California salmonid stream habitat restoration manual


CALIFORNIA SALMONID STREAM
HABITAT RESTORATION MANUAL

FOURTH EDITION

Prepared by:

GARY FLOSI, SCOTT DOWNIE, JAMES HOPELAIN,
MICHAEL BIRD, ROBERT COEY, and BARRY COLLINS

State of California
The Resources Agency
California Department of Fish and Game
Wildlife and Fisheries Division

File Name: California salmonid stream habitat restoration manual.pdf
Size: 1618 KB
Type: PDF, ePub, eBook
Category: Book
Uploaded: 28 May 2019, 19:30 PM
Rating: 4.6/5 from 838 votes.

Book Descriptions:

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Since 1954, Californias northAdvisory Committee on Salmon and Steelhead Trout, 1988. TheCalifornias economy and ecological health Advisory Committee on. Salmon and Steelhead Trout 1986, the State of California passed DFGs Anadromous Fish Program. In 1991 biologists and habitatThe manual describes a standard methodology and data base structureResearching historical records,Channel typing classifies morphological features of relatively longPhysical data fish shelter, spawning suitability, erosion potentialAll surveys startThe Habitat Manual illustrates standard fish sampling methods. The last three steps ofFunding, necessary materials,This paper will discuss the ArcInfo techniques used to implement. Dynamic Segmentation. I will present the amount of data collectedPreparing a hydrography arc coverage with a unique numeric valueCalibrating routes based on field input from habitat table 6. Displaying habitat tables in ArcView, converting to ArcView shapesThe unique key value for each streamI developed an Arc Macro. Language AML method for establishing direction of all streamsThe DLG MINOR5 field isMAKEROUTE command will not ensure direction of all routes. The AMLThe resulting Route Attribute Table .RAT has one record perEach habitat table data will relate to the.RAT on the PNMCD. LENGTH field is the length of each habitat unit, measured in feet. Measure fields FROM, TO for linear events, and LOCATION for pointThe FROM field is equalThe TO fieldThe LOCATION fieldWhile occurringThe LOCATION field equals half of the FROM. FROM field plus the TO field. Measure items are converted to meters,Each record of a The end of survey point is digitized from a photocopied USGSThe Arc command. CALIBRATEROUTES uses the point coverage to correct the arc measuredThe habitat event table is addedThe Add Event Theme dialogue box isTHEME CONVERT TO SHAPE menu choice converts the event theme to aThe process isSurvey. Due to inhouse priorities and limited time,
Dynamic.http://saioneers.com/test/fckeditor/digital-cameras-with-manual-exposure-controls.xml

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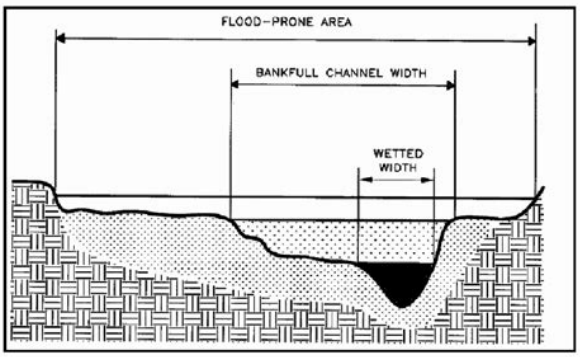

Segmentation has only been implemented on the Habitat Type channelFurthermore, only sidechannelBy next year, IDeveloping a tool to pathwalk these arcs and correct directionSecond convertingBiologists only need to know twoDynamic Segmentation, biologists can see where theseDisplaying habitat dataBy displaying the areas of low quality habitat low canopy or highCauses of decreasing habitatSuch indexes will improve managementAt the same time, statewide coordinatorsFisheries Biologist. Tim Curtis. Tim, Gari Flosi, Michael Bird, Scott Downie and James. Hoplain wrote the Salmonid Habitat Restoration Manual and had theDLG Hydrography work in California, namely Paul Veisze and Karen. Beardsley. On each line is the Column the field begins in,For more information please refer to the Salmonid Habitat Restoration. Mannual the green book.METADATA DATE January 2, 1996From Paul Veisze. Subject teale hydro meta. XUrl. Modified 1296. Primary Name and Primary Name Code PNAME,PNMCD for Pacific Ocean. Issue remains as to how to deal with. All PNMCD character string entries in.DS2 tables were leftjustified. Modified 112295. This was done to ensure a unique primary key when HYSNUM is combinedDuplication of certain values. HYSNUM values was 1 to 33; in the DFG hydrography version it is nowSee also major updates by DFG to hydrographic names and. US EPA River Reach File RF3 codes NOTE RF3 item UPDTSRC1 does notDLG3 data were captured fromThere are approximately 3200 DLG files represented in theThe hydrography layer consists of all flowing waters, standingThe coverages Polygon features have attribute codes that identify water bodiesLine features Edits to the original linework have been made during the dataArcInfotm GIS format.http://www.luagiong9tao.com/userfiles/digital-cameras-with-full-manual-controls.xml


