

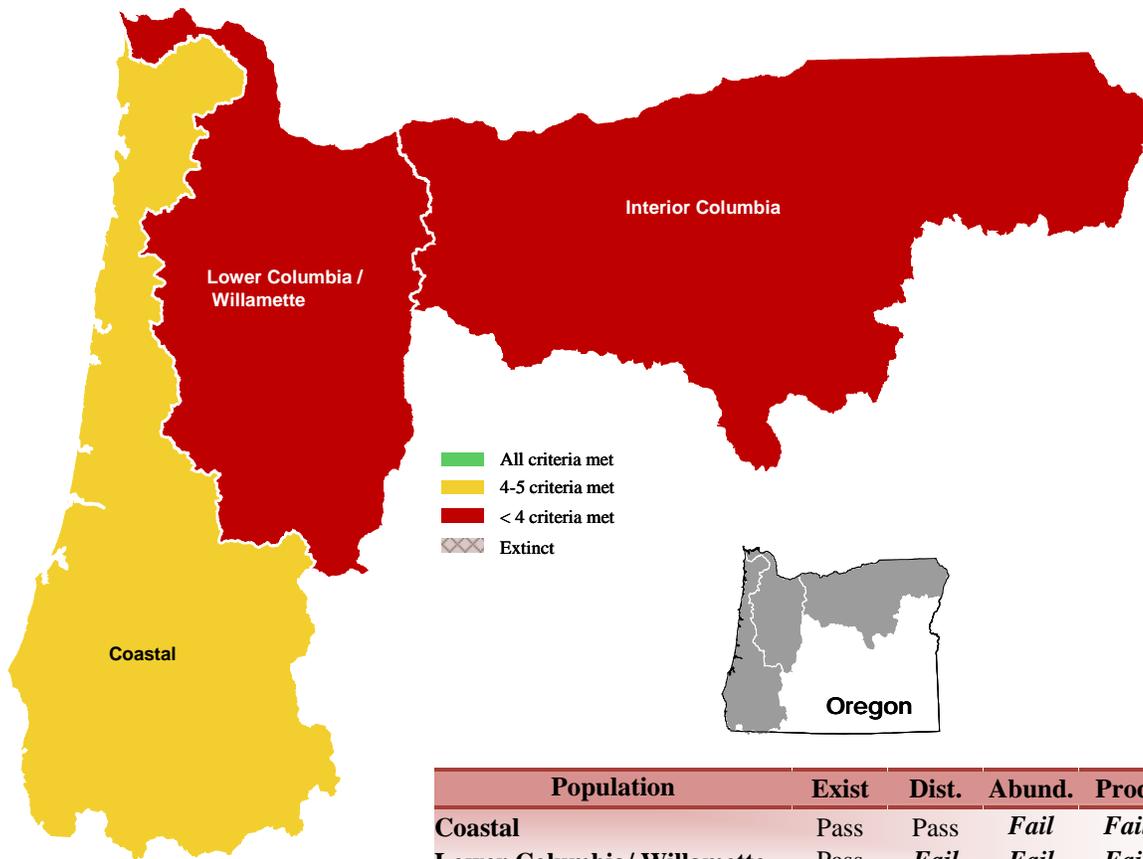
Oregon Pacific Lamprey SMU

ESA Designation:
None

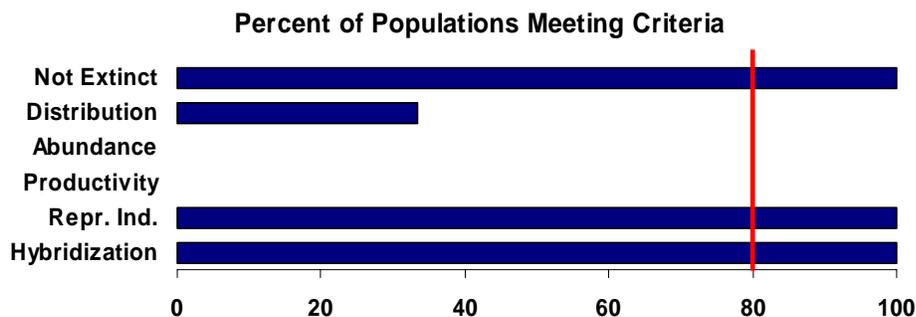
State Status:
Vulnerable

Interim Assessment:
At Risk

For purposes of this report, the Oregon Pacific Lamprey SMU is considered to include three populations in Oregon: coastal, lower Columbia/Willamette, and interior Columbia. Only three of six interim risk criteria were met for all three populations, thereby classifying this SMU as “at risk”. Pacific lampreys are widely distributed throughout Oregon, but both distribution and abundance have decreased in recent years. Passage barriers and habitat loss have contributed to the decline of Pacific lamprey. Although recent studies have increased our knowledge of habitat and passage requirements, many critical uncertainties regarding Pacific lamprey status, biology, and requirements remain.



Population	Exist	Dist.	Abund.	Prod.	Ind.	Hybrid
Coastal	Pass	Pass	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Fail</i>	Pass	Pass
Lower Columbia/ Willamette	Pass	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Fail</i>	Pass	Pass
Interior Columbia	Pass	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Fail</i>	Pass	Pass



Distribution - Fail

- Pacific lampreys remain present throughout most coastal streams.
- Distribution has been reduced by passage barriers such as dams and road culverts, especially the lower Columbia/Willamette and Interior Columbia populations.
