

**DIRECTOR'S REPORT TO THE  
FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION**  
July 10-11, 2009

**FISH AND WILDLIFE GOAL:**

*ACHIEVE HEALTHY, DIVERSE AND SUSTAINABLE FISH AND WILDLIFE POPULATIONS AND THEIR SUPPORTING HABITATS*

**Boundary Hydroelectric Project Relicensing:** The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) has entered into settlement negotiations with Seattle City Light and all parties involved signed a confidentiality agreement and ground rules document. The goal is to complete negotiations and an agreement by September 2009, when the license application is due to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Major issues include fish passage, aquatic habitat impacts, water temperature, erosion, and terrestrial habitat inundation. It is generally accepted that off-site mitigation will provide greater benefits than on-site.

**Face-Off between Habitat Restoration and Protection of Long Term Agriculture:** The Salmon Recovery Funding Board is funding a restoration project on Department owned land in Snohomish County. The restoration will remove two existing shoreline levees and replace with newer levees inland to restore 115 acres of estuary to 100% tidal connectivity. Snohomish County expressed concern with the restoration project and associated Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) due to comprehensive plan policies and zoning designation to preserve this area as agricultural land of long-term commercial significance (LTA). The Growth Management Act requires local designation of LTA as well as designation and protection of critical areas. There is a policy debate in the state about how to balance these two public interests. In 2007, SSB 5248 established a moratorium over amending or adopting critical areas protection as they specifically apply to agricultural activities until July 2010, and directed the Ruckelshaus Center to develop solutions to the apparent conflict between environmental protection and agricultural production in our state. The goal is to develop effective policies and practices that ensure protection of environmentally sensitive areas in ways that support the preservation of farm lands and a strong farm economy. The tension between restoration and agriculture was further illustrated in 2009 with passage of SSB 5684, which directs the Washington State Department of Transportation to consider public lands first for environmental mitigation and “may use other sites while making every effort to avoid net loss of agricultural lands that have a designation of LTA

With this policy backdrop, Region 4 Habitat and Wildlife staff, along with representatives of Ducks Unlimited, met with Snohomish County staff from the Planning and Development Services Division to discuss their concerns related to streamlining the Leque Island Restoration project as a Fish Habitat Enhancement Project under RCW 77.55.181. Several aspects of the project were not considered directly related to fish habitat, and those aspects were deleted from the proposed project. In response to county concerns that dike removal would take LTA land out of production, regional staff pointed out that this land is usually saturated and not prime agriculture land. It is also owned by the Department and consequently prioritized for conversion to fish and wildlife habitat. These issues were resolved and the Department will proceed with streamlining the projects as Fish Habitat Enhancement.

**Foss P-248 Barge Oil Spill Restoration Plan out for Public Review:** Federal, Tribal, and State Natural Resource Trustees have released a draft environmental assessment and restoration plan for the December 30, 2003, oil spill from the Foss P-248 Barge at Point Wells for public review and comment. The oil spill impacted fish and wildlife, shellfish, and near shore intertidal and marsh habitats in the Port Madison and Port Jefferson area. In the draft plan, the Trustees have selected a preferred alternative which includes five restoration projects to address resource damages identified from the spill. These include: log and debris removal and invasive species management in the Doe-Kag-Wats Marsh, which was heavily damaged during the spill; restoration of a marsh in the Indianola Waterfront Preserve; shellfish enhancement in areas affected by the event; acquisition of tidelands to protect shellfish habitat and provide enhanced public recreational access and shellfish harvest opportunity; and enhancement of the Doe-Kag-Wats Beach Berm to protect, restore, and enhance the ecological function of upland habitats damaged by spill-related clean-up activities. Spill Team staff worked closely with the Trustees on the spill response and cleanup actions, natural resource damage assessment activities, and on the restoration planning efforts following the spill.

**Hood Canal Summer Chum Recovery Symposium:** Department staff participated in the Hood Canal Summer Chum Recovery Symposium on June 9. The symposium was sponsored by the Hood Canal Coordinating Council (HCCC), which is the "Regional Recovery Organization" for Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed Hood Canal and eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca summer chum salmon and the Lead Entity for the Hood Canal watershed. The purpose of the symposium was to evaluate progress toward recovery of summer chum in the Hood Canal/San Juan de Fuca Ecological Significant Unit (ESU), consider how this progress is measured, and determine what is needed to support and achieve recovery. The symposium was well-attended by a wide variety of managers and constituents in the Hood Canal watershed.

