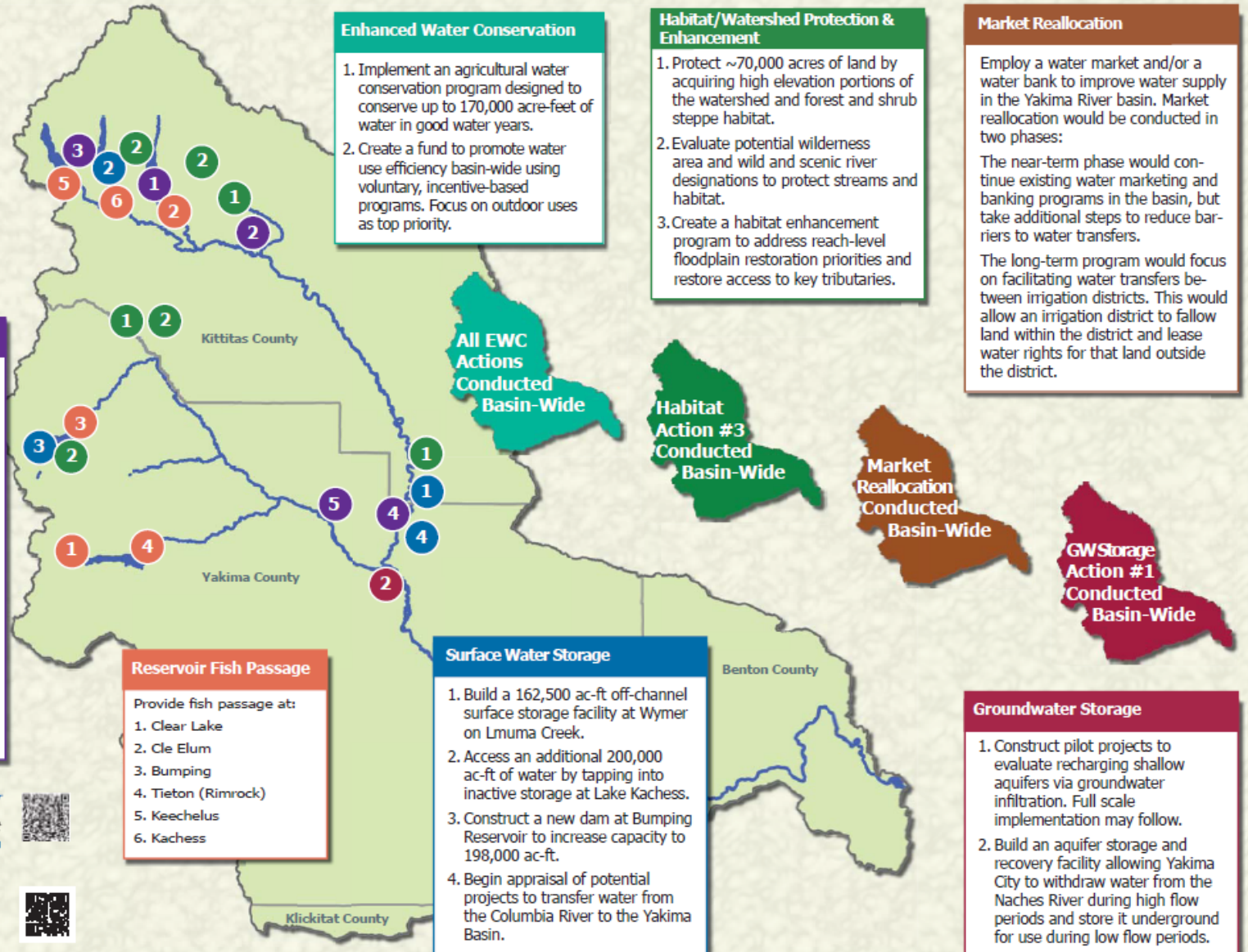
Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan



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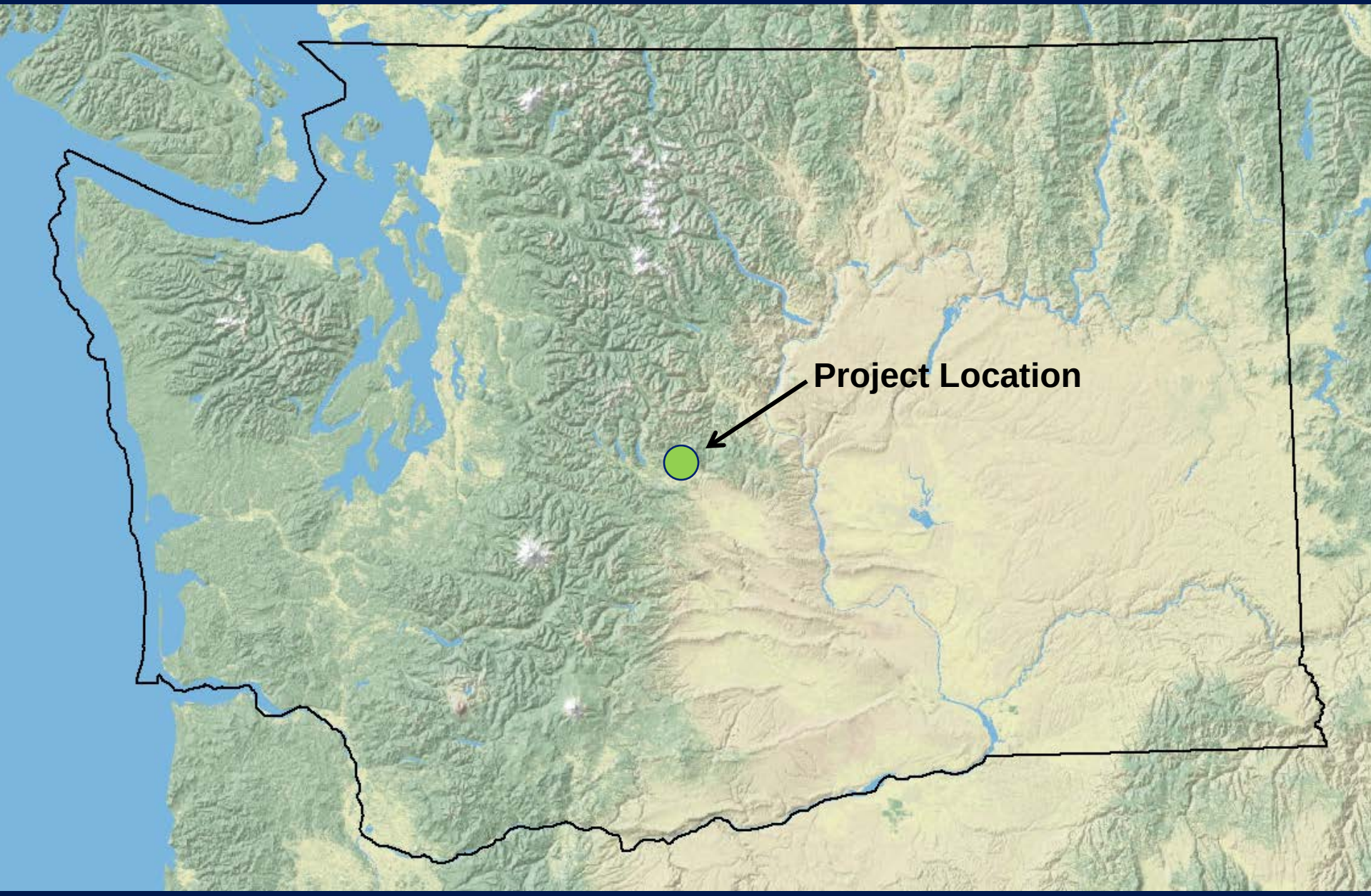
WELCOME
TO THE
Teanaway River Watershed
Enjoy It and Protect It

