

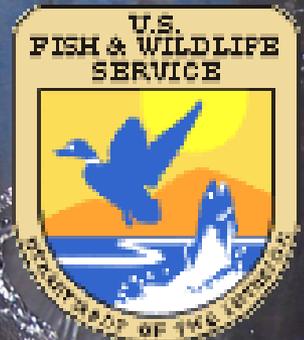
Conservation status update Coastal Oregon

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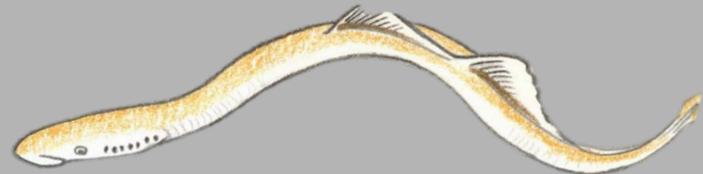
Coastal Oregon

- NatureServe model indicates Pacific lampreys are at a relatively lower risk than those of the Columbia River basin.
- Most serious threat is stream and floodplain degradation-moderate threat.

Coastal Oregon

Recommended actions and research include:

- lamprey distribution surveys
- water quality improvements
- passage improvements
- development of passage criteria for culvert replacements
- explicit screening criteria for water diversions
- in-stream work salvage operation guidance
- species identification
- research to better understand the lamprey in the ocean



South Coast Oregon

Passage - North Umpqua highest priority. Culverts and tidegates in low lying areas are widespread throughout the watersheds of the South Coast.

Dewatering and Flow Management - municipal water diversions in the Umpqua

Stream and Floodplain Degradation – moderate - most serious is channelization, loss of side channels, and scouring, related to historic timber and agriculture practices. Current impacts related to urbanization along stream banks.

Water Quality – moderate - elevated temperature, chemical, physical and biological factors due to urbanization, agriculture and logging. Some of the D.O. values below the rearing and incubation DEQ criteria for juvenile salmonids in 6th order and smaller systems for a number of south Oregon Coast HUCs.

Other - moderate to low - lack of awareness, climate change, Northern Pikeminnow, non-native fish and birds were cited as the most common predators on lampreys.

Top priorities after 2013 Meeting

Low head diversion dam water withdrawals—Siuslaw River, Johnson Creek, south Umpqua, major diversions where there are a lot of lampreys, South Myrtle Creek diversion dam, Tenmile Lakes, Eel Lake, Deer Creek

Tidegates – work group has been formed

Dewatering mortality associated with reservoir draw downs and ditches:

Outreach - consider lamprey when putting in salmon restoration projects.

Water Quality-Fishing lead, the Siletz River, Formosa Mine on South Umpqua

Predation - Smallmouth bass, USGS study, tiger muskies, striped bass, shad, & bullhead.



Next Steps

1. Develop a broad set of actions that reduce or eliminate threats for Coastal Oregon lampreys.
2. Develop specific list of actions related to threats for watersheds where information is available and partners are ready, willing, and able to move forward on lamprey conservation.
3. Where actions have been identified and prioritized, begin seeking funding and partnerships to implement actions.

Project for Funding Request

Need funding to fix the counting mechanism on the lamprey ramp that was installed on Winchester Dam.

The counter is not functional, and right now ODFW has to hand pass all the lamprey that go up the ramp in order to have an accurate count. Due to the budget cuts within ODFW, the counts for lamprey at Winchester dam will be less frequent than they have in past due to staff cuts and the inability to have someone read the tapes.

If the counter on the ramp could be fixed, this would allow the Umpqua to have an accurate count of lamprey using the ramp, and would help us track migration timing.

Given that the Umpqua has the longest running count for lamprey on the coast, this is an important project to fund.

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Summary for Coastal Oregon Lamprey Efforts

Oregon-wide - Bianca Streif -USFWS

Local USFWS – Jim Thrailkill

South Coast Lamprey Coordinator - Kelly
Coates – Cow Creek Tribe

North Coast Coordinator - Stan van
deWetering – Siletz Tribe