Department staff worked with the Point No Point Treaty Council and made presentations entitled "Summer Chum Populations, Then and Now" and "Implementation and Monitoring of Hatchery Supplementation" and helped prepare the presentation "Implementation and Monitoring of Harvest Actions." A common theme of the presentations and the symposium was "summer chum populations threatened with extinction cannot be recovered to viable population levels with harvest and hatchery measures alone. Commensurate, timely improvements in the condition of habitat critical for summer chum salmon survival are necessary to recover the listed populations to healthy levels." From the presentations, it is clear that harvest and hatchery actions have been successfully implemented and contributed to the recovery of summer chum viability in terms of abundance, productivity, diversity, and spatial distribution — and that these actions have bought some time, and a focus should be to improve/protect habitat for long-term sustainability.

Information presented at the symposium also made it clear that, while some progress has been made, "H"-Integration and Adaptive Management are works in progress. The Puget Sound Recovery Implementation Technical Team (RITT) praised the monitoring, evaluation, and implementation work done to date and offered that the RITT could help with Adaptive Management efforts. The symposium presentations and a wrap-up will soon be available on the HCCC webpage.

**Bull trout DPS/CU:** After meeting with the western state's policy representatives on June 2, 2009, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) agreed to include geo-political boundaries into Conservation Unit (CU) designations. They settled on alternative Version 6.2, which groups Washington's Puget Sound/Coastal bull trout populations with the lower Columbia River populations, Washington's east-slope of the Cascades populations with the lower Snake River and Mid-Columbia populations, and grouped the near-extinct Pend Oreille populations with the robust Upper Columbia populations (Kootenai and Clarkfork), which have proven to be in much better shape than previously thought.

As a way to gain regulatory relief for bull trout in the Kootenai and Clarkfork drainages, Idaho and Montana will petition to delist bull trout. It is years away, but the Kalispel tribe wants to keep the Pend Oreille bull trout listed as threatened and will likely fight the petition to delist. Listed bull trout play an integral part in land use practices and conditions in the FERC relicensing process in this area.

**Chelan County Bighorn Sheep:** Staff completed a flight over Chelan County for a count of the three bighorn sheep herds, focusing on location collars. All were located except one. Jumpoff ridge was included in the survey, where there are reports of Quilomene sheep expanding north, although none were found. A group or two in each herd were most likely missed, however, overall numbers of sheep were good; and while some groups had poor lamb production, others were great. Staff also found a group of ewes that had traveled north of Chelan into new ground. This could be a problem in the future as they will have to cross several roads from Chelan Butte to Deer Mountain. All data was entered into the database.

North Shore: 103 sheep, 59 ewes, 11 lambs, 33 rams (7 full curl)  
Chelan Butte: 66 sheep, 48 ewes, 11 lambs, 7 rams (6 full curl)  
Swakane: 62 sheep, 22 ewes, 13 lambs, and 27 rams (6 full curl)

**Wolf Management - Okanogan:** The suspected den site remains the center of the Lookout Pack's activity, but the alpha female is now making extended forays away from the den indicating the pups are weaned and a move to a rendezvous site could occur at any time. Access to the den site is difficult and no recent photos or visual observations have been obtained. If the pack utilizes the same rendezvous site as last year, we should have a good opportunity for pup pictures again. In the meantime, Department staff may try to get a visual on animals at the den this coming week.

There have been no reports of wolf-livestock conflicts following the investigation of a dead cow a few weeks ago, despite the fact that wolves are living in close proximity to more cattle right now than at any time since the documentation of the pack last spring. Hopefully, the flush of new fawns on the landscape should make finding food easier and help reduce the potential for conflict.

Department staff just received word that a USFWS grant for grizzly bear/gray wolf follow-up has been funded after all. This will improve our ability to follow the Lookout Pack through the coming year and assess reproductive success in accordance with the objectives of the draft conservation and management plan. In addition, the grant will provide for seasonal support for response to highly credible grizzly bear sightings in the North Cascades ecosystem.

