

Hatchery Salmon and Ecosystem Productivity



Eli Sheakley, hungry Hoonah Indian Association fisheries technician

Ben Van Alen

Forest Service*, Juneau

25th Pink and Chum Salmon
Workshop

February 13-15, 2012, Juneau



Thanks to ADF&G and PSC for the catch and escapement data used in this presentation.

*DISCLAIMER: The information presented is my own and does not reflect the positions or policies of the U.S. Forest Service

Hatchery Salmon/ Ocean Ranching

- Not what happens Naturally
- Supplants wild production
- Not sustainable
 - Ecologically
 - Financially
- Must be Moderated
- For a healthy ecosystem

Hatchery Salmon/ Ocean Ranching

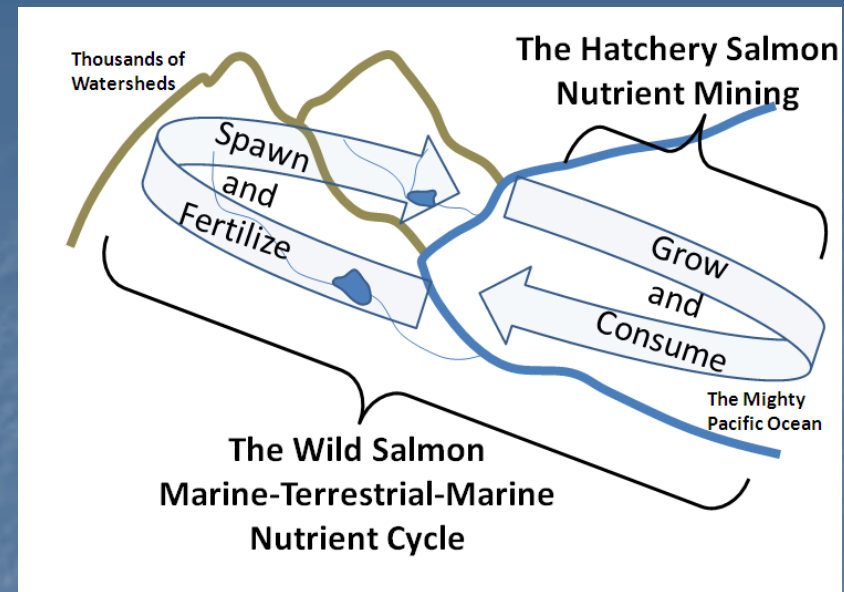
- Not what happens Naturally
- Supplants wild production
- Not sustainable
 - Ecologically
 - Financially
- Must be Moderated
- For a healthy ecosystem

This talk

Specifically about

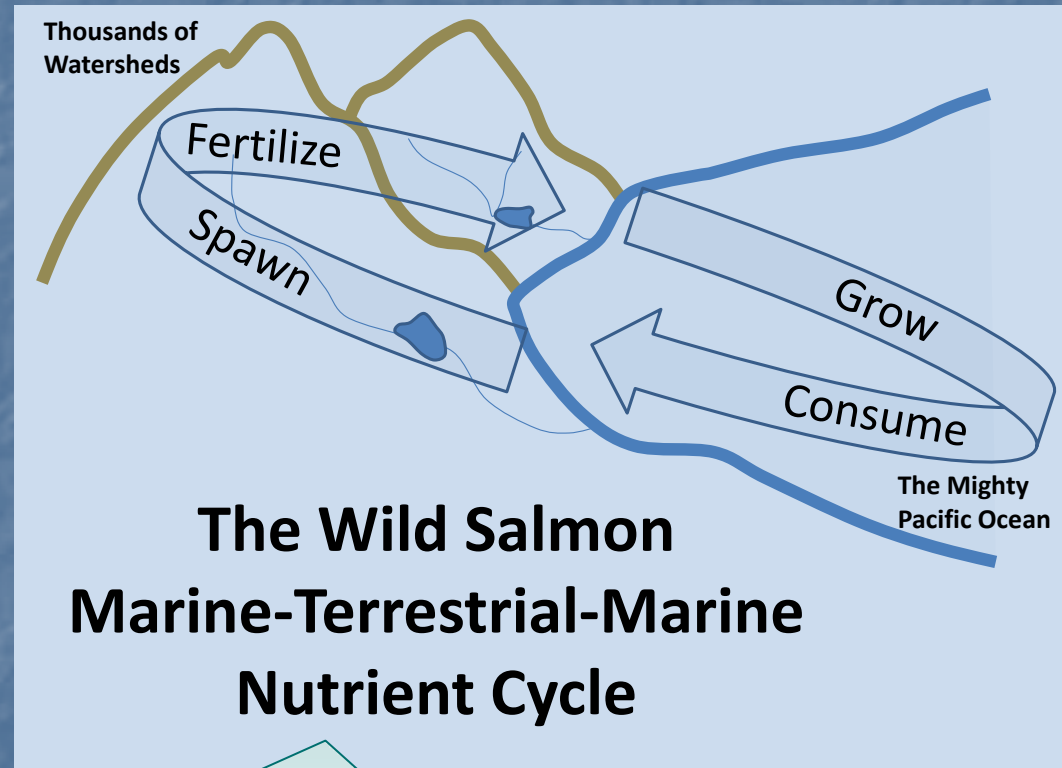
Nutrient Mining

- Fish production is ultimately limited by carrying capacity
- The put-and-take business of "Ocean Ranching" of hatchery salmon
 - Extracts nutrients from the ocean
 - Lowering the carrying capacity for all biota
- Best to have wild salmon maintain the marine-terrestrial-marine nutrient cycle



Wild Salmon – help maintain the marine-terrestrial-marine nutrient cycle

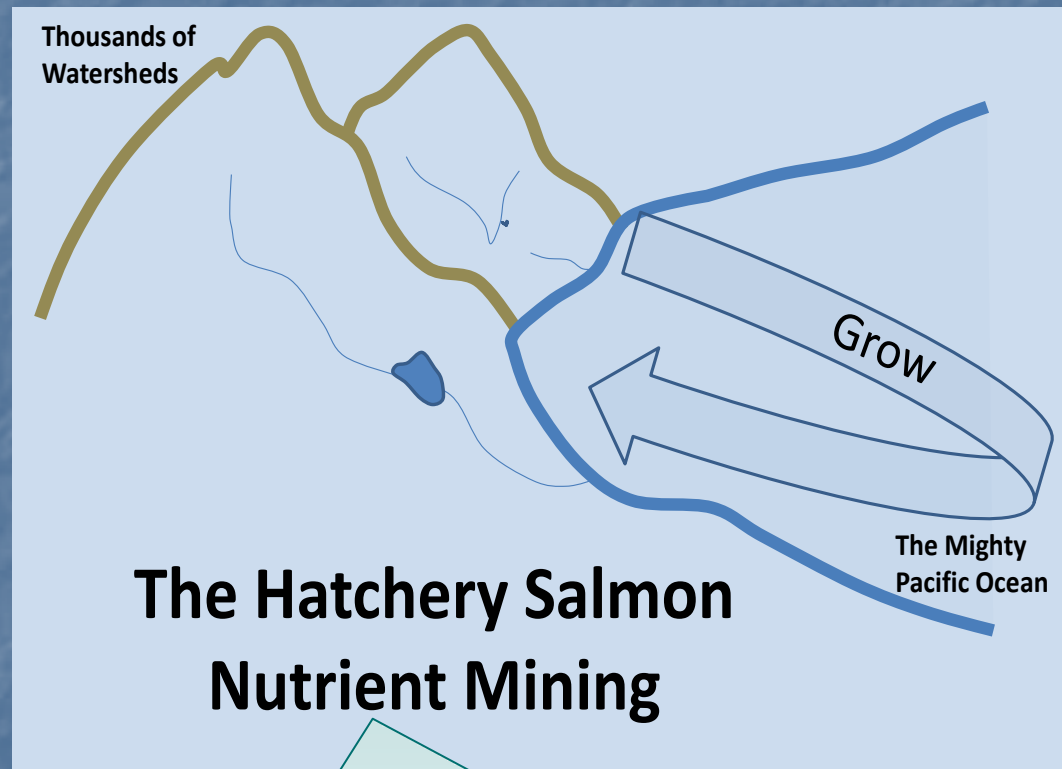
- Grow big in ocean
- Millions of adults allowed to
- Spawn, die, and fertilize
- Thousands of natal streams



