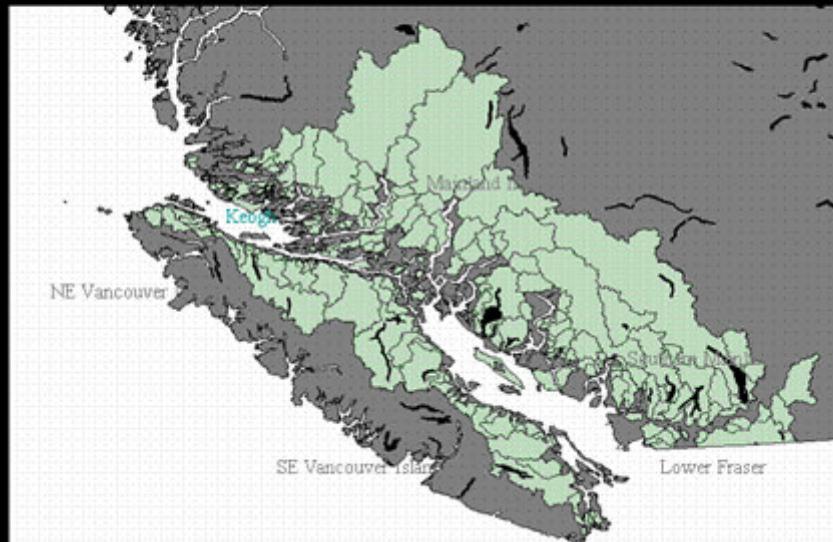


## Steelhead Watersheds



## Objectives

- Stabilize and restore wild steelhead stocks and habitats to healthy self-sustaining levels
- Maintain and restore angling opportunities



## Reasons for Decline

- Impacts of logging, agriculture, riparian development, hydro projects, fishing and fishing-related mortality.
- Marine survival has declined from 10- 15% to less than 4% with the result that some stocks are probably unable to replace themselves.



