

# Coast Salmon Partnership: Integrating People, Plans, and Knowledge into Salmon Habitat

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# Washington Coast Region

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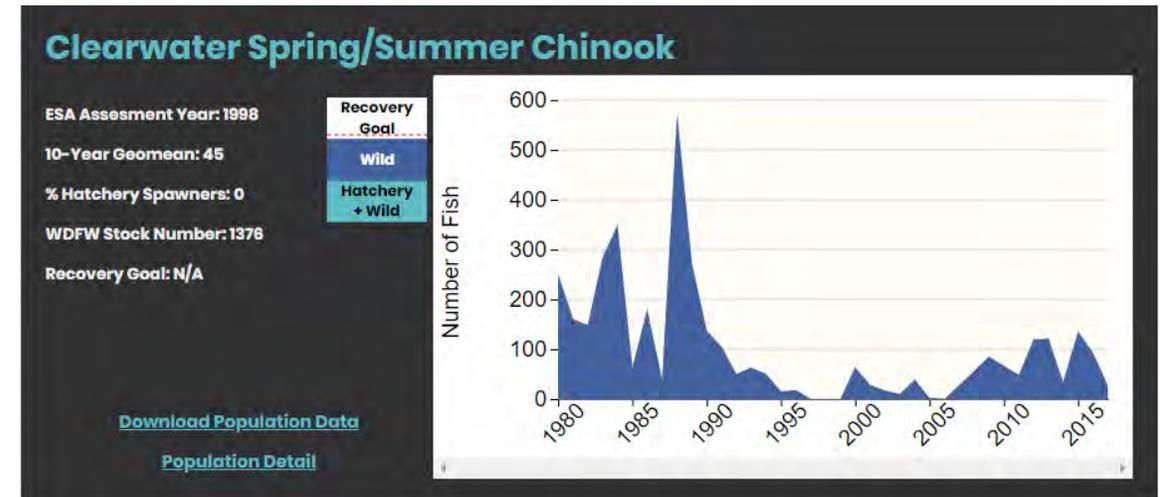
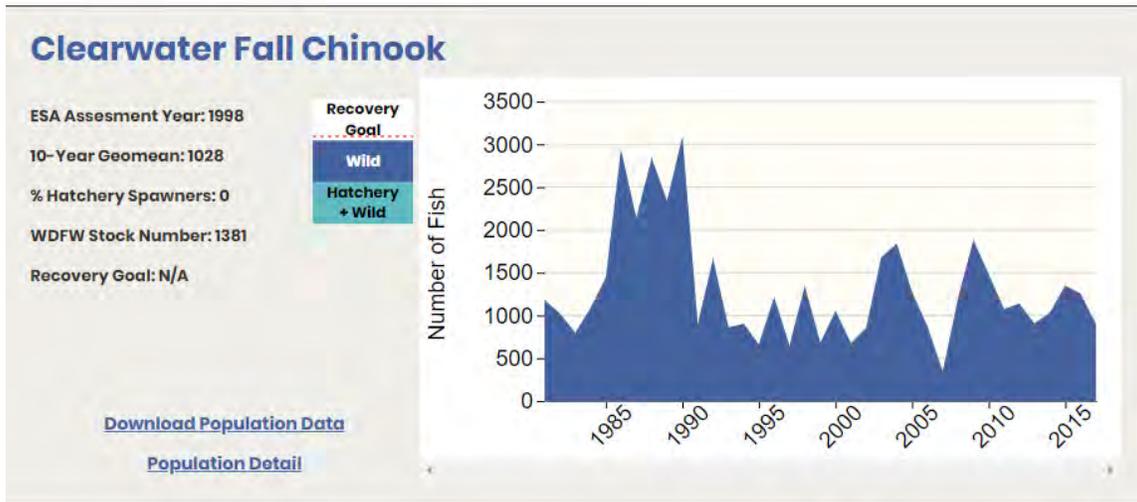
- 5,900 square miles
- 200,000 people
- 69% - 81% forested (per WRIA)
- 8 salmonid species
  - 118 populations
  - 2 ESA listed – Lake Ozette sockeye, bull trout
- Estuary and nearshore support statewide populations