**Sherman Creek Hatchery White Sturgeon Spawning:** On June 23, white sturgeon broodstock collected from the Columbia River near Northport were spawned at the Sherman Creek Hatchery. This activity is part of the Upper Columbia White Sturgeon Recovery Project, which is funded by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and undertaken cooperatively by the Department, the Spokane Tribe of Indians, and the Colville Confederated Tribes. This is the fifth year Department staff have spawned sturgeon at Sherman Creek and the event went very well. As planned, a spawning matrix was utilized by crossing three females with three males to produce nine sub-families for the 2009 Brood Year. A little over 150,000 eggs were collected for project needs including eggs shipped to: the Department's Columbia Basin Hatchery for incubation and early rearing; U.S. Geological Survey in Columbia, MO, for contaminants analysis; and a small component of egg to the Yakama Nation for facility testing at their new sturgeon facility. Columbia Basin Hatchery staff will be reporting on final fertilization rates for all sub-family groups.

**Sinlahekin Forest Ecosystem Restoration:** Wildlife Program staff is developing more detailed plans and a schedule to implement Phase 1 of the Sinlahekin Ecosystem Restoration Plan. Staff also developed a draft State Environmental Policy Act checklist. The plan is intended to reduce the unnatural levels of woody vegetation and fuels that have accumulated on the Sinlahekin Wildlife Area since the advent of fire suppression. The project is intended to restore a fire resilient, ecologically diverse mosaic on the wildlife area. Phase 1 is a multi-year project that will involve fire history documentation, thinning of trees, prescribed burning, and seeding on about 2,000 acres of land.

**Stormwater Conveyance System in Snohomish County:** Regional staff met with Snohomish County staff to resolve issues regarding required mitigation for replacing an existing stormwater conveyance system. The stormwater conveyance system contains a natural seasonal stream. The Department maintains that enclosing the stream in a pipe will result in detrimental impacts to fish life downstream of the project. Snohomish County maintains that because the storm water conveyance system already exists, the replacement project will result in no new impacts to fish life and therefore mitigation is inappropriate and illegal. The issues were thoroughly discussed and turned over to the Appeals Coordinator for review and resolution.

**Mineral Prospecting HPAs:** Regional staff has received numerous applications for mineral prospecting outside of the standard provisions of the Gold and Fish Pamphlet. These requests have resulted in several informal conferences to resolve the issues. Department staff and the prospectors have agreed to conduct site visits as soon as the claims are accessible later in the summer. The objective will be to identify specific reaches and locations within the claims where the prospecting can be conducted with minimal or no impact to fish life.

**Condo Owners Sacrifice Lawn for a “Hybrid” Revetment:** Staff will be inspecting a recently completed bulkhead on Bainbridge Island, where the City of Bainbridge Island (the City) planners and the representatives and agents for the South Beach Condos came to an agreement of a “soft” bank design with a traditional rock bulkhead built above the Ordinary High Water Line (OHWL). The Condo Association applied for a bulkhead in 2008 that was denied by the City. The Association had appealed that decision and went through litigation with the City. The Department proposed a hybrid style revetment that would be above the OHWL and still provide protection in the event of a large storm. The condo board members determined they are willing to lose their front lawn and construction proceeded with the new plan. Pictured below is the pre, during, and post construction photos. The project will be monitored for five years to evaluate the need for additional nourishment materials.



**PUBLIC GOAL:**

*ENSURE SUSTAINABLE FISH AND WILDLIFE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT*

**Final Triploid Trout Plants:** Trout fishing in Region 3's "drive-to high lakes" will improve significantly when the final Department plants (statewide) of large (1.5 lbs each) triploid rainbow trout from Trout Lodge are completed on June 16-17. Lost Lake, in Kittitas County near Snoqualmie Pass, is scheduled to receive 940 triploids on June 16. The following day, the final load of fish for three lakes in the Naches Basin will be stocked. Mud Lake will receive 74 fish and Dog and Leech Lake on Highway 12 at White Pass will receive 427 and 725 fish, respectively. These three "high lakes" are always the last to be planted because we must wait until the snow melts off the access roads. Last year, above average snow pack delayed stocking at Lost Lake until July 2. All three of these lakes are very popular because they provide high quality trout fishing that extends through the summer into the fall at scenic mountain locations that provide camping (U.S. Forest Service). Leech Lake at White Pass and Lost Lake near Snoqualmie Pass draw anglers from both sides of the Cascades. Leech is very popular because it is the only "fly fishing only" water in Region 3.

