

PSRFEF Oversight Committee

May 31, 2022
3-5 p.m.



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**

Agenda

- New Face at WDFW!
- NOF Wrap Up
- RMP Briefing – Kyle Adicks
- Recent PSRFE Noteworthy Events
 - Oak Harbor Fish Release
 - Snoqualmie Valley Ducks Unlimited Outdoor Youth Event
- Current and Upcoming for PSRFEF
 - Outreach Videos
 - Charter Observer Program
- Point Defiance Net Pen Project Updates
- Hatchery Update – Eric Kinne
- Budget Looking Ahead...
- SRKW Guidance





Welcome Christina Iverson!

Department of Fish and Wildlife



North of Falcon

Department of Fish and Wildlife

Considerations for 2022 salmon season

- Forecasts for Puget Sound Chinook and Coho stocks modestly improved over recent years
- Chinook stocks continue to be depressed relative to their status at listing and designated "In-crisis" in the State of the Salmon Report in 2020
- Low expected returns of natural Chinook to Stillaguamish and Snohomish Rivers
- Low expected returns of natural coho in South Sound, Hood Canal, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca stocks
- Potential to have both Queets and Snohomish stocks reach "rebuilt"
- Chum stocks returning to South Sound and Hood Canal similar to 2021
- Continued concerns for SRKW



NOF 2022 - Challenges

- 2021 Salmon Season Outcomes (MA-7)
- Limited Stillaguamish and Snohomish impacts
- Updated FRAM model
- New management objectives for Chinook
- Continued natural Coho population declines
 - Strait of Juan de Fuca, Hood Canal, Snohomish River





Season Summaries

Department of Fish and Wildlife

MA-5

WATER	SEASON	MIN. SIZE	DAILY LIMIT	ADDITIONAL RULES	FISHERY CONTROLS
Entire area	July 1 – Aug. 15	22"	2 fish, 1 Chinook	Chinook - min. size 22". Other salmon species - no min. size. Daily limit 2. Release chum, wild coho, and wild Chinook. Season may close earlier if Chinook guideline is attained	Total Encounters: 7,342
Entire area	Aug. 16 – Sept. 28	N/A	2 fish, 1 Chinook	No min. size. Daily limit 2. Release Chinook, chum, and wild coho.	
Entire area	Mar. 1 – Apr. 30	22"	2 fish, 1 Chinook	Chinook - min. size 22". Other salmon species - no min. size. Daily limit 2. Release coho and wild Chinook	Total Encounters: 4,263



MA-6

WATER	SEASON	MIN. SIZE	DAILY LIMIT	ADDITIONAL RULES	FISHERY CONTROLS
Chinook Selective Fishery – West of a true north/south line through the #2 Buoy	July 1 – Aug. 15	22"	2	Chinook - min. size 22". Other salmon species - no min. size. Daily limit 2. Release chum, wild coho, and wild Chinook. Season may close earlier if Chinook guideline is attained	Total Encounters: 9,400
Chinook Release Area – East of a true north/south line through the #2 Buoy	July 1 – Aug. 15	None	2	No min. size. Daily limit 2. Release Chinook, chum, and wild coho.	
Entire Area	Aug. 16 – Sept. 28	None	2	No min. size. Daily limit 2. Release Chinook, chum, and wild coho.	
Dungeness Bay Fishery	Oct 1. – Oct. 31	None	2	No min. size. Daily limit 2 hatchery coho only. Release wild coho.	



MA-7

WATER	SEASON	MIN. SIZE	DAILY LIMIT	ADDITIONAL RULES	FISHERY CONTROLS
Entire Area	Jul. 14 – Jul 16	22"	2 fish, 1 Chinook	Chinook - min. size 22". Other salmon species - no min. size. Daily limit 2. Only 1 hatchery Chinook may be retained. Release chum, wild coho, and wild Chinook. Additional days may be added based on in-season updates.	Quota: 1,800 Total Unmarked Encounters: 3,991 Total Sublegal Encounters: 2,573
Entire Area	Aug. 16 – Sept. 30		2 fish	No min. size. Daily limit 2. Release chum, wild coho, and Chinook.	
Bellingham Bay Fishery	Aug. 16 – Sept. 30	22"	4	Chinook - min. size 22". Other salmon species - no min. size. Daily limit 4. Up to 2 Chinook may be retained.	



MA-8.1

WATER	SEASON	MIN. SIZE	DAILY LIMIT	ADDITIONAL RULES	FISHERY CONTROLS
Entire Area	Aug. 1 – Oct. 9	None	2	No min. size. Daily limit 2. Release Chinook and chum.	N/A

MA-8.2

WATER	SEASON	MIN. SIZE	DAILY LIMIT	ADDITIONAL RULES	FISHERY CONTROLS
Entire Area - South and west of a line between Clinton and Mukilteo ferry docks.	Aug. 13 – Sept. 19	None	2	No min. size. Daily limit 2. Release Chinook, chum, and wild coho.	N/A
Tulalip Terminal Area Fishery -	May 27 – Sept. 5	22"	2	Open Fridays through Noon Mondays ONLY. Chinook - min. size 22". Other salmon species - no min. size. Daily limit 2.	
	Sept. 10 – Sept. 25	22"	2	Open Saturdays and Sundays only. Chinook - min. size 22". Other salmon species - no min. size. Daily limit 2.	



MA-9

WATER	SEASON	MIN. SIZE	DAILY LIMIT	ADDITIONAL RULES	FISHERY CONTROLS
Entire Area	Jul. 14 – Jul. 23	22"	2 fish, 1 Chinook	Open Thursday, Friday, and Saturday only. Chinook - min. size 22". Other salmon species - no min. size. Daily limit 2. Only 1 Chinook may be retained. Release chum, wild coho, and wild Chinook. Season may close earlier if Chinook quota is attained.	Quota: 4,700
Entire Area	July 28 – Aug. 15	22"	2 fish, 1 Chinook	Chinook - min. size 22". Other salmon species - no min. size. Daily limit 2. Only 1 Chinook may be retained. Release chum, wild coho, and wild Chinook. Season may close earlier if Chinook quota is attained.	
Entire Area	Aug. 16 – Sep. 25		2	No min. size. Daily limit 2. Release Chinook, chum, and wild coho.	