## Funding Challenge

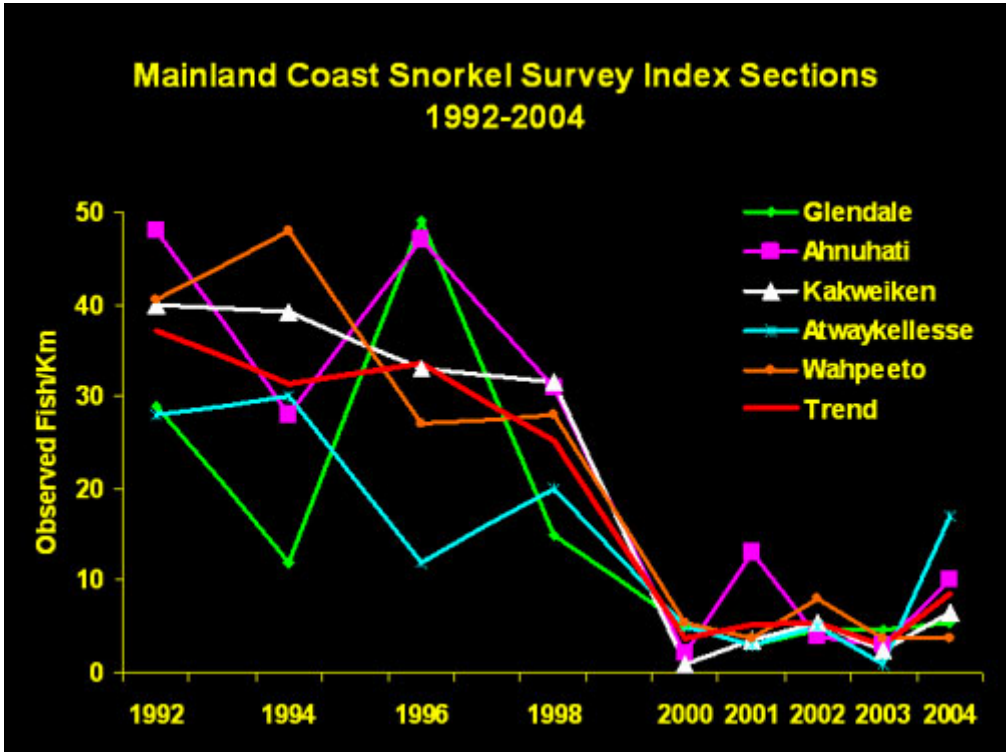
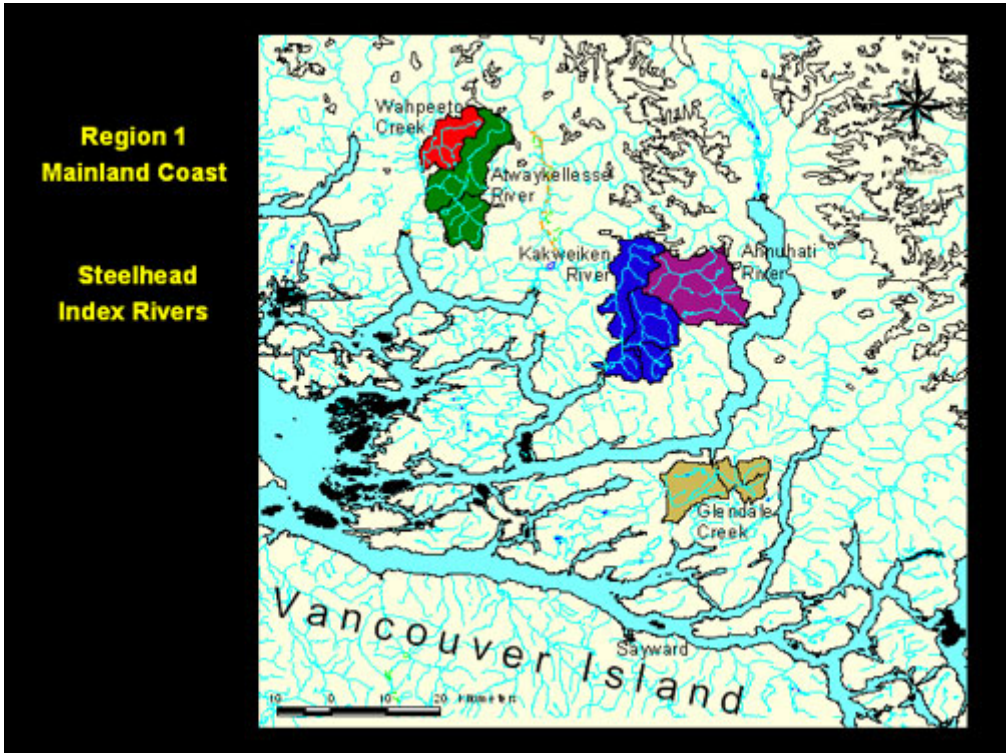
- A long term program is required with funding continuity for at least 10 years
- Government base funding needs augmentation not cutting
- Limited resources will be available from any one source