An annual "investment" in the carrying capacity

Hatchery Salmon – erode the marine-terrestrial-marine nutrient cycle

- Also grow big in ocean
- But almost all adults
- Are harvested
- No “investment” in ecosystem productivity



Roughly 800 million pounds of salmon a year from the North Pacific

A Farming Analogy

At each harvest, nutrients taken up from the soil [ocean] by the growing crop [fish] are exported from the field [ocean] further depleting the productive capacity of the soil [ocean]

Δ must fertilize (like Wild spawners do)

two kinds of
It takes [^]fish to make fish:

1) Spawners
and

2) Post-spawners

...and both of them wild

Nutrient Mining – unsustainable

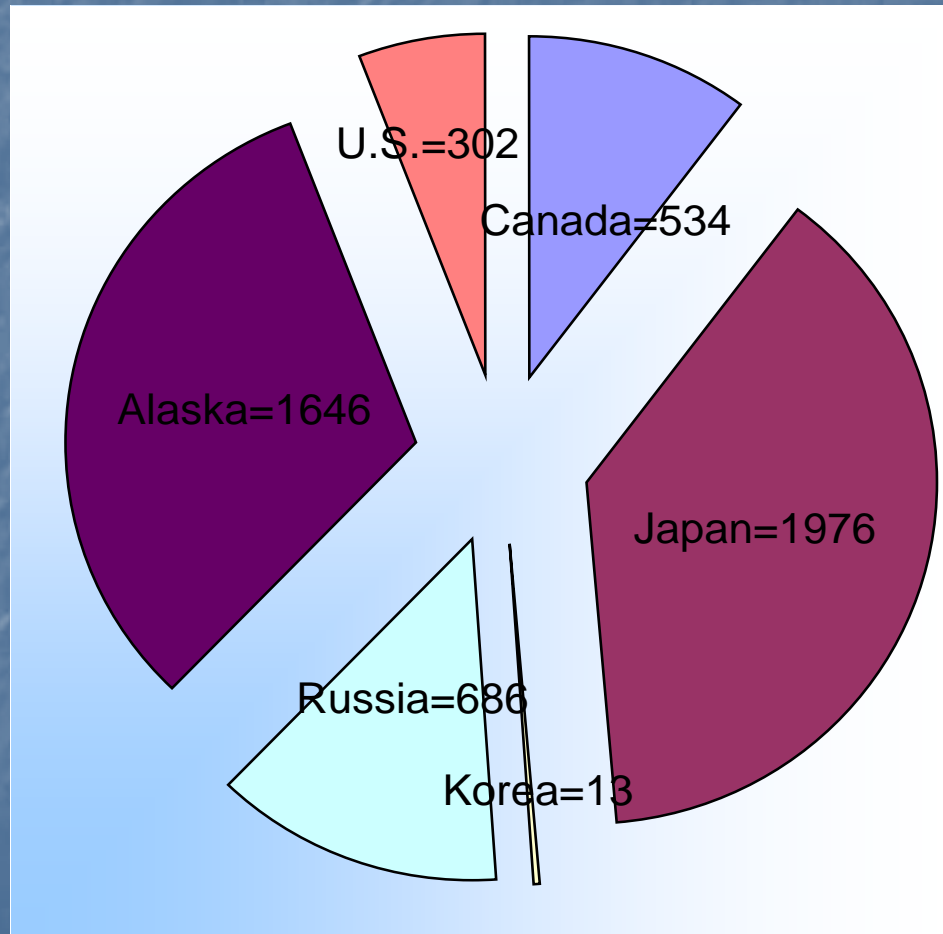
- Percent hatchery run^a
 - Japan - chum 100%, sockeye 100%
 - PWS – chum 73%, pink 78%
 - SEAK – chum 55%
- The refrigerator experiment:
 - Keep taking food out
 - Without putting food in

...and see how long you're fat and happy

^aRugerone et. al., 2010)

Hatchery releases 5+ billion

(all species, millions)



What if mega hatchery releases continue...

- Reduced ocean productivity
- Reduced fish production
- Reduced biodiversity, fitness
- Increased ecologic risk from
 - Hatchery problems
 - Water supply, disease outbreak, fitness
 - Global warming
- Fatter whales, thinner wallets

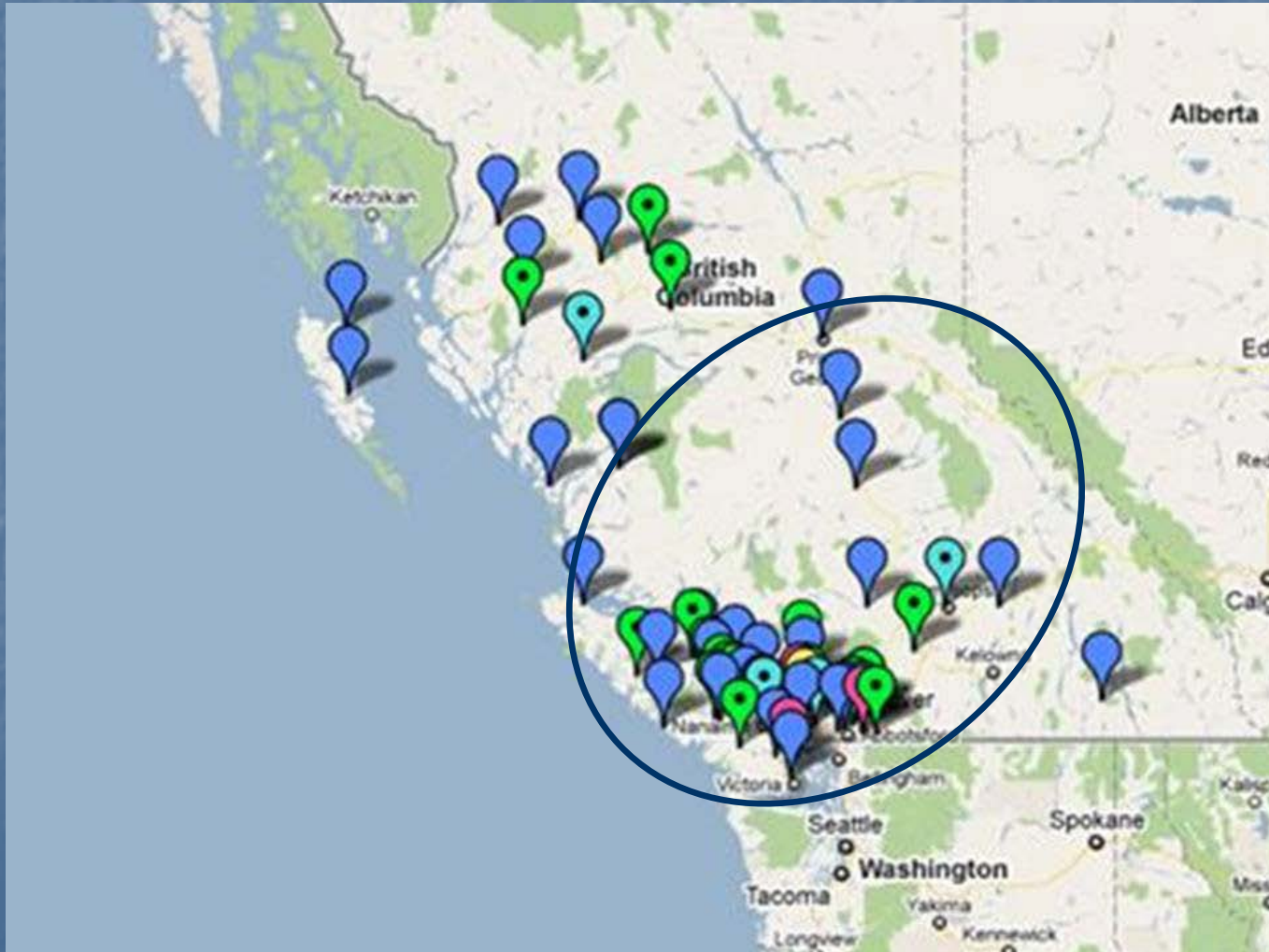
Can you prove it?