MA-10

WATER	SEASON	MIN. SIZE	DAILY LIMIT	ADDITIONAL RULES	FISHERY CONTROLS
Entire Area	June 16 – July 13	None	2	No min. size. Daily limit 2. Release Chinook and chum.	
Entire Area	July 14 – Aug. 31	22"	2 fish, 1 Chinook	Chinook - min. size 22". Other salmon species - no min. size. Daily limit 2. Only 1 Chinook may be retained. Release chum and wild Chinook. Season may close earlier if Chinook quota is attained.	Quota: 3,966 Sublegal Encounters: 8,753
Entire Area	Sept. 1 – Oct. 31	None	2	No min. size. Daily limit 2. Release chum and Chinook. Sept. 1-Sept. 15: release chum.	
Entire Area	Feb. 1 – Mar. 31	22"	2	Chinook - min. size 22". Other salmon species - no min. size. Daily limit 2. Release wild Chinook. Season may close earlier if Chinook guideline is attained.	Total Encounters: 7,152 Total Unmarked Encounters: 1,089 Total Sublegal Encounters: 6,295



MA-11

WATER	SEASON	MIN. SIZE	DAILY LIMIT	ADDITIONAL RULES	FISHERY CONTROLS
Entire Area	June 1 – June 30	22"	2 fish, 1 Chinook	Chinook - min. size 22". Other salmon species - no min. size. Daily limit 2. Only 1 Chinook may be retained. Release chum and wild Chinook. Season may close earlier if Chinook quota is attained.	Quota: 580 Total Unmarked Encounters: 432 Total Sublegal Encounters: 752
Entire Area	July 1 – Sept. 30				Quota: 2,816 Total Sublegal Encounters: 3,373
Entire Area	Oct 1. – Oct. 31	None	2	No min. size. Daily limit 2. Release chum and Chinook.	
Entire Area	Nov. 1 – Dec. 31	22"	2	Chinook - min. size 22". Other salmon species - no min. size. Daily limit 2. Only 1 Chinook may be retained. Release chum, coho and wild Chinook. Season may close earlier if Chinook quota is attained.	Total Encounters: 1,093 Total Unmarked Encounters: 256 Total Sublegal Encounters: 732

MA-12

WATER	SEASON	MIN. SIZE	DAILY LIMIT	ADDITIONAL RULES	FISHERY CONTROLS
North of Ayock Point – Quilcene Bay Only	Aug. 1 – Aug. 31	None	4	No min. size. Daily limit 4. Release chinook and chum.	N/A
North of Ayock Point	Sept. 1 – Sept. 30	None	4	No min. size. Daily limit 4. Release chinook and chum.	
South of Ayock Point	July 1 – Sept. 30	20"	4	Chinook - min. size 20". Other salmon species - no min. size. Daily limit 4. Release chum and wild Chinook. Anglers may fish with two poles with Two-Pole Endorsement.	
Entire Area	Oct. 1 – Nov. 30	None	4	No min. size. Daily limit 4. Release Chinook. Oct. 1-Oct. 15:.	
Hoodspout Hatchery Zone	July 1 – Nov. 30	None	4	No min. size. Daily limit 4. Release wild Chinook. Night closure. July 1-Oct. 15: release chum. Oct. 1-Nov. 30: release Chinook.	





Puget Sound Chinook Harvest Management Plan

Department of Fish and Wildlife

Overview

- **Goal / importance of Resource Management Plan (RMP)**
- **Background on ESA listing / ESA coverage for fisheries**
- **Challenges with development of long-term RMP**
- **Key elements of new Plan**



Goal/importance of the Management Plan

- *“Ensure that fishery-related mortality will not impede rebuilding of natural Puget Sound Chinook salmon populations, consistent with the capacity of properly functioning habitat, to levels that will sustain fisheries, enable ecological functions, and are consistent with treaty-reserved fishing rights.”*
- Once authorized, the RMP provides ESA coverage for Puget Sound fisheries for their effects on Puget Sound Chinook, as well as for other listed animals potentially affected by those fisheries (Southern Resident Killer Whales, Puget Sound Steelhead, listed rockfish, etc.)
- Having a multi-year RMP approved by NMFS will have many benefits, including reducing annual workload associated with obtaining ESA coverage, reducing annual uncertainty over status of ESA coverage, and reducing annual litigation risk
- Establishes agreed management objectives (exploitation rate limits, escapement targets) for annual planning of comanager fisheries that meet ESA requirements



Background on ESA listing / ESA coverage

- Puget Sound Chinook were listed as threatened under Endangered Species Act in March 1999
- NMFS issued the salmon ESA 4(d) rule establishing take prohibitions in July 2000
 - Provided limits on applications of ESA take prohibitions for plans and activities meeting the rule's criteria, including joint tribal/state resource management plans (RMPs) developed under US v WA and US v OR (Limit 6)
- The Puget Sound comanagers submitted long term RMPs under limit 6 to cover fishery years 2004-2009 and 2010-2013
- For a variety of reasons, ESA authorizations since 2014 have occurred through annual consultations on comanager fishery plans through the Bureau of Indian Affairs
 - 2016 North of Falcon – lack of agreement on annual fisheries during North of Falcon
 - Update of FRAM base period and subsequent revisions
 - 2017 plan submission – not sufficient for NOAA
 - Two rounds of mediation – one in Federal court, one with Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