Teanaway Conservation Project



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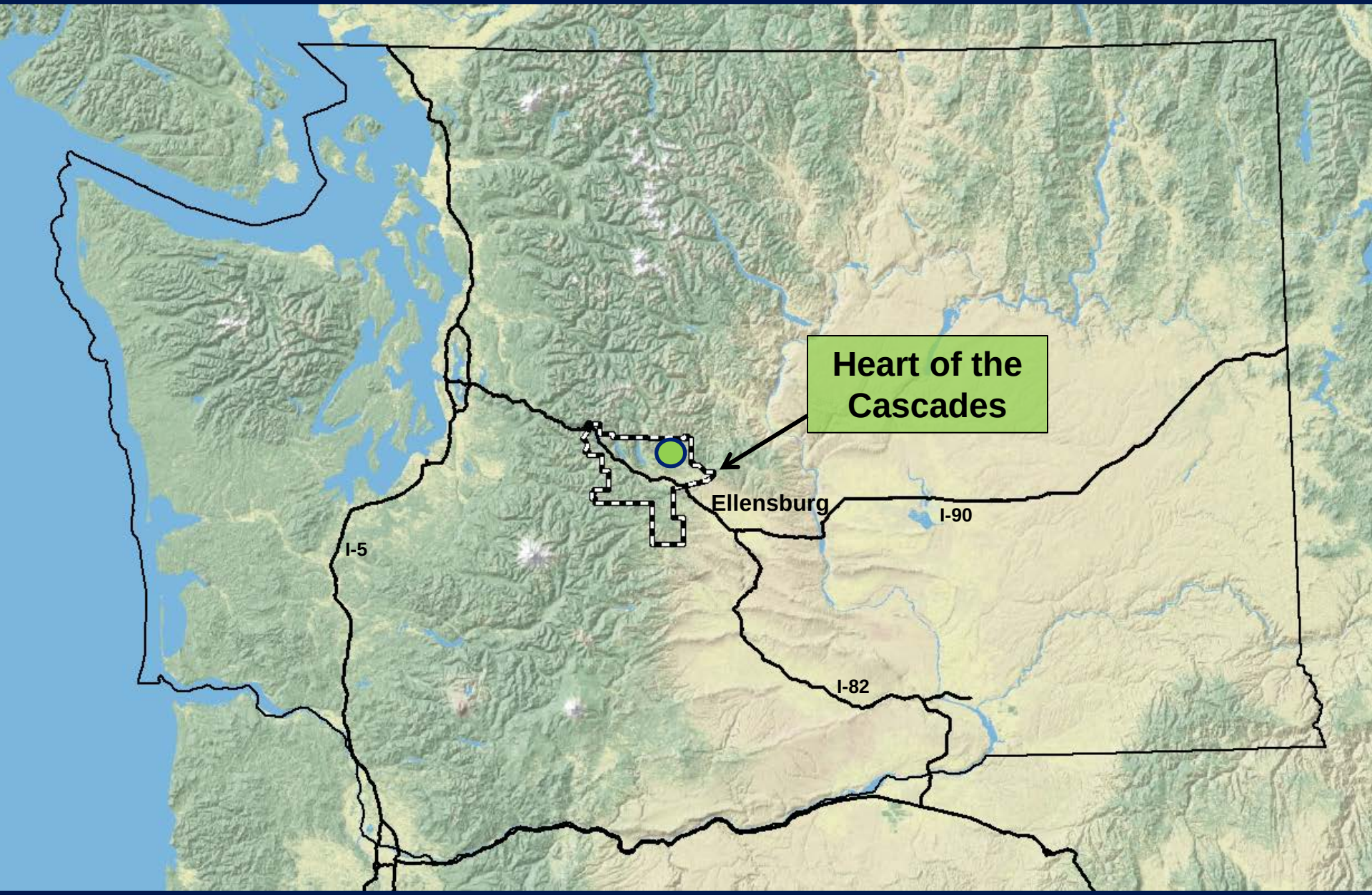
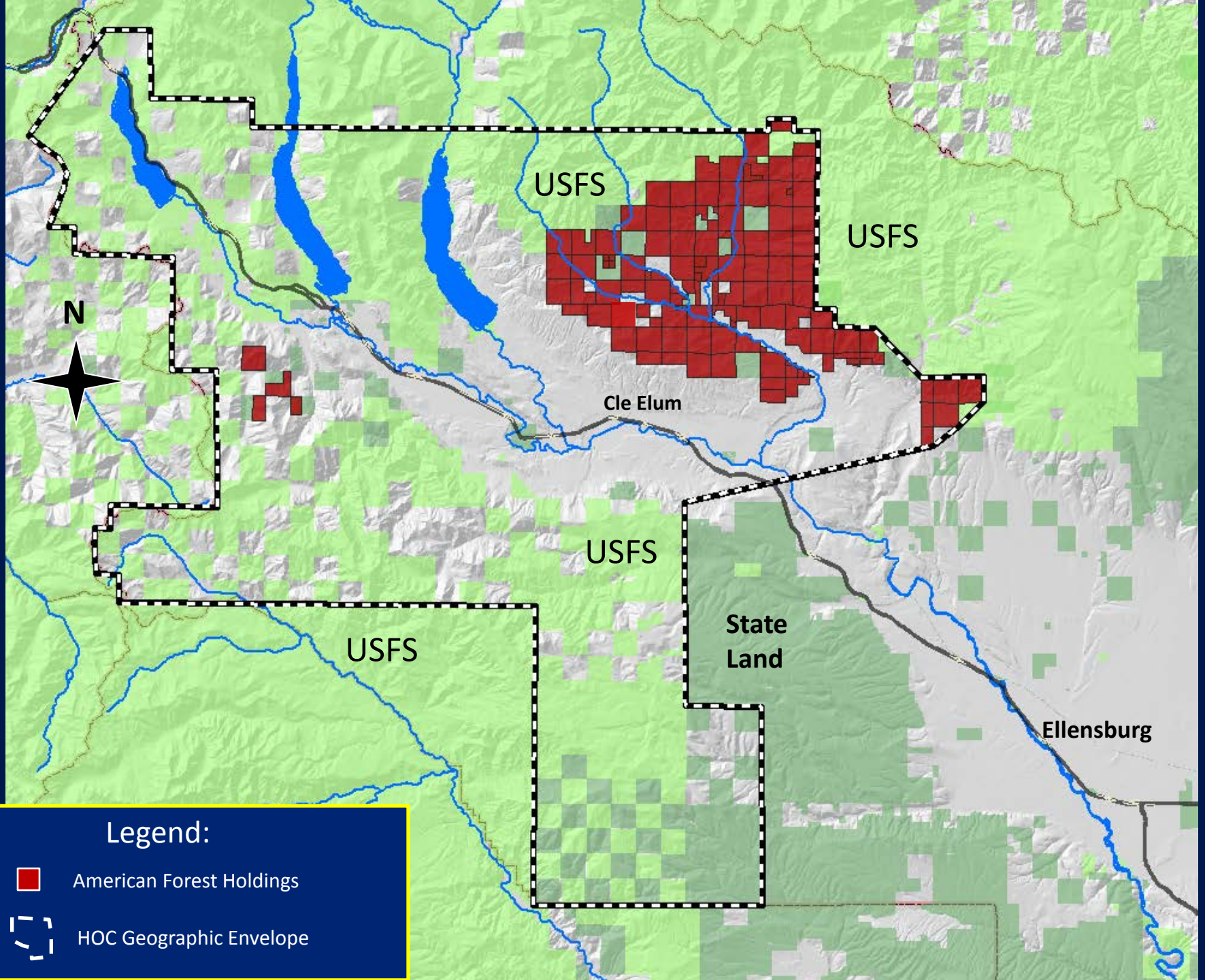
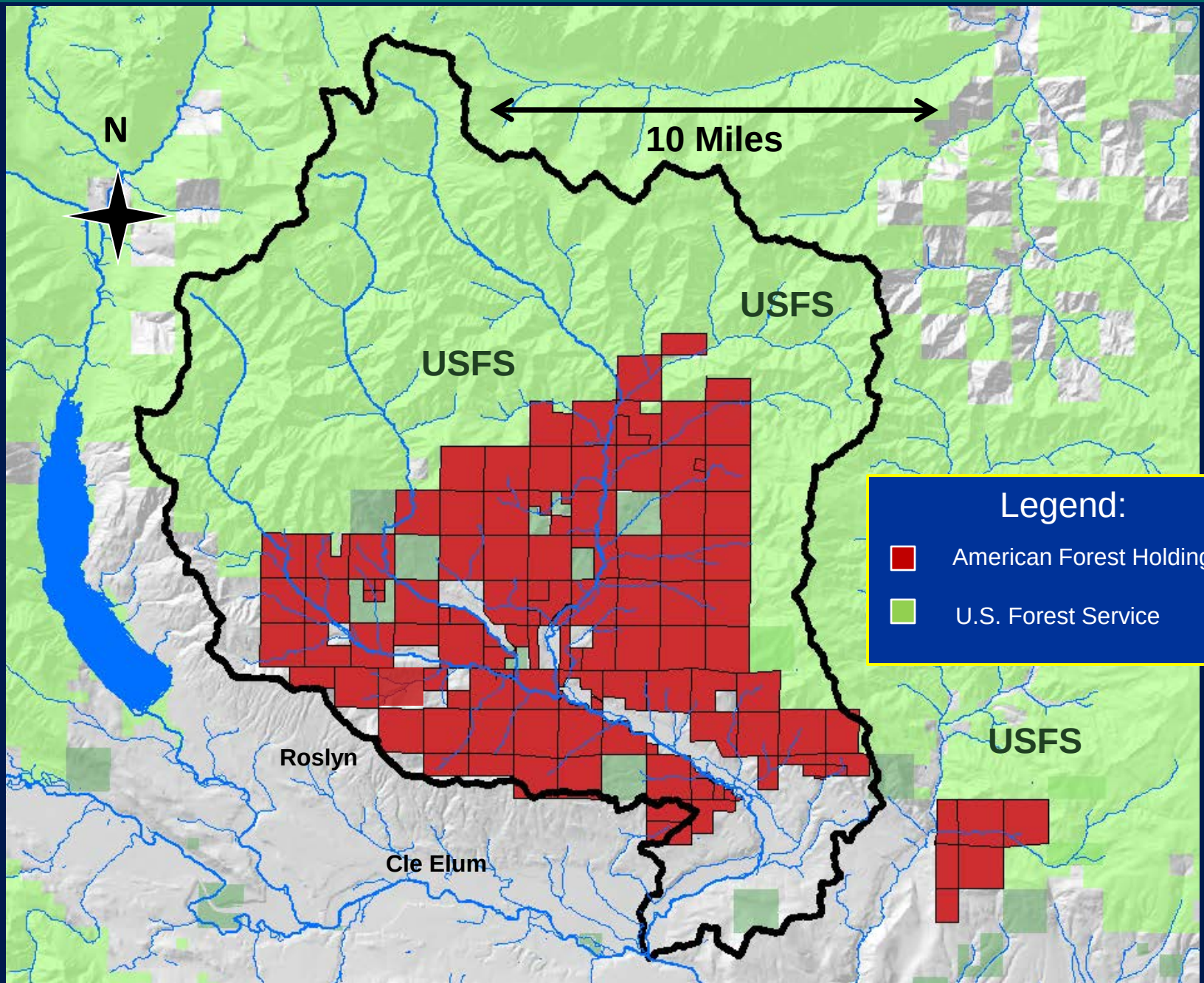
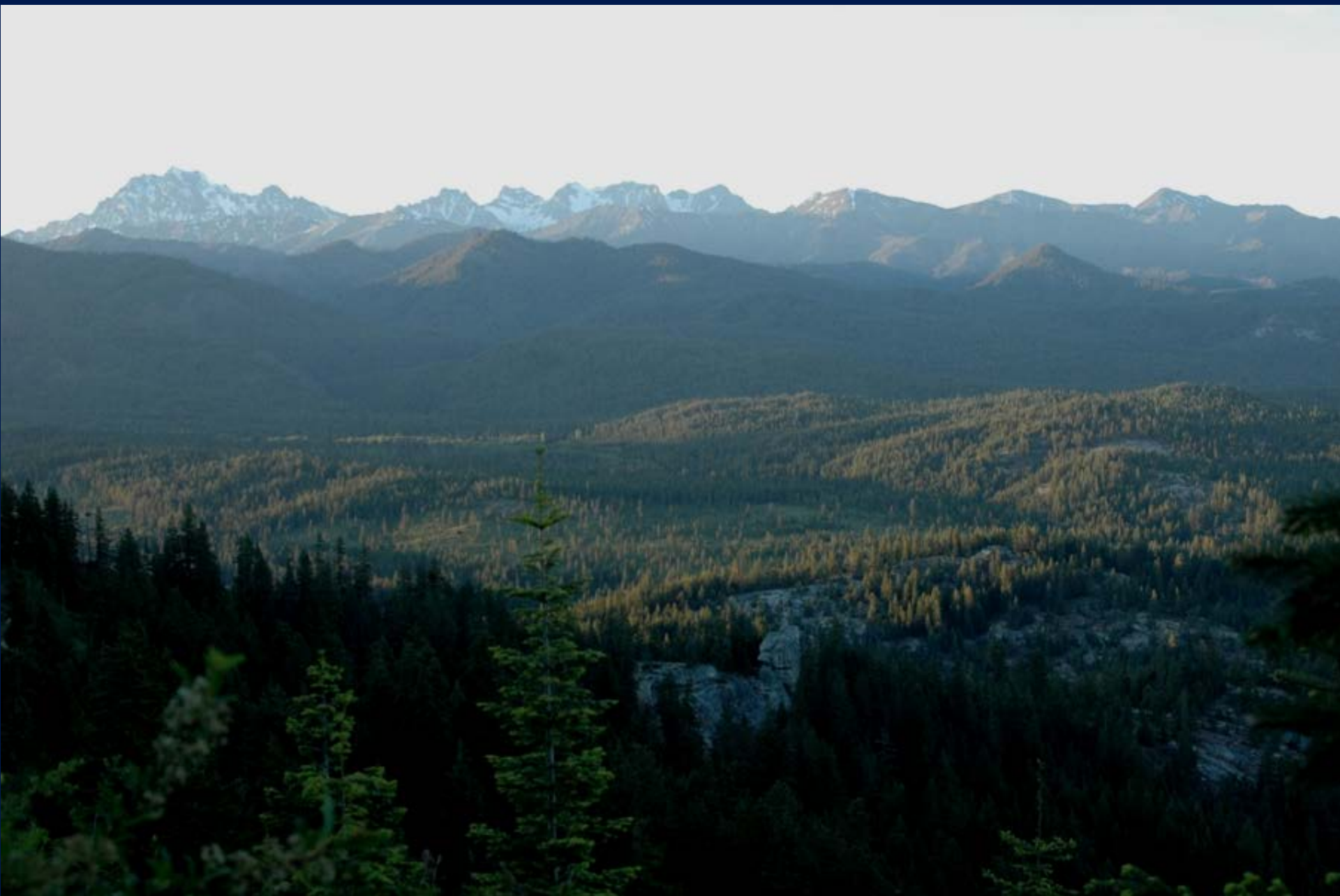



USFS
USFS
N
Cle Elum
USFS
USFS
State
Land
Ellensburg
Legend:
American Forest Holdings
HOC Geographic Envelope

Teanaway Conservation Project



Teanaway



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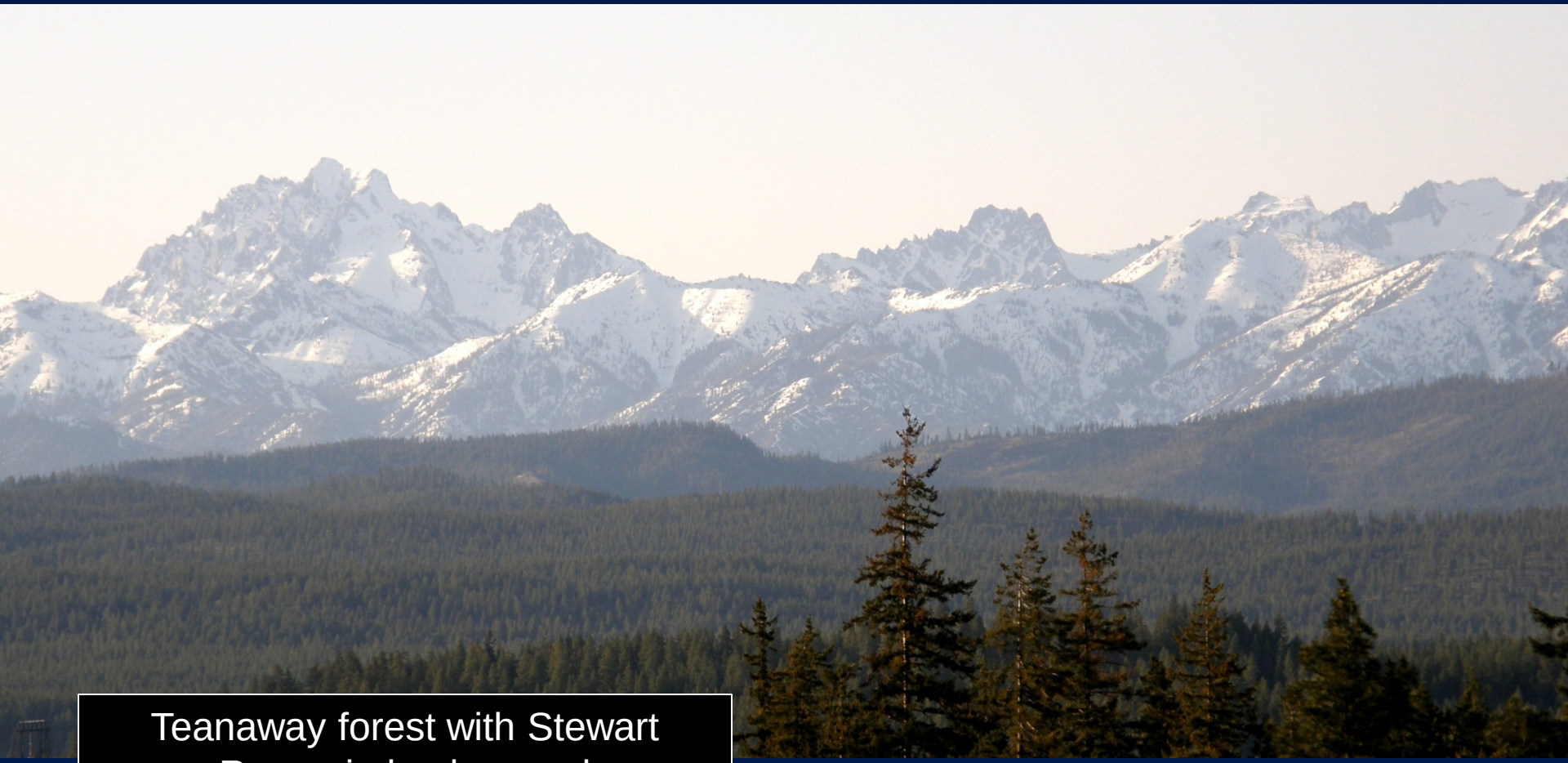
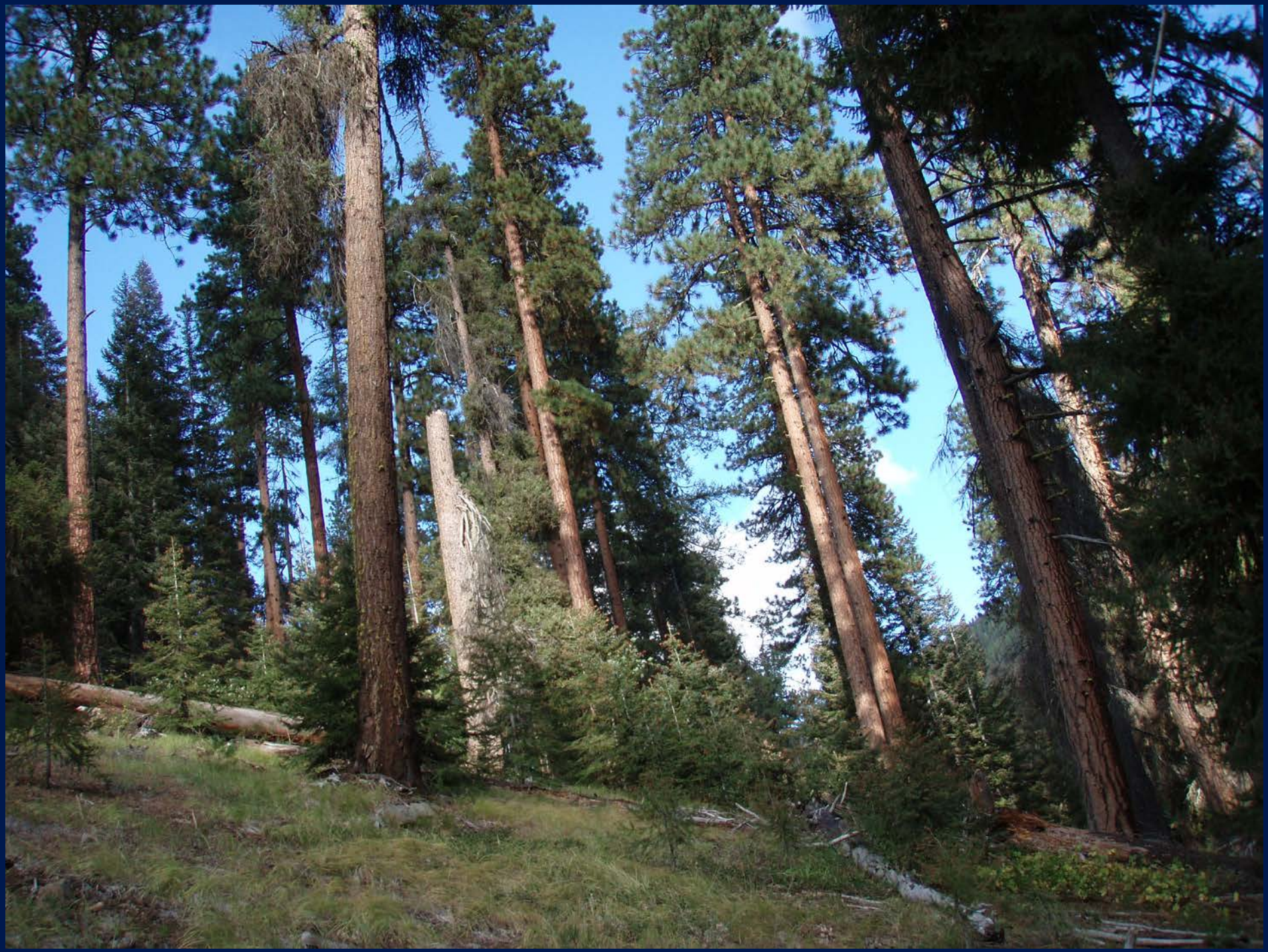