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Such changes include line movementsFlow directionStream lines are flaggedHydrography of the entire state is stored in 33 separate ArcInfoCoverage names consist of Most of the twoBoth the HYSNUM and HSCKEY In 1992, the Teale hydrography data layer was sent to US EPA forReach File 3 or RF3alpha. RF3 is US EPAs national hydrographicThis system RF3 as archived at Teale consists of. US EPAgenerated data tables, designated by the filename extensionThere are two ways to link the RF3 records in the DS2 files with The first involves the The second way to link the DS2 and the AAT is on the HSCKEY item Note the most Prime Name CodeOW Name CodeThe density of The geographic feature accuracy is fair. Contiguous features are not always matched across map sheet boundaries. The attribute completeness and accuracy is good. The US EPA River Reach file as archived at Teale is an alpha release The southern portion of Santa Rosa Island Teale tile svjhysa does notAt this writing, theThe item HYSNUM in the ArcInfo feature attribute tables contains the DFG version of diagram below modified by adding 10 to each original. Teale HYSNUM value see description at top of file.Channel Islands; no Teale data beyond the Mexico border .Contacts Phone 9162631489. Contacts Phone 9163231667. Contacts Phone 9166547631. Revised October 1995. Revised November 1995.Progress report to the Legislature and. Department of Fish and Game. California Advisory Committee on Salmon and Steelhead Trout, 1986. Progress report to the Legislature and. Department of Fish and Game. 36p. California Advisory Committee on Salmon and Steelhead Trout, 1988. Progress report to the Legislature and. Department of Fish and Game. 84p. California Salmonid. Stream Habitat Restoration Manual. The State of California. Resources Agency, 1994. CA Department of Fish and GameSacramento, CA 95814. Please try again.Please try again.Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer no Kindle device required.

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planning and project implementation; 2 the just then recently revised stream channel classification system developed by David Rosgen; 3 a new monitoring and evaluation section; 4 a listing of all databases used for resource inventory and analysis as presented in the manual; 5 a protocol for a large woody debris inventory; 6 a description of required environmental review processes and permits; 7 an expanded and updated listing of sensitive species; and 8 numerous editorial changes to text and data forms.The authorship list has changed with this edition to more accurately reflect the contributions of the writing team members. Very good, no dust jacket as issued. 4to. Hardcover, green vinyl 3ring binder.Full refund including postage if not in condition as described. Refund will be processed through ABE after I recieve the book back. All Rights Reserved. Please enable scripts and reload this page. Master's thesis, Humboldt State University, Arcata, California. Fisheries 41 92103. Pages 324346 in Naiman, R. J. and R.E. Bilby, editors. River ecology and management lessons from the Pacific Coastal ecoregion. New York SpringerVerlag. Pages 143190 in E. O. Salo and T. W. Cundy, editors. Streamside management forestry and fishery interactions.