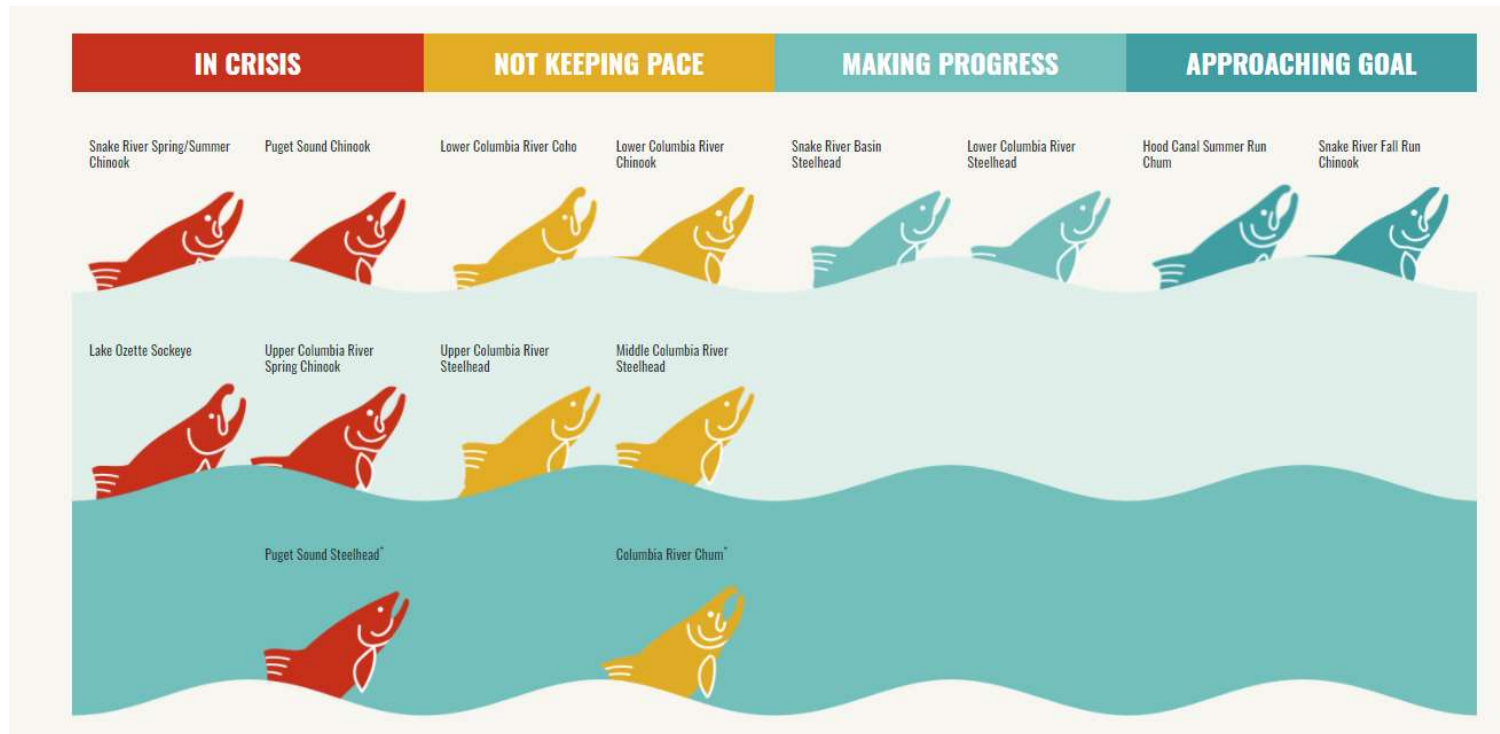


Challenges with development of long-term RMP

- Formulating a long-term Chinook Harvest Management Plan was more challenging than ever.
 - Puget Sound Chinook stocks have continued to decline
 - Many stocks now chronically hover at critically low abundance
 - A longer-term plan is inherently riskier
 - Listed SRKWs need Chinook as a source of food in order to survive, and SRKW have declined in abundance over the last 20 years
- The question is not whether harvest actions in the past have done a good job or sufficient job of contributing to salmon conservation.
- The question is: Considering the status of both listed Chinook and SRKWs, can we continue to impact Puget Sound Chinook via harvest of other salmon stocks?
- Completion of a comanager plan required reaching agreement with 17 tribes on management objectives for 15 Management Units and 22 populations of Chinook



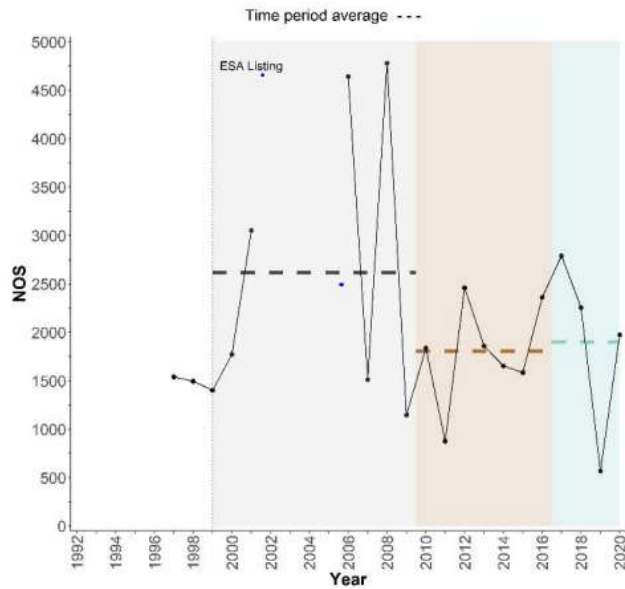
Challenges with development of long-term RMP



