

From subsistence to trade and exploitation

Slide 2

There were about 100,000 indigenous people living in the Pacific Northwest in the mid-1700s.

Slide 3

When European settlers began to live in Washington, they found that indigenous people relied on **salmon**.

Slide 4

In the Columbia River alone, about 50,000 indigenous people caught about 18 million pounds of salmon each year.

Slide 5

Salmon were also valued as a trade item among the various tribes.

Slide 6

As European settlers continued to come to the Pacific Northwest, indigenous people populations became smaller, mostly due to introduced diseases.

Slide 7

Indigenous tribes used advanced methods for catching salmon on rivers. They created platforms and decks to help them catch fish. As tribal populations became smaller, European settlers began to catch more salmon.

Slide 8

Most of the settlers who came to the Pacific Northwest were farmers. In the 1860s, there were enough salmon in the Columbia River to serve the needs of both indigenous people and European settlers.

Slide 9

Some settlers saw more than **subsistence** in the salmon -- They saw riches that could be gained. In 1864, when canning technology was invented, dreams of riches came true. European settlers began to harvest as much salmon as they could.

Slide 10

Biologists believe the Columbia River supported about 15 million wild salmon and steelhead each year. Today, the total run is about 2.5 million fish, most of which are **hatchery** fish.

The hatchery idea

Slide 11

To the early European settlers of Washington, the land had many riches and salmon seemed endless. However, salmon populations began to shrink because people caught salmon at a faster rate than the fish could hatch.

Slide 12

To address the decline in fish, fish managers decided that if not enough fish were produced naturally, they would produce fish to make up for the decline.

Slide 13

In 1895, the first fish hatchery was finished along the Kalama River for \$15,000 (approximately \$430,000 today).

Slide 14

The hatchery's goal was to produce more fish for people to catch.

Slide 15

By 1917, there were 26 salmon hatcheries and seven trout hatcheries throughout the state.

Slide 16

When hatcheries began operation in the late 1800s, operators used wild fish to serve as **stock**.

Slide 17

The process of releasing or depositing eggs from salmon and trout is called **spawning**.

Slide 18

Today, there are over 60 hatcheries in Washington. State and tribal fish managers work together to understand how hatchery fish and wild fish live together.

Slide 19

These managers work together to determine how many salmon can be caught for people while leaving enough for ecosystems and for more salmon to grow and reproduce.

Slide 20

Hatcheries today provide the public with a chance to see salmon spawning and learn more about this important animal!