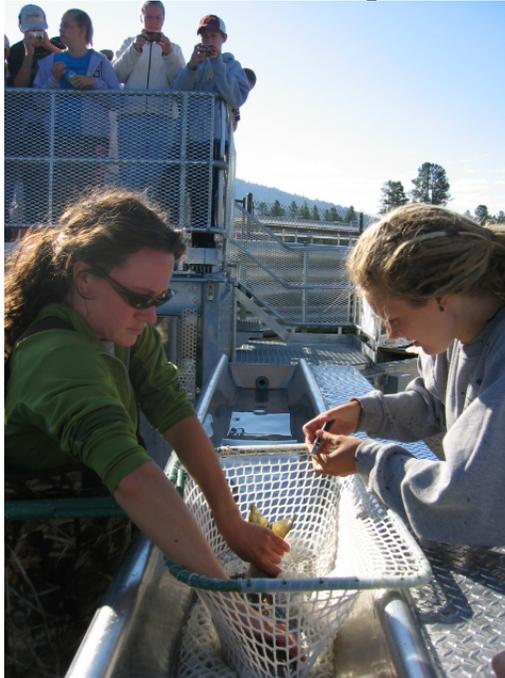


Sawtooth Fish Hatchery Operation and Maintenance Annual Report



October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012

Brent R. Snider
Fish Hatchery Manager II

Phil Coonts
Assistant Hatchery Manager

Sam Van Liew
Sylvia Hamilton
Fish Culturists

Andy Gunderson
Utility Craftsman

Cover photo of Meghan Murphy, Research Data Technician, and Emma Gregory, Biological Aide, working salmon at the remodeled Sawtooth Fish Hatchery fish trap.

INTRODUCTION

Sawtooth Fish Hatchery has been operating since 1985 as part of the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan. The mitigation goal is for 19,445 adult spring Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* above Lower Granite Dam. The production goal was revised in 2009 to 1,700,000 spring Chinook salmon smolts. In addition, Sawtooth collects up to 2,500,000 steelhead *O. mykiss* eggs that are shipped to Hagerman National Fish Hatchery and Magic Valley Fish Hatchery. A satellite fish station on the East Fork of the Salmon River provides additional trapping, holding, and spawning facilities for adult spring chinook salmon and steelhead. Steelhead from the Upper Salmon River B- program are held and spawned at East Fork Salmon River facility.

CHINOOK SALMON

Sawtooth Fish Hatchery Spring Chinook

BY 12

The fish weir for spring Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, at Sawtooth Fish Hatchery (SFH) on the Main Salmon River, was partially installed during high water flows on June 13, 2012. The weir was fully installed on July 2, 2012. Trapping operation began on June 21, 2012, and concluded September 14, 2012. During operation, the weir diverted all upstream migration of fish through the trap. The weir remained in place until October 18, 2012, for sockeye management purposes. The first spring Chinook salmon was trapped on June 25, 2012. A total of 3,292 adult Chinook salmon were trapped. Of these adults, 2,788 were hatchery produced marked fish (293 jacks, 1,238 adult males, 1,257 females) and 504 were unmarked (27 jacks, 281 adult males, 196 females) (Table 1). Hatchery origin marked fish are defined as fish with either an adipose fin clip only (AD), adipose fin clip/coded wire tag (AD/CWT), or coded wire tag only (CWT). Unmarked fish are defined as fish with no external markings or CWT. All unmarked Chinook were released above the hatchery weir for volitional spawning. Marked Chinook were ponded at SFH according to broodstock needs or as excess to production needs, with a total of 1,018 Chinook held for broodstock (73 jack, 413 males, and 532 females) and 1,770 held as excess. Of the excess fish, 594 Chinook were given to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe for ceremonial and subsistence purposes. The Tribe also received 1,091 Chinook for out-plants into sections of the Yankee Fork. Additionally, there were 134 excess fish recycled to the Salmon River fishery (Table 4). After spawning, 1,025 carcasses, including spawned fish, pre-spawn mortalities, other mortalities and killed-not-used (KNU) fish were frozen for shipment to a rendering facility.