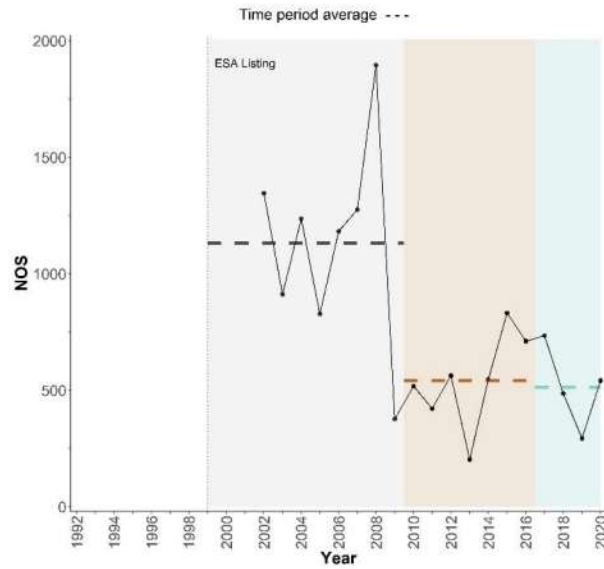
From 2020 State of the Salmon Report



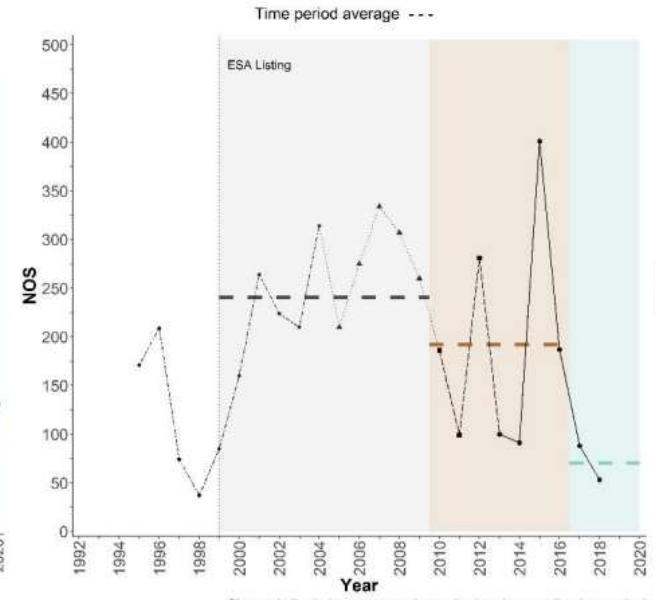
Challenges with development of long-term RMP



Skykomish



Puyallup



NF Nooksack



Challenges - Public engagement during mediation

- WDFW created a “scoping” document that presents a broad background on current status and stressors for Puget Sound Chinook, WDFW’s authority, co-management with the tribes, the Puget Sound Recovery Plan, coastwide and Puget Sound fishery management, and detailed data on each of the Chinook management units within Puget Sound.
- The document solicited the public for their assistance in reviewing the document and providing suggestions and comment by posing three specific questions:
 - *Are we missing important information? If so, what additional information would be important to include, and where might we find that information?*
 - *Are there errors in the information that we have summarized? If so, please identify those errors and the source of more accurate information.*
 - *Are there new approaches to the management of recreational and nontreaty commercial fisheries that WDFW should consider as we develop and implement the long-term fishery plan?*



Key elements of new RMP

- 10-year plan to cover fisheries from May 2023 through April 2033
- Changes to allowable exploitation rates for many management units
 - The majority of changes were due to updates to the fishery model used to plan and evaluate fisheries, and updates of stock assessment data and productivity estimates for most recent years
 - These numeric changes to allowable exploitation rates are not 'apples to apples' comparisons due to changes to the fishery model. Higher numeric rates do not necessarily equate to increased fishing opportunity or fewer fish returning to the spawning grounds
- Fisheries in the Southern United States have new management obligations that arose with the 2019 Chinook chapter of the Pacific Salmon Treaty that had to be considered during plan development



