

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2022
FALL CHINOOK SALMON CONSERVATION PLAN
ROGUE SPECIES MANAGEMENT UNIT
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
ROGUE WATERSHED DISTRICT**

INTRODUCTION

In January of 2013, the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission formally adopted a conservation plan for fall Chinook salmon in the Rogue Species Management Unit (SMU). This plan calls for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) to complete annual reports that will include, at least, the following elements: (1) SMU status in relation to the desired status and conservation status statements embedded in the conservation plan, (2) summaries of annual efforts to monitor SMU attributes, (3) implications of any research or evaluation projects completed during the reporting year, (4) any updated assessments of population attributes completed during the reporting year, and (5) presentation of the rationale associated with any changes in management actions made during the reporting year.

This report summarizes the status of the SMU in relation to desired status and conservation status through the 2022 return year, completed management actions, and 2023 preseason forecasts in relation to conservation status and maximum sustained yield.

A copy of the conservation plan, and annual progress reports, is available on the ODFW website at:

http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/CRP/rogue_fall_chinook_conservation_plan.asp

SUMMARY OF SMU STATUS

Two population strata compose the SMU: (1) the Rogue stratum and (2) the coastal stratum. The two strata are differentiated by life history and genetic differences within the constituent independent populations of naturally produced fall Chinook salmon (NP CHF). Where possible, status criteria were developed for each independent population monitored by ODFW. Populations in the Rogue stratum are monitored as an aggregate by sampling at Huntley Park near the mouth of the Rogue River, except that NP CHF in the Lower Rogue population area are also monitored annually by conducting spawning ground surveys.

Monitoring of SMU attributes is designed to produce metrics that are to be used to characterize the current status of the SMU. All monitoring needed to update SMU status was completed by ODFW in 2022, and the results are included in tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Comparisons of singular elements of current and **desired** status for naturally produced fall Chinook salmon in the Rogue Species Management Unit. Desired status criteria are described in the conservation plan, and **both metrics cover the most recent ten year period**. Underlined metrics of current status did not meet desired status criteria.

Status Element	Desired Status	Current Status	2022 Estimate
ROGUE AGGREGATE POPULATIONS			
Adult Abundance ^a	≥54,400	<u>43,884</u>	17,615
Age Structure ^b	≥10%	<u>4.3%</u>	2.5%
Run Timing ^c	≥8%	8.2%	4.4%
Run Composition ^d	≤5%	<u>4.7%</u>	3.4%
LOWER ROGUE POPULATION			
Adult Abundance ^e	≥3,500	<u>3,256</u>	1,235
Spawner Composition ^f	≤10%	3.0%	0.7%
CHETCO POPULATION			
Adult Abundance ^e	≥3,800	<u>3,141</u>	4,312
Age Structure ^h	≥16%	<u>2.0%</u>	0.9%
Spawner Composition ^f	≤18%	11%	25%
WINCHUCK POPULATION			
Adult Abundance ^e	≥1,000	<u>748</u>	394
Juvenile Abundance ^g	≥125,000	157,852	186,994
Spawner Composition ^f	≤10%	4%	22%
PISTOL POPULATION			
Adult Abundance ^e	≥1,300	<u>1,030</u>	782
Spawner Composition ^f	≤5%	1%	0%
HUNTER POPULATION			
Adult Abundance ^e	≥560	664	154
Spawner Composition ^f	≤5%	2%	0%

^a Number of age 3-6 NP CHF that pass Huntley Park.

^b Relative abundance of age 5+6 fish among NP CHF that pass Huntley Park.

^c Relative abundance of October migrants among NP CHF that pass Huntley Park.

^d Relative abundance of hatchery fish among CHF that pass Huntley Park.

^e Number of NP CHF spawners.

^f Relative abundance of hatchery fish among CHF spawners.

^g Number of juvenile NP CHF produced in areas upstream of the South Fork.

^h Relative abundance of age 5+6 fish among NP CHF spawners.

Table 2. Status of the Rogue Fall Chinook Salmon Species Management Unit as compared to **conservation** criteria. Conservation status criteria are described in the conservation plan and cover, unless otherwise noted, the most recent three-year period. Underlined metrics of current status did not meet conservation status criteria.