- It won't be easy (kind of like proving that clear cut logging harms salmon production)
- But, it isn't natural, and you can't do better than what happens Naturally.
- Easier than trying to prove that hatcheries "supplement rather than supplant" wild production
- since....

Where have there been big hatchery releases and not declining or depressed wild stocks?

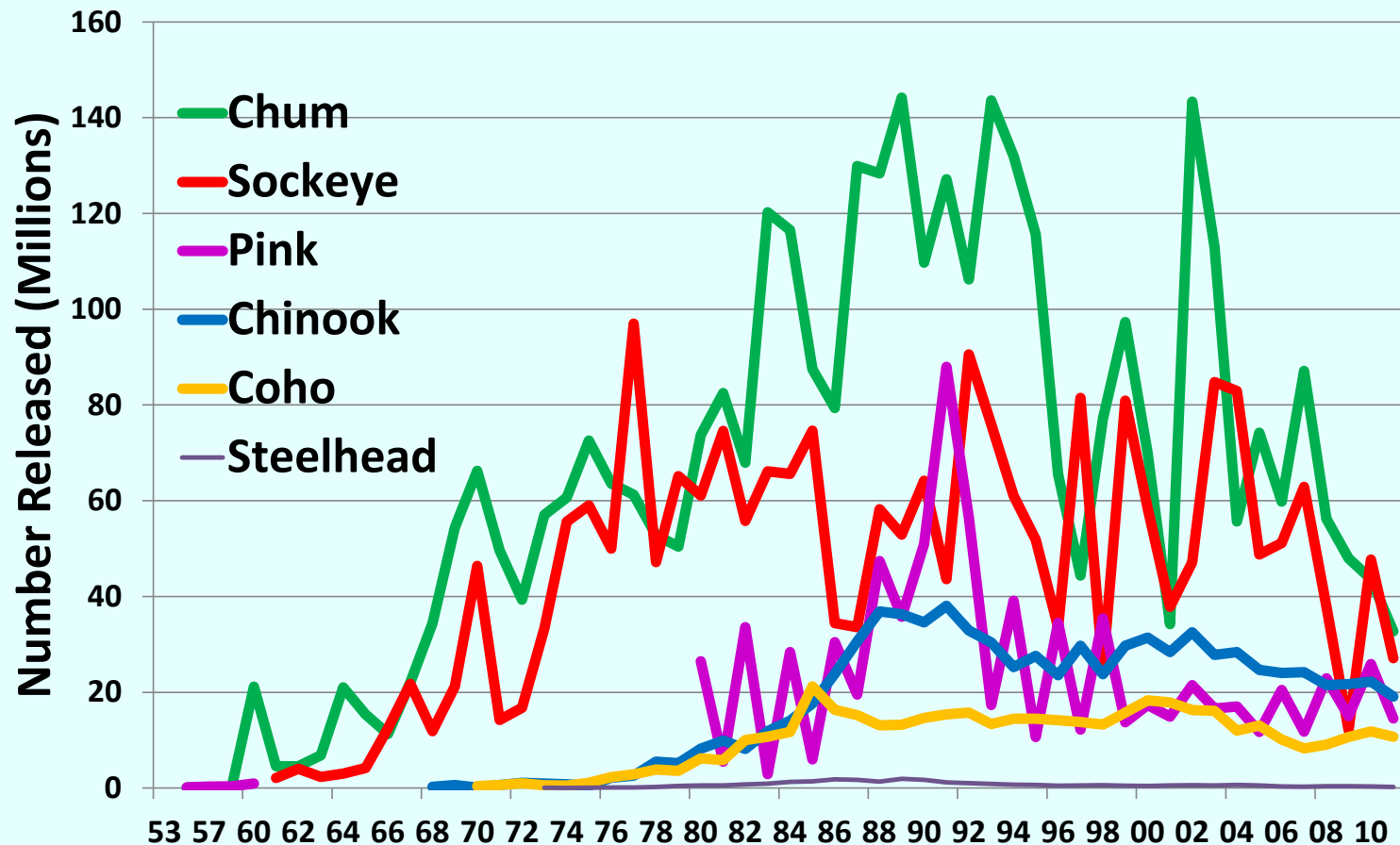
- Columbia River – salmon, eulachon
- Fraser River/Strait of Georgia – salmon, herring, eulachon
- Southeast Alaska – salmon (wild and hatchery), herring, eulachon
- PWS – salmon, herring
- Japan, Russia