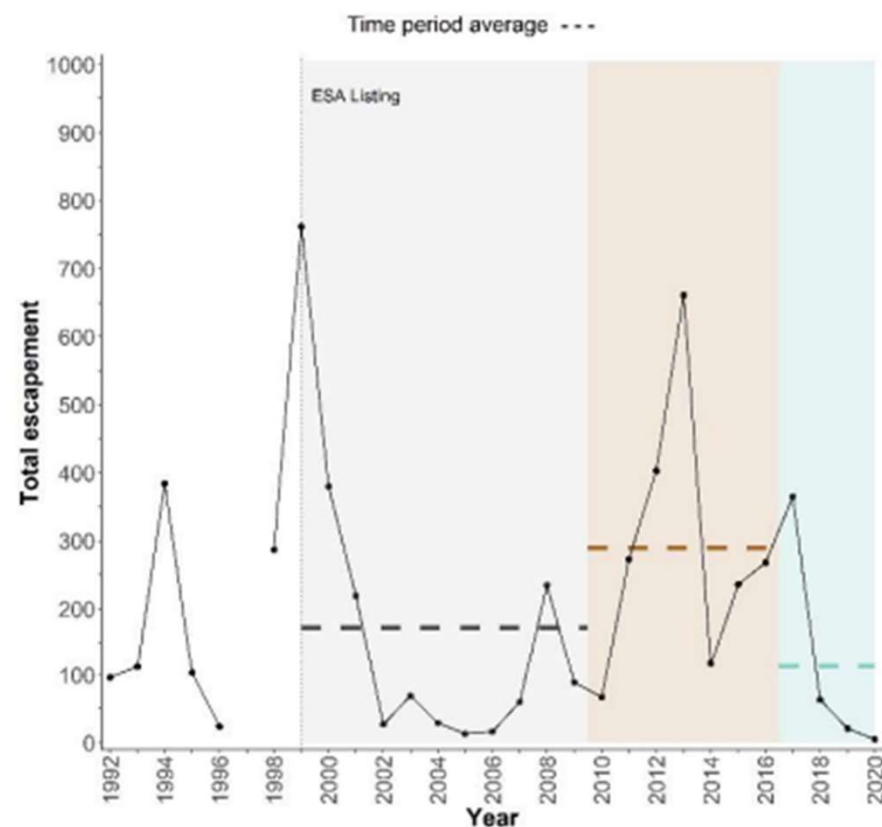
Key elements of new RMP

- Nooksack, Skagit spring and summer/fall, Snohomish, Lake Washington, Green, White River, Puyallup and Hoko management units all had exploitation rate limit ceilings and/or abundance thresholds adjusted to account for newest data and fishery modeling
- Plan includes some specific actions for Puyallup freshwater fisheries, including:
 - Development of a joint Annual Monitoring and Enforcement Plan each year
 - Continuing to address and improve fishery enforcement and compliance on the Puyallup and Carbon, particular during times of Chinook return
 - To continue creel sampling implemented in 2021 from 2022 to 2027
 - As a conservative approach while creel data is collected, limit the recreational fishery to 4 days per week during August and September
- No changes to Skokomish, Nisqually, Dungeness and Elwha



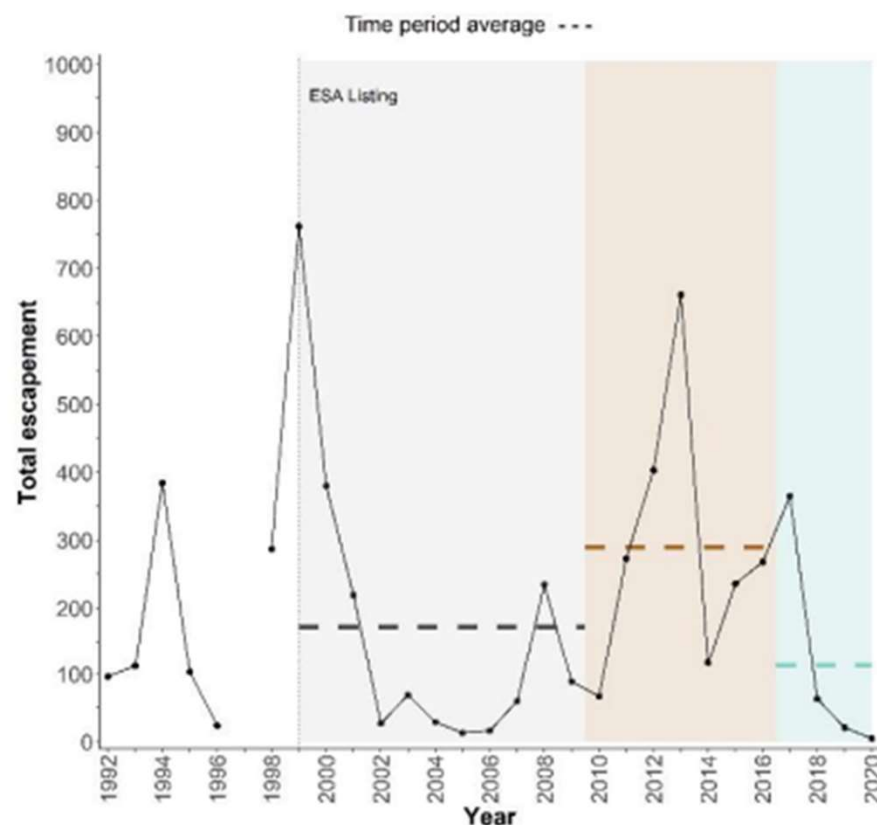
Key elements – Mid-Hood Canal

- The Mid-Hood Canal management unit has shown little sign of viability since listing, and there have been questions about its historic status as an independent population since listing
- Co-managers initiated project in 2020 to assess current habitat and the likelihood that watersheds have sufficient capacity and productivity to sustain a Chinook population