Status Element	Conservation Criterion	Current Status	2022 Estimate
ROGUE AGGREGATE POPULATIONS			
Adult Abundance ^a	<20,400 ⁱ	33,297	17,615
Age Structure ^b	<3%	<u>1.9%</u>	2.5%
Run Timing ^c	<5%	5.5%	4.4%
Run Composition ^d	>10%	5.2%	3.4%
LOWER ROGUE POPULATION			
Adult Abundance ^e	<1,500 ⁱ	2,398	1,235
Spawner Composition ^f	>15%	1.6%	0.7%
CHETCO POPULATION			
Adult Abundance ^e	<1,440 ⁱ	2,671	4,312
Age Structure ^h	<5%	<u>3.8%</u>	0.9%
Spawner Composition ^f	>20%	20%	25%
WINCHUCK POPULATION			
Adult Abundance ^e	<300 ⁱ	385	394
Juvenile Abundance ^g	<50,000 ^j	186,994	186,994
Spawner Composition ^f	>15%	11%	22%
PISTOL POPULATION			
Adult Abundance ^e	<540	723	782
Spawner Composition ^f	>10%	2%	0%
HUNTER POPULATION			
Adult Abundance ^e	<300	<u>242</u>	154
Spawner Composition ^f	>10%	10%	0%

^a Number of age 3-6 NP CHF that pass Huntley Park.

^b Relative abundance of age 5+6 fish among NP CHF that pass Huntley Park.

^c Relative abundance of October migrants among NP CHF that pass Huntley Park.

^d Relative abundance of hatchery fish among CHF that pass Huntley Park.

^e Number of NP CHF spawners.

^f Relative abundance of hatchery fish among CHF spawners.

^g Number of juvenile NP CHF produced upstream of the South Fork.

^h Relative abundance of age 5+6 fish among NP CHF spawners.

ⁱ Criteria are based on a running two-year average.

^j Criterion covers every year.

The Rogue fall Chinook aggregate is in conservation status for age 5 and 6 adult fall Chinook. This metric was identified in the conservation plan as the most recent 3-year period and current status is 1.9% age 5 and 6 adult Chinook past Huntley. Age composition improved from the previous year. There are three additional metrics identified in the plan that are used to monitor the status of the Rogue aggregate and they are currently above conservation status.

No temporary regulation changes were proposed for 2022 as the Rogue fall Chinook aggregate is showing an increasing abundance trend and age at maturity improved slightly. ODFW will continue to increase scale sampling rates of fall chinook during the Huntley Park seining project and during Lower Rogue spawning ground surveys to improve age monitoring. In addition, the Rogue fall Chinook aggregate run timing metric is nearing conservation status and may somewhat be associated with age of maturity.

COMPLETED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS - ROGUE STRATUM

The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission adopted Rogue Alternative 4, outlined in the conservation plan, as the preferred suite of management strategies to be employed by ODFW. Some of the relevant actions completed by ODFW during 2022 are briefly discussed below. A tabulated progress summary related to management actions described in the conservation plan is included in Tables 3 and 4. In addition, ODFW conducted spawning ground surveys in Upper Rogue, Applegate, and Illinois rivers.

Management Strategy 4.1

Many of the actions within Management Strategy 4.1 relate to seasonal operations of Lost Creek and Applegate reservoirs by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). ODFW worked cooperatively with the USACE to identify and implement reservoir release strategies designed to enhance naturally produced fall Chinook (actions 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.4, 4.1.5, 4.1.6, 4.1.7, 4.1.9). A weekly conference call, implemented in 2013 to facilitate communication was continued in 2022. ODFW participated in the USACE annual winter management coordination meeting.

Applegate River flows were managed to maximize fall Chinook distribution and spawning success in 2022.

Average flow at the USGS Agness gage was 2,376 cfs August 10 – September 10 (action 4.1.7). Flow met ODFW recommendations during the fall Chinook migration. Disease-related mortality of adult fall Chinook in 2022 was low. Mortality estimates are derived from flow-based models. Additional management actions would be triggered if disease-related losses were forecast to reach 40% (action 4.1.8).

The minimum flow needed to protect juvenile fish rearing in the mainstem in summer is estimated to be 1,000 cfs as measured at the USGS Grants Pass gage. The flow in 2022 exceeded this level, averaging 1,951 cfs at Grants Pass July 1 – August 10 (action 4.1.9). The lowest average daily flow during the period was 1,640 cfs on one day.

ODFW participated in a variety of habitat protection activities (action 4.1.14), including review of water right applications, removal/fill applications, R/F emergency authorizations, Conditional Use permits, and compliance monitoring of municipal and county riparian ordinances.

Management Strategy 4.2

ODFW's Aquatic Invasive Species program deployed two watercraft inspection crews in the Rogue Watershed District in 2022 (action 4.2.1). Crews based in Central Point and Brookings conducted boat inspections, primarily on the I-5, Hwy 97, and Hwy 101 corridors, from late spring through early fall.

