via Weaver spawning channels, Inch Creek, Chilliwack, and Chehalis hatcheries (and several smaller projects)
- Last in-season estimate for terminal run-size was 1.725 million (based on Albion test fishery)
- Escapement estimates for 2009 are not available at this time



2009 Fraser River Stock Status - Chum Major Production Areas





Fraser River Chum Escapement

Fraser River Chum Escapement												
Year(s)	Harrison River	Stave River	Chilliwack River		Inch Creek		Weaver		Chehalis		Extensive Surveys	Total
	escapement	escapement	swim-ins	in-river	swim-ins	in-river	swim-ins	in-river	swim-ins	in-river		
1953-1959	422,620	2,571	12,414		1,393		14,575		62,338		-	515,911
1960-1969	123,715	45,268	66,220		2,080		1,075		53,955		-	292,313
1970-1979	108,225	49,390	69,215		4,215		2,940		41,040		-	275,025
1980-1989	87,032	58,117	153,812		11,100		35,575		24,916		-	370,552
1990-1997	41,429	265,795	195,428		14,027		4,689		20,643		-	542,011
1998	2,291,151	500,000	45,367	368,287	27,507	14,892	35,590	2,500	75,748	200,000	-	3,561,042
1999	1,896,120	320,000	42,001	384,671	15,858	7,404	39,009	4,000	101,389	175,000	-	2,985,452
2000	425,236	105,000	11,595	93,824	5,240	4,362	6,286	3,600	17,833	27,000	-	699,976
2001	2,014,862	625,000	18,440	269,564	12,617	12,177	23,628	3,000	69,419	81,000	22,186	3,151,893
2002	1,458,066	475,000	15,755	199,970	13,424	12,593	8,568	2,023	31,221	30,045	55,630	2,302,295
2003	1,080,967	200,000	4,028	116,225	11,876	13,069	13,829	11,171	23,326	20,000	-	1,494,491
2004	1,756,873	440,000	9,585	222,296	20,757	12,019	23,455	10,000	55,298	45,000	120,991	2,716,274
2005	746,435	300,000	2,053	123,006	8,740	8,471	9,945	1,177	27,114	77,000	27,778	1,331,719
2006	1,286,856	320,000	3,791	171,634	15,933	13,463	13,834	1,500	73,618	27,000	43,825	1,971,454
2007	624,443	235,000	1,912	104,665	2,826	5,190	10,611	3,156	26,751	20,000	22,756	1,057,310
2008	601,000	190,000	4,910	92,679	6,172	5,454	14,523	2,098	30,223	N/A	47,506	994,565

Note: all 2008 values are preliminary and are still under review.



Fraser R Chum Management

- Management based on in-season forecast of abundance from Albion TF
- Escapement goal 800k
- Commercial threshold 916k
- Fisheries constrained to protect steelhead and coho



Fraser R Chum Expectation

- No formal preseason abundance forecast
- Outlook is for near target returns in 2010
- In-season forecast based on Albion test fishery



South Coast Coho

- Interior Fraser, Georgia Strait and Lower Fraser coho continue to be stocks of concern or low abundance (Outlook Status 1/2)
- Plan for a similar management approach to recent years – Canadian fishery exploitation rates not to exceed 3%
- Window closure to protect coho starting in September. Selective fishing techniques required.
- Area G troll fishery request to retain wild and hatchery marked coho when abundance levels are high (to be reviewed by Dept.)



Interior Fraser Steelhead

- The objective for Interior Fraser River Steelhead provided by the B.C. Ministry of the Environment is to protect 80% of the run with a 90% certainty in Fraser River commercial gill net fisheries. This objective does not apply to selective commercial fisheries (those using gear types other than gill nets) or fisheries conducted terminally on single stocks. In addition, other commercial south coast fisheries are to release to the water with the least possible harm all steelhead caught incidentally in fisheries targeting other species.



Interior Fraser Steelhead

- DFO and MOE working on management framework which may include;
 - Shifting of timing of the fishery window to protect Deadman River.
 - Improving catch monitoring in marine areas and development of “stop light” criteria to govern fisheries in future years.
 - Size and timing of fishery window may vary in future years depending upon abundance of constituent stocks. If current freshwater and ocean conditions persist and result in reduced escapements then opportunities for non-selective fisheries will be curtailed.