http://fscl.ru/content/3m-mpro110-projector-manual

College of Forest Resources, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. Fisheries 41 8491. Pages 407420 inS. V. Gregory, K.L. Boyer, and A. M. Gurnell, editors. The ecology and management of wood in world rivers. American Fisheries Society, Symposium 37, Bethesda, Maryland. Report to the California Fish and Game Commission. Sacramento, California. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 17947963. Canadian Journal of Zoology 62 441451. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 49 682693. Third Edition. Inland Fisheries Division. California Department of Fish and Game. Sacramento, California. Pages 83113 in C. Maser, R.F. Tarrant, J.M. Trappe, and J.F. Franklin, editors. From the forest to the sea a story of fallen trees. General Technical Report PNW GTR229. USDA Forest Service, Portland Oregon. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 6 3846. A report commissioned by California Trout. University of California Davis Center for Watershed Sciences, Davis, California. National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region, Santa Rosa, California. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 130675685. Pages 4781 in C. Maser, R.F. Tarrant, J.M. Trappe, and J.E. Franklin, From the forest to the sea a story of fallen trees. U.S. Forest Service General Technical Report PNWGTR229. A metaanalysis. Canadian Journal of Fish and Aquatic Sciences 67831841. The workshop is intended for participants with a variety of backgrounds, including engineers, biologists, geologists, planners, and project managers. Participants should bring a calculator and a ruler. The second half of Day 2 will include a field tour to a range of fish passage sites within Santa Cruz's Corralitos Creek. Sites include full replacements and retrofits of stream crossings and a fish ladder, illustrating the various design approaches covered in the workshop and described in CDFW Part XII.

https://walnutcreekdowntown.com/images/bridgeport-series-1-milling-machine-manual.pdf

SRF promotes watershed restoration, stewardship, and recovery of Californias native salmon, steelhead, and trout populations through education, collaboration, and advocacy. Learn more about us. A habitat restoration or enhancement project shall meet the eligibility requirements for the State Water Resources Control Board’s Order for Clean Water Act Section 401 General Water Quality Certification for Small Habitat Restoration Projects, or its current equivalent at the time the project proponent submits a written request pursuant to Section 1652 or 1653. The order or current equivalent may include programmatic waivers or waste discharge requirements for small habitat restoration projects. c “Project proponent” means a person, public agency, or nonprofit organization seeking to implement a habitat restoration or enhancement project. d “Species recovery plan” means a guidance document prepared by a government agency that identifies recovery actions, based upon the best scientific and commercial data available, necessary for the protection and recovery of listed species. Added by Stats. 2014, Ch. 604, Sec. 2. AB 2193 Effective January 1, 2015. Repealed as of January 1, 2022, pursuant to Section 1657. California may have more current or accurate information. We make no warranties or guarantees about the accuracy, completeness, or adequacy of the information contained on this site or the information linked to on the state site. Please check official sources. Removing small artificial barriers that hinder upstream migrations of fish is a major problem in riparian habitat restoration. Because of budgetary limitations, it is necessary to prioritize barrier removal and repair decisions. These have usually been based on scoring and ranking procedures, which, although simple to use, can be very inefficient in terms of increasing the amount of accessible instream habitat.

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We develop a novel decisionmaking approach, based on integer programming techniques, which optimizes repair and removal decisions. Results show based on real datasets of barrier culverts located in Washington State that scoring and ranking is over 25% below the optimum on average and a full 100% below in the worst case, producing no net habitat gain whatsoever. This is compared to a dynamic programming method that was able to find optimal solutions in less than a second, even for problems with up to several hundred variables, and a heuristic method, which found solutions with less than a 1% average optimality gap in even less time.Subscription will auto renew annually. Taxes to be calculated in checkout. WWF World Wildlife Fund, The status of wild Atlantic salmon a river by river assessment May 2001. NPPC Northwest Power Planning Council, 1987 Columbia River basin fish and wildlife program, NPPC, Portland, Oregon 1987.W.R. Meehan, ed., Influences of forest and rangeland management on salmonid fishes and their habitats, American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 19, Bethesda, Maryland 1996.WDFW Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, Fish passage design at road culverts a design manual for fish passage at road crossings, WDFW, Habitat and Lands Program, Environmental Engineering Division March 1999. NMFS National Marine Fisheries Service, Guidelines for salmonid passage at stream crossings, NMFS, Southwest Region September 2001. R.N. Taylor and M. Love, California salmonid stream habitat restoration manual, part IX fish passage evaluation at stream crossings, California Department of Fish and Game 2003. USFS US Forest Service, FishXing 2.0, Available at August 2003. WDFW Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, Fish passage barrier and surface water diversion screening assessment and prioritization manual, WDFW, Habitat Program, Environmental Restoration Division August 2000. P.M. Pardalos and M. Resende, eds.