Teanaway forest with Stewart Range in background

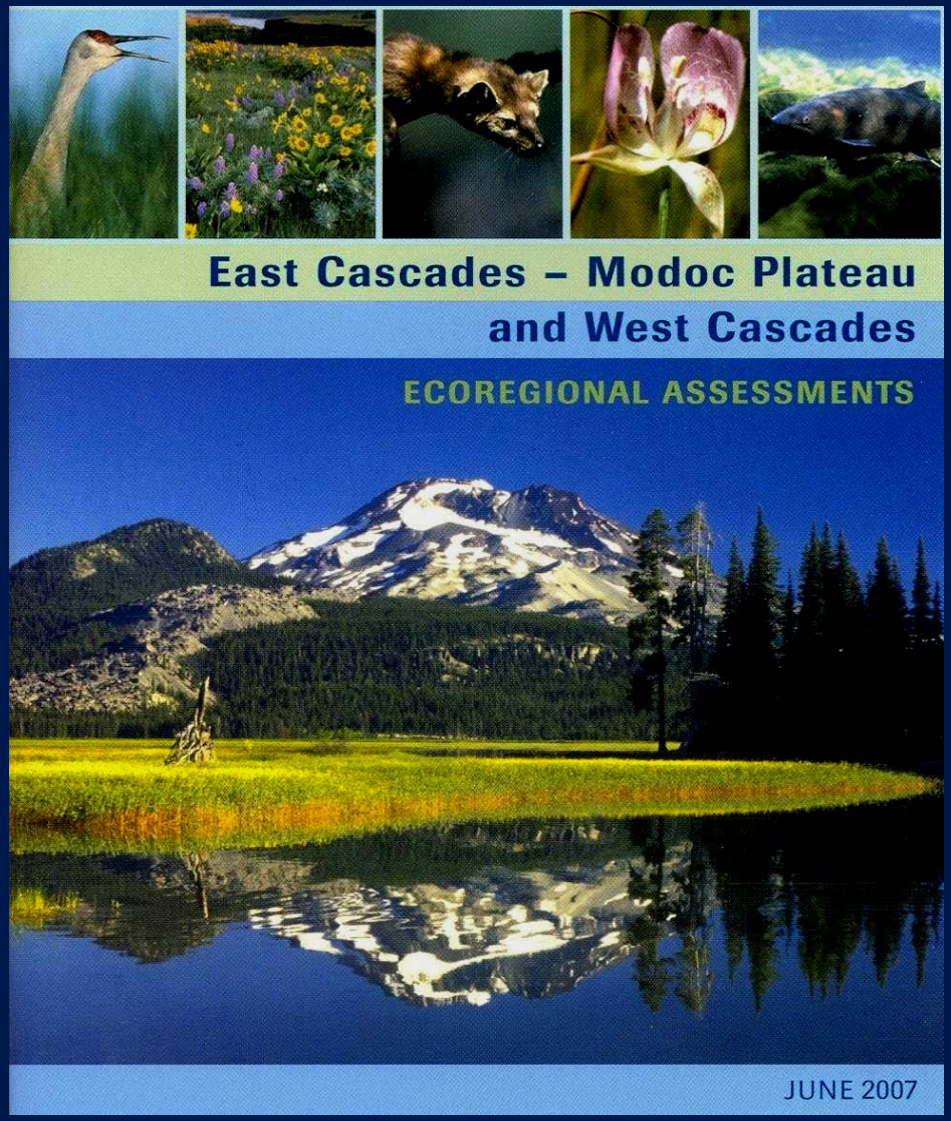
Teanaway

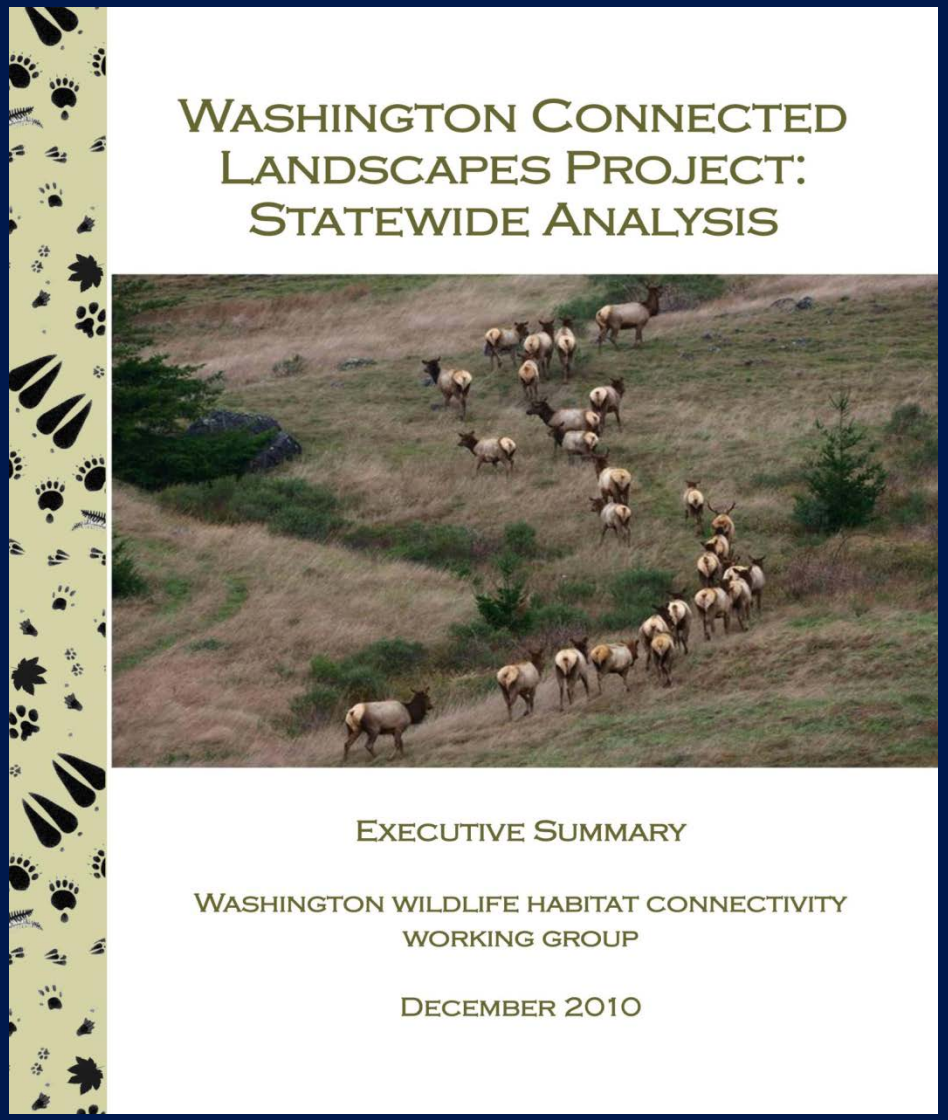



N.F. Teanaway River valley

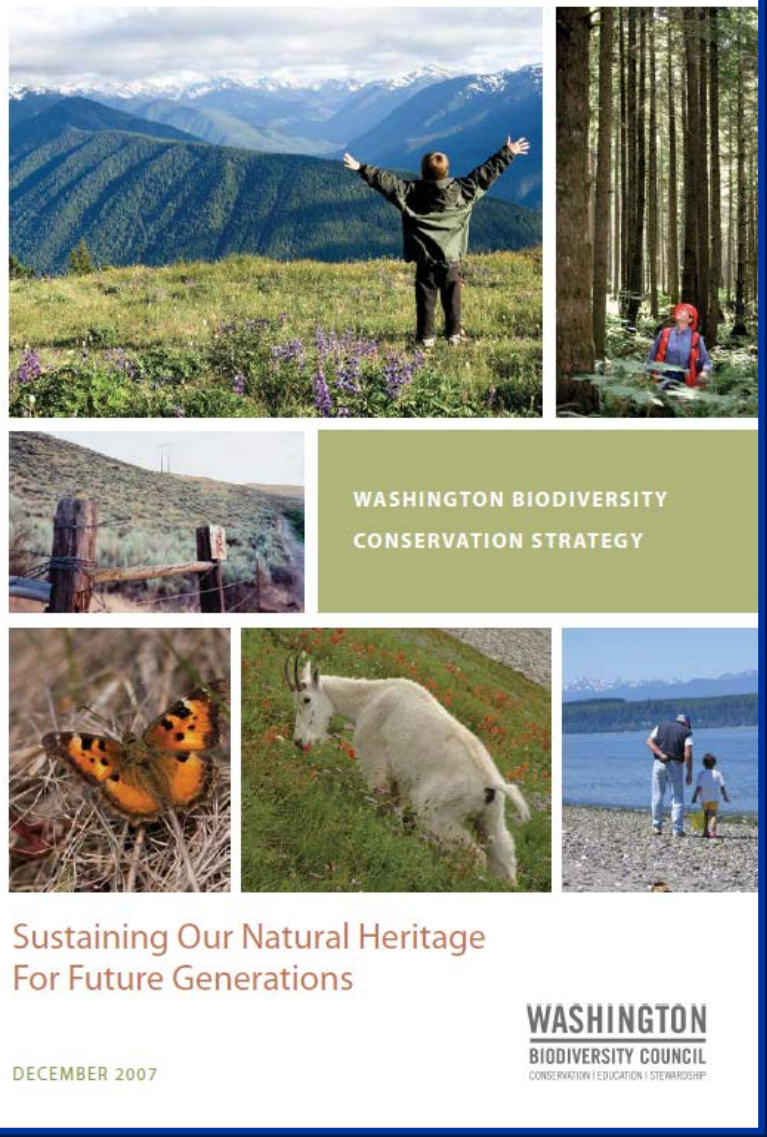
Understory in Teanaway Ponderosa Pine/Douglas Fir Forest

