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WA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, Information subject to changes and amendments over time Commission Presentation June 10, 2016

Presentation Overview

- Background information
- RCW's
- Potential benefits
- Potential issues
- Summary

Broad definition

The cultivation of marine organisms under controlled conditions

- International Symposium on Stock Enhancement and Sea Ranching
 - First held in 1997, 5th symposium was held in 2015
 - Restocking, stock enhancement, and sea ranching
 - Bell (2008)
 - "The release of cultured individuals into unenclosed marine and estuarine environments for harvest at a larger size in put, grow and take operations"

- Some form of Ocean Ranching used extensively around the world
- 70 countries stocking over 180 species
 - Japan
 - 90 species ranched or researched for eventual stocking
 - Norway
 - Cod, European lobster
 - Australia
 - Barramundi
 - Iran
 - Sturgeon
 - USA
 - Pacific Salmon

Salmonids are the most widely stocked group of fish

Ocean Ranching - Japan

- JASFA Japan Sea-Farming Association
 - 16 National sea farming centers
 - Species/method development
 - Subsidized by national government
 - Regional sea farming centers
 - Production and release of juveniles
 - Funded by fisherman's co-op associations, prefectural/municipal governments and landing tax

Local sea farming/Co-op association centers

- Mostly sedentary species
- Sale of juveniles
- Management actions
- Scientific assessment
- Bigger role of fishermen
- Generally regarded as successful

Ocean Ranching - Norway

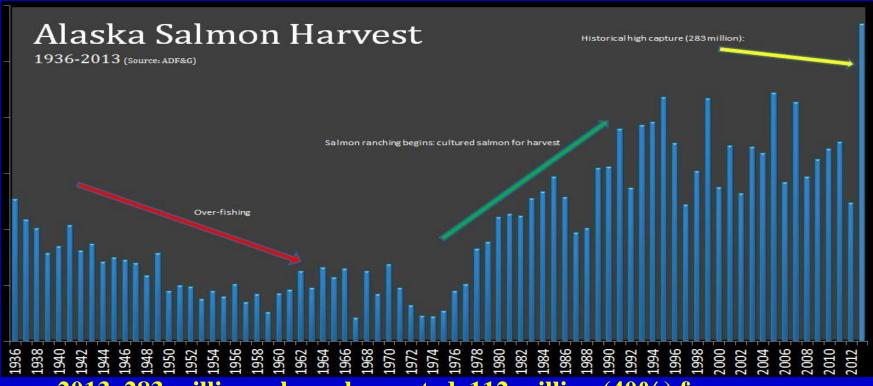
• Norwegian Sea Ranching Program (PUSH)

- 1990 through 1997
- Biological and economic bases
- 4 species
 - Atlantic salmon
 - Arctic charr
 - Cod
 - European lobster
- Not economically viable
 - NPV analysis
 - Return rates
 - Juvenile costs
- Stock enhancement
 - Cod
 - European lobster

Salmon Ranching - Alaska

- Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement, and Development (FRED)
 - Established in 1971
 - Manage state hatcheries and promote private hatcheries
- Private non-profit hatcheries
 - Funded by Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund
 - Cost Recovery
 - Landing tax
 - Special harvest areas

Salmon Ranching - Alaska



- 2013, 283 million salmon harvested, 112 million (40%) from ocean ranching
- Economic viability
- Hatchery/Wild interactions
- Depressed market for hatchery fish

Salmon Ranching - Oregon

- Private for-profit Hatcheries
 - 12 sites at its peak
 - Chinook, Coho, Chum and Pink salmon
 - Fish harvested upon return to the facility
 - No longer in operation
 - Issues
 - Prior interception
 - Economic feasibility
 - Impacts to natural-origin fish

Salmon Culture - Willapa Bay

- RFEG's and Volunteer Cooperatives
 - 2016 Future Brood Document
 - 200,000 Chum
 - 1.5 million Coho
 - Un-marked releases
 - Contribution unknown
- Net pen releases
 - Last release in 1998
 - South Bend, Bay Center and Nahcotta
 - Chinook, Coho, Chum and Pink
 - Some tagged releases
 - Predation control
 - Disease
 - Organic waste

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• RCW 77.95.260 - Private ocean ranching not authorized

Released smolts are property of state

- RCW 77.95.320 Program utilizing department partnership agreements to operate and manage certain hatcheries
 - State-private partnerships authorized in Hood Canal
 - Non-profit, for profit, or federally recognized tribes eligible

- RCW 77.95.060 Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups authorized
 - RFEGs can operate facilities on a strictly nonprofit basis
 - Revenue from surplus fish sales returns to facility for project funding
 - Improve salmon resources for all citizens of the state

Potential Benefits

- Local community involvement and conservation incentive
- Opportunity to increase catch
- Provides alternatives in mixed stock fisheries
- Reduce government cost
- Marine derived nutrients
- Small smolts can serve as prey for Coho and Chinook smolts

Potential Issues

- Impacts to wild fish
- Impacts to other natural resources (shellfish)
- Disease
- Degradation of habitat (water quality)
- Water rights
- Long term source of funding
- Economic viability?

Ocean Ranching Summary

- Multiple forms of Ocean Ranching used worldwide
- Economic viability is unclear
- Not legal in Washington State
- Costly Start-up and M & E
- Can be used to increase harvest
- Ecological benefits/issues
- Hatchery/Wild interactions