# Lead Entities in the Coast Region

- North Pacific Coast LE
- Quinault Indian Nation LE
- Chehalis River LE
- Willapa Bay LE

# Salmon populations have declined over time





# Salmon and Local Economies

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WASHINGTON COAST  
SUSTAINABLE SALMON PLAN



# Sustainability

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Salmon runs that endure as integral parts of the Washington Coast Region's ecosystems, economies, and cultures



## WASHINGTON COAST SUSTAINABLE SALMON PLAN



# Strategies

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- Education/Outreach
- Habitat Protection and Restoration
- Harvest and Hatcheries
- Economic Tools
- Regulatory Effectiveness



Photo: Luke Kelly



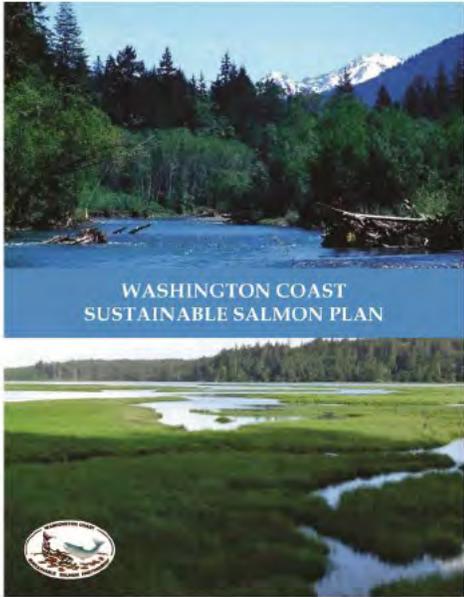
Photo: WDFW

# All-H Coordination

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- Actions identified as important in regional salmon plan
- Different stakeholder groups, independent discussions
- Culvert example – ripe for coordination

## Washington Coast Sustainable Salmon Plan



(July 2013)

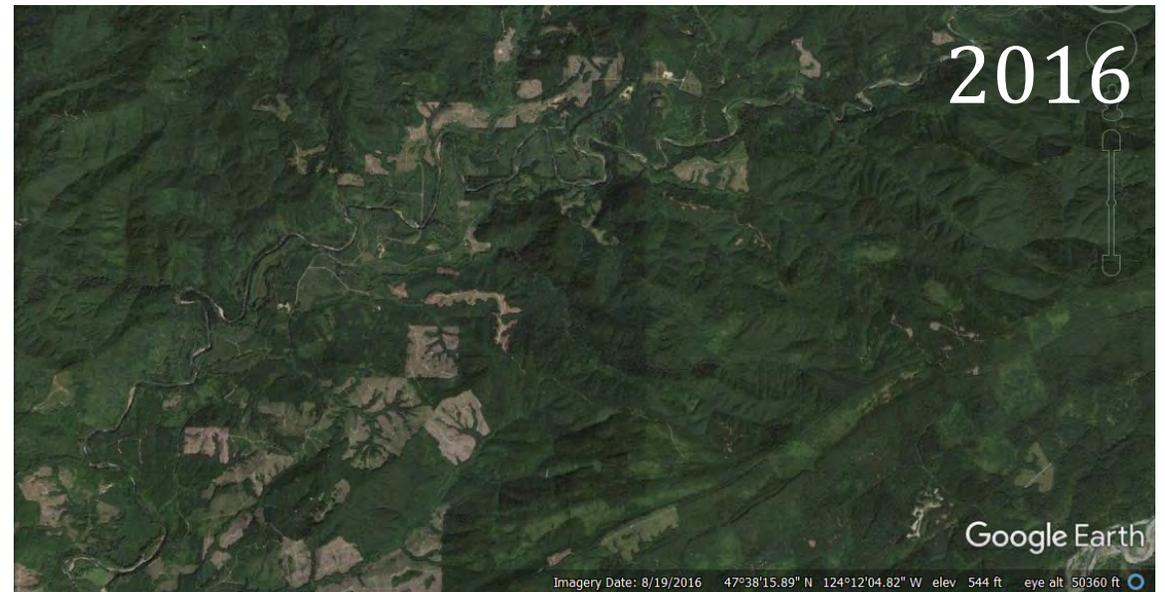
Habitat Diversity

Species, life history  
diversity

Sustainability in  
numbers

# Habitat diversity starts with the landscape

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# How Effective Are Washington Forest Practice Rules?