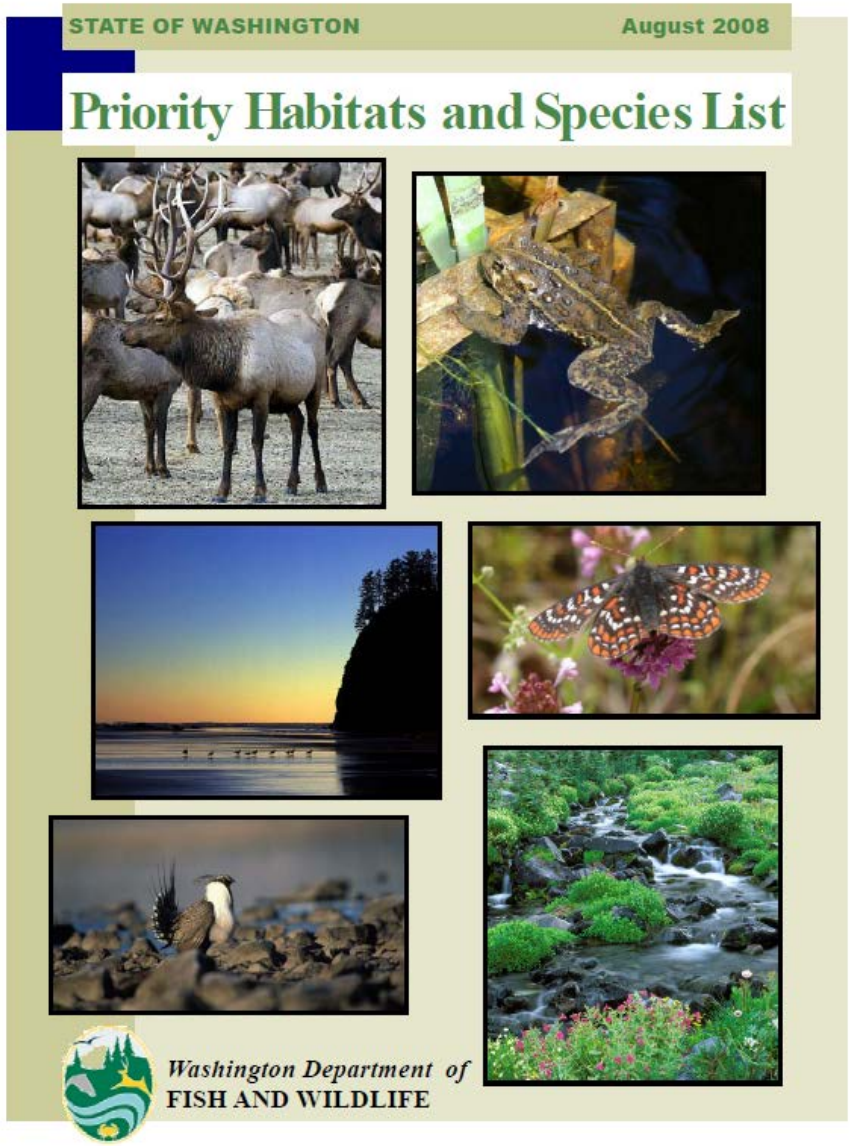
Landscape Planning



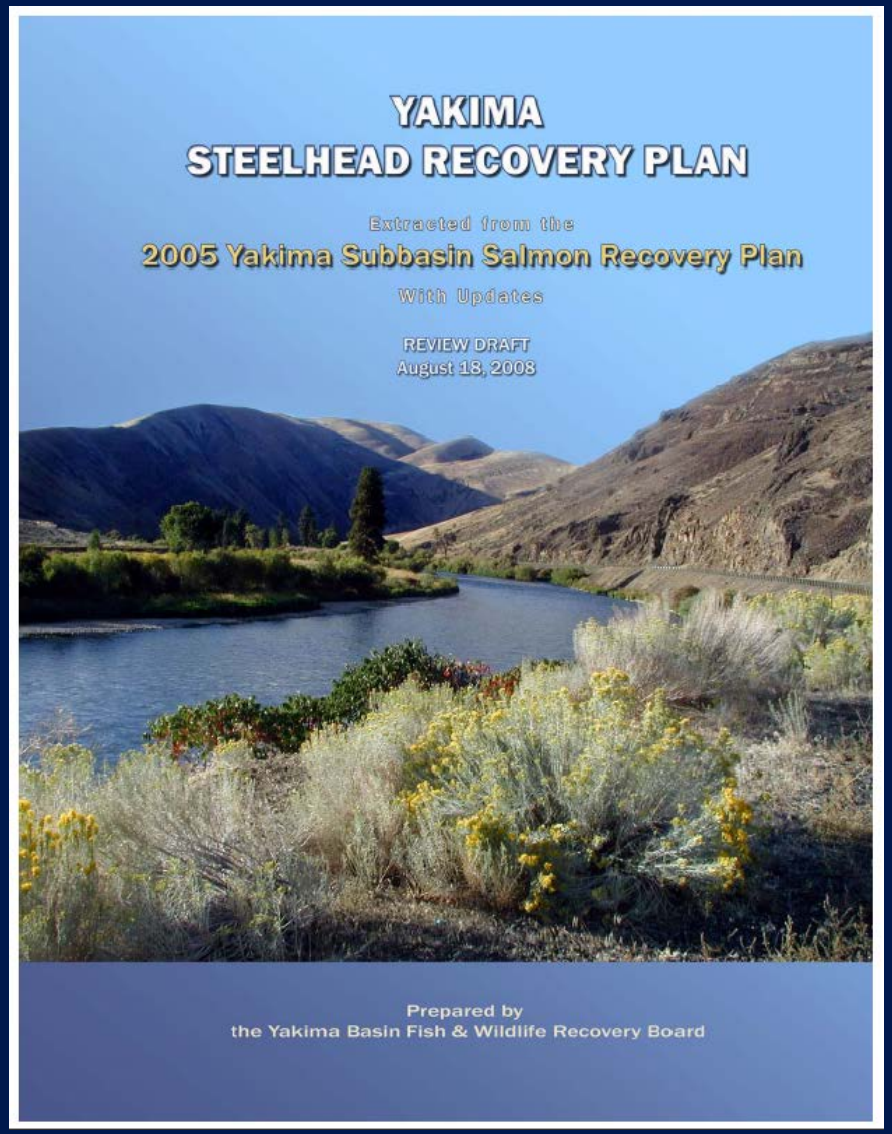


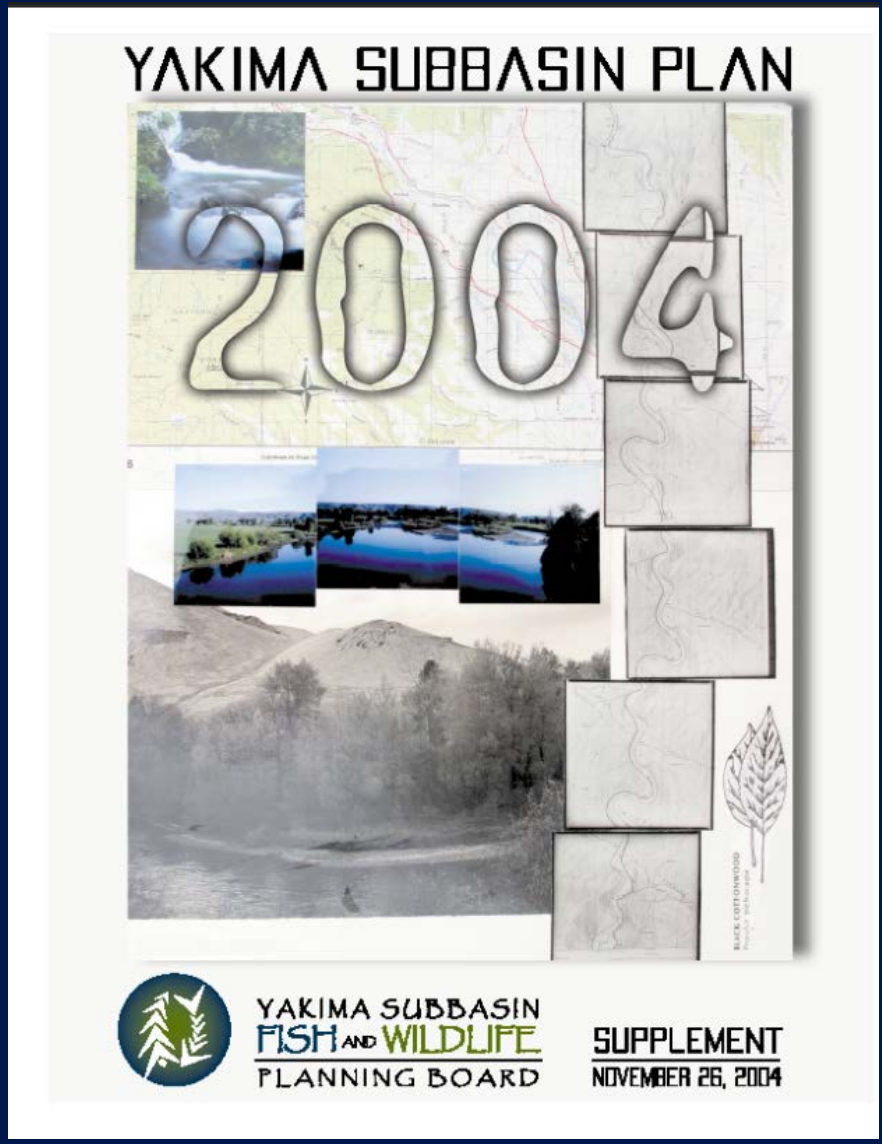
Conservation Plans





Recovery Plans





WDFW Conservation Initiative Principles

The Conservation Initiative is an agency-wide commitment to improving how we work together — both internally across programs, and externally in cooperation with other governments, organizations and citizens — to better maintain healthy ecosystems for the benefit of all species including humans.

Washington Department of FISH and WILDLIFE

Principle ONE

We practice conservation by managing, protecting and restoring ecosystems for the long term benefit of people and for fish, wildlife and their habitat

Principle TWO

We are more effective when we manage fish, wildlife and their habitats by supporting healthy ecosystems.

Principle THREE

We work across disciplines to solve problems because of the connections among organisms, species and habitats.

Principle FOUR

We integrate ecological, social, and institutional perspectives into our decision making.

Principle FIVE

We embrace new knowledge and apply best science to address changing conditions through adaptive management.

Principle SIX

We collaborate with our conservation and community partners to help us achieve our shared goals.

Applying Conservation Principles to Our Work

- Are we communicating about conservation in such a way that people feel their values and needs are considered as part of decision making?
- Have we adequately described conservation to our constituents?
- Are we engaging local government, the public and other stakeholders in ways that recognize their contribution to the success of our conservation efforts?
- Are we helping our partners understand how their practices are consistent with the Conservation Principles?

- What components (process, structure, or function) of the ecosystem are we addressing?
- How do we address function, structure, processes in our technical assistance?
- If it is a restoration project, what processes occur outside of our project site footprint? What will be the likely impacts from those processes?
- Have we considered how existing processes contribute to success of project?

- Are you aware of current Fish and Wildlife and Habitat program issues or initiatives in this watershed?
- Does this project (or issue) occur primarily in a terrestrial or aquatic environment? Have you considered the links between the two?
- If you are working with a single species, how does this species interact with others in your project design?
- If you are estimating fish or wildlife abundance goals, planning for rehabilitating or stocking lakes, and/or trans-locating animals, how have you considered important potential species interactions that affect other resource values?

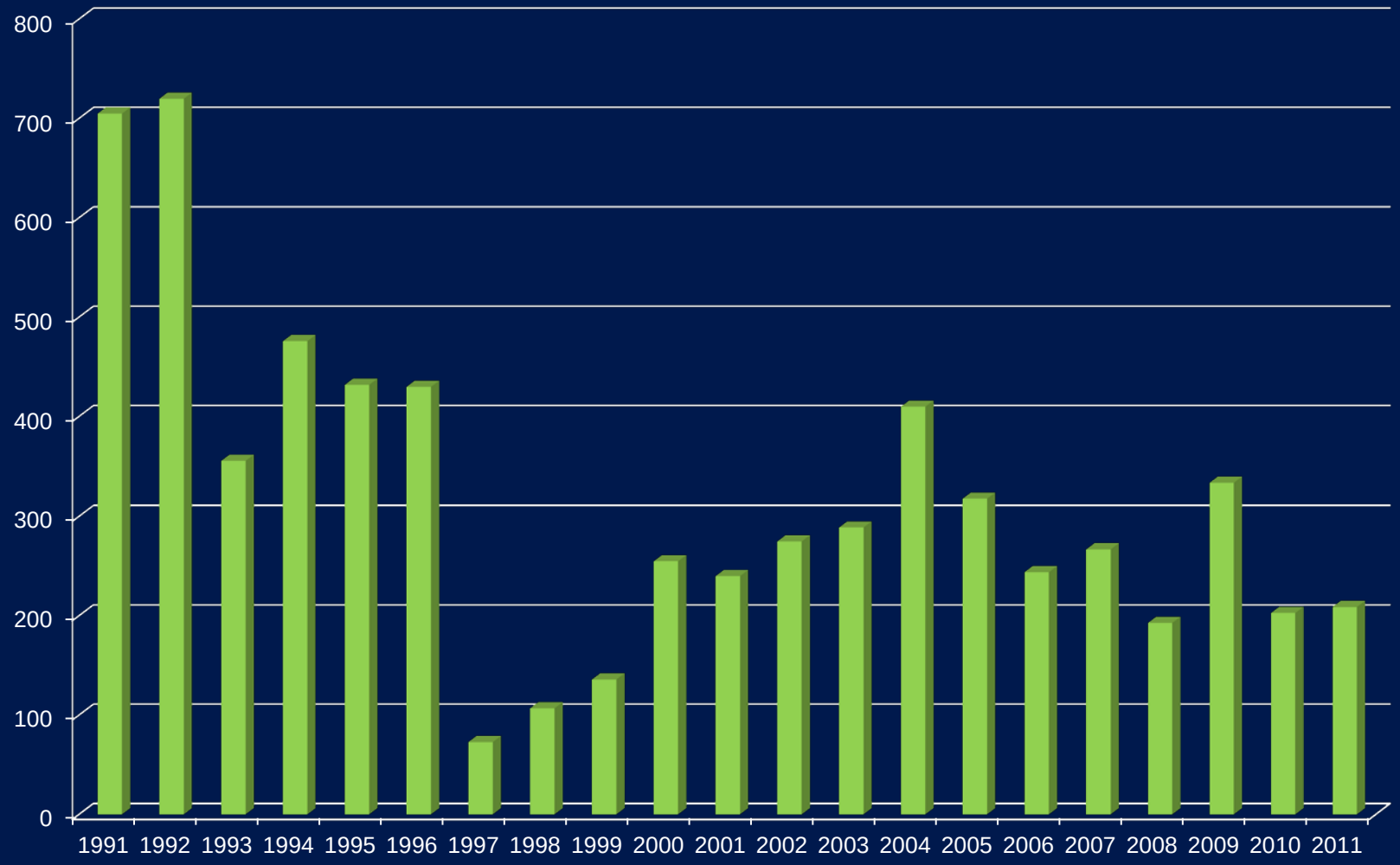
- Start with the science - what are the ecological impacts or benefits likely to be? What is the range of variability? How is uncertainty accounted for?
- How will the project affect a particular user group, community or region?
- Are staff from other programs working in this geographic area? Have they been contacted about project?
- If the project is directed primarily at ecological goals, how have societal values and organizational needs been considered and vice versa?

