

Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force

2002 Project Outcome & Accomplishment Highlights

**RELEASED OVER 2 MILLION FISH - OPENED 30 MILES OF SALMON HABITAT
EXPERIENCED OVER 11,000 VOLUNTEER HOURS FOR 2002**

— FISH ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS —

Long Live the Kings – Over 1/2 Million Fish Produced in 2002

Long Live the Kings has been an ongoing project on the Wishkah River for over 28 years. With the goal of restoring the native salmon run of Chinook, Coho, and Chum, a 35-acre site was constructed to facilitate the project. Long Live the Kings has operated and maintained an on site Chinook rearing pond and small hatchery building since 1986. Since site operations began, Long Live the Kings has raised several million Chinook, Coho, Chum and Steelhead. Over the past year 57,000 Chinook, 200,000 Chum and 350,000 Coho have been produced. *2002 volunteer hours for this project: over 1,600.*

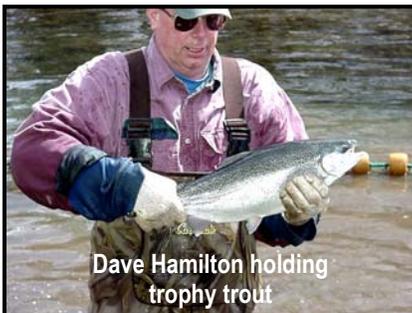


Muller Satsop Springs – In 2002 Nearly 1 Million Fish Released

Originally a Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife rearing pond closed with no contingency for future use, funding from the Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force (CBFTF) allowed a group of volunteers to restore this facility to one of the most cost-effective and efficient salmon facilities in

Washington State.

In 2002 alone, more than 200,000 Chum, 300,000 Chinook smolt, and 450,000 Coho smolt were released. Starting in March of 2002, 600 adult spawned hatchery Steelhead were reconditioned and transported to be released in Vance



Creek Ponds, Aberdeen Lake, and Sylvia Lake. The project reared and released trophy Rainbow trout into local lakes. In addition to these efforts, the project also maintained a juvenile passage to allow fry access to 3 acres of additional overwintering ponds. *2002 volunteer hours for this project: over 3,000*

Carlisle Project

Located within the Gheer Creek Watershed near Onalaska, the Carlisle Project began in November 1990. As part of the outreach program, the Carlisle Project has partnered with local schools and educational programs. The big event this year was the completion of the aquaculture center, which includes incubation, rearing and holding tanks, as well as, a field educational facility. The center is fed by an artesian spring and contains three 16' diameter tanks that are used for raising trout for stocking area ponds and for salmon rearing. This center is part of the FFA Chapter's community service program and currently raises 100,000 Coho smolt each year, 5,000 trout, and starting this year, Chum and Steelhead.

2002 volunteer hours for this project: 1,100.



Upper Chehalis and Satsop Steelhead Broodstocking Projects

The Upper Chehalis Basin and Satsop Steelhead Broodstocking Projects are operated with funding assistance from the Chehalis Basin Fisheries Task Force. Annually, volunteers for the Upper Chehalis project catch 25 pair of wild Steelhead, with hook and line, and 55 pair for the Satsop project. The Steelhead from the Upper Chehalis and Upper Satsop are shipped to Bingham Hatchery to be spawned. The juvenile offspring of these wild fish are raised at the hatchery for a short time and returned to the Upper Chehalis and Upper Satsop Rivers. After the fish are released and make their way to the sea to mature, they return to the stream where they were raised. This cycle not only provides fish for sport and tribal harvest, it also promotes the continuation of wild fish runs that are so vital to the Chehalis Region. In 2002, the Upper Chehalis Steelhead Broodstocking Project released 35,000 winter

(Continued) Steelhead smolts. The Satsop Steelhead Broodstocking Project released 60,000 winter Steelhead smolts, plus 80,000 Steelhead juveniles into the east fork of the Satsop River and Decker Creek. 2002 volunteer hours for these projects: Upper Chehalis, 1,400; Satsop, 2,900.

Eight Creek Pond

Situated on Eight Creek, a tributary of Elk Creek, the Eight Creek Pond Project began with the conversion of an old beaver pond to a usable site for rearing and conditioning Coho until ready for release as smolts. Each year volunteers contribute 800 to 1000 hours of time spent feeding and caring for 100,000 marked Coho salmon. Upon their release above the Chehalis Indian Reservation, these salmon are counted as part of the 300,000 Coho agreed to in a mitigation agreement between the Washington State Fish and Wildlife Service and a power generating plant located on the upper Skookumchuck River. In addition to the 100,000 Coho salmon, this year 40,000 summer Steelhead were released from the Eight Creek Pond. 2002 volunteer hours for this project: 1,000.

— HABITAT PROJECTS —

Culvert Replacement on the Wynoochee River:

Kennemer Creek Culvert Replacement opened up 3 miles of habitat and off channel rearing by replacing an elevated 4-foot culvert with a 10-foot culvert.

Mooney Creek Culvert Replacement opened up 8 miles of habitat for spawning, rearing and overwintering of Coho, Chinook, Chum, Steelhead and Cutthroat trout by replacing two 4-foot culverts with a 21-foot culvert.

Steelhead Creek Culvert Replacement opened up 3 miles of habitat for Coho, Chum, Steelhead, and Cutthroat trout by replacing a 30-inch culvert with a 7-foot culvert.

Spalding Creek Culvert Replacement opened up over 2 miles of habitat for Cutthroat trout and Coho salmon by replacing a 4-foot culvert with a 13-foot culvert. The design of the culvert replacement added a large wetland complex for Coho rearing and maintenance for the extensive wetlands.

Culvert Replacements on the Satsop River:

Kelly Creek Culvert Replacement opened up 2 miles of habitat by replacing an 8-inch culvert with a 6-foot culvert.

Singer Creek Culvert Replacement opened up 3.5 miles of habitat by replacing a 5-foot culvert with a 12-foot culvert.

Unnamed Creek Culvert Replacement opened up over 4 miles of habitat for Coho, Steelhead, Chinook, Chum, and Cutthroat trout by replacing a 4-foot culvert with a 16-foot culvert.

Chehalis River Culvert Replacements:

Gaddis Creek Culvert Replacement opened up over 4 miles of stream habitat for Coho, Cutthroat trout, Steelhead and Chum salmon by replacing a 4-foot culvert with a 12-foot pipe.

Creamers Spawning and Rearing Channel Barrier Removal



On the East Fork of the Satsop River the existing spawning channel was separated from the Satsop River during the 1996 flood year. The Barrier was removed and the channel reconstructed. The channel is 2500 feet long and currently supports 2000 Chum spawners each year plus providing overwintering and juvenile rearing for salmonids during winter months. Prior to the repair the channel supported under 300 spawning Chum.

Remund Fencing and Revegetation

In 2002, this project addressed sedimentation and water temperatures on Lincoln Creek, (a tributary to the Chehalis River) and completed 34,000 feet of streamside livestock fencing, stream revegetation and four livestock hard crossings. Lincoln Creek is home to native Cutthroat trout and thousands of Coho salmon that return to spawn each year. Searun Cutthroat and Steelhead utilize portions of the creek for habitat at various stages of life. This project's accomplishments for protection of habitat benefit all of the above named fish.



Mooney Creek culvert outfall before completion



Mooney Creek culvert outfall after completion