Hatcheries in the Fraser River and Strait of Georgia area

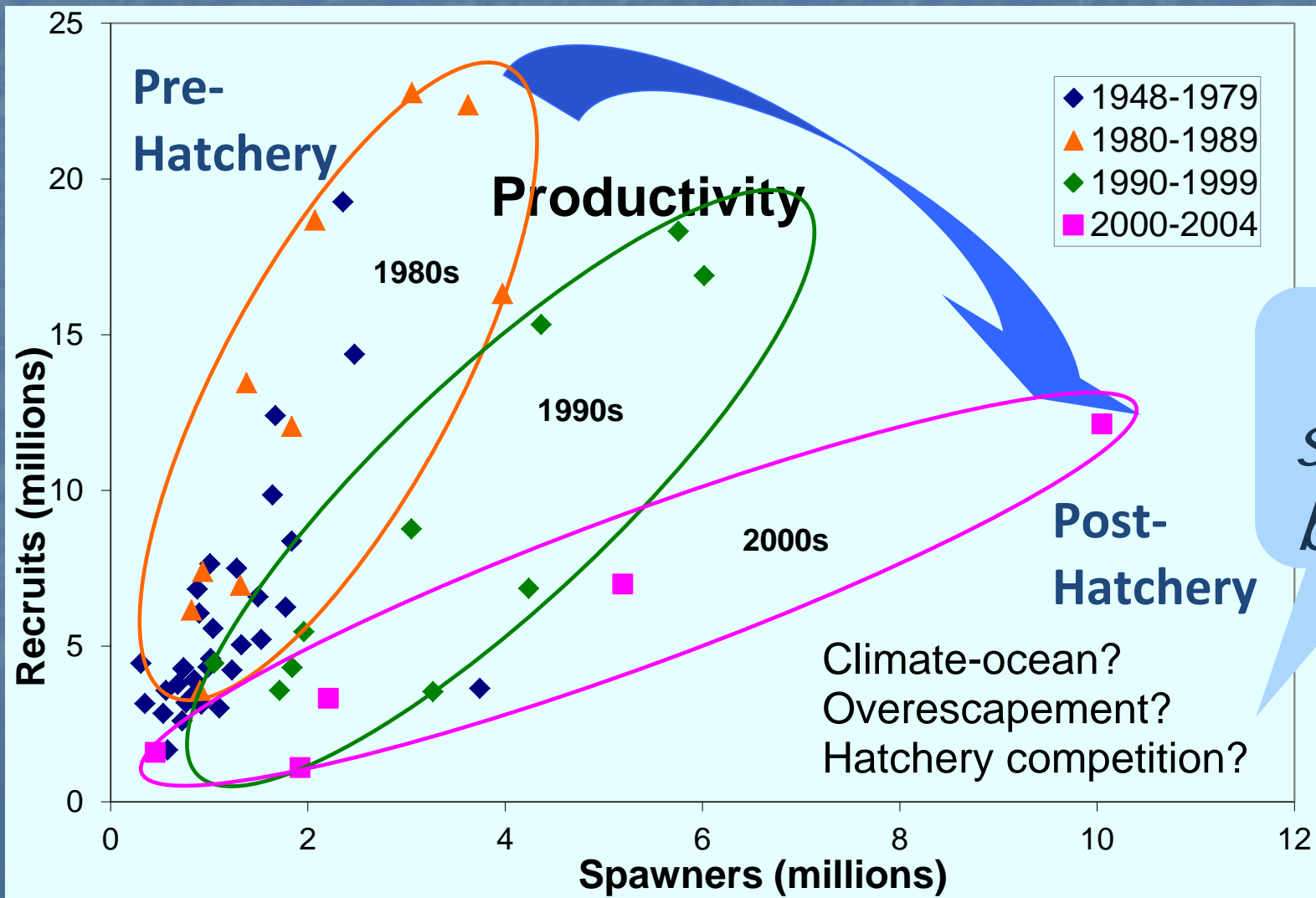


A 20-yr period of high releases

Hatchery Releases Fraser River and Strait of Georgia

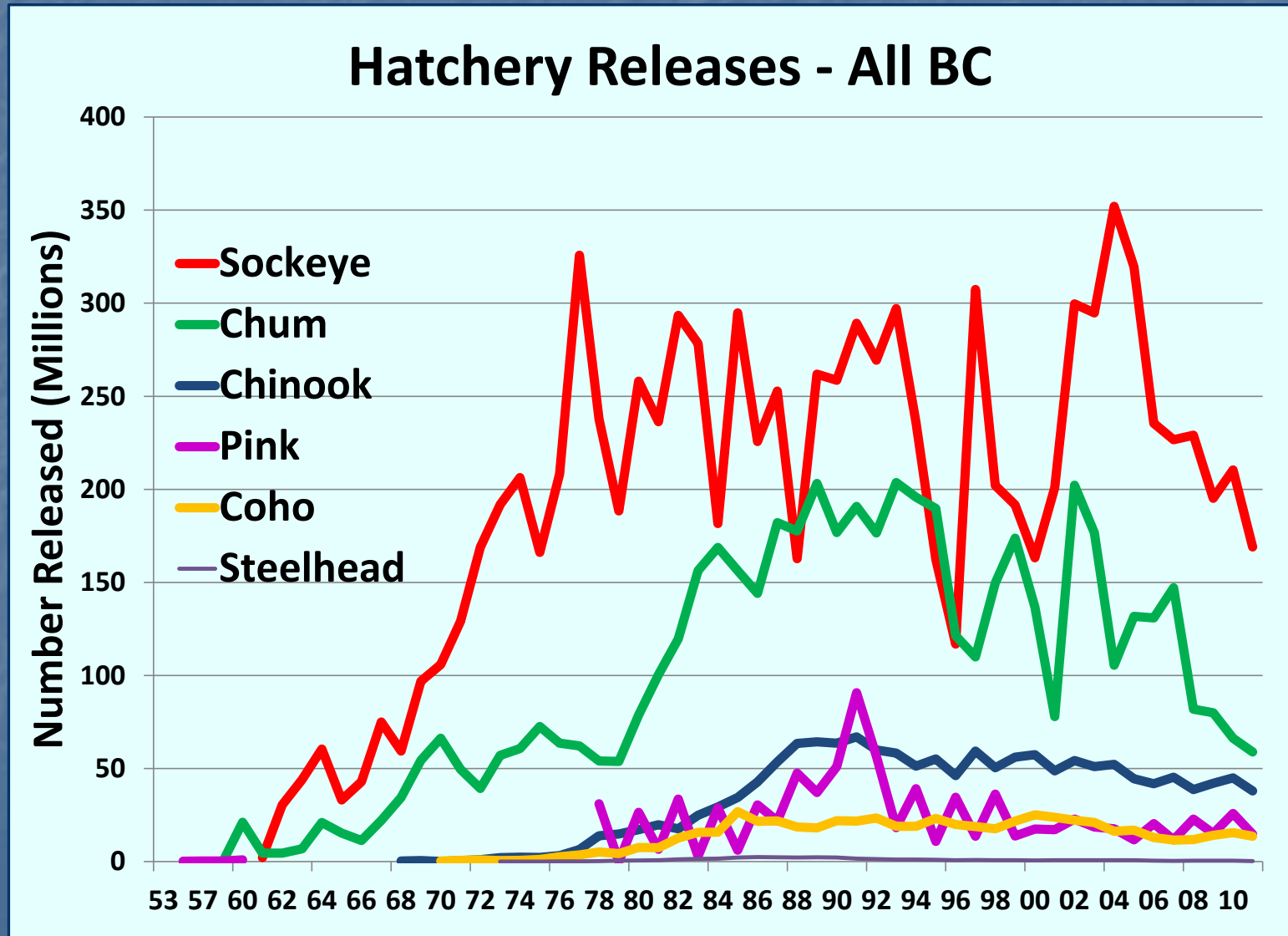


A hatchery induced regime shift for Fraser sockeye (and other spp.)?