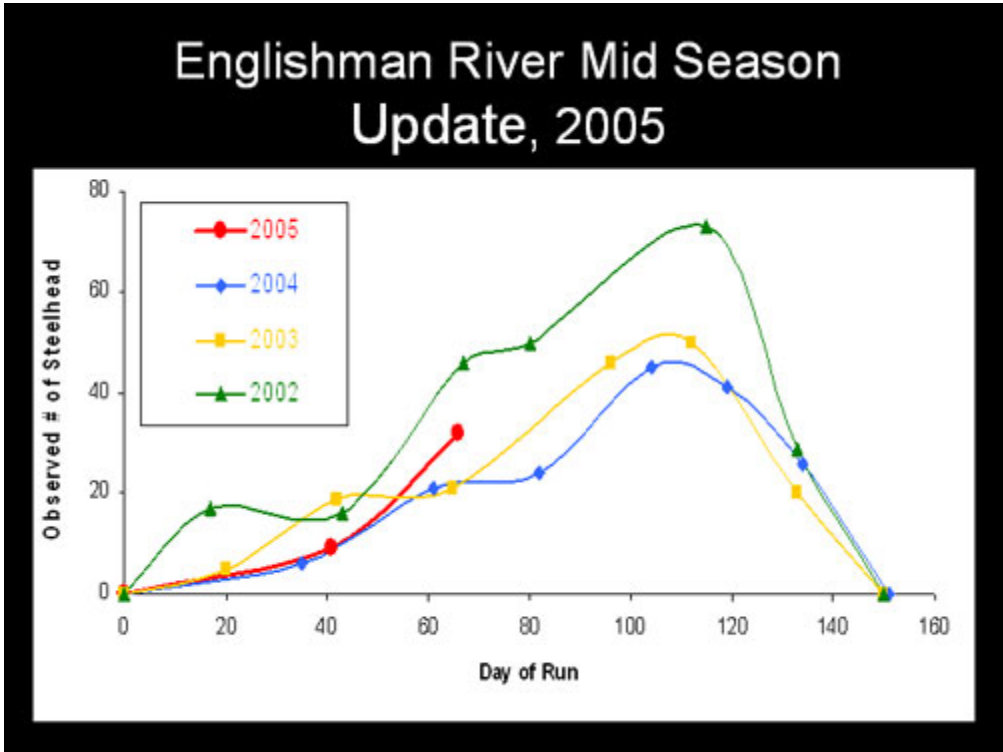
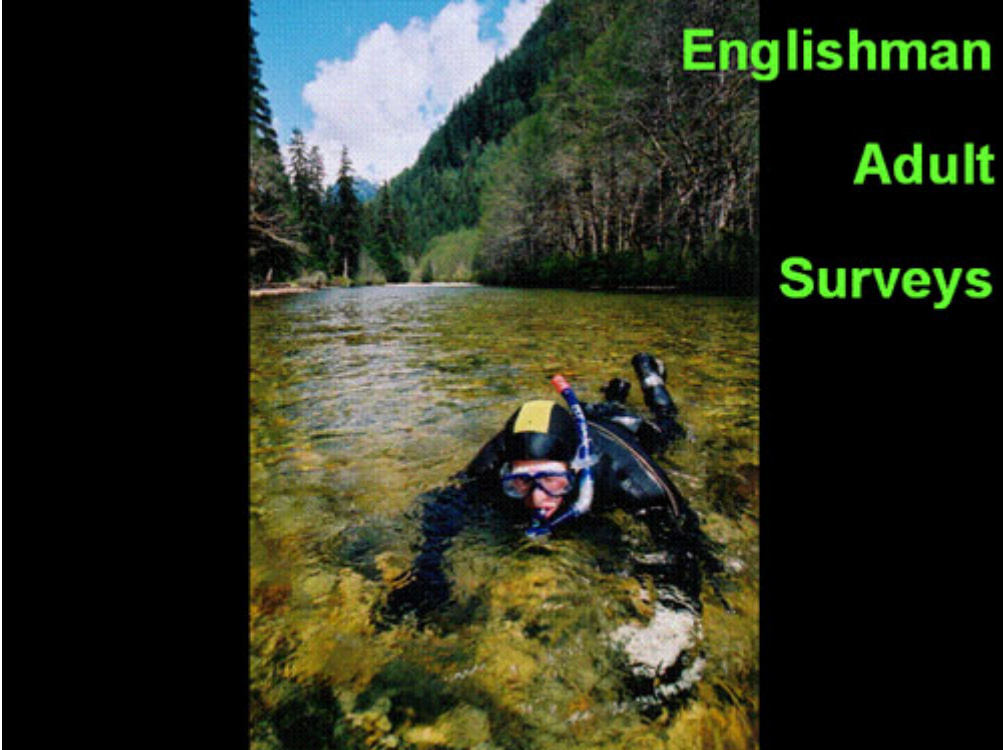




