

*Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill  
Restoration Project Annual Report

Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release

Restoration Project 98127  
Annual Report

This annual report has been prepared for peer review as part of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council restoration program for the purpose of assessing project progress. Peer review comments have not been addressed in this annual report.

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## Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release

### Restoration Project 98127 Annual Report

**Study History:** The project effort was initiated in 1995. The project effort was continued in 1996-1998 under Restoration Projects 96127, 97127, and 98127. The 98127 project is the subject of this annual report. Fiscal year 1998 is the fourth of six seasons for this project, which will be closed out with a final report prepared in fiscal year 2000.

**Abstract:** This ongoing project continues to move forward to create a run of coho salmon for subsistence use in Boulder Bay, near Tatitlek. The Solomon Gulch Hatchery continues to be responsible for the taking of eggs (enough to produce 50,000 smolt) and smolt production (standard fish culture practices are utilized to incubate the eggs and rear the resultant fry). The village of Tatitlek is then responsible for imprinting and releasing the smolt into the wild. Approximately 2,000 to 3,000 adult coho salmon return to Boulder Bay for subsistence harvesting. The residents of Tatitlek have noticed increasing numbers of returning salmon which will ensure subsistence recovery.

**Key Words:** Coho salmon, egg taking, smolt production, subsistence, subsistence recovery.

**Project Data:** Project data files are currently kept at the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council, Inc., 128 Pioneer Drive, Second Floor, P.O. Box 2353, Valdez, Alaska 99686.

**Citation:**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The release of coho salmon in Boulder Bay, near Tatitlek, was proposed to replace lost and injured resources that were disrupted by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

The Valdez Fisheries Development Association operates the Solomon Gulch Hatchery in Valdez, Alaska that continues to oversee the rearing of the coho salmon smolt used in the project.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Subsistence fisheries available to residents of Tatitlek were severely disrupted by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. This project is intended to enhance subsistence resources near Tatitlek by creating 2,000 to 3,000 coho salmon return to Boulder Bay, which is immediately adjacent to Tatitlek. This resource is intended to partially replace for the near term other subsistence resources, such as harbor seals, that were injured and depleted because of the oil spill.

This coho salmon return will be created through an annual release of 50,000 coho salmon smolt in Boulder Bay. The smolt are produced at the Solomon Gulch Hatchery under an agreement between its operator, the Valdez Fisheries Development Association and the Tatitlek IRA Council. The coho salmon eggs need to produce the smolt from a wild coho run that has been approved by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) for the egg take. The eggs are taken to the Solomon Gulch Hatchery for incubation and rearing to the smolt stage. The sea ready smolt are then transported by boat to Boulder Bay and are imprinted to the Bay by placing them in net pens for about a two week period before begin released into the wild.

This project was approved by the EVOS Trustee Council in FY 95. Funds were appropriated to underwrite the environmental assessment, which has been produced. Funds received in FY 98 and beyond are being used to produce the coho salmon returns to Boulder Bay.

## **OBJECTIVES**

The key objectives of this project are to continue the agreement with the Valdez Fisheries Development Association to produce 50,000 coho salmon smolt for release in Boulder Bay; imprint smolt to Boulder Bay by holding and feeding them in net pens in the Bay for two weeks prior to release into the wild; and harvest for subsistence 2,000 to 3,000 coho salmon annually upon their return to the imprint site.

Coho salmon were not traditionally harvested at the Boulder Bay location near Tatitlek because they were not present before this project began in 1993. As previously mentioned, this was implemented to supply an easily accessible run for subsistence use due to the loss because of the oil spill. Other very small runs of wild coho return to areas near Boulder Bay, including Bligh Island, Ellamar, and Port Fidalgo, but are not sufficient to supply the village with the needed amount of coho.

## **METHODS**

The purpose of this project is to create a run of coho salmon in Boulder Bay near Tatitlek for subsistence use. The project is undertaken annually and is classified as “put and take” since it is unlikely that the coho returns produced by this project would establish a wild run. There are four basic steps to the project; egg take, incubation and rearing to the smolt stage, imprinting and release of smolt, and the subsistence harvest.

The Solomon Gulch Hatchery is responsible for the egg take and smolt production, Tatitlek is responsible for imprinting and releasing the smolt into the wild. The subsistence fishery is open to all, but mostly consists of Tatitlek residents.

The eggs are taken from a coho run approved by ADF&G for use in this project. Enough eggs are taken to produce 50,000 smolt. They are taken to the Solomon Gulch Hatchery where standard fish culture procedures are utilized to incubate the eggs and rear the resultant fry to the smolt stage. The smolt are then transported by boat to Boulder Bay where they are placed in net pens and held and fed for two weeks, during which they are imprinted to the Boulder Bay area.

The smolt are then released into the wild and proceed to their ocean rearing grounds, returning back to Boulder Bay approximately 12 months later as adults. Around 2,000 to 3,000 adult coho salmon return to Boulder Bay from the smolt release. As many of these fish as possible, up to 75% to 85%, are harvested in a subsistence fishery that has been set up specifically for this purpose. The unharvested fish die without spawning.

## **RESULTS**

As a result of this ongoing project, it continues to move forward to create a run of coho salmon for subsistence use in Boulder Bay. The Solomon Gulch Hatchery continues to be responsible for the taking of eggs (enough to produce 50,000 smolt) and smolt production (standard fish practices are utilized to incubate the eggs and rear the resultant fry). The village of Tatitlek is then responsible for imprint the eggs and releasing the smolt into the wild. Approximately 2,000 to 3,000 adult coho salmon return to Boulder Bay for subsistence harvesting. The residents of Tatitlek notice increasing numbers of returning salmon which will insure subsistence recovery. Please refer to Appendix A for detailed salmon release statistics for return years 1994 through 1997.

The residents did not consider the returns from 1994-97 unusual once they became familiar with the coho project. This is due to the fact that the community is tightly knit and subsistence harvesting is a community activity. Though 2,000 to 3,000 coho salmon returned to Boulder Bay, only the amount necessary to fulfill the need of community residents are harvested. Also in some years, release numbers are down due to high smolt mortality during transport and holding.

## **DISCUSSION**

During the first four years, the project has remained on schedule with egg take happening in August of each year for smolt rearing in a two-year cycle. The smolt are reared and transported to Boulder Bay and placed in net pens in May of each year. After an approximate two-week salt water rearing, they are released into Boulder Bay. The adult coho salmon return to Boulder Bay for subsistence harvesting and egg take in August of each year.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The necessary milestones have been completed in a timely fashion. The logistics of the project continue to present minimal difficulties over the duration of this project.

The success of this project is being noticed by the residents of Tatitlek as the number of returning salmon are beginning to increase. The residents are confident that this will insure the subsistence recovery of the coho salmon.

## **LITERATURE CITED**

None

**APPENDIX A.  
TATITLEK COHO SALMON RELESE STATISTICS  
UP TO FY 1998**

<b>Return Year</b>	<b>Estimated Number of Coho Caught</b>	<b>Number of Eggs Taken</b>	<b>Number of Juvenile Coho Received</b>	<b>Number of Coho Released</b>
1994 (By 1991)		24,184	20,000	20,000
1995 (By 1992)	750*	25,478	13,784	13,700
1996 (By 1993)	500**	20,907	20,000	20,000
1997 (By 1994)	800	23,447	20,000	20,000
1998 (By 1995)	750	29,973	22,000	21,700
1999 (By 1996)	N/A	21,425	20,000	16,400