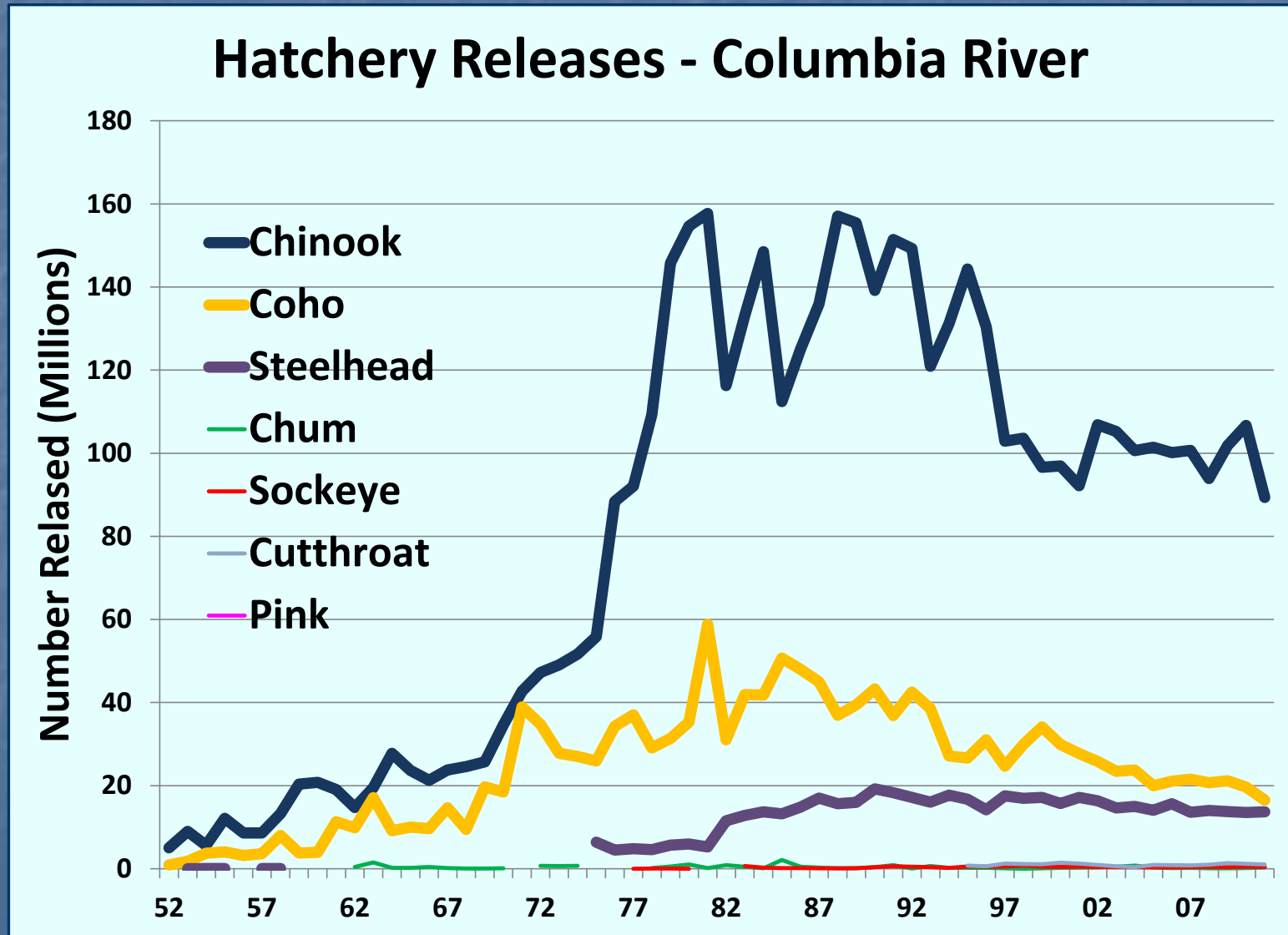


*Now
shifting
back 😊*

Declining releases in all of BC

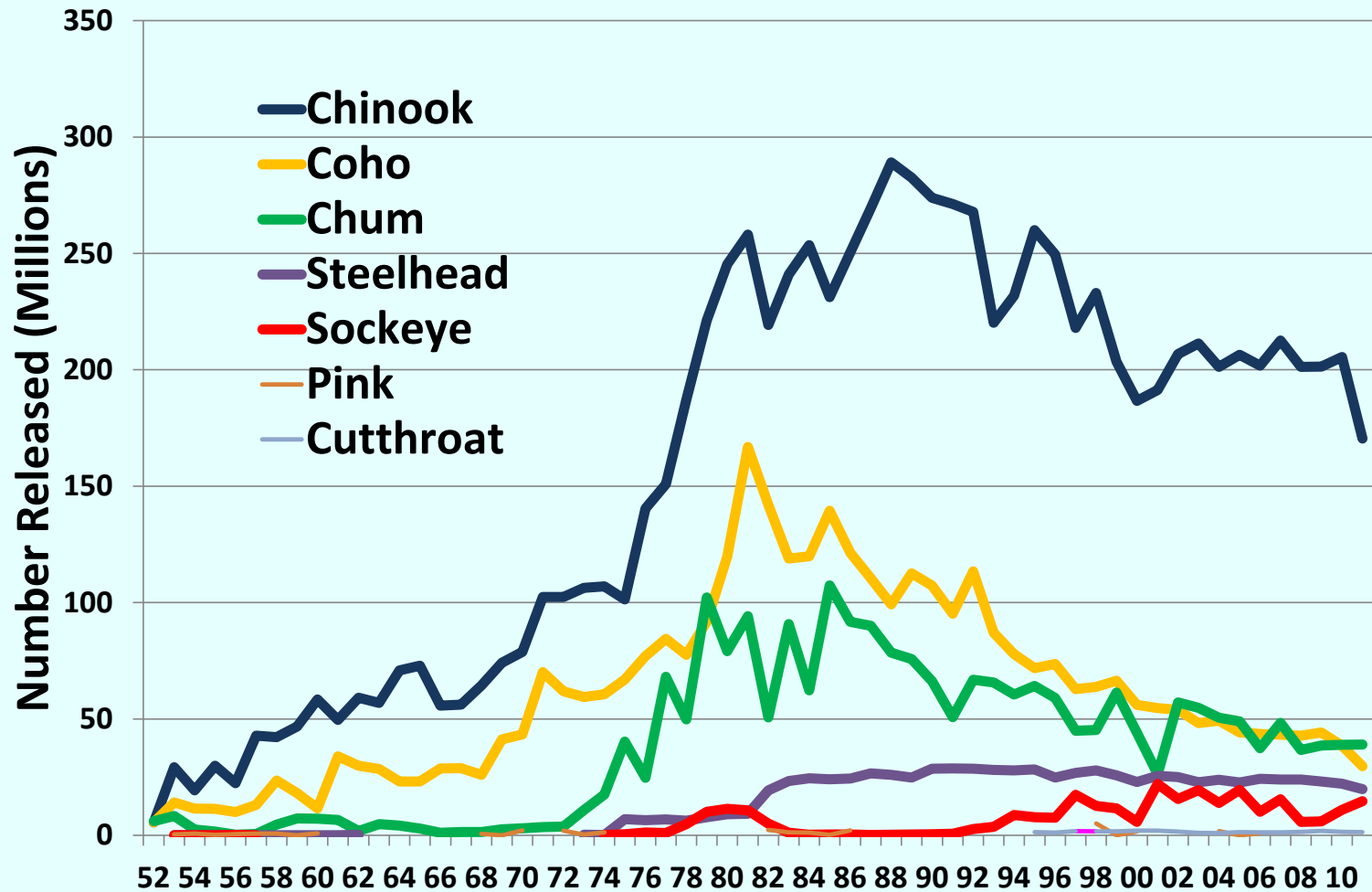


A healthy decline in releases – Col. R.



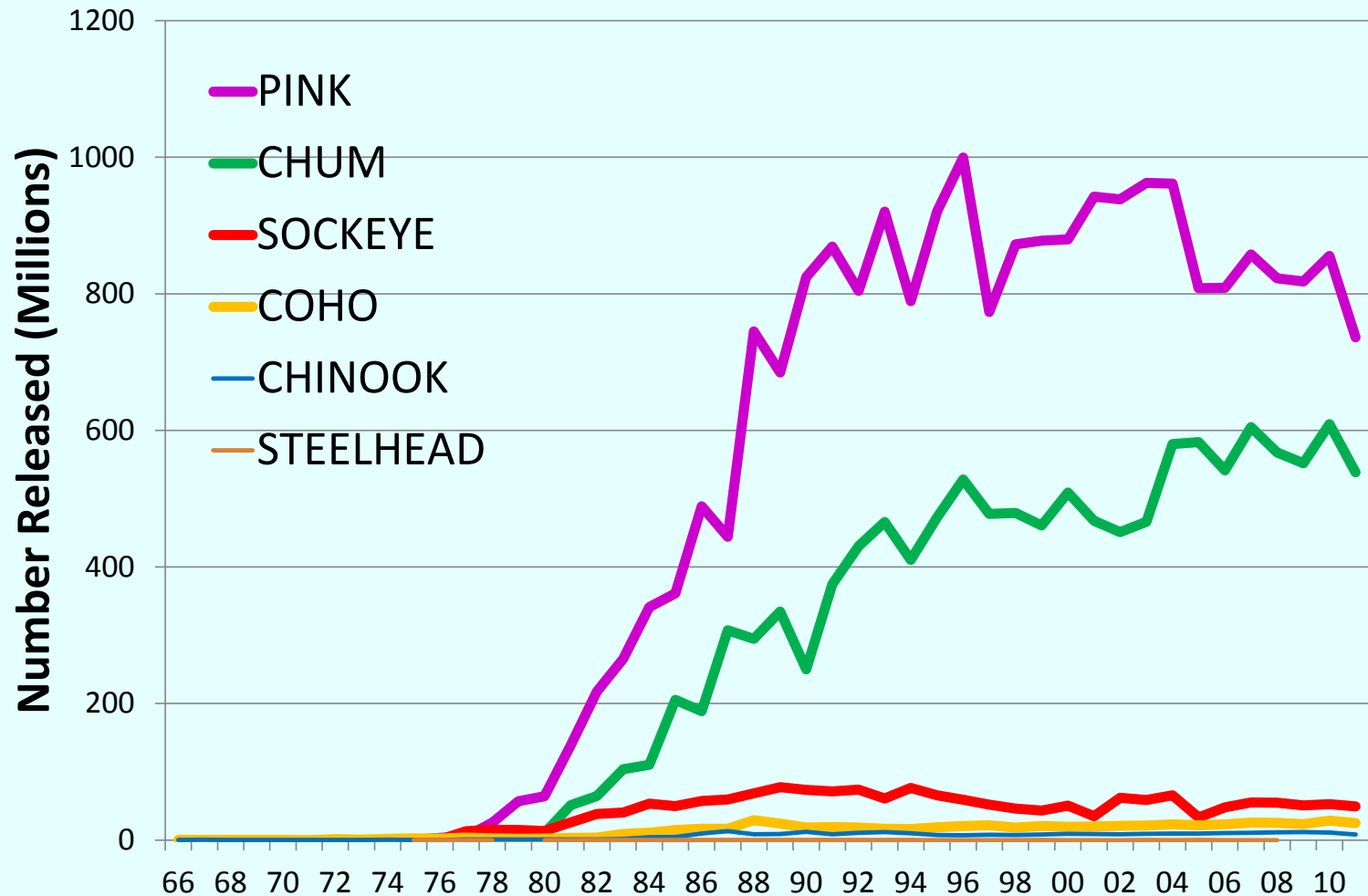
A healthy decline in releases in all U.S.