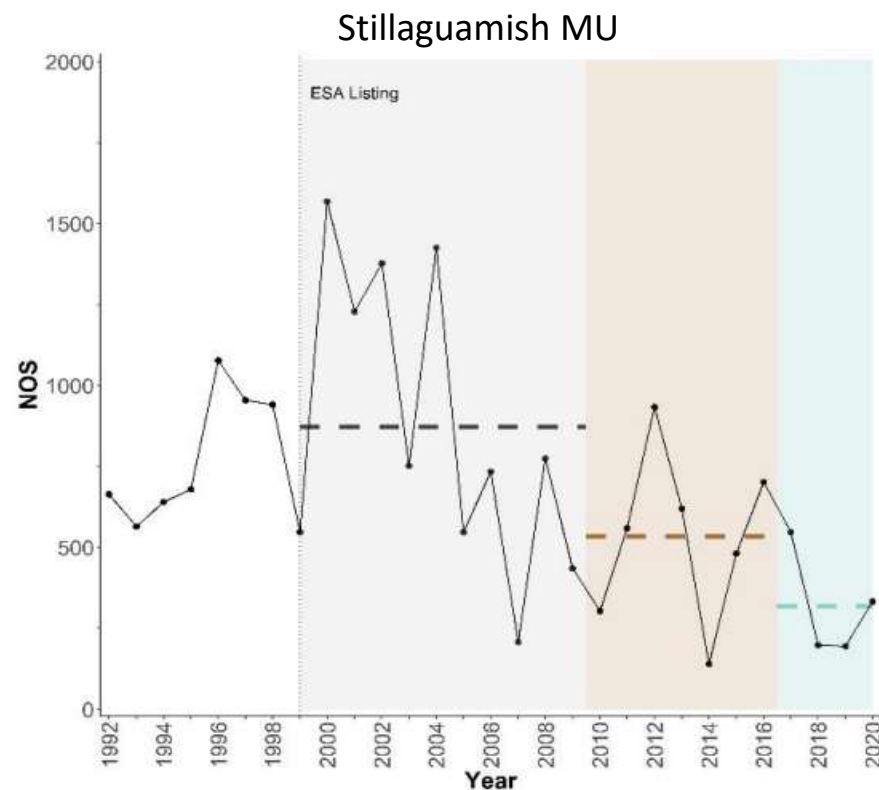
Key elements – Mid-Hood Canal

- Conveys that co-managers do not believe there is an independent or viable population of Chinook in mid-Hood Canal
- Removes exploitation rate ceilings used in past plans
- Commits to not expand fisheries in North Hood Canal for the life of the RMP or until NOAA determines that fishery management constraints on MHC are no longer necessary
- Limits fisheries during preseason planning to a minimal reduction in the number of projected spawners that will not change the status of the population and will have a negligible effect on the survival or recovery of spawning aggregations (less than 7 spawner reduction)
- Asks NMFS to reevaluate the role of the current Mid-Hood Canal population in the recovery of the Puget Sound Chinook ESU



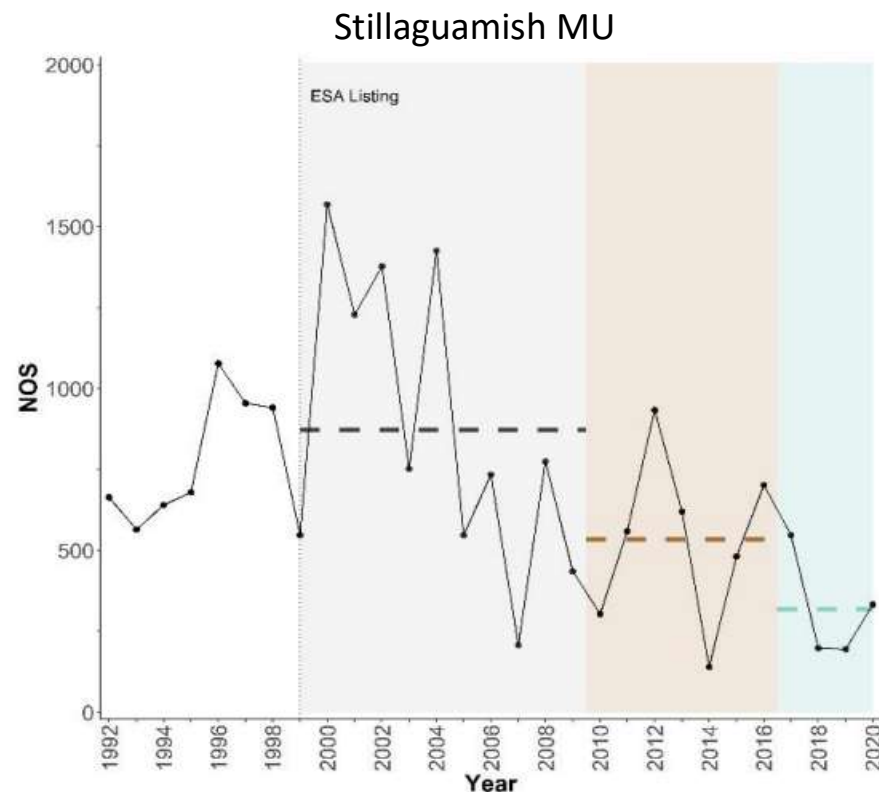
Key Elements – Stillaguamish

- One of units of most focus during RMP development in 2017 and since due to poor stock status
- Majority of harvest impact is in northern fisheries
- SUS PST obligation – 100% of the 2009-2015 average (0.09 as assessed by FRAM)
- Management objectives in 2017 submission based on predicted return of natural + hatchery origin adults, with tiered variable ER caps for both based on abundance, and a total ERC on natural origin fish



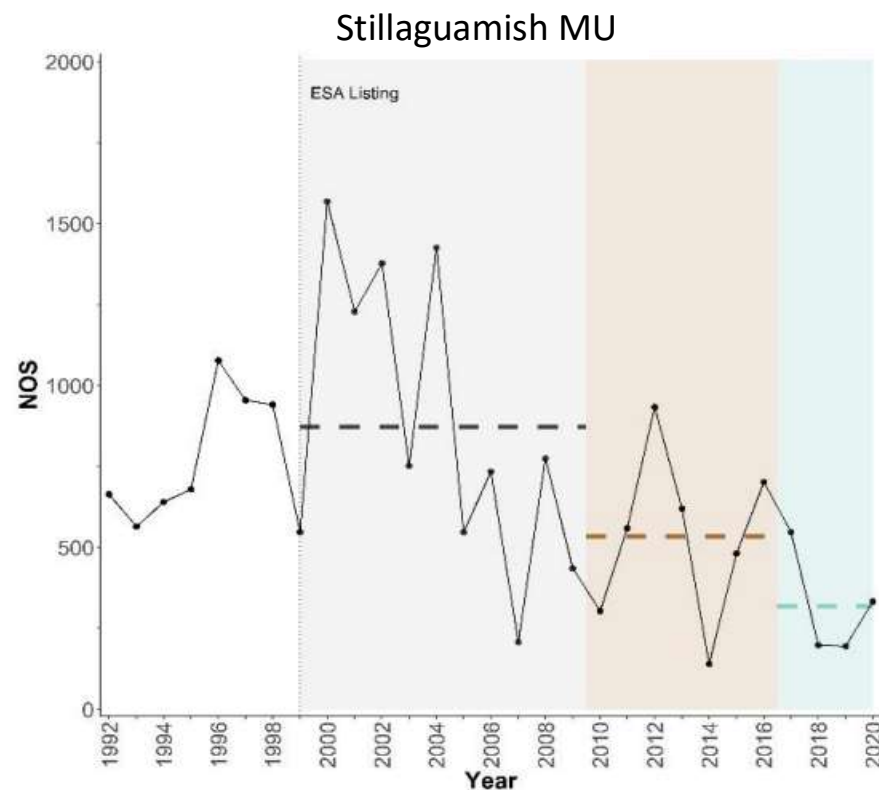
Key Elements – Stillaguamish

- ER limit on adipose marked hatchery-origin fish has been subject of much controversy
- Limit to hatchery-origin impact is reflective of the importance of the hatchery conservation program to spawning escapement, particularly at low abundances
- Hatchery-origin impact ceiling was limiting to pre-season fishery plans in one of four years since it was implemented in 2018
- No viable options other than adipose marking of conservation program fish due to their importance as indicator for tracking harvest impacts throughout all fisheries