**Spada Lake FERC Relicensing Mitigation:** Spada Lake is a 1,870-acre impoundment of the upper Sultan River located north of the City of Monroe in Snohomish County. The reservoir has a duo-mandate as a hydropower facility for the Snohomish County Public Utilities District (PUD) and a municipal drinking water source for the City of Everett. Currently, the PUD is applying for a new hydropower license through FERC. As a component of the FERC relicensing process, the PUD must mitigate for impacts directly caused by the project. Impacts that require mitigation actions by the PUD may include, but certainly are not limited to, are: conservation of native species (fish and wildlife); recreational (fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, other water sports, etc.); and cultural. Regional and headquarter staff from the Habitat Program have been working on fish and wildlife mitigation actions since the relicensing process began. Regional Fish Program staff provided assistance to the Habitat program over the past 4-5 months to develop the Spada Lake resident fish and recreational fishing component of the total mitigation plan. Working closely with the PUD, Habitat Program, and the Department of Agriculture to identify meaningful mitigation actions to benefit resident fish conservation and recreational anglers, Fish Program staff helped develop terms including routine and long-term monitoring of the resident fish population and annual compensation to the Department for enhanced trout stocking into Snohomish County lowland lakes. Habitat Program staff are finalizing the total mitigation plan that will address minimum flows into the Sultan River and fish passage issues that will ultimately benefit anadromous fish. All staff involved in this process are very optimistic that the PUD will adopt the resident fish and recreational fishing component of the total mitigation plan over the next couple of weeks.

**FUNDING GOAL:**

*ENSURE EFFECTIVE USE OF CURRENT AND FUTURE FINANCIAL RESOURCES IN ORDER TO MEET THE NEEDS OF WASHINGTON STATE'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC*

**Beaver Restoration – Region 2:** The beaver project has officially received word that it has been awarded Department of Ecology (ECY) funding for the next four years. The Yakama Nation has also committed to significant project funding on an annual basis. As a major project partner, the Department will receive money to cover three to four seasonal field staff plus funds

to cover supervisory time for permanent staff. The current goal is to move at least 50 beavers this summer into suitable habitat. Anticipated improvements in water quality (particularly temperature) are driving ECY's support, but the Department will also benefit significantly through wetland creation/enhancement and associated increased biodiversity.

**Federal Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (CESCF) Projects:** CESCF grant intent forms were received and ten habitat acquisition projects were screened to determine whether they meet grant criteria and which agency should sponsor them. The Department, USFWS, and Washington Department of Natural Resources staff participated in field visits to proposed project sites. Of the five projects that listed the Department as the sponsor, only three of them will likely qualify: Methow Watershed Phase 7, Okanogan-Similkameen Watershed Phase 3, and Carbon River Levee Setback.

**COMPETENCE GOAL:**

*IMPLEMENT PROCESSES THAT PRODUCE SOUND AND PROFESSIONAL DECISIONS, CULTIVATE PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND BUILD PUBLIC CONFIDENCE AND AGENCY CREDIBILITY*

**Webpage:** Public Affairs has developed and launched a new webpage for novice adult anglers and those interested in the local-food movement. Titled, "Go fresh, go local—go fishing," the page was posted before Free Fishing Weekend, and was publicized with a news release. In a departure from much of the Department's fishing information for experienced anglers, the new webpage is written with basic terms and information to assist adults new to fishing. The new webpage has been mentioned by a number of news media outlets.

**Snake River Basin Hatchery Genetic Management Plan (HGMP) Coordination Meeting:** Fish Program staff met with representatives from National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries and Lower Snake River Compensation Plan (LSRCP) in LaGrande, Oregon, on June 2 and June 3, to review time frames and strategies for completing HGMPs for all LSRCP funded hatchery programs in the Snake River Basin. Meeting attendees reviewed NOAA expectations for components of the hatchery management plans, and how various linked hatchery programs for steelhead and chinook stocks could be bundled together for submission to NOAA. Follow-up scoping meetings will be held within the next month with NOAA and state, federal, and tribal co-managers to address suggested changes in HGMP template format, and any potential red flag management issues that will need to be addressed in submitted final hatchery management plans.