Hatchery Releases (WA, OR, ID, and CA)

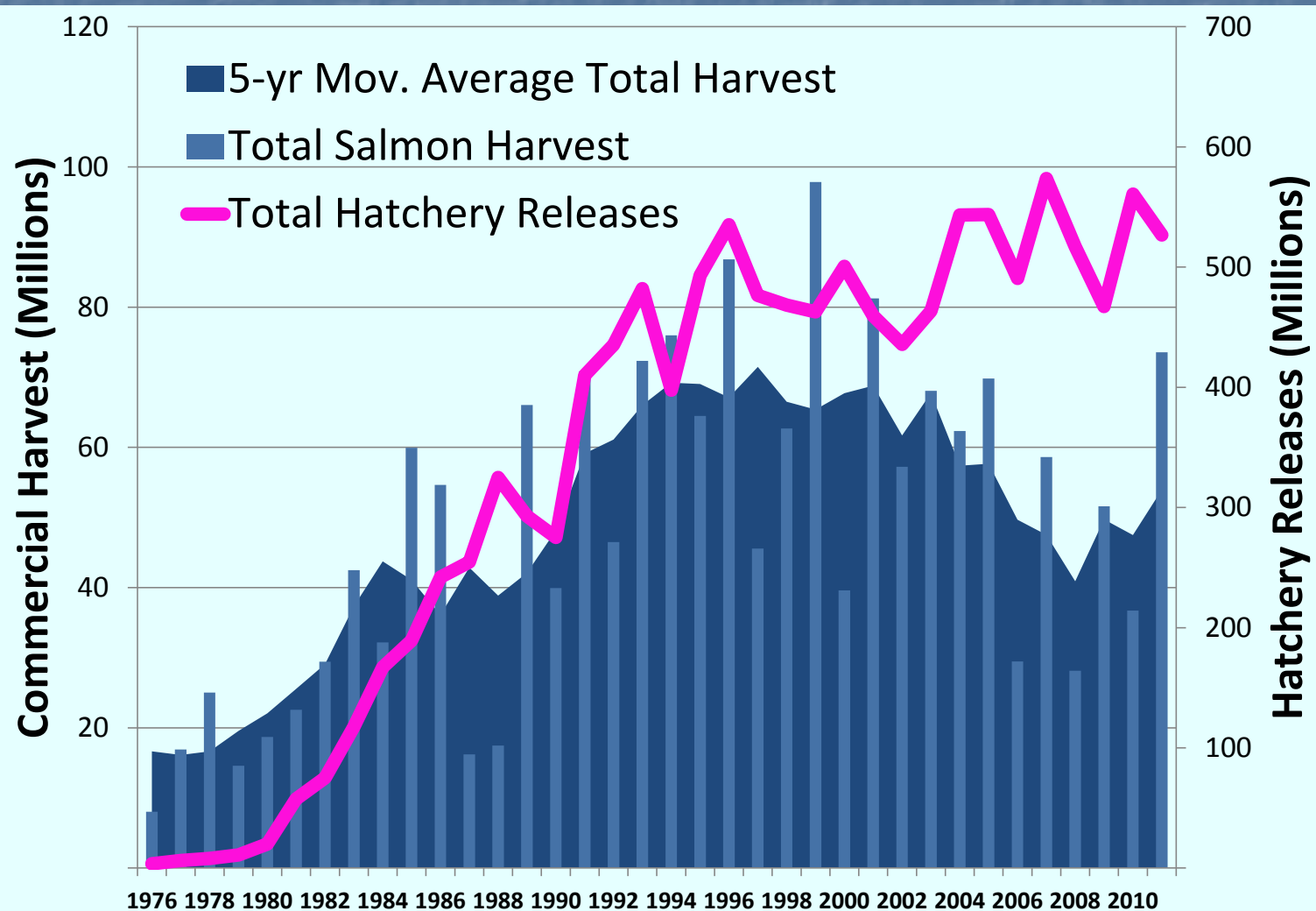


But not in Alaska (yet)