- Can we characterize the scientific uncertainty and risks associated with a particular course of actions?
- Can we define where new information will immediately improve policy choices (that is, decision critical science)?
- Have we communicated the data/information in a user friendly fashion? Have we shown how the science informs our decisionsand our trade-offs?
- Are we developing new tools to communicate with the public—web tools, apps, partnerships to disseminate information?
- Have we established common objectives with stakeholders? Are they clear, cost-effective and measureable? Have we reached agreement with the stakeholders on how monitoring outcomes will be incorporated into future decisions?

- Have we identified all the stakeholders and their goals? Have we identified common goals with stakeholders? Do we have the necessary resources/capabilities to engage in a collaborative process?
- Are we providing the right tool to our partners such that their values and goals are met? (incentives, technical assistance, information products, regulation).
- Does the project goal reflect the values of all stakeholders including those goals that require tradeoffs?
- Have the barriers that prevent WDFW from collaborating with stakeholders been addressed?

Mule Deer

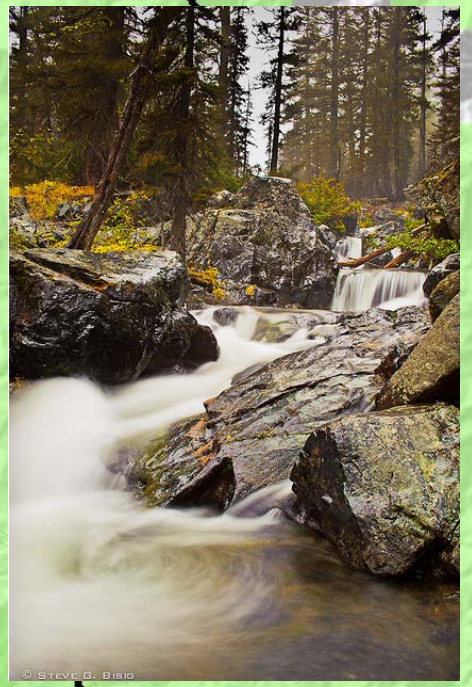
GMU 335 Buck Harvest



Record Book Bull - Teanaway

Turkeys

Watershed



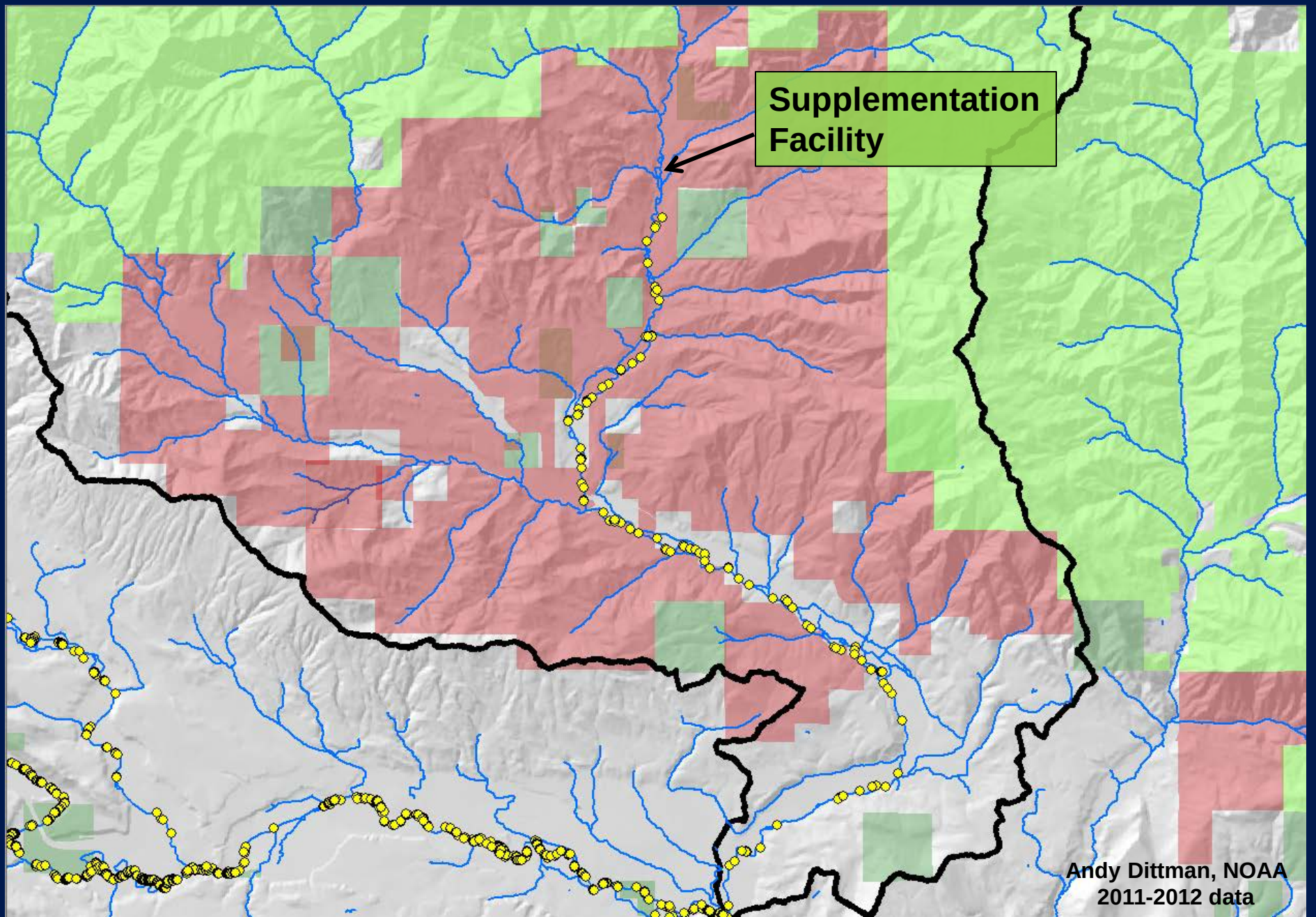
460 Miles of Stream
85 Miles Fishbearing


Stafford Creek

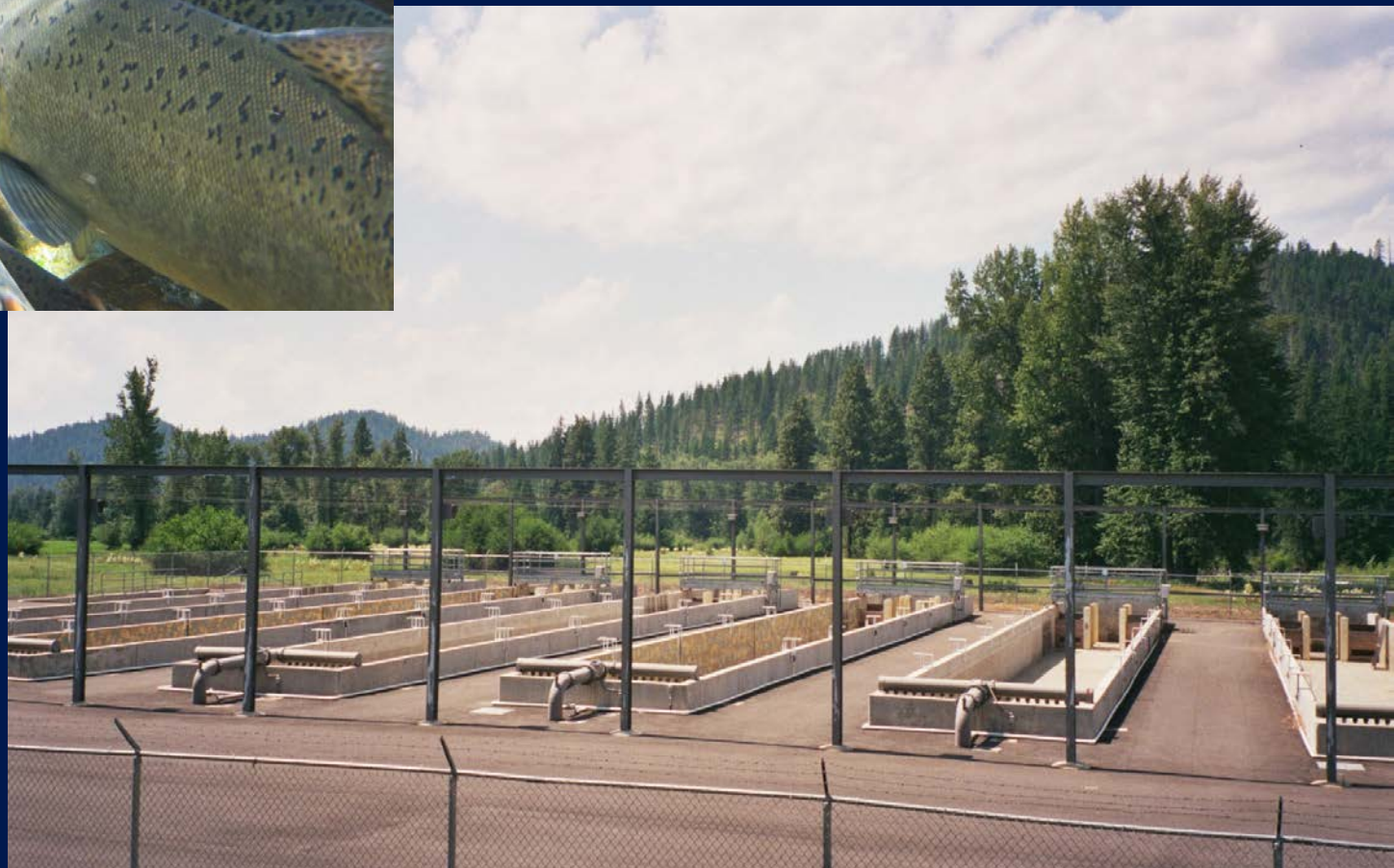
Teanaway Steelhead

Radio telemetry revealed approximately 39% of the upper Yakima Steelhead returned to the Teanaway