Passive ecological restoration is not enough in the near-term



Environmental Management  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00267-019-01146-x>



## Stream Conditions after 18 Years of Passive Riparian Restoration in Small Fish-bearing Watersheds

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### Abstract

Many of the ecological processes in the riparian forests and streams across the Pacific Northwest have become impaired through production forestry practices common prior to the 1990s. Some of these practices included forest harvest without stream buffers, removal of instream wood, road construction and use, and harvesting large proportions of watersheds.

A person wearing a safety vest and a long-sleeved shirt is pouring water from a large black bucket into a stream. The stream flows over rocks, creating a small waterfall. The surrounding area is lush with green ferns and other vegetation. The scene is set in a forest with a dense canopy of trees.

## Pilot Watershed Restoration

- Goal is top-to-bottom restoration of individual watershed in 5 years
- Watershed-scale approach
- 1. Assess, 2. Diagnose, 3. Plan/Prioritize, 4. Implement, 5. Evaluate
- Integrate science with landowner participation, existing plans, and local knowledge
- Concept from Oregon coho business plan

SITKUM/CALAWAH



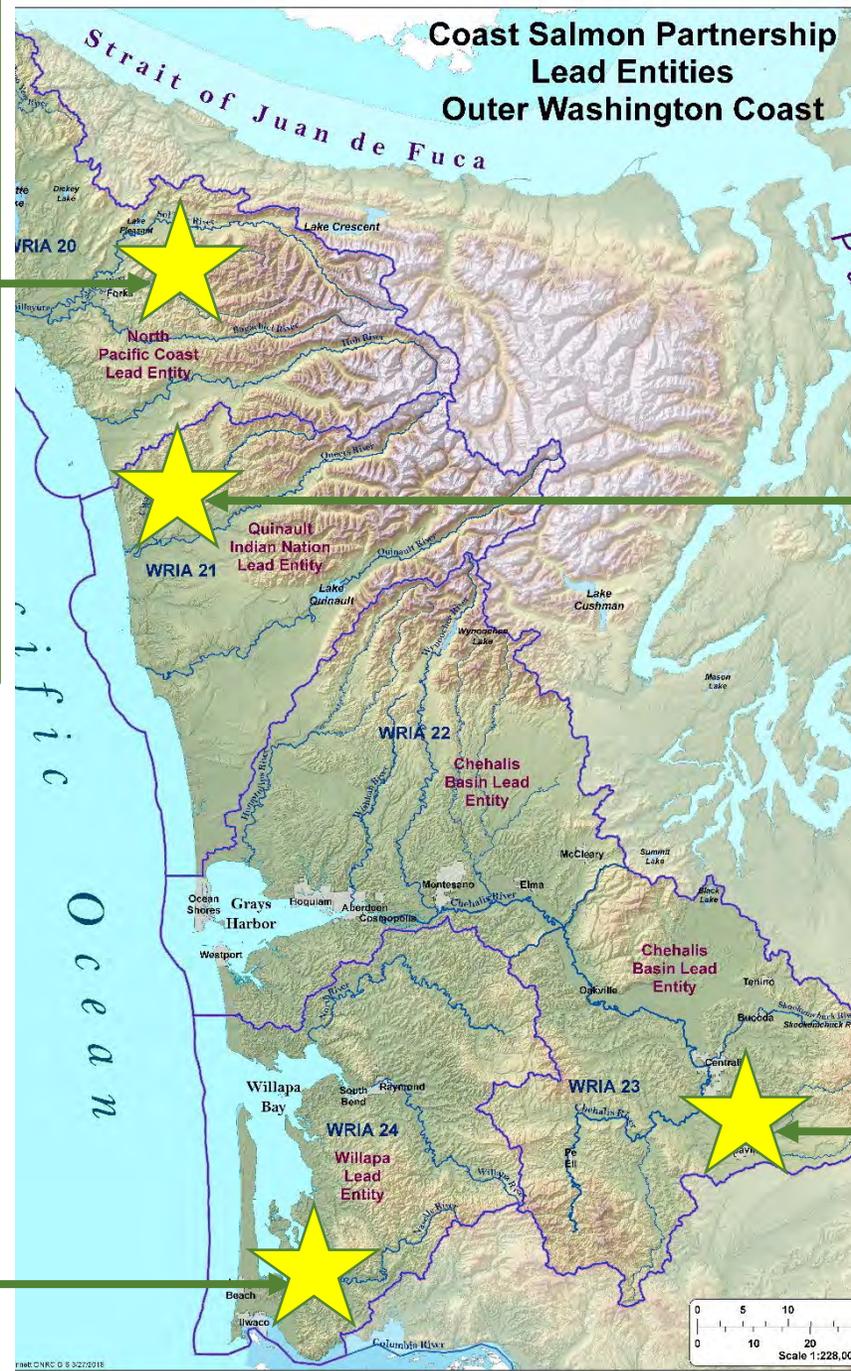
CLEARWATER

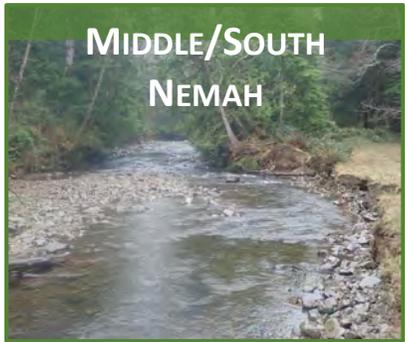
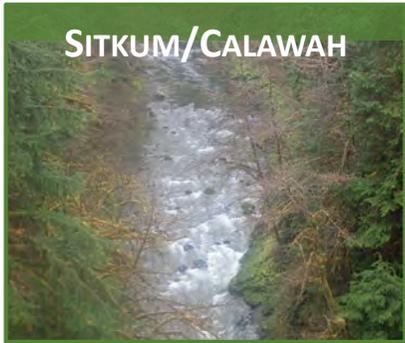


MIDDLE/SOUTH NEMAH



NEWAUKUM





**CHINOOK**

**COHO**

**CHUM**

**SOCKEYE**

**PINK**

**STEELHEAD**

**CUTTHROAT**

**BULL  
TROUT**



S, F



S, W



S, F

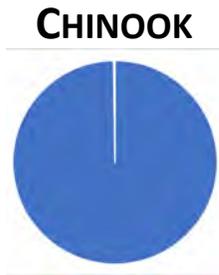
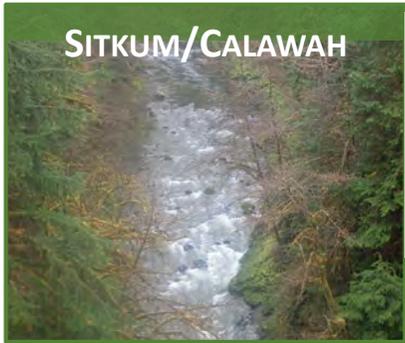


S, W



S, F





CHUM

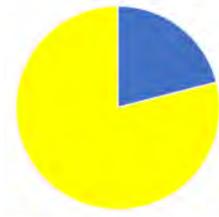
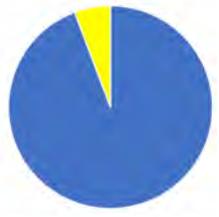
SOCKEYE

PINK

STEELHEAD

CUTTHROAT

BULL  
TROUT





## Final Thoughts (for today)

- Coast salmon plan focuses on sustainability - ecological and economics
- Habitat, hatchery, and harvest actions all impact ecological and economic sustainability
- More work is needed among a broader group of stakeholders to coordinate and plan all-H actions
- Pilot watersheds may provide a natural experiment on fish responses to habitat actions under different levels of hatchery influence