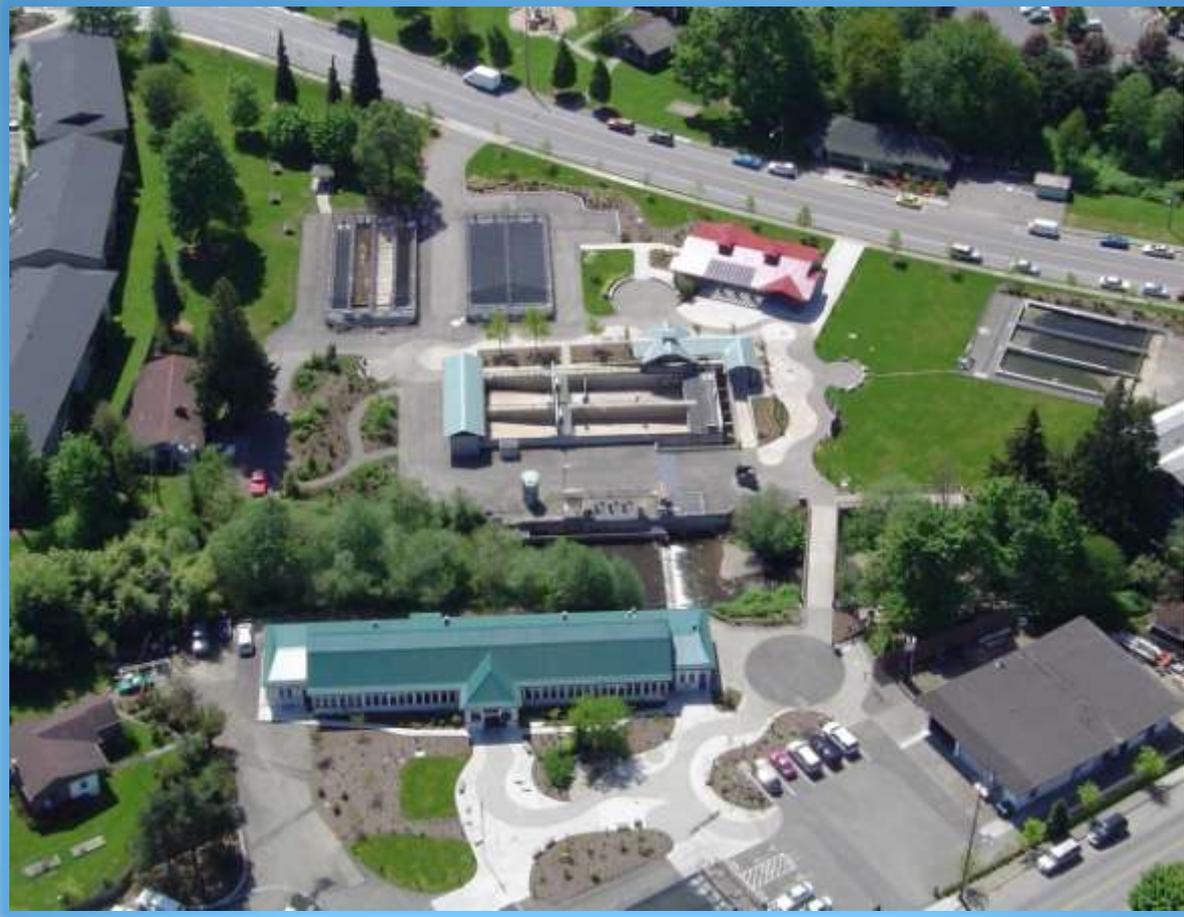


ISSAQUAH HATCHERY



Hatchery circa 1930s



- Located on city land that was a park during 1920's
- Constructed in 1936 as part of the WPA program

Hatchery circa 1980s



- In 1970 the first annual Salmon Days Festival was held.
- In 1984 a new lobby was added to the hatchery building.
- In 1992 the Department of Fisheries indicated that the hatchery may close due to budget.

Hatchery circa 2000s



- In 1993 Friends of the Issaquah Salmon Hatchery (FISH) formed in response to the potential closure
- In 1994 the City of Issaquah pledges \$500k towards funding of the hatchery
- The Governor announces a budget of \$650k to address capitol needs

Hatchery 2005



- Construction started in 1994
- Remodel was completed in 2002 including designated space for FISH

Present Day



- Hatchery continues to produce fish for commercial and recreational opportunity
- In partnership with FISH conduct outreach and educational programs for the community

Fall Chinook Program

- Adults: 5,000 annually
- Egg take goal: 2.3 million
- Release: 2 million in May at 80 fish/lb



Coho Program



- Adults: 11,000 annually
- Egg take goal: 1.2 million
- Release: 450,000 in May at 17 fish/lb

Lake Sammamish Kokanee

- Joint program with USFWS, King County and private organizations.
- Restore native population of native Late-run Kokanee in Lake Sammamish while efforts are made to increase natural spawning habitat.



Rainbow Trout Program

- Catchables: 30,000 planted in Beaver and Pine lakes in Spring at 2.5 fish/lb
- Jumbos: 2500 planted in Beaver Lake in Early November averaging 3lbs each.



Guiding Principles of Operation

- Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- Hatchery Scientific Review Group (HSRG)
- Hatchery Action Implementation Plan (HAIP)
- Hatchery Genetic Management Plans (HGMP)
- 21st Century Salmon and Steelhead

HSRG Recommendations

- Mark/tag fish to evaluate potential straying and contribution to harvest
- Develop a plan to identify natural origin recruits and incorporate them into hatchery broodstock
- Incorporate all segments of the run into broodstock representatively
- Upgrade the water incubation system to include the appropriate number of sand filters
- Implement a volitional release program to reduce the predation risk to Chinook, Sockeye and Kokanee

Operational Challenges

- The chinook and coho programs are integrated programs.
- Must strike a balance between the naturally spawning fish in Issaquah Creek and the Hatchery Broodstock
- How many fish and of what origin are passed upstream of the hatchery.

Hatchery Adult Outcomes

ISSAQUAH FALL CHINOOK ADULT TRAPPING HISTORY								
BROOD		RETURN		TOTAL	TOTAL	% UM	#HOR UP	#NOR UP
YEAR	MALE	FEM	JACK	ADULTS	UM Spawn	SPAWN	STREAM	STREAM
2011	1,729	1,225	293	2,954	65	8.3	1,010	9
2010	1,620	1,473	14	3,093	97	9.8	1,106	9
2009	1,330	716	15	2,046	101	10.0	735	7
2008	1,236	1,771	62	3,007	181	17.9	849	28
2007	7,969	5,462	51	13,431	533	50.2	0	194
2006	6,530	2,383	378	8,913	230	20.5	1,316	226
2005	2,597	1,405	237	4,002	174	13.2	1,749	86
2004	4,039	3,732	262	7,771	137	12.5	4,022	532

The Biggest Challenge of All