Teanaway Spring Chinook Spawning

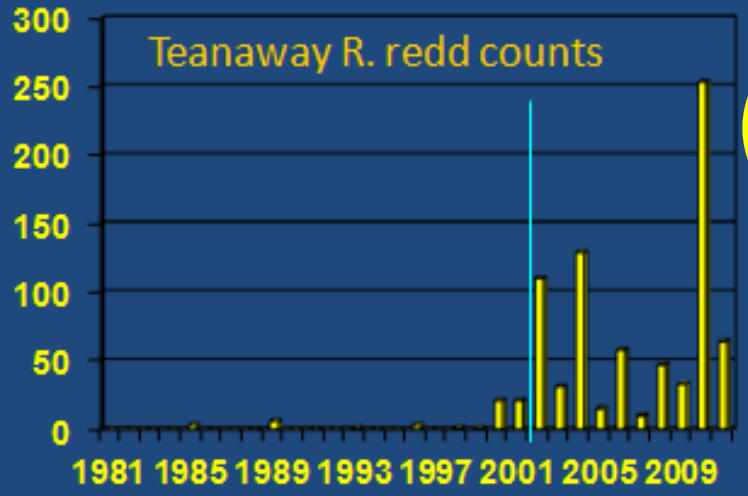


Teanaway Chinook Supplementation



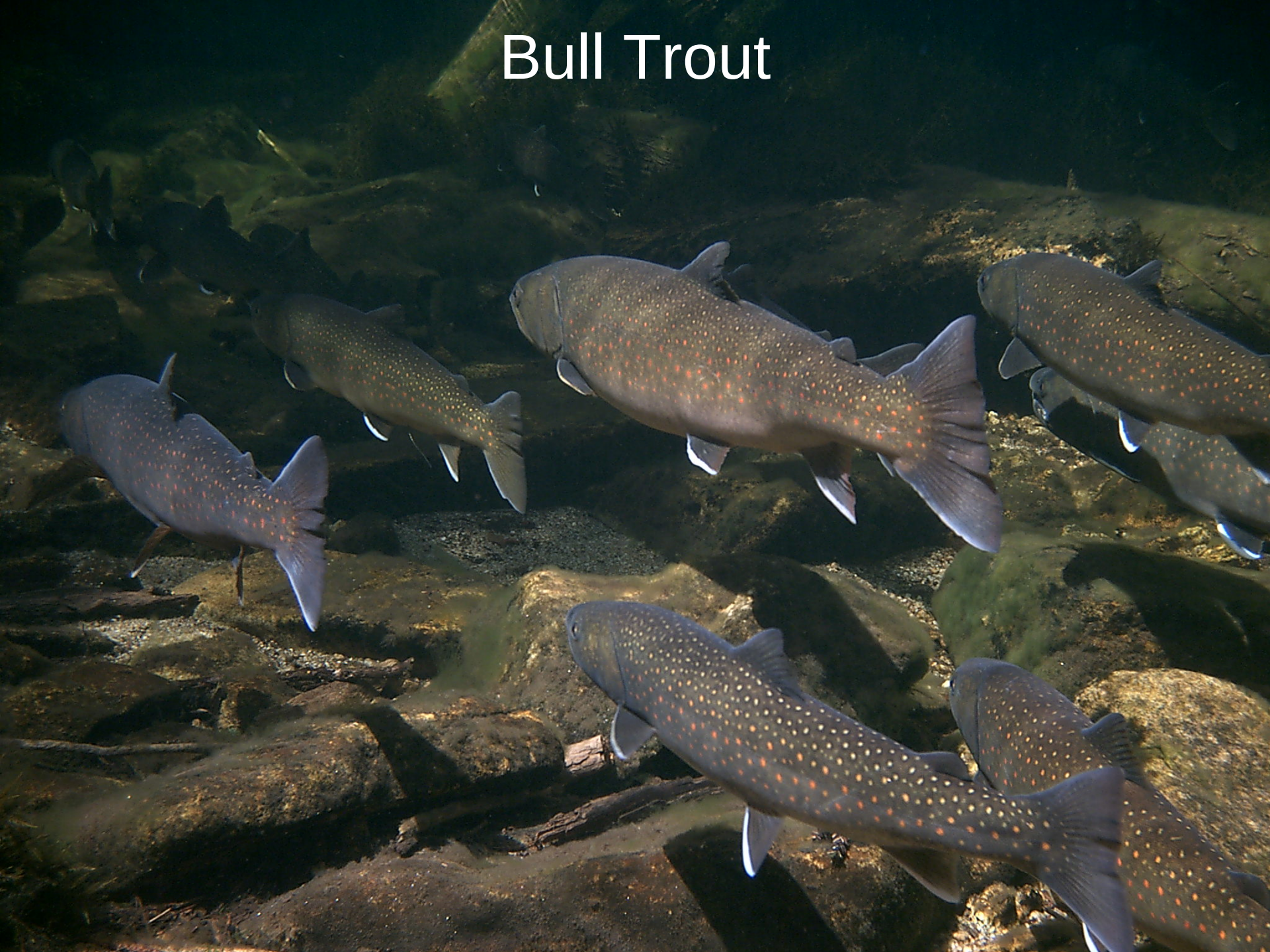
Teanaway Chinook Supplementation

Evidence of Hatchery-Origin Reproductive Success: Teanaway R. Spring Chinook



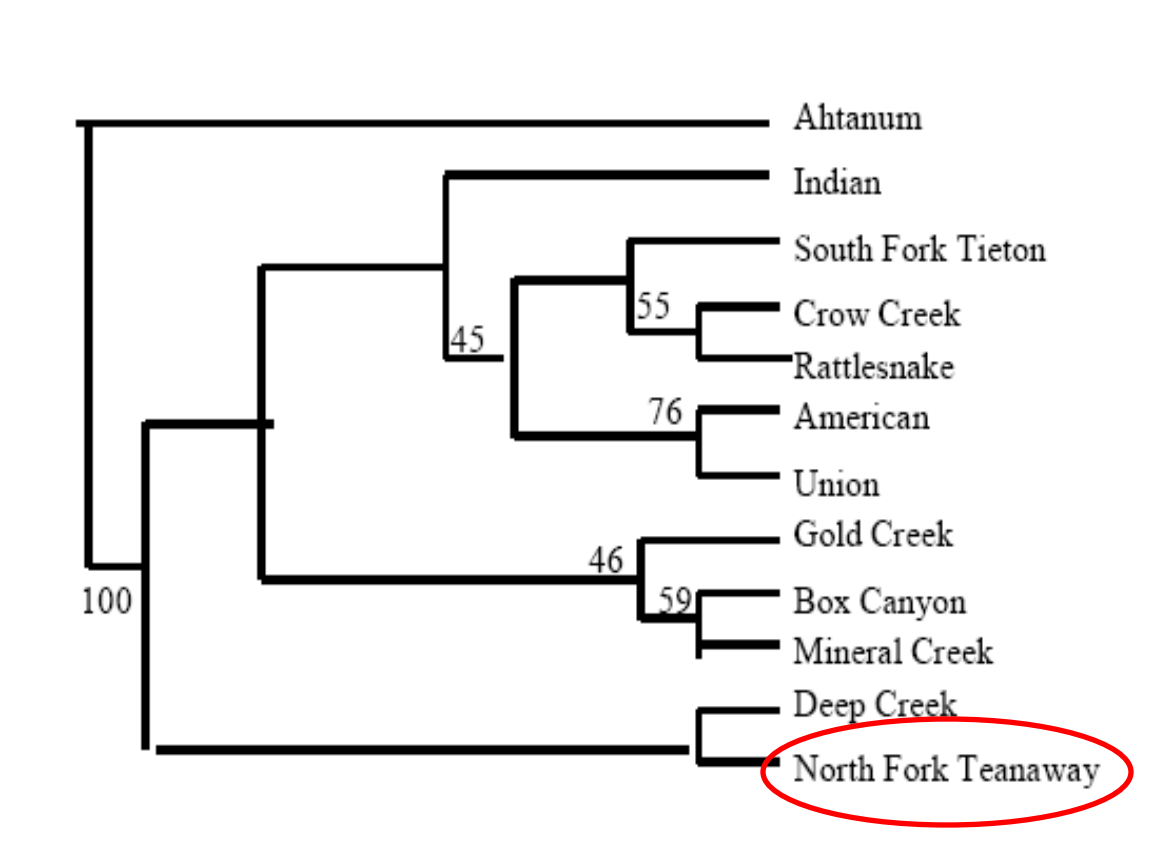
- pre-supplementation average: 3
- post-supplementation average: 75