## Stock Assessment

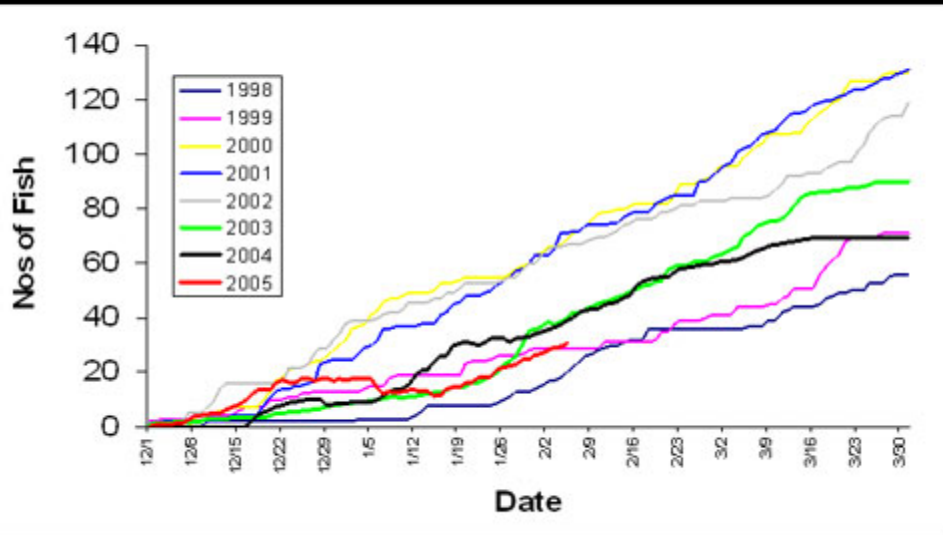
- Adult assessment using snorkel surveys except Keogh with complete fence count.
- Juveniles – Closed site fry Electroshocking or downstream trapping in Keogh and Englishman watersheds.



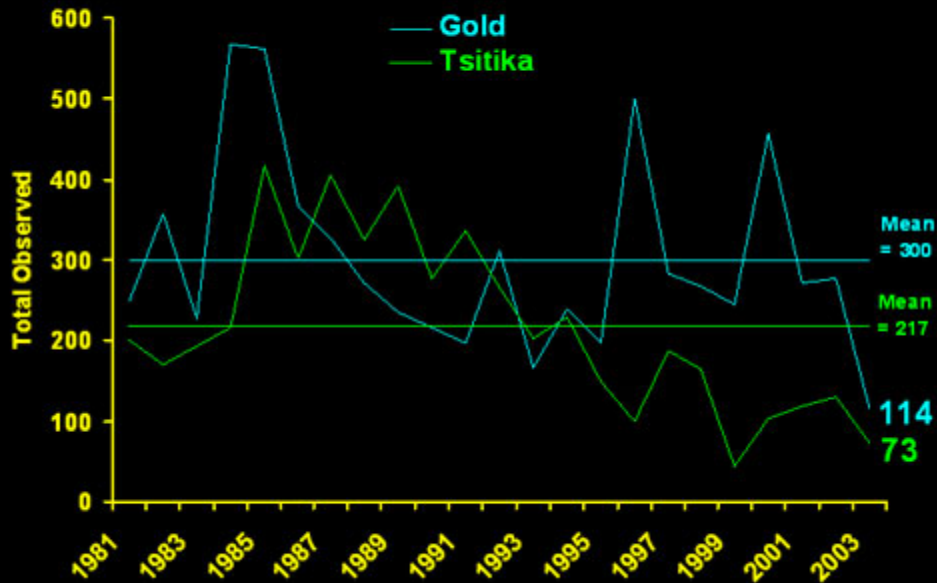


# Keogh River Wild Steelhead

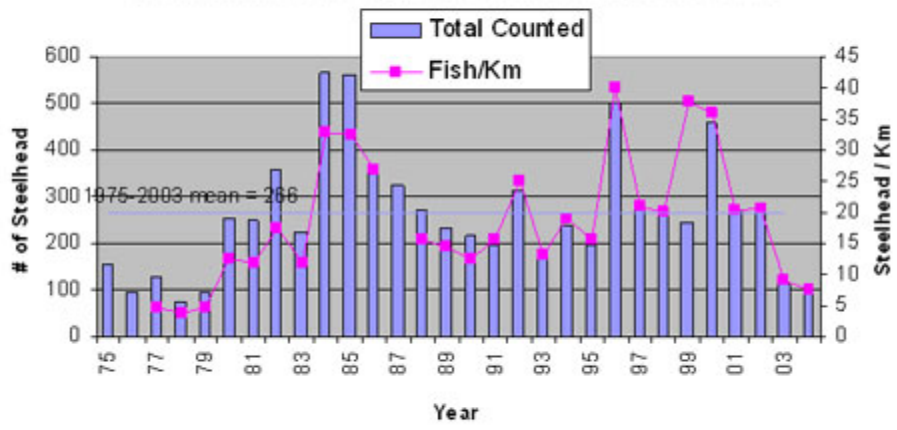
(Preliminary Count to Feb 8, 2005)