SFH staff spawned a total of 505 females with 478 males. Spawn crosses resulted in 2,336,645 green eggs being collected with an eye up rate of 85.8%, producing 2,004,162 eyed eggs, with an average of 4,701 eggs per female.

During holding, SFH had 23 females die prior to spawning activities, resulting in 3.6% pre-spawn mortality.

BY 11

The BY11 Sawtooth spring Chinook salmon number 787,844 pre-smolts at 29 fpp and 118 mm fork length. This group of fish will over-winter in nine large outside raceways. During July and early August, a 28-day medicated feeding was administered. Final marking occurred during July and September, 2012. Smolts will be released the first week of April, 2013, below the SFH weir.

There are also 439,981 pre-smolt Pahsimeroi summer Chinook salmon being held in three large outside raceways through the winter. They average 31 fpp and 120 mm in length. They were marked along with the Sawtooth fish. They will be released into the Pahsimeroi River in April, 2013.

BY 10

Brood year 2010 Chinook smolts were released April 6, 2011. Releases totaled 1,456,221 smolts. Fish size averaged 29 fpp and 132 mm in length at release. The SFH weir release was 1,259,185 fish. The smolts held for SBT Yankee Fork release numbered 197,036 fish. Smolts were trucked to the Yankee Fork April 3 and 4, 2011. Fish rearing is summarized in Table 2. Fish marking and smolt releases are summarized in Table 3.

East Fork Fish Trap

In 2012, the velocity barrier on the East Fork of the Salmon River (EFSR) was put into operation on June 14 by the Captive Chinook Research Technical Team. Trapping operations continued through September 21. A total of 244 (41 jacks, 92 males, 111 females), natural/wild Chinook were trapped. Also trapped was one adipose-clipped hatchery female.

All fish trapped at EFSR facility were released above the weir for volitional spawning except the marked fish, which was released back into the main Salmon River just above the East Fork confluence.

STEELHEAD

Sawtooth Fish Hatchery Returns

The SFH weir was installed on March 21, 2012 for the Upper Salmon River summer steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) run. The adult steelhead trap operated from March 21 to May 3, 2012. During that time a total of 2,622 adult "A- run" steelhead were trapped. Of these fish, 2,559 (1,349 males, 1,210 females) were marked hatchery-origin fish and 63 (21 males, 42 females) were unmarked fish of natural origin or unclipped hatchery fish. The 63 unmarked steelhead trapped were released upstream of the hatchery weir after genetic sample, scale sample, fork length and gender data collection.

A total of 880 marked steelhead were used for broodstock egg collection in 2012; 440 females were spawn-crossed with 440 males. The spawned carcasses, as well as KNU fish, were distributed to the public on a first-come

first-served basis (982). A total of 1,546 surplus marked steelhead were provided to tribal food bank programs and to charitable organizations. The remaining 31 steelhead carcasses (either pond mortalities or those that were unfit to be distributed for consumption) were kept frozen on station and were sent to a rendering plant. Fish disposition data is provided in Table 4.

Sawtooth Fish Hatchery Spawning

SFH spawning operations for 2012 occurred from March 29 to May 3, 2012. A total of 440 male steelhead were spawn-crossed with 440 female steelhead over 10 spawning days. Four females' eggs were culled before enumeration due to poor egg quality; therefore, only 436 females were used in calculating percent eye-up and average fecundity. A total of 2,249,103 green eggs were collected, with a mean fecundity of 5,158 eggs per female. The green eggs yielded 2,144,415 eyed eggs for a percent survival to the eyed egg stage of development of 95.3 percent (Table 4). Genetic samples were taken from 100 percent of broodstock fish.

Eyed egg transfers to Hagerman National Fish Hatchery (HNFH) totaled 1,311,692 eyed eggs destined for Salmon River smolt releases and 301,973 genotyped eyed eggs for the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' DNA Parentage Exclusion Analysis Program. These genotyped eggs will be reared to smolts at HNFH and released into the Yankee Fork of the Salmon River. Another total of 530,760 genotyped eyed eggs were provided for the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' Egg Box Program. These eggs are placed in streamside incubators to mimic natural hatch timing in the Yankee Fork. A total of 301,973 excess eyed eggs were culled. The Sawtooth stock eyed egg transfer totaled 1,842,442 (Table 8).