Bull Trout

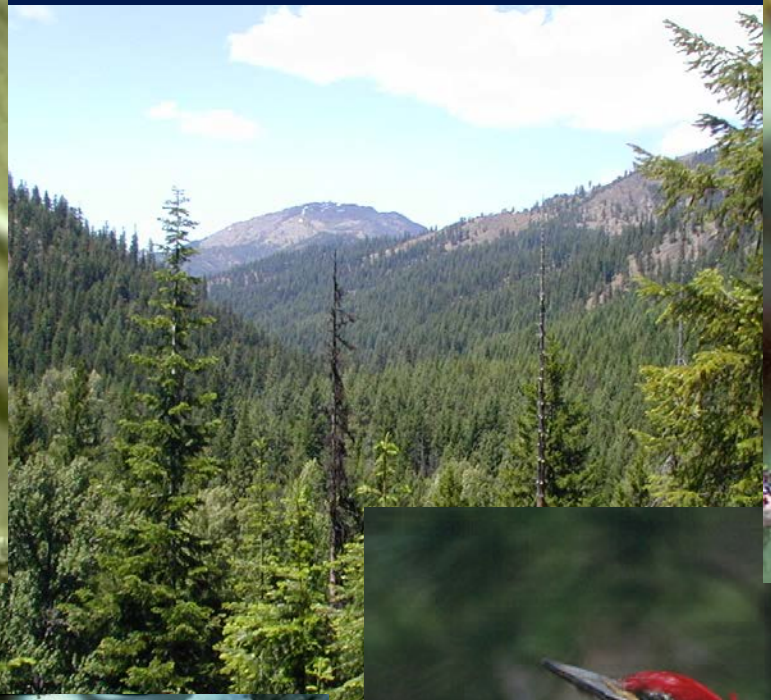


BullTrout Habitat

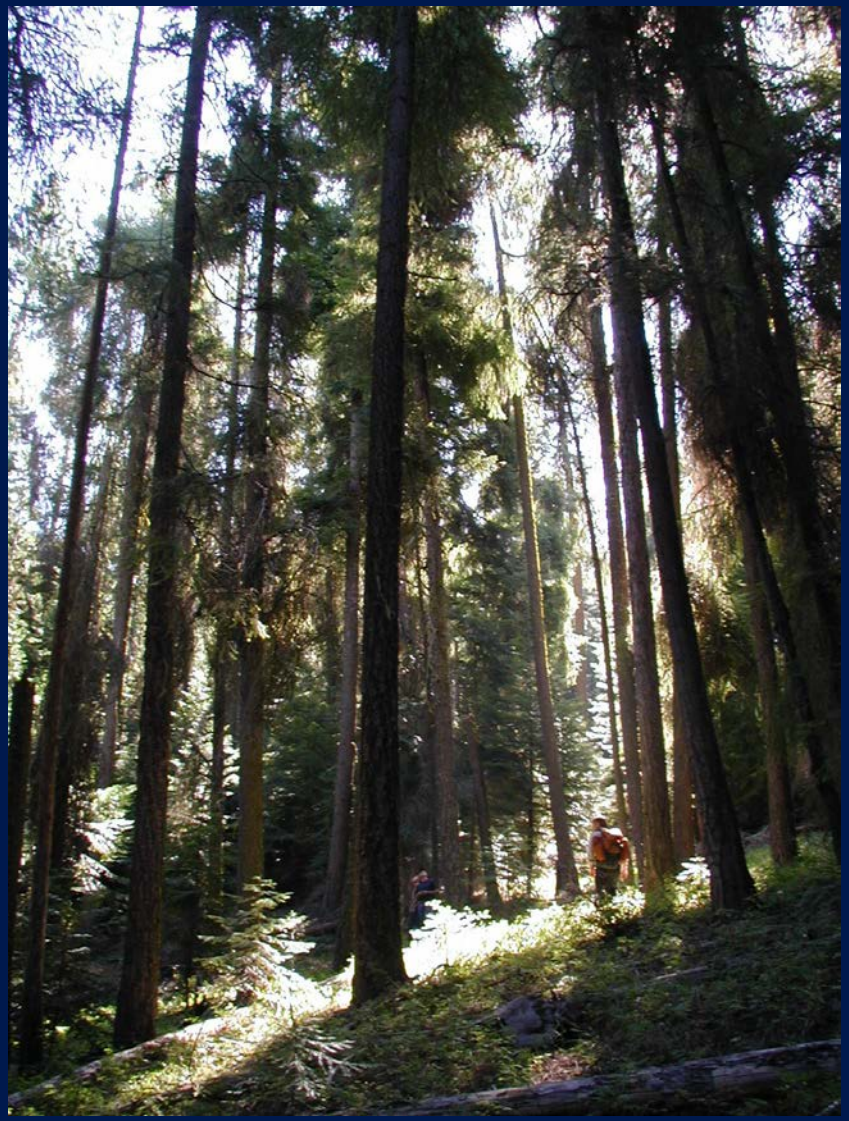
Teanaway Bull Trout Genetics



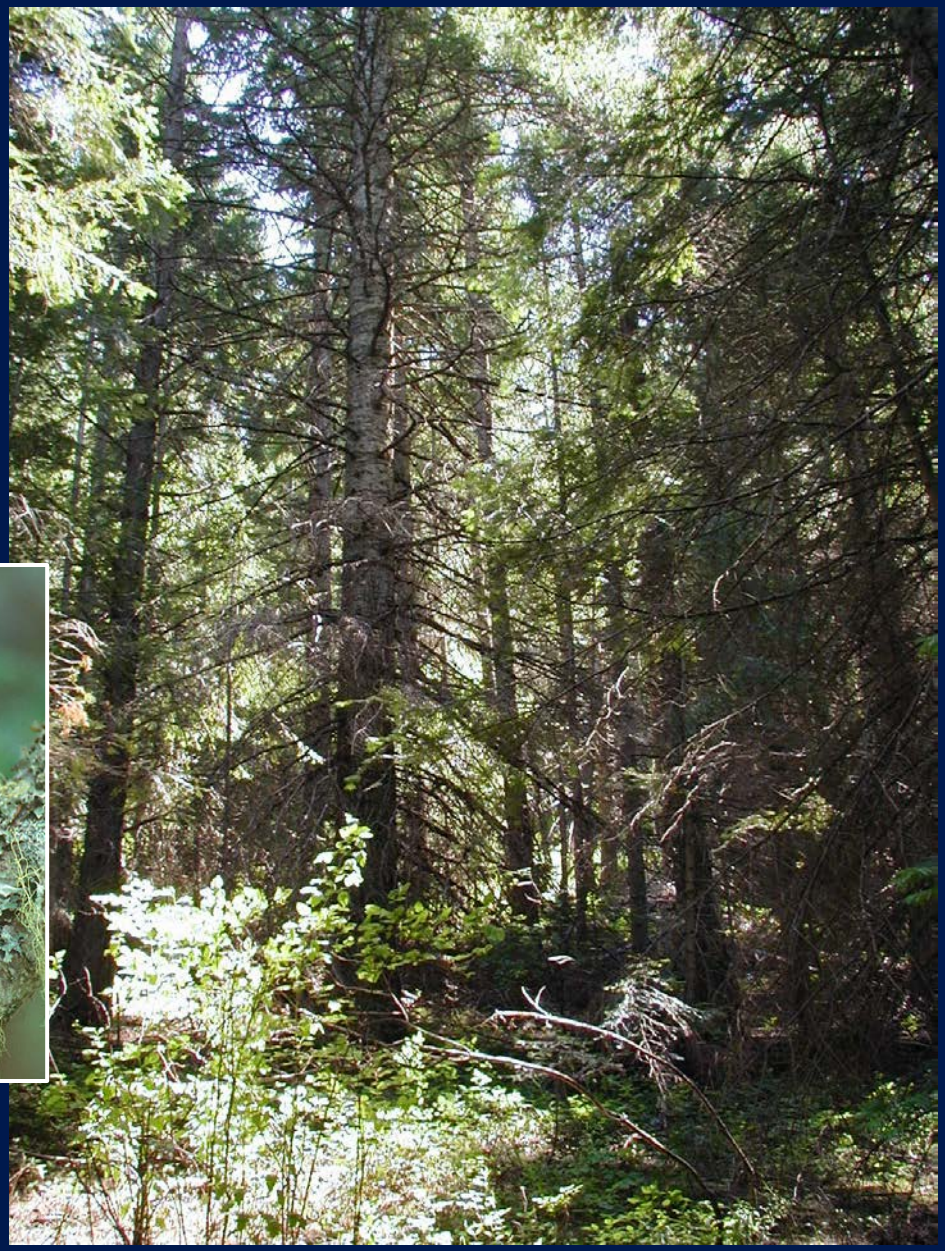
Large Forested Landscape



Spotted Owl Recovery Plan



Teanaway
Provides important
East side
Spotted owl
Habitat



LSR

LSR

Teanaway Spotted Owls

Spotted Owl Decline in the Teanaway region

~80% Decline since 1992

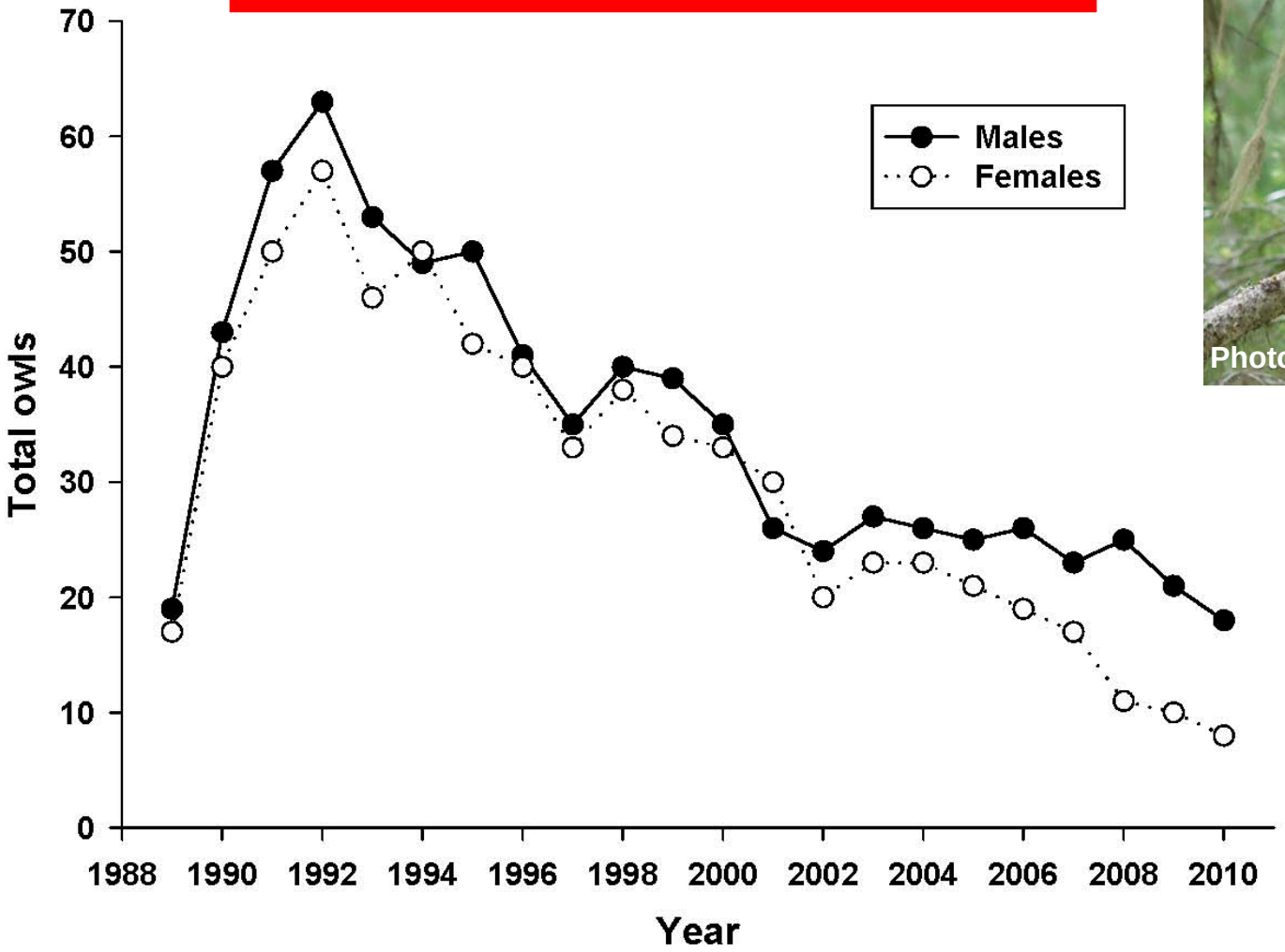
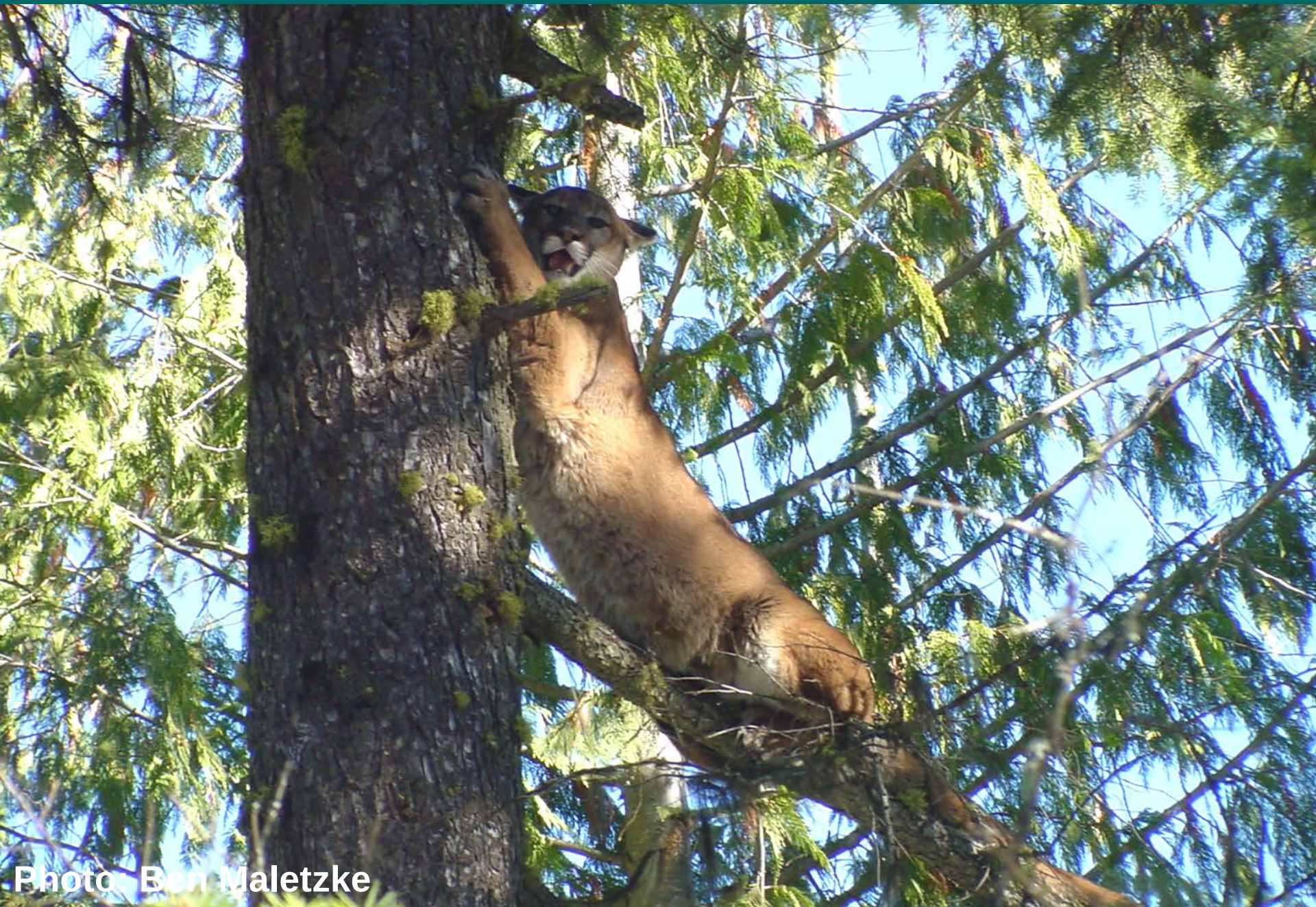


Figure 5. Number of male and female Spotted Owls detected by year on the Cle Elum Study Area, Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1989-2010.

Large predators



Cougar Locations

This map depicts roughly 37,000 GPS locations from 25 cougars (10 female, 15 males) collared from 2001 - 2008. Collars were programmed to acquire locations every 4 -6 hours. Not all cougars depicted were collared for the entire 8 year study.

Gary Kohler & Ben Maletzke, WDFW

Project CAT

Biological Value

Teanaway Wolf Pack

Teanaway Alpha Female

Washington Wolf Packs

Legend

- Confirmed pack*
- Suspected pack**
- Wolf Recovery Region

*Packs represented by polygons are packs with collared wolves and the polygon is the estimated pack range. Packs represented by circles are packs without collared wolves and the circle is a generic representation of the pack location.

**Suspected wolf packs are based on WDFW confirmed wolf activity at a level that is consistent with the existence of a pack.

Date: 09/05/2012

Approximate Gray Wolf home range

Teanaway River

N

Interstate 90

Legend:

- Gray Wolves
- Grizzly Bear
- Geographic Envelope
- I-90 Wildlife Bridges (Major)
- Other Wildlife movement zones