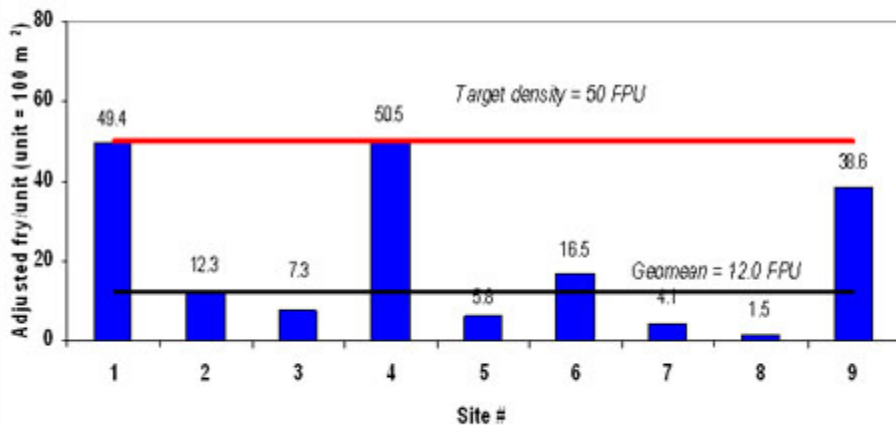
## Region 1 Summer Steelhead Index Streams



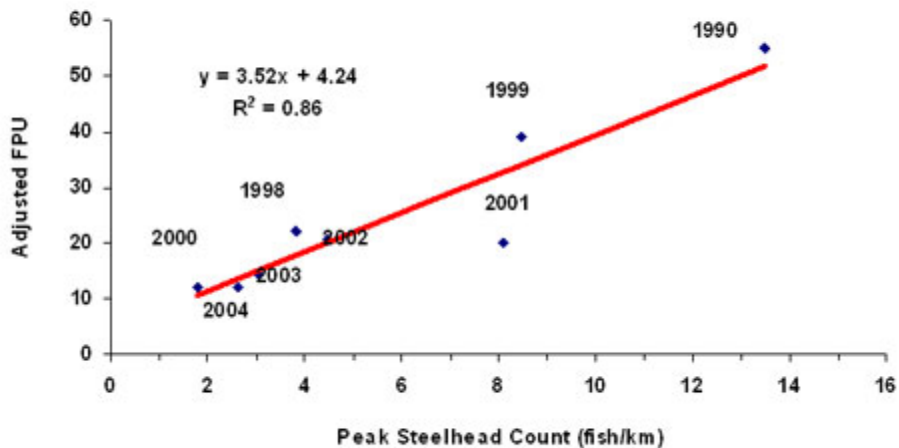
**Peak Snorkel Survey Counts of Summer Steelhead in the Upper Gold River, 1975-2004**