East Fork Salmon River Returns

The velocity barrier on the EFSR was in operation from March 27 through May 15, 2012. In continuing with the East Fork Natural Steelhead Program, the program goal for the 2012 season was to proceed in building and maintaining a locally adapted broodstock in the EFSR. To create this locally adapted broodstock, production targets were set to collect 228,000 green eggs to produce 170,000 non-adipose-fin-clipped smolts to be released into the system above the weir, while still allowing for natural spawning above the weir. The long term goal is to manage this program in a way that allows local adaptation to determine target production levels. In accordance with this goal, collection targets were set at 45 females and 45 males, taken randomly from across the run, representing the entire range of size, age, and run-timing. Natural-Origin steelhead (designated as N-O by lack of tag present and unmarked or undamaged fins) were to be favored and incorporated over Hatchery-Origin steelhead (designated as H-O by presence of a Coded Wire Tag or obviously frayed fins from hatchery rearing) if given the choice, to achieve the collection target of 45 fish of each sex. Non-East Fork adults (ad-clipped hatchery strays) were not to be spawned or released above the weir.

A total of 824 adult steelhead were trapped for the East Fork Natural Steelhead Program, 730 were H-O (502 males, 228 females) and 94 were N-O

steelhead (28 males, 66 females). A total of 474 male and 251 female adult steelhead were released above the velocity barrier to spawn naturally. Fifty-six males and 43 females were held for spawning (Table 5).

East Fork Spawning

A total of 37 East Fork males (26 H-O, 11 N-O) and 35 East Fork females (6 H-O, 29 N-O) were used for natural-production spawn crosses in 2012. Each female was spawned with two males. Two H-O and 2 N-O males were killed after a single use; 24 H-O males and 9 N-O males were killed after being used twice. Three H-O partially spawned out females were released above the weir. One partially spawned out N-O female was spawned. Spawning operations occurred from April 10 through May 15, 2012, in 9 spawn days. The 35 East Fork females yielded a total of 214,684 green eggs for a mean fecundity of 6,840 eggs per female. A total of 175,526 eyed eggs were obtained from natural production crosses, for a percent survival to the eyed stage of development average of 81.8 percent. All the eyed eggs produced from EFSR natural crosses were transferred to HNFH for final incubation and rearing (Table 5).

Upper Salmon River B-Run Returns

A picket weir and trap were installed in Squaw Creek on March 28, 2012, 200 meters upstream of the confluence of the Salmon River to trap adult Upper Salmon River B-Run (USRB) steelhead. The trap was run through April 21, 2012. A total of 111 steelhead were trapped: 19 marked USRB males, 15 marked USRB females, 19 undersized ad-clipped (AD) males without coded wire tags (CWT), 13 undersized AD females without CWT, 6 undersized AD with CWT and 2 undersized AD females with CWT. There were 18 unmarked females and 19 unmarked males released above the picket weir. The 34 USRB broodstock adults were transferred to the East Fork trapping facility for pre-spawn holding. The 25 undersized AD males and the 14 undersized AD females were released back into the Salmon River upstream of the mouth of Squaw Creek. One undersized AD/CWT female was killed and her snout collected.

The Angler Contribution Program was again implemented during 2012. Nampa Research staff, Salmon Regional Office staff and SFH staff cooperated to educate and encourage anglers fishing at the mouth of Squaw Creek to contribute USRB program steelhead caught to the hatchery broodstock program. On March 27, three live boxes were placed in the Salmon River (two near Squaw Creek, one near Sullivan Creek) for anglers to place program fish. Fish tubes were placed near the live boxes, the mouth of Squaw Creek and near both bridges for anglers to place program fish in. IDFG staff monitored the live boxes and fish tubes and removed any fish that did not meet the target criteria for the USRB program as well as transferred angled fish that did meet the criteria to the East Fork spawning facility to be incorporated into the broodstock. Between March 29 and April 19, 2012, a total of 21 USRB steelhead were caught and transferred to the East Fork facility (8 males, 13 females) and held for spawning (Table 6). Three male and 6 female angled fish did not have CWT's, but were of USRB program size and used for spawning.