- Not all fish ladders at dams allow passage of adult lamprey.
- Road culverts have precluded distribution in the upper reaches of many basins without dams.

Productivity – Fail

- No productivity data are available to adequately assess the productivity criterion, but declining trends in abundance indicate that productivity is likely limited.
- Predation by exotic predators has been cited as contributing to the decline of Pacific lampreys, but available information indicates that predation by exotic fish predators may be lower than predation by native predators.

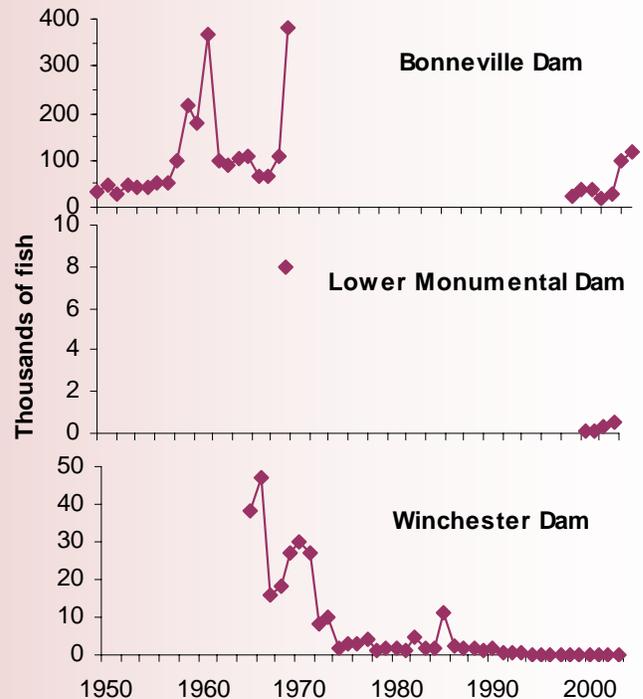
Hybridization - Pass

- Hybridization is not an issue for Pacific lamprey.

Independence - Pass

- All Pacific lampreys are naturally produced.
- Hatchery techniques are being developed, and artificial propagation is a management option under consideration.
- Adult lampreys from the John Day River have been transplanted to the Umatilla River to reestablish larval abundance.

Abundance - Fail



- Counts at Winchester Dam on the Umpqua River have decreased from over 40,000 to less than 50.
- Harvest at Willamette Falls and Lamprey counts at Leaburg Dam on the McKenzie River have decreased dramatically from historic levels. Harvest at Willamette Falls has been greatly reduced by regulations in recent years.
- Counts at dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers indicate a severe decline in abundance, although counts at Bonneville Dam have rebounded recently.