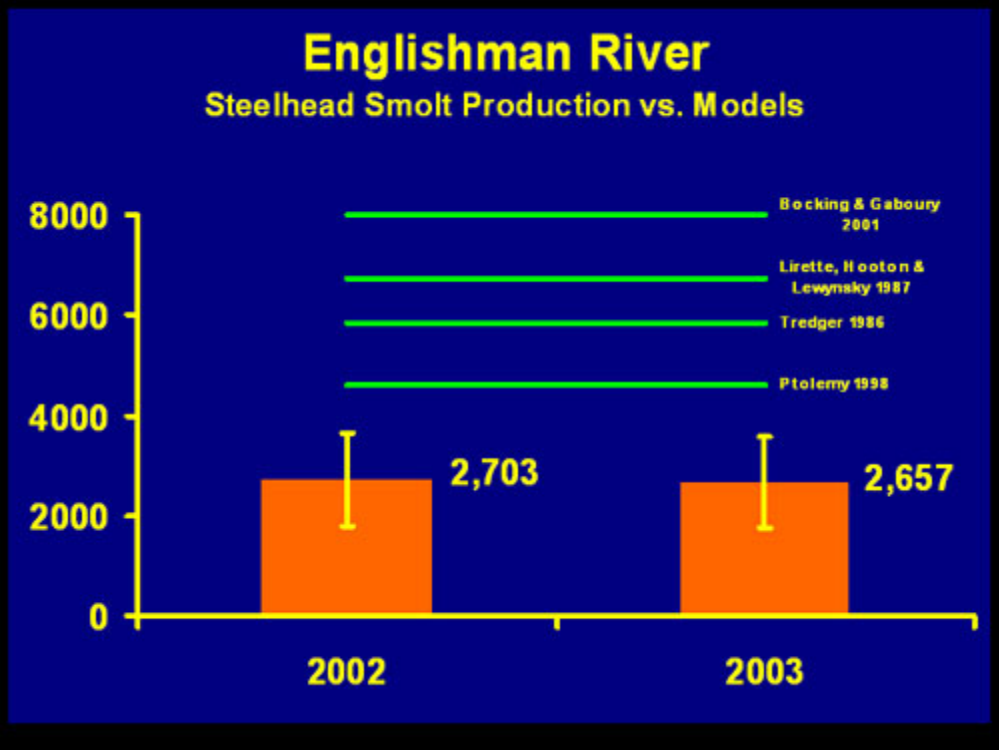


Depth/velocity adjusted steelhead fry abundance at 9 electrofishing sites on the Englishman River, 2004.



Peak Adult Steelhead Counts Versus Adjusted Fry per Unit On the Englishman River 1990, 1998-2003







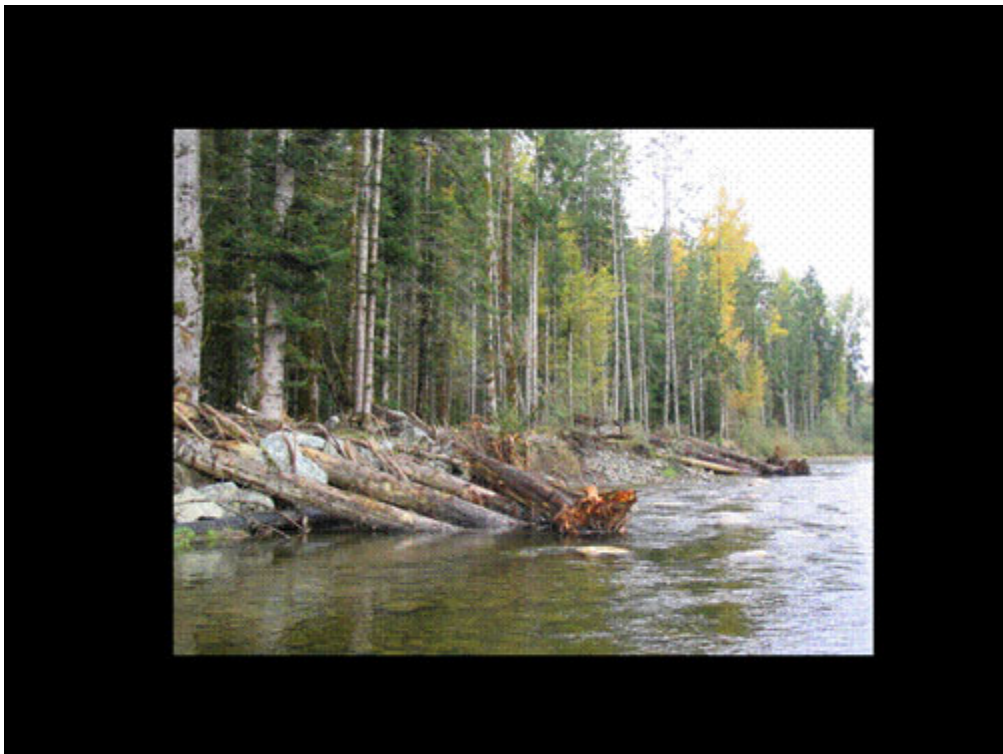
## Watershed Restoration

- Focus on the limiting factors of a particular watershed to maximize stock productivity



**Englishman River**







## Spawning Gravel - Nanaimo Watershed



Between First and  
Second lakes

South Fork below  
Jump Lake dam



# Nutrient Enrichment