Upper Salmon River B-Run Spawning

A total of 27 marked USRB females and 15 marked USRB males were used in hatchery production spawn crosses in 2012. Of the 27 females spawned, 15 were trapped fish and 12 were angled. Of the 15 males spawned, 7 were trapped fish and 8 were angled. Spawning operations occurred from April 10 through April 20 (four spawn days). All spawning was conducted at the EFSR facility. The 27 females produced 172,710 green eggs for a mean fecundity of 6,397 eggs per female. The eggs were incubated at Pahsimeroi Fish Hatchery. A total of 124,600 eyed eggs resulted for an eye-up percentage of 72.1% (Table 7). Two undersized trapped males, two undersized trapped females and one undersized angled female were spawned after real time CWT reading determined that they were B-run target fish. One undersized angled female was killed and not used because the CWT was lost during retrieval. All other fish spawned met target size. To achieve spawn crosses of two males per female, multiple use of the males was required. Two males were twice , 3 males were used three times, 9 males were used four times and one males was used five times. All 124,600 eyed eggs produced from USRB spawning were transferred to the MVFH for final incubation and rearing (Table 8).

Pahsimeroi A-Run Program

SFH received 880,554 green eggs from 156 steelhead spawned at Pahsimeroi Fish Hatchery (PFH). These eggs were incubated at SFH to make available space needed for USRB steelhead egg incubation at PFH. These eggs yielded 820,592 eyed eggs for a 93 percent eye-up rate. A total of 575,049 eyed eggs were transferred to MVFH for final rearing.

Sawtooth Fish Hatchery Egg Shipments

For 2012, a total of 2,717,617 eyed steelhead eggs were shipped from SFH to various hatcheries or off-site locations for rearing. A summary of egg shipments, by stock, is provided in Table 8.

SOCKEYE SALMON

BY 2012

SFH personnel removed and assessed adult sockeye from the SFH trap, operated from July 1 through October 18, 2012. Total sockeye trapped at the weir was 135 fish (Table 10). These fish were either transferred to Eagle Hatchery to be artificially spawned or released into Redfish Lake for natural spawning.

BY 2011

Eagle Fish Hatchery (IDFG) and Burley Fish Hatchery (NOAA) shipped a total of 224,427 eyed eggs to SFH in four egg shipments throughout December, 2011. One stack of Burley Hatchery eggs, 28,819 eggs, were culled because of totally mortality due to accidental dewatering at Burley Hatchery. This left 195,608 eyed eggs. Ponding into three cement vats began February 9 and

continued through March 14, 2012. Their health has been excellent during their early rearing.

The sockeye fingerling were marked September 26-27, 2012 (Table 11). The nine vats were moved to A and B sections of two large outside raceways November 13, 2012. The smolts will be released into Redfish Lake Creek in May of 2013.

BY 2010

The BY 10 sockeye spent the winter in an A section of one large raceway at SFH. All pre-liberation fish health testing was negative. The smolts were released into Redfish Lake Creek May 10, 2012. The smolts averaged 51 fpp and 3.9" fork length at release (Table 12).

RAINBOW TROUT

SFH personnel stock the local area with triploid catchable rainbow trout *O. mykiss* that are reared at Nampa Fish Hatchery and transferred to SFH for redistribution. This project is fully funded by IDFG license program with cooperation from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Lower Snake River Compensation Plan. SFH stocked 44,449 catchable-sized rainbow trout into nine local area waters (Table 9). Free Fishing Day activities were sponsored by the hatchery at the Kid's Fishing Pond located on the hatchery grounds.