Key Elements – Stillaguamish

- New RMP includes:
 - Simplified approach with fewer tiers
 - Focus on SUS fisheries
 - Commitment to intense sampling/monitoring for freshwater fisheries and Puget Sound marine fisheries that impact Stillaguamish Chinook
 - Conservation Payback concept



Key Elements – Stillaguamish

2017 Submission

THRESHOLD LEVEL	FORECASTED TRS	SUS NOR ER CEILING	HOR % diff	SUS HOR ER CEILING	TOTAL NOR ER*
BELOW LBT	< 900	LBT GUIDELINES IMPLEMENTED			24.0%
LBT	900	8.0%	4.0%	12.0%	24.0%
	1000	8.0%	4.2%	12.2%	24.0%
	1100	8.0%	4.4%	12.4%	24.0%
LAT	1200	10.0%	4.8%	14.8%	24.0%
	1300	11.0%	5.2%	16.2%	24.0%
	1400	12.0%	5.6%	17.6%	24.0%
UMT	1500	13.0%	6.0%	19.0%	24.0%
ABOVE UMT	1500+	13.0%	no constraint		24.0%

* Total NOR ER not to be exceeded w/ consideration of Northern Fisheries, which may cause SUS impacts to be lowered from defined ceiling rates.

2022 Submission

Forecasted TRS	SUS NOR ER	SUS HOR ER
Below LAT <900	Guidelines implemented	
Above LAT 900-1500	9%	14%
Above UMT >1500	13%	No Constraint



What happens now?

- NMFS has started their evaluation and administrative processes which could take up to 18 months
- Co-managers used the RMP framework for fishery planning for 2022 fisheries
- Annual consultation process through BIA occurred again for ESA coverage this year
- The plan and information on it are up on the WDFW website
- Completion of mediation and agreement on the RMP was a big milestone for the co-management process



Questions?





PSRFE Noteworthy Events

Oak Harbor Fish Release

- 30,000 Coho released May 12, 2022 into Oak Harbor Marina
- Great turnout at the release
 - Oak Harbor Mayor









Snoqualmie Valley Ducks Unlimited Youth Outdoors Event

- Mike Olsen invited us
- Over a hundred kids attended
- Handed out a lot of swag
- Educated youth on salmon





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FISH WASHINGTON
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SALMON PLEASE!
COOL SOCKS

Get OUTSIDE
Washington Trails Association
on trail • LEARN new skills
rescue • EXPLORE new places
L-ORG/YOUTH

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Current and Upcoming

Outreach Videos!

1. Safe fish handling and release
2. Gear Selection
3. Importance of Filling out Salmon Trip Reports & Dockside Creel Surveys



Current and Upcoming Continued

Charter Observer Pilot Program!

- Increased sample encounter rate
- Supplement current test fishing dataset
- New data from boats not traditionally accessed in previous creel designs
- Additional data on fishing methods and gear selection.



Current and Upcoming Cont.

Gear Study!

- In addition to our outreach gear selection video and the data collected from the test fishers and charter observers, we are developing a broader gear study to include:
 - An online gear study survey
 - Dockside creel gear surveys
 - Potentially adding gear to STR form





Point Defiance Net Pen Project Update

Recent Article on Project

- <https://www.metroparkstacoma.org/growing-chinook-for-orca/>
- High profile visitors:
 - Jay Inslee
 - Department of Education



The screenshot shows the Metro Parks Tacoma website. The top navigation bar includes links for INFO@TACOMAPARKS.COM, (253) 365-1900, CONTACT, and MEMBERSHIP. Below this is the Metro Parks Tacoma logo and a secondary navigation menu with links for PLACES, ACTIVITIES & SPORTS, VOLUNTEERS, RENTALS, and EVENTS. The article title is "Growing Chinook for Orca" dated Friday, May 13, 2022, at Point Defiance Marina. The main image shows a person in a white shirt and blue jeans leaning over a large, blue, cylindrical pipe that is part of a salmon rearing facility. The pipe is surrounded by wooden structures and other equipment. The background shows a large, open-air structure with a glass roof, likely the Point Defiance Marina. Below the image, the article text reads: "Growing Chinook for Orcas. Metro Parks' Point Defiance Marina hosts partner project to help restore endangered Chinook salmon and orcas with the help of local high school science students. Tacoma, WA: Sun sparkled on dancing waves at the Point Defiance Marina last Monday morning. Gulls swooped, and jiggers ran along the path. But on the easternmost dock, a crowd was gathering of students, educators, park staff, Puyallup Tribe members and anglers, watching 25,000 Chinook salmon fry swoosh down a 50-foot-long tube into a net pen floating in the Salish Sea. The 2022 Chinook Orca Research and Education (C.O.R.E.) Project had begun. A unique partner collaboration between a Tribal nation, government agencies, nonprofits and fishermen, the C.O.R.E. Project has a big goal: To raise big, healthy Chinook salmon to feed the southern resident orcas that depend on them for survival. Both native Northwest species are endangered, and saving them is critical to preserving local ecosystems, Tribal treaty rights, Indigenous culture and local fishing. The C.O.R.E. project is one of hundreds of similar Tribal and WDFW-sponsored regional salmon recovery efforts that have collectively