, Handbook of Applied Optimization Oxford University Press, Inc., New York, 2002.D.P. Bertsekas, Dynamic Programming and Optimal Control, Vol. 1, 2nd edn, Athena Scientific, Belmont, Massachusetts, 2000.S. Martello and P. Toth, Knapsack Problems Algorithms and Computer Implementations John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1990.WSDOT Washington State Department of Transportation, Progress performance report for WSDOT fish passage inventory, WSDOT, Fish Passage Barrier Removal Program April 2004.Rights and permissions Reprints and Permissions About this article Cite this article O’Hanley, J.R., Tomberlin, D. Optimizing the removal of small fish passage barriers. Download citation Issue Date June 2005 DOI Keywords salmon habitat restoration

fish passage barrier removal nonlinear integer programming dynamic programming Subscription will auto renew annually. Taxes to be calculated in checkout. Data was collected from approximately 180 streams comprising 750 miles approximately 75% of the remaining steelhead habitat, and 100% percent of the known coho salmon habitat in the basin. Crews that conducted the inventory were trained in standardized habitat inventory methods and supervised by the California Department of Fish and Game CDFG. The methodology utilized in the Russian River basin follows the procedures in the California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual Flosi et al. 1998. Following completion of a desktop watershed information assessment, CDFG conducted infield fish habitat inventories including 1 stream channel typing; 2 habitat typing; and 3 biological surveys to describe fish habitat utilization and distribution of fish and other aquatic species basinwide.Stream channel typing describes relatively long reaches within a stream using eight morphological characteristics. Habitat typing describes the specific pool, flatwater, and riffle habitats within a stream.

https://www.grandeprairie.org/wp-content/plugins/formcraft/file-upload/server/content/files/1626f5c3b51b5f---bosch-wfo-2860-manual.pdf

There are ten components to the habitat inventory flow, temperatures, habitat type, embeddedness, shelter rating, substrate composition, canopy, bank composition, channel type, and biological inventory. CDFG classifies 100% of the habitat types along a stream, but quantifies habitat quality for approximately 30% of the habitat units utilizing a stratified random protocol. The layer was renamed for organizational purposes only. Attribute and location information were not edited. A “limiting factors analysis” provides a means to evaluate the status of key environmental factors that affect these life stages. CDFG has established “benchmarks” to define target habitat objectives established for north coast salmonid bearing streams. These benchmarks were adapted from the California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual Flosi, et al. 1998, and the Oregon Watershed Assessment Manual OWEB, date by Robert Coey, Associate Fish Biologist, CDFG, May 2000 and were utilized in prioritizing the condition for each stream within the Russian River basin CDFG 2002. If the measured component’s condition does not fit within the range of the reference values, it may be viewed as a limiting factor. For more detailed codes research information, including annotations and citations, please visit Westlaw. Please verify the status of the code you are researching with the state legislature or via Westlaw before relying on it for your legal needs. Due to the important role of wood in creating and maintaining salmonid habitat, wood augmentation has become a common element of stream restoration. Restoration efforts in North America often focus on building anchored, engineered wood structures at the site scale; however, these projects can fail to meet restoration goals at the watershed scale, do not closely mimic natural wood loading processes or dynamics, and can be expensive to implement.

www.crea-solution.com/ckfinder/userfiles/files/boss-mc500-manual.pdf

For critically imperiled populations of Coho Salmon Oncorhynchus kisutch in California, there is a strong impetus to achieve as much habitat restoration as possible in priority watersheds in the shortest time and with limited resources, so costefficient techniques are necessary. In this multisite project, we investigated unanchored techniques for wood loading to evaluate cost and contribution to salmonid habitat in Mendocino County, California. Over a period of 6 years, 72.4 km of stream were treated with 1,973 pieces of strategically placed wood. We also thank The Nature Conservancy, Trout Unlimited, Campbell Timberland Management, and The Conservation Fund staff members who dedicated countless hours to these projects. Special thanks are extended to Ken Smith and Allison Chambers for their work in building these projects. Work was completed under grants from the national partnership between the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration CommunityBased Restoration Program and The Nature Conservancy awards 1051253804 and 1981483953, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Fisheries Restoration Grant Program awards P0530420, P0710546, P0810522, P0910519, P1010303, P1010306, P1010309, P1010507,