HATCHERY IMPROVEMENTS

There were many improvements made to the hatchery and corresponding infrastructure including but not limited to the following: installation of variable frequency drives on Wells 1A, 4, 5 and 6; Well 4 pump and motor replaced; an additional pressure tank added to potable Well 4; Well 3 flow meter was repaired; residences 1 and 5 interiors were repainted; the dormitory sewer line was repaired; the septic pumping system was repaired; disturbed areas about the hatchery were reseeded; noxious weed control was continued; the vat room furnaces were repaired; residence 5 garage door was replaced; new control valves for the small raceways were installed; the dormitory furnace was repaired; bearings on the RPM Tech snow-blower were replaced; all the well house and generator room louvers were serviced; a bridge was installed over the intake sill; laminate flooring installed in residence 4; the East Fork trap facility's sewer line was replaced; the East Fork trap facility's trapping water intake screen area was dug out of surplus sediments and all the residences carpeting was steam cleaned. The hatchery's potable and non-potable water supplies were utilized by the USFS during the 182,000 acre Halstead Fire.

PERSONNEL

Hatchery personnel were involved in several projects during the 2011-2012 reporting period and include: helping IDFG Fisheries Research personnel with Idaho Supplementation Studies; redd count monitoring on tributaries of the

Salmon River; conducting educational presentations; conducting a Free Fishing Day clinic; conducting a gyotaku (Japanese fish print) clinic; providing spawning assistance to other IDFG hatchery programs; assisted Clearwater Fish Hatchery in transporting smolts and capturing adult steelhead collection; assisting Hayspur Fish Hatchery with weekend staffing; assisted sockeye egg outplanting; assisted the area's wolverine study; assisted various other IDFG research projects and conducted numerous group tours. Tony Folsom lateralled to the McCall Fish Hatchery Fish Culturist position; Dan Fielding, Fish Culturist, and Danny Munger, Utility Craftsman, resigned from the IDFG. Sam Van Liew demoted from Cabinet Gorge Hatchery to a Fish Culturist position. The other Fish Culturist and Utility Craftsman positions remain open at this time. Seasonal staff returning for multiple years' appointments included Audra Serrian, Sylvia Hamilton, Mark Martin, Shelby Richards and Laura Rose. Numerous volunteers and other IDFG personnel assisted with hatchery programs and projects.

List of Tables

Table 1. Sawtooth Fish Hatchery BY 2011 Spring Chinook Trapped, Spawned and Disposition

Table 2. Sawtooth Fish Hatchery BY 2009 Spring Chinook Rearing Record

Table 3. Sawtooth Fish Hatchery BY 2009 Spring Chinook Smolt Distribution

Table 4. Sawtooth Fish Hatchery BY 2011 Steelhead Trapped, Spawned and Disposition

Table 5. East Fork 2012 Steelhead Trapped, Spawned and Disposition

Table 6. Upper Salmon River B 2012 Steelhead Trapped, Angled, Spawned and Disposition

Table 7. 2012 Steelhead Spawning Summary

Table 8. 2012 Sawtooth Fish Hatchery Steelhead Egg Shipments

Table 9. 2012 Sawtooth Fish Hatchery Catchable Triploid Rainbow Trout Stocked

Table 10. Sawtooth Fish Hatchery BY 2012 Sockeye Returns at Sawtooth Weir

Table 11. Sawtooth Fish Hatchery BY 2011 Sockeye Marking

Table 12. Sawtooth Fish Hatchery BY 2010 Sockeye Smolt Releases

Table 1. 2012 Sawtooth Fish Hatchery Spring Chinook salmon trapped, spawned and disposition.