**Craigslist - Fish for Sale:** Officers had been watching Craigslist due to recent advertisements for selling crappie alive for sturgeon bait. They responded to the ads in an attempt to make a purchase. Upon checking, there was a new advertisement for crappie, which were dressed and frozen. These had been caught at Brownlee Reservoir / Powder River in Oregon and were now advertised for sale in Vancouver. Officers called and set up a quick buy. Two subjects were cited as they had 400 fish for sale. They soon learned a quick lesson and were willing to print an apology on the listing to attempt to educate future buyers and sellers against selling game fish.

**State Endangered Species Taken:** Officers assisted the Yakama Nation with an investigation. Twenty pelicans were shot with 19 dead and one wounded. The violation occurred on tribal lands and may involve non-tribal violators. Both the Department and USFWS obtained

permission to access the property where the violation occurred and swept the property for possible evidence. The investigation continues.

**Human Remains Found:** Skeletal remains were unearthed on the banks of the Columbia River in Douglas County. Experts determined that the human skeleton is an old Native American burial site. Grant County PUD and state Fish and Wildlife Officers are conducting patrols in the area to protect the site from any further human disturbance. There are concerns that people seeking artifacts may try and excavate part of the site. Authorities with PUD feel that this find may rival Kennewick Man.

**Protected Wildlife:** An Officer responded to a report of gulls being run down on Long Beach. A press release sent out by a local wildlife rehabilitator generated a tip that caused the suspect to call and report someone had taken his car out while he was at a funeral in Oregon. He claimed he did not know what was going on. The Officer met with the suspect and another young man was with him. After a short interview the suspect confessed he was not at a funeral and was the driver of the vehicle. He confessed to making multiple trips up and down Long Beach driving through five to ten flocks of different gulls. The Officer collected 34 dead gulls and will be obtaining photos from a witness that took pictures of the rest of the dead gulls. Feathers were collected from the radiator of the suspect's vehicle.

**Dungeness Crab Violator:** While on patrol in Seattle, an Officer conducted an inspection of a wholesale dealer. The business had a large number of live Dungeness crabs. The Officer asked the manager for the invoice, documenting the origin of the crabs. After finding the crabs came from Canada and 3,000 pounds out of 10,000 pounds had already been shipped to an airport, the Officer asked to see the fish receiving tickets. The manager informed the Officer that they were not required to complete a fish receiving ticket for live shellfish from Canada. The Officer reminded the manager that he had issued them a citation for the offense three years earlier. The manager was informed that a citation would be issued yet again for the violation.

**Increasing Prevalence of Toxic Algae Blooms in Western Washington Lakes:** Over the past two or three years there has been a marked increase in the detection of toxic algal blooms, particularly in western Washington. Some have reached the levels toxic to humans and pets and have resulted in closures to specific lakes such as Anderson Lake in Jefferson County. Until recently, there was no evidence that the toxins have accumulated in fish. ECY in cooperation with Regional Department staff and various local jurisdictions, collected fish from American Lake in Pierce County, and from several other lakes with toxic blooms for analysis. Preliminary analyses suggest that the fish can accumulate the algal toxin in edible flesh. Further analyses is ongoing. In addition, there is a study being conducted in New England that is postulating a relationship between these types of toxic algal blooms and increases in the occurrence of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, also known as Lou Gehrig's Disease. When the final results/analyses of the American Lake fish are complete and if the results have toxicological significance to humans, ECY plans to convene a meeting of the various regulators such as the Department, ECY, Washington State Department of Health, and county health departments to discuss the issue and propose responses.