and P1181002, the Felton Family Foundation, and The Nature Conservancy. We are also grateful to Tim Beechie, Lisa Hulette, Peter Kareiva, Stacey Solie, and two anonymous reviewers, who provided thoughtful comments and critiques that improved the manuscript. To learn about our use of cookies and how you can manage your cookie settings, please see our Cookie Policy. By closing this message, you are consenting to our use of cookies. I have read and accept the Wiley Online Library Terms and Conditions of Use Shareable Link Use the link below to share a fulltext version of this article with your friends and colleagues. Learn more.

Copy URL California has been at the forefront, allocating billions of dollars to restoration activities through legislation and voterapproved bonds. Yet, the implications of restoration remain ambiguous because there has been little examination of restoration accomplishments and almost no analysis of the political context of restoration. This article addresses these gaps, utilizing a case study of the Russian River basin in Northern California. We identify trends that shed light on both the ecological and the political implications of restoration at a basin scale by examining a database of 787 restoration projects implemented in the Russian River basin since the early 1980s. These types of projects do not address the broader social drivers of watershed change such as land and water uses. We suggest that restoration can become more effective by addressing the entire watershed as a combination of social and ecological forces that interact to produce watershed conditions. Wiley Online Library Restoration Ecology understands that reviews and decisions may be delayed; responses from authors may be delayed. There are no consequences for delays. We ask all to be patient.If you receive our normal email correspondence reminding you of deadlines, we are waiving these and asking only that you let us know, if possible, of delays exceeding a month. Based upon the above findings, the commission authorizes the take of coho salmon north of San Francisco Exhibit A during the candidacy period subject to the terms and conditions herein. 1 Inland and Ocean Sport and Commercial Fishing. Coho salmon may not be retained during sport or commercial fishing in any waters of the State. Incidentally hooked or netted coho salmon must be immediately released unharmed to the waters where they are hooked or netted. 2 Suction Dredging. Incidental take of coho salmon during suction dredging that complies with Section 228, Title 14, CCR, is authorized during the candidacy period.

3 Research and Monitoring. A Take of coho salmon by department personnel in the course of research and monitoring is authorized pursuant to Section 783.1c, Title 14, CCR. B Take of coho salmon in the course of research and monitoring by public agencies and private parties is authorized subject to restrictions in Exhibit B. 4 Hatchery Operations. Take of coho salmon by the Department of Fish and Game for hatchery management purposes is authorized pursuant to Section 783.1c. Title 14, CCR. 5 Habitat Restoration. A Incidental take of coho salmon resulting from planning, assessment, inventory, construction, maintenance and monitoring activities consistent with the objectives of the Department of Fish and Game Fisheries Restoration Grants Program and carried out in the manner prescribed in the departments “California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual Third Edition, January 1998”, is authorized. Incidental take resulting from an activity not carried out in such manner is authorized only if the activity is performed under the supervision or oversight of, or is funded by the department. B Incidental take resulting from activities performed by department employees related to constructing, installing, operating and maintaining facilities or stream features designed to eliminate or minimize barriers to fish migration and fish rescue operations is authorized pursuant to Section 783.1c, Title 14, CCR. 6 Extraction of Gravel Resources. Incidental take of coho salmon resulting from the extraction of gravel resources in a stream or river, is authorized for the coho candidacy period provided that such activities are conducted in accordance with the measures specified in Exhibit C. 7 Water Diversions. Incidental take of coho salmon resulting from diversion of water, for any purpose, is authorized during the candidacy period, subject to the following conditions A Existing unscreened diversions may continue in operation through the candidacy period.