Total Fish Trapped:3,292 Run Timing: 6/25/ to 9/14/12 Peak of Return: 7/9/12

Jacks	293	Marked Jacks	27	Unmarked Jacks	320	Total
Males	1,238	Marked Males	281	Unmarked Males	1,519	Total
<u>Females</u>	<u>1,257</u>	<u>Marked Females</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>Unmarked Females</u>	<u>1,453</u>	<u>Total</u>
	2,788	Marked Chinook	504	Unmarked Chinook	3,292	Total

Fish Disposition	Jacks	Jills	Males	Females	Total
Trap Mortality	5	-	1	1	7
Pond Mortality	8	-	12	-	20
Pre-Spawning Mortality	-	-	-	23	23
Spawned Killed	53	-	398	505	956
Killed Not Used	12	-	3	4	19
Recycled for Fishery	17	-	82	35	134
Spawned Released Above	3	-	24	-	27
Released Above Weir	24	-	257	196	477
Sho-Ban Outplants	68	-	576	447	1,091
Ceremonial and Subsistence	130	-	226	238	594

<u>Jacks</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Green</u>	<u>Eyed</u>	<u>Eye-up</u>
<u>Spawned</u>	<u>Spawned</u>	<u>Spawned</u>	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Percent</u>
53	478	505	2,336,645	2,004,162	85.8

(497 females' eggs were enumerated. 8 female's eggs were culled because of poor egg quality).

Table 2. Sawtooth Fish Hatchery BY 10 Spring Chinook rearing record.

Starting green inventory	1,736,980
Resulting eyed eggs	1,548,780
Survival to eye-up	89.0%
Eggs culled-High ELISA values	35,095
Fry ponded	1,521,333
Survival from eyed egg to ponding	98.2%
Smolts released	1,456,221
Survival from ponding to release	95.7%
Survival from green to release	83.8%
Weight of smolts produced	51,029 lbs.
Number fish per pound (smolts)	29
Pounds of feed fed	55,535 lbs.
Conversion rate	1.1
Feed cost/1000 smolts	\$ 60.44

Table 3. Sawtooth Fish Hatchery BY 10 Spring Chinook smolt distribution, 4/3,4,6/2012 (N=1,456,221).

<u>Mark</u>	<u>Number Released</u>	<u>Location</u>
CWT only	179,021	SFH Weir
AD only	1,080,164	SFH Weir
PIT tag*	19,078	SFH Weir
CWT only	197,036	Yankee Fk.
PIT tag*	3,391	Yankee Fk.

*these PIT-tagged fish numbers are included in the other tagged-groups numbers.

Table 4. 2012 Sawtooth Fish Hatchery Steelhead Trapped, Spawned and Disposition.

Total Fish Trapped: 2,622

Run Timing: 3/26-5/3/2012

Peak of Return: 4/23-26/2012

1,349 Marked Males

21 Unmarked Males

1,370 Total Males

1,210 Marked Females

42 Unmarked Females

1,252 Total Females

2,559 Marked Steelhead

63 Unmarked Steelhead

2,622 Total Steelhead

Fish Disposition	Males	Females
Spawned	440	440
KNU* fish	890	770
Released Above Weir	40	42
Totals	1,370	1,252

*These fish were not used in spawning, but were killed and either distributed to the Shoshone-Bannock and Shoshone-Paiute Tribes, charitable food banks, or kept frozen on station to be rendered.

Table 5. 2012 East Fork Steelhead Trapped, Spawned, and Disposition.

Total Fish Trapped: 824 Run Timing: 3/28-5/14/2012
 Peak of Return: 4/19-4/22/2012

502 Marked Males 28 Unmarked Males 530 Total Males
228 Marked Females 66 Unmarked Females 294 Total Females
 730 Marked Steelhead 94 Unmarked Steelhead 824 Total Steelhead

Fish Disposition	Males	Females
Spawned	37*	35*
KNU	0	0
Released Above Weir	474**	251**
Pre-spawn Mortality	19***	8***
Total	273	275

*Of the 37 males used for spawning, 11 were unmarked and 26 were marked; 29 of the 35 females spawned were unmarked and 6 were marked.

**Of the 474 males released, 4 were unmarked and 470 were marked; of the 251 females released, 29 were unmarked and 222 were marked.

***Of the 19 male pre-spawn mortalities, 13 were unmarked and 6 were marked; all 8 female pre-spawn mortalities were unmarked.

Table 6. 2012 Upper Salmon River B Steelhead Trapped, Angled, Spawned and Disposition.