## **SCIENCE GOAL:**

### ***PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT AND RESPONSIBLE USE OF SOUND AND OBJECTIVE SCIENCE TO INFORM DECISION-MAKING***

#### **Nearshore Dredge Placement for Littoral Drift Restoration in Southwest Washington**

**Biological Workshop:** Staff attended the Biological Workshop on Nearshore Dredge Placement for Littoral Drift Restoration in southwest Washington held in Ilwaco on June 4, 2009. The purpose of the workshop was to examine biological impacts of the nearshore placement of material dredged from the Columbia River channel. The Director of the University of Washington's School of Fisheries was present to discuss the possible impacts on crab. In the end, his assessment of the site selected (off of North Head) would likely not result in a major impact to Dungeness crab. The Department's razor clam manager was asked to provide a short presentation on impact on benthic invertebrates – specifically razor clams. He presented draft results of work his staff and ECY staff had completed comparing coastal erosion and accretion with razor clam population densities. Preliminarily, it appears erosion results in lower razor clam densities and accretion results in higher razor clam densities. The potential dump site for this material (off of North Head) would allow this sand to be moved northward - according to the experts. This could benefit razor clam populations – especially on the southern end of the Long Beach Peninsula where there is a lot of erosion and very low razor clam densities. Crab industry representatives were present and, in general, favored the North Head site – if the material is not “mounded” as it is placed (creating a navigational hazard). The site discussed is known to the industry as the “mud hole” where crab gear can easily become stuck and lost. The placement of sand in this area – according to the crab fishers – may actually improve the substrate and create more fishable grounds. A white paper is being written summarizing the results of the workshop. This paper will be distributed to experts in marine birds, marine mammals, and marine fish who were unable to attend the workshop.

**Burrow Nesting Seabirds:** The 2009 field season is now underway with visits to Destruction, Tatoosh (coordinated by the University of Washington), and Protection Islands. The goal of this work is to examine historical changes in bird diet quality and quantity, reproductive success, and to compare these same variables between the Sound to the coast. Additionally, by conducting similar work on Destruction Island, staff are building on last year's island-wide estimate of the number of nesting rhinoceros auklets on Protection Island. It was discovered that the number of black oystercatcher territories on the island were similar to what was found in the 1970s.

**Decrease the Mortality of Adult Chinook salmon Due to *Cryptobia salmositica*:** Department staff from Sol Du hatchery, Fish Health, and Marine Fish Science have worked together with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission and the Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory on a project to control adult chinook salmon mortality. A manuscript entitled “Use of Isometamidium chloride to control mortality of adult chinook salmon due to *Cryptobia salmositica*” was submitted to the American Fish Society Fish Culture section newsletter. *Cryptobia salmositica* caused severe mortality in adult spring chinook salmon during the 2-4 month sexual maturation period at a hatchery in Washington State. A single 2 mg/kg injection of Isometamidium chloride hydrochloride<sup>1</sup> significantly ( $P < 0.001$ ) reduces mortality and results in increased yield of gametes. The progeny of injected adults show comparable or better survival compared to sham-treated adults and no developmental abnormalities have been observed. Release of progeny of injected adults is allowed under FDA-CVM exemption INAD #11-685.

**Estuary Restorations:**

*Leque Island* – Region 4 staff continued to work with Snohomish County in an effort to vacate Eide Road and to remove utilities in preparation for the demolition of buildings on the property. They also worked with the Department’s Legislative Liaison to provide background information about Leque Island crop history and restoration project timelines.

*Wiley Slough* – Department and Recreation and Conservation Office staff participated in a field tour to discuss Americans with Disabilities Act access features following the Wiley Slough restoration. Region 4 staff then coordinated with Public Affairs staff to issue a closed area announcement regarding the Phase 2 construction of the Wiley Slough restoration project.

*Stillwater* – Region 4 staff met with the Stilly Snohomish Task Force about the current and future status of planting efforts on the Stillwater Unit. The Task Force has put in a grant application with the Fish America foundation to extend the planting effort.

**Caspian Tern Colony – Bellingham Waterfront:** Region 4 staff surveyed a Caspian Tern colony on the former Georgia Pacific property located along the Bellingham waterfront. The property was acquired by the Port of Bellingham in 2005 and is accessed through a locked gate. The colony is located in a large open lot that is relatively free from human disturbance. Over 200 terns were counted with 100+ sitting on nests. There were a large number of abandoned eggs as well. Remains of herring were seen in the colony (photo of tern nest with herring to the right of the nest). No chicks were observed. In addition, two gull nests were observed on the periphery of the lot.