Pt Defiance Net Pen

- Fish transferred on Tuesday 5/24
- Scheduled to be released on Friday 6/24







Hatchery Update –Eric Kinne



PSRFE Budget

Breakdown of marking and tagging by MI codes

53912 Goals and Development								
Race	Type	Species	Processed at:	Release Facility	Mark or Tag	2022 FBD Program Number	Projected Production	Est Cost
Fall	1+	Chin	Soos Creek	Icy Creek	Ad	100,000	101,000	\$5,353
Fall	0+	Chin	Garrison Springs	Garrison Springs	Ad+CWT	100,000	102,000	\$17,136
Fall	0+	Chin	Garrison Springs	Garrison Springs	Ad+CWT	100,000	102,000	\$17,136
Fall	0+	Chin	Garrison Springs	Garrison Springs	Ad+CWT	100,000	102,000	\$17,136
	1+	CO	Marblemount	Oak Harbor Net Pen	Ad+CWT	30,000	33,000	\$3,135
53915 Marking and Tagging								
Fall	1+	Chin	Hoodsport	Hoodsport	Ad+CWT	100,000	122,000	\$20,496
Fall	1+	Chin	Glenwood Springs	Glenwood Springs	Ad	100,000	102,000	\$5,406
Fall	0+	Chin	Voights Creek	Point Defiance NP	Ad+CWT	50,000	52,000	\$8,736
Fall	0+	Chin	Clarks Creek	Point Defiance NP	CWT Tagwire only	50,000	50,000	\$4,730
Fall	0+	Chin	Minter Creek	Minter Creek	Ad+CWT	100,000	102,000	\$17,136
	1+	Chin	Wallace River	Wallace River	Ad+CWT	300,000	306,000	\$51,408
	1+	CO	Minter Creek	Hupp Springs	Ad	150,000	150,000	\$7,950
53622 Voights Creek Production								
Fall	0+	Chin	Voights Creek	Voights Creek	Ad	1,000,000	1,050,000	\$26,250



Time to Brainstorm Ideas

We have roughly \$80k to spend. Let's start brainstorming ideas. We will start to discuss internally for potential projects and we hope for ideas from the committee.

Current Surplus	Dedicated Funds	Amount
~\$150,000	Dedicated Fund Survey	\$25,332
	Oak Harbor M & T	\$6,270
	Oak Harbor Feed	\$5,000
	Point Defiance	???
Total Remaining		~\$80,000





SRKW Guidance

SRKW – Laws

Washington State Law

- Boats to stay **300 yards** from Southern Resident killer whales on either side.
- Boats to stay **400 yards** out of Southern Resident killer whale's path/in front and behind the whales
- Boats to go slow (<7 knots) within **½ mile** of Southern Resident killer whales
- Disengage engines if whales appear within **300 yards**.

Boats should stay **100 yards** from all other marine mammals (e.g. humpback whales, gray whales, sea lions and seals).



Department of Fish and Wildlife

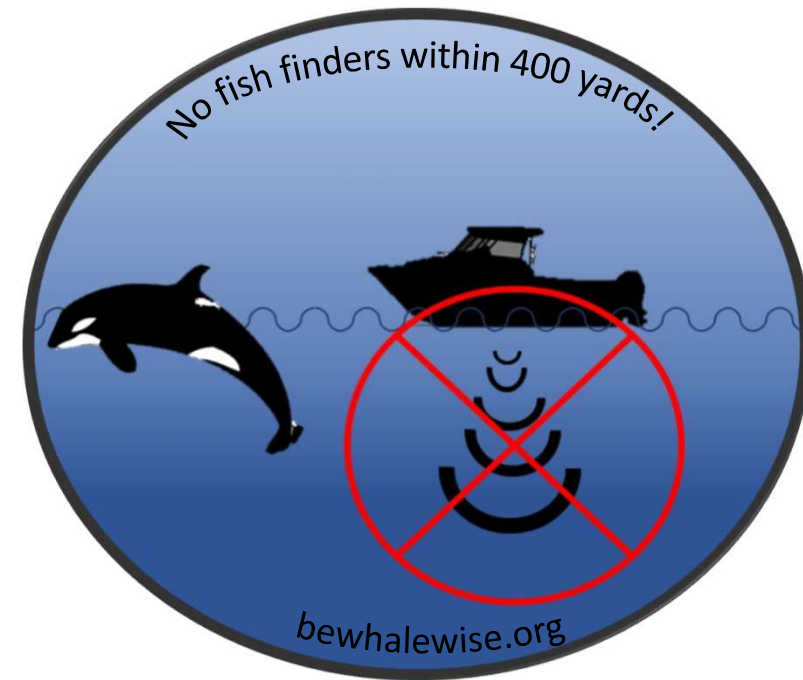


Keep 200 metres away from whales, dolphins or porpoises if they are resting or with their calf; and 100 metres/yards no approach zone for all other marine mammals in US & Canada.

SRKW and Vessel Noise

Key findings from 2021 paper by NOAA Fisheries Scientists:

- Feeding behavior significantly decreased when vessels <400 yards
- More pronounced in females
 - Concerning for pregnant or nursing mothers
- Orcas hearing most sensitive 20 – 60kHz
 - Commercial fish finders typically 50 / 200 kHz
 - **Dual frequency – switch to 200 kHz**
 - **Low frequency (< 100 kHz) turn off!**
 - **Turn off fish finders altogether if safe to do so.**



SRKW - Guidelines

The Guidelines

- Turn off fish finders and echo sounders when it is safe to do so.
- Go slow (<7knots) within 1,000 metres, or a half mile, of whales.
- Refrain from fishing, where possible, within 1,000 metres or half mile of whales.
- Don't get between whales and the shoreline
- Use the Whale Warning Flag to warn fellow boaters to the presence of whales and be aware of the flag when you're cruising the area.



Questions/Comments?