Management Strategy 4.3

The minimum flow needed to protect juvenile fish rearing in the mainstem in summer is 1,000 cfs as measured at the Grants Pass gage. The flow in 2022 exceeded this level, averaging 1,951 cfs at Grants Pass July 1 – August 10. Lower water temperatures in downstream areas, as a result of the increased flow, resulted in fewer predation losses because of decreases in pikeminnow metabolic rates (action 4.3.2).

ODFW continued to support non-native Umpqua pikeminnow removal in 2022. The Rogue Pikeminnow Roundup encourages anglers to keep and remove pikeminnow instead of releasing them while fishing (action 4.3.1).

Management Strategy 4.4

Zone regulations were employed in 2022 because fall Chinook escapement was forecasted to exceed escapement goals related to conservation criteria (action 4.4.1).

Management Strategy 4.5

ODFW did not complete any work specific to Management Strategy 4.5 in 2022.

COMPLETED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS - COASTAL STRATUM

The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission adopted Coastal Alternative 6, outlined in the conservation plan, as the preferred suite of management strategies to be employed by ODFW. Some of the relevant actions, completed by ODFW during 2022, are briefly discussed below. A tabulated progress summary related to management actions described in the conservation plan is included in Table 4.

Management Strategy 6.1

ODFW participated in a variety of habitat protection activities (actions 6.1.2, 6.1.8), including review of water right applications, removal/fill applications, R/F emergency authorizations, Conditional Use permits, and compliance monitoring of municipal and county riparian ordinances.

Management Strategy 6.2

ODFW's Aquatic Invasive Species program deployed two watercraft inspection crews in the Rogue Watershed District in 2022 (action 6.2.1). Crews based in Central Point and Brookings

conducted boat inspections, primarily on the I-5, Hwy 97, and Hwy 101 corridors, from late spring through early fall.

Management Strategy 6.3

Zone regulations were not employed in 2022 because fall Chinook escapement was forecasted to not exceed escapement goals related to conservation criteria (action 6.3.1) in some of the watersheds. Bag limit reductions were enacted on Hunter, Pistol, Chetco, and Winchuck Rivers to address conservation concerns and possible angling effort shift.

The Chetco ocean terminal area recreational and commercial fishery in 2022 was not opened. Based on both the Chetco and Winchuck preseason forecasts falling to below S_{MSY} (action 6.3.5).

Management Strategy 6.4

A release group of smolts was acclimated at Ferry Creek reservoir (Chetco) in October 2022 and subsequently released into the Chetco River at Riverside RV resort in the lower river (action 6.4.3). The purpose of the acclimation project is to determine whether 1) returning adult Chinook acclimated at Ferry Creek contribute to the river fishery at a higher rate than non-acclimated Chinook; 2) acclimated Chinook are recovered from natural spawning areas at a lower rate than non-acclimated Chinook.

A mainstem release group of smolts were released in October 2022 at Social Security (RM 4) on the Chetco River (action 6.4.4).

Management Strategy 6.5

No action.

Conservation Plan Progress Summary

Table 3. Summary of progress related to management actions described in the fall Chinook salmon Conservation Plan, as related to the **Rogue Stratum** of the SMU. The “X” symbol means that ODFW completed work on an action that requires annual attention. The “Y” symbol means that ODFW completed the action and that no further work is needed. The “Z” symbol means that ODFW completed work on an allied topic that complemented the action item included in the conservation plan. The “--” symbol means that no ODFW work was completed on the action item during the year.

Action Item	Year of completion for action item									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 4.1										
4.1.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.3	Y									
4.1.4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
4.1.9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4.1.11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	X
4.1.12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	X
4.1.13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	X
4.1.14	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.15	X	n/a								
4.1.16	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.17	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 4.2										
4.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 4.3										
4.3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	X
4.3.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 4.4										
4.4.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.4.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
4.4.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
4.4.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 4.5										
4.5.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.5.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
4.5.3	Y									
4.5.4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 4. Summary of progress related to management actions described in the fall Chinook salmon Conservation Plan, as related to the **Coastal Stratum** of the SMU. The “X” symbol means that ODFW completed work on an action that requires annual attention. The “Y” symbol means that ODFW completed the action and that no further work is needed. The “Z” symbol means that ODFW completed work on an allied topic that complemented the action item included in the conservation plan. The “--” symbol means that no ODFW work was completed on the action item during the year.