Total Fish Collected: 111 Run Timing: 3/29-4/21/2012
 Peak of Return: 4/9-4/12/2012

USRB H-O Males	19	N-O Males	19	*Undersized Males	25	Total Trapped Males	63
USRB H-O Females	15	N-O Females	18	*Undersized Females	15	Total Trapped Females	48
Total USRB fish	34	Total N-O Fish	37	*Total Undersized Fish	40	Total Trapped Fish	111

*these fish did not meet USRB criteria and had no CWT. They were released back into the main Salmon River except for one female that was killed to collect CWT.

USRB Males Angled	13	Angled CWT Males Rejected from Broodstock	0	Total Angled Males Transferred	13
USRB Females Angled	8	Angled CWT Females Rejected from Broodstock	0	Total Angled Females Transferred	8
Total Angled USRB Fish	21	Total Rejections	0	Total Transferred	21

Fish Disposition	Males	Females
Pre-Spawning Mortality	0	0
Spawned (21 males used two or more times)	15	27
Killed: Not Used	12	2
Released Below Weir (Undersized H-O)	25	14
Released Above Weir (N-O)	19	18
Totals:	71	61

Table 7. 2012 Steelhead Spawning Summary.

Spawning Station	Males Spawned	Females Spawned	Green Eggs	Eyed Eggs	% Eye-up
Sawtooth	440	440	2,249,103	2,340,847	95.3
East Fork	37	35	214,684	175,526	81.8
USRB	15	27	172,710	124,600	72.1

Table 8. 2012 Sawtooth Fish Hatchery Steelhead Egg Shipments.

HATCHERY or OFF-SITE LOCATION	NUMBER SHIPPED	STOCK
Shoshone-Bannock Egg Boxes	530,750	Sawtooth
Hagerman National Fish Hatchery/SBT YFK	487,803	Sawtooth
Hagerman National Fish Hatchery	823,889	Sawtooth
Hagerman National Fish Hatchery	175,526	East Fork
Magic Valley Fish Hatchery	124,600	USRB
Magic Valley Fish Hatchery	575,049	Pahsimeroi A**
Total Eggs Shipped	1,842,442	Sawtooth
Total Eggs Shipped	175,526	East Fork
Total Eggs Shipped	124,600	USRB*
Total Eggs Shipped	575,049	Pahsimeroi A
Total Eggs Shipped	2,717,617	All Stocks

*These eggs were shipped from Pahsimeroi Fish Hatchery.

**These green eggs were transported from Pahsimeroi Fish Hatchery and eye-up at SFH.

Table 9. 2012 Sawtooth Fish Hatchery Catchable Triploid Rainbow Trout Stocked.

Site	Number
Sawtooth Kids Pond	3,520
Little Bayhorse Lake	1,050
Salmon River Section #5	2,690
Salmon River Section #6	12,160
Salmon River Section #7	5,625
Salmon River Section #8	8,150
Squaw Creek Pond	1,260
Yankee Fork Dredge Ponds	2,660
Valley Creek	4,758
Blue Mountain Meadow Pond	930
Perkins Lake	990
Hayden Cr. Pond	600
Hyde Pond	200
Salmon Kid's Cr. Pond	156
Totals	43,449

Table 10. Sawtooth Fish Hatchery 2012 Sockeye Return at Sawtooth Weir.

Natural Adults		Hatchery Adults		Total Fish Trapped		Total Return
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
10	7	77	41	87	48	135

Table 11. Sawtooth Fish Hatchery BY 2011 Sockeye Marking.

September 26-28, 2012; 171,972 CWT/ AD; average 6.4 gm, 91.2 mm fl

Table 12. Sawtooth Fish Hatchery BY 2010 Sockeye Smolt Release.

Release Date – May 10, 2012

Release Site --- Redfish Lake Creek Road Bridge

Fish Size ----- 51 fpp, 3.9 inch fl

Numbers and Tags --

CWT only ----- 79,673

CWT/radio tag --- 364

CWT/PIT tag ----- 51,710

Total Release ---- 79,673