Recreation

Birding

Hunting

Fishing

Native cutthroat

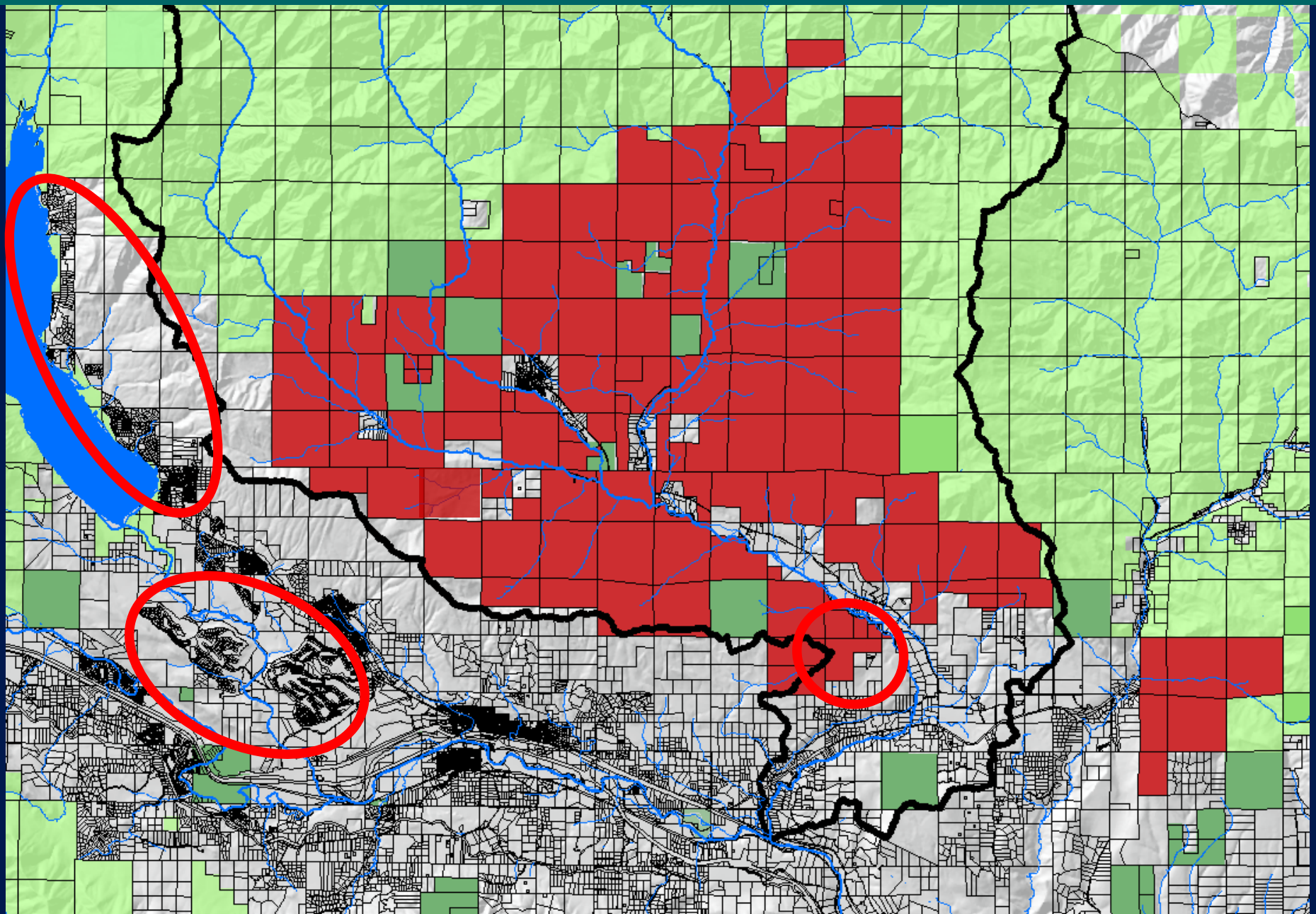
Horseback Riding and Hiking

Recreation - 29 Pines Campground

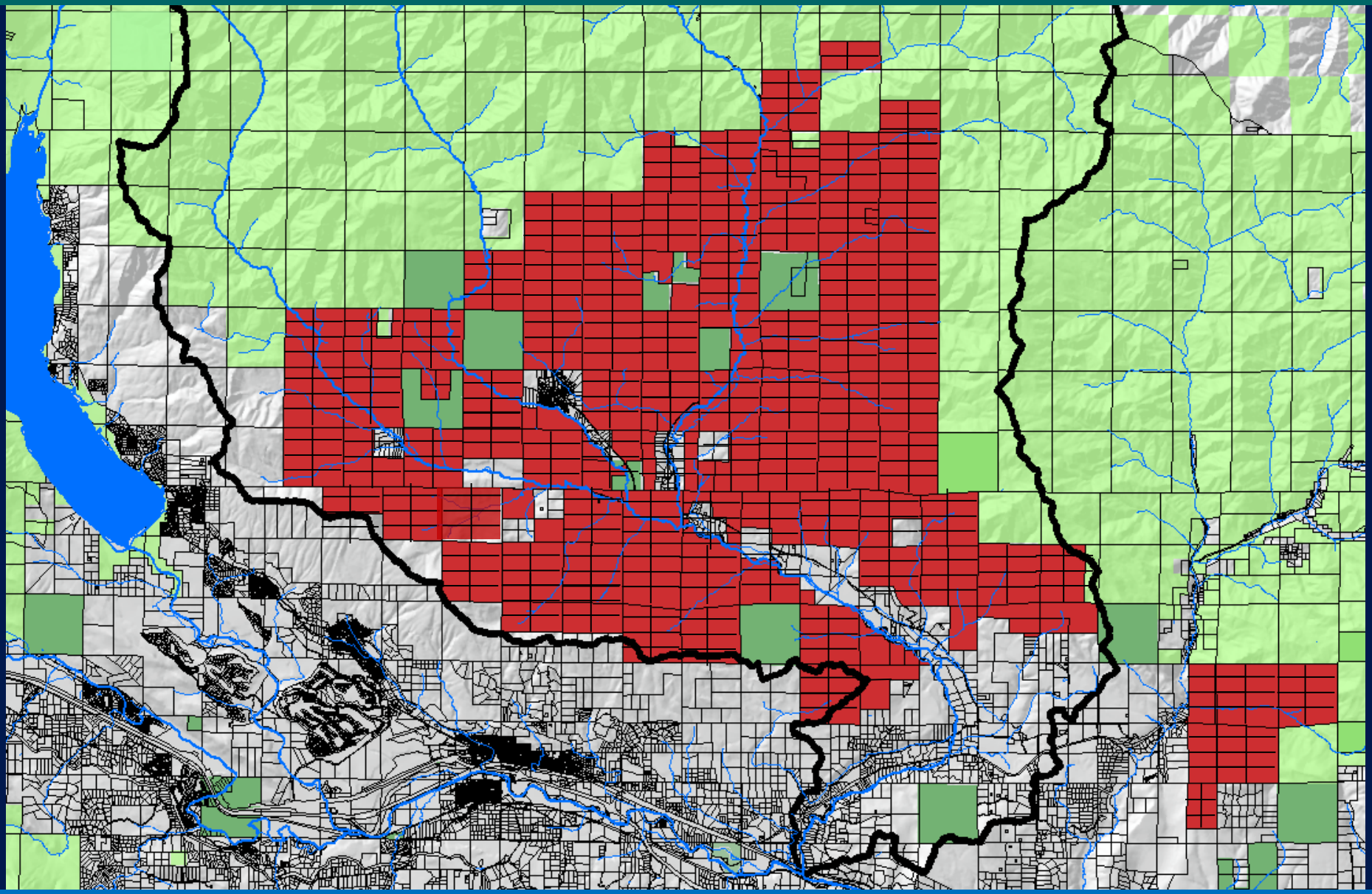
Development Threat

Development Threat

Development Threat

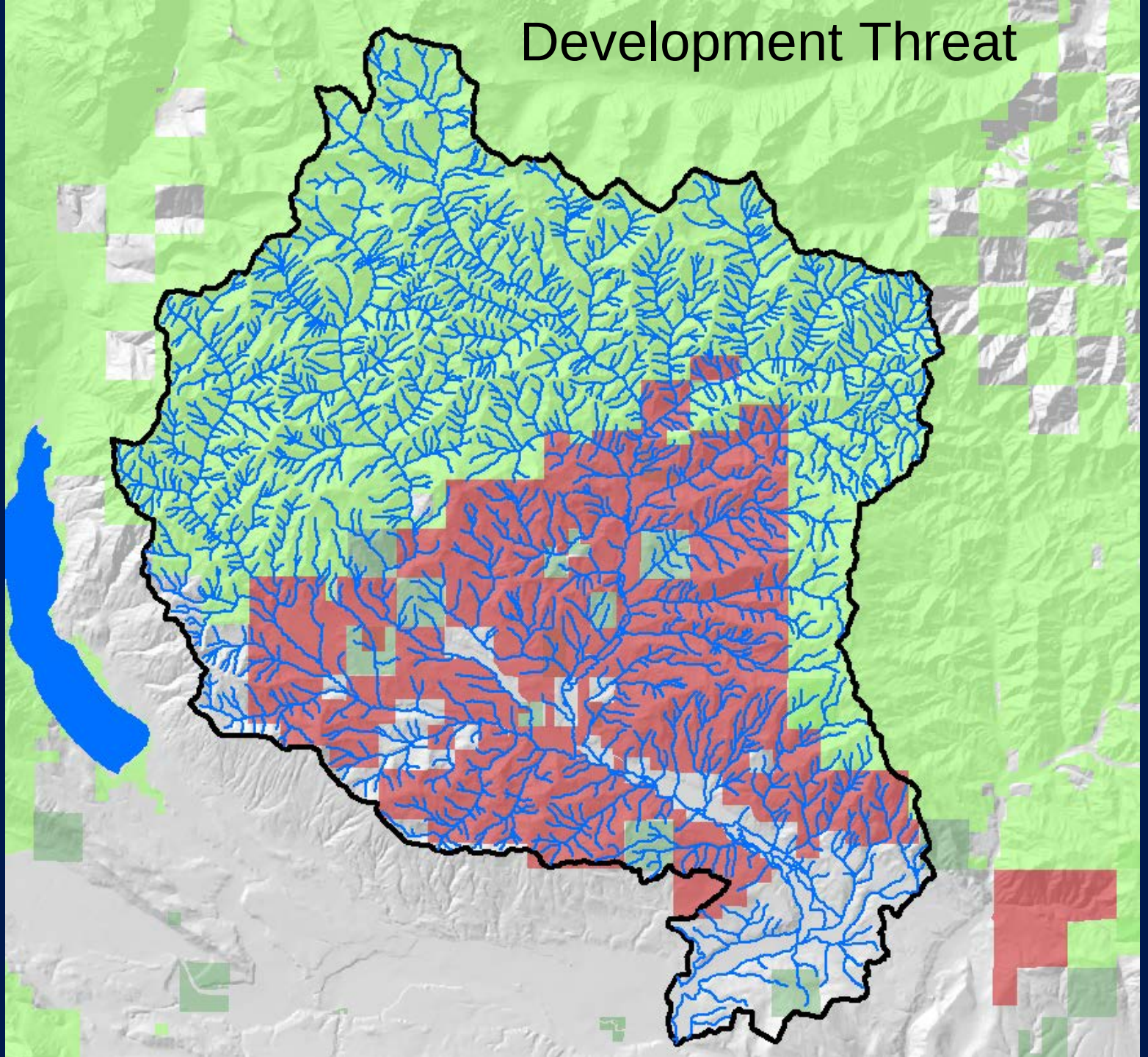


Development Threat



Potential lots under current zoning!

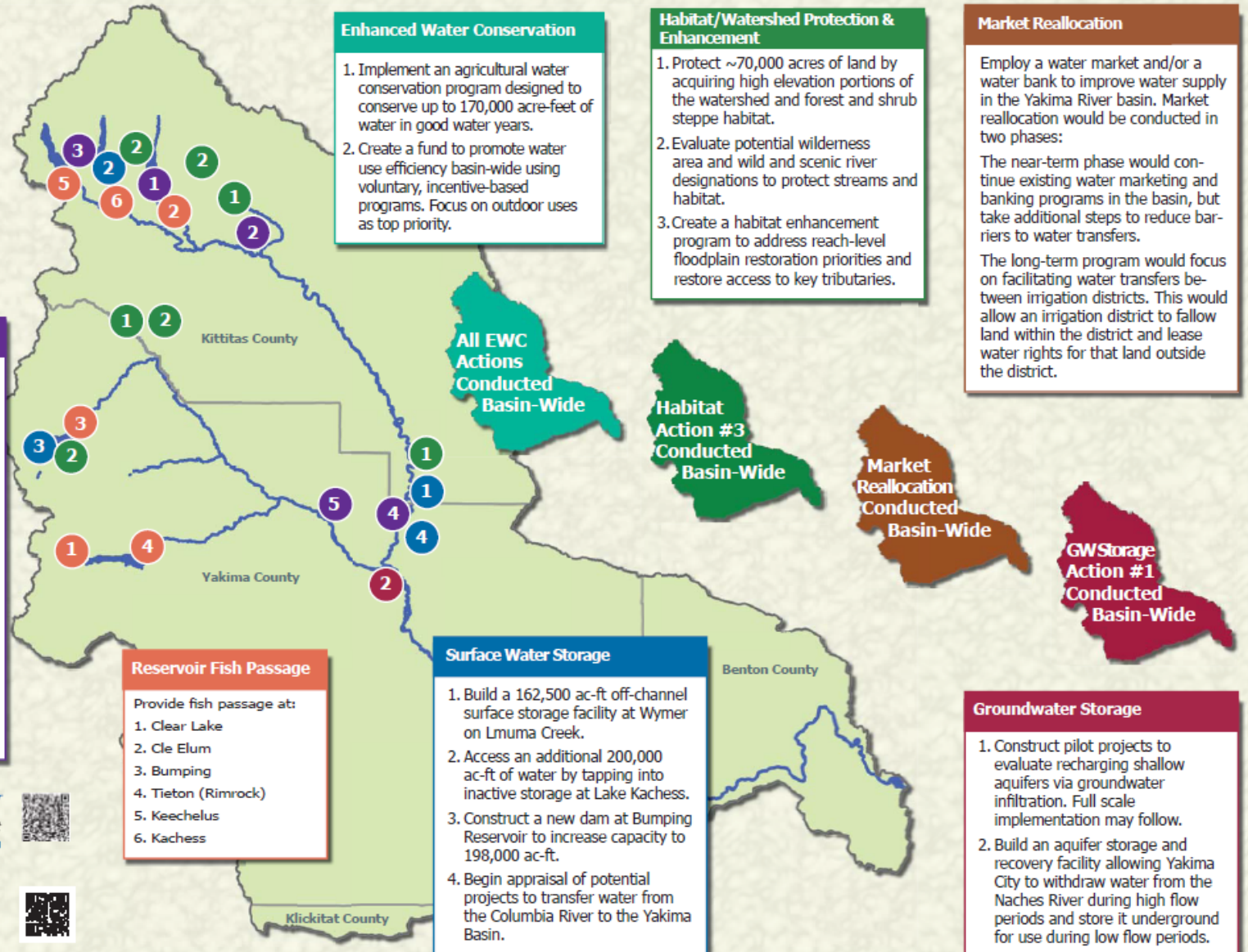
Development Threat



Development Threats

Teanaway

Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan



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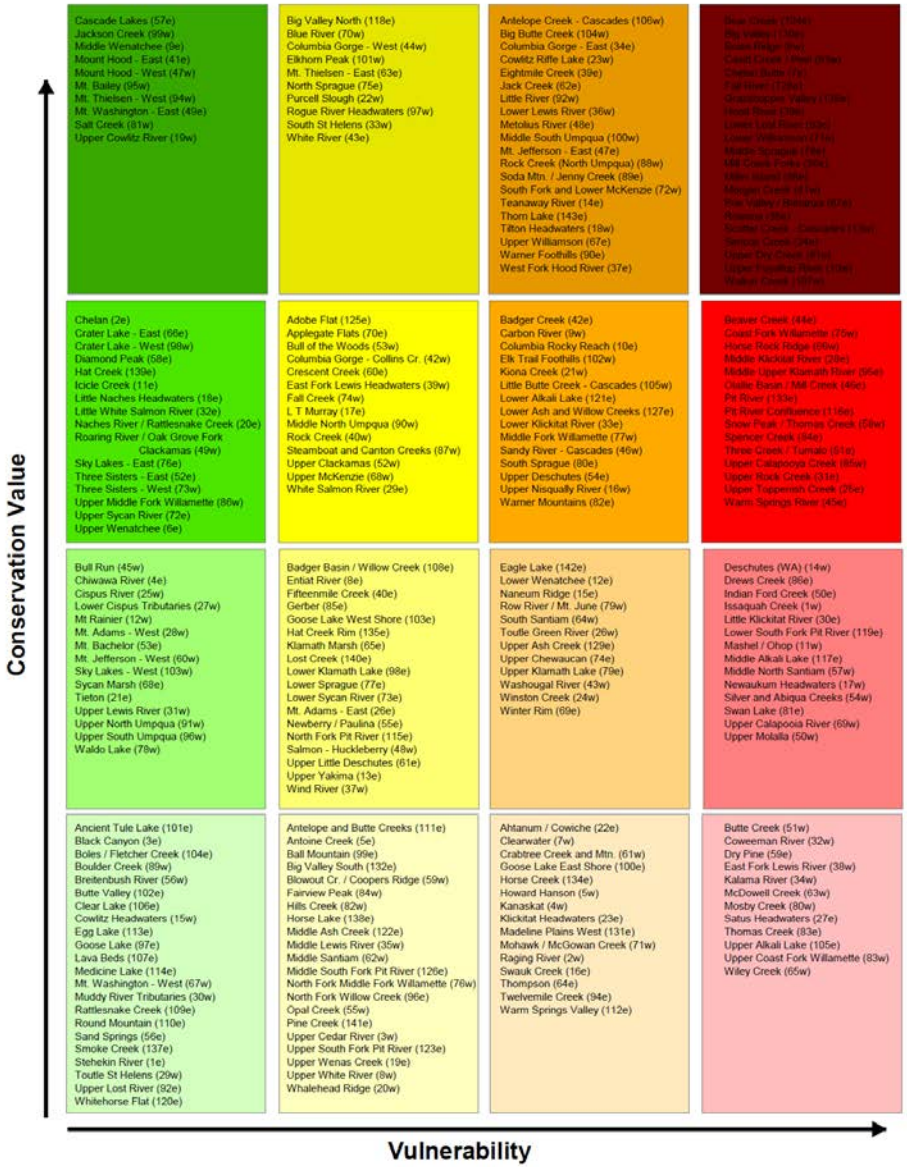

Map 9.1, Table 1: Integrated Portfolio Sites by Relative Importance

This table identifies the automated relative importance of 250 integrated portfolio sites across the East and West Cascades Ecoregions using criteria for measuring conservation value and vulnerablity, as depicted in Map 9.1. We based conservation value on irreplaceability measures, one of the MARXAN model outputs. Vulnerability was based on the suitability index which was an input to the model.

Portfolio sites are sorted in the table according to factors important for biodiversity value as well as those that pose threats. The site names are listed according to their relative ranking, followed by the index number and "e" or "w" for East Cascades or West Cascades Ecoregion for ease of reference to Map 9.1.