Action Item	Year of completion for action item									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 6.1										
6.1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	X
6.1.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	X	X
6.1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	X	X
6.1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	X	X
6.1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	X
6.1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.1.8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	--	--	--
6.1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.1.10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	--	--	X
6.1.11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	X
6.1.12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.1.13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.1.14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.1.15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X
6.1.16	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
6.1.17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 6.2										
6.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 6.3										
6.3.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.3.2	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X
6.3.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
6.3.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X
6.3.5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.3.6	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X
6.3.7	n/a	X	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X
6.3.8	--	Y								
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 6.4										
6.4.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.4.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	X	X	X
6.4.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.4.4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.4.5	Y									
6.4.6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 6.5										
6.5.1	--	--	X	X	X	X	X	X	Y	Y

Rogue Spawning Surveys

In addition to Lower Rogue spawning ground surveys which are used to monitor status metrics, additional spawning ground surveys were conducted in select reaches within the upper Rogue, middle Rogue, Applegate, and Illinois population areas in 2022.

PRE-SEASON FORECASTS

ODFW fishery managers will utilize pre-season forecasts to determine if (1) NP CHF populations might reach conservation criteria and (2) to determine the number of NP CHF that can be harvested in the late-season terminal ocean fishery that operates off the mouths of the Chetco and Winchuck rivers. The efficacy of any annual forecast will, by default, be questionable because of substantial uncertainty in (1) the stock size estimates before the onset of any fishing in spring, (2) the forecasted harvest rates of CHF in the ocean fisheries that operate in federally managed waters, and (3) the forecasted harvest rates in the recreational freshwater fisheries. However, management criteria for each population are based on spawner escapements over multiple (2 or 3) years, which helps buffer the uncertainty associated with the pre-season forecasts.

Preseason Forecasts in Relation to Conservation Criteria

Harvest opportunities in the recreational freshwater fisheries will be constrained to some degree if the pre-season forecasts indicate that NP CHF populations will drop into conservation status. As described in the conservation plan, this situation can be expected in 6-23% of the years, depending on the population in question. Based on the pre-season forecasts for 2023 (Table 6), harvest constraints would be warranted in Hunter Creek. Conservation status or near conservation status for age structure and run timing (Table 2) for some populations are areas of concern and additional monitoring is recommended as these fisheries continue to build from poor ocean conditions.

Table 6. Forecasted 2023 spawning escapement of age 3-6 NP CHF in relation to conservation status criteria that cover multiple years.

Population (s)	Conservation criterion	Forecasted number of spawners	Conservation status
Rogue Aggregate	20,400 ^a	43,687	30,647 ^a
Lower Rogue	1,500 ^c	2,235	2,503 ^c
Chetco	1,440 ^b	5,880	5,096 ^b
Winchuck	300 ^b	426	410 ^b
Pistol	540 ^c	717	734 ^c
Hunter	300 ^c	190	<u>242^c</u>

^aCriterion covers 2022 and 2023 passage at Huntley Park instead of spawning escapement.

^bCovers 2022 and 2023 (estimated spawners).

^cCovers 2021, 2022 and 2023 (estimated spawners).

Preseason Forecasts in Relation to Management of the Chetco Terminal Fishery

The conservation plan outlines that harvest opportunities in the late-season, near-shore, Chetco terminal fishery will be based on the number of estimated spawners needed for maximum sustained yield (Smsy) in population areas proximal to the Chetco River (Action 6.3.5 in Management Strategy 6.3 for the Coastal Stratum). ODFW completed an assessment of the efficacy of pre-season forecasting needs associated with this fishery and because the Smsy estimates pertain to *average* conditions, ODFW concluded that harvest opportunities in the Chetco terminal fishery should be based on a three-year arithmetic mean. ODFW also concluded that management of the Chetco terminal fishery should only be based on the Chetco and Winchuck populations, because the other populations in the SMU contribute to the fishery at very low rates as described in the conservation plan.

Harvest opportunities in the late-season, near-shore Chetco terminal fishery will be constrained to some degree if the pre-season forecasts indicate that NP CHF populations will drop below individual Smsy needs estimated for the Chetco and Winchuck populations of NP CHF. ODFW estimates that this situation can be expected in 40% of the years. The pre-season forecast for spawner numbers in the Winchuck River in 2023 does provide an opportunity to harvest NP CHF based on the 3-year average (Table 7).

Table 7. Forecasted 2023 spawning escapement of age 3-6 NP CHF in relation to Smsy estimates for the Chetco and Winchuck populations. For each population, the forecasted number of spawners includes the 2023 forecast and estimated spawner numbers in 2021 and 2022.

Population	S _{msy}	Forecasted number of spawners	Difference
Chetco	2,740	4,101 ^a	1,361
Winchuck	560	399 ^a	-161

^aCovers 2021 and 2022 (estimated spawners) and 2023 (forecasted spawners).