Hatchery Releases - All Alaska

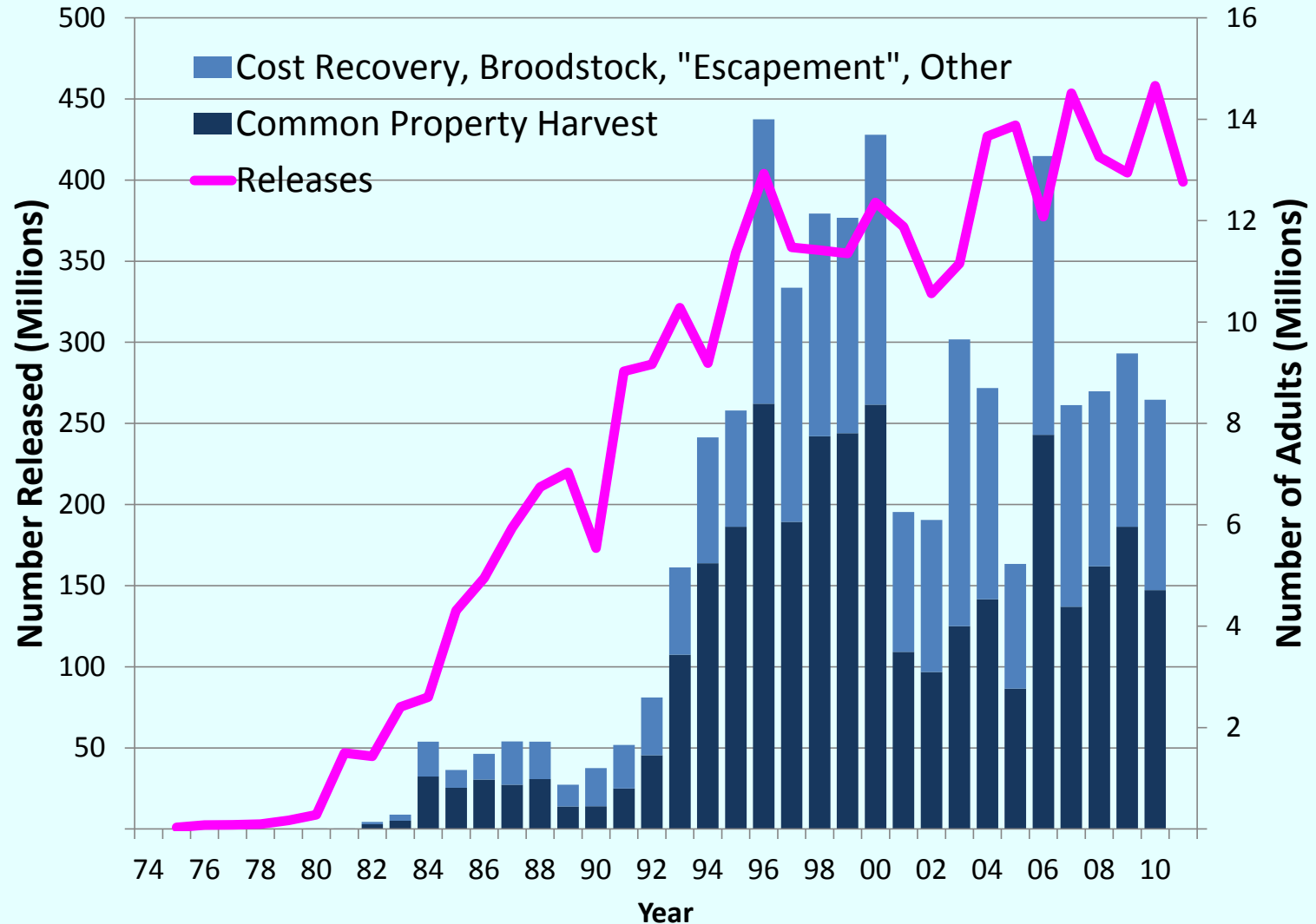


Hatchery Releases Up, Harvests Down in Southeast Alaska

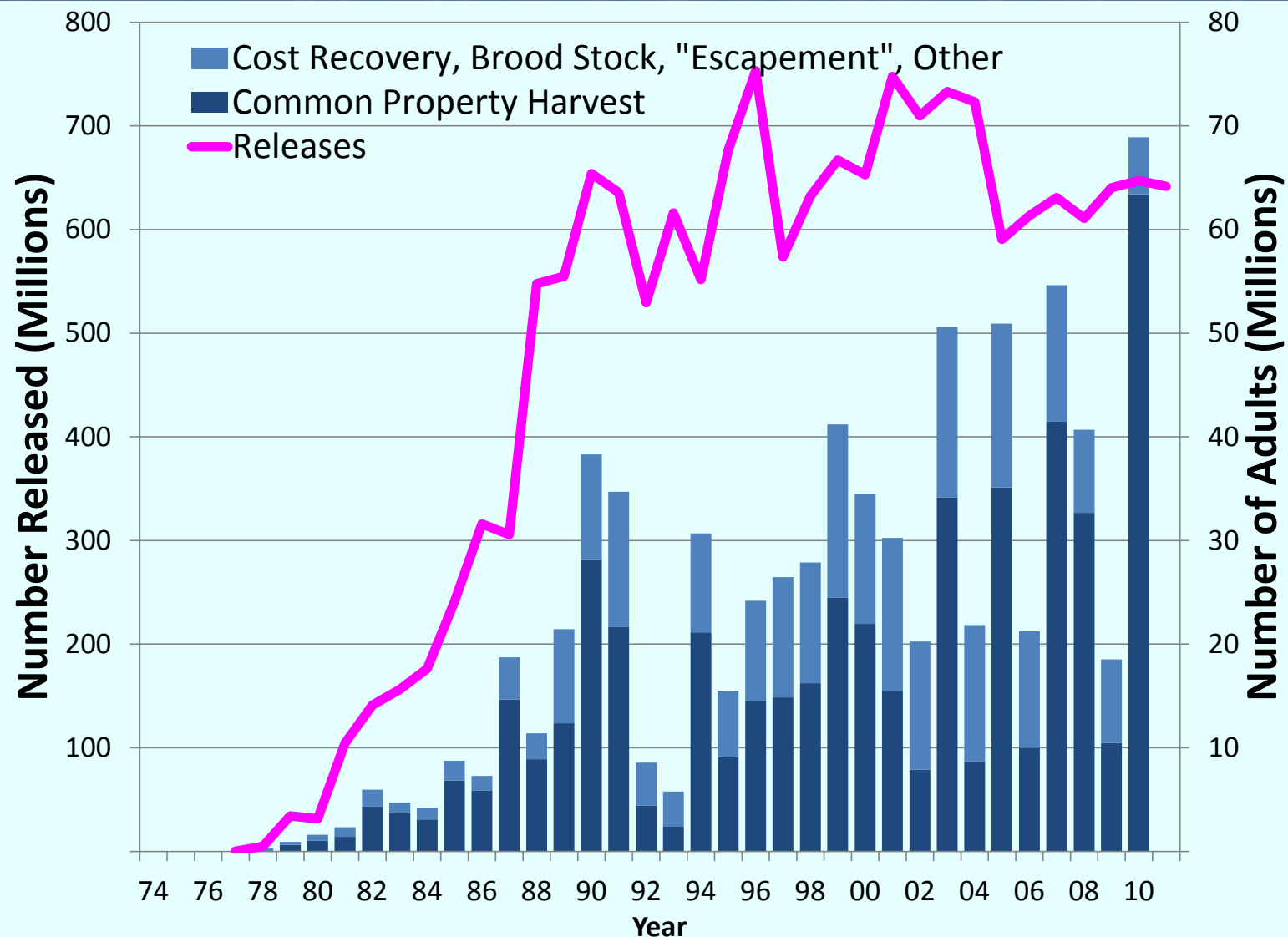


S.E. Alaska Hatchery Chum

hatchery releases up, hatchery harvests down

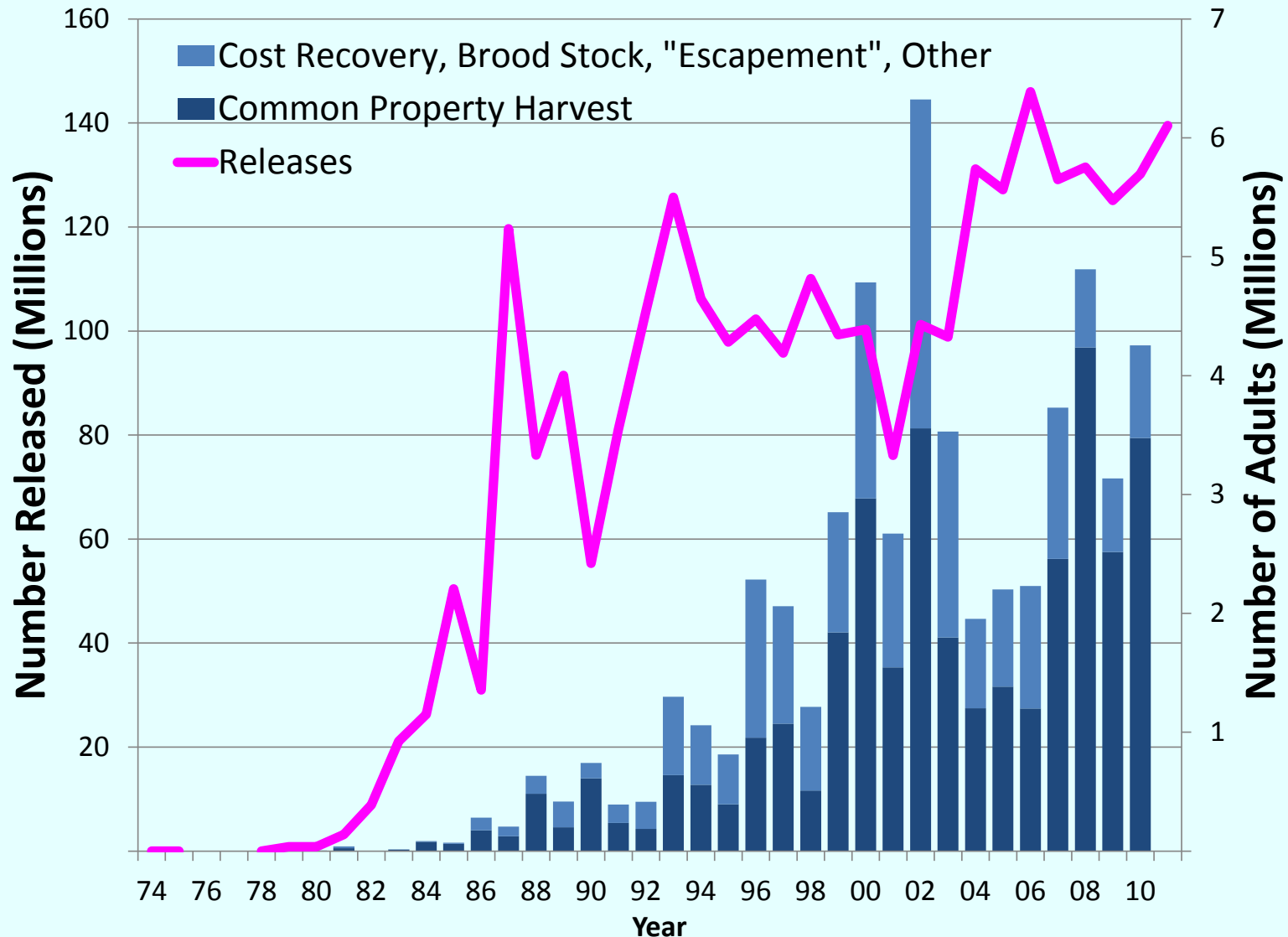


PWS Hatchery Pink – extreme variability around a carrying capacity threshold?