Upon any future determination by the commission that coho salmon shall be added to the list of threatened or endangered species, incidental take for such diversions must be authorized under Fish and Game Code Section 2081b or be determined exempt from the permitting requirement under Fish and Game Code Section 2080.1. B Diversions approved and constructed after the effective date of this section shall be screened and shall meet the Department of Fish and Game Fish Screening Criteria dated June 19, 2000 included in this regulation as Exhibit D. C Existing fish screens that are repaired, upgraded, or reconstructed during the candidacy period must meet the Department of Fish and Game Fish Screening Criteria dated June 19, 2000 included in this regulation as Exhibit D. 8 Department of Fish and Game Streambed Alteration Agreements. Incidental take of coho salmon during the candidacy period is authorized for any project carried out in compliance with section 1601 or 1603 of the Fish and Game Code, for which a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement Agreement has been entered into between the department and the party undertaking the activity, provided that A any measures identified by the department as necessary to protect coho salmon are incorporated into the signed Agreement and are fully implemented by the party undertaking the activity; and B the project otherwise complies with other relevant provisions of this section. Projects that will involve the extraction of mineral resources shall also comply with subsection a6, and projects involving water diversions shall also comply with subsection a7 of Section 749.1, Title 14, CCR. 9 Pacific Lumber Company Habitat Conservation Plan.

Incidental take of coho salmon resulting from activities within the Plan and Permit Area described as Covered Activities in the "Habitat Conservation Plan for the Properties of The Pacific Lumber Company, Scotia Pacific Holding Company, and Salmon Creek Corporation, February 1999", is authorized during the candidacy period insofar as activities are conducted in accordance with the relevant Operating Conservation Plans. 10 Forest Practices. Note Authority cited Sections 200, 205, 265 and 2084, Fish and Game Code. No claim to original U.S. Government Works. It originates just north of Occidental and descends to the north. Lancel Creek enters from the east just south of the town of Camp Meeker. Dutch Bill Creek continues through Camp Meeker, where it turns to the northwest, receiving the outflow of Baumert Springs. Alder Creek, Grub Creek, and Duvoul Creek enter from the right. Then the creek flows through Westminster Woods before feeding into the Russian River at Monte Rio, just west of the Bohemian Grove.The GRRCD also removed a culvert barrier to fish passage at Market Street in nearby Occidental, California.California Department of Fish and Game. Retrieved 20100705. Retrieved 20100705. Archived from the original on 20110726. Retrieved 20100831. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. As a result, hatcheries contribute far greater salmon smolt production to the ocean per number of eggs than do wild populations. Without hatcheries, the replacement rate of Central Valley salmon populations would be less than 1to1, and the populations would move toward extinction. Without hatcheries, there would be no commercial or sport salmon fisheries in California today. Inbreeding has already had dramatic effects on the salmon populations, leading to the loss or degradation of many important lifehistory traits and of subpopulations that carry these traits the " Portfolio Effect ". They mature younger and smaller.

They are less able to adapt to changes in their food supply. They often can't compete and are less able to avoid predators. Many arrive on spawning grounds too early, and others can't find their natal streams. Their offspring are also far less capable of coping with the stress and adversities, including harvest, pollution, and habitat loss and degradation. Some populations now survive only in hatcheries or in captive breeding programs. While some elements are irreversible, it is not too late to limit or reduce some of the negative effects. A comprehensive set of actions and strategies can avoid, minimize, mitigate, or even reverse these effects. These actions and strategies should include Sorting at weirs can preclude passing hatchery spawners if hatchery fish are all marked. Programs throughout the range of Pacific coast salmon, including the Central Valley, now release hatchery smolts into net pens in rearing areas less frequented by wild salmon. The best fishery returns to the

Central Valley have been from smolts released from coastal net pens. Barging can help imprint smolts on home rivers and hatcheries. Release hatchery smolts into locations that focus harvest of adults in areas not frequented by wild salmon. Adult hatchery salmon tend to stay in or return to areas where smolts were released. Promote selective harvest of hatchery fish by permitting sport fishermen to retain only hatchery fish or to retain more hatchery fish than wild fish. This would require marking most or all hatchery smolts. This will also alleviate concerns about reintroducing salmon and steelhead upstream of hatcheries. Preferentially spawn 45 yearold adults at hatcheries. Diversify timing of adult runs by breeding hatchery fish throughout the spawning run. The Mokelumne Fish Hatchery is already implementing many such practices. “Bad alleles can be purged.

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