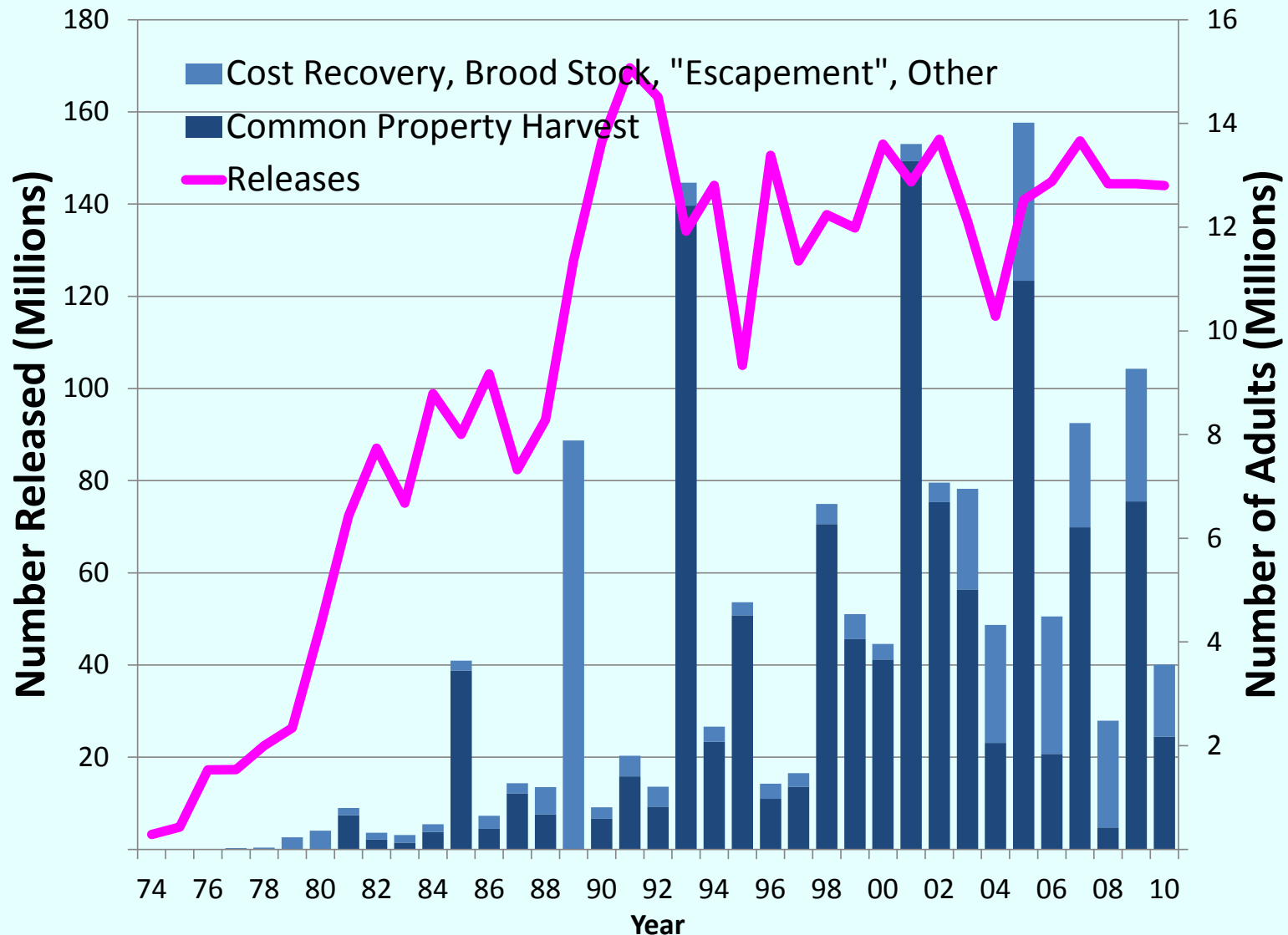
PWS Hatchery Chum

– threshold variability too?

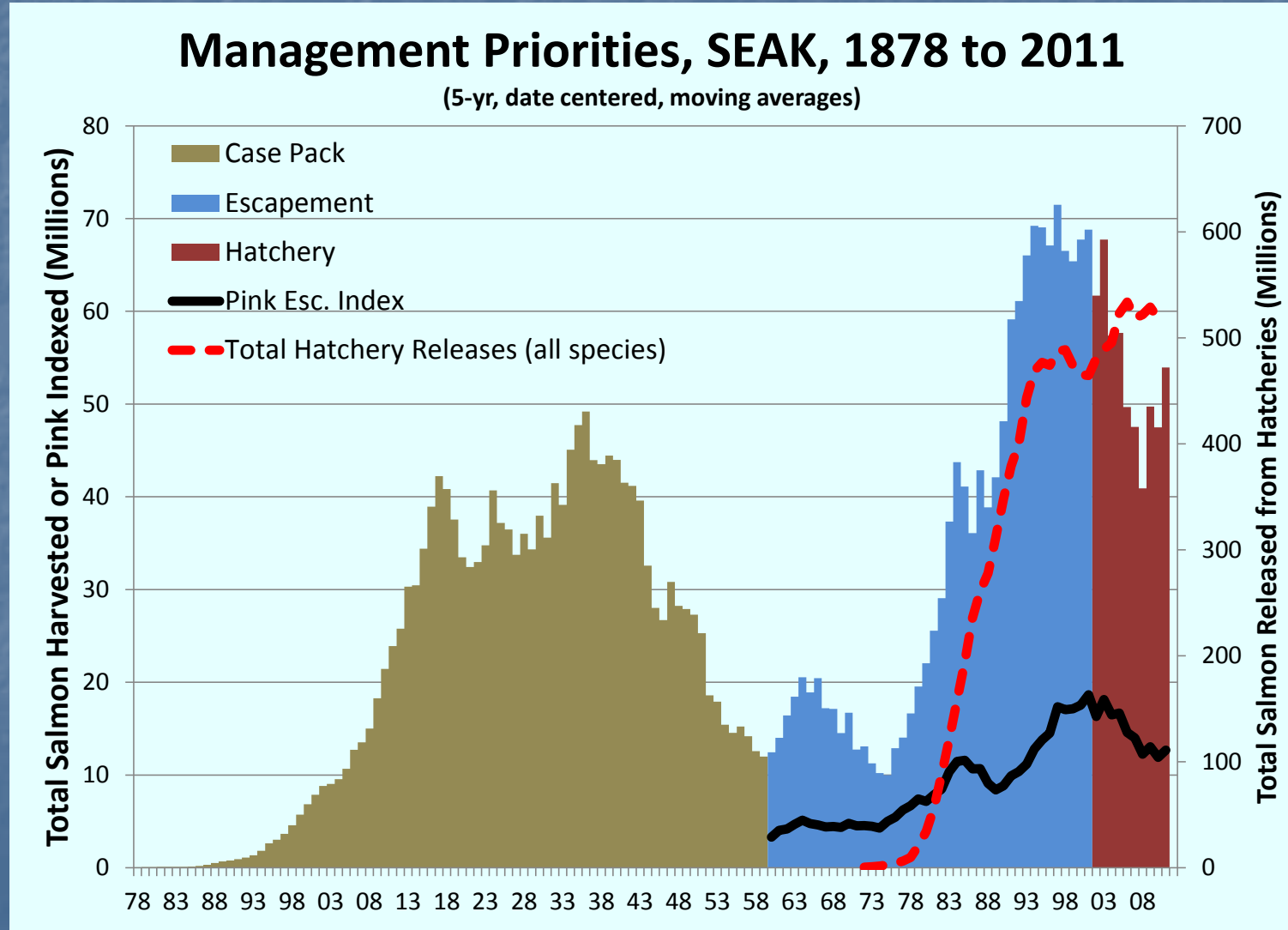


Kodiak Hatchery Pink

– extreme threshold variability?



An industry-biology-industry shift in management priority?



The unsustainable problem

- Hatchery releases put wild and hatchery fish in direct competition for declining resources



The sustainable solution

- Moderate and minimize hatchery releases

They should call it "ocean farming"



**Thanks for
your carrying
capacity!**

**Food for Thought: Why release annuals
when you can